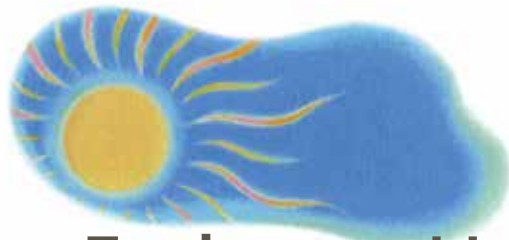# XVIII ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

13 → 19 July 2014

横浜

Facing an Unequal World
Challenges for Global Sociology

Book of Abstracts

Pacifico Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan

International Sociological Association, ISA
http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/

Table of Contents

Authors and Presenters

A

JS-17.1

AALBERS, MANUEL B.* (University of Leuven, *manuel.aalbers@ees.kuleuven.be*)
CHRISTOPHERS, BRETT* (Uppsala University, *brett.christophers@ibf.uu.se*)

Refiguring and Centering Housing in Political Economy

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

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

RC14-251.7

ABBASI, PARVEZ A.* (VNSG University, Surat,India, *parvezabbasi@yahoo.co.in*)
BASU, SUBHANKAR (Aljamea Tus Saifiyah, Zampa Bazar, Surat)

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

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

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

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

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

RC33-575.4

ABBEY, JOANNE (Australian Catholic University)
BAZELEY, PAT* (University of New South Wales, *pat@researchsupport.com.au*)

Conceptual Foundations for Assessing the Meaning of Wellbeing

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

RC55-881.1

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

Social Quality in Times of Recession

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

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

RC09-174.2

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

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

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

TG07-970.1

ABDULLAH, NOORMAN* (National University of Singapore, *noorman.abdullah@gmail.com*)

"Smelly Mouths", Moral Selves, and the Management of Olfactory Transgressions in Everyday Life

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

JS-89.6

ABDULLAH, SUBAIR* (Islamic State University of Ambon, *bairbone1976@gmail.com*)
KOLOPAKING, LALA (Bogor Agricultural University)

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

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

JS-46.3

ABE, KIYOSHI* (Kwansei Gakuin University, *k-abe@kwansei.ac.jp*)

Peer-Surveillance and Management of Uncertainty through SNS in Japan: Obligation of Keeping Good Company and Its Impasse

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

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

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

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

RC24-427.3

ABE, KOJI* (Yamagata University, *kabe@human.kj.yamagata-u.ac.jp*)
KOMATSU, HIROSHI (Matsuyama University)
UMINO, MICHIO (Miyagigakuin Women's University)

How Does Environmental Education Affect the Environmental Attitudes?

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

RC25-447.3

ABIOYE, TAIWO* (COVENANT UNIVERSITY, *taye4laide@yahoo.com*)
IGWEBUIKE, EBUKA (Covenant University)
AJIBOYE, ESTHER (COVENANT UNIVERSITY)

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

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

RC32-557.3

ABRAHAM, MARGARET* (Hofstra University, *margaret.abraham@hofstra.edu*)
TASTSOGLOU, EVANGELIA* (Saint Mary´s University, *evie.tastsoglou@gmail.com*)

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

For decades, feminist sociologists, activists and the anti-violence movement have drawn attention to how violence against women is closely linked to structural

and cultural factors that subordinate women. We have underscored how gender inequalities intersect with other forms of inequalities, such as, for example, those due to immigration or minority status; how limited rights, lack of equal access to resources and exclusion from participation in decision making processes impede the elimination of violence against women at the micro, meso and macro levels.

In this paper we interrogate the role of the state in addressing domestic violence, especially in the context of immigration in the neo-liberal era. By doing so we problematize state regulation of gender itself. Mobilization by the battered women's movement in the last few decades, increased media attention, and legislation at the state / provincial and federal levels have increased both government awareness and support to address violence against women. However, activists and researchers have also critiqued the problems with invoking the power of the state in seeking a solution. Drawing on a multi method approach, we critically examine how Canada and the U.S approach the problem of domestic violence. In particular we focus on how domestic violence has been framed; how the US and Canada engage at the micro, meso and macro level in ending domestic violence; how abused women and mainstream and immigrant organizations that address domestic violence encounter the state; and what are the most common forms of intervention and outcomes. Finally, what the gaps in the discourse are as they emerge from the experiences of domestic violence in the US and Canada.

RC45-748.2

ABRAHAM, MARTIN* (University Erlangen-Nürnberg , *martin.abraham@fau.de*)
GRIMM, VERONIKA (Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU))
MEYER, CHRISTINA (Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU))
SEEBAUER, MICHAEL (Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU))

The Role of Reciprocity in the Creation of Reputation

We seek to identify social mechanisms which explain the production of reputation in economic relationships between actors. Reputation is often assumed to be freely available in social systems. However, since people have to give away exclusive information the production of information is not for free per se. The higher the costs of producing reputation, the stronger is the necessity to overcome this obstacle by appropriate incentives. Since reputation has been shown to play a crucial role in economic and social systems, the identification of such mechanisms is crucial for our understanding how exchange between actors work. We argue that reciprocity can be a strong driver for information transfer in social systems. Based on the idea of an effective norm of reciprocity in social and economic systems we derive hypotheses on the role of reciprocity for the production of reputation in small networks. We distinguish between direct and general reciprocity and argue that both may foster the flow of information about exchange partners in economic systems. Moreover, we examine the interdependency between competition and reciprocity.The hypotheses are tested by employing an experimental design. A standard trust games is used where reputational information can be exchanged between individual agents within a population but does not become public. We assign a competition and a non-competitive treatment and compare the role of reciprocity in both setting.Multi-level panel models reveal that direct as well as general reciprocity is an important driver for the transfer of information about a seller among a group of buyers. Moreover, competition dampens the production of reputation considerably.

RC45-749.10

ABRAHAM, MARTIN* (University Erlangen-Nürnberg , *martin.abraham@fau.de*)
LOREK, KERSTIN (Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU))
RICHTER, FRIEDEMANN (Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU))
WREDE, MATTHIAS (Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU))

A Factorial Survey on the Inheritance Tax and Compliance Norms

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

RC32-552.1

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

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

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

The move of third way theories to create a public space through the family and the community—that is separate from the structures of the state and the compulsions of the market place to foster "dialogic democracy" and civil morality—is very problematic for women. The first relates to the renewing of the family and the community both of which are "essentially contested concepts" without addressing the inequities embedded in these units. The second concerns the shift in the onus of renewing and regulating democracy from the state to the civil society in which individuals gain agency erasing class/caste/gender/race and other structural differences. Globalization intersects in ambivalent ways with already existing caste/class/gender/race relations making the notion of using these social units as tools for civil regeneration, complex.

Third way theories do not necessarily re-invent the family and the community as social units but they merely re-orient them to the demands of neo-liberalism. These theories must locate the family and the community within the global context of restructuring of capital itself and perceive capitalism as both setting limits to the extent to which these units can be reformed or regulated.

I will discuss these theories in relation to India.

RC19-341.2

ABRASSART, AURELIEN* (University of Constance, *Aurelien.Abrassart@uni-konstanz.de*)
BONOLI, GIULIANO (University of Lausanne)

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

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

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

This peculiar institutional setup provides an ideal situation to examine the importance of variation in the cost of service for parents as a determinant of childcare use. The paper will test the hypothesis that the cost of service is a major obstacle to the use of childcare services by low-income families, in spite of the fact that fees are progressive. It will use a multilevel design, with the first level of analysis represented by households, and the 28 childcare systems constituting the second one.

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

RC32-561.1

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

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

Brazil has today one of the most ambitious capacity building program in Latin America. In 2012 it has conferred 42 thousand MSc and 12 thousand PhD titles in all scientific areas. An interesting feature of the Brazilian system, however, is that women are the majority of MSc and PhD graduates: in 2008 women accounted for 54% of MSc and 51% of PhD graduates. This paper will look at the reasons for this success and discuss whether this has resulted in a full and equal participation in the science and technological system of the country. The paper will look at the extensive graduate system and discuss its characteristics and specificities that lead to the massive presence of women scientists. It will show that large number of women are present in the entry levels of the system, but that their participation

at the higher positions is still weak and that differences in pay are important when they enter the workforce. It will conclude that in spite of a complex and sophisticated policy framework put in place in the last sixty years, further steps should be taken if Brazil want's these highly trained women scientists to participate fully and to be involved in the highest decision making positions of the system.

RC23-418.1

ABREU, ALICE* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *alicepabreu@gmail.com*)
VIEIRA, JOICE MELO (Universidade Estadual de Campinas)
OLIVEIRA, MARIA COLETA (Universidade Estadual de Campinas UNICAMP)
MARCONDES, GLAUCIA DOS SANTOS (Universidade Estadual de Campinas UNICAMP)

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

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

RC05-107.6

ACEVEDO, CLAUDIA* (EACH-USP / FMU-LAUREATE, *claudiaraac@uol.com.br*)
DE PAULA TRINDADE, LUIZ VALÉRIO (Bellmetal)
TAMASHIRO, HELENITA (FMU-LAUREATE)

Racism in Children' Advertisements: Two Content Analysis Studies in Brazil

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

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

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

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

RC32-564.17

ACEVEDO, CLAUDIA* (EACH-USP / FMU-LAUREATE, *claudiaraac@uol.com.br*)
TAMASHIRO, HELENITA (FMU-LAUREATE)

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

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

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

RC34-594.10

ACHARYA, ARUN* (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, *acharya_77@yahoo.com*)
CERVANTES NIÑO, JOSE JUAN (Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon)

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

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

RC31-540.2

ACHARYA, ARUN* (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, *acharya_77@yahoo.com*)

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

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

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

RC19-328.2

ACHATZ, JULIANE* (Institute for Employment Research, *Juliane.Achatz@iab.de*)
BECHER, INNA (Institue for Employment Research)
WENZIG, CLAUDIA (Institute for Employment Research)

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

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

RC31-526.15

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

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

Japan, although suffering from a shrinking population in times of economic stagnation, fails to tap the full potential of women and retain international talent in the national labor market. For highly skilled female migrants, this makes Japan an even less attractive destination, as they struggle to advance careers and fulfill roles in families. Yet, with the notable exception of Liu-Farrer's (2009) work, this group has not featured in scholarly literature on labor migration to Japan, which tends to focus on (highly skilled) male migrants and reduces female migration to less skilled migrants. To improve Japan's immigration policies and increase female labor force participation, not only policy and economic frameworks need to be examined but specifically individual decision-making processes have to take center stage.

This paper focuses on Chinese highly skilled migrants' (re-)migration decisions. It analyzes factors influencing Chinese men and women in Japan in three influential spheres: perceptions of a) responsibilities to the family (e.g. towards ageing parents, for children's education, spouse's preferences), b) career considerations (applicability of skills, income level, career chances) and c) personal preferences (life style, political values etc.). Migrants aim for the best balance between those factors. In addition to these considerations, migrants' decision-making processes are influenced by the position in the household (influence of parents, partners and children), and migration policies and economic development of return and migration destinations. Priorities shift with life stage and differ with gender. Based mainly on qualitative and statistical analyses of interviews conducted in 2011–12 with 56 female/64 male Chinese migrants to Japan, this study sheds light on the status and agency of women in Chinese and Japanese societies and labor markets. It identifies gendered differences in migration decision-making behavior and provides the basis for better understanding and for improved policies to support badly needed female labor migrants.

RC31-526.8

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

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

The economic rise of industrializing nations leads emigrants of these nations to reconsider their (re)migration decisions. With a return of the "lost brains", the destination countries that often face demographic change and ensuing skills shortage may lose important talent, challenging their competitive ability. However, with the notable exception of studies by De Jong & Gardner (1981) and Kley (2009), migration decisions remain underresearched and little understood. In case of highly skilled migrants, migration decisions are often reduced to rational career considerations or a macro-perspective on economic development gaps.

This study addresses this oversimplification and fills the even larger gap in research on return migration decisions by analyzing decision-making processes of highly skilled Chinese in Japan. Drawing on a qualitative study based on interviews with 120 Chinese migrants to Japan (interviewed in China and Japan in 2011–12), the study categorizes factors influencing return migration decisions and traces their influence for both genders in different life stages. By examining migrants' struggle to combine what is best for themselves, their careers and their families, this study analyzes which combination of factors is decisive for staying, delaying the return decision or returning. While it adopts an individual perspective, the position of the migrant in the household, developments in his profession and the economy as well as politics of both nations are serving as the larger framework. It hypothesizes that with rising responsibilities within the company and for family (ageing parents, spouse and children) priorities shift and decisions are revisited at life course events (e.g. end of training in a company, promotions, marriage, birth of a child, start of schooling).

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

RC41-694.1

ADAAWEN, STEPHEN* (University of Bonn, *adaawen@uni-bonn.de*)
SOW, PAPA (University of Bonn)

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

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

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

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

RC32-555.9

ADACHI, SATOSHI* (University of London, *ec023983@yahoo.co.jp*)

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

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

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

JS-21.1

ADELMAN, MIRIAM* (Federal University of Paraná, *miriamad2008@gmail.com*)

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

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

RC24-438.41

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

"Construct Metro Not Roads"

Middle East Technical University (METU), (Ankara, Turkey) is located in a 45 km^2 forest campus planted by the students, academics and the military in 1960s. The reforestation programme received Aga Khan Award in 1995. One of the few green areas in the city, the university campus is under the threat of destruction - with rapid urbanization and road based transportation policies-by various road construction plans in 1983, in 1994 and the most recent in 2013. The first era of environmental movement in 1994 "Protect METU No to the Highway" led by university students and local environmentalists was successful. In 2013, the major of Ankara insists on constructing an 8 lane highway that passes through the forest and another highway which will cross the campus via tunnel. Consequently, 3000 trees, the nearest neighbourhoods and the wildlife in the forest will be affected severely. The Prime Minister in response to the movement declared that "If you want forest go and live in the forest. Road is civilization." The study will focus on comparative framing and discourses of 1994 and 2013 movements. In addition, it will discuss various relationships around road construction of the students, NGOs, the university and the major. The study will further explore the motivations of participants and the impact of the movement on the daily transportation behaviour. Most research on the social backgrounds of environmental activists has concluded that they are disproportionately highly educated and employed in the teaching, creative, welfare, or caring professions and, especially, the offspring of the highly educated (Rootes 1995). However, grassroots environmental movements involve a broader cross-section of society than do the major national EMOs, in part because locally unwanted land uses are more often imposed upon the poor. Hence, the study will outline the profile of environmental activists.

RC19-333.1

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

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

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

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

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

As a starting point for rethinking the conceptual foundations of Social Policy we argue that rather than Polanyi, Amartya Sen may offer a more viable conceptual handle on the processes are at work: 'entitlement', 'capability', 'functioning', concerns with substantive equality, and Public Reasoning. Sen, we propose may offer a better inspiration for making sense of what encompassing and transformative social policy are (and should be) about. We supplement the conceptual offerings from Sen with insights drawn from social practices that we often characterise as "non-formal" social policy, especially around the norms of solidarity and social reciprocity.

RC08-157.5

ADESINA, WALE* (Ekiti State University, *walesina52@yahoo.com*)

Exploring the Narratives of Sociology in 21st Century Nigeria: Some Prospects and Challenges

The trajectories of Sociology as an externally induced discipline in Nigeria are the production of theories and methodologies equal to the European tendencies and ideas as well as the knowledge of domination initiated from outside. However, these trajectories have created avenue for serious crisis of relevance to the extent that the discipline now has more critics than admirers. Some of the major challenges that face the discipline include the belief that it contributes little to nation building in terms of policy formulation and implementation, as well as produce graduates who by training have little to offer by way of gainful employment and as such constitute a problem to the society. For Sociology to overcome these criticisms, there is the need to assess critically the past, present, and future opportunities open so as to make the discipline attractive both as an academic and practicable discipline. To demonstrate the utility of Sociology, this paper considered two fundamental intellectual dispositions of practitioners to societal issues which are scientism and critizenism. The paper argued that contemporary Nigerian situations tend to push the discipline more towards practical and cultural hemisphere rather than the present practice of recycling pure externally created theoretical and methodological perspectives. Against this background, the paper suggested the paradox of *entrepreneurial sociology* as a viable option for making the discipline more relevant both as an academic, practical and pro- people oriented discipline. Challenges that may face new option are also addressed.

TG03-932.1

ADEWUMI, FUNMI* (Labour Studies & Human Rights Education, *funmiadewumi@rocketmail.com*)

Workers' Rights in the Era of Globalisation: How Protective Are International Labour Standards

International labour standards, coded in Conventions and Recommendations, remain the main instruments employed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to ensure that people work in dignified and humane conditions. These instruments contain minimum conditions under which workers offer their labour power while also conferring on them some basic rights. This paper looks at these international instruments and the extent to which they have been able to protect workers' rights, particularly in the context of a global economic order driven by the desperate quest of international finance capital for competitiveness, profitability and survival. It is argued that rather than complying with the provisions of the labour standards, investors and employers usually insist on lowering them because they view them as inhibitions to the workings of the free market economy. Given the inadequacies of these standards, lowering them would further spell doom for working people all over the world. The situation is worse in developing countries, where governments, lacking the political will to protect their own people, leave workers almost totally at the mercy of employers who put the health and lives of workers in jeopardy. The end result is that the lot of the working people has worsened under the neo-liberal economic agenda. It is thus concluded that working people, their organisations and allies need to embark on a concerted struggle to force employers and governments to respect their rights as enshrined in international labour standards and national legislation. It is one way of realizing the decent work agenda being pursued by the ILO as well ensuring the well being of the worker-citizen.

RC32-564.9

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

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

ABSTRACT

Gender inequality has remained a persistent phenomenon in many developing countries. Even in the developed countries, some countries still grapple with gender discrimination and women marginalization in politics. But in the poverty-stricken African nations, gender inequality is more of a serious development issue. The reason is that, many women still remain trapped in age-long discrimination in national politics occasioned by traditions, colonialism and imperial capitalism. This paper argues that, gender inequality is still a serious problem in the South-Western Nigeria using Lagos, Oyo and Osun States as case studies. The paper reports a survey carried out on women politicians of two major political parties in the South-West i.e the ACN and the PDP. The survey was carried out between March and April, 2013 on 200 women politicians in the South-West. This method was complemented with 20 In-depth Interviews of women politicians. Findings from the study showed that, gender inequality, gender discrimination and marginalization are still the major constraints to women participation in Nigerian politics. Based on these findings, the paper recommended greater emphasis on the "Affirmative Action" recognized by Nigerian laws.

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

RC18-313.1

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

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

ABSTRACT

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

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

RC26-461.1

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

New Modes of Integration: Individuality and Sociality in Digital Networks

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

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

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

RC44-739.8

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

'Kałboj' or 'Sanitary Management Assistant'? Precarious Work at the Bottom of the Occupational Ladder

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

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

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

RC12-221.1

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

'Pacta Sunt Servanda': Contract Breach and Contract Enforcement in Prostitution

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

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

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

RC01-39.3

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

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

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

9

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

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

RC06-128.6

AEBY, GAËLLE* (Université de Lausanne, *gaelle.aeby@unil.ch*) GAUTHIER, JACQUES-ANTOINE (University of Lausanne)

Gendered Life Courses and Personal Networks in Switzerland

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

Based on a representative sample of 803 individuals living in Switzerland and belonging to two distinct birth cohorts (1950-55 and 1970-75), this communication explores women's and men's personal networks in light of linked occupational and familial trajectories. First, using multichannel sequence analysis, we create bi-dimensional typologies linking occupational and familial trajectories. Second, using personal networks composed of the very significant others, we distinguish several kinds of resources (exchanges of emotional support, network size, socio-economic status of network members, etc.). Results show that a multidimensional perspective of trajectories helps explaining "structural doing gender" by providing a better understanding of social resources and relational interdependencies.

RC07-140.8

AEDO GAJARDO, ANGEL* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, *legnaedo@yahoo.com.ar*)

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

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

RC01-39.1

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

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

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

RC22-398.3

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

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

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

JS-27.3

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

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

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

RC29-497.9

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

Same-Sex Sexual Relationships in South African Female Prisons

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

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

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

RC14-255.3

AGBROFFI, JOACHIM DIAMOI* (Université Alassane Ouattara de Bouake, *agbroffi_joachim@yahoo.fr*)

Technologies De Communication Et inégalités En Côte D'ivoire

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

Depuis 1990, un développement rapide des technologies de communication se fait. Les chaînes de télévisions étrangères se sont multipliées par le canal satellitaire. Les radios de proximités ont pullulé du fait de l'avènement du multipartisme. Pendant la guerre, une télévision des rebelles a fonctionné dans la zone occupée. Cette hétérogénéité de ces technologies pose un réel problème de maîtrise des flux informationnels, tant montants que descendants. Le contrôle des émissions devient de plus en plus difficiles tant dans l'éducation même des jeunes que dans l'information de ces jeunes et des adultes. Certaines personnes ferment leurs appareils récepteurs pour cette situation et celle de la perversité. La question des non-usages des media est complexe en Côte d'Ivoire. L'accessibilité de tous aux media qui était vue sous le seul angle de la démocratie et des libertés, révèle des effets pervers de diverses natures. L'étude empirique vise à mieux cerner le tout.

RC47-777.4

AGGARWAL, ANJU* (MAHARAJA AGRASEN COLLEGE , UNIVERSITY OF DELHI, *dr.anjuaggarwal@yahoo.co.in*)

Kenya's Green Belt Movement: A Collective Effort Towards Gender Equality and Environment

Kenya's Green Belt Movement, a social movement with a difference was founded by Wangari Maathai(Noble Prize Winner) in 1977 as a way to empower poor women. With over one-lakh members, this civil society organization believes in bringing the socio political change by consensus instead of traditional conflictual approach .The first decade of the movement focused on transforming the social arena through reforestation and education. The next five to six years of Kenya's Green Belt Movement were openly challenging the political arena. Later, it expanded its wings in many African countries as the Pan African Green Belt Network and also as Green Belt Movement International. It Integrates the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes ; tries to reverse loss of environmental resources and works for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women. Its branch '*Women for Change* ' helps young girls and women to face the challenges of growing up, making complex

decisions about their sexual and reproductive health, and gaining knowledge and skills to protect themselves form HIV and AIDS (UN). It provides different ways to promote bee-keeping, economic empowerment, and healthy eating habits of indigenous food crops. This paper tries to analyze the contributions of Kenya's Green Belt Movement and also examines the issues raised and strategies adopted in relation to the goals sought.

RC10-194.1

AGNES, UTASI* (University of Szeged, *utasi@mtapti.hu*)

Community, Social Participation and Education

The starting point for the experiment presented in this paper was the conception that active communal and social life creates an increased individual demand for participation in public life. Consequently, active social participation could renew the democratic functions of society. At the beginning of the research it was assumed that under the present social circumstances of new capitalism the reformation of democracy, its 're-democratisation' is essential. We observed the proportion of those communities and people in the society who are capable to formulate and enforce their interests, and we also considered the possibilities how this proportion could be increased. Social participation was measured with a persistent index in which the indicators of social life, public attitude and public praxis were aggregated.

The level of social participation was described in our national representative survey (Hungary, 2009, N= 1051) with a 5-category hierarchical index that we derive from cluster analysis.

Only 3, 6% obtained the top-level index and 17, 4% got the second highest results. The members of these two groups had a wide range of social relationships, an intensive communal praxis and demand for social participation; moreover, their public attitude, their public participation and their public-political praxis were significant as well. According to the statistics of linear regression, the chance for getting into the two upper groups depended on participants' childhood social praxis and their level of education. In other words, the most active participants of social and public life already started to form social connections in their childhood. Later, in their adulthood, the high level of education enabled them to comprehend the necessary information about public issues and initiates their active social participation.

RC14-242.1

AGOSTINELLI, SERGE* (LSIS UMR CNRS 7296, *serge.agostinelli@univ-amu.fr*)
METGE, MARIELLE (LSIS UMR CNRS 7296)
LOMBARDO, EVELYNE (Kedgebs / LSIS UMR CNRS 7296)

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

L'bjectif de la communication est de monter que les inégalités d'usages et d'appropriation dépendent d'une double analyse : celle des objets techniques (STIC) et celle des représentations et/ou compétences liées aux usages (SHS).

Dès lors, le problème vient de la multitude des approches SHS possibles et de leur réduction à une modélisation (STIC) dans un objet technique et son cadre d'utilisation. L'usage est donc d'abord une vue de l'esprit qui associe les interactions humaines, la médiation des outils, la cognition et les intentions qui permettent à l'utilisateur d'agir sur des problèmes concrets. Au-delà d'une faiblesse méthodologique qui amalgame savoir, croire et faire, la notion d'usage prend donc son sens dans la perméabilité entre les champs de recherche et sa réduction à un simple amendement d'un modèle linéaire entre des logiques de conception et des logiques d'action.

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

La méthode présentée reprend une expérimentation dont la finalité est la construction de l'interface d'une application pour le web qui doit aider des décideurs à constituer une équipe projet. Nous présentons particulièrement comment nous avons utilisé les représentations saillantes des individus pour faciliter l'appropriation de l'interface.

Enfin nous discutons et mettons en perspective la nécessité d'une telle démarche pour replacer l'utilisateur au centre des développements des applications et usages des objets numériques.

RC12-227.4

AGRAWAL, ARVIND* (Central University of Himachal Pradesh, *drarvindagrawal@gmail.com*)

Gender & Legal Profession in India: A Critical Sociological Analysis

The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. However, the ground reality of the socio-cultural reality shows heavy gender based inequality in occupations, particularly legal professions. This further jeopardizes any effort at effective empowerment of women. The proposed paper attempts at a critical sociological analysis of the situation. This is would be specifically justified in view of the following statistics for instance:

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

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

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

JS-64.1

AGREE, EMILY* (Johns Hopkins University, *emily.agree@jhu.edu*)
WAKUI, TOMOKO (Tokyo Metropolitan Inst Gerontology)

Specialization in Caregiving Networks

Decades of change in marriage, divorce, and cohabitation have resulted in diverse social support networks for aging individuals. The extent to which these growing networks of weak ties can provide needed care to older persons with chronic disabilities has been called into question. Research has shown pronounced differences by relationship, gender, and distance in the type of assistance that family members are most likely to provide. Families also tend to negotiate responsibilities, especially among siblings and task specialization often follows gender lines. Understanding the social organization of caregiving networks has been limited by a longstanding focus on "primary" caregivers and consequent lack of data on the division of labor across helpers.

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

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

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

RC19-339.5

AGU, EMANUEL* (University of Buenos Aires, *emanuel.agu@gmail.com*)

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

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

RC32-548.6

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

Political Processes and the Women's Movement in Brazil

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

RC33-580.1

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

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

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

WG05-926.2

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

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

International Migration has been one of the significant elements of national development in Indonesia since the 1980s by expanding work opportunities abroad and increasing access to foreign capital (Lindquist, 2010: p119). The proportion of migrant workers in Adonara, a small island near Flores, eastern part of Indonesia is almost a quarter of the island's population but they have broader social and economic impacts towards the development of the region. In contrast to their contribution, migrant workers often face unsolved problems during departure, pre departure and post departure processes.

Migrant workers originating from Adonara, who are usually categorized as self-migrating, mostly work in Sabah, West Malaysia. They go abroad as part of their family strategies for survival or social mobility (Asis, 2003:105). In the case of self-migration like in Adonara's community, the government failed to protect and fulfill their rights because they argue that their duty is only to take care of the migrant workers with legal documents. So, migrant workers from Adonara are considered to be choosing to opt out from the government protection scheme just because they don't have legal documents. However, the idea to ease the process of obtaining documents on very much alienated island from the center of development is not easily applicable due to several reasons.

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

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

RC09-166.2

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

Political Empowerment and Social Transformation

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

-----------* S.R.Ahlawat is professor of Sociology, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana, India,124001

RC17-310.5

AHMADU, FREDERICK* (Covenant University, *fredahmadu@yahoo.com*)
ONYEONORU, IFEANYI (University of Ibadan, Ibadan Nigeria)
ABIMBOLA, OLUREMI (Covenant University)

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

ABSTRACT

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

RC27-475.1

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

Japanese Women Professional Wrestlers' Embodied Experiences and Their Identities

Women professional wrestlers in Japan develop muscles as well as fat for professional wrestling. As a result, their bodies are very different from the ideal female body in Japan (i.e., thin bodies without muscles and fat).The author conducted in-depth interviews with 25 women wrestlers between 2004 and 2005. Through interpreting women wrestlers' narratives, the author explains how the bodies of women wrestlers provide them with physical and/or mental strength. Women wrestlers who acquire physical strength are indeed "empowered" based on the definition of empowerment. Kubota (2005) argues that "empowerment" means the process where people who have been prevented from fulfilling their

potential regain it. In the current Japanese society, most women cannot reach their potential in terms of physical strength. In contrast, women wrestlers have obtained a physical strength not yet acquired by most women in Japan. Therefore, women wrestlers are in fact empowered. On the other hand, some women wrestlers face several conflicts because their bodies disturb the normative sex-gender boundary which requires that if one is a biological female, one has to adopt "feminine" clothes, hair style and physique that let others perceive that one is a female. First, some cannot fit into cute clothes sold in Japan that are targeted only for the ideal female bodies. They, however, do not take it seriously because they gave priority to becoming a wrestler. Second, some are mistaken for men in daily lives. The reason, they believe, is that they have specific physical characteristics such as short hair, casual clothes and big bodies. Since they decisively identify themselves as women, they want others to perceive them as women regardless of their physical appearance. They, however, do not attempt to change their bodies to let others perceive them as women. Therefore, they *unintentionally* challenge the normative sex-gender boundary.

RC34-583.7

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

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

"Pourquoi vous ne voulez pas vous marier ?" Cela a été la question la plus fréquente parmi celles que un groupe d'étudiantes japonaises de l'université de Saga a posé à leur collegues français, au cours d'une série de rencontre qui ont eu lieu à l'université de Toulouse II (le Mirail) en fevrier 2013. Même après avoir assisté à un seminaire du sociologue Daniel Welzer-Lang ayant comme sujet la situation actuelle de la vie en couple en France, ces étudiantes japonaises (filles agées de 19-20 ans) n'ont pas cessé considérer le mariage en tant que préservation de la vie en couple ainsi que garantie du sentiment amoureux. Au Japon, le divorce touche un couple marie sur quatre. Cependant, les jeunes japonaises ont du mal a imaginer que cela puisse leur arriver un jour : au cours d'une enquête que nous avons mené a l'université de Saga auprès d'un échantillon d'étudiants en couple, nous avons pu remarquer leur quasi complète confiance dans le mariage en tant qu'élément de consolidation de leur liaison. Pourtant, le mariage au Japon signifie aussi, en bonne partie, assumer une spécifique division sexuelle des rôles domestiques et familiales : en effet, le 51,6% des japonais (48.4% parmi les femmes et 55.1% parmi les homme) considerent que les femmes maries devraient rester a la maison. Au cours de notre communication, nous irons présenter les résultats de notre enquête menée auprès d'étudiants japonais, celle qui vise en premier lieu à analyser la dynamique de reproduction de la division sexuelle des rôles domestiques.

RC02-59.2

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

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

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

RC02-57.1

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

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

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

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

RC55-881.2

AINSAAR, MARE* (Institute of Sociology and Social Policy, *mare.ainsaar@ut.ee*)

Economic Regression and Change of Life Satisfaction of Families with Children in 18 Countries

Many countries faced economic regression in 2009-2010. The paper analyses how life satisfaction (LF) of people living with children was shaped by these changes and how family policies reacted to economic changes in 2006-2010. We start with a hypothesis that more comprehensive family policy will diminish the economic vulnerability of families with children. The paper analyses individual and country level components of LF of parents with children in 18 countries and change of these components during social changes. We are interested in how and why LF of parents with children deviates from the rest of the population and how why it changed. It is assumed that the total LF is influenced by individual resources and the environment where individual live. From individual level characteristics we concentrate on analyses of economic coping, health, personal relations, trust of democracy. The role of the government is measured with different family policy incentives and policy rhetoric, and social environment described with level of wealth and social norms about children. It is assumed that stronger support from the society raise LF of families with children.

Data of 18 European countries, facing clear economic recession and participating in European Social Survey are used for analyses. Individual level data are combined with official statistics about family policy, family norm, and general level of wealth during 2006-2011.

Results demonstrate that parenting is generally associated with higher LF in many countries. Time trend shows decline of LF of parents in 2008/2009 and recovery during 2010/11, however essential country differences can be observed. Although individual differences are the most important factors of fluctuation of LF, their share seems to diminish and the role of country environments increase during observed period. We also found, that strong social norm for children does not make families happy. For family policy measures we find different results.

WG01-887.4

AIROSO DA MOTTA, DIEGO* (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Sul , *diegoairoso@yahoo.com.br*)

The National Human Rights Programs in Brazilian Weekly Magazines: Human Rights Representations in the Brazilian Media

From the press coverage of Brazilian magazines of general information about the National Human Rights Programs (PNDHs, in Portuguese), this text seeks to analyze how the Brazilian media works the representations of human rights. It also aims to thematize as the battles of the political and economic interests linked to it influence the agenda of discussions on human rights. This is qualitative research, which try to define and contextualize the role of human rights and the media in contemporary society, in order to highlight the potential and limits of the effectiveness of those, especially in regard to design of public policies for human rights education. To do so, based on the theory of ideology and methodological framework known as depth hermeneutics (HP, in Portuguese), both proposed by John B. Thompson, carried out the examination of journalistic texts produced by the four major Brazilian weekly magazines, Veja, Época, IstoÉ and CartaCapital, at the launch of PNDHs 2 and 3, this in late 2009, the Lula government, one in mid-2002, the FHC administration. Thus, the development of programs take place in different contexts and policy guidelines. The choice of these communication vehicles – the published opinion – is a function of holding power to influence public opinion, either directly on your readership, is on the agendas of other media segments, and have an important influence over discussions made in the political dimension. From the results obtained, there are also links between the representations of human rights that magazines create and/or reproduce, business

interests and business conditions enjoyed in the Brazilian editorial market and also the political guidelines that are line.

RC49-804.4

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

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

Who is responsible: Situating mental illness within the family in Niger

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

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

JS-39.2

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

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

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

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

RC54-870.3

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

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

This study analyses whether embodied musical experience remain children's memory. To find out whether this premise is true, we examined the case of Japan's most famous classical music festival *Saito Kinen Festival Matsumoto*. Every year, this festival invites students of 70 junior high schools in the local area for

opera performances. Every year, around 6000 students get to attend the excellent opera performance, free of charge.

We used an experimental design to collect data. Surveys were carried out three times in some schools, before and after the opera performance, and after six months. About 600 responses were collected who answered all three times. The survey questionnaire tries to gauge students' attitudes in the performance, their musical or cultural interest, and their consciousness to music education or school learning. We analyse these variables related to their media environment, school achievement, family background, and economic and cultural situation.

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

WG05-923.1

AJAYI, MOFOLUWAKE* (Covenant University, Cannanland ota Ogun State Nigeria, *mofoluwake.ajayi@covenantuniversity.edu.ng*)
AMOO, EMMANUEL (Covenant University)
OGUNNIYI, OLADOKUN (Isaac Jasper Boro College of Education Bayelsa)

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

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

RC25-452.3

AJIBOYE, ESTHER* (COVENANT UNIVERSITY, *e.ajiboye@yahoo.com*)
UBA, EMMANUEL (Covenant University)
CHIMUANYA, LILY (Covenant University)

Discursive Constructions of Borders in Online Feedback Platforms

This study applies Van Dijk's (2001, 2004, 2006) socio-cognitive approach to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to the study of discourse structures and patterns in online media feedback platforms in Nigeria. An investigation of discursive constructions becomes necessary because it is observed that they are laden with ideological processes that reflect exclusion and resistance among Nigerians and therefore raises the question of oneness and unity in the nation, more especially in relation to the global village. Data comprises 200 purposively selected Nigerian online newspaper readers' comments on two social crises in Nigeria within 2012 and 2013. The study reveals that writers apply ideological discourse strategies such as "us-them categorisation", "generalisation", "evidentiality" and "polarisation" in the expression of their interpersonal relationships and socio-cultural realities. These help to clearly negotiate social and ethnic borders. The study also shows that the new media (the Internet) has created platforms for border formation and maintenance amongst Nigerians.

RC03-66.3

AKAEDA, NAOKI* (Kansai University, *akaeda@kansai-u.ac.jp*)

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

The purpose of this study is to clarify the differences of influence of social capital on health in welfare state regimes.

Recently, studies in sociology, political science, economics, and social epidemiology have addressed the relationship between social capital and health. Large number of studies have found that social capital improve health.

However, the influence of social capital on health may differ in welfare state regimes, because there is a possibility that absence of state support is compensated by social capital. Therefore, we need research to identify the differences in the importance and meaning of social capital in welfare state regimes. This study examines whether the influence of formal and informal social capital on health varies among welfare state regimes through international comparative analysis of a multilevel model.

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

The analysis produced two main results. (1) Informal contact with family has a stronger positive effect in the familialistic regime. (2) Informal contact with friends has a stronger positive effect in the post-socialist regime. These results demonstrate that there are the differences of the importance and meaning of social capital in welfare state regimes. Therefore, we need further research to clarify the differences of the mechanisms by which social capital compensates for the lack of welfare.

RC34-596.2

AKAGAWA, MANABU* (University of Tokyo, *akagawa@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

Comparing "Harmful Publication" Issue With "Non-Existent Youth" Issue: From a Perspective Of Natural History Model Of Social Problems

Joel Best suggests in *Social Problems*(2008) that a social problem has a cycle of concern. Concern increases until it reaches a peak, then interest falls off. In Japan, youth issues including revision of juvenile law, youth bashing, counter measures for low birth rates, and regulation of pornocomics for juveniles have cycles of concerns (also see Goodman, Imoto, Toivonen(2012)). This work focuses on the social problem process of the regulation of pornocomics for juveniles, which become prevalent every five or six years. It especially compares "harmful publication" issues in the 1990s with "non-existent youth" issues in the 2010s, then investigates process in which concerns for the issue were differently constructed and developed.

The Tokyo Juvenile Sound Upbringing Ordinance was first enacted in 1964, and revised in 1992, 1997, 2001, 2005, 2007 and 2010. Once a book is categorized as a "harmful publication" by the authority, sale for juveniles is strictly prohibited. Every time it was revised, regulations have become stricter. This work explores the difference between the construction in the 1990s and in the 2010s by utilising natural history model proposed by Joel Best, (which consists of claims-making, media coverage, policy-making, public reaction, social problem work and policy outcomes) and proposes two concepts: "top-down" natural history model and "path-dependency" of a social problem. Both help us improve a natural history model which is applicable to non-western societies' social problem process.

This work assumes that a "top-down" natural history model in contrast with "bottom-up" one can give us better understanding of youth issues in Japan, and the concept, "path-dependency" of a social problem, which means brand-new claims-making activities take place in condition that they are affected by previous controversies and its past backgrounds, helps us explain how and why claims-making or policy-making have different courses and their own unique histories.

RC51-818.3

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

How Can Social Systems Observe?: Toward an Elaboration of Sociological Systems Theory

Nonetheless the term "social system" has been a typical technical term of sociology, it has not been understood properly even in the circle of sociologists. For example, usually we cannot distinguish between social systems and societal system(s). This paper explores what kind of upgrade is needed to elaborate the concept of social systems in the context of sociology with reference to the rise of social media.

There are several reasons why the concept of "system" is introduced in sociology. Among them, we pay attention to the definition of social system as an observer, or the definition of the social as an observing system, in Niklas Luhmann's theory. Even though the definition of the system as an observer is not derived from the tradition of sociology, we can safely say that it is sociologically import-

ant because the expression "social systems observe" is almost equivalent to the frequently used expression "realities are socially constructed". By using systems approach, we will be able to define precisely what is meant by the term "social" in such context.

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

RC51-816.2

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

Systems Thinking and Sociological Thinking: Observing from an Asian Perspective

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

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

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

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

RC22-398.6

AKANLE, OLAYINKA* (University of Ibadan, *yakanle@yahoo.com*)
ADEOGUN, ADEBOLA (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)

Kinship Networks and Pentecostalism in South-Western Nigeria

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

RC09-173.5

AKHMEDOVA, MUSLIMAT* (Russian State Social University, *muslima11@rambler.ru*)

Sustainable Development in Terms of Social Inequality

The evolutionary process is always the unity and interaction of two tendencies which balance each other - the stability and instability. Both groups in their contradictory unity are necessary for the development of the system. At the same time, there are various forms of conflict resolution between the above tendencies, and one of such forms is to achieve balance. But if one of the tendencies dominates the other, the development will stop. Even in the case when the stability prevails over the instability, the development of the system is exposed to an ex-

ceptional damage. The social history of humankind for centuries demonstrates a confrontation between two types of social dynamics. In one of them there is a strong guiding action to the ideas of natural selection and the struggle for existence as an engine of progress. Further ascent of humanity is seen by struggle and displacement of the weak and unfit forms. The purpose "to displace" and not "to develop" won't be able to ensure the survival in the long term. This is the technical dynamics, commercial, parasitic, leading to the establishment of a rigid unipolar world order.To achieve the harmonious development of humankind, the concept of sustainable development refers to the need to reduce the gap between the rich and poor, and make greater efforts to protect the environment.

RC23-405.5

AKHMETSHINA, EKATERINA* (Ulyanovsk State Technical University, *dnv_05@mail.ru*)
KLYUEVA, TATIANA* (Ulyanovsk State Technical University, *tatianaklyueva@gmail.com*)

Culture of Innovation in Higher Educational Institutions

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

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

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

RC31-522.2

AKIBA, TAKESHI* (Akita International University, *t-akiba@aiu.ac.jp*)
YAMANAKA, KEIKO (University of California, Berkeley)

Filipina Wives in Rural Akita

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

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

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

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

JS-7.1

AKKERMAN, AGNES* (VU University Amsterdam, *a.akkerman@fm.ru.nl*)
JANSEN, GIEDO (Radboud University Nijmegen)
LEHR, ALEX (Radboud University)
ZASLOVE, ANDREJ (radboud university nijmegen)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RC05-116.1

AKSEER, TABASUM* (Queen's University, *t.akseer@queensu.ca*)

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

The murders of Aqsa Pervez in 2007 and the Shafia sisters in 2009 increased the public's interest/concern in honour related crimes and religious accommodation in Canada. The Muslim identity of the victims and perpetrators was a crucial factor, as evidenced in subsequent media reports which erroneously linked honour related violence with the Islamic faith/culture. Many extrapolated these murders to the justification for the 'war on terror'. The media illustrated to Canadians that Canada was involved in Iraq and Afghanistan to save similar Muslim women from Muslim men. This resonated with literature which argues that 'war on terror' is represented through the interactions between three characters; the 'dangerous' Muslim man, the 'imperilled' Muslim woman, and the 'civilised' European. It is through the interplay of these characters that democratic Western nations use excessive political, military and legal force to protect their citizens from third world threats; domestically and internationally. The government uses excessive force domestically to realign themselves within the 'war on terror' and continue their rhetoric on "protecting Canadians." These measurements are linked to governmentality. The threats against which society must be defended are manifold, thereby permitting the state to employ harsh, perhaps even racist, measures to protect itself and its' citizens. This paper intends to critique Canadian legal and political discourses as a point of departure in investigating the extent to which Islamophobia thrives as a tool of governmentality. How is the construction of Muslim masculinities in the West used to dominate/justify the war on terror? How are Muslim masculinities treated in Canadian domestic politics? This paper will illuminate the legal and political realms of government control/surveillance over immigrant bodies though highlighting the role of popular media as a realm wherein the West triumphs its Orientalist dominance over the Muslim male.

RC29-499.4

AKSEER, TABASUM* (Queen's University, *t.akseer@queensu.ca*)

National Security Measures: Subjectivity, Risk and Uncertainty in Pre-Crime Canada

Since 9/11, national security measures have increased in Western nations. Such security measures often come at the victimization of particular ethnic and religious groups. Certain legal measures suspend rights in the interests of national security. These measures are described as state-of-exception, state-of-emergency, war measures or state-of siege measures. State-of-exception measures, according to Giorgio Agamben, refer to the suspension of laws within a state of emergency or crisis, which can become a prolonged state of being. During such times, certain forms of knowledge can be privileged and accepted as truth. Only certain voices can be heard and valued, as many others are ignored. The Canadian state-of-exception status has legitimated the use of security certificates used specifically towards non-citizens in efforts to deport individuals to their country of origin. Ericson (2007) identifies security certificates as a form of counter-law, a preventative approach, characterised by precautionary logic and the adjustment of legal standards according to these parameters. Larsen (2008) expands this definition and argues while the aim of counter-law is to manage uncertainty,

uncertainty is future oriented. The risks of moving towards a pre-crime society start to emerge.

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

RC23-414.8

AKTER, SILVIA* (East West University, *silvia.akter@yahoo.com*)

Privacy and Security Issues Of Mobile Phone: Perceptions Of University Students

Mobile industry experirnce fastest rate of in Bnagladesh in South Asian region. Bangaldesh has 9 crre users of monile phone at present out its 15 crore population. When this mobile industry is booming, the safety and security issues related to the use of mobile phone become very serious concern for both users and regulators. The privacy and security of mobile users become a serious security risk. This study concerns about how personal, social and economic safety and security,and privacy issues related to the misuse of mobile phone (threat, harassment and....). This study also concerns whether the crime committing has become more organized with the help of mobile technology and whether there should be a clear law to protect general people from harassment through mobile phone. The target population for his study is the students of private universities in Dhaka. The sample size is one hundred and four. The structured questionnaire based on Likert scale has been used to ask the respondents to indicate their agreement or disagreement on a five point scale ranging from strongly agree. The study comes up with the findings that misuse of mobile phone (threat, harassment and .....), is a regular activity. Student population donot trust the use of mobile phone anymore. Sequrity issue could come up due to phone tappling by government, access to call list by unauthorised people, etc. Privacy issues come up from exposing the personal mobile to public, un-timely call, un-wanted call. etc. The respondents blame the government for lack of law to protect the interest of the users. A strong pro-user regulatory board is expected by them. The study also finds that the sequrity concerns will be more significant in the coming days than before.

RC09-180.1

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

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

It is well recognized that unsustainable development projects all across the globe, especially in the developing global South, have resulted in various kinds of ecological hazards like salinity, floods and so on displacing a huge chunk of population, known in the current text as the 'environmental refugees' from their ancestral homes and conventional livelihoods. In this context, it has to be kept in mind that all people who are displaced and are termed as 'environmental refugees' do not migrate. The decision to migrate in crisis situations like environmental hazards depends on a host of institutional and structural factors. Thus, not only the degree of vulnerability of an individual or a family in crisis situations depends on the institutional and structural factors as observed by various studies, but the capabilities and opportunities for mobility also depend to a large extent upon these factors. Keeping this in mind, the present paper through an ethnographic field study in a few salinity-prone villages of the most backward coastal districts (in terms of Gender Development Index and Human Development Index) of Bangladesh, namely Khulna and Bagerhat districts, tries to find out how institutional and structural factors affect the migration decision of women belonging to various social and economic groups. The cases of Khulna and Bagerhat represent a unique situation of displacement of huge number of population, caused partly by the salinity due to sea level rise and partly by the cyclone Aila and Sidr. The main finding of the study is that migration in many of the cases, especially for the women-headed household, has often proved to be an enabling experience. The decision to migrate has often saved these households from the perils of starvation death caused by loss of cultivable land and other livelihood resources from the engulfment hazards.

RC02-59.1

AKYEL, DOMINIC* (Max Planck Inst Study of Societies, *da@mpifg.de*)

From Social Taboos to Economic Evaluation: The Construction of Quality in the German Funeral Business

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

RC29-500.2

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

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

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

RC33-565.4

AL BAGHAL, TAREK* (University of Essex, *talbag@essex.ac.uk*)
AGALIOTI-SGOMPOU, VASILIKI-MARIA (University of Essex)
JACKLE, ANNETTE (University of Essex)

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

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

The Innovation Panel (IP) survey in the UK has conducted experiments on wording of several DI questions (both subjective/objective and categorical/continuous) across 5 waves. The first two waves asked questions independently (no DI); waves 3 and 4 asked two versions, reminding respondents of previous answers and asking either "Is this still the same?" or "Has this changed?"; Wave 5 (mixed-mode face-to-face and web) includes both wordings as well as two forced choice versions including same/changed options.

Results indicate that first, DI does not always produce lower levels of change compared to independently asking questions. Second, asking the unbalanced "still the same" version leads to less change in general than other versions, suggesting possible acquiescence in DI. Third, the web survey elicited significantly less change, again suggesting that reductions in change using DI may be in part due to reductions in cognitive effort. Fourth, people who change responses in any given wave were significantly more likely to also change in the next wave, suggesting a respondent component, either in response style or actual volatility in status.

We explore these findings further by including measures of cognitive ability and other respondent characteristics as well as volatility in status, captured through life course histories. A discussion about the impact of DI and possible improvement concludes.

RC50-809.6

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

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

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

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

The fieldwork for this research will take place in Oman during 2013-2014. Tourism entrepreneurship is a fairly new activity in Oman and there are a small number of women whom are involved in tourism entrepreneurship activities. The participants of the study will include two groups of collective entrepreneurs and a number of solo entrepreneurs involved in tourism entrepreneurship activities.

The theoretical paradigm that guides this study is critical theory and a case study methodology will be used to design the research. Information about the women will be collected through the use of participant observations and interviews in order to develop different cases studies.

RC32-558.4

AL-ORAIMI, SUAAD ZAYED* (UAEU, *S.aloraimi@uaeu.ac.ae*)

Women in the UAE Gender Empowerment & Disempowerment

In recent years, there has been an increased scholarly interest in the topic of women's Empowerment. In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the modern age now requires enlightened capacities from women. The state encourages women to advance themselves and the nation. Thus, a clear line of distinction to be drawn between classic and highly modernized society with due respect to the old tradition. Legislative reform is taking place and women are encouraged to pursue leadership positions. This reformation comes with a new paradigm shift, and thus, women are starting to play different roles in public and private spheres. They try their best to eradicate male supremacy from top positions; however, with the government officially subsidizing the empowerment of women, but society does not recognize women as full citizens. Traditional society is still uncertain about the competence of women in the political arena. Therefore, women are in limbo between state' empowerment and social disempowerment and are standing on unpredicted space. In this context, this study explores the status of Emirati women as political leaders. It also illustrates social attitude and deportation of women. The study aims to explore an unidentified area of study in a tribal based society and to clarify the state' philosophy of women's empowerment. Hence, the study can be an additional contribution to a feminist theory of women's empowerment.

RC31-522.1

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

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

Under the conditions of globalized and displaced love (Petersen 2012; Calloni 2012) some new forms of family and (bi-cultural/ multicultural) intimate relations are emerging in transnational migration context. Marriage migration through familial networks and ties, which is also known as *transnational marriage* in the literature, constitutes one specific type of newly emerging world-families (Beck & Beck-Gernsheim 2011). The authors who work on the issue of marriage migration draw especially attention to the fact that marriage migration should be understood as a subtype of family-led migration (Kofman 2004), and in this sense it entails a gendered migration experience (Beck-Gernsheim 2007). Though the "imported brides" is a much discussed phenomena in the migration literature, there has been done little research on the "imported grooms". Focusing on Turkish and Moroccan male migrants, who could migrate to Germany through a marriage with

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

JS-48.4

ALARCÃO, VIOLETA* (Institute of Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lisbon, *violeta.alarcao@gmail.com*)
SIMÕES, RUI (Institute of Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lisbon)
OIKO, CARLA (Institute of Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lisbon)
LEÃO MIRANDA, FILIPE (Institute of Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lisbon)
LOPES, ELISA (Institute of Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lisbon)
CARREIRA, MÁRIO (Institute of Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lisbon)

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

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

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

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

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

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

RC25-442.4

ALARCON, AMADO* (Universidad Rovira i Virgili, *amado.alarcon@urv.cat*)
MARTÍNEZ-IGLESIAS, MARIA (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

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

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

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

RC40-686.2

ALASIA DE HEREDIA, BEATRIZ* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, *heredia.b@gmail.com*)
MEDEIROS, LEONILDE (Universidade Federal Rural de Rio de Janeiro)
PALMEIRA, MOACIR (Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro)
PEREIRA LEITE, SERGIO (Universidade Federal Rural de Rio de Janeiro)

Diferentes significados da la llamada Agricultura Moderna: El caso brasileño

Nos proponemos discutir el concepto de "modernización". En el caso brasileño los conceptos de "agricultura moderna" "complejo agro industriales" y "agronegócio" han sido utilizados generalmente como sinónimos, no obstante, aunque sus fronteras pueden parecer tênues, de hecho remitem a realidades sócio-economicas y políticas diferentes.

El uso de insumo modernos y de maquinas es uma presencia constante em los três casos, no obstante el énfasis em la exportación no tiene en los dos primeros ,el mismo peso que en el último. La integración agricultura-industria no estaba em gran destaque cuando se hablaba de agricultura moderna em los años 70. Por outra parte, el gerenciamento de um negócio que supone mucho mas que uma planta industrial ou um conjunto de unidades agrícolas es uma de las tônicas de la idea de "agronegócio".

Finalmente, aunque em todas las situaciones, la gran propiedad territorial está asociada a las 3 formas, em el caso del complejo agro-industrial está asociada también , mediante la "integración" a los pequenos produtores, y em el último caso, aunque las grandes propiedades son uma marca del "agronegócio", la referencia a la propriedad territoral desaparece en las formulaciones de sus técnicos que la asocian a determinadas maneras de producir.

RC21-359.4

ALBA VEGA, CARLOS* (El Colegio de Mexico, *calba@colmex.mx*)
FREIRE, CARLOS (Universidade Sao Paulo)

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

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

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

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

These paper aims to analyze the corporatist and clientelist relationship between the hawker's organizations and the government as well as the use of tolerance and repression tactics from the local authorities regarding the use of public spaces in the center of the cities.

PRES-1.6

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

2018 ISA World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, Canada

JS-91.3

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

A Decade of Turbulence and Mismatch—Changing Child Care Policies in Changing Economic Times in the Canadian Context

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

RC44-728.5

ALBERTI, GABRIELLA* (Leeds University Business School, *g.alberti@leeds.ac.uk*)

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

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

RC53-850.5

ALBITZ, CASEY* (Case Western Reserve University, *cla28@case.edu*)
GRAN, BRIAN (Case Western Reserve University)

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

Aging is a universal phenomenon of life yet it is not universal in experience. While aging is often perceived as the natural progression through life stages, the societal consequences for these transitions are socially constructed and culturally specific, with particular ages carrying with them varying freedoms, expectations, and restrictions. Some demarcations are fairly widespread in their range of international acceptance, yet others are more variable - such as age of retirement and marriageable age. For foster children who are supported within state care, the significance of the cultural link of the age of majority, the age that children become adults by law, carries especially weighty consequences: forcing them to exit the foster care system. This often involves cutting off much needed resourc-

es and supports from these already disadvantaged individuals, which may help to explain the high rates of homelessness, incarceration, unemployment, and poor mental and physical health found within this vulnerable population. This research compares how Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries manage the transition of young people from state care. National and state legislation designating services received both before and after children become adults are examined along with specific programs and efforts aimed at easing the transition from 'foster child' to 'independent adult'. Comparison on this scale shows massive gaps in national transitioning programs for this population, yet offers the opportunity for cross-country discussion of policy arrangements. This research will enlighten scholarship on the complex relationships between governments and the life course, including how governments succeed and fail at overcoming gaps in life course transitions. Questions pertaining to the importance of using a set age of majority are then discussed and the need for program outcome measures is brought to center stage.

RC34-589.8

ALCAÑIZ, MERCEDES* (University Jaume I, *moscardo@uji.es*)
MARTI, ANA (University Jaume I)
QUEROL, VICENT (University Jaume I)

The Transicion to Adult Life in Times of Crisis. a Case Study in Spain

From the start of the crisis in Spain in 2008, the increase of the youth unemployment has been continuous and progressive.

At this moment, at the end of 2003, the unemployment rate is 44.6% for people between 16 to 34 years old and 57.2% for boys and girls of ages 16-24 years old. And for young people working, jobs have been characterized by flexibility, precarity and temporality.

In addition, the high price of housing in Spain with a string family culture has resulted in a large number of young people still living with their parents and that only 22.1% of boys and girls between 16 and 29 years old are living on their own.

The aim of our paper is to show the differences in the transition to adulthood related to several aspects, such sex, age, level of education, training, social class, ethnic group and rural/urban area in order to design a typology of the different transitions that are taking place nowadays.

To do this, we used a qualitative methodology and we performed 40 interviews to young people with different profiles.

RC09-182.1

ALDAR, DOLGION* (Executive Director, *dolgion29@gmail.com*)
TSEVEGDORJ, BOLD (Board member)

Inequality in Post-Socialist Mongolia: A Case Study

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Mongolia '*de facto* a sixteenth republic' of the USSR (Murell 1999, 216) started its transition into market economy and democracy in parallel with other former communist countries. In contrast to the belief that 'recession will be short and sharp before better times', transition in most countries including Mongolia, have been a very 'difficult, long and painful process' (Luvsandorj and Nixson 2000). Today, Mongolia is worse off in terms of quality of life, unemployment, poverty etc. than it was in 1989 and despite the significant increase in per capita growth, the high level of human and social development achieved during the socialist era has been left to deteriorate.

Nonetheless, over the past two decades, the majority of studies on Mongolia's transition has focused on the country's features of economic transition and political development rather than emerging social issues in general and inequality in particular. As there has been little discussion about the role of development policy choices Mongolia has adopted in lingering social inequality, this paper attempts to fill this gap by measuring, documenting and comparing the depth, forms and changes in social inequality in Mongolia since 1990.

The paper differs from other studies on Mongolia by employing different aspects of inequality and by examining its interrelations with social mobility, historical and policy legacies and current economic growth. It also uses a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. The paper finds that not only there is an increasing polarisation, but also there are various excluded groups and stratas emerging in the society within these polars.

RC42-702.2

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

Measuring Homophobia in the Philippines

In June 2013, local media reported a survey done by US-based Pew Research Center that ranks the Philippines among the most gay-friendly in the world. In the report entitled "The Global Divide on Homosexuality", only 17 countries had

majorities that agreed with the statement that homosexuality should be accepted by the society, with the Philippines ranking 10th among the 17 countries.

Filipino gay rights groups, however, were not impressed with the survey, which they believe are based on the perception of accepted stereotypes of gays. They mentioned that once a gay is outside of the accepted stereotypes, that is where they encounter rejection.

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

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

RC34-596.3

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

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

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

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

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

RC29-502.6

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

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

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

RC08-163.1

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

The Origins Of Modern and Cultural Contemporary Sociology

This presentation will trace the origins and development of the "strong program" in cultural sociology. In the face of the unproductive struggle between a functionalism that equated culture with social integration and a conflict theory that negated culture altogether, there emerged an effort in the 1980s to reread the classics in cultural terms that would undermine the tradition/modernity divide. One result of this rereading was that the late Durkheim (1912) of sacred/profane, symbols, rituals, and solidarity displaced the middle period Durkheim of Division of Labor, Rules, and Suicide. Alongside this rereading, the effort to create a new sociological approach to culture turned to developments in the humanities -- to the linguistic turn in philosophy, to structural linguistics and anthropology, to semiotics and post-structuralism, and to narrative theory in literature. Some of these developments had already been made available to sociology in the writings of the trio of cultural anthropologists that had emerged a generation earlier, the 1960s and 70s -- Mary Douglas, Victor Turner, and especially Clifford Geertz. There had also been a "cultural turn" in European social science, motivated by these same developments, which produced a turn toward culture in the critical works of Foucault and Bourdieu and the Birmingham school of cultural studies. The strong program argued that these European reactions to the cultural turn failed to recognize the relative autonomy of culture. Sociologizing a series of key concepts in the humanities, the strong program developed a way of thinking about culture in a new way.

RC33-567.3

ALEXANDER, MALCOLM* (Griffith University, *M.Alexander@griffith.edu.au*)

Social Networks, Careers and Quality Improvement: New Developments in Applied Social Network Research

Social Network Analysis (SNA) in applied, practical settings has made significant advances in the last decade. This paper reviews the new research designs they utilise and their practical research applications. The paper begins with the best known, sociometric 'whole network' WN-SNA research tradition used in organizational and educational research (Kilduff and Tsai 2003). The paper then maps the differences between WN-SNA and ego-centric network (egonet) approaches used by survey researchers. The key difference turns on the full identification of a respondent's contacts in WN-SNA as compared with the egonet practice of using de-identified IDs only. In recent studies Ron Burt (*Neighbour Networks*, 2010), a key proponent of egonet survey methods, has shifted to collecting data on fully identified contacts in contexts where this is sensible. This paper argues that this move, combined with important features of Burt's earlier research practice (*Structural holes*, 2001) creates an important new, 'partial sociometric', research design for social network research. It outlines the methodological coherence of this new research design and notes some interesting overlaps with the methodologies of Socio-Cognitive Mapping (SCM) used in educational research (Kindermann 2007). It describes Burt's latest work on quality improvement in health delivery to illustrate this research design and discusses an application of this design in a local participant-observation network study.

Burt, R. S. (2001). Structural holes versus network closure as social capital. Social capital : theory and research. N. Lin, K. S. Cook and R. S. Burt. New York, Aldine de Gruyter**:** xii, 333.

Burt, R. S. (2010). Neighbor networks : competitive advantage local and personal. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Kilduff, M. and W. Tsai (2003). Social networks and organizations. London, SAGE.

Kindermann, T. A. (2007). "Effects of Naturally Existing Peer Groups on Changes in Academic Engagement in a Cohort of Sixth Graders." Child Development **78**(4): 1186-1203.

RC02-60.1

ALEXANDER, MALCOLM* (Griffith University, *M.Alexander@griffith.edu.au*)
BUNTON, VIKKI (Swinburne University)
GILDING, MICHAEL* (Swinburne University, *mgilding@swin.edu.au*)
MERLOT, ELIZABETH (Swinburne University)
LUSHER, DEAN (Swinburne University of Technology)

The Economic Sociology Of a Globalized Industry: Multiple Networks In Australian Mining

Economic sociology investigates the detail of economic, inter-organizational and social networks in business and industry. It explores embedded patterns of activity and interaction across the economy and the impact on people and societies. Inter-organizational networks involve operational partnerships mixed with relations of finance, investment, and control. Businesses may also work together through industry associations to establish product standards or labour market regimes. Seen from below these structures are the worlds where individuals make their careers within an industry. In turn their endeavours create inter-personal networks of professional contacts and shared experience. This paper reports on

a study of the Australian mining industry that investigates the complex overlap of multiple inter-organizational networks and additional linkages with inter-personal networks. There is a large amount of information available from industry hand-books and we report on methods for coding and categorizing inter-organizational relationships for the purpose of subsequent network analysis and the integration of personal network data in this framework. The dominance and centrality of global corporate players in the inter-organizational networks is mirrored in the memberships and networks of industry associations across the mining industry. Finally we report a case study of industry mobilisation against the Rudd government's proposed Resource Super Profits Tax (RSPT) in May-June 2010. This case study illustrates the dominance of the global corporates in framing an 'industry' strategy for dealing with the government but also their success in creating a comprehensive and appealing self-identity for the industry and its workforce that glosses over the actual divisions within the industry.

PLEN-9.2

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

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

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

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

RC22-382.7

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

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

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

…George W. Bush in 2001[1]

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

By drawing upon the U.S. experiment with "colonizing the poor" under the religious sector, this paper elucidates the threat to religious liberty posed by the faith-based initiatives that are becoming the modus operandi of the *Neoliberal State.* [2] In addition to delving into the diminishment of individual autonomy – e.g., the right to be "free from religion" -- the paper explores the diminution of religious pluralism occurring as minority religious groups vie for space in a public square in which a majority religion has served as the prototype for what constitutes *religion and religious practice.*

[1] President George W. Bush, Executive Order No. 13198 (29 January 2001), Washington D.C.: White House. 8 Sep 2013. *ttp://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2001/01/20010129-2.html*

[2]Justin Beaumont and Paul Cloke, *Faith-Based Organisations and Exclusion in European Cities* (Bristol, UK: Policy Press, 2012), 3.

TG03-932.6

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

Democracy Light: Religious Liberty In The Coe Community

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

…Preamble to the European Convention on Human Rights

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

RC18-313.4

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

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

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

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

RC22-401.1

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

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

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

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

JS-16.1

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

The LGBT Activism in Estonia: Gender Perspectives

The history of the gay movement in Estonia is largely undocumented, since during the Soviet period, gay networks were completely 'underground',no official organisations existed, and accordingly, no official records of it were available. During the Soviet period, homosexuality was illegal; male homosexualacts were

decriminalised only in 1992. There were signs of an emergentmovement since the late 1980s and a number of pioneering NGOs wereestablished in the 1990s, although a strong umbrella organisation remained absent. In the most recent period several NGO-s have beenestablished but subsequently closed down for various reasons.

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

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

RC23-406.3

ALLEN, HENRY LEE* (Wheaton College, *hank.allen@wheaton.edu*)

The Future of Teaching and Research in Universities: Global Transformations

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

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

RC24-438.27

ALLEN, SUMMER* (Michigan State University, *allensu6@msu.edu*)
GUAGNANO, GREG (George Mason University)

Ecological Identity: Underpinnings and Expressions

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

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

ther have a significant effect on how an individual manages the expression of that identity in relation to other identities held.

RC33-565.7

ALLUM, NICK* (University of Essex, *nallum@essex.ac.uk*)
CONRAD, FRED (University of Michigan)

An Evaluation of the Effect of Mode-Switching in Panel Surveys Using Recall Data

A key concern about the web survey data quality is difficulty garnering a probability sample because there are no good frames of email addresses for a general population. In a panel survey, it is possible to switch respondents to web mode after initial recruitment via face to face methods (F2F), thus mitigating the problem of sample selection and allowing the collection of rich information at lower marginal cost. However, web respondents generally seem more likely to take short-cuts than respondents in interviewer-administered modes (e.g., Heerwegh and Loosevelt, 2008). This may even be exacerbated by switching from F2F to web: by contrast to an interview, self-administration feels particularly "unsupervised" and, without an interviewer to motivate them to be conscientious, web respondents may take shortcuts and minimize their effort compared to their style of participation in previous F2F interviews . This raises the more general issue of whether it is possible to maintain the integrity of time-series in which there is a midstream mode switch (FTF to web). In this paper, we report results of an experiment in a panel survey (the UK Household Panel Survey Innovation Panel (UKHLSIP)) that compared the accuracy of past event recall, validated by responses at previous interview, comparing respondents who were switched to web mode with those that continued to be interviewed F2F. We also assess how asking for pre-commitment to careful answering might mitigate any potential loss of data quality resulting from switching to web. More generally, our results allow us to understand a little better how mode-switching interacts with cognitive processes underlying survey response to produce data of varying quality.

RC23-403.1

ALLWOOD, CARL MARTIN* (university of gothenburg, *cma@psy.gu.se*)

Social Science in Development: The Indigenous Psychologies and the Concept of Culture

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

RC34-599.2

ALMEIDA, ELMIR* (Universidade de São Paulo, *elmir@ffclrp.usp.br*)
NAKANO, MARILENA (Centro Univ Fundação Santo André)
VILLAR E VILLAR, MARIA ELENA (Centro Universitário Fundação Santo André)
MARIANO, VANDERLEI (Centro Univ Fundação Santo André)

Young College Students: Within Physical and Numerical Territories, Different Processes for Individuation

The intention of this research is to present the results of the comparative study made between young college students connected to two Brazilian universities: a public-state university located in an urban environment marked by agribusiness;

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

RC52-845.4

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

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

The aim of this paper is to present an ongoing project entitled 'Towards the camisation of health? A theoretical and empirical framework for analysis'. My previous research focused on the countervailing power of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practitioners in relation to Portuguese mainstream healthcare, having acupuncture and homeopathy as two case studies. It also developed the concept of 'camisation', which refers to the process of legitimising CAM treatments and solutions for everyday human problems. Furthermore, it analysed the attitudes of key actors within healthcare towards camisation. For example, although the position of the Portuguese medical profession towards camisation has been fluid and changeable over time, there has been a growing number of medical doctors 'incorporating' (Saks, 1995) CAM into their medical practice as a strategy to cope with CAM practitioners' encroachment into Portuguese healthcare. Acupuncture and homeopathy, for example, have been incorporated by Portuguese medical profession both at the institutional and interactional level. This paper aims to theoretically explore the consequences of medical incorporation of CAM for the medical profession, from the point of view of the sociology of professions. The topic of reprofessionalisation of medical doctors who committed themselves to CAM therapies is under-explored in the sub-field of sociology of CAM and might be useful to understand recent trends within the medical profession in Portugal. Reprofessionalisation means the restructuration of education and redefinition of boundaries of knowledge. This paper discusses the extent to which the incorporation of CAM by the medical profession can be viewed as reprofessionalisation, in order to meet new challenges and threats posed by camisation and CAM therapies.

RC15-260.5

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

Theorising Camisation: The Case of Acupuncture and Homeopathy in Portugal

The aim of this paper is to present an ongoing project entitled 'Towards the camisation of health? A theoretical and empirical framework for analysis'. My previous research focused on the countervailing power of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practitioners in relation to Portuguese mainstream healthcare, having acupuncture and homeopathy as two case studies. It also developed the concept of 'camisation', which refers to the process of legitimising CAM treatments and solutions for everyday human problems. Camisation is closely related to the concept of 'medicalisation', the process whereby human problems come to be defined in medical terms. In Conrad's (2007:5) words, 'the key to medicalisation is definition. That is, a problem is defined in medical terms, described using medical language, understood through the adoption of a medical framework, or 'treated' with a medical intervention'. In a similar way, the key to camisation is also definition. CAM language, its framework and interventions are major elements in this process. Furthermore, while medicalisation has been encouraged by a faith in science and the prestige of the medical profession, camisation has been encouraged by the opposite tendencies, i.e. a lack of faith in science and the erosion of medical authority in society. Camisation can thus be seen as a counter trend to medicalisation and a step toward demedicalisation (although at the same time reinforcing medicalisation (Lowenberg and Davis,1985); furthermore, growing 'incorporation' (Saks,1995) of CAM in allopathic medical practice can also be leading to remedicalisation, by restoring the medical definition of certain health conditions. I want to develop this conceptual framework further. I also want to discuss the role of key actors in healthcare (the medical profession, the

State and supra-State agencies, the lay populace and health corporations) whose countervailing actions can legitimate (or not) camisation and promote the demedicalisation or remedicalisation of certain health conditions in Portuguese society.

RC02-52.9

ALMEIDA PITA, FLÁVIA* (Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana - Bahia - Brazil, *fa-pita@uol.com.br*)
OLIVEIRA LIMA, JOSÉ RAIMUNDO (Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana - Bahia - Brazil)
DOS SANTOS LIMA, CLEO EMIDIO (Universidade Estadual Feira de Santana)

Rules for Solidarity: Reporting an Experiece of Colletive Construction of Rules in an Informal Solidarity Economy Cooperative

It is proposed to present and discuss one of the experiences of the Incubator of Solidarity and Popular Economy Initiatives(IEPS/UEFS - Incubadora de Iniciativas da Economia Popular e Solidária da UEFS), extension program of the Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana-UEFS (State of Bahia, Brazil): the process of incubation of a informal group of people (mainly women) that explores, since March 2013, one of the University canteens. Among others activities, the IEPS/UEFS accompanies the group in the drafting of the rules governing its operation, with respect to the principles of self-management, cooperation, solidarity, democracy and appreciation of work. The adopted methodology begins from interviews with individual members of the initiative, picking up aspects of their personal experiences, expectations with the cooperative work, their advantages and difficulties. Afterwards there have been "conversation circles", where rules on division of labor and its fruits, rights and obligations of the group members, procedure for making decisions, sanctions, conflict mediation and organization of activities have been collectively discussed and constructed. Even though it looks forward to the further elaboration of a traditional statute, in order to make possible the legal formalization of the group, it was elected as a priority the construction of rules that are able to discipline the coexistence in a original and constructive manner, strengthening in particular the ideals of solidarity and self-management that guides the Solidarity Economy. The process prioritizes the use of informal language and effective participation, in order to guarantee that the group rules reflect the relations of power and senses of morality and justice concretely experienced by its members - even if it stays outside the state law.

RC06-122.11

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

Fathers, Work and Family in Sweden and the US

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

JS-84.3

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

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

Changing land resources access and control relations due to sugarcane and oil palm agribusinesses-led land grabbing since the mid-2000s is a major catalyzer of political contention in the Maya-Q´eqchi´ populated Guatemalan northern lowlands. Arguably, such contention does not have to do so much with a Polanyian (1968) counter-movement against land and labor commoditization as with a contestation of the ways in which such commoditization is happening. The combination of Market-Led Agrarian Reform and freehold land titling on facilitating access to local land resources to "outsiders" with the international politico-economic scenario of multiple crises which sees land resources as global commodities has allowed for extractivist accumulation interests to mushroom. Elaborating on research since 2006 this paper argues how Maya-Q´eqchi´ lowlanders´ unrest is rooted in historical agrarian grievances and in those emerging from the ´terms of incorporation´ (Du Toit 2004:1003) to the emergent, hyper-commoditized ´labor regime´ (Bernstein 1988) into which many feel have been adversely incorporated through flexible labor arrangements either as plantation workers or as contract farmers. Such grievances are amplified by narrowing or breaking inter-class reciprocity mechanisms (Thompson 1971, Scott 1976) which if anything allowed for the continuous (re)negotiation of minimum survival standards between dominate and subordinate classes. Unrest is turning into practices of resistance framed as "defense of territory" and articulated through a repertoire including ´everyday´ and more militant forms of contention. Dominant state and social actors frame their governable space-making efforts as "developmental" and "responsible", employing a repertoire based on "divide and win" and "rule of law" strategies articulated through discursive, regulatory and violent mechanisms. Indeed, land grab-driven agrarian change has triggered a new ´cycle of contention´ (Tarrow 1998), its outcomes being not a story foretold but the becoming of multiple politics between, across and within state and social actors in contention at different scales and places.

RC06-131.4

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

Inequality in Social Capital Transition within Family: Time Diary Evidence

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

RC28-486.7

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

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

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

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

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

JS-93.3

ALTMANN, PHILIPP* (FU Berlin, *PhilippAltmann@gmx.de*)

The Concept of Good Life in Ecuador Between Indigenous Movement, Mestizo Intellectuals and State Politics

The concept of Sumak Kawsay, Buen Vivir or Good Life has entered the political discourse in Ecuador since the years 2000 to 2002. After a slow integration into the discourse of the indigenous movement that understood Good Life as a territory and identity-based harmony between individual, society and nature, the Constituent Assembly 2007/2008 lead to a further dissemination of this concept. In this context, two other discursive streams won importance: a left-leaning group of mestizo intellectuals on a Latin-american level, amongst them Alberto Acosta and Eduardo Gudynas, and the Ecuadorian State that declared the Good Life in the 2008 Constitution as its central principle. Both groups differ from the indigenous definition, highlighting -in the case of the intellectuals- the contact points to other discourses, such as socialism or environmentalism or -in the case of the state- the possibilities of implementation. In both cases, the territorial and identitarian implications are downsized.

This presentation will resume the history and development of the concept of Good Life, concentrating on the different conceptions of Good Life by the three main groups that work with this notion. By this, the different political backgrounds and implications and the conflicts that are based on them will be worked out.

RC47-770.2

ALTMANN, PHILIPP* (FU Berlin, *PhilippAltmann@gmx.de*)

The Ecuadorian Indigenous Movement As a Social Movement

For more than two decades, the indigenous movement in Ecuador has been –and despite a recent crisis still is– one of the most important social actors in Ecuador and Latin America. Its specificity of being mostly based on ethnic identity seems to have impeded a coherent interpretation of this movement as a social one, that is, an interpretation based on theories of social movements. Indeed, most analysis of this movement tend to focus on its discourse, its fight against racism and exclusion or its relationship with state and government. Only very few try to apply social movement theories on this social movement. This presentation will be one of them. Given that this research has an exploratory character, the theory used as an interpretative base will be resource mobilization theory, correcting its shortcomings, especially concerning discourse and culture, with other theories. The development of the organizations of the indigenous movement and the relations between them will be studied, highlighting the political, discursive and strategic differences and points of contact. By this, not only a compared history of the different organizations will be achieved, but also a specification of the thesis of the "crisis of the indigenous movement" in Ecuador. The special relationship with Rafael Correa and the subsequent efforts of unity and attempts of division will be another focus of this presentation.

RC34-587.5

ALTOMONTE, MICHELE* (Università di Torino, *michele.altomonte@unito.it*)

Recognition, Trust and Reputation in Youth Travel Practices

The study investigates the issues of recognition, trust and reputation focusing on the dynamics of an online community promoting worldwide free hospitality: the *couchsurfers*.

With the only guarantee of the information displayed in users profiles, this website enables a potentially risky exchange, where people share their private spaces and time with unknown travellers. I analyse the process of trusting a stranger in terms of recognition of a cross-national common ground and of strategies that users can adopt in order to orientate themselves while dealing with global diversity. Mutual hospitality is here seen as a concrete experience of Kant's cosmopolitan right, based on a willingness to engage with foreigners and on a sense of belonging to humanity that is perceived, pursued and performed by youth.

In order to illustrate this process, I have collected the data from 5 networks of 11 users, 482 online references and 15 qualitative interviews. The 3 key-elements that my work identifies are: 1) the expression and recognition of three cosmopolitan ideals that create that sense of *commonality* that enables the communication among members: the value of *Sharing*, the search for *Authenticity* and the desire of learning while travelling (the *Bildung*); 2) the creation of pathways of trust that can diffuse cooperation through the same global mediums as those of risk and fear; 3) the development of 'social devices', like the use of a system of public online reputation, for decoding transnational reality and for engaging with others worldwide.

RC39-657.4

ALTSHULER, ALEX* (Ben-Gurion University , *alex.altshuler@gmail.com*)

Are We Protected? Model for Predicting the Level of Perceived Secureness in the Face of a National Emergency in Israel

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

RC29-497.7

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

Gender Policing in Latin American Societies

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

RC29-506.4

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

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

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

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

This paper will present a result of a comparative study of youth conceptions of norms and their sense of legitimacy and justice in 10 Latin American cities.

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

RC11-215.9

ALVARES, LETICIA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, *leticiacalvares@hotmail.com*)

Bodily Practices of Elderly and the Methodology of Oral History

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

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

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

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

RC23-419.2

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

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

Our paper discusses Albert Einstein's conceptual ontology with special focus on the grounding of RELATIVE SPACE TIME concept. It understands that Einstein's ontology given its tropological nature, it builds essentially the concept of relativity among the relations between language and thought according to a semiotic perspective. So, the main objective of our paper intends to analyze Einstein's Relative Space according to Semiotic approach when it intends to discuss the role of language and thought in Albert Einstein's categorization, figurativisation, metaphorisation of relative space-time. The second objective aims to present new interdisciplinary perspectives between Anthropology and Semiotics, when it analyses Einstein's innovative method in Modern Physics. Einstein's method verified in May, 29[th,] 1919, in Sobral, Brazil, as it took a total eclipse of the sun as a new method of investigation in Modern Physics. Our approach takes an interdisciplinary perspective, and it considers the main contributions of prominent theorists in Structural Anthropology, Hermeneutics and Semiotics, such as Charles Sanders Pierce, Ferdinand De Saussure, Emile Benveniste, G. Frege, Claus Emmeche, Winfried Noth, Claude Levi-Strauss, Gaston Bachelard, Gilbert Durand, Clifford Geertz, and Paul Ricouer in order to discuss the role of language and symbolic thought in the modes of reality comprehension, taking Einstein's relative space-time conceptualization, figurativisation and metaphorisation. Since Einstein's innovative scientific experience is considered to be one of the most important contributions to Modern Physics, we argue that our confirmations so far obtained and here presented on the Physics of Einstein, if they do not completely solve Einstein's long standing enigma of relative space-time conceptualization, they point at least to some beacons in this very much complex but fascinating field in the relations of man-language-myth-world relations.

RC17-306.4

ALVAREZ DE MON, IGNACIO* (IE Business School, *ignacio.alvarezdemon@ie.edu*)
LUCAS, ANTONIO (Universidad Complutense)
CULPIN, VICKI (Ashridge Business School)

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

We want to identify how the concept of leadership has evolved in recent years, the implications of that evolution for managers' work, and the impact of leadership development programs on the lives of organizations and their employees. We will describe the main sources of evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs. We will focus on the learning transfer process from the classroom to the

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

companies and people in the real world. Leading change in organizations entails changing people's behaviours and, in order to do that, appropriate metrics and rewarding mechanisms need to be developed.

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

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

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

RC35-612.7

ALVAREZ RUIZ, FERMIN* (University of Buenos Aires, *ferminalvarez@gmail.com*)
TORTEROLA, EMILIANO* (University of Buenos Aires, *etorterola@yahoo.com.ar*)
GRONDONA, ANA LUCÍA* (University of Buenos Aires, *antrondona@hotmail.com*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

RC47-767.2

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

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

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

RC31-521.3

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

Spanish Integration Model

This paper arises from a doctoral thesis defended in November 2012 focus on the integration / marginalization and the reconstruction of collective identity of Moroccans in Madrid. The purpose of this paper is to show that even if the access to citizenship in Spain is complicated, our autonomic decentralized system and the consequent plurality of planes integration have made actors the principals of the integration process, particularly in the local area. In Spain there is not a national integration system that is why I defined this system in the text as the Spanish integration non-system or the integration without a system. Migrants and civil national have played a central role in the integration of migrants, as well as migrant's informal networks and civil society. Even if there were some racist attitudes and practices, we also found that taking into account the speed of the migration process and the large number of migrants who came to Spain, we had less conflict than in other countries especially in areas of everyday life. In the process of integration was required, therefore, the involvement national and migrants, a process of communication and working together. There is a loaded term in Spanish with a strong symbolic power that defines when and where this situation occurs: "convivencia" (living together). "Convivencia" is the process by which people communicate, interact and share. The local area is a place of living together, but obviously following the logic local-global and transnational processes, the effects of these living together practices have an impact far beyond the local level. Integration from the point of view of "convivencia" produced cultural pluralism (or interculturalism) maintaining some cultural differences and promoting equal insertion of migrants.

RC33-567.6

ALVAREZ-GALVEZ, JAVIER* (Universidad Loyola Andalucia, *javieralvarezgalvez@gmail.com*)

Network Models of Minority Opinion Spreading

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

RC35-612.6

ALVARO, DANIEL* (CONICET/IIGG-UBA/Paris 8, *danielalvaro@gmail.com*)
FRAGA, EUGENIA* (IIGG-UBA, *euge.fraga@hotmail.com*)
SASIN, MARIANO* (IIGG-UBA, *marianosasin@gmail.com*)
HAIDAR, VICTORIA* (CONICET/UNL, *vickyhaidar@yahoo.com.ar*)
TROVERO, JUAN IGNACIO* (IIGG-UBA, *juani73@gmail.com*)

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

Desde hace al menos tres décadas la noción de comunidad se ha vuelto central para una variedad de disciplinas asociadas al campo de las humanidades. El así llamado "renacimiento de la comunidad" supuso la tarea de retrazar la historia de esta noción desde sus orígenes griegos hasta el presente. Como es sabido, el surgimiento de la teoría sociológica a mediados del siglo XIX impactó de manera decisiva en la formación y el desarrollo del concepto de comunidad. La indagación acerca de las transformaciones en los usos y significados de dicho

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

RC42-706.5

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

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

In the last years the sociology of childhood has introduced relevant issues concerning children's active role in social processes.

However, despite the proliferation of studies which call into question the idea of universality of childhood (Prout, James 1990; Holloway, Valentine 2000), the perspective of children in migration studies remains still marginal.

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

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

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

RC04-91.5

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

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

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

RC07-142.3

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

Leaning Against the Wind or Sailing with It?

Global warming or climatic change rests on two main strategies: mitigation and adaptation. Both raise some important issues such as monitoring the relation between a society and its environment. Does the transition from one stage to the next denote a "normal" gradation in monitoring "our" relationship with the environment or does it mean an inflexion, even a rupture, of it? To answer this question, we will provide further clarification on both strategies to identify their

similarities and their differences. Mitigation as adaptation goes together with the recognition of climate change. While mitigation aims for the preservation of our current climate stakes, adaptation works on the degradation of the current climate. In this perspective, mitigation and adaptation are linked in time as a logical succession. Nevertheless, their relationship isn't such evident because of the uncertainty surrounding adaptation. If mitigation works on the reduction of the greenhouse gases, the goal of adaptation stays obscure: "Who should adapt and which direction should be taken?" Mitigation's strategy clearly aims for a stable stage while adaptation goes together with the idea of perpetual change. It integrates the principle of climate change. This distinction matches an inflexion of "our" relationship with global issues such as climate change. Mitigation keeps the myths of struggle going while adaptation breaks with this imaginary. Adaptation opts for a new horizon, a new frame that fits, depending of how you look at it, with a certain sense of reality or for helplessness. Does adaptation signify that "we give up the fight" or does it rise of a new maturity, less ambitious in its goals but much more ambitious in its approaches? This is the question we would love to kick in the discussion.

RC05-100.6

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

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

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

The paper suggests combining the intersectional analysis with cultural sociology, transnational, postcolonial studies and reflections on the researcher's positionality, in order to be able to reconstruct the (potentially) multiple interpretations of categories of belonging. Three questions are of particular importance:

First, how should we reconstruct the multiple interpretations of belonging without essentializing them and without bounding them to the particular national setting? Here scholars benefit from the analysis of ways by which categories became nationalized or transnationalized.

Second, we need to ask how actors and (imagined) communities negotiate various interpretations of a particular category (like 'gender'). Under what conditions, do some interpretations become dominant? How do diasporas and other cross-border arenas develop the 'regimes of translation' of particular categories of belonging?

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

JS-90.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RC48-789.3

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

Good Press: Why Movements Get Covered and with Substance

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

RC31-541.4

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

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

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

RC39-672.2

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

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

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

RC31-532.2

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

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

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

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

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

RC16-287.3

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

Islam, Public Space and Cosmopolitism in Senegal: Between Local, National and "Universal"

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

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

What are the features of new (local, national or transnational) Islamic dynamics and what are their roles in the (re)construction /(re)organization of public spaces in Senegal? What are the relations between the state politics, Islamic transnational networks and the local initiatives? How local, national or "universal" Islamic

identities are bounded each other through public spaces? What kind of theoretical work can be possible to analyze these socio-cultural and political trends?

WG05-926.1

AMOO, EMMANUEL* (Covenant University, *emma.amoo@covenantuniversity.edu.ng*)
AJAYI, MOFOLUWAKE (Covenant University, Cannanland ota Ogun State Nigeria)

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

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

RC51-819.2

AMOZURRUTIA, JOSE A.* (Universidad Autonoma de Mexico, *j.amoz@yahoo.com*)
DEL CASTILLO, MARÍA (Instituto Aragonés de la Mujer)

Risk Assessment in Men Convicted of Intimate Partner Violence. the Adaptative System Data Integration (ASDI)

In any society, violent phenomena occur and they always build a complex situation whose study involves considering different perspectives. Inside a relationship, violence against women is a good example. In this context, the analysis of the victim risk is crucial and being a major challenge for researchers.

This paper presents the Adaptative System Data Integration (ASDI). This system is an analysis tool to organize and analyze qualitative and quantitative information (Amozurrutia, & Marcuello, 2011). The ASDI is based on a model that allows continuous updating of their evaluation criteria. Using this method it possible to link two or more observables data for integration into categories and their representation synchronic and diachronic as text.

In this research, we study a sample of 45 convicted male batterers who participated in a psychological intervention program. The (ASDI) performs a risk assessment from nine variables that collect information from scales: Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire, Inventory of Ambivalent Sexism and Attribution of Responsibility Scale (Minimization Subscale). Also we get information of initial interview to offender -before starting the treatment- and the therapist who performs the procedure.

The scores are compared with the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide (SARA) and the therapist's assessment done at the end of treatment. The results show statistically significant correlations between the ASDI and the therapist assessment but no with SARA scores.

RC51-819.4

AMOZURRUTIA, JOSE A.* (Universidad Autonoma de Mexico, *j.amoz@yahoo.com*)

Spreadsheet Model for Complex Variable Integration: A Sociocybernetic Approach to the Emotional Component in Violent Actors Interviews

Sociocybernetic perspective tries to adapt available cybernetic strategies and conceptual resources to problem solution through a heuristic approach (Geyer, 1995). In the case of capricious observable conditions in social analysis there are situations in which empirical information present irregularities difficult to overcome. On the one hand difficulties begin with incomplete information in an observation unit missing several dependent variables (Ibáñez, 1994). In the other hand, there are unstable and very significant emotions behavior that may alter the explicit observables attributes. (Guba y Lincoln, 1994)

Incomplete information in first order techniques present a headache from statistics perspective. It is not possible to accept an observation unit with two or more data missing (Padua, 1982). In second order techniques like discourse analysis the number of observations associated with several paragraphs may not allow an integration of variables into categories for analysis inference (Ibáñez, 1994). Although intelligent analysis may be done out of theoretical principles i.e. that of size definition of samples in statistics or the necessary existence of all variables needed for category integration, in both cases there is not enough theoretical criteria to make it rationally valid.

Emotional issues in violence situations are strongly difficult to record and evaluate. One strategy is to make analogies between real violent moments with post-violence narrations. Text analysis with implicit emotionality contents modifies descriptions, judgments and assessments. Logic in the algorithms that emulate the valuations of these conducts should include the non linear behavour.

In this paper I present an algorithm that proposes a better alternative to resolve the above cases just referred and the inclusion of emotional behavior. It is implemented in a Spreadsheet language that configures an application for social analysis. The model is applied to a real case involved in interviews of violence actors.

RC19-344.2

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

Care Time Diamond and Its Applications to Seven Asian Societies

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

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

RC19-343.3

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

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

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

RC02-47.2

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

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

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

involved within that particular environment. Of particular concern for this study are the *Badjao*, indigenous maritime people originally from the southern Philippines, but some have since migrated toward other parts of the country. One of the cities where the *Badjao* peoples have migrated to is Batangas City, a city in the north-central part of the country with an average income of P400 million pesos or more. As a result of the presence of the *Badjao* community, issues and concerns have been raised by the city local government unit (LGU). At the same time, the *Badjao* also experience social, economic and environmental problems in the city. Using key informant interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), critical review of related government agency reports and documents, and field observations, this paper examines migration patterns of the *Badjao* peoples and its nexus with the existing environment and economic conditions present in the area.

JS-84.4

ANCELOVICI, MARCOS* (Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM), *ancelovici.marcos@uqam.ca*)

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

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

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

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

We argue that the growth of the PAH is not a mere side-effect of the crisis. Many other categories of people are affected by the crisis but do not mobilize as much. We claim that its relative success stems from two processes. First, the PAH has managed to reframe the housing crisis in terms of fraud and deception rather than personal responsibility and as a systemic rather than individual issue. Second, the horizontal structure of the PAH is highly inclusive, allows for multiple types and degrees of involvement, and feeds the development of a sense of belonging that helps sustain the mobilization over time.

Our research is based on semi-structured interviews as well as participant and ethnographic observation in Barcelona in 2013.

RC48-781.3

ANCELOVICI, MARCOS* (Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM), *ancelovici.marcos@uqam.ca*)
DUFOUR, PASCALE* (University of Montreal, *pascale.dufour@umontreal.ca*)

Street Politics in the Age of Austerity: A Comparative Perspective

Based on empirical material gathered in Ireland, Spain, Israel, Greece, the United States and France in 2011 and 2012, we propose to compare street politics along two main lines: 1) how the transformations of capitalism have had diverging effects on protest; and 2) how the critique of representative democracy constitutes the common denominator of the activists' grievances but does not translate mechanically into the same kind of movements.

The 2008 global financial crisis did not produce the same kind of effects in all countries, although poverty and inequality have increased in all the cases considered here. To understand how the crisis affects and possibly shapes the mobilization process, it is important to distinguish instances where the mobilization enjoyed the support of a large segment of public opinion (Greece, Israel, Spain) from instances where the mobilization was relatively isolated and/or did not lead to a spill over onto other mobilizations (Canada, France, Ireland, United States). In all these cases, "relative deprivation" seems to be playing a role in shaping grievances but cannot alone account for the timing, magnitude, and claims of the protests.

Aside from the economic context, the most comment element shared by the recent mobilizations under scrutiny is the fight for "real democracy," largely inspired by anarchist ideas of autonomy, horizontalism, and direct participation. But "real democracy" is polysemic and has different implications.

We argue that in order to understand the practices and claims that have developed in the last couple of years and the way they have disseminated around the globe, we need to look at (1) local legacies, (2) the internal dynamics of groups and networks, and (3) national structural as well as institutional configurations.

RC31-526.3

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

Highly Skilled Migration, Race and Economic Integration

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

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

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

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

RC44-732.6

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

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

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

RC55-873.1

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

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

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

negative end, as well as the positive end, of societal attributes such as civility and social solidarity.

RC55-874.3

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

Purposefulness, a Key to Happiness in Selected Developing Nations

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

TG03-941.1

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

Why Inequality Matters

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

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

RC47-769.23

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

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

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

RC18-317.1

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

Analyzing the Internal Votes in the French Political Parties

Analyzing the internal votes in the French political parties

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

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

RC17-310.4

ANDOLFATTO, DOMINIQUE* (Université de Bourgogne, *dominique.andolfatto@u-bourgogne.fr*)
DRESSEN, MARNIX (Université Versailles)
FINEZ, JEAN (University of Lille 1, CLERSE-CNRS)

Transforming the Sncf – French State-Owned Company : From Historical Unilateral Model to Multipartite Enterprise

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

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

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

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

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

RC24-432.5

ANDRADE, CELIO* (Federal University of Bahia, *jcelio.andrade@gmail.com*)
ALVAREZ, GUINEVERRE* (NPGA, Federal University of Bahia, *guineverre2@hotmail.com*)

The Role of Private Sector in Global Climate Governance

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

RC26-463.1

ANDRADE, REGINA (State University of Rio de Janeiro)
MACEDO, CIBELE* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, *cibelevaz@gmail.com*)
MAGALHÃES, SAULO (State University of Rio de Janeiro)
SILVA BALLALAI, CONSTANCE (UNIFACS - LAUREATE)

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

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

RC28-488.4

ANDRADE, STEFAN* (Danish National Centre Social Research, *sba@sfi.dk*)
MUNK, MARTIN D. (Centre for Mobility Research, Aalborg University Copenhagen)

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

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

TG06-961.5

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

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

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

RC17-310.6

ANDREASSEN, HEGE KRISTIN* (University Hospital of North Norway, *hege.andreassen@telemed.no*)
KJEKSHUS, LARS ERIK (University of Oslo)
TJORA, AKSEL (NTNU)

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

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

RC05-106.2

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

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

European countries are subject to many processes which deconstruct the traditional category of "national belonging" and make the political community more inclusive towards foreigners (developing the category of the European Union citizenship, mass migration flows). However, the notion of an ethnic community and the importance of ethno-national dimension still prevail. This is confirmed by political and legal measures, enacted by different European states which aim at enabling particular ethnic groups to obtain the citizenship of their ancestors. The objective of the presentation is to explore how various groups are included and excluded from a national community defined in ethnic terms. The paper involves an analysis of institutional arrangements regarding the privileged access to Polish citizenship, which have been developed in order to enable faster naturalisation

for some groups of immigrants coming to Poland. The analysis will focus on the normative features of the privileged naturalisation and how they are interpreted by state officials. Various conditions of being acceptable for privileged naturalisation are depicted in the Law on Repatriation and include a mix of objective and subjective criteria which refer to ethnic, cultural and historical aspects of a nation. These measures, addressed to the descendants of Polish exiles, indicate how the category of "belonging to a nation" is constructed on the political and legal level. The presentation, set in a comparative perspective, also aims to answer the question why the policies of privileged naturalisation are commonly accepted in some countries (Poland) and contested in others (Hungary, Germany).

RC04-87.6

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

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

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

RC31-529.1

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

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

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

JS-27.6

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

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

This paper discusses (1) professional socialization of medical students who become medical doctors who have been dominant over other allied health professions, (2) professionalization of allied health professions as professional orga-

nizations, and (3) the possibility of achieving professional equality among health professions, in particular, between traditionally dominant medical doctors and allied health professions.

The author's discussion is based on (1) author's participant observation at three Tokyo hospitals in the early 1960's, (2) questionnaire method surveys of six medical schools in 1993 and 1999 for the same cohort, and (3) questionnaire method surveys of sampled members of eight allied health professional organizations in 1978 and those of 11 allied health professional organizations in 1996.

RC32-550.6

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

Ethno Enclaves: Restrictions on Muslim Women's Spatial Mobility

Abstract: RC 32 ISA

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

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

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

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

JS-21.6

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

Leisure-Time Activities: A Sociological Analysis of Professional Women

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

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

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

RC41-689.1

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

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

Demographic transitions occur in stages. We argue that there have been two mortality transitions, and that the European and European-overseas countries for which reliable long-term mortality data exist completed the first stage of the

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

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

RC02-59.3

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

Lessons from Field Resistance

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

RC04-99.8

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

Educational Fulfillment Index

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

RC01-34.5

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

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

Serious game applied in education and training is relatively new. Some skills needed for military action could be acquired through traditional (real) training methods, but, at the same time, as the computer games has been evolved, some skills can be obtained through the serious game as attractive and efficient method – virtual method. In terms of costs and risks, using a training solution based on a games scenario is also advantageous.

This study evaluates a serious game (SG) that is being applied in a Romanian Defence University context. It was designed in order to enhance the epistemic competency of the future military commanders at all levels of decision making process. Evaluation is conducted summative, after development of it; the study examines whether the serious game is efficient, appropriate for training goals and well accepted by the learners.

The findings provide evidence that serious game is genuinely beneficial for anticipated learning and training results and it could be used in future training process to assure required skills for new defence missions. Introducing games in the military training is based on all these advantages revealed through the evaluation.

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

RC47-768.1

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

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

Introduction

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

Main Results

Contemporary social, economic and cultural transformations have been driving Society to both a new public sphere and relationship between populism and charismatic power. Simplifying analytically, on one hand, as a matter of fact, a layer of population, mainly old and/or with a limited

cultural capital, lives (almost) exclusively inside the public space created by mass media, by other collective intellectuals and by the most important public intellectuals. On the other hand, following the prompt coming from new intellectuals that operate through the Net, there is a multiplication of niches of consumption, of ways of living, of political opinions. The possibility of the synthesis declines in this new public sphere. On the contrary, the space of "charismas" grows up. In add, economic dynamics and neo-liberalism thinking makes a pressure to ease in decision-making processes: the myth of the "strong man" rises. Nevertheless, each kind of media advance a different kind of charismatic leaders: thus, we have got several charismatic leaders for each communication and social target group. Charismatic power is not more opposed to rational-legal power: a multiple charismatic groups and leaders represent the normal work of the post-democratic political system. Populism is universal style of this multiple-charismatic politics in contemporary societies. In fact, Populism is not only communication technique but a replacement demand of democratic participation too in a run-way world.

RC14-247.2

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

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

This period is collecting different types of storytelling concerning social and economic crisis the world is facing with, depending on which media and which particular gaze they reflect. We can quote, of course, not only what the media, and especially the news sphere, is telling us about crisis, but also movies, tv fiction, contemporary literature, and so on are depicting a shared frame on it.

But it could be of particular interest analysing how advertising deals with this issue, particularly because it has to talk and engage consumers differently from the past and from its usual patterns. A traditional way to conceive advertising's main scope it's based on the assumption that it has to create and develop a reality totally positive, where everything is at its best in every shade. This led J. Baudrillard to call this totally different reality "hyperreality". But nowadays consumers aren't so well disposed towards this kind of advertising that has to rethink itself in a different way, being more respectful and loyal with consumers, their lives and their feelings.

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

WG03-919.2

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

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

The concept of complexity is one of the most useful to describe contemporary society, because it implies also the leading role of communication and of its dedicated system, that is to say mass media system (Luhmann). But, or in accordance with this perspective, another helpful description could be the one that defines our society as based on images, referring to the primacy of the visual sphere.

This premise leads us to consider the production of images not only as one of the most important for the reproduction of society, but also as one of the most

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

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

RC20-356.6

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

Psychological Effectiveness of Interactive Advertising in Russia

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

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

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

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

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

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

RC44-738.4

ANUGWOM, EDLYNE* (University of Nigeria, Nsukka, *akommiri@gmail.com*)

Military Rule, Economic Recession and Labour Militancy: Evidence from Conflict Resolution Mechanisms Utilised Between 1986 and 1992 in Nigeria

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

RC02-54.1

ANUGWOM, EDLYNE* (University of Nigeria, Nsukka, *akommiri@gmail.com*)

The Uending Matrix: NEPAD, Globalization and African Development

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

RC15-257.4

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

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

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

RC15-274.5

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

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

Recently, health inequity initiatives introduced by the World Health Organization emphasizes actions on social determinants of health with collaboration across research disciplinary and organizational boundaries in relatively innovative approach. The recent tackle of health inequity initiatives in Thailand, SIRNet – Social Inequity Reduction Network, illustrates a good instance of this kind of effort. This paper describes the development of the three years collaborative projects among five organizations in Thailand and its attempt to address social determinants of health and formulate a set of effective policy recommendations based on real-world problems in Thai context. The study examines working models across academic and organizational boundaries focused on researches linkage, professional practices, communities and networks actions, leadership skills and healthy public policy process. While a wide-ranging of information collected and knowledge emerged from broad action researches, the academic community states the tendency to the arguments of theories of justice and the consensus of strategy. Therefore, although the strong conceptual framework of social health equity for Thai society is established, the community based policy recommendation is rarely analyzed and formulated by researchers. Although the collaborative programs are initiated among the organizational leaders, the implementation process includes only few people into the working group. Hence, the change seems to be presented in individual and network level, but not in the organizational level. We need effective models of collaboration to bridge various gaps between researchers, social workers and policy makers.

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

RC32-563.19

ANYIDOHO, NANA AKUA* (University of Ghana, *a_anyi@yahoo.com*)
ADOMAKO AMPOFO, AKOSUA* (University of Ghana, *adomako@gmail.com*)

Informalising the Formal: Women in Ghana's Banking Sector

Despite the conventional policy wisdom that formal work more closely approximates "decent" work, the process of informalization of the Ghanaian economy increasingly makes difficult a straightforward dichotomy between 'good' formal work and 'bad' informal work. The paper discusses the nature and impact of the use of employment agencies in the banking sector. We argue that the activities of employment agencies have introduced informality into an area of work that was quintessentially formal. We examine the impact of emplpyment agencies on work conditions and work cultures, highlighting the ways in which female bank workers experience these new sets of conditions. We find that female employees hired through employment agencies experience conditions of work that resemble conditions in the informal economy in terms of contracts, security of tenure, wages and channels of negotiation or redress. We link the advent of employment agencies and the kind of labour relations in which they participate to the macroeconomic reforms that Ghana has undertaken which are themselves part of a global phenomenon of economic liberalisation. These processes connect the experiences of female agency workers in Ghana with women in other parts of the world whose work conditions are becoming increasingly informalized, thus challenging the idea that women's progress on the economic front can be charted by their entry into formal work. We rely on survey data among banks in Ghana, as well as interviews with both full time/permanent and agency workers in these banks and find that while agency work has opened new opportunities for women in the banking sector, it has also introduced new strictures and transformed banking culture more generally.

RC10-186.3

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

Constructing Shared Narratives of Sustainable Local Development

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

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

RC24-432.34

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

Narrative Analysis of Local Resources Management

The aim of this contribution is to provide a methodological reflection on the following issues: how to frame and conduct local development and innovation processes dealing with cultural and environmental resources, and how to proactively observe them and evaluate their impacts? How to take into account all the people

and organizations that will be affected by their consequences? To what extent the current trends in research and evaluation methods are providing outcomes and feedbacks that can be constructively used to design and implement policies?

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

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

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

RC38-646.4

AOKI, HIDEMITSU* (Ritsumeikan University, *so000062@ed.ritsumei.ac.jp*)

Social Problems of Parents Who Have Children with Schizophrenia in Japan

Background: In June 1995, The Mental Health and Welfare Act was enacted in Japan. This act makes families with mentally disabled children responsible for looking after their children, regardless of their children's age. In addition, social services which care for people with mental disorders are absolutely lacking. Because of these harsh conditions and these situations, some families suffer great anguish. Tragically, these circumstances can drive parents into making the terrible decision to take their child's life. Actually, in June 2008, a murder case happened in prefecture X. A mother killed her daughter with schizophrenia because of her despair over her daughter's future. Since July, 2010, I have continued the research necessary to comprehend complex parents' feelings with children affected by schizophrenia. Schizophrenia has a lot of inherent characteristics which afflict their parents. In addition, incomplete social system tends to force their family member, especially their parents, to bear the full burden. Most parents care for their children by some sense of duty more than the law.

Aims: The purpose of this study is to illustrate social problems of parents who have children with schizophrenia in Japan. Especially, how traditional family norm in Japan influence their parents be focused largely on in this study. Thus looking at family which meditates the interaction between Japanese society and individuals in great deal will offer the social norm as social problem.

Method: The life story approach is appropriate because it allows for the researcher to know how and what the social problem is personalized. Researcher myself has a side of suffering mental illness and having intense conflict with my parents. In the sincere dialogue between interviewer and interviewee, we can create a social reality and realize master narratives. The respondents in this survey are some parents who have adult children with schizophrenia.

RC48-795.7

AOKI, YOSHIYUKI* (The University of Tokyo, *joderyoshi@gmail.com*)

Identity As a Variable for Violent Protests - a Case Study of Korean Student Movements in Democratized Korea -

Literature of collective violence has argued that violent protests decrease in the democratic countries. However, Korean student movements chose forms of violent action, such as Molotov cocktails, even after the political democratization in 1987. Why did student movements continue to employ violent actions in democratized Korea?

Existing studies on Korean student movements have pointed out that the influence of North Korean *Chuch'e ideology,* which is the North Korean state ideology of self-reliance which justifies violent revolution, as the cause. Yet, as ideology is an inflexible notion, ideology oriented studies failed to determine the process in choosing violent actions in protest. In order to overcome this limitation, this paper applies collective identity, through narratives, symbols, and rituals it manifests, as a variable.

Identity is viewed as a key variable in social movement studies. However, with the exception of Charles Tilly's work, there is no research that examines the reciprocal relationships between collective violence and identity construction. In his seminal work on collective violence, Tilly argued that the construction of exclusive collective identity severs the inter-movements networks which results in polar-

ization of a group, and finally accounts for the collective violence. This paper applies Tilly's perspective ☐--identity-polarization nexus☐-- to explain the choice of violent action forms by Korean student movements.

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

RC13-237.4

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

National Leisure Policy in Japan from 1966 to 1974

In Japan the first national leisure policy was made from 1966 to 1974. Before 1966, it was a regulation of manners and customs. Moreover, it was divided vertically into divisions. However, in 1966 Japanese government begun to pay attention to leisure as a social phenomenon. Finally, government made special leisure departments at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (*Tsusyo Sangyo Syo*) and the Economic Planning Agency (*Keizai Kikaku Cyo*) in 1972.

It had three purposes. First, in those days, rapid industrial development caused urbanization, rationalization and mechanization. Human alienation was so increasing that juvenile delinquency was one of the social problem, and productivity at factories was falling. Government estimated that leisure can restore national humanity. Humanity was thought as the base of productivity and much pleasure from leisure activity expected to satisfy young desires.

Second, at that day, farming, fishing and heavy industries had been replaced by tertiary industry. That means Japanese government had to spread domestic market. For that purpose, government thought that leisure industry is a good new market. For example, Discover Japan Campaign by Japanese National Railways (*Kokutetsu*) and Expo '75 in Okinawa (*Okinawa kokusai kaiyo hakurankai*) were main plans for promoting leisure and tourism industries.

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

RC24-424.4

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

Anxiety and Refusing Food: Consumers' Attitudes and Understanding of Radioactivity

After the accidents of Fukushima, large area in the east part of Japan were exposed by radioactivity. As a result, foods from those regions were contaminated by radiation, but producers have made great effort to produce less contaminated foods at their land. Gradually they began to sell them at the markets. But prices are still far lower than before the accidents.

We investigate consumers in the metropolitan area about consumption of those foods, especially about images of radioactivity, understandings, degree of anxiety, and information seeking behaviors for those foods by focus group interviews.

Our results are as follows.

1) Participants have ambiguous but significant degree of "fear" for the health effects by the radioactivity. Their images of radioactivity are not based on scientific evidence, but images from TV documentary programs, movies and other images on mass media: a cracked flat glass, skin disease, airborne dirt. Participants expressed "invisible", "bad for our health", "no chance of recovery once contaminated".

2) Participants seldom "measured" actual level of radioactivity at their home. They have almost no attention to the level of radioactivity of foods, although local governments or local NGOs offered those measurement services. It seems that participants refuse "right" information. They just seek information that tells them worse or worst cases, from friends or families.

3) Although there were some participants who are more knowledgeable, and have deeper understandings, they told us, "knowledge and emotion is different, though we understand those foods are safe enough, my feeling cannot admit to eat them."

4) We have one group of people from Tohoku region, they told us "people in Tokyo did not recognize that their excessive response to radioactive contamination of foods suffers us. They ignore our efforts and also sufferings."

Those "divided" consumer-producer relationship makes people face economic difficulties in many aspects.

RC24-422.3

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

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

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

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

INTE-22.1

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

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

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

My hypothesis is that this marriage migration does not necessarily have a traditional background. On the contrary: women of the second or third generation of well integrated migrant families within Western EU countries are hoping for a realistic chance of establishing a family and bringing up children by marrying a partner from the country of origin of their parents or grandparents, while they continue to work and remain the breadwinners in the country of immigration and thus strengthen their autonomy (while their husbands wait for work permits and/or job opportunities and meanwhile have to take over care obligations within the family). In general, I want to show that male marriage migration can be seen both as *cause and effect* of changing gender orders

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

RC07-146.2

APRAKU, AMOS* (University of Fort Hare, apprakuamos@yahoo.co.uk)
MOYO, PHILANI (University of Fort Hare)
AKPAN, WILSON (University of Fort Hare)

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

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

weaknesses and the use of inappropriate technology. It is against this background that this paper explores climate change-related adaptive mechanisms that are embedded in local cultural (and particularly agricultural) practices in South Africa. The paper reveals the ways in which indigenous plant medicines, water-conserving hedge plants, and specific uses that local people make of indigenous social capital help households to cope with adverse climate change impacts. The paper is based on interview, focus group and community survey data obtained from five rural and peri-urban communities around East London and Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape Province. The paper highlights the need to take the local context seriously in dealing global environmental challenges.

RC52-835.6

ARAB, NADIA* (Université Paris Est,
   nadia.arab@univ-paris-est.fr)
OZDIRLIK, BURCU (Université Paris-Est, Lab'Urba)

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

Urban projects are political, technical and social entities where public authorities and urban planners work with a growing number of stakeholders such as property developers, non governmental organisations and citizens, who have different professional cultures and academic training. Thus urban projects are multi-actor systems where interprofessionnal collaborations occur at different levels:
-       among professionals from different technical fields (architects, landscape architects, urban planners and engineers),
-        among professionals of different affiliations (public or private)
-         among professionals from different competences (political, technical and social).
The relationships between these different stakeholders remain largely hierarchical in spite of the literature that advocates for collaborative and heterogeneous processes. A recent phenomenon, the introduction of artists to this system, not as a creator of art works in public space, but as an actor of the urban project process itself seems to shake up established order and existing professional hierarchies. This paper presents the results of a research based on five case studies where artists have worked with urban professionals on issues related to urban projects in France such as architectural heritage, uses of the public realm, risk awareness. We will first discuss on how the implication of artists in the project disrupts internal hierarchies inherent to political and administrative structures in charge of the project. How does the implication of artists transform relations within and between technical departments and among different hierarchical levels? We will then show how the artists question the relations between the contracting body and the service providers. How do artists (i.e. the service provider) manage their relations with the contracting body (i.e. the city officials) and his requirements ? In which way this disrupts professional routines of the contracting body?

RC14-241.1

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

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

Introducción
Desde la generalización del término "nativo digital" (Prensky, 2001) se da por supuesto que las generaciones nacidas bajo la influencia de las nuevas tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TIC) presentan patrones similares tanto en la comunicación interpersonal como en el proceso de aprendizaje.
Objetivo
Describir el uso y apropiación de estas tecnologías por parte del alumnado universitario, analizando su presencia en las actividades cotidianas así como en el desarrollo de su proceso formativo.
Metodología
Encuesta personal en una muestra aleatoria (N = 920) de la población matriculada en la Universidad Complutense de Madrid (España), curso 2012-13. Selección según cuotas de sexo y área de conocimiento. Análisis estadístico mediante el programa SPSS v.20.0.
Resultados
Se evidencia un importante y constante uso de las TIC en la vida cotidiana, tales como el teléfono móvil de última generación. No hay diferencias significativas según sexo o edad, siendo los indicadores parejos. Con respecto a la plataforma virtual de la Universidad, sí se muestran diferencias significativas en su acceso y uso según área de estudio: mientras que el alumnado de las humanidades y ciencias jurídico-sociales lo utilizan preferentemente para tareas de carácter administrativo (inscripciones y matrículas, consulta de agenda y calificaciones), los estudiantes de las carreras experimentales y técnicas lo emplean también para descargarse material de lectura y apoyo en el proceso de formación, trabajar co-

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

JS-26.2

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

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

The paper examines the restructuring of real estate sector in Brazil and its relationship with political changes implemented in the last 10 years, with a special focus on analysis over the territorial impact of those process on Rio de Janeiro metropolitan Area.
Since the late '90s the real estate sector began a restructuring process focused on two dynamics: the financialization of real estate developments and the spreading of activities of few construction companies over the country through a monopolization process.
Between 2003 and 2004, other processes reinforced these previous trends: (a) Real estate companies have made IPO on the Stock Exchange, capitalizing on and diversifying their operations; (b) Changes in regulatory funding policies expanded exponentially the credit conditions; and (c) Economic growth has been fostered by government policies, with a progressive fall in general interest rates and increases in wages and incomes for lower and middle classes.
The 2008 crisis strongly affected real estate sector that by then had invested large amounts of capital in land banks. As a solution to the crisis in the sector and as a countercyclical instrument to foster economic growth, the government launched a new housing program called "Minha Casa Minha Vida". The scope of the program has intrinsic impact on urban structure, inducing increase of urban inequalities.
Since 2005, a continuous and sharp increase in property prices, supported by the credit expansion and also by local policies aiming the preparation of cities for the mega-events (World Cup and Olympic Games), influenced the configuration of urban space of Brazilian cities, emphasizing the social segregation. As an empirical case, this paper will analyses the location of MCMV projects in Rio de Janeiro combining the spatial pattern with the changes of housing prices. The paper will explore the economic, social, political and territorial sustainability of this model.

WG02-897.11

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

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

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

RC34-583.3

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

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

This paper clarifies the social perspective of youth subcultures with a focus on members of tribes formed by youth referred to as gyaru and gyaru-o.
The author spent 5 years participating as a member of a gyaru/gyaru-o tribe that conducted club events held in the streets. Afterwards, through 10 years of participation-based observation as a researched, the author conducted quantitative research to form the following opinion.
These tribes practice heterosexual lifestyles, committing anti-social acts to the extent that will not result in arrest. They life lifestyles based on "bad" values and seek to gain attention through provocative means. They view these "bad-values" as a career that will lead to future self-realization.

They believe that establishing both the "bad" career gained through their activities and an official career will lead to future social success.

And they hold dramatic, story-like image for self-fulfillment wherein embracing these careers will lead to success in normal society.

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

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

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

RC32-564.15

ARAKI, YASUYO* (Kwanseigakuin University, *yasuyoaraki28@gmail.com*)

The Power of Wives of Merchant Families

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

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

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

RC49-800.3

ARATANI, YUMIKO (Columbia University)
CEBOLLA-BOADO, HÉCTOR* (UNED, *hcebolla@poli.uned.es*)
GONZÁLEZ-FERRER, AMPARO (Spanish National Research Council)

Mental Health of Immigrant Adolescents in Spain

This paper explores and explains migrant-native differentials in psychological health of adolescents in Spain. As a recent immigration country, research on integration outcomes in Spain is attracting, significant levels of international academic attention both because Spain was the second largest destination of international migration only after the US from 2000 to 2007) and the impact that the Great Recession is having among migrant families and other disadvantaged groups. Our paper is inspired by a growing body of research from United States showing that Latin American origin adolescents tend to show highest risks for mental health even after controlling for age, gender and socioeconomic status. Despite of the large number of Latin American immigrants in Spain, research on immigrants is underinvestigated and more importantly, research on mental health and psychological wellbeing of immigrant youth is particularly limited due to the absence of appropriate datasets.

In this paper we take advantage of a special data set, the *Chances (2011)* survey, which sampled schools and students enrolled in the 3rd and 4thgrades of secondary education within in the municipality of Madrid (n=2,734). The survey includes a large number of immigrants and information on the life of adolescents, including their mental health and other socioeconomic outcomes, relation with their families, friends and school mates. The Chances data also allows us to examine the impact of contextual factors such as schools and neighbourhoods. The data also include information about family conflict and other family characteristics collected from sub-sample of parents (n=1,239) .

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

WG02-906.2

ARAUJO, KATHYA* (Universidad Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, *kathyaaraujo@yahoo.com.ar*)

Differentiation and Individualization

Social differentiation has been identified since the so called sociological "classics" (Durkheim or Simmel) as one of the most important structural features of the emergence of modern societies and modern Individual. The evidence of this thesis was never thoroughly questioned despite the criticism offered by historians, and especially that by anthropologists. Departing from empirical evidence resulting from a study on individuation processes in current Chilean society, this paper aims to discuss in which sense and under which parameters it is possible to conceive the relationship differentiation – individualization nowadays. Based upon our results we will specifically discuss four theoretical – methodological issues: (1) The relationship between social differentiation and social complexity. (2) The sociological registers of individuality. (3) The relationship between structural changes and forms of individuality (in a sociological sense). (4) The meaning that must be assigned to the notion of structural diversification from a methodological perspective. This discussion should lead us to the basic argument of this paper: It is necessary to interpret the sociological forms of individuality taking into account the plural modalities that structural complexity acquires in each society, and, consequently, the plurality of experiences confronted by individuals. This does not imply that everyone is modern, as supporters of globalization or multiple modernities due to different reasons seem to affirm. This demands us to understand how in *every society*, at present or in the past, at the "center" or at the "periphery", social structures - due to their distinctive features in each one of them - induce divergent social forms of individuality. The former implies that we might understand the foundational sociological narration about differentiation and individualization simultaneously as a general interpretative model *and* a very specific historical path.

RC32-563.20

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

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

The average wage gap between men and women is well known. The wage inequality between men and women across the income distribution is, however, unknown in Brazil. The goal of this dissertation is to evaluate the income gender gap of individuals who are in the labor market conditioning the differences on their levels and types of: human capital, occupation, social capital, cultural capital and marital status over the wage distribution of men and women. The following questions guide the study: To what extent the increased education of women was able to reduce the gender wage gap? Could be argued that the income gap is larger at upper levels of the income distribution? To answer these questions we used data from the Instituto do Milênio, 2008. The results show that after controlling for other attributes, women earn on average 54% of men's wages. This gender gap is practically the same of fifty years ago, estimated at 60%. The last percentile of wage income showed greater gender inequality. At the 99th wage percentile, women earn 44% of what is earned by men.

RC32-545.2

ARAÚJO GUIMARÃES, NADYA* (Universidade de São Paulo, *nadya@uol.com.br*)
MARSCHNER ALVES DE BRITO, MURILLO (São Paulo University)
SANGALI BARONE, LEONARDO (Fundação Getúlio Vargas)

Differentials in Labor Market Outcomes in Brazil – 2000-2010

In past research (Guimarães, Barone, Alves de Brito, 2013) we argued that the transformations that the Brazilian labor market went through in the past 50 years (from 1960 on) meant the consolidation of a movement towards "marketization" of the labor force. This movement seemed closely related to increasing participation rates especially between women, at a different pace compared to what was observed in other countries, as opposed to race differentials in those chances, that didn't seemed to change so much in the period .

That meant a decrease in the differential between participation probabilities of men and women in the labor market through the period that we were analyzing. But that doesn't say too much about the outcomes of participation, and the decrease in the differential on chances of entering the labor market does not necessarily mean decrease in the differential of outcomes between men and women once they decide to sell their labor force in the market. That's the intend of this proposal. Drawing on the analyzes of Guimarães and Biderman (2004) which

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

shows how, in a scenario of employment retraction, the sex and color attributes tend to have a very important role in determining wage differentials , we wanted to analyze how the effects of those attributes vary in a context of increasing formal employment, like we observed in Brazil between 2000 and 2010. With our current research we have seen that the chances of labor market participation between women had dramatically changed and with this proposal we want to go further in that investigation in order to access what kind of effects this change in the chances of entering the labor market meant changes in labor market outcomes between men and women.

RC11-216.1

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

Preparing for a Career in the Sociology of Aging

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

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

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

Confirmed presenters:

Merril Silverstein, Syracuse University, USA; Editor, *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*

Christina Victor, Brunel University, UK; Editor, *Ageing & Society*

Anne Martin-Matthews, University of British Columbia, Canada; past Editor*, Canadian Journal on Aging*

Sara Arber, University of Surrey, UK; Co-Director, Centre for Research on Ageing and Gender; Member of various Grant funding bodies.

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

RC15-265.1

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

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

A wealth of literature suggests a link between marital status and health. Consistently, and across populations, evidence has shown that married people live longer, happier, and healthier lives than their unmarried counterparts. However, much of this literature has conflated marital status with marital quality and nearly all studies have ignored the role of sleep as a potential mediator.

This paper examines the following research questions: (1) How is marital status and marital relationship quality associated with health in the UK? (2) How do marital status and marital relationship quality influence sleep? (3) To what extent does sleep mediate any link between marital status, marital relationship quality and health, and how does any mediation by sleep differ by gender?

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

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

RC24-435.1

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

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

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

RC20-357.6

ARDELYANOVA, YANA* (Lomonosov Moscow State University, *ardyana@yandex.ru*)

Corruption, Trust, and Inequality in Modern Societies

Social inequality and corruption are now the significant economic and social problems, not only in developing countries but also world over.

Often, corruption is studied in the context of economic development, and social inequality is considered in conjunction with the social structure of society. We suggest to pay attention to this issue as the relationship of corruption and inequality in modern societies, and to expand it with the category of trust, which is certainly an important concept in modern societies.

There are different points of view of modern research on the relationship of corruption and social inequality. We propose to examine this relationship and to interpret it based on the current social situation.

First, it should be noted that there is a direct link between the levels of corruption and inequality. The high level of corruption is usually associated with high levels of inequality. But the hypothesis of a strong direct relationship between these concepts is controversial.

In this linkage is missing one important element, which is also a significant problem of modern societies and is closely linked with corruption and inequality. It is a problem of trust.

Trust is one of the socio-psychological foundations of social cohesion and largely determines the dynamics of the basic social processes, the integrity of the society.

The path from inequality to corruption may be indirect through trust, but this relationship is a key to understanding why some societies are more corrupt than others.

But it is not so simple. If we look cross-country studies, the correlation between inequality and corruption is weak. But exactly correct to say that inequality leads to corruption increase by the trust. Inequality and corruption are not directly related, there are deviations from this relationship.

RC15-263.1

ARIELI, DANIELLA* (Emek Yezreel College,, *daniellaa@yvc.ac.il*)
TAMIR, BATYA (Emek Yezreel College)

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

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

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

RC34-594.8

ARIKAI, TAKUMI* (Hamagin Research Institute, Ltd., *arikai@yokohama-ri.co.jp*)

Life-World of Youth in Japan: Focusing on the Social Attitudes and Social Consciousness

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

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

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

JS-68.2

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

Figuring out the "Figuration" of the Kishiwada Danjiri Festival

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

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

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

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

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

RC36-625.2

ARIZONO, MASAYO* (Ritsumeikan University,
mmmasayo1977@hotmail.com)

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

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

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

Besides clarifying the processes of the creation and development of such communal life practices, this study also examines the effects and meanings of these practices for the participants. The case in this study shows light upon that these patients kept trying new communal life practices again and again not only for financial interests, but also for the fertilization of their own lives. Concretely to say, the following meanings about their practices can be distinguished: (1) one refers to the securing of various autonomous living zones in the sanatorium, by distributing "employment" roles among themselves, (2) another one refers to the creation of slight hopes saying that their lives were worth living, and to sharing these hopes with other patients, (3) the third one pertains to the extension of their living area by making contacts between patients and non-patients. By understanding the meanings of these practices through which the patients of Hansen's disease attempt to fertilize their lives, we become able to explore new aspects of their extremely difficult every-day life.

RC55-875.6

ARIZONO, MASAYO* (Ritsumeikan University,
mmmasayo1977@hotmail.com)

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

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

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

Besides clarifying the processes of the creation and development of such communal life practices, this study also examines the effects and meanings of these practices for the participants. The case in this study shows light upon that these patients kept trying new communal life practices again and again not only for financial interests, but also for the fertilization of their own lives. Concretely to say, the following meanings about their practices can be distinguished: (1) one refers to the securing of various autonomous living zones in the sanatorium, by distributing "employment" roles among themselves, (2) another one refers to the creation of slight hopes saying that their lives were worth living, and to sharing these hopes with other patients, (3) the third one pertains to the extension of their living area by making contacts between patients and non-patients. By understanding the meanings of these practices through which the patients of Hansen's disease attempt to fertilize their lives, we become able to explore new aspects of their extremely difficult every-day life.

RC22-387.2

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

Further Thoughts on Developmental Patterns in the Islamicate Civilization

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

JS-52.1

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

Revolution and Constitution-Making in the Arab World and Iran

Considering constitutions as the formalization of the political reconstruction and the establishment of new ruling bargains for regimes, constitution-making in the three countries where the Arab revolution of 2011 succeeded in toppling old regimes: Tunisia, Egypt and Libya. The paper compares the pattern of constitutional politics in these countries as the struggle for the new political order among competing social and political groups and institutions that will entrench

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

RC18-314.2

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

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

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

RC25-441.1

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

On the Sociological Relevance of Ethnomethodological Conversation Analysis

Ethnomethodological Conversation Analysis has occasionally been criticized of lack of sociological relevance. However, I will suggest that it has minimally sociological potential because of three grounds: 1) ability to identify and detail social action, 2) provide a micro/macro linkage between action and social structure, and 3) be sensitive to social change by identifying new kinds of actions. CA analyzes the ways in which participants in interaction form a joint focus of attention, where the perception of perceiving formation of a joint focus forms the basis of a joint social action. Therefore, the analysis of a sequential accomplishment of action in interaction allows CA to explore emerging social actions. Most of the CA studies are not essentially sociological, they explore sequential properties as such, or topicalize them from an interactional linguistics point of view. CA's sociological potential is eminent in such studies where social categories become procedurally relevant for the achievement of action (e.g., C Goodwin on Rodney King trial). In as much as CA studies decipher and reverse engineer the constitutive socio-structural resources for the activities in interaction, they themselves provide evidence of the structuration in force. The analysis of the ways in social structures become demonstrably relevant and consequential for formation of action, provides CA's answer to the duality of social structure, i.e., that structure exists only through its structuration (e.g. Knorr-Cetina on global micro-structures). The sensitivity to the defining details of the constitution of social action enables CA to become sensitive social action. Following strictly its procedures, CA ends up describing in detail the semiotic resources that become relevant in the formation of situated social action. This situated sensitivity to details of social action makes possible to dis-

cern new kinds of actions indicating social change, or its potential (i.e., Licoppe on connected presence, Kitzinger on heteronormativity in interaction).

RC25-445.1

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

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

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

TG04-950.1

ARMSTRONG-HOUGH, MARI* (Meiji University, *mjah@meiji.ac.jp*)

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

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

JS-49.3

ARNON, SARA* (Tel Hai College, *arnons@mgamla.co.il*) MOSEK, ATALIA (Tel-Hai Academic College) COHEN, AYALA (Tel-Hai Academic College)

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

Our research is a case study of organizational coping with a state of war at an academic college in Israel's northern periphery. We defined this situation as an unexpected crisis caused by an external factor beyond the college's control. The study focused on the coping processes initiated by college leaders in their attempt at crisis management. A qualitative retrospective case study design was chosen to explore the ways in which the different sectors in the college perceived,

experienced, responded to and influenced the organization's efforts to deal with and adapt to the threat. Our goal was to describe the organization's coping during the crisis situation by tracing the chain of events, the stages of crisis management, understand issues related to leadership and analyzing the fulfillment of major tasks involved in dealing with crisis and uncertain situations.

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

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

JS-32.4

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

Relocation of Families after Uprooting with and without the Help of Community

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

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

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

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

JS-68.1

ARORA, PAYAL* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *arora@eshcc.eur.nl*)

The Leisure Commons: The Makings of a Democratic and Global Fantasyscape in the Digital Age

Within the United States, there are now more than 400 'Disneyesque' amusement parks and if we are to look at Europe, we would find 300 such parks scattered across its terrain. Even the emerging markets have jumped on the bandwagon, in spite of their economic slowdown and continuing issues with infrastructure. At least eight theme parks have opened or are scheduled to open in West Africa alone since 2000. As their youth populations grow and demand novel terrains to experience leisure, Malaysia, China, India and others are well down the line to embracing this new fantasy environment. Furthermore, the influence of traditional and contemporary media companies on fantasy parks is stimulating a new kind of massification of leisure. In 2011, The Angry Birds amusement park opened with much fanfare in China's Hunan province, enabling visitors to literally immerse themselves by allowing them to catapult giant stuffed birds at green pig balloons. Gamespot senior editor Giancarlo Varanini told FoxNews that, "as video game brands continue to grow in popularity, there will undoubtedly be more attempts at using their built-in audience to lure more people into parks that would otherwise not care." Hence, this paper investigates the role of digital games in the democratizing of fantasy parks and the implication of this new avenue of inclusivity on leisure geographies. To situate this novel phenomenon, we start by tracing the historical role of media empires on the architecting of amusement parks and mass consumption of fantasy. In doing so, we reveal the persistence of media empires on amusement parks and the disneyfication of mass culture. We argue that the further democratizing of leisure cultures through gaming fosters hybrid commoditized spaces that pervade even our cityscapes today.

RC24-433.5

ARORA, VIBHA* (Indian Institute of Technology , *vibhaaurora@yahoo.com*)

How Green Are The Dams and Hydropower Projects Of Northeast India?: Divergences In Government Mission and Local Perception Of Energy Security

Dams and hydroelectric projects taming river waters have long been associated with technocratic pursuit of economic growth, energy security, and the idea of sustainable development. In 2002, the Department of Development of the North Eastern Region (DONER) openly declared India's North-eastern region with its undulating topography containing numerous perennial rivers (such as the Brahmaputra and Teesta) to be India's future powerhouse. This region has a hydroelectric power potential to generate 34920 Mega Watts and governments are pursuing a hydraulic model of development for financing human development and alleviating poverty.

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

RC23-410.4

ARRIBAS, ANDREA* (Complutense University of Madrid, *andarrara@hotmail.com*)
ARACIL RODRIGUEZ, ENCARNACION (Complutense University of Madrid)
ANGUITA, FRANCISCO (Complutense University of Madrid)

Is There a Digital Divide Among University Students?

Introduction
Under the term "digital native" (Prensky, 2001), it is widely accepted that generations born into lives heavily influenced by extensive and intensive use of information and communication technologies (ICT) have similar patterns in interpersonal communication as in the learning process.
Target
Describe the use of ICT's by university students, analyzing their presence in their everyday activities and in the development of control of their learning process.
Methodology
Personal survey research conducted using a random sample (N = 920) of students enrolled in the Complutense University of Madrid (Spain) in the academic year 2012/13. Students were selected according to gender quotas and area of studies. The statistical analysis was performed using SPSS v.20.0.
Results
The results show a significant use of ICT in everyday life e.g. the use of smartphones and households' availability of various devices (pcs, laptops, tablets). No significant differences according to gender or age were found. Regarding access to the virtual platform at the University, it shows significant differences in their use depending on their area of study: humanities and social science students use it mainly for administrative tasks; students in the experimental and technical degrees also use it for support for the training process, collaborative work or to participate in forums or blogs maintained for communication between students and teacher.
Conclusion
Rather than the generation or gender they belong to, the use of ICT is associated with the assignment of students to a particular branch of study. However, our study does not reveal whether this is attributed to the background in the use of technology among professors, which is perhaps weaker among professionals in the humanities and social sciences.

RC54-866.4

ARROYO, CONCEPCIÓN* (Institucion de Educacion Superior, *aguaconflores@gmail.com*)

Cuerpo, Subjetividad y Construcción De Identidad En La Vejez Avanzada: El Caso De Adultos Mayores Físicamente Dependientes

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

RC54-861.1

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

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

With the evolution of mobile technologies, digital quantified-self practices have increased considerably, particularly in the field of health (to record walk, weight, sleep, etc.). The measure of self and its performance are not new. The fields of Sport and medical Self-tracking (Wiederhold, 2012) have included the value of these practices for a long time. The new is their generalization to the general public, and their features more and more simple and sophisticated of recording, storing, datavisualisation and sharing data to evaluate its progressions and to change their own behaviours (Arruabarrena & Quettier, *to be published*).

The Quantified self is a new form of self-attention (Pharabod , 2013) mobilizing the body and human cognition mediated. It is first an act of measurement to ditigitalize body and cognitive data. But it is also a "performative experience" over time linking the user to himself, and the user to the society (Levinas, 1967). On the one hand, Quantifief self *crystallize*"successives states of self" (Bergson, 1888), usually invisible in the stream of consciousness. On the other hand, thanks to the features of sharing data, the relationships peer-to-peer between users through social networks have a significant influence on motivation, but also on the ability of users to change (Lewin, 1967). The QS-technologies allow users to reclaim their social time, and in the reflexive way, their biological, cognitive and social rhythms.

This communication will expose a research program based on the ethnographic study of digital quantified-self practices as socio-cognitive system (Quettier , 2007). This approach to the embodied use allows to overcome the dualisms between *body-mind* to focus on the self as a mode of knowledge. The aim of this research is making sense to how are articulated socio-technical and symbolic mediation in the self-regulation, and in wider sense the construction of self.

RC52-844.6

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

Personnel of Innovative Economy: The Search for Solutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

RC14-249.4

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

Footage Surveillance, Social Sorting and Crime Narratives

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

JS-42.5

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

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

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

RC07-137.3

ARTEGUI ALCAIDE, IZASKUN* (University of the Basque Country, *iretargi@hotmail.com*)

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

Recently, the field of identity configuration has diversified. On the one hand, social norms guiding processes of identity construction are being de-standardized. On the other hand, individualization means that subjects are being made responsible for their own decisions. From this perspective, a number of scholars are exploring the idea that identity is nowadays the result of a process of reflexivity.

The aim of this paper is to show that the degree of reflexivity depends, more specifically, on the relationship which subjects have with their past and future. To test this hypothesis, we use data produced by twenty-four in-depth interviews where we study the discourses of young people who are in the last phase of the transition from youth to adulthood.

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

RC34-588.2

ARTEGUI ALCAIDE, IZASKUN* (University of the Basque Country, *iretargi@hotmail.com*)

Young People's Strategies for Facing Uncertain Transitions to Adulthood: The Case of the Basque Country

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

RC23-405.2

ARUN KUMAR, DURU* (Delhi University, *duruarun@rediffmail.com*)

JAIN, RACHIT (Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology, Delhi University)

SAWHNEY, RAUNAQ (Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology, Delhi University)

Changing Trends in Academic Practices in Higher Education – Reasons and Remedies

Professional engineering education has projects, practical learning and training, and internships as important components, besides the usual lecture and tutorial components. They are important for the application of the knowledge gained through course-work. They also provide an essential exposure to professional work culture and facilitate professional role taking.

Based on fifteen years of teaching experience and close interaction with the students in an undergraduate college located in a metropolitan city of India it is observed by the author that the importance of some of these core academic practices followed in the educational institutes has gradually declined. Their role in transfer of tacit knowledge (Polanyi) through personal interaction is not given its due importance. In some premier institutions of higher learning these practices are either significantly reduced or replaced by information and communication technology enabled virtual learning modules.

An effort is made to explain the reasons for these changing trends in academic practices. Three interrelated mechanisms are identified as having advanced this process, increasing credential value of higher education, academic consumerism and a widening gap between professional education and industrial growth in India.

These changes have important implications on knowledge growth and quality of skilled manpower. Based on the feedback of the educationists and faculty members, recommendations are made to increase the involvement of all the stake holders in encouraging academic practices through experiential learning

RC23-409.7

ARUN KUMAR, DURU* (Delhi University, *duruarun@rediffmail.com*)

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

Reference group is an important concept and analytical tool to understand an individual's behaviour in an organizational context. It refers to a person or group of people that significantly influence an individual's behaviour. People take the standards of the significant others as a basis for making self appraisals, comparisons, and choices regarding need and use of information. Two functions of reference groups have been proposed by some scholars, normative and informational. Normative function is the desire to conform to the expectations of another person or group, and informational function is an influence to accept information from another as evidence about reality. The occurrence of such influence requires the opportunity for social interaction. Seeking information, complying with the preferences of others and adopting values of others all involve some form
of communication or observation of decisions, opinions and behaviour of the significant others.

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

RC34-602.5

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

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

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

RC43-722.6

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

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

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

RC04-78.9

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

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

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

self-identity and connection with other people, and the children feel that they become a significant unit in this small community. Learning centers serve as a communication link between children, youth, teachers, parents or guardians, and migrant community. They serve as a platform for negotiating meanings and power as they have to be in contact with local government offices, to ensure safety for teachers and children, to negotiate with employers should the children are child labor, and most importantly, to identify funding sources and to administer educational and personnel affairs. Educational management for borderlands migrant children is especially difficult due to diversity in gender, age, language, ethnicity, religion, legal status, and personal background that may require particular attention or assistance. Children and youth living in borderlands may also face other difficulties and challenges with their family, community, and with conflicts and violence occurred in border areas. This makes them especially vulnerable. Therefore, future educational policy has to consider the roles of centers and schools in rehabilitating and healing these inner wounds.

RC21-377.5

ASAKAWA, TATSUTO* (Meiji Gakuin University,
asakawa@soc.meijigakuin.ac.jp)

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

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

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

RC21-374.3

ASAKAWA, TATSUTO* (Meiji Gakuin University,
asakawa@soc.meijigakuin.ac.jp)

Socio-Spatial Structure Analysis of Tokyo Metropolitan Area: Based on "Social Atlas of Metropolitan Tokyo"

The purpose of this study is to describe the spatial formation processes of Greater Tokyo since 1960's, with a special focus on leading industries and residential area. In the processes of industrialization, the 23 Wards of Tokyo were divided into two parts, the eastern part, which was the blue-collar residential area, and the western part, which was the white-collar area. According to the industrial transformation from the manufacturing stage to the finance and information stage, many factories have moved to the peripheral part of Greater Tokyo. Because the sites of moved factories were sold as residential area, some white-collar residential areas have begun to appear in the eastern part of the 23 Wards of Tokyo. As a result of the post-industrialization, the Greater Tokyo now consists of the central area at which the tertiary industry is prospering and of the peripheral area at which the secondary industry remains.

JS-74.6

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

Health for All: The Nigerian Experience with Health Insurance

Health reforms targeting universal coverage have intensified in Nigeria since the dawn of the new millennium, and the National Health Insurance Scheme, in particular, has been hailed as the panacea for and appropriate framework towards realizing the desired goal of "Health for All by 2015". Two years to the target goal however, the reality is bleak and the task of achieving the goal more daunting than ever with a significant cohort of the population still excluded from the

health scheme and from accessing health services. Explanations for difficulties in meeting health targets are discussed, pointing to weak governance, economic challenges, and socio-cultural variables as important interacting factors slowing down the process. The paper concludes by outlining some important emerging possibilities for strengthening the health system, including the liberalization of the health sector, strenthening intersectoral cooperation, enhancing public-private partnership, and for policy makers and international technical partners to recognize key socio-cultural factors in designing health policies towards achieving health goals.

RC15-258.5

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

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

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

JS-45.2

ASAKITIKPI, ARETHA* (Monash South Africa,
drasakitikpi@yahoo.com)

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

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

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

RC49-803.3

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

SASAHARA, KAZUKO (Iwaki-Sakuragaoka High School)

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

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

Under the social condition high school students living in disaster stricken areas would have experienced changes in three domains of their life such as school life, family life, and community life. Impact of life changes related to the disaster may damage their mental and physical health. Differences in processing life reconstruction may influence their mental and physical health in different ways. We assume that students who are victims from nuclear meltdowns of three of six Fukushima Daiichi nuclear reactors are less likely to reconstruct their livelihoods, so that their mental health would be poor.

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

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

JS-45.3

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

Challenges in Human Resource Development for Rural Leisure Activities in Japan

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

On the other hand, rural revitalization is a serious issue in the management of rural areas. The Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications (*Somu Sho*) has established an initiative called *Chiiki-okoshi Kyouryoku-tai* (Supporters of Regional Revitalization). In addition, some prefectural and municipal governments have established support organizations aimed at rural activities.

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

JS-76.2

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

Leisure Activities and Civic Engagement in Japan

The research question in this presentation is:

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

RQ2: What conditions affect that relationship?

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

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

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

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

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

To summarize the results, participants in leisure group activities are more likely to participate in civic engagement. I will also show what conditions affect the relationship between these two variables.

RC45-748.4

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

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

Many Japanese common forests are underutilized due to the increase in imported wood. Furthermore, depopulation in mountainous areas has accelerated the underutilization of common forests. Thus, users of common forests need to accept nonlocals who pay usage fee to access common resources. Hayashi et al. (2013) compared the usage rules of commons for nonlocals in 10 common forests at Tadami Town, Fukushima prefecture of Japan. They found that communities could be classified by two types according to how they dealt with nonlocals. The first one has institutions to accommodate nonlocals' entrance, and the second one has institutions to exclude nonlocals' entry. Why do some communities actively accept nonlocals, and some communities exclude nonlocals? Most previous studies do not consider the situation of under-use of commons.

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

JS-12.2

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

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

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

RC24-422.5

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

From Cosmopolitan Ideal to Nationalistic Calculus: Discursive Change of Japanese Media Framing on the Kyoto and Copenhagen Climate Conferences

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

INTE-18.4

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

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

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

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

RC18-324.2

ASLANIDIS, PARIS* (University of Macedonia, p.aslanidis@gmail.com)
YLÄ-ANTTILA, TUUKKA* (University of Helsinki, tuukka.yla-anttila@helsinki.fi)

The Adaptability of Populist Discourse: Greece and Finland in Comparison

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

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

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

RC16-279.9

ASOCHAKOV, YURY* (St.-Petersburg State Unversity, yasochakov@yandex.ru)

Liquid Stability in Theory and Society

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

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

This paper argues that contemporary societies as complex "life worlds" are based upon a type of "liquid" stability and presume such a level of permanent structural flexibility and mobility that not only provides for a possibility of the inclusion of alternative versions of the symbolical universe but also creates the need and the necessity for the existence of such. The very historical project of sociology as a new science about society supposed its development as an alternative version of social reality which was still non-existent. Its further advancement is connected to the presence in its theory of the different irreducible theoretical tendencies that cannot fit into the frames of a single paradigm.

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

RC31-534.4

ASOR, BUBBLES BEVERLY* (National University of Singapore, bubbles_asor@nus.edu.sg)

Mediating Between Exclusionary/Inclusionary Politics and Migrant 'Model Minority'

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

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

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

TG04-948.5

ASPINALL, ROBERT* (Shiga University, *aspinall_robert@hotmail.com*)

Risk and Reform in the Japanese Education System

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

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

RC22-393.6

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

Structuring of Current Religious Practices in Polyconfessional Regions

Start of XXI century synchronizes with the next stage of secularization, transition to new cultural policy in world`s social space. Oppositely, for Russian civilization it`s a period when a religious identity is forms up. It`s a time of rational religious self-identification, time of reflecting about personal relations with sacral.   Simultaneously, we can trace two main trends. First, we fix the modeling of religious practices on the basis of extended submissions about correct religious behavior. Second, new practices, that represents religious-life intensions comes into existence. Restoration of religious tradition base is going on.

As an example we`ll take religious practices, connected with body. Body practices may be separated into two general groups: connected with body as such (body border demarcation, pose, purity), and connected with body`s life sustenance – especially nutritive practices. Practices of various ethnic communities, connected with nutrition, initially had definite religious sense that was gradually lost as secularization went on. Nutritive religious practices during religious control and religious traditions lost their significance had must been loose and even disappear, but no.

Keeping of nutritive practice become one of the elements of religious identity, retaining of own choosen and upholded priorities.

Important mark: either in islam and orthodoxy a tendency of forming the doctrinal basis of nutritive practices, earlier free of such a basis, exists. Religious practice, connected with everyday life can prevail over mysterial practice.

Everyday structures that work upon modeling religious practices may be described through the following characteristics: 1) Cyclicity; 2) Stereotipization/rating scale; 3) Temporal dimension; 4) Topological localization; 5) Individual route of everyday life.

RC34-583.4

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

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

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

RC44-726.3

ATZENI, MAURIZIO* (loughborough university, *m.atzeni@lboro.ac.uk*)

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

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

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

RC33-576.1

AUDEMARD, JULIEN* (University of Montpellier, *julien_audemard@yahoo.fr*)

Using the Social Ties. an Ethnographic Analysis of a Snowball Sampling

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

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

This ethnographic feedback suggests that snowball sampling, beyond the question of statistical representativeness of the samples, maybe inadequate with the concept of social network, allows us to access to realistic networks data.

JS-22.1

AULENBACHER, BRIGITTE* (Austrian Association of Sociology, brigitte.aulenbacher@jku.at)
BINNER, KRISTINA (Austrian Association of Sociology)
RIEGRAF, BIRGIT (German Association of Sociology (DGS))
WEBER, LENA (German Association of Sociology (DGS))

Caring Universities? Entanglements and Cavities of Politics of Gender, Excellence and Care in Austrian and German Academia

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

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

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

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

RC32-556.8

AULENBACHER, BRIGITTE* (Austrian Association of Sociology, brigitte.aulenbacher@jku.at)
DAMMAYR, MARIA (Austrian Association of Sociology (ÖGS))

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

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

RC22-390.5

DU TOIT, CALVYN* (University of Pretoria, calvyn@outlook.com)
AURET, HENDRIK (University of the Free State)

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

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

RC48-782.1

AUTHERS, BENJAMIN* (Australian National University, benjamin.authers@anu.edu.au)

"We Target the World's Worst Crimes": Creating Symbols of Justice in Human Rights Watch's Annual Report 2012

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

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

RC26-464.1

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

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

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

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

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

RC02-58.9

AVERIN, YURII (Lomonosov Moscow State University)
DOBRENKOV, VLADIMIR* (Lomonosov Moscow State University, *soc@socio.msu.ru*)
DOBRENKOVA, EKATERINA (Lomonosov Moscow State University)

Inequality of the Russian Population: Quality of Life and a Preferred Social Order

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

RC41-689.7

AWACHAR, SMITA* (B.A.M. University, *smitaawachar@gmail.com*)

Gender Inequality Through Sonography Centers In Maharashtra, India

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

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

JS-65.1

AWACHAR, SMITA* (Aurangabad, Maharashtra, *smitaawachar@gmail.com*)
BORADE, NARAYAN (Maystodary College)

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

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

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

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

 In this research paper authors are trying to evaluate this experiment. This paper is based on primary as well as secondary data. Last 10 years, Collegein, Jalana,

one of the backward Districts in Maharashtra, India, introduced new innovative program for their students every year.
1. Understand the pattern of leisure time activities.
2. Leisure time activities can transform in to main earning source for youngsters.
3. Younger generation is ready to learn more skills while pursuing formal education.
Young generation in India is ready to accept new skills to shape their personality during their free time means leisure time.

RC04-78.19

AWADA, HALA* (ISA member, *haawada@yahoo.com*)

Graduates of Lebanese Institute of Social Sciences: Which Equality in Learning, Which Equality in the Job Market?

The Lebanese Institute of Social Sciences was established in 1959. This institute teaches Social Sciences among four private universities in Lebanon. In its mandate, research and teaching are the two pillars for its work.

This Institute was working in light of this aforementioned direction till the Lebanese civil war erupted in 1975 which resulted in hindering its activities. However, during this period, while the situation of educational institutions in Lebanon remained static, higher education witnessed significant structural changes at the world level with the increasing impact of globalization,.

In 1990, with the civil war coming to an end, Lebanon entered a rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, and the institute of Social sciences like other educational institutions, was launched into many structural mutations. For instance, since 1990, the institute turned to mass education and is consequently stamped by the highest level of enrollment in comparison with other universities teaching Social Sciences in Lebanon. Moreover, it is the only institute in the Lebanese University which did not yet adopt the LMD system. However, the curricula was not substantially updated to keep pace with the evolution of the job market.

In light of this fact, one of the most important questions to raise: does the equality of chances in enrolling in higher education programmes in the Lebanese University provide the same equality in the job market?

Another pressing question to be answered is about the capacity of the local tertiary institution, which has no opportunity to coin its own conditions of graduation and its own job market, to make a fair integration in the labor division of the scientific world.

Hala Awada
Lebanese University, Institute of Social Sciences
30 September 2013

RC40-675.4

AYDIN, ZÜLKÜF* (Middle East Technical University, *zulkuf@metu.edu.tr*)

Third Food Regime, Agribusiness Companies, Food Security and Poverty Alleviation: The Case Study Of Contract Farming In Antalya Kumluca-Turkey

Rapid increase in the demand for high value export crops has been propelled by the needs of agricultural industries. Contract farming through which high value export crops are produced has been heralded as a 'golden opportunity' for producers for its ability to ensure optimal resource use and poverty reduction. This paper, based on a fieldwork carried out in Kumluca region of Antalya in the summers of 2012 and 2013, aims to challenge the contentions about poverty reducing and resource optimization impacts of contract farming. It specifically questions the optimistic visions of the World Bank, the Ministry of Agriculture and Transnational seeds and agribusiness companies by arguing that under the 'Third Food Regime' developing countries' countryside is being transformed in such a way that a new process of re-peasantisation is gradually underway. Contract farming enables international capital not only transform the countryside to ensure the production of high value crops needed by agricultural industries and supermarket chains but also to take advantage of patriarchal cost calculation of peasants in the process of production. The empirical material collected in Antalya region in Turkey shows that contract farming has extremely complicated new forms of labour relations. Instead of using their own family labour contract farmers utilise share cropping arrangements with migrant farmers traditionally involved in grain production but no longer able to survive due to cuts in state support. The paper argues that greenhouse production of vegetables for import markets through contract farming arrangements utilises pre-capitalist forms of labour while using the most sophisticated production techniques and inputs controlled by transnational agribusiness firms. As such family labour of migrant workers is over-exploit-

ed while seed firms, local intermediaries and international supermarket chains manage to accumulate capital. Thus the claim that contract farming manages to mobilise the poverty reduction mechanisms is far from the reality.

RC15-257.3

AYERS, STEPHANIE* (Arizona State University, *stephanie.l.ayers@asu.edu*)
SUELL, SHIKIRA N. (Arizona State University)

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

The unique stressors often faced by Mexican women living in the US, particularly for immigrant women, through limited financial resources, cultural beliefs regarding health and illness, lack of social support, and inadequate English language mastery, have been associated with poorer birth outcomes. Drawing from the Latino health paradoxes, birth outcomes are expected to be better for recent immigrants through health selection, health behaviors, or living in neighborhood ethnic enclaves. Conversely, birth outcomes are expected to worsen as Latinas acculturate within the US. This study examines the effect of maternal years lived in the US on birth weight. Data for this study come from a randomized control trial of 440 pregnant Latina women (81% Mexican origin) visiting a hospital that provides services to low income, prisoner, or immigration detainee populations. Upon enrollment, participants completed a baseline survey. Once the baby was born, medical outcomes from electronic medical charts were obtained on 332 of the participants. Using linear regression, the impact of the maternal number of years lived in the US on the baby's birth weight was examined, and models controlled for number of contacts, income, age, number of pregnancies, and current cigarette and alcohol use. Results indicate a significant curvilinear relationship between years lived in the US and birth weight (B=-40.83, p<.05), with women living in the US between 6 to 15 years having higher birth weight babies, while women living in the US less than 1 year and women born in the US having similar lower weight babies. While the majority of all births fell within the average full-term weight between 2700 and 4000 grams, these analyses point to the complexity of the Latino Health Paradox, as both recent immigrants and those born in the US had lower weight babies, an unexpected finding.

RC29-500.3

AYODELE, JOHNSON* (Lagos State University, *johnson.ayodele@lasu.edu.ng*)

Crime Location and Reporting Practices of Victims in Lagos, Nigeria

Differential concentration by government of its development projects on urban areas at the expense of rural upgrade causes variation in the character of victimization and citizens' responses to crime from rural, through semi-urban to urban communities. This paper examines the influence of crime location on crime reporting practices among residents of Lagos, Nigeria.

Both quantitative and qualitative methods were adopted. Multistage sampling procedure was used in selecting 948 respondents for the survey. Six In-Depth Interviews, 12 Key Informant Interviews and 10 Case Studies were conducted with divisional crime officers, crime victims, victims' relations, traditional rulers, landlord associations and religious leaders to elicit complementary qualitative data. Data analysis involved the use of simple percentages, chi square and content analysis.

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

The study concluded that disparity in resource allocation and security commitment to the diverse communities of Lagos accounted for respondents' differing responses to crime through reporting. While public policy gives equal development and security concern to the communities in Lagos, the study suggests that police authorities should pay renewed interest to human safety to reduce residents' vulnerability at public spaces in the study area.

RC29-504.3

AYODELE, JOHNSON* (Lagos State University, *johnson.ayodele@lasu.edu.ng*)

Public Confidence in the Police and Crime Reporting Practices of Victims in Lagos, Nigeria

Despite government's recent huge budgetary investment in the police, the level of public confidence in the police continues to decline with corresponding fall in crime reporting by victims and witnesses of crime. This paper therefore examines the influence of public confidence in the police on crime reporting practices and associated factors for the absence of public confidence, among residents of Lagos, Nigeria.

Both quantitative and qualitative methods were adopted. Multistage sampling procedure was used in selecting 948 respondents for the survey. Six In-Depth Interviews, 12 Key Informant Interviews and 10 Case Studies were conducted with divisional crime officers, crime victims, victims' relations, traditional rulers, landlord associations and religious leaders to elicit complementary qualitative data. Data analysis involved the use of simple percentages, chi square and content analysis.

Findings indicated bribery (51.4%), ineffectiveness (49.1%), corruption (48.1%), lack of integrity (47.4%), complicity in crime (40.0%) and nonchalance (33.3%) as some of the factors responsible for declining public confidence in the police. Besides, rural dwellers have more confidence in the police than their semi-urban and urban counterparts. Thus, crime reporting diminishes in intensity from rural through semi-urban to urban communities of Lagos State. Though there is no significant association between public confidence and crime reporting, victims' fear of offender revenge, crime and court processes, crime location and socio-cultural conditions of victims are responsible for low crime reporting in the study area.

The study concluded that declining confidence in the police results from the failure of the regulatory body to enforce professional ethics among personnel. This negligence has caused the reluctance of citizens to engage with the police to tackle crimes by making local intelligence available through crime reporting. Therefore, the study suggests that the police commission should enforce police codes of ethics and retool the police to earn public approval of their services.

RC19-338.5

AYSAN, MEHMET* (Istanbul Sehir University, *mfaysan@sehir.edu.tr*)

Intergenerational Transfers in Families Across Welfare Regimes

Intergenerational Transfers in Families across Welfare Regimes

This paper presents a comparative study of intergenerational transfers (financial and social support) in light of recent financial crisis based on the most recent OECD, SHARE, and EU data available.

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

RC32-564.21

AYSAN, MEHMET* (Istanbul Sehir University, *mfaysan@sehir.edu.tr*)
AYSAN, UMMUGULSUM* (Istanbul University, *ugulsum@gmail.com*)

Work and Life Balance: New Challenges for Women in Turkey

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

welfare regime and its family policies are affecting the welfare of the different cohorts and genders. That is, it seeks to scrutinize how changing families affecting equity across gender and generations. This paper shows that despite important gender equity reforms and significant increase in women's labour force participation, the Turkish welfare regime has still some inequality problems in terms of generations and genders. This also affects work-life balance of women.

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

JS-7.6

AZAIS, CHRISTIAN* (Université de Paris Dauphine IRISSO, *christian.azais@dauphine.fr*)

A Global Profession: Pilots of Helicopters in Brazil and Mexico

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

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

WG02-897.9

AZIZ, MOHD AMAR* (Universiti Utara Malaysia, *amaraziz85@gmail.com*)
AYOB, NOOR HADZLIDA (Universiti Utara Malaysia)
ABDULSOMAD, KAMARUDDIN (Universiti Utara Malaysia)

Restructuring Foreign Worker's Policy in Malaysia

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

RC15-257.1

AZUH, DOMINIC* (Covenant University, *dominic.azuh@covenantuniversity.edu.ng*)
FAYOMI, OLUYEMI* (Covenant University, *nike.fayomi@covenantuniversity.edu.ng*)
AJAYI, LADY (Covenant University)

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

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

RC14-256.18

AZUMA, SONOKO* (Osaka University, *s_az5@live.jp*)

Influences of Electric Media on Fanzines in Japanese "Otaku" Culture

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

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

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

B

RC21-362.2

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

Mobilising Hope: Infrastructural Activism in Post-War Beirut

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

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

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

RC09-181.1

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

Global Convergence in Economic and Social Structure

The macroeconomic structure of the modern world-economy has been incredibly stable over time. According to data from Maddison, the 188-year correlation of national income levels for the 8 major world regions is a remarkable r = 0.956. There has been virtually no change in relative incomes for at least two centuries. This structural stability contradicts both standard neoclassical convergence models and standard world-system mobility models. Nonetheless, structural convergence is occurring: convergence in the demographic, distributional, governmental, industrial, and other internal structures of countries around the world. These trends presumably create pressure for macroeconomic convergence, but monte carlo simulations suggest that any resulting macroeconomic convergence is likely to be very slow indeed. It is also likely to be very different in character from standard "catch up" models that presume convergence to US/EU standards of living. This presentation focuses on the macrotrends of global convergence, with particular attention to the four "BRIC" countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China) and the "Four Tiger" economies of east Asia (Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan). The macroeconomic trajectories of the BRICs since 1980 can all be seen as disparate cases of evolution toward equilibrium: stagnation for Brazil, convergence down for Russia, and convergence up for India and China. All four countries will soon have near-identical demographic profiles and near-identical macroeconomic characteristics (except India, which is at a much earlier point in the curve than the others). The lead cities of the BRICs are also coming to closely resemble those of the Tigers (again with the exception of India). The interesting feature of all these countries is that the equilibrium point to which they are converging is not one best represented by the US or the EU, but one best represented by Brazil and the other large countries of Latin America.

RC02-58.13

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

The Global Diffusion Of Inequality Since 1970

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

RC48-794.4

BACAL, AZRIL* (Uppsala University, *bazril1@gmail.com*)
LINDHULT, ERIK* (Mälardalen University, *erik.lindhult@mdh.se*)

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

The World Social Forum (WSF) emerged as an alternative response and project to the World Economic Forum. It is envisioned and mobilized to construct "Other Possible Worlds," thereby advocating a planetarian alternative to neoliberal globalization. The WSF is made of a great variety of alternative and grass roots movements, associations and peoples coming together in an "open space." Seeking and constructing alternative ways to deal with the ongoing world global crisis, which include alternative lifestyles and systemic changes to effectively confront and solve the global climate crisis. This is why it can be linked to recent development in entrepreneurship research and practice, beyond its conventional scope, seeking to enlarge and broaden its conventional view. By so doing, entrepreneurship is reclaimed as a vital societal phenomena and as a social force for change in our times (Steyaert & Katz, 2004, Spinosa, Flores&Dreyfus, 1997, Berglund, Johannisson&Schwartz, 2012). Our aim with this paper, based on extensive experiences from participation in WSF activities, is to identify entrepreneurial dimensions and features observed in World Social Forum. To achieve this research objective, we focus on types and levels of interaction and networking taking place within the World and European Social Forum processes. WSF can be approached as a social space, as an organization, as a process and/or as a movement of movements, exhibiting a very extensive and activist-oriented kind of entrepreneurship (Gawell, 2004), that might entail a number of different balancing acts. For instance, between an open and democratic process at the grassroots level, while being also partially centralized and restrictive in various ways. From the perspective of entrepreneurship theory and praxis, one finds a delicate balance between concerted attempts to construct collective entrepreneurship to achieve greater impact, while also trying to act as a venue for a variety of distributed entrepreneurial initiatives, innovations and interactions.

JS-10.3

BACALLAO PINO, LAZARO M.* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *bacallaopino@yahoo.es*)

Mystic and Social Movements: Cha(lle)Nges in/for Organizational and Communicative Dimensions

The mystic is one of the most particular characteristics of the Brazilian Landless Social Movement (MST) that has been extended to many other social movements, both in Latin America and worldly. It is considered as an undefinable notion that mixes ethics, aesthetics, subjectivity, identity, feelings, emotions and ideas, and takes place through many artistic forms (dance, music, theatre, poetry, etc). A really transdimensional and complex practice that articulates the symbolical, emotional, thinking, communicative and socialising dimensions, the mystic offers an analytical scenario for understanding some of the most important challenges faced by social movements and the changes they set to the notion of "organization". From the case study of the MST, the text aims to analyse how the mystic summarizes, at least, two debates on the organizational and communicative dimensions of social movements, it is, the interrelationships between: 1) emotions and reasons and, 2) visibility and articulation. Given the specificities of the mystic, it challenges the traditional boundaries set by social sciences on these pairs -presented, in some cases, as irreconcilable dichotomies-, giving the possibility of thinking it in terms of interrelationships and dialectic dualities. We aim to explore the innovations this practice sets for the communicative dimension and the organizational dynamics of social movements, as a singular mediation (Barbero) that offers a new sense to the notion of "totality" (given its transdimensional nature) and avoids the tension between action and structure (due to the senses of the mystic practice and the particular individual-collective articulation proposed by it). Going beyond borders (the reason/feelings, or individual/collective divides) the mystic provides a scenario for the analysis of how a collectively organized practice, with an important symbolical and communicative dimensions, generates a strong sense of belonging to the social movement, reinforcing the organizational dimension.

JS-92.1

BACALLAO PINO, LAZARO M.* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *bacallaopino@yahoo.es*)

Reading the Past and the Present, Imagining (and living) the Future: The Practice of Mystic in Social Movements

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

RC06-122.18

BACH, ANNA SOFIE* (University of Copenhagen, *aba@soc.ku.dk*)

"on the Positive Side I Spend Much More Time As a Dad": Men's Stories about Living with a Career Woman, Shared Responsibilities, and Involved Fathering

Research has shown that Scandinavian men are participating much more actively in the upbringing of their children than ever before and that the role of the father has been changing from provider to caregiver. This new fatherhood practice has been termed "involved fathering"– a term which has been giving meaning in relation to an idea of a new child-orientated masculinity. This paper discusses the construction of father's identity among a group of Danish men who are married to career women. By examining their stories of being a father, the paper considers how involved fathering is constructed as a tension between individual choice and the necessity of making everyday life work. Even though the interviewed men can be identified as 'involved fathers' and symmetrical parenthood is idealized in their stories, the paper argues that these men's extensive involvement is to some extent caused by the character of their partner's job and her inability to take the primary caring role. In relation to this, the paper discusses how fatherhood is constructed differently than motherhood (different practices e.g. rough play, less emotional and learned – in contrast to an idea about natural and instinct based mothering). However, the paper also shows that the men value the close relationship with their children highly and regard their shared/primary parenting responsibility as a positive outcome of the partner's career job. These observations spur a concluding discussion of the relevance for political interventions like earmarked daddy-days/leave in order to obtain egalitarian family practices.

RC15-267.11

BACIGALUPE, AMAIA* (University of the Basque Country, *amaia.bacigalupe@ehu.es*)
ESNAOLA, SANTIAGO* (Department of Health. Basque Goverment, *sesnaola@ej-gv.es*)

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

Health equity audit (HEA) is a systematic procedure to identify inequalities in healthcare access and use, and propose interventions for their reduction. Type 2 diabetes (DM2) is one of the leading causes of disease burden nowadays in Primary Health Care (PHC), and has shown a relevant socioeconomic pattern. This paper aims to present the results of the "equity profile" conducted on secondary and tertiary prevention of DM2 in PHC, being this the first step of any HEA. This was a cross-sectional and retrospective cohort study and the population studied was that living in the Spanish province of Araba in 2010-2011. Census track based socioeconomic information for each individual was linked to the electronic clinic history of the public Basque Health Service. Age-adjusted prevalences and incidence rates for preventive counselling, screening, treatment, referrals to specialists and consequences were calculated. Moreover the relative index of inequality (RII) was calculated, adjusted for different confounding variables. Main results show that the prevalence of DM2 (men 5.8%; women 4.8%) followed a clear socioeconomic gradient (RII men = 1.35 [1.26-1.44]; RII women= 1.79 [1.66 1.94]), although the relationship varied with age. The poor metabolic control increased by deprivation especially in women (RII = 1.18 [1.02-1.28]), and the probability of having an annual analytical control (RII = 1.14 [1,04-1,25). The referrals to specialists were more frequent among low socioeconomic groups, but the relationship disappeared when considering the metabolic control and complications. These results indicate that even if PHC attention is equitable, relevant inequalities in DM2 persist, which implies the need of looking for interventions to reduce them beyond the health service sector.

RC42-715.2

BACKMAN, CHRISTEL* (University of Gothenburg, *christel.backman@gu.se*)
HEDENUS, ANNA (University of Gothenburg)

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

Over the past years it has become increasingly more common for employers to search the internet for information on job-candidates, creating a situation were the interaction between the job-seeker and the employer becomes influenced by the information that the employer have retrieved from the internet. The different types of information packages that an employer takes part of during a recruitment process can be understood by Goffman's concept of roles. A person uses a number of different roles in daily life, no one more "authentic" than the other, but always more or less trustworthy in regard to the context of the performance. One can therefore understand the recruitment process as a process of evaluating if the candidate is likely to be able to deliver the role that the employment carries with it in a trustworthy manner. By using information from the internet, employers may come to see job-seekers in their other roles and in setting that can be characterised as front- as well as backstage, and job-seekers will be evaluated based on whether or not these roles are perceived as compatible with the role of being an employee in the organisation in question. In this paper we ask how employers interact with this "data double" and how the data double influences the interaction between the employer and the job-seeker. The study was conducted through qualitative interviews with employers from the private as well as the public sector in Sweden.

RC04-98.2

BACZKO-DOMBI, ANNA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *anna.baczko@gmail.com*)

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

In the Polish educational discourse there is a lot of concern about the problem of "overproduction" of graduates of humanistic faculties and deficiency in the area of technical education. Recently even social campaigns were organized by the government, aimed at encouraging secondary-school graduates to choose technical specializations at universities. However, this revealed another problem: insufficient level of mathematical knowledge of candidates. Many studies show that the problem has to be handled at earlier stages of education.

Mathematics as no other school subject evokes conflicting emotions and contradictory attitudes. Process of studying mathematics requires systematic practice and patience, as mathematical knowledge is of cumulative nature.

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

In the paper I intend to propose a description of the process of escaping from mathematics in terminology of behavioral economy – time-related preferences, time-discounting and the lack of self-control. I intend to show sources of abandonment of mathematics in negative attitudes towards mathematics and specific perception of usability of mathematical knowledge. I will refer to selected results of two studies on Polish students – qualitative (2010) and quantitative (2011, N=3169).

RC33-581.7

BACZKO-DOMBI, ANNA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *anna.baczko@gmail.com*)

Polpan 1988 – 2013: Challenges for Constructing Questionnaires for Longitudinal Researches of Social Structure and Inequalities

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

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

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

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

RC10-186.4

BAEK, KYUNGMIN* (University of Minnesota, *baekx016@umn.edu*)

The Adoption of ISO 14001 Across Korean Business Firms

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

RC16-296.4

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

Explaining Intellectuals: A Proposal

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

RC06-125.9

BAGIROVA, ANNA* (Ural Federal University, *a.p.bagirova@urfu.ru*) VOROSHILOVA, ANGELIKA (Ural Federal University)

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

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

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

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

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

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

RC42-701.2

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

Leadership, Person-Organization Fits and Organizational Commitment

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

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

RC07-142.4

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

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

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

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

Finally, this paper explores – through an original discourse analysis - the importance of problem-framing and social determinants that influence the emergence (or the non-emergence) of a new public problem and its political aspects. Using a set of concepts and methods from different disciplines – sociology of organisations, sociology of public problem, political science, linguistic etc -, it also invites to transcend disciplinary boundaries and to develop an innovative thinking.

RC44-735.2

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

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

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

RC39-657.2

BAKEMA, MELANIE* (University of Groningen, *m.m.bakema@rug.nl*)
PARRA, CONSTANZA (University of Groningen)
MCCANN, PHILIP (Faculty of Spatial Sciences, University of Groningen)
DALZIEL, PAUL (Agribusiness and Economics Research Unit, Lincoln University)
SAUNDERS, CAROLINE (Agribusiness and Economics Research Unit, Lincoln University)

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

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

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

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

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

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

RC39-659.4

BAKER, NATALIE* (University of California, Irvine, *nbaker@uci.edu*)

KUBRIN, CHARIS* (University of California, Irvine, *ckubrin@uci.edu*)

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

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

RC28-485.5

BAKKELI, NAN* (UniversIty of Oslo, *n.z.bakkeli@sosgeo.uio.no*)

Privatisation and Income Inequality in Western China

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

RC24-437.7

BALAZS, BALINT* (Environmental Social Science Research , *balazs.balint@essrg.hu*)

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

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

RC06-117.2

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

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

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

RC05-110.4

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

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

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

RC52-838.2

BALLAKRISHNEN, SWETHAA* (Stanford University, *swethaa@stanford.edu*)

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

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

RC12-228.4

BALLAKRISHNEN, SWETHAA* (Stanford University, *swethaa@stanford.edu*)

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

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

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

RC31-527.4

BALLANTYNE, GLENDA* (Swinburne University of Technology, *gballantyne@swin.edu.au*)

Mobile Ambivalence: Turkish Alevis in Australia

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

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

RC04-89.1

BALLATORE, MAGALI* (UCL, *magali.ballatore@uclouvain.be*)
MAZZELLA, SYLVIE* (LAMES, *Mazzella@mmsh.univ-aix.fr*)

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

The European student mobility Erasmus Programme, born 25 years ago, has aroused interest and many lay and scientific publications. However student mobility is multifaceted and can not be assimilated to a single type of mobility that could be qualified as "organised" or "institutionalised". To consider the state of the art, on the injunctions and incentives to mobility in Europe and around the Mediterranean sea and the obstacles to students migration, we will go back over the main research undertaken in recent years on the subjects in Europe (Erlich, 2012; Ballatore, 2010; Mazzella, 2009; Murphy- Lejeune, 2001; Agulhon, Xavier de Brito, 2009 ; Cammelli, 1999; Maiworm, Teichler, 1997 ; Jallade and al., 1996 ...).

First of all, we will take a particular interest in the construction of an European space of Higher Education and its historical link with the Mediterranean area, then we will pass through comparative analysis on European and Mediterranean student migrations, to finally look at projects, expectations and free movers' and exchange students' experiences. We will develop the idea that, general speaking, a part of the European research results leads one to believe that exchange programmes would only foster forms of "in–depth tourism" and would have little to do with others forms of "free mover" migration. The "acculturation" of students would be as temporary as the stay. We will wonder if this mobility could be predictive of others types of migration and conclude also underlining that in Europe

the competition paradigm seems to have won the pot over the cooperation one, which is at the base of student exchanges and that, even today, still lacks a lot of studies and reliable data which would allow one to compare "organised" and "non-organised" mobility, student and professional mobility, as well as more general research on particular types of migration in Europe.

RC52-833.4

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

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

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

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

Selected Bibliography

BALLATORE M. (2010) *Erasmus et la mobilité des jeunes européens*, Paris, Presses Universitaires de France

GEORGAKAKIS D. (2013)

SMITH M.P, FAVELL A. (2006)

RC52-843.6

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

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

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

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

RC32-564.16

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

Gendered Nationalism and Global Citizenship in Nigerian Beauty Pageants

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

RC32-556.10

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

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

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

Based on recent research, this paper's objective is to depict the current position of women in poverty in a comparative perspective. The analysis focuses on the "traditional forms of poverty" from one generation to another and is mainly linked to economic factors and to "the new urban forms of poverty" consisting of a domino effect (loss of job, low income, in work poverty, family breakdown, "delayed" fertility, separations and divorces).

Provided evidence demonstrates that due to the recession even more women have fallen into poverty, with the loss of jobs, wage decreases and with the increase of uninsured people pushing many women into an uncertain and potentially devastating financial situation. The paper also examines another field often overlooked when it comes to discussing the leading causes of poverty among women: The fall from middle class standards due to divorce. Data confirm that typically divorced women especially older women or single mothers are the most vulnerable, while the poverty risks are lowest among married women and dual-earner families. It seems that financial hardship is a major cause of family breakdown. Low-income parents are more likely to break up and to remain poor after the split than others. Consequently, poor economic conditions have strong impacts on fertility behavior.

RC26-453.3

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

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

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

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

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

RC51-822.2

BALTAR, RONALDO* (Universidade Estadual de Londrina, *baltar@uel.br*)
BALTAR, CLÁUDIA (Universidade Estadual de Londrina)

System Theory, Computational Social Science and the Challenges of Zettabyte Era

The volume of information available for research has grown rapidly in recent decades. According to the Cisco Systems, we are beginning the era of Zettabyte. The access and analytical treatment of this enormous amount of information have created a debate in social sciences about new methods, epistemological and theoretical conceptions. This study is based on systems theory, sociocybernetics and new propositions of the computational social science. Four concepts connect the areas of knowledge involved in this project: system, complexity, emergence and evolution. The fundamental premise to make sense of the data is that a social organization evolves or transform over time. Data can be conceived as a registry of how systems are organized and how it changes over time. In the classical sociology, the same idea constitutes the fundamental concept of the social process, which can be identified through social patterns. It means that social phenomena emerge from social relations, even if individuals are rational agents of these changes. The methodological challenge consists in observing and selecting data to reveal patterns of social relations and unravel the interconnection between the components of a system. The intention is to understand emergence of social phenomena (migration, inequality, etc.) and the consequent change in the social system. This study, conduct by the Laboratory of computational sociology (Infosoc - UEL), has approached agent-based simulations in comparison with observed data from social networks. The first conclusions are the volume of data is less significant than the analytical capacity to select specific data in order to identify social interconnections and find patterns of systems complexity.

PROF-987.4

BAMYEH, MOHAMMED* (International Sociology Reviews, *mab205@pitt.edu*)

Book Reviewing

PROF-987.2

BAMYEH, MOHAMMED* (International Sociology Reviews, *mab205@pitt.edu*)
KLANDERMANS, BERT (VU-University)
LOW, KELVIN (National University of Singapore)
MARTÍN, ELOÍSA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)
PATEL, SUJATA (Sage Studies in International Sociology)

The Editor's Task

RC47-778.2

BAMYEH, MOHAMMED* (University of Pittsburgh, *mab205@pitt.edu*)

Sources and Prospects of the Anarchist Method in the Arab Spring

Drawing on various reports and my own field observations, this paper aims at four objectives. First, it shows how the Arab Spring movements were characterized from their inception by a certain intuitive anarchist method. This method was evident in a general resistance to any collective leadership, and preference for loose coordinating structures in lieu of solid organizations. The paper introduces some propositions about the likely sources of this intuitive anarchist style (to be distinguished from anarchist intention). Second, the paper explores the ramifications of this anarchist style to political developments at the level of the state, arguing that it is likely to give rise to shaky political structures that are not aligned with the broad sentiments that had generated the Arab uprisings, suggesting further crises ahead. Third, the paper explores the long-term ramifications of this anar-

chist style in the culture, showing that it is giving rise to a new culture of engagement and debate, in which individuals constantly revisit the original "meaning" of the revolution, as well as its status as a transformative life event at the individual level. These practices give rise to new realities and new perspectives from below that are missed in most reporting. Fourth, the paper ends by exploring the ramifications of this analysis to anarchist perspectives on social movements in general.

RC16-296.5

BAMYEH, MOHAMMED* (University of Pittsburgh, *mab205@pitt.edu*)

The Social Role of Organic Intellectual: Four Amendments to Gramsci

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

RC35-608.1

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

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

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

RC09-179.3

BANDELJ, NINA* (University of California-Irvine, *nbandelj@uci.edu*)
FINLEY, KATELYN (University of California-Irvine)

Economic Attitudes in Postsocialist Countries

More than two decades after the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia, and the collapse of socialist economies, these countries have underwent monumental transformations. The fall of socialism coincided with the rise of neoliberal policy advocacy world-wide, and many postsocialist governments have adopted neoliberal economic policies. In this paper we examine to what extent the economic attitudes of citizens in these countries have changed over time, what the role of the recent economic crisis might have been, and how attitudes compare to those held by their Western counterparts. Using European World Values Survey and Life in Transition Survey in different waves across time, we examine citizens' attitudes about economic governance, inequality, markets, welfare, unemployment, and corruption. We compare postsocialist countries that

are now members of the EU with Russia and the CIS, and the Balkan postsocialist countries.

RC04-97.7

BANJA, MADALITSO KHULUPIRIKA* (University of Zambia, *chilusbanja@yahoo.com*)

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

Education scholars globally are agreed that the teacher is the most important resource in ensuring quality delivery of education. Using data from a qualitative study, this paper focuses on the conceptions of headteachers of the professional competence and general professionalism of newly qualified teachers in secondary schools. Data were collected through interviews from eighteen headteachers. An analysis of findings revealed dissatisfaction from headteachers regarding the professional competence and professionalism of newly qualified teachers. The article's analysis incorporates detailed examination of the concepts of professional competence and professionalism and offers explanations for their lack among newly qualified teachers. It identifies as a gap in teacher professional development the under-prioritisation of matters of professional ethics which lead to most newly qualified teachers having difficulties transitioning from being a student to becoming a teacher. It is further observed that training newly qualified teachers generally lacks regulatory and quality control mechanisms that many other professions are subject to. Inadequate training, uncoordinated professional and organisational socialisation all conspired to create several challenges to the system in general and for the newly qualified teachers in particular in the execution of their duties. There is no significant difference between males and females regarding both their levels of professional competence and attitudes towards professionalism. To address the identified challenges and improve professional teaching practice headteachers used several methods including Continuous Professional Development and deliberated teacher reflection.

Key words
Professional competence, newly qualified teachers, professional development, professionalism,
Madalitso Khulupirika Banja.
Department of Educational Psychology, Sociology and Special Education, University of Zambia.
Email: *chilusbanja@yahoo.com*

RC08-158.2

BANKOVSKAYA, SVETLANA* (National Research University, *sbankovskaya@gmail.com*)

The Theoretical Metaphors of Chicagoan Human Ecology

The theoretical metaphors of Chicagoan Human Ecology.
The reception of the Chicago sociology in the Russian sociological discourse traditionally was concerned with the "Chicagoan style" in empirical research. Recent re-evaluation of the Chicago heritage put ahead its theoretical peculiarity, namely – Human ecology of Robert Park as the post-Simmelian sociology of space.
The outline of the main metaphors driven from the Human ecology and used to represent the reassessed significance of the Chicago theoretical perspective includes the following ones:
1)　*The ontological metaphor:* Society as a "Process" (VS "System/Structure"in the post-Chicago sociology). "CCAA" as the structure of the social process. "CCAA" and "AGIL" – the homology of the contraries. The "Cycle" as a way of functional metaphor for the social process and the recurrent form of the "immortal ordinary society".
2)　*The methodological metaphor* : "Dynamic disequilibrium" -- interactionism, atomism and "sympathetic identification" on the micro-level (spatial dimension) and evolutionism (from biotic to social/moral) on the macro-level (temporal dimension).
3)　*The epistemological metaphor* -- "laboratory" (Racial relations , or The City). "Empirical bias" rendered as a tutorial problem and as the way of institutionalization rather than a prospective for the discipline development.
4)　"Marginalization" and "in-betweenness" as the core of the sociology of Space. The *ideal social type* of the "marginal man" as the embodiment of the "intelligent creativity".
5)　"Social order" and "freedom" as heterogeneous multileveled and inter-weaved phenomena.

JS-13.7

BAPTISTA, TADEU* (Federal University of Goiás, *tadeujrbaptista@yahoo.com.br*)
SILVA, LETÍCIA E. (University of Brasilia)
VILARINHO NETO, SISSILIA (Federal University of Goiás)
ALVES, CAROLINA (University of Brasilia)
SILVA, ANA PAULA (Federal University of Goiás)

ALVARENGA, JOSÉ PEDRO (Federal University of Goiás)

The Body in the Brazilian Congress of Sports Science

This text shows partial data of an exploratory bibliographic research, in which the objective is to identify the principal conceptions of body, aesthetics and health into the scientific production of Thematic Work Groups "Memory, Culture and body" And "Body and Culture" in the CONBRACE, from 1997 to 2009. Quantitative data had been collected from the Annals of the Brazilian Congress of Sports Science (CONBRACE). The focus from the survey was the Thematic Work Groups (TWG) "Memory, Culture and body" And "Body and Culture", and it was considered the production since 1997. Partial results have been shown. Of all the pieces of Work presented in CONBRACE, it had 625 proceedings; 312 in the specific TWG. From the total, 171 were in the TWG Memory, Culture and Body and 141 in "body and Culture". It identifies the increase of proceedings from 1997 to 1999. In the TWG "Memory, Culture and Body, there is a decrease from 1999 to 2003. The proceedings also decrease in the TWG "body and Cultures" in 2009. Of the Selected Works, 97.73% has the keyword body, 17.05% aesthetics, and 9.66% health. The FURN (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte) was the institution that presented most part of Proceedings in the TWG, moving the knowledge production to the center South-Southeast, becoming the most important center of knowledge production in Brazil around this theme. The research is still in its initial phase, but it is possible to understand the ways, clippings and focuses on how the education is expressed in body, health and aesthetics conceptions in the TWG's productions and its implications to physical education teachers' formation.

RC53-856.5

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

Children's Active Participation in Institutional Interactions

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

RC04-95.7

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

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

The presentation reports the results of the 2010 empirical research examining the role of family background and stereotypes about mathematics as male domain in boys' and girls' mathematics achievement in Croatian compulsory education (N=677, 52.4% female). Individual roles in determining mathematics achievement of both of these variables were widely confirmed (Bourdieu, 1996; Sirin, 2005; Eccles, 1987). This presentation focuses on exploring their possible interaction effects on boys' and girls' math achievement.
Family background was operationalized as a composite of indicators of socio-economic (parental work status) and sociocultural capital (parental education, possession of relevant goods), modelled after Bourdieu (1977). The scale assessing stereotypes was constructed for the study purpose and validated in pilot study. Mathematics achievement was operationalized as a composite of mathematics school grades.
Two-way ANOVAs revealed some gender specificities in the effects of the IVs on DV. Results obtained for girls indicated both main effects and interaction significant**.** Girls who belonged to higher status families and those who reported lower support for stereotypes achieved better in mathematics. Significant interaction effect disclosed that being from lower status families and supporting stereotypes was connected with girls' worst mathematics achievement. Conversely, being from the higher family background was associated with higher math achievement, regardless of the level of stereotypes endorsement. Thus, originating from higher status families functioned as a barrier for the stereotype effect. As for the boys' math achievement, only family background appeared to be relevant. As expected, boys from advantaged family backgrounds attained better math grades. Although below the significance level, the data trend shows that boys' poor success in mathematics coexisted with the combination of lower family status and

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

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

RC06-124.3

BARANOWSKA-RATAJ, ANNA* (Umeå University, *Anna.Baranowska@soc.umu.se*)
MATYSIAK, ANNA (Wittgenstein Centrefor Demography and Global Human Capital)

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

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

RC41-697.1

BARANOWSKA-RATAJ, ANNA* (Umeå University, *Anna.Baranowska@soc.umu.se*)
CHIHAYA DA SILVA, GUILHERME KENJY (Umeå University)
STYRC, MARTA (Warsaw School of Economics)

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

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

WG02-900.2

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

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

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

WG02-902.2

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

The Welfare State Sociology About Inequality

If sociology is unthinkable without the subject of power and property (Marx, Weber, Simmel and others), then the issue of inequality seems to be inherent in the structural conditions for the existence of the sociology as science. This is because both the power and property are characterized by asymmetric access, which consequently creates social division (and thus social inequality). This in turn necessitates a comprehensive conceptualization of the problem of inequality, as it is a multi-faceted phenomenon and indexed differently in the context of theoretical and ideological approaches. The proposed paper draws attention to – the above all – the need to articulate the welfare state sociology (Baranowski 2013), which would be a counterweight to the economic and political inequalities shots. Describing the concept of inequality in the context of the polemics of political science and economic dimensions of analysis, particular attention will be paid to the structural dimension of inequality and the so-called "new forms" of inequality (Fitoussi and Rosanvallon 1998). Particular reference will be determined by the issue of (political) power and (economic) ownership, which issues will have been a major redefinition of certain economic and political science approaches on the problem of inequality (the functionalist and conflict theory will be a very topical issue).

RC25-441.3

BARÁT, ERZSÉBET* (Central European University, *zsazsa@lit.u-szeged.hu*)

Linguistically Mediated Injuries: Differentiation Between Naming and Stigmatization

This talk seeks to explore the advantages of a discursive approach to critical studies of language use for understanding institutionalized social and cultural inequalities. It will discuss the importance of understanding 'discourse' as a concept that is to grasp the dialectic differentiation of the text/context distinction that is structured by 'plurality' within specific relations of power. The talk will try to challenge the reduction of discourse to sign systems (including language) as well as the binary perception of Foucaultian and Gramscian concepts of 'power'. In order to go beyond the valorization of one side of the binary of positivist universalism of reality versus constructivist relativity of representations, the paper will look at the various forms of linguistic stigmatization over the past twenty years in Hungary and develop a 'constituist' position, bringing together particular arguments developed by Butler 1993, Sedgwick 1993, Gee 1999, and Harding 2006. With the help of the actual examples of hate speech, the paper will demonstrate why it is important to establish *which* articulation of hate speech emerges as a relevant point of departure for critique and may result in a potentially more subversive meaning of "linguistic injury".

RC16-282.2

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

A Template for the Asian Values Debate: Reactions to Weber on Confucianism

If orthodoxy is a European phenomenon and orthopraxy an East Asian one, then value debates are originally a western preoccupation, turned into a principle of sociological method by Max Weber. The paper argues that the debate concerning the significance of Asian values is refracted through Weber's account of Confucianism in his work *The Religion of China (RoC)*. In *RoC* Weber presents Confucianism as a 'mentality' that is inherently traditional which bears an antithetical relation to the possibility of capitalist development. This understanding of 'Asian values' parallels the outlook of early modernizers in China in particular and East Asia in general, who regarded traditional and especially Confucian values as barriers to the advancement of Asian societies, especially in their struggle against the colonial and imperial encroachments of Western powers. Since the economic growth of Japan and the four 'Little Dragons' – Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore – and more recently mainland China, the possibility of a positive role for Confucian culture and Asian values has arisen, and 'Asian values' are advocated by political elites in support and legitimation of state economic development strategies. Coincidentally, Weber's account of the relationship between Confucianism and capitalism is widely criticized from this time in scholarly circles in both the US and East Asia. The paper shall consider both Weber's argument and that of his detractors and also the cases of Singapore, South Korea and China in their alternating treatment of Asian values from the onset of capitalist development to the present time.

RC20-357.4

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

Trust in Chinese Guanxi?

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

JS-28.2

BARBERET, ROSEMARY* (City University of New York, *rbarberet@jjay.cuny.edu*)

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

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

RC03-69.1

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

Countryside Ghettoes? Immigrants' Settlement Patterns in Italy Outside Gateway Cities

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

After a review of these Italian patterns, based on the literature on State rescaling and superdiversity of post-Fordist migration, this paper will focus on some relevant cases of settlment in Northern and Central Italy: it will be shown that a widespread distribution in small towns doesn't prevent the risk of territorial segregation, with peculiar forms of micro-ghettoization. Abandoned farmsteads, isolated and declining industrial or residential buildings are reused by migrants,

producing also concentrations that -- not so large in general terms -- assume a focal role in setting local agendas on immigration. Here, the right to signify space in small communities is under debate.

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

RC04-80.7

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

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

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

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

RC14-243.11

BARBOSA NEVES, BARBARA* (Technical University of Lisbon, *barbara@bbneves.com*)
AMARO, FAUSTO (University of Lisbon)

Older Adults, Social Capital, and the Internet: The Matthew Effect?

Despite the so-called age-based digital divide, older adults are progressively using the Internet. But older adults are still less likely to use the Internet when compared to other age groups. So, how does this usage (or lack of) affect their social capital? Social capital is defined as the resources that are potentially available in one's social ties. Social capital has been associated with a variety of positive outcomes from status attainment to well being.

To explore the relationship between Internet usage and social capital, we surveyed a stratified random sample of 417 individuals living in Lisbon, Portugal, of which 118 are older adults (over 64 years of age). Social capital was measured through three dimensions (bonding, bridging, and resources) and analyzed with Latent Class Modeling (LCM) and logistic regression analyses. We analyzed these dimensions separately and then combined them with LCM to create the variable social capital. Internet usage was measured through frequency of use; grouped into non-users, light users, moderate users, and heavy users. The quantitative data was complemented by 14 follow-up qualitative interviews.

Our findings show that, on the one hand, the selected dimensions of social capital decrease with age but increase with Internet usage. On the other hand, social capital decreases with age but differently for each type of Internet user. The "Matthew effect" (Merton, 1968) is an adequate concept to describe social capital and its relationship with Internet usage: advantage begets further advantage, disadvantage begets further disadvantage. Education predicts Internet usage by older adults; simultaneously the Internet seems to be compensating for the age effect related to social capital: those who are older and use the Internet are more likely to have a high level of social capital than those who are older but do not use it. The implications of these results are discussed herein.

RC06-129.11

BARDHAN ROY, MAITREYEE* (Basanti Devi College, *maitreyee25@rediffmail.com*)

Health & Nutritionalstatus of Indian College Girls –Urban and RURAL Conglomeration

Undernourishment of women is a development-related problem in Third World countries. Poor nutritional status of women leading to 1.1 billion days of illness a year (World Bank, 2002) Vitamin- A deficiency, susceptibility to respiratory diseases and diarrhea (World Bank, 2002), Iron deficiency and anemia ,increased death rate, low-birth weight, impaired growth and retarded cognitive development, low work capacity and low productivity (ACCN/SCN, 2002) are the outcome of it .

West Bengal (23°N and 87°E), an Indian state, covers 2.89% percent land area constituting 8% of India's population ,where 32% population (national fugure26.5%) live below poverty line (BPL). 72% children of 06-35 months , 66%

pregnant and married women of 15-49 years suffer from iron deficiency (NFHS-3).

Considering the risk criteria of height less than 145cms & weight less than 38 kg, (Saramma 1989), the present paper tries to reveal the nutritional status, height and weight of 390 adolescent girl students commuting from urban and rural peripheries to a College in Kolkata Metropolis. To correlate family status with women health and to inculcate the high obstetric risk associated with it, the respondents from urban and the remote village background (Sunderban delta) are chosen .Food habits (Rice eater 70% rural students and 90 % urban students are junk food eater) and physical structure correlation is observed through weight and the pattern on sickness Sudden sickness, indigestion, anemia ,headache , getting senseless, irritable stomach ache are common rural women symptoms .Obesity or O figure syndrome for urban students. Difference in attention syndrome in the single daughter families and the both sex children families are looked up as an exception in nutritional studies in two difference family structures in both rural and urban centres.

RC06-122.7

BARDHAN ROY, SUBIR KUMAR* (Centre for Strategic Studies, *subirkumar11@rediffmail.com*)
BARDHAN ROY, MAITREYEE* (Calcutta University, *maitreyee25@rediffmail.com*)

Indian Fathers in Transition; Visionary Father Vs Father in Reality

The concept Father was totally different in Indian tradition. He had been explained as a figure staying much above the normal family surrounding .He was expected to be a person concerned with food and shelter of the family members and not as a person within the inner circle of a parent child family. Post Globalization families made a drastic change in father image. In the nuclear bread winner parent families ,he is expected to be more practical .The role model of a father figure existing in him has been challenged . His outer image to a care taker has been converted into a co-partner and care taker of the children born to a nuclear working mothers families . Considering this significant shift in the role of the father from a father from care taker to Care giver , a role conflict arises in himself . In Indian middle class families, especially to the transitional period (link years of Pre and the Post Globalization era) puts him to a dilemma .From a visionary father he prefers to convert himself to a loving father but is obstructed by his traditional fatherly ego inherent in him . The present paper tries to observe the inner conflict of an Indian father about his own status in the family and his visionary status . The empirical evidences collected for the purpose involved two generation fathers belonging to both the pre-globalization and the post globalization era with an intention to explore the ratio of acceptance of caregiver role among both the transitional fathers and the post globalization fathers .How far they are able to overcome the concept in reality .

The study concentrates on two contradictory fatherhood image present in a Indian male 1. Father as a visionary figure and 2 father in reality.

RC40-677.4

BARDHAN ROY, SUBIR KUMAR* (Centre for Strategic Studies, *subirkumar11@rediffmail.com*)

Rice Agriculture and Food Security in West Bengal, India

West Bengal stands among top three rice producing states in India. Rice is the staple food for the state and cultivated annually in 6.2 million hectare. However the state registered an average of 32% households live below poverty line (BPL) and who cant not meet the minimum daily requirement of calorie. The percentage is much higher in rural areas. It is fourth populous states of India and seventh in global standing. The state remains in moderately alarming category considering the hunger index.

Proverty looms in the rural household at large. Earlier study showed a family of four consume 2kg of rice per day . Daily meal lacks protein at large. The NFHS-3 revealed that 72% of the children 66% of the pregnant and married women and 45% of the me are anemic.

The agricultural scenario of the state ,having seventy percent small and marginal farmers, is not promising too, Productivity and production of the rice is either staggered or less than average in half of years over a decadal period. rice production decline by 12.2% between 2002-11 - a negate signal for food security. Predicted climatic change also a danger for this environmentally fragile state.

Traditional Poor rice production system failed to meet food requirement of a ever growing population, was overtaken by modern rice management since 1970's. That too fallen short of requirement in late 90's.Weak rice economy ,high inputs cost debarred farmer's adoption of modern rice technology and sustain livelihood.

Seeds of climate resilient traditional rice cultivars depleted significantly because of their low productive sustainability. Indigenous ricers having different health and social value rejuvenated in a limited way under new global market. However high productive sustainable agriculture supported by suitable market only bestow food security to growing rural and urban population of waste Bengal.

RC40-686.1

BARIK, BISHNU CHARAN* (Sambalpur University, *bishnu_barik@rediffmail.com*)

Agriculture and Production Process: A Comparative Study Of Three Villages Of Maharasthra

Abstract

This paper is based on an intensive study of three villages of the Maharashtra state of India.The selected villages differ from each other on the basis of irrigation facility and development of agriculture. The first village is selected amongst the villages having canal irrigation facility where as the second village is selected from the ground water irrigated villages category. The third village is selected amongst the dry villages which completely depend upon the monsoon for its sustenance agriculture.

The data collected from the field reflects wide variation in the production process of the village agriculture. The canal irrigated village cultivators are more tempted to go for cash crops like, Sugarcane, Soybean, Wheat and other staple food crops because of assured irrigation facitities, where as the ground water irrigated village, cultivators are growing crops like, vegetables, cotton, Turmeric and other staple food crops. The Ground water is costly and not available so easily. In the Canal and Groundwater irrigated villages, cultivators apply more fertilizers, pesticides, and use modern agricultural implements and depend upon hired labourers in the production process. The third, dry village cultivators are cultivating the crops like, Cotton, Soybean and other staple food crops completely depending upon monsoon. The production process in the dry village reveals that the agriculture depends upon monsoon with traditionalpracice.

The above study reveals that assured irrigation facility has a definite impact on the production process. It has diversified agricultural economy by encouraging farmers to go for cash crops having market demand. Productivity of crops have increased many fold and there by helped in increasing net income of the farmers. This scenario is different in the dry village, as agriculture depends completely on vagaries of nature.

RC31-540.4

BARIK, BISHNU CHARAN* (Sambalpur University, *bishnu_barik@rediffmail.com*)

Migrant Labour and Textile Industries: Who Gains In The Process Of Labour Mobility

Abstract:

Globalization process in the Asia and let alone in the Globe opened up frontiers of new employment avenues for labor mobility. The present paper deals with the mobility of Odia laborers migrating to the textile Industries of Surat. This mobility reflects upon the mobility of labor from a backward economy of eastern part of India to a developed industrial economy of western part of India.. Odias were known as good gardeners. Gujarati merchants in the British Colony of Mauritius lifted a few Odias to work as gardeners in their posh bungalows at home land at Surat. Odia gardeners after staying a couple of years in the city of Surat could visualize the prospect of their employment in the textile industries and gradually invited their kith and kins to engage themselves in the different sections of Jobs offered by the textile industries. The data reveals the fact that during seventies hardly a couple of Odia laborers migrated to Surat to work in the textile industries. The recent census figure reveals the fact that around twelve lakhs Odia migrant laborers work in the textile industries of Surat. Majority of them are youth and highly educated. In this process of labor mobility kinship relation play a vital role. These laborers work for twelve hours per day with no paid holiday. Employment condition is purely temporary with no provision of insurance. Majority of them, live in the slums with a life full of miseries and agony. It is strongly believed in labor mobility theory that migrants used to send money to their home places in turn which brings prosperity and change in the home economy and change in the life style of migrant family. Our observations substantially do not support the dominant theory of socio-economic change.

RC48-782.2

BARINGHORST, SIGRID* (University of Siegen, *Baringhorst@politikwissenschaft.uni-siegen.de*)

The Art of Remix in Political Consumerism on the Web – Images of 'Critique Artistique' and 'Critique Sociale'

In political consumerist and anti-capitalist movements re-mix artefacts have been produced by amateur activists as well as professional artists on the Web. With their semiotic practices of 'cultural hacking' or 'cultural jamming' both types of actors try to semiotically subvert the imagery of dominant brands. Brands are decoded and "verfremdet" in order to expose internal contradictions and power relations of capitalist consumer culture. The paper theoretically interprets these practices as semiotic expressions of a politics of affects from perspectives of new critical concepts of culture (post-hegemony) and democracy (post-democracy).

Drawing on the distinction between four sources of critique and outrage by L. Boltanski and E. Chiapello selected examples of culture jamming from social movement actors as well as professional artists are presented and interpreted. The paper argues that the distinction between culture jamming practices of collective protest actors and individualist artists corresponds with the general distinction between "critique artiste" and "critique sociale" developed by Boltanski and Chiapello. We find marked differences regarding the dominant sources of outrage in the imageries: While images of professional artists mostly deconstruct branding as source of loss of authenticity and repression of individual freedom, cultural jamming practices of social movement actors mainly criticize commercial branding for its impact on ecological destruction, social inequality or political repression. Apart from that, both types of visual critique differ in their expression of the relation between production and consumption. Finally, the paper analyzes web-based practices of remix and culture jamming by individualized, non-organized actors that transcend the modern differentiation between experts and amateurs.

RC22-389.1

BARKER, EILEEN* (London School of Economics / Inform, *E.Barker@LSE.ac.uk*)

Which Tradition Shall I Reject? The Dilemma of Second-Generation Members of New Religious Movements

Whilst some young people leave the religion in which they have been raised because it is perceived to represent many of the beliefs and values that they want to reject, other young people prefer to stay within the womb of the traditional religion with the expectation that they themselves will carry forward its, their family's and their society's traditions. The situation becomes more complicated, however, when one grows up in a family in which one's parents have rejected the main society and expect one to follow their new Truths.

Research indicates that the first cohort of second-generation members of new religious movements (NRMs) are likely to reject and leave the movements, while the second cohort of second-generation members are more likely to accept the movement's beliefs and practices and stay.

The paper will examine this phenomenon and discuss some of the possible explanations for its occurrence. It will draw in particular, but not exclusively, on some of the author's research into the Unification Church, the Children of God/The Family International, the International Society of Krishna Consciousness and other NRMs that became visible in the West around the late 1960s. Comparisons will be made between first-generation converts in the 1970s and '80s, and the first and second cohorts of second-generation members. The discussion will focus on what might appear to be pertinent changes in the movements' beliefs and practices.

JS-31.2

BARNARTT, SHARON* (Gallaudet University, *sharon.barnartt@gallaudet.edu*)

Culture and Social Movements: The Case of Disability Protests Cross-Culturally

Perhaps a naïve observer would think that protests relating to disability would be similar cross-culturally, since the phenomenon of disability has certain medical similarities. However, this is not the case. Despite the fact that mobilization around disability issues is increasing, that there is neither one truly trans-national organization nor one international Disability Rights Movement begs explanation.

This paper explores data from over 2600 cases of disability protest from around the world, gathered from media reports and analyzed quantitatively. While media reports themselves raise cultural and methodological issues, which the paper will discuss, the analyses also show markedly different patterns in protest issues and tactics. One issue with huge cross cultural variation is that of what constitutes disability rights. In protests in cultures which lack a strong rights tradition, issues which are framed as 'rights-related' may actually be framed in others as being 'services-related.' Another cultural difference relates to the types of impairments whose problems become protest demands. In a number of countries blindness-related demands show up more frequently than do other impairment-specific demands or than general or non-specific impairment-related demands. Also, in some countries both non-specific demands and demands related to relatively newer conditions such as autism show up more frequently than in others. There are also cultural differences in types of tactics used. While protests often take the form of marches, demonstrations, or lock-outs, in some countries they are more likely to take the form of self-immolation or hunger strikes. These and other culturally-fueled differences such as the timing of disability mobilizations are discussed in order to illustrate the power of culture over the actualization of this social movement.

RC20-348.1

BARNARTT, SHARON* (Gallaudet University, *sharon.barnartt@gallaudet.edu*)

Methodological Issues in Comparing the Disability Rights Movement Cross-Culturally

Many scholars have compared disability movements in two or a few countries, but few have attempted global comparisons, in part because of the methodological complexities involved. But increasing globalization and increasingly widespread mobilization around disability issues suggest the need to examine such issues.

This paper is drawn from analysis of over 2600 cases of disability protest from around the world. If social movement activities are collective, contentious, and politically non-normative, methodological issues include cross-cultural differences in all of these. What disabilities are involved? What activities are considered to be non-normative? What are the cultural and political meanings, including the threat level posed and the degree of acceptance, of the tactics used? Even defining the Disability Rights Movement raises definitional differences in what constitutes disability (AIDS? Obesity?) and what word can be used to describe it (disability, handicap, impairment, challenge?). Sometimes a specific disability label, such as developmental disability, in one society may refer to a different physiological condition than in another. Defining 'rights' is also problematic: Issues which are framed as 'rights-related' in one context may be framed in others as being 'services-related.' Some types of impairments are more stigmatized in one society than another, which affects mobilization and effectiveness of protestors, as well as, possibly, by the media. Issues related to the likelihood that a protest will be noted at all, as well as the availability and translation of media reports, are also important. Finally, variable coding is often ethnocentric. Unless each variable were coded based upon its own cultural context, biases will occur. However, doing this would add extensively to the time and other resources needed for the research. Thus this paper raises questions about if, and under what circumstances, cross-cultural social movement research would be possible.

RC51-820.2

BARRAGAN OCANA, ALEJANDRO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *abarragano@uaemex.mx*)
NARES HERNÁNDEZ, JOSÉ JULIO (Autonomous University of State of Mexico)
OLMOS PEÑA, SAMUEL (Autonomous University of State of Mexico)
REYES RUIZ, GERARDO (N/A)

Variety and Emergence in Complex Environments: The Role of Innovation in Organizational Competitiveness

Nowadays, the advancement of global society and economy along with the rapid growth of Information Technology and Communication (ICT) have created significant challenges for those companies, who pursed both their permanence and their development in the markets where they compete. Thus, enterprises have responded with the adoption and / or generation of innovation mechanisms to maintain or improving their competitiveness. Firms have understood that intellectual capital is a mechanism to add a value to their processes, products or services that they offer to their clients, therefore to maintain their competitiveness advantages that help them to have a better position before their markets.

The aim of this work is to generate a first approach, essentially theoretical in nature, that when seen from complex systems, help to characterize the complexity of this environment and to understand how companies have developed a variety of known responses to everyday problems. Moreover creating emerging nature mechanisms that have served them to generate responses, which have helped them to successfully face the challenges of innovation that the market required in order to maintain its competitiveness.

JS-6.2

BARRAULT, LORENZO* (Researcher CNRS, *lorenzobarrault@yahoo.fr*)

How Do Rural Popular Groups Mobilized? Investigation about Local Resistances Against the Closings of Classes in the French Context

The contemporary reform of the State, in France as in other democratic countries, has various implications on the lifestyles of the populations. It induces for example a reduction of the school offer in the rural contexts. For mainly economic reasons, the pupils are concentrated in the same schools - "school poles" - which often constrain the families with important daily displacements. In parallel, this school concentration induced the closing of proximity small schools of campaign. Then changes of the public services of education are often the occasion of collective actions protesters which enable to question, in an exemplary way, the relationships of the civil society and the State to the prism of these collective resistances. Empirical investigations were conducted on this question in French rural spaces. The ethnographic investigation is based on observations (close to the institutions and social groups), with about forty interviews (with varied elected

members, different administrative officers, and parents of various social backgrounds, militants or not), on archives (administrative and from associations of parents). From these materials and by comparing different cases (closing of class or not, maintenance of closing or reopening further to local mobilizations, etc), this study underlines how particularly marginalized groups as the rural popular groups can attempt to resist collectively to the political reforms and the under State control power by taking support on the experiences of their daily life. The analysis of the release of these mobilizations, dynamics of their progress (repertoire of action, etc), and their conditions of success (or failure) shows that the most deprived populations as the rural popular families succeed to be opposed collectively to the State only while being combined with other more favored social groups (like farmers or teachers) and leaning on political supports (local elected members).

RC18-311.3

BARRAULT, LORENZO* (Researcher CNRS, *lorenzobarrault@yahoo.fr*)

What Mean to be "Citizen"? Ethnographic Investigations about the Various Modes of Exercise of Citizenship in France

The citizenship was the object of an abundant literature in political science since the first steps of this discipline. Beyond the philosophical and conceptual controversies, I made the choice to conduct several investigations of field to observe since 2006 the methods by which the citizens in France, in their diversity, exercise their political prerogatives. While having recourse to interviews-in depth repeated in time (in ordinary period and in electoral situation from a compared point of view), to ethnographic observations within various authorities where the citizens are invited to take part (dialogue, devices of the "participative democracy" today in full rise, etc) and within the framework of local associations, like that questionnaires, I studied the practical relationships to the politics, to the local institutions and to the State of citizens from different social and ethnic groups in France. These ethnographic investigations underline a plurality of forms of citizenship. French citizens appear in various ways integrated into the political system according to their social and ethnic membership, their local sociabilities and their militant experiences. They are thus very unequal from the point of view to their participation in the democratic authorities as the vote, the social movements, the associative commitment, or the contacting. Although the forms of citizenship evolve historically in France, the diversity of the attitudes in front of the political system and to the public policies remains a constant. The contemporary citizenship lets room to a plurality of manners of being "citizens" which is consubstantial from democratic systems.

RC29-506.5

BARREIRA, CÉSAR* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, *cbarreira8@uol.com.br*)
SÁ, LEONARDO* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, *leonardo_sa@uol.com.br*)

Recent Ethnographies on Crime and Violence in Brazil

Over the past five years, a set of ethnographies produced by young sociologists is bringing new data and styles of questioning the reality of collective violence and crime in Brazil. This paper aims to present the main work of this recent wave of ethnographies, summarizing the characteristics of the analysis undertaken by young authors who developed them. Interfaces crime and morality, crime and politics in the peripheries of large urban centers, crime and police corruption, criminal organizations in the life of prisons and armed clashes in urban areas are the main dimensions of the lifting of the state of the art from these works.

ADH-991.3

BARRON PASTOR, JUAN CARLOS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *juancho_barron@yahoo.com*)
HIROTA, REO (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

Access Gap to Technology and Usage of Media Contents: A Study on Tijuana´s Digital Blackout

We will show data related to an investigation-in-process related to the digital blackout that was applied in Tijuana, México last year. There is a worldwide tendency to shift TV telecommunication from analog to digital. In 2004 the Mexican government adopted the North American Advanced Television Systems Committee (ADTSC) to start the migration from the current TV analog system to a digital one. The city selected to start this process in this country was Tijuana. This decision was made due to the supposition that a border city such as Tijuana would find it easier to transfer technology from United States and could adapt them to the proposed shift. This did not happen. The project presented several delays and delivering devices to adapt digital transmission to analog TV's demonstrated that the estimations of the number of people with access to analog TV were miscalculated.

After years of delays, the blackout did finally happened on 2013, however there are now many doubts about how this could affect social inequalities, as perhaps 7% of the population in Tijuana has now lost access to TV. Studies on social inequalities have recently focused on the problem of access to different forms of social capital (cf. Rodríguez Gallardo, 2006). Nevertheless, what does it mean for social inequalities to shut down the TV? Particularly, how does access to telecommunications and media affect social capital? Does being able to watch TV diminish social capital as a consequence of individualizing free-time, or does it increase it through a sharing of experience that allows connectivity to society and the world? In this presentation we seek to discuss the practical problems to approach this phenomenon and to reflect on the possible implications they have on a better understanding of the inequality gap on access to communications technology and contents.

RC51-832.3

BARRON PASTOR, JUAN CARLOS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *juancho_barron@yahoo.com*)

When It Rain It Pours: Reality Shows and Charades for Climate Change Tragedies

In September 2013, Mexico was quashed by two hurricanes during the same week. One came from the pacific and the other form the Gulf of Mexico. The consequences were tragic and colossal. The days prior to the storms the Mexican government was warned by the Mexican National Weather Service about the magnitude of the catastrophes coming, but they were more focused on 'cleaning off' a teacher's demonstration at Mexico City's main square. National TV networks were mainly focused on blasting the teacher's movement. And only when it was too late they started a campaign to help and rescue the victims. One of the actions that became particularly emblematic was the preparation of a reality show screening an infamous TV presenter heroically 'helping' the victims. The farce was unmasked by a very important Mexican political magazine and one of the main journalists questioned the staging, the TV presenter has a very belligerent reaction. The scandal is in progress at the moment of submitting this abstract. Social networks are been particularly virulent at this point. In this presentation, it will be shown how this episode could be explained using sociocybernetics tools and following previous presentations of the author, it will be developed how critical sociocybernetics model would work to explain media performance and the emerging role of cyber-activists in the face of climate change disasters.

RC46-753.2

BARROS LEAL, ANDREA* (CAPES - Governo Brasileiro, *andreablr@hotmail.com*)

Ces Adolescents Venus D'ailleurs : La Prise En Charge Quotidienne Entre Politiques De Protection Et Politiques D'immigration

La figure de l'immigrant, figure emblématique de l'altérité, apparait au cœur des discussions et débats politiques et sociaux. Parmi ce public migratoire, un groupe particulier attire notre attention : les enfants et adolescents arrivant en France sans responsable légal. Ces jeunes, dits « mineurs isolés étrangers » doivent, d'après les conventions internationales, être pris en charge par l'institution de protection à l'enfance. Ces derniers demeurent donc au carrefour entre politiques d'immigration et politiques de protection à l'enfance.

Cette communication se propose d'interroger les tensions produites au sein des organisations d'accueil, relatives aux spécificités de chacune de ces politiques prises dans leur confrontation - l'une liée au discours institutionnel sur la protection des enfants et l'autre aux contraintes de la régulation par des politiques d'immigration. Comment ces logiques sont-elles vécues au niveau existentiel par les sujets présents dans des organisations de ce type? Eloignés de leur famille, ces adolescents s'inscrivent dans l'espace du foyer, au sein du « groupe de vie » constitué par les éducateurs, l'équipe technique et d'autres adolescents. Nous verrons comment l'organisation, lieu d'exercice effectif de ces politiques, prend figure dans l'imaginaire des jeunes qui y habitent.

A partir d'une épistémologie de recherche clinique, ce travail s'appuie sur les observations participantes faites au sein d'un foyer de vie dans la région parisienne accueillant des jeunes étrangers. Notre communication portera sur le groupe dans l'organisation d'accueil, mobilisera les théories de la psychosociologie et de la sociologie clinique sur les organisations et les institutions, et s'étayera également sur les concepts de la psychanalyse de groupe (Kaës, Anzieu) aussi bien que sur ceux de la clinique transculturelle de l'ethnopsychanalyse (Devereux, Moro). En nous appuyant sur ces théories, cet article propose de discuter les liens tissés dans cet espace et leurs influences sur la construction subjective des adolescents.

RC26-463.3

BARROS MACIEL, TANIA MARIA FREITAS* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, *taniabm@gmail.com*)

BARBOSA ALVES, MONALISA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Comunity Based Tourism: A Dialogic Proposition Via Local-Base Development

In the inequality context, the theories about development turn to local spaces and a increasingly number of researches have been approaching the relevance of culture, and favoring local experiences, knowledge, traditions, aspirations and needs. It is necessary to understand that local must be perceived within its relations with the globalization process, its differences, specificialities, traditions, and in the continuous processes of change existing in social-cultural processes. The touristic phenomena - intrinsically related to the globalization process- favors multiple visibilities for new social actors, new identities, new references, and new practices. This process of exchange due to the articulation of "local\global" shall foresee the development, innovation, and enhancement within a process of construction and re-construction of place. Besides the globalization process, there is, undoubtedly, the renewal of interest in the local. A conception of development that approaches the local as reference must rely upon the harmonization of endogenous and exogenous factors, recurring to a combination of selective importations adequate to each reality. In such perspective, this research aims to analyze Tourism of Communitarian Base (TCB) as a development proposition, where each city must live its own modernity brought by its own multiple, multiform and multidimensional innovations achieved by the adoption of its own innovative and diversified ways of development. The TCB constitutes a proposition that has great contributions for the local development, as it has as major objectives the social inclusion and equity for the inbound tourist community, the valorization of the culture and traditional knowledge, the experience exchange, and the respect for natural resources.

RC13-234.5

BARROS MACIEL, TANIA MARIA FREITAS* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, *taniabm@gmail.com*)
BARBOSA ALVES, MONALISA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Leisure and Participation: A Social and Cultural Issue

In the context of today´s inequalities it is important to consider leisure, as an individual option, and the participation that is produced within the social dynamics by this activity that can be understood as a social and cultural issue.

By this perspective it is important to respect the local social actors in the identification of their own problems, and their ability to develop innovative solutions for themselves. An important issue that arises is how to respond to the commitment to participation in face of development processes aiming life quality improvements.

The major mean and purpose of development is to allow the expansion of individual liberties, so they can be able to achieve better live standards. Within this process of expansion of liberties, the population can reclaim opportunities equality in the face of development in such social integration process where all can be more participative. To achieve this development proposition, it is necessary to conceive quality of live within social sphere and its different relations, where leisure plays a fundamental role.

For Joffre Dumazedier, leisure highlights elements that drive the individual to fulfill their social wellbeing-ness, and to foster a more active participation in the achievement of individual, family and professional, cultural e communitarian orders. Leisure enables individuals with conditions to develop themselves as they receive or increase elements that, recklessly, constitute them. Reflecting about the dynamic of the society, leisure is more than a simple complement to work, it is a source of production for new sets of values. It is necessary to conceive social and cultural valorization of leisure as both social circumstance and global cultural feature.

RC21-364.2

BARTHOLD, SABINE* (Center for Metropolitan Studies, *sabine.barthold@metropolitanstudies.de*)

Greening the Global City. City Networks in Environmental Knowledge Production and Policy Transfer

Environmental governance becomes more and more embedded in a set of different scalar institutions simultaneously in which cities and metropolitan regions play major roles. City governments transverse different scales rather than merely act as subunits within a hierarchical state organization. At the center of this paper are two major global city networks that engage with environmental issues on a global scale *C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group* and *ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability*. They are working on developing innovative environmental and climate protection programs and policies and cities often serve in this process as the laboratories for pioneering technologies and policy programs. Knowledge production is thereby incorporated into governance practice that shape planning ideas, policy innovations, and "best practices". This development has led to

an institutionalization of knowledge/policy interfaces (Chilvers and Evans 2009) through policy networks at local, national, transnational and global scales.

To understand how policies and planning practices within the metropolis are entangled with global governance and economic development, it is necessary to look at the institutions, ideologies, and actors and the connections and inter-linkages they establish between different levels. The question is how environmental objectives are framed by institutionalized discourses on a global interurban scale, and how these frames of knowledge are in turn interrelated with local regimes of environmental governance? The study of the two city networks will thereby function as a lens through which global/local re-scaling processes relate to the production of urban environments. In tracing the actors, information, ideas and ideologies on different scales in a 'global ethnography' (Burawoy 2001) the channels of global flows that shape the landscape of intensified interurban relations become visible and concrete.

RC04-78.10

BARTHOLO, TIAGO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *tiagobartholo@gmail.com*)
COSTA, MARCIO (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

School Segregation in Rio De Janeiro Public Schools: A Longitudinal Analysis

The paper presents school-level figures to analyse the impact of the educational transitions on school segregation for all Municipal Public Schools in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 2006 to 2011. Segregation here refers to an uneven distribution of pupils with similar characteristics across a school system, and this is assessed utilizing the Segregation Index (GS). The methodological approach tracks one specific cohort, that from the 1st to 6th grade (age range 6 - 11) of Fundamental School. Rio de Janeiro presents an enrolment legislation that combines two distinct approaches. On the one hand, parents have purported freedom of choice. There are no restrictions on allocating pupils regarding family place of residence, and the policy of free public transport for pupils in public schools, which, in theory, allows greater geographical scope in the search for a different school. On the other hand, school principals have partial control over their intakes, especially in the case of oversubscription. Four different indicators of potentially disadvantaged pupils were calculated: a) poverty; b) parents' education; c) ethnic background; d) age/grade "distortion". Interactions among these variables were also tested in order to focus on "superdeprived" pupils. The results indicate that: 1) around one third of the pupils change schools in the first four educational transitions – 1st - 5th grade; 2) the unfettered movement of pupils presents specific patterns that appear to increase the overall level of segregation; 3) between-school segregation declines in the last transition observed (5th - 6th grade), mainly due to a massive decline (45%) in the total number of schools. However, within school segregation (also called "school shift effect"), increases in the same period/transition. The interpretations suggest that the results observed can be attributed to bureaucratic patrimonialistic practices and loopholes in an unclear regulatory regime.

RC24-425.2

BARTKIENE, AISTE* (Lithuanian Univ Health Sciences, *aiste_bukeviciute@yahoo.com*)

The Ethics of Care and the New Habitus: Rethinking Community in the Age of Shale Gas Explorations

The lack of care for the environment has often been deemed to be one of the most important contributing factors leading to the overuse of natural resources. While feminist philosophers and bioethicists have developed analytical tools explicating the ethics of care, scholarly debates in environmental sociology have generally overlooked this body of literature. The purpose of this paper is to bring these two bodies of literature in conversation with each other, particularly by linking the ethics of care as articulated by N. Noddings, M. Slote, and J. Tronto, and the notion of social practice and habitus developed by Pierre Bourdieu. Staring with Boudieu's theories of habitus and social practice that have been incorporated in the analyses of community-based natural resource management we expose tensions between care as a mode of living that is oriented towards sustaining and preserving the environment and the limiting effects of routines, social relations, and economic logic on such care. We argue that care about the environment as a social practice is dependent not only on social millieu and culturally embedded class identities but also on normative attitudes of a care-giver. As a case study, we focus on the mobilization of the Zygaiciai community in Western Lithuania against the efforts of the international energy giant Chevron, to explore and extract shale gas in the area. Zygaiciai community has become the symbol of anti-shale gas development in Lithuania and East Europe more broadly, while also spearheading a public debate about the responsibility of the national and supranational states *vis a vis* corporate interests, national security debates, and energy independence. Through the analysis of public discourse, we will highlight the emerging new articulations of care and responsibility and relate it with ethical theory which reveals importance of relationships for developing a caring attitude towards environment.

RC17-306.1

BARTL, WALTER* (University Halle-Wittenberg, *walter.bartl@soziologie.uni-halle.de*)

How Is Demographic Decline Translated to Bureaucracy? Population Numbers As Calculation Devices of Local Government

Max Weber's 'classic' ideal type of bureaucracy has inspired organizational theory and research as well as normative critiques of public administration. Both strands of the literature seem to agree that public organizations coming close to Weber's ideal type are ill prepared to adapt to new problems. As a consequence, prescriptive texts recommend the alignment of public and private organizations – often by marketization. The proposed paper presentation will investigate, how local public administrations respond to declining population numbers (in the face of lacking market environments).

Declining population numbers are especially likely to challenge established structures of local government as municipal service provision was established historically during times of growing or at least stable population numbers. Demographically induced changes in demand are regarded as problematic because some of the costs for public service provision will remain largely fixed (e.g. buildings and staff) even if capacities are not used. This diagnosis (from public finance scholars) implies that there are effective organizational devices translating statistically observable *demographic* changes to changes in *demand* for public services. The thesis of this paper is that bureaucracy might translate demographic change into relevant administrative problems by its own means. But which are these?

After 1989/90 most countries in the former East Bloc witnessed dropping birth rates and also out-migration. Therefore, the empirical part of the paper draws on 62 expert interviews with decision makers in 21 Municipalities from West Germany, East Germany and Poland (with West Germany providing contrasting cases on the transformation context). From these interviews population numbers emerge as administrative devices for the calculation in-kind of public services approximating changes in local demand.

Interestingly, the empirical material shows that a seemingly antiquated organizational theory proves to be highly relevant for current adaptation processes. Calculation in-kind makes bureaucracy responsive to demographic change without eliminating political discretion.

RC16-289.6

BARTMANSKI, DOMINIK* (Masaryk University, *dominik.bartmanski@aya.yale.edu*)

Refashioning Sociological Imagination: On the Conceptual Significance of Materiality and Iconicity

One of the key challenges of meaning-centered cultural sociology is to face the findings of visual and material culture studies and to come to terms with the implications of the iconic turn. The structuralist assumption of arbitrariness of cultural sign is of limited service in explaining the power of complex representational economies and its variability. There is ample evidence that most social signifiers are not just "the garb of meaning," to use the insightful phrase of the American anthropologist Webb Keane. Rather, the actual significatory structures and their material/aesthetic properties co-constitute meanings. Sensory formations are as important for meaning-making as discursive formations. Therefore more integrative and multidimensional models of culture in action are nowadays both needed and made possible by emergence of the systematic research agendas organized around such master categories as performativity, iconicity and materiality. This paper is devoted to charting new explorations in these overlapping cutting-edge domains and systematizing their implications for sociological theory.

RC21-373.1

BARTMANSKI, DOMINIK* (Masaryk University, *dominik.bartmanski@aya.yale.edu*)

Taking Place, Becoming Iconic: What It Takes for Urban Protests to Become Visible and Significant

We seem to be living in a time of revolutions which do get televised or at least tweeted, or both. Yet, for a given observer, most political upheavals are remote "news" about numerous distant struggles. Today the world is full of conflict and associated visual strife. Struggle for power blends with struggle for recognition, blurring the symbolic boundaries between the two. Each national outbreak has the potential of shaking the international stage and even punching above its own weight, provided it is properly shown and referenced. If this social process does happen, it is possible in no small measure because of sustained visual exposure that helps turn a given local occurrence into a translocal event, or – to use Bruno Latour's parlance – 'a matter of fact' into 'a matter of concern.' Conversely, if sustained visual exposure and iconic contextualization don't happen, even genuine rebellion or protest may come across as underwhelming, or simply go unnoticed. All kinds of media, old and new, are the usual suspects here. Just about any social occurrence is subject to the constraining influence of visual framing and rhetor-

ical deployment. Thus, visibility and iconography must be thematized, "practices of looking" unravelled and the politics of visual culture scrutinized. Similarly, the importance of the specific spaces at which protests *take place* must not be underestimated. The present paper explores these themes in the context of the Gezi park civil unrest that shook Istanbul and the international community in 2013.

RC55-883.4

BARTOLINI, STEFANO* (University of Siena, Italy, *bartolinist@unisi.it*)
SARRACINO, FRANCESCO (STATEC)

Happy for How Long? How Social Capital and GDP Relate to Happiness over Time

What does predict the evolution over time of subjective well-being? We answer this question correlating cross country time-series of subjective well-being with the time-series of social capital and/or GDP. First, we adopt a bivariate methodology similar to the one used used by Stevenson and Wolfers (2008), Sacks et al. (2010), Easterlin and Angelescu (2009), Easterlin et al. (2010). We find that in the long (at least 15 years) and medium run (6 years) social capital is a powerful predictor of the evolution of subjective well-being. In the short-term (2 years) this relationship weakens. Indeed, short run changes in social capital predict a much smaller portion of the changes in subjective well-being, compared to longer periods. GDP follows a reverse path: in the short run it is more positively correlated to the changes in well-being than in the medium-term, while in the long run the correlation vanishes. Moreover, we run trivariate regressions of time-series of subjective well-being on time-series of both social capital and GDP, which confirm the results from bivariate analysis.

RC20-352.1

BARTOLOMÉ, EDURNE* (Univerysity of Deusto, *edurne.bartolome@deusto.es*)
VOICU, MALINA* (GESIS Leibniz INstitute for Social Sceinces, *malina.voicu@gesis.org*)

Religious Heterogeneity and Civic Participation In Comparative Perspective

The effect of diversity on civic participation is a hot issue in social sciences during the last decade. While some authors point out that diversity erodes social capital and decreases political participation, other researches prove that different type of diversity (namely ethnic or linguistic diversity) have different effects on political and civic participation. The current research focuses on the effect of religious heterogeneity on civic participation, taking into account the effect interaction between the religious heterogeneity and individual belonging to a particular religious denomination. The result of multilevel hierarchical models run on EVS 2008 data shows that religious heterogeneity has a negative effect on civic participation, but the moderate effect depends on the individual religious denomination.

RC38-646.2

BARTOSZKO, ALEKSANDRA* (Oslo and Akershus University College, *aleksandra.bartoszko@hioa.no*)

Yet Another Junkie Story? Lived Experiences of Drug Policy in Norway and Why They Matter

Norway is one of those European countries with the highest rates of drug-related deaths. In attempt to improve the situation, Norwegian government chooses a medical approach to substance abuse and removes responsibility for the field from social welfare services. Treatment of abuse became defined as specialized health service, and the abusers' rights became articulated in a new language – language of patient. As a project with moral undertones, the reform created not only new epistemological and organizational framework for treatment, but it also tried to construct new identities. It was designed to "liberate [the abusers] from the established stigmatizing label as a social client". What is the abusers' experience of these changes?

There is little research on how users relate to the various models of substance abuse and addiction. How do they navigate in a landscape of the seemingly incompatible discourses of disease, social pathology and choice? What are the social, psychological and physical effects of these discourses? Life stories of long-term abusers give us interesting answers not only about their own lives, but also about the "social problem" they inhabit, with its powerful institutional, political and moral structures.

By focusing on the internalisation of and resistance toward the various discourses in personal narratives, I will contribute to two ongoing debates. One is on how policies shape relation between user/patient and social/health worker. The second one asks how social and political categories influence the various aspects of abuse: the subjective embodied experience, the physiological dynamics,

the cultural and social constructions, and the social transformations perpetuating abuse and addiction.

Following the analysis of the "inside stories", I will discuss how these stories can be used in social, political and therapeutic interventions. At the same time I will discuss the methodological and moral pitfalls related to life story interviewing of vulnerable individuals.

RC42-700.3

BARTRAM, DAVID* (University of Leicester, *db158@leicester.ac.uk*)

International Migration and Life Satisfaction in Europe

A core finding of research on subjective wellbeing – concluding that an increase in one's income does not generally bring greater life satisfaction - suggests that economic migration (motivated by hopes of an increased income) would not result in greater life satisfaction. Income affects life satisfaction mainly via the way it signals status, and many immigrants in wealthier countries have a lower status in the destination society than in their origin society. This paper also considers the economic migration scenario "in reverse": people who move from wealthier countries to poorer ones might attain a higher status position in the destination, relative to the status they enjoyed in their country of origin - and, if so, then perhaps they would experience an increase in life satisfaction. The paper assesses these proposition via analysis of European Social Survey data – in the first instance investigating people moving from eastern to western Europe, and (for the second proposition) on people moving from wealthier countries in northern Europe to Mediterranean destinations such as Spain, Portugal and Greece. In general, migrants do not appear to gain life satisfaction as a consequence of migration – and in some instances (particularly for migrants moving to a poorer country) migration appears to reduce life satisfaction. Migrants certainly expect migration to improve their lives, but it is not clear that these expectations are generally met in their experiences.

RC22-396.4

BARTRAM, DAVID* (University of Leicester, *db158@leicester.ac.uk*)

Welfare, Religion, and Values: An Investigation of Ultra-Orthodox Jews in Israel

Welfare states and welfare policies are commonly understood as mechanisms for addressing material deprivation (and, perhaps, the social exclusion that follows from being poor). In some cases, however, welfare programs as experienced by recipients have more to do with a religious and/or cultural imperative: state support enables people to reproduce a particular way of life, especially by making it possible to survive without engaging in full-time work (paid employment).

This paper explores that proposition via analysis of ultra-Orthodox Jews in Israel, where many of the men in very religious families prefer to engage in full-time religious study rather than holding regular jobs. These arrangements are controversial, producing resentment among secular Israelis who believe that ultra-Orthodox men impose unfair fiscal burdens on the state and taxpayers.

The paper argues that welfare systems should indeed consider religious and cultural differences of this sort, rather than assuming that material sufficiency is only relevant value. The Israeli welfare state helps a distinct group of citizens to resist systemic pressures to become "normal" members of society (e.g. focused on conventional goals such as consumption, leisure, and career advancement); with state support, ultra-Orthodox Jews have more scope for pursuing goals and values of their own choosing. In the Israeli case, however, one must balance that view against concerns about the way ultra-Orthodox elites use welfare programs to exacerbate the dependence of other (regular, non-elite) members of that community.

RC15-270.5

BARTUSKAITE, MIGLE* (Kaunas University of Technology, *miglebartuskaite@gmail.com*)
BUTKEVICIENE, EGLE* (Kaunas University of Technology, *egle.butkeviciene@ktu.lt*)

The New Challenges for Health Care System

Keywords: health care system (HCS), welfare state, trust in healthcare system, ISSP (International Social Survey Program)

The continuous shifts of the modern society are the causes and should account for changes in all the ways society operates. Risk related to socioeconomic changes, economic crisis, demonopolization of medicine, marketization and etc. are boosting the new challenges for the individuals as well as for society itself, and these social changes have also effected modern healthcare system. Thanks to the technologies that are being developed nowadays, medicine can cure infectious diseases; however, the development of medicine technologies can't overcome the social and health inequalities in many countries.

Using the worldwide data of 27 world states (from The International Social Survey) about instution of health and various indicators (such as opinion about efficiancy of health care system, trust in health care system, lay knowledge about health preservation, healthy life strategies and etc.), there is possiblity to identify the health care situation globally. This presentation aims to showcase this peculiar situation and compare it within various welfare states in the world. East-Central Europe (as post-soviet states) and Mediterranean countries could be distinguished by lack of efficiency, trust and pessimistic beliefs in health care system; while survey showed the biggest trust, efficiency in health care system are in Scandinavian and Benelux countries. These findings draw attention to much wider sociological discourse, that differences could be explained by differences of welfare regimes in various countries.

RC23-409.4

BASAVARAJAPPA, PROF. K.M* (Navodaya Medical College, *basukalasa@gmail.com*)

Changing Technology and Its Implications for Workforce

Innovations in technology have brought about revolutionary changes in the process of production of goods and providing services to the ever growing size and variety of clients which is looked upon as a positive development. But the fact that needs to be looked into is, what implications it has for the workforce in terms of wage inequalities which is an equally important issue. Increasingly advanced technology applied to various sectors in service and manufacturing is assumed to call for new skills and tasks, normally of higher sophistication and complexity which may result in increased real wages for highly skilled sections of workforce. Another outcome of this development is steady decline in proportion of moderately skilled workers by automated systems of task performance, which again could have wage implications for the remaining workforce resulting in greater inequalities. This assumption was tested in eight large capital goods and consumer durables industries in India which had taken up technology up gradation in their plants in the recent past, employing organisational survey schedule. The findings show that technology up gradation leads to greater work force polarization through skill bias and has positive implications for highly skilled sections of the work force. At the same time the study reveals that bulk of moderately skilled workers could face the threat of being obsolete and lay off. Further, disproportionate increase in wages of highly skilled workers has increased work place inequality with unskilled portion of the workforce looked upon as disposable.

RC10-195.2

BASAVARAJAPPA, PROF. K.M* (Navodaya Medical College, *basukalasa@gmail.com*)

Women in Higher Education in India: Patterns of Exclusion

Women taking to higher education have been on the steady rise in India with many institutions of higher education having women in equal number to men if not more. But there appears to be something more than what meets the eyes since this quantitative shift is not matched by the qualitative content. The present review article seeks to probe into gender considerations and their implications for higher education in Indian context. An attempt is made to analyse and substantiate the situation based on information available with various government and developmental agencies. Having analysed social reality pertaining to the state and status of higher education and the major limitations and constraints in achieving the envisaged and aspired levels of expansion, excellence, quality and access for its inclusivity, the article reveals that several gender considerations come to condition the statics and dynamics of higher education, including access, exclusion, distribution and composition and even the governance of institutions of higher education and the centres of excellence. An attempt is made to ascertain how the quantitative growth in women taking to higher education alone could be misleading and a misconception about the status of women's education without a corresponding change in the qualitative aspects such as relative importance and value of the courses in terms of opportunity for employment, importance of the sector that the courses offered can open for women, that is, the extent to which the higher education being accessed by women can empower them in true sense of the term.

RC46-751.2

BASER, VEHBI* (Balikesir University, *vehbibaser@gmail.com*)

The Problems and Attempts in Training Applied and Clinical Skills to Sociology Graduates: Somder (ASG) Case, İstanbul-Turkey

In this paper, it is being presented the problems and attempts encountered in a training program, within an NGO, the Association for Sociology Graduates-ASG.

In the first semester of training, group of attendants were 15 people, which long time past out of their graduation. These attendants failed to develop an applied sociology vision, for their theoretically oriented education, and, due to decrease in their interest in sociology through work experience;

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

and, they showed a reluctant attitude toward gaining applied and clinical skills through participating to implementation an applied and clinical project. For this reason, in the second semester, new group of attendants were 20 people; newly graduated ones were encouraged to apply. The training in the second semester provided for the attendants both, a basic vision about applied sociology and a predisposition in taking responsibility by joining an applied team.

In the third semester, an "applied sociology project development group" was created, by selecting from the second semester successful attendants. During this semester, it was asked from group members to prepare a project by developing the idea of providing advancement for, and through the participation of the sociologists, recently employed in the Ministry of Agriculture. The attendants were taken "European Union Project Cycle Management" training course; and developed a project titled as "Advancement of Applied and Clinical Skills for the Agricultural Sociologists". In the fourth semester, the project started to be implemented by providing the support of relevant governmental institutions.

In the paper, it was presented as a case study 1. the problems -faced in the stages of training, project development and project implementation- of both, the sociology graduates attended the training program through four semester, and the agricultural sociologists participated in the project implementation; and 2. the attempts developed to deal with these problems through all the stages.

RC53-851.2

BASS, LORETTA* (University of Oklahoma, *lbass@ou.edu*)

Black Immigrant Youth Inequality in Another France

This paper uses in-depth interviews with first- and second-generation immigrant youth of African descent in France to understand their integration process. I first examine identity, by addressing the following question: Where do these young immigrant descent individuals see themselves fitting in French society? I use respondents' voices to identify cultural and structural factors that define their integration experience, and then present initial findings as they fall within three areas: 1) identity formation, 2) religion as a mechanism, 3) and the importance of race and immigrant statuses. Then, I apply the cultural materialist framework to explain an unequal world and integration challenges using two particular cases: Alita, a first-generation young woman's integration, and the 2005 riots of immigrant youth in France's suburbs.

RC25-447.5

BASTARDAS-BOADA, ALBERT* (University of Barcelona, *albertbastardas@ub.edu*)

The Linguodiversity Crisis in the 'Glocal' Age: Factors, Processes, and Policies

Throughout human history, language varieties have disappeared in an ongoing process that is likely to have accelerated in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, a period in which major economic, technological, political and demographic changes have had a negative impact at the linguistic level.

Knowing how to take appropriate action to halt current processes of language shift requires developing an accurate understanding of the causes and intergenerational dynamics at work. Sociolinguistic experience in the Catalan-speaking territories, focused on understanding the processes of language shift and the political actions taken to reverse them, can provide us with theoretical models inspired by the perspectives of eco-socio-cognitive complexity, potentially of great use in addressing other similar processes.

From this point of view, a comprehensive grasp of the phenomena of language permanence and abandonment needs to take into account the different levels involved (i.e., cognitive-emotional, interactional, group-specific, demographics, economics, the media and politics) and it must do so simultaneously in an integrated and processual manner. These domains continually interrelate with one another in the sociolinguistic reality, resulting in situations that evolve much as ecosystems or complex adaptive systems do. The need, therefore, is to understand these phenomena in their horizontality and in their multidimensional transversality, like a polyphonic or orchestral score.

As humankind becomes increasingly interdependent and societies face the need for polyglottisation, general principles of linguistic organisation are called for to enable us to reconcile the normal maintenance of the languages of different groups with broader issues of human intercommunication. Toward this aim, the present paper sets out new concepts and principles, such as "linguistic sustainability" and "linguistic subsidiarity", as a basis for a new organisation of human languages.

JS-16.5

BASTAS, HARA* (City University of New York , *hbastas@lagcc.cuny.edu*)

Girls Rights As Globalized Justice

Focusing on the rights of the girl child, I conduct a feminist, sociological, human rights analysis that uses framing processes to describe the development of girls' rights within the United Nations (UN) from 1995-2010. To frame the contemporary process of girls' rights trans-nationally, content analysis with three sets of documents (1) Annual reports from transnational organizations affiliated with the UN; 2) official UN documents; and 3) documents from UN sponsored Non-Governmental Organizations) demonstrate how the UN became the central location for girls' rights within the international community particularly over the past fifteen years.

A discussion of girls' rights can be traced through multiple components of the UN system. Guiding the discussion will be key components of the 'new' sociology of childhood that argues for childhood as a social construction, and for the child as a social actor. Also central to the discussion is a human rights analysis, where the social construction of girls' rights can be characterized as "active in the sense that something is being done, and processual in the sense of a dynamic, evolving process" (Benford&Snow 2000). More specifically within the UN, the social problems of the girl child demonstrate problematic conditions in need of change, girls' rights is the strategy used to bring attention to the social problems and the girl children join forces with adult and institutional allies for creating social change. Being aware of the girl child and girls' rights ensures that both individually and as a society we do not ignore the social conditions and social inequalities of the girl child; for if ignored, the bondage of girl children will continue in more covert ways and we as a society will ultimately fail in securing the due rights of girls everywhere.

RC22-396.5

BASTERRETXEA MORENO, IZIAR* (University of Deusto - Bilbao, *ibaster@deusto.es*)
ALVAREZ SAINZ, MARIA* (University of the Basque Country, *maria.alvarezsainz@ehu.es*)

Does Religion Make Any Difference?

Today it seams to be a certain consensus in pointing out that the main problem of a modern society is to answer to the challenge of pluralism without forgetting the aims of social cohesion, equality, liberty and justice.

But pluralism is not a mere amount of different behaviours it is based on common bases that allow each one to chose, and develop, the kind of life he or she wants.

Religion has traditionally have a pre-eminent place in the definition of a pluralistic society even if nowadays there are many other variables used to give sense to life projects and to question the *statu-quo*.

In that conditions which are the functions of religions in modern societies? It is difficult to find in present days a researcher who has not thought about the subject often to underline the role that religion can play in our societies and not only for believers. As one example, Habermas has pointed out that religion articulates the conscience of what has failed and is still missing in our societies.

In an individual level, religion is considered a good tool to be more confident and to face life in a more honest manner.

But, do we have any test to check if all this is in fact happening? Are those that declare their self as religious more honest? Do they trust more the others? Do they participate more in social organizations aiming to create better societies? Which are the variables that go along with religion in the explanation of the possible differences? Does the increasing religious plurality reflect pluralism based in common values?

I will try to answer to these questions comparing three countries (Spain, Germany, Sweden) and using the data of both the European as well as the World Values Surveys.

RC20-350.5

BASTIAS SAAVEDRA, MANUEL* (Universidad Austral de Chile, *manuel.bastias@uach.cl*)

Interwar Constitutionalism and the Remaking of Social Policy in Latin America

The establishment of the 20th century welfare regimes has often been viewed as an outcome of continuous processes of national policy implementation conditioned by local levels of economic development, democracy, and position in regional influence systems. This paper concentrates on a normative shift that has become a blind spot in the comparative literature of the welfare State. Specifically, this paper seeks to shed light on the influence of a constitutional reform movement that took place across Europe and Latin America in the Interwar period. The Mexican Constitution of 1917, the Soviet Constitution of 1918, and the Weimar Constitution of 1919 established the recognition of social and economic rights as fundamental rights of the individual. This idea travelled rapidly across Europe and spread towards Latin America over the next decades. I argue that this constitutional movement underpinned the 'universalist' expansion of social policy that characterized the post-war Welfare State by giving the right to welfare the status of an individual right. Empirically, this paper traces how the Interwar constitutional movement took root in Chile (1925) and Brazil (1934), and how this in

turn influenced social policy outcomes in both countries. In its core, by integrating the classical literature on historical and comparative social policy and research on comparative constitutional reform, this is a comprehensive multidisciplinary project that combines a global historical approach with sociological and legal research.

RC41-692.1

BASTIDA-GONZALEZ, ELENA* (Florida International University, *ebastida@fiu.edu*)

Global Population Challenges in an Unequal World

This roundtable will engage panelists and attendees in a discussion on the impact of political and social change on demographic transitions; and vice versa, how demographic transitions trigger important social and political change. In this context, panelists will reflect upon what they consider are present demographic transitions and socio/political currents at the forefront of contemporary and future social change. Finally, how concerns over social justice emerge and will continue to emerge within the context of rapid demographic and social change as underscored by all panelists.

Topics for discussion are broad and general and include themes with wide social and political ramifications such as: the impact of poverty on the demographics of Latin America (**Guillermo Gonzalez Perez, Universidad de Guadalajara (Mexico)**; European austerity policies resulting from the deep economic and financial crisis worldwide and its consequences in terms of class and fertility, births and the welfare of the elderly in Spain (**Gerardo Zamora, Universidad de Navarra (Spain);** the global significance of the Chinese diaspora (**Dudley Poston, Texas A & M University (United States),** the relevance of gender politics, inequality and education in India (**Rajendra Patil, Shivaji University (India)**; and the race-ethnic transition in the US, as the Latino population continues to grow while the white population declines (Rogelio Saenz, University of Texas, San Antonio (USA).

Discussants for this roundtable will include **Encarnacion Aracil Rodriguez (Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain), Farhat Yusuf (Australia) , Elena Bastida (Florida International University (USA).**

RC41-687.1

BASTIDA-GONZALEZ, ELENA* (Florida International University, *ebastida@fiu.edu*)
RAVELO, ALBERTO (Florida International University)
SERNA, CLAUDIA (Florida International University)
DOMINGUEZ, ARMANDO (Florida International University)
BARRETO BECK, CARLOS (Texas A&M University)

Social Justice and Health Outcomes: Poor Health and Low SES Among Native and Foreign Born Mexican Americans in an Economically Disadvantaged Border Region

This paper presents data collected along the US/Mexico border region to highlight the poor health profile exhibited by native born and Mexican immigrants in this economically disadvantaged region of the United States.   A random cluster design consisting of 132 sites yielded a total of 1237 food insecure participants reporting a high number of chronic diseases. Individual self- reported health conditions were further validated through laboratory intakes to include blood pressure; pulse, fasting glucose, and a detailed lipid profile.

Data analysis indicated high numbers of obese and overweight participants with as many as 84% of all participants in these two categories. Overall, laboratory results and self- reported data present a poor health profile for this population, consisting mostly of immigrants to the US (73%) with a median age of 46 years with many receiving no medical care for these conditions. The latter is coupled with low educational achievement, low wages and lack of access to health care, exacerbated for a large number of the Mexican born who do not qualify for social programs, such as Medicaid or indigent care for health services.

The disadvantaged health profile of this population is discussed within the context of existing socio-political currents in the United States which seriously impede their incorporation to the larger society; since it is conditional upon the much broader and frictional backdrop of the present US political environment. Concerns over social justice arise when conducting research with this population since their poor health lies at the intersection of two highly contested political and social decisions that require public consensus and political will to action in order to bring about positive change: immigration and health care.   Extensive ethnographic data will be employed to further support the social justice argument.

TG04-944.5

BASTIDE, LOIS* (University of Geneva, *wamsaya@gmail.com*)

Faith and Uncertainty: Migrants' Journeys Between Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore

In Indonesia, transnational labor migrations have become a major source of foreign currency over the past twenty years. New migration routes are shaped by various forms of collaborations between official and irregular actors and networks. In this context, migrating becomes a very uncertain journey, and migrants are often subjected to abusive, sometimes violent or even deadly experiences abroad. Yet, the "migration industry" can count on increasing numbers of candidates. How, then, migrant workers relate to this risky adventure?

As it appears, local conceptions of "fate" help to neutralize fear: the opacity of migration routes is not conceived of in terms of uncertainty; as it is rather perceived in terms of destiny, and since destiny lays ultimately in the hands of God, dealing with it is a matter of *faith*: Only by surrendering sincerely to Allah is one able to insure his future in this dangerous milieu. In this cognitive framework, incidents are lived as *cobaan Tuhan* – godly trials -, full of meanings, which are meant to test one's faith in God. And bad experiences, rather than being seen as *contingent* are perceived as godly signs, which need to be interpreted in order to comply with God's will.

Laying on ethnographic materials collected during a 18 months fieldwork spread between Java, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, we will try to show how this *ethos* tends to reduce the perception of risk and/or uncertainty under the concept of *nasib* and/or *takdir* (fate; destiny), and through its connectedness to God and faith.

RC55-884.1

BASTOS, LUCIANA* (Laercio Bastos and Marina Cardoso Bastos, *singerlu@gmail.com*)

An Analysis of Social Indicators in Brazil after the "Real Plan" (1994) until 2012

Brazil, during the 1990s, went through a period of profound economic and social transformations. Economic openness advocated in the early 1990s, during the government of President Fernando Collor de Melo (1990-1992), marked by a severe economic recession corroborated by blocking monetary assets generated a serious social and police crisis cooperated to the "empeachment" of the president and demanded a drastic change in relation to economic policy. "The Real Plan", conceived during the administration of President Itamar Franco (1992-1995) fostered a profound social and economic transformation in the Brazilian economy. Implemented in 1994, "the Real Plan" was crucial for promoting monetary stability and exchange rate of the country. From this plan, considerable improvements in brasilian economic indicators began to be observed, such as: GDP growth, expansion in inflows of foreign capital in the country, the positive evolution of the trade balance and expansion in employment and domestic income. Based on these positive results, the aim of this paper is study the evolution of the social indicators in Brazil after the "Real Plan" in 1994, until the year 2012. The methodologies used for this study are descriptive statistics and literature review. The results showed that the expansion of the economic indicators echoed directly in the improvement of social indicators in Brazil: There was expansion of HDI, improvement in the Gini index by regions, reducing the infant mortality rate, expansion of life expectancy, expansion of Gross National Income, expanding access to public health, significant reduction of the population in extreme poverty, and increasing access to goods and services by Brazilians.

Alpha

RC06-121.3

BASU, ADITI* (Maulana Azad College, *swaditi4@yahoo.co.in*)

Professional Couples, Stress and Social Support : An Empirical Study

The present empirical study has tried to explore the role of social support in balancing between work and family among doctor couples in Kolkata. In India, metropolitan cities have certain specific features that are different from that of traditional semi-urban culture. This study wanted to take a snap-shot of the doctor-couples at their very crucial time period when it is important for career building andparenthood as well. As being the members of nuclear family (i) how do they balance between work and family and (ii)how do they perceive the role of social support in this balancing process? We do recognize people who are considered as "supportive" for us, from whom we receive support, and to whom we often give it. Parents are usually our earliest sources of support, augmented and eventually supplanted by friends, spouses, children, and various people with whom we have more limited and specific relationships - workers, neighbours, colleagues, domestic helpers, physicians etc.

The main objectives of this study was to examine the importance of social support in balancing between work and family. This study have identified four types of social support: Emotional, Appraisal, Informational and Instrumental. It also have studied whether utilisation of social support is gender related or not.

In this study population were all the doctor couples (having at least one child and nuclear family background) of Kolkata. Sample size were 100 doctor couples (or 100 male doctors and 100 female doctors). Sampling method was purposive. Data were collected on basis of survey method with the help of interveiw schedule. Collected data were analysed by SPSS.

It is found that in Kolkata social support has more significant role in balancing between work and family in case of female doctors than of male doctors. Types of getting social support are also gender related.

RC34-591.4

BATAN, CLARENCE M.* (University of Santo Tomas, *cbatan@hotmail.com*)

The Filipino Istambays and Transition Crises: Locating Spaces of Social Sufferings and Hope

This paper examines the layers of transition crises experienced by a loosely-organized sector of relatively young Filipinos who are "waiting for employment", generally known as "istambays" (on standbys) in the Philippines. It relates the impact of structural crises such as these istambays' poverties and their failure to translate educational capital into employment, which hinder their social mobility into becoming productive adults. It argues how these istambays negotiate their work problems in two-edged realms of protection and disconnection. In times of crises, istambays appear to be protected from discouragement by the cushioning effect of the Filipino "familial-faith dynamic" providing a sense of dependence and resilience among them. On the other hand, istambays disconnection from the state reflects their lack of trust in the government due to its failed attempts to provide them sustainable employment. In the end, this chapter articulates how these transition crises unravel both the istambays' social sufferings and spaces for hope in reversing their "waiting status" into having sustainable futures that address cycles of intergenerational poverties and inequalities.

RC04-89.5

BATANINA, IRINA* (Tula State University, *batanina@mail.ru*)
LAVRIKOVA, ANASTASIYA* (Tula State University, *elav@mail.ru*)
SHUMILOVA, OLGA* (Tula State University, *helgash80@mail.ru*)

Russian Modern Educational System and Its Trends

The article studies the educational system as a two-facet unit. Firstly, as the process of production and transmission of systematized knowledge and skills through studying in specialized institutions. Secondly, as a social institution with the functions of adapting to social and cultural atmosphere, preparing and including young generations into different spheres of social life.

The authors examine the specifics of the educational system in modern Russia, define the tasks, solved under the pre-school, school, and professional education.

The article analyzes the dynamics in the population educational level according to the census data. The authors single out the main criteria of pre-school, general, and professional education in Russia from 1990s up to 2011. They define the basic trends in the development of the Russian educational system under global and national social processes, determined by system transformations (such as changes in volume and structure of the demand for education due to the changes in demographic situation; general growth in interest to education; using by the young of the life strategies that actualizes the necessity for supplementary educational services) and by institutional changes (such as introduction of competence approach, diffusion of integrated institutions of continuous education providing three-way integration "education – science – business", positioning their peculiarities and competitive advantages in the market of educational services.

They especially examine the changes in the legal regulation of the educational system as the most discussable question of the educational system.

TG03-941.3

BATISTA MURTA, MARIA HELENA* (SUPRAM LM, *mhbmurta@gmail.com*)

Water – a Social and Strategic Issue for National Defense

A few years ago the United Nations annual report made projections not very good for the future of humanity. The UN noted that in 2050 more than 45 of the world's population will not be able to rely on the individual minimum portion of water for basic needs. According to statistics there are today more than 1.1 billion people with virtually no access to fresh water. These same statistics project chaos in little more than 40 years, when the population reaches the figure of 10 billion individuals. Brazil is one of the richest countries on the planet's water, and holds 12% of the world's reserves of fresh water. This water, however, has a very uneven distribution. One of the main problems that emerged in this century is the growing water contamination. She has been polluted and contaminated so scary, especially in coastal areas and in large cities. What difficulties will meet to draw up a strategic plan for national defense, taking into account this reality? The problem of pollution and contamination, according to the World Health Organization (who), more than 80 cases of diseases in the world resulting from the ingestion of contaminated water, with more than 25 different types of illnesses. Deforestation and pollution of rivers makes this situation even more serious and, as a consequence, almost half of Brazilians (45) have no access to treated water services and 96 million people live without sewage. From these data we can admit that the next world war could be triggered by lack of water and oil.

As if these problems were not enough, there are still 40% wastage of treated water supplied to users in Brazil.

TG06-967.3

BAUER, ANGELA* (Institute for Employment Research, *angela.bauer@iab.de*)

Contradictory Ruling Regulations in Practice – Empirical Evidence from an Implementation Study on Tolerated Refugees Access to the Vocational Training System in Germany

In our qualitative implementation study "Vocational Training of Young tolerated Refugees in Germany" we are exploring the pitfalls and challenges in transforming modified ruling regulations into organizational practice. Legal changes that have been introduced on the federal level since 2009 are the background of our research. They are to reduce vocational training boundaries for young refugees who are only timely-limited 'tolerated' and aim at opening up new legal avenues to transit to a legal residence status in the aftermath. This marks a sweeping novelty in German migration and integration policy. So far, tolerated refugees have been object to a broad-based institutionalized exclusion.

Evidence from our interdisciplinary (Sociology, Political Science) research reveals the legal inconsistencies and organisational difficulties in the implementation of the new regulations in various institutional subsystems. Empirically it is based on document analysis and long-term, multi-site fieldwork. Since 2010 we have been conducting semi-structured individual and group interviews with a wide range of experts and participated at expert meetings in order to uncover the organisational practice and ruling relations that may transform the vocational participation opportunities of this marginalized group of young non-citizens. Migration authorities' social practices in the application of the modified legal rulings prove to be of a particular relevance. They may act as institutional gatekeepers either supporting or constraining the vocational inclusion of young tolerated refugees in a specific local context. This results in regionally diverse vocational training boundaries for the target group.

In our presentation we would like to touch upon these questions: How differently are the new regulations being transformed into practice within the relevant organisations of the immigration system? How may we explain these differences? Which lessons do we learn for scientific policy advice? To answer these questions, we outline the legal framework and present central findings of selected regional case studies.

RC15-261.7

BAUER, ZSOFIA* (Corvinus University of Budapest, *bauer.zsofia@tk.mta.hu*)

Experiencing Assisted Reproductive Technologies in the Digital Age

As having children is considered an inherent stage in family development, inability to procreate can be considered as a crisis on both a family and an individual level. Receiving infertility treatment is also a life event that may result in significant emotional distress as well as long-term embeddedness into a professional, medical context. Thus it is equally imperative to concentrate not only on how patients experience their own childlessness, but how they perceive their successful or unsuccessful treatments within the medicalized and institutionalized 21st century.

Present paper (funded by OTKA-K108981) investigates everyday life experiences of infertile women who have decided to seek medical treatments which employ assisted reproductive technologies (grounded in a volatile relationship with the health care facilities), based on a systematic and in-depth qualitative analysis of topic related on-line discussion group messages. A central focus is on how the participants make sense of their conditions and treatments, what questions they find worthy of discussing and how they communicate among their own internet community. Theories of individual construction of technologies, concepts of the changing doctor-patient role and theories of rising consumerist attitude guided the research, focusing on the ART treatment within the context of the Hungarian health care system. The research investigated the constructions, tones, themes, portrayed topics and problems of the individual contributors, focusing on the newly evolving patient-doctor relationship, whilst not neglecting the dynamics of the online group.

This unique research design permitted studying the discourse of the participants in a natural, non-controlled environment, where the presence of the researcher had no influence on the results.

Main findings suggest that while lay expertise and condition based knowledge is rising in the digital age, the supremacy of trust towards medical professionals and institutionalized medicine is fading, a new dynamics in attitudes towards treatments is emerging as we speak.

RC28-493.4

BAUMANN, ISABEL* (University of Lausanne, *isabel.baumann@unil.ch*)

Well-Being of Displaced Workers after Reemployment. Survey Evidence from Switzerland's Manufacturing Sector

Employment fulfills some of individuals' fundamental needs such as regular activity or social contacts and provides them with a social identity. As a consequence, if workers loose their job, their well-being is likely to be substantially affected. This leads us to the question whether workers are able to regain their former level of life satisfaction when reemployed.

Previous research has shown that this may not be the case for all workers. It has been assumed that the quality of the new job plays a paramount role in how displaced workers experience the transition into reemployment. In this paper, we investigate how job loss in the aftermath of the Great Recession affects workers' subjective well-being and whether there are increasing inequalities in life satisfaction among former colleagues.

Our paper is based on a survey of 1200 workers displaced from Switzerland's manufacturing sector in 2009. The workers were surveyed two years after their job loss which enable us to study their occupational transitions. The design of the study tackles potential bias by surveying the entire workforce of companies that closed down completely and by combining survey data with data from the unemployment insurance register.

We find that those workers who were reemployed at the moment of the survey are on average much happier than the still unemployed. But there are substantial differences among the reemployed and not all individuals were able to regain their former level of life satisfaction. We show that some aspects of the job quality explain these differences better than others. However, job quality alone does not explain the entire variation; other factors such as changes in workers' social relations or health conditions also seem to influence the unequal consequences of the Great Recession for workers affected by job displacement.

RC02-65.1

BAUMANN, SHYON* (University of Toronto, *shyon.baumann@utoronto.ca*)
ENGMAN, ATHENA (University of Toronto)
JOHNSTON, JOSEE (University of Toronto)

How 'Ethical' Is Ethical Consumption? Self-Interest and Activism In Organic, Local, and Farmers' Market Food

The theoretical literature on the citizen-consumer conceptualizes ethical consumption as a spectrum of behaviors and attitudes that vary in the extent to which they are civic-minded or focused on self-interest and maximizing consumer choice. Although each act of consumption allows for a range of activist and self-interested motivations, there has been scant empirical work investigating how these motivations factor into everyday consumption habits. This paper seeks to improve our understanding of ethical consumption through an analysis of consumer behaviors and motivations as measured through their self-reported consumption habits. Using survey data (N=1200), to explore patterns in organic, local, and alternative (e.g. farmers' markets) food procurement, we show the conditions under which ethical consumption is more self-interested or more civic-minded. We find that organic food consumption is more self-oriented than are local or farmers' market food consumption, which are more other-oriented. We further complicate a binary analysis of ethical consumption as self-interested or activist by showing that it can also manifest as "caring consumption" (Miller 1998; Thompson 1996) or "precautionary consumption" (MacKendrick 2010). In these instances, specifically for mothers shopping for young children, ethical consumption is neither straightforwardly self-interested nor civic-minded.

RC33-568.5

BAUR, NINA* (Technische Universität Berlin, *nina.baur@tu-berlin.de*)
HERING, LINDA* (Technical University Berlin, *linda.hering@tu-berlin.de*)
RASCHKE, ANNA LAURA* (Technische Universität Berlin, *raschke@stadtforschung.tu-darmstadt.de*)

You Want to Do an Interview? You Know What I Am Doing – I Am Working! Mixed Mode and Nonresponse in Organizational Surveys in German and British Hairdressing and Barbering Markets

For many research questions especially in organizational and economic sociology, the unit of analysis is not an individual person but the organization (i.e. the individual business). When analysing organizations, one very often thinks of large international companies with a highly educated personnel who are proficient in English and use email and the internet in their daily work.

However, one should not forget that in many businesses, employees and even the shop owner are neither highly educated nor necessarily proficient in any language apart from their own native language nor do they necessarily use the new media in their daily work.

How does this influence nonresponse? How do reasons for nonresponse differ from survey of the general population or organizational surveys in large companies? Which is the appropriate survey mode in order to minimize nonresponse? What other measures can be used in order to maximize response rates.

Using the hairdressing and barbering markets in four European cities (Birmingham and Glasgow in the UK, Dortmund and Frankfurt in Germany) as an example, we discuss these questions.

The aim of the study was to sample the whole population of hairdressing and barbering businesses in each of these cities, and we had mailing addresses and telephone numbers of all businesses and email addresses of part of the cities. Starting from this, we used a mixed-mode design (online, postal and telephone survey), experimenting among others with different questionnaire lengths and interviewer types.

RC24-438.6

BAVER, SHERRIE* (City College & The Graduate Center-CUNY, *SBaver@GC.CUNY.edu*)

Mobilizations across Boundaries: Latinos and New York's Environmental Justice Movement

In this proposal, I argue first, that while the U.S. environmental justice (EJ) moveent has been painted mainly as an African-American struggle, there is a strong, undervalued Latino contribution in New York City. Second, there are transnational dynamics in Latino environmental activism in New York (between the diasporic community and the home country) that may serve as a model for other immigrant activists in New York. Finally, as a political scientist, my focus is on the results of Latino (EJ) activism on particular policies, programs, and projects.

I am interested in the several decades of Latino (especially Puerto Rican) social/environmental justice activism in New York and the transnational processes between mainland and island activists. While Puerto Rican activists are not, technically, transnational given the island's political status, their behavior is similar to transnational Cuban or Dominican networks (e.g. Duany 2011) or environmental justice networks working on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border (Carruthers 2007).

I begin my overview with the public health and sanitation campaigns of the Young Lords in the late 1960s early 1970s and how this coincided with a growing environmental consciousness in Puerto Rico over the excesses of industrial development in one of the most densely populated places on earth. I next chronicle how Latinos have been at the forefront of conflicts over urban greenspace—particularly for culturally relevant greenspace with *casitas* and community gardens--starting in the 1970s. In the late 1980s, I chronicle several "classic" EJ battles over disproportionate siting of noxious infrastructure (e.g. incinerators, waste transfer stations, transportation hubs, and energy plants) in poor neighborhoods. I end with the "victory" of sorts in Vieques, which ended the Navy presence in 2003 but where justice activists still fight to remediate sixty years of military toxics.

AUTH-983.1

BAYAT, ASEF* (University of Illinois, abayat@illinois.edu)

Asef BAYAT: Life as Politics: How Ordinary people Change the Middle East

Prior to 2011, popular imagination perceived the Muslim Middle East as unchanging and unchangeable, frozen in its own traditions and history. In Life as Politics, I argue that such presumptions fail to recognize the routine, yet important, ways in which ordinary people make meaningful change through everyday actions. The book shows how the subaltern groups in the Middle East such as the urban poor, Muslim women, the youth and others strive to enhance their life chances in the everyday life by resorting to discreet and dispersed activities that I call 'non-movements'. While the non-movements-- the collective action of non-collective actors -- constitute the salient feature of subaltern politics in normal times, they may assume collective and audible forms when the actors find fitting opportunities. They may even coalesce and merge into much broader political movements and uprisings. Life as Politics navigates from the politics of ordinary people in communities, courts, and on the streets to the eruption of mass uprisings and revolutions in the Middle East. Drawn on over a decade of research and reflections, the book's geographical scope extends from Iran to the Arab world, in particular Egypt.

Life as Politics: How Ordinary people Change the Middle East, Stanford University Press, 2103

PLEN-7.2

BAYAT, ASEF* (University of Illinois, abayat@illinois.edu)

Enigmas of Struggle in Neoliberal Times

Extreme inequality is a hallmark of neoliberal times. How to fight against it? The paper focuses on the paradoxes of struggles against neoliberal inequality. It proposes that while the 'market society' has contributed to waves of spectacular revolutions and protest movements in recent years, the dissent has taken place not just against, but also within and often shaped by the neoliberal logic. Consequently, the mainstream oppositions have been mostly limited to protestation against what they do not want, failing to articulate a vision of what they actually want and how they can achieve it. It is largely in the marginalized communities, those least influenced by the neoliberal logic, wherein a measure of relative autonomy and somewhat alternative arrangements in working life and life-world may be realized. The paper draws largely on the experience of the Middle East in the past few years.

RC19-332.7

BAYÓN, MARÍA CRISTINA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *cristina.bayon@sociales.unam.mx*)

Othering and the Poverty Discourse. Narratives from the Periphery of Mexico City

Together with the analysis of the material basis of poverty, it is necessary to understand the symbolic and relational dimensions that contribute to create, maintain, and reproduce deprivation. This paper is based on ethnographic work conducted in an area of concentrated poverty in the periphery of Mexico City. Through in-depth interviews with neighborhood residents exploring perceptions, experiences and life trajectories, the analysis attempts to dismantle the myths, stereotypes and stigmas on the poor and their places that underlie the public discourse of poverty.

From a sociological perspective, the paper seeks to understand how the poor coexist with, resist and adapt to a dominant discourse that stigmatizes and denigrates them, daily and systematically. It explores the processes and social mechanisms through which the poor are constructed as *others* (othering) and its implications for the experience of poverty, social policies and social coexistence. It examines how the dominant representations of poverty contribute to legitimate, consolidate and reproduce social distances, obscuring the political and economic nature of inequality, wage deterioration, job insecurity and the limited dynamism of the labour market. It is not only a question about the extension of poverty, but about the high levels of tolerance for inequality that characterizes the Mexican society, in particular, and Latin American societies in general.

RC32-552.6

BAYRAKTAR, ISIL* (Hacettepe University, *isilbayraktr@gmail.com*)
KOC, ISMET (Prof. Dr.)

The Impact Of Economic Empowerment On Women's Risk Of Intimate Partner Violence In Turkey

Violence against women; a major violation of women's human rights; is defined as "*any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life*" by the United Nations. Sadly, women are at great risk of facing violence where they should actually be the safest: their homes. Violence against women is a major issue in Turkey. The National Research on Domestic Violence against Women (NRD-VAW) carried out in 2008 in Turkey showed an increase in the most extreme form of violence against women in Turkey in the last decade: femicides where women are killed by partners or close male members of their families. The NRDVAW also shed insights into the other types of domestic violence women experience. According to this nationwide survey, 39% of women aged 15-59 experienced physical violence at least once in their lifetimes. Moreover, 15% of women reported experiencing sexual violence; 44% reported emotional violence; and 27% reported economic violence. This study aims to focus specifically on the linkage between economic empowerment of women and domestic violence. Although there is vast literature on the issue; the conclusions reached are far from being parallel. While some findings suggest a preventive effect of economic empowerment on domestic violence, some suggest otherwise. We further aim to see whether economic empowerment, specifically house or land ownership act as a deterrent for men about perpetuating violence; through the "*tangible exit option*" it provides for women. We will also attempt to see the effect of economic empowerment on physical and economic violence in a multivariable setting. Further analysis will provide information on how exit seeking behaviors differ by economic empowerment.

RC46-756.4

BECHAR, SHLOMIT* (Beit Berl Academic College, *shuli@beitberl.ac.il*)
MERO-JAFFE, IRIT* (Beit Berl Academic College, *iritmero@beitberl.ac.il*)

Professional Bullying - Do Ethics Matter? Ethics In Research As a Way To Cope With Excessive Evaluation Anxiety (XEA) and Bullying

This paper explores the XEA phenomenon proposed by Donaldson and his colleagues[1], and presents a guide for identifying and managing it. XEA can be a distractive factor and have negative consequences such as preventing access to important information and data, compliance and cooperation problems, false reporting. XEA is always a negative influence as opposed to "normal" evaluation anxiety which can be either negative or positive (i.e., causing positive stimulation, awareness, and a desire to improve performance).

In the course of evaluating a new training program, we encountered difficulties that were manifested by professional bullying and caused by what we discerned as XEA. After reflecting on the evaluation process and these difficulties, we reexamined the evaluation contract. We found that most of the contract's technical aspects (timetable, methodology, etc.) were addressed, while ethical aspects were taken for granted and neglected. We assumed that the lack of a detailed contract that addresses ethical aspects (rights, obligations, commitment, etc.) was the trigger for these difficulties including professional bullying. We suggest that formulating an acceptable contract which addresses both "ethical" as well as "technical" aspects and clearly defines these components may enable coping with difficulties emerging in the process of evaluation and reduce XEA and bullying. Furthermore, we have developed a guide that contains: (a) XEA signs, consequences and ethical guidelines for reducing XEA and (b) strategies for XEA management and possible applications and solutions in evaluation contracts that contain "technical" and "ethical" aspects. We believe that this "toolbox" may be useful for coping with complex situations like professional bullying in research.

[1] Donaldson, S.I., Gooler, L.E., & Scriven, M. (2002). Evaluation strategies for managing evaluation anxiety: Toward a psychology of program. American Journal of Evaluation, 23, 261-273.

RC20-347.4

BECK, SYLVAIN* (University of Paris 4-Sorbonne, *sylvain_beck@yahoo.fr*)

Assessing French Expatriates Attitudes. Common Meanings Versus Complexity of Situations in Casablanca and London

This presentation proposes a multi-scale and multi-level analysis about 'expatriates' from a multi-sited ethnographic research and semi-structured interviews among French teachers in Casablanca and London. The situations of French teachers abroad are particularly interesting to grasp the complex meanings of what are empirically French 'expatriate' attitudes. The reality appears at three interrelated scales: individual, institutional, and socio-historical.

Firstly, the attitudes and the feeling of belonging appear connected with the imperialist function of teaching French language or following French programs. Thus, individuals are face of their cooperation with the French imperialistic mission, more or less aware of it, and dealing with this position. Individually, the forms of acculturation or tensions with hosting society are reflected by professional status, that are more often influenced before the departure itself, and closely related with the backgrounds and the representations of traveling. Secondly, extracting the individual experiences from structural differences in both places, it appears two main differences following employment institutions. On one hand, the professional status, especially for those practicing within the French schools abroad (that are under French administrative supervision) emphasizes strong differences: economical conditions, responsibilities, social status, subjective space-time definition, and consequently, various everyday lives at local, national and transnational scales. On the other hand, others conditions, status, and everyday lives are provided by the status of the school, especially for those practicing in local schools, private or public. Thirdly, the position of individuals in local and global social structures is nearly related with socio-historical national backgrounds, historical international relations and current global competition.

In this view, how considering French people as 'expatriate' or 'migrants'? Which reality are those words' meanings reflecting? In depth, this presentation suggests empirical data to highlighting the semantic distinction usually made by French people themselves among people into motion in the field of international migration.

RC31-531.5

BECK, SYLVAIN* (University of Paris 4-Sorbonne, *sylvain_beck@yahoo.fr*)
PAPE, ELISE* (Goethe-Universität, *Elise.Pape@misha.fr*)

Interrelations of Migrants to/from the South and to/from the North: Reflecting on Social Change and Crisis

This presentation aims to discuss the connection between two forms of migration which are most often studied separately in migration research: migrations from the North to the South and migrations from the South to the North. From two research projects, one on French migrants in Morocco, and the other on Moroccan migrants in France, this paper will discuss the interrelations at work between Moroccan migrants going from South to North and European migrants

going from North to South. The studies indeed show that encounters between migrants and the local Moroccan or French population shape migration paths from South to North and vice-versa

This paper will also explore how migration choices are related to the collective and familial history of the migrants encountered. Some of the French migrants in Morocco reveal to have been motivated to migrate because of their family past, by the fact that number of them had ancestors who had lived in Morocco during the colonial period. The Moroccan migrants in Europe on the other side were also motivated in their migration by their complex experience of transnational collective and familial history in the colonial era. Because of these experiences, both familial and national, the encountered migrants had been connected to the "North" and the "South" long before their physical migration.

These cross-cutting perspectives will raise the following questions: how do the interrelations at work between migrants in/from the South and in/from the North affect migration flows? How does the past, here the colonial experience, connect individuals to/from the North or the South even before their physical migration? How is this interaction affected in times of crisis and how is it reflected in an unequal global context?

SOCI-980.3

BECK, ULRICH* (Ludwig Maximilian University, u.beck@lmu.de)

We Are Not Living in an Era of Cosmopolitanism but an Era of Cosmopolitization

Most of the time, discussions are blocked by misunderstandings. 'Cosmopolitization' does not reflect the experience of a privileged minority, and treats that as the new reality of the world; it is not a view from a highly specific *somewhere,* namely the European Enlightenment;it is not intended to convey the shallow political message that 'we all are connected', nor does it normalize imperialism and existing global power relations.

I define the notion of 'cosmopolitization' as different modes of simultaneous inclusion and exclusion of 'the global other' - 'the global other' is in our midst. 'Cosmopolitization' is descriptive not prescriptive; it is not about ethics and philosophy ('cosmopolitanisms', 'multiversalisms') but about *facts*. There is nothing as informative as a significant example to illustrate this: *fresh kidneys*.

The success of medical transplantation (and not its crisis!) has swept away its own ethical foundations and opened the floodgates to an occult shadow economy supplying the world market with 'fresh' organs. The excluded of the world, the economically and politically dispossessed – refugees, the homeless, street children, undocumented workers, prisoners, ageing prostitutes, cigarette smugglers, and petty thieves – are lured into selling their organs and this way becoming even physically included and socially excluded at the same time.

It fundamentally affects and transforms all kinds of *intermediate institutions* worldwide, like family, household, class, local cultures, ethnicity, generation, labor, elites, publics, schools, villages, cities, sciences, monotheistic religions, and nation-states. And a cosmopolitan turn in social sciences.

In the name of neo-liberal capitalism and the basic democratic right to unlimited choice, fundamental values of Western modernity – the sovereignty of the body, the human being and the meaning of life and death – are being sacrificed without anyone noticing this for what it is: a process that symbolizes our age of cosmopolitization.

RC45-743.5

BECKER, DOMINIK* (Technical University of Dortmund, dominik.becker@phil.hhu.de)
TRANOW, ULF (Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf)

Bridge Assumptions and Situational Mechanisms

Each rational action theory – whether held either in its narrow/strong or in its broad/weak form – has to clarify how the opportunity structure of the social situation should be linked to actors' individual motives – however the latter are defined. To do so, bridge assumptions specifying to which extent material resources, power, norms, or rights of the social situation pre-structure individual action have to be constructed. However, in numerous empirical investigations bridge assumptions are completely missing or underspecified. One reason for this might be that hitherto, the question of how to construct bridge assumptions has not been answered very clearly. Although the necessity of bridge assumptions is demonstrated in every rational choice textbook, there has been surprisingly little attention to methodological aspects of their construction. An exception is the mid-90s debate on the question whether bridge assumptions should be formulated in a theory-rich way – i.e. by means of presupposing actors to strive for universal final aims such as social and physical wellbeing (Lindenberg 1996) – or on strictly empirical grounds (Opp 1996; Kelle/Lüdemann 1996). We consider this debate to be only the starting point on the way towards a methodology of constructing bridge assumptions.

In the present contribution, we first use evidence from published multilevel studies to *establish the phenomenon* (Merton 1987) of missing or underspecified bridge assumptions in contemporary quantitative sociological research. Second,

we refer to the theory of social rationality (Lindenberg 2001, 2008) to suggest a strategy of how to formulate bridge assumptions in a theory-rich way. We intend to reconstruct both focal and background goals and how the latter might either foster or attenuate the relative salience of the former. Moreover, we demonstrate how the *d*esires, *b*eliefs, and *o*pportunity (DBO) model (Hedström 2005) can be used to disentangle different forms of situational mechanisms.

RC33-577.3

BECKER, DOMINIK* (Technical University of Dortmund, dominik.becker@phil.hhu.de)
FRANZMANN, SIMON (Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf)
HAGENAH, JÖRG (University of Cologne)

The Consequences of Ignoring Measurement and Aggregation Error in Random-Effects Age, Period, and Cohort Analysis

Quantitative research in the social sciences making use of individual-level data to form contextual level indices stands at risk of falling prey to both measurement error and aggregation error (Marsh et al. 2009). Measurement error emerges when observed indicators measuring the same construct(s) are summed up to one or more indices without specifying the underlying latent variable, the factor scores that link the latent variable(s) to the observed indicators, and related disturbance terms. Complementary, aggregation error emerges when a manifest or latent individual-level variable is aggregated on the contextual level instead of estimating it immediately on the contextual level.

We elaborate on the consequences of neglecting both measurement and aggregation error in multilevel age, period, and cohort analysis using German Media Analysis (MA) data 1978-2009 as well as German Politbarometer (PB) data. Regarding the MA, we first analyze the association between individuals' leftist and rightist party preference on the one hand, and usage of leftist and rightist quality papers on the other hand (cognitive consonance effect; cf. Festinger 1957). We use cross-classified random effects models to disentangle age, period and cohort effects (Yang & Land 2006). Next, we use additional PB data to estimate doubly-latent measurement models for political involvement by period and cohort controlling for both measurement and aggregation error. We store period- and cohort-specific latent means of these between-level models and merge it to the MA data in order to account for the variance of the cognitive consonance effect over time. Finally, results are compared to more 'naïve' accounts of contextual-level index building.

RC38-650.2

BECKER, JOHANNES* (University of Göttingen, johannes.becker@sowi.uni-goettingen.de)
WORM, ARNE* (University of Göttingen, aworm@uni-goettingen.de)

Biographical Narrations, Discourses and Collective History of Palestinians in Jerusalem's Old City and in a Palestinian Refugee Camp

During their initial self-presentations, many Palestinian interlocutors, who granted us biographical-narrative interviews, were barely embarking on 'individual' processes of narration and were often only marginally talking about their own life courses. Instead of, they were arguing about historical events and processes referring to a collective history shared by all Palestinians. This is one of the biggest empirical challenges of our trilateral research project which is supervised by Prof. Gabriele Rosenthal (Göttingen).

In this presentation, we want to introduce how we approached these empirical challenges. By looking more closely at two localities – the Old City of Jerusalem and a Palestinian refugee camp in the West Bank – we highlight and compare rules of talking and commemoration in self-presentations. The questions that guide us are: What are the relations between these rules of talking and the inhabitants' collective history, their current situation and the life courses of the interviewees? How do these relations shape 'individual remembering'?

Based on our empirical reconstructions, we want to shed a light on the similarities and differences of the dominant we-discourses in those two local contexts. On the one hand, inhabitants of both localities negotiate images of the self and the other in relation to the long-term conflict between Palestinians and Israelis. In both localities, we have furthermore identified similarities in who is not following the rules of a hegemonic we-discourse. These inhabitants can be considered as outsiders in the sense of figurational sociology because of their different social position. On the other hand, there are considerable differences of the we-images in the two local contexts. These are related to the history of specific local constellations of belonging to different Palestinian groupings (in these cases we have identified religious, political, generational and economic affiliations).

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

RC15-261.5

BECKERS, TILO* (Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf, *tilo.beckers@uni-duesseldorf.de*)

Discretionary Birth: Assisted Reproductive Technologies and the Rationalization of Decision Making Around the Beginning of Life

This study applies Machado's (2005) theoretical concept of "discretionary death" in order to generalize the notion of rational discrete decisions from the domain of end-of-life studies to ethical questions concerning the beginning of life. Birth "as deed" (ibid.: 792) reflects a "new in-between class of situations" for medical personnel and (future) parents where natural birth is complemented by a range of prenatal (and postnatal) medical techniques including among other interventions prenatal diagnosis and – in the context of assisted reproductive technologies – preimplementation genetic diagnosis. This is neither birth "without human intervention nor an unnatural" birth (ibid.). Just on the contrary these medical interventions and ART are intended to provide new opportunities for having children. As in the case of assisted dying this "is a realm of high social professional responsibility calling for normative regulation" (ibid.). The medical contexts of firms offering IVF and genetic analysis as well as hospitals and birth clinics make up a professional sphere where the beginning of life is partialized in discrete choices and reflects rationalization and optimization of formerly "intimate" matters and "natural" processes. Together with the increased application and knowledge about ART and discretionary birth technologies (DBT) the social sciences gain importance besides medical and bio ethics: While morality politics analyses the processes of gaining influence on public opinion by political leaders and interest groups, sociological and survey research focus on tendencies in attitudes as well as the use of ART/DBT and how birth becomes negotiable. This paper presents empirical evidence from a pilot survey in Germany (2013, n=900) on the semantic framing of the beginning of life and contextualizes these results in the light of a rising biotechnology industry and the implications for the meaning of the beginning of life in the process of discrete subsequent choices that become available.

WG05-928.1

BEDAMATTA, RAJSHREE* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, *rajshree@iitg.ac.in*)

The Political Economy of Drought Conditions in an Indian State

This paper uses primary agricultural data collected from six villages in the western part of the state of Odisha during the period 2010-2012. Odisha was declared as severely drought affected for two consecutive years during the period. This paper critically analyses the institutional arrangements of the Odisha government in the context of severe drought conditions. In the final analysis it is found that the western region of the state of Odisha is severely food insecure and insufficient institutional arrangements is further contributing to loss of livelihood. In essence, the paper provides a political economy framework to understanding the food insecurity conditions of the western region of Odisha.

RC32-564.2

BEEGOM, BUSHRA* (University of Kerala, *bushrabeegom@gmail.com*)

De-Capitalising Women Due To Development Induced Displacement: A Case Of International Fishing Harbour Project In Kerala

Kerala is a well-known state in India for its human development index. As the shortage of land and population density of Kerala are bigger problems in Kerala, displacement due to development project affect the most marginalized people and it multiplies their vulnerability, particularly to women . Women are removed from their productive system, commercial activities and livelihoods due to displacement. Subsequently they lose both natural and human capital. This study tries to analyse the case of International Fishing Harbour project at Vizhinjam, Thuruvananthapuram. This study tries to analyse the problems faced by the women who lose their employment due to displacement and how it affects stress level of women .The present study could found that it affect their self-esteem and confidence in society and feeling of injustice and it deepened their vulnerability. The present paper also tries to analyse the practices which leads to ill-health of women. Here displaced women do not avail the monetary compensation but also lose of social networking. One side, women projected as the social capital of the state but on the other side they are voiceless and oppressed. Development projects tend to ignore women's needs and aspirations and are making the women from one form of subordination to other form. Loss of livelihood impoverishes them further but even among them women suffer more than men do. Women have received less attention in the developmental process of the country. Moreover, the prevailing cultural practices and socialization process, market situation etc devaluing women's critical contributions to the society. There is much effort is required to consider them with their own skills, strength and capacities to im-

prove their condition for an inclusive growth. A gendered approach is needed in the planning, implementation of developmental projects for the conducive development.

RC48-784.5

BEEGOM, BUSHRA* (University of Kerala, *bushrabeegom@gmail.com*)

Displacement and Protest Movements –the Kerala Experience

Kerala is an Indian state located on the Malabar Coast of South West India. It is far ahead in the Human Development Index than any other state in India. Kerala has a great tradition of protest movements against displacement caused by large projects like Silent Valley power and irrigation project in 1970s.Development projects definitely bring displacement. The geographical constraints of Kerala intensified the magnitude of the problem. This displacement causes impoverishment of the local people and their surroundings. As displacement and protest movements havewider sociological implications,this study focuses on, namely, ICTT (International Container Terminal Project) and International Fishing Harbour Projectat Vizhinjam (IFHP) in Kerala. These projects had been implemented in the midst of public protests. This study tries(1) to make a comparison of trajectories of mobilisation of these two projects (2)to find out whether the strategies used by the protestors helped them for getting proper compensation and rehabilitation, (3) to assess the nature and extent of these protest movements .Finally thispaper examine the way in which it is faced by the GovernmentThis study could found that this protest movement of people could really helped them to go ahead with their livelihood and sustenance to some extent. Both of these projects had been evicted a number of people from their land and thousands of people became landless and homeless. In this case, people demand only a fair compensation. They are not even aware of *culturocide*and *ecocide*.   Orthodox development theory promises "growth with redistribution", while development policies have failed in practice to distribute growth benefits equally. The findings of the study reveal the lacunae in the policy with regard to development.

RC30-511.4

BEHLING, FELIX* (National University of Ireland Maynooth, *felix.behling@nuim.ie*)

Creating Certainty from Uncertainty. Paternalism, CSR and the Mechanisms of Employee Welfare

What does it need for a successful employment relationship? How socially responsible can a company be towards its employees? Businesses face these questions when they hire and decide the scope of potential in-work benefits. In historical perspective, such activities were subsumed under a paternalist agenda, describing an employer's authority claim over an employee in exchange for stable employment. In contemporary perspective, corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, management, and employee relations are framing the form of employment and define its scope. However, what is the link between these two perspectives?

The paper's answer comes from a systemic analysis of the employment related key CSR and historical paternalist activities of British and German companies. It is argued that a company cannot be socially irresponsible in its CSR employment activities and that, while management indeed professionalised from the historical paternalist relationship, the mechanisms of providing in-work benefits remained the same. CSR is a business' means to communicate with its non-business environment by ordering the complexity of demands and addressing some of them. In outcome, businesses gain legitimacy and present themselves as a good member of society; violating commonly held societal norms would prevent such a status. Moreover, businesses typically operate within prescribed economics and structures. They exist to turn profits and actions are chosen on the basis of their previous and likely future success; CSR is part of these operations. In the past, paternalist employers also used these two mechanisms: they conformed to societal expectations and provided benefits that were commonly held to be acceptable; and they used their own experiences to model employment in their companies.

The paper contributes to critical discussions of CSR by providing a theory informed analysis of options and limitations of employment-related welfare activities. It additionally contributes to comparative research of in-work benefits and shows their historical continuity.

RC38-653.2

BEIER, FRANK* (Chemnitz University of Technology, *frank.beier@phil.tu-chemnitz.de*)

Violence and Dissidence. Political Imprisoned Women In The Former GDR

As Ingrid Miethes (1999) study of the biographical background of former East German oppositional women has shown, there is a strange connection between experienced violence in the family and the genesis of dissident behavior in totali-

tarian systems like the former GDR. It is remarkable that one can find quite similar phenomena in our study of the biographical backgrounds from women who have been imprisoned for political reasons. There seems to be deep connection between violent social relationships mainly to male persons and the development of a dissident action scheme. In the presented paper will be argued that dissidence in totalitarian systems is not (only) based on a specific psychological character trait, but primarily a reaction based on biographical experiences (such as violence trajectories) and their relation with social frames. These frames are potentially built up by social discourses, like the socialist female stereotypes and are processed through biographical work (Riemann & Schütze 1991), which is influenced of violent experiences. For these women it is neither possible to adopt political indoctrinated worldviews nor to emancipate from cultural stereotypes. This results in "damaged social frames", which made these women incapable to find neither private niches, nor active actions schemes in the GDR. Violence, this is the central thesis made here, can damage social frames and results thus in a disorientation and passivity. This leads to the strange consequence that a private crisis can lead to political persecution in dictatorships like the GDR.

Literature:

Riemann, G. & Schütze, F. (1991): „Trajectory" as a basic theoretical concept for analyzing suffering and disorderly social processes In: Maines, David R. (Hrsg.), Social Organization and social process. Adline De Grumer: New York. S.333-358

Ingrid Miethe (1999), Frauen in der DDR-Opposition. Leske + Budrich: Opladen

RC46-752.3

BEIG, HASSAN* (Independent Scholar, *farzad745@yahoo.com*)

Obstacles of Clinical Sociology in Iran

In the domination of a single belief, which carries its own worldview system including beliefs about "ultimate reality, epistemology, ontology, ethics, purpose, etc.", and has a solution for social, psycho, economical and even environmental problems, it's difficult for any external new science to penetrate or sum up against these worldviews which became a denomination or sacred in some realms. Clinical sociology is not immune, but rather, is maybe on the verge of more anathematization.

In Iran, which Islamic law creates a huge shadow over all acts and interacts, and provides basement for any theory with its fixed solution, no new option can find its way, because should prove its compatibility with Islamic basic first.

But knowledge is embodied in people gathered in communities and networks. The road to knowledge is via people, conversations, connections and relationships.

Knowledge surfaces through dialog, all knowledge is socially mediated and access to knowledge is by connecting to people that know or know who to contact. In the fact, as Mikhail Bakhtin puts it, truth is not to be found inside the head of an individual person, it is born between people collectively searching for truth, in the process of their dialogic interaction.

We may obtain information from the 'sage on the stage' a book or CBT, but we learn on the playing field, where our identity is forged, opinions are validated, values mediated, beliefs formed and assumptions are tested. Because of that, we find clinical sociology can be useful for improving social behavior in Iran, but should approach its thoughts and solutions with basic Islamic concepts.

Based on this fact, we think clinical sociology if wants to find a gateway for improving the views and values in Iran, should correspond its solutions with the basic Islamic concepts which form the framework of Iranian society.

RC19-335.2

BELAND, DANIEL* (Universityof Saskatchewan, *daniel.beland@usask.ca*)

Global Kingdon? Ideas, Multiple Streams Theory, and Transnational Policy Actors

Published in 1984, John W. Kingdon's *Agendas, Alternatives, and Public Policies* is a classic reading in policy studies that is most relevant for international social policy research. This paper systematically explores this book's contribution to the analysis of the role of ideas in social policy before showing how Kingdon's ideational approach and multiple-streams framework can help scholars shed new light on the involvement of transnational actors and processes in policy development. Looking carefully at Kingdon's work, the paper explores his perspective on ideas while showing how it could help students of global social policy grasp the role of international organizations and other transnational actors in the global diffusion of "traveling ideas."

TG03-935.6

BELDI DE ALCANTARA, MARIA DE LOURDES* (University of São Paulo, *marialcantara@mac.com*)

Indigenous Youth: Fighting for Their Rights

The main goal of this project is to carry out an interdisciplinary analysis of the meaning of violence for the indigenous youth of Reserva de Dourados, Mato Grosso do Sul - Brazil.

Violence in this population has different variants of those known in the Western society. This is extremely important for us to act within the cultural dialogue towards public policies proposals based on indigenous and human rights.

The constant traffic of that population between the cities and the border, makes it produce a hybrid discourse in which, often, acts considered normal and usual are appointed as violent, and with ambivalent attitudes.

A great example is the fact that youth, mainly women are beaten by their companions frequently. They know that, in the surrounding society, this is not considered normal, but, at the same time, "it has always been that way, since the times of our mothers." However, many times they rise against it and go in search of justice outside for help, but, soon, they repent and justify the beating: it occurred because the mate had drank or used drugs.

This kind of ambiguous attitude represents the disagreement that exists in the negotiation between the Western values and those of the Indigenous People, in our case, the ethnicities Arawak and Guarani Kaiowa and Guarani- Ñandeva.

The methodology of this research was based on action research between the health workers, the indigenous teachers who work in the Reserva, me and the Indigenous youth who attend the Youth Indigenous Action of Dourados. We held six workshops about the meaning of the violence and acts of violence and how we can avoid them.

RC50-815.3

BELHASSEN, YANIV* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, *yanivbel@hotmail.com*)

Political Tourism in the West Bank

The spotlighting of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by the international media and the relative accessibility of contested areas in the West Bank have turned it into an interesting destination for foreign visitors. In the past decade such tourists have become an integral part of popular demonstrations and other activities in such localities as Bil'in, Boudrus and Sheik Jarrah. In many of these places, local committees have learned to utilize international visitors as a political asset in their battle against injustice, be it land confiscation or house demolition. These tourists display diverse degrees of political awareness and motives, but regardless of whether they arrive in the West Bank individually or as part of an organized political initiative, they represent a new form of political consumerism in the arena of international tourism. Based on ongoing fieldwork in the West Bank, this paper seeks to address three questions: Does the mobilization of tourists for political ends as seen nowadays in the West Bank constitute a new phenomenon, and if so in what way is it new? Does this mobilization succeed in achieving its aims? Does it always promote just causes?

RC02-64.1

BELK, RUSSELL* (York University, SSB, *rbelk@schulich.yorku.ca*)

Objectification and Anthropomorphism Of The Self: Self As Brand, Self As Avatar

Two opposite ways of regarding the self in a digital world are as a branded object and as an anthropomorphized subject. When Marx condemned tendencies toward the objectification of people and the personification of objects, he was certainly not envisioning either the self-objectification that takes place when we treat ourselves as a brand or the reanimation of self that takes place when we breathe life into computer animations representing us. Rather than being pawns of capitalism, we see ourselves as becoming agents empowered through both of these processes. But just as Marx cautioned, there is still a dark side to objectifying people and personifying objects.

With expanding Internet possibilities, it is not surprising that we are being urged to manage our online "brand" identities. We are urged to attend to our packaging and product, our unique selling proposition, and self-promotions, co-branding, brand positioning, market segmentation, and our social media portfolio. Target audiences include our employers, friends, family, potential dating partners, professional colleagues, and institutions. Self branding takes place in online dating, but is also evident in personal web pages, blogs, social media, and photo and video uploading sites. The problems entailed in these presentations of self in everyday life are detailed and discussed.

Secondly, the paper examines the anthropomorphism of self that takes place when we create, use, and embrace avatars in online games, virtual worlds, and other venues. The human-avatar link is not just a projection from human to avatar. We create our avatars and our avatars create us. Our avatar's characteristics and behavior online carryover to the "real" world. Like the commodification of relations in self-branding, avatar selves often reduce human relations to prejudicial stereotypes from the real world.

The paper concludes with an appraisal of these new phenomena and reflections on future issues.

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

WG03-919.1

BELL, ALISON* (Post-graduate Student, *alisonfbell@btopenworld.com*)

Visualising an Interiority: A Self-Reflexive Process of Collage

I propose a self-reflexive case study of a synthesis of the thinking through making, as an artist exploring her own ageing process and searching for a method of inquiry through creative practice which merges the making and the textual. Collage appears to offer versatility as it allows one to express subjective experience through reflexivity and its intrinsic multiple interpretations of the 'image'.

'Collage' is derived from the French word, *coller,* to stick, a familiar *cut and paste* process going back 1000 years to when Japanese calligraphers used torn bits of paper to embellish their written texts. More recently, it could be said to have paved the way for Postmodernism, which is itself almost 'collage-like' in that it disrupts our sense of reality and the generally understood aesthetic unity of things by reflecting the way we see the world, with objects being given meaning not from something within themselves, but through the way we perceive how they stand in relationship to one another. It does not preclude conventional 'artistic skill' but it does encourage creative exploration; therein rests its inherent attraction for artist/researchers as it offers the gift of multiple voices.

This study investigates the subjective experience of ageing through the gaze of an older woman artist, viewing her own transitioning, relinquishing and becoming, where the self is both subject and object, examining the inter-subjectivity of the micro within the macro. Working within the comparative safety net of generated images rather than articulating through the sometimes unforgiving precision of words, this paper illustrates the advantages and pitfalls of how collage might help untangle the complex and frequently unresolved inherent emotions.

RC16-285.3

BELL, VIKKI* (Goldsmiths University, *v.bell@gold.ac.uk*)

Images & Ethics in Contemporary Argentina: The Art of Post-Dictatorship

Presenting the guiding argument of my recent work in Argentina, this paper argues that aesthetic interventions can be understood as ethical endeavours that accompany but exceed any political-legislative or juridical project. Insofar as aesthetic endeavours constitute forms of 'memory work' they risk being understood as attempts to put the past to rest, or even as melancholic returns to the scene of the past to rehearse the stories encountered there. But this 'return' is not a real return and is not 'about' but is instead 'before Memory' in Derrida's sense. In other words, the concern is to respond to the past by enacting and inculcating a response-ability, an ethics. The examples I discuss concern the relation to the other characterised by Levinas' concept of the Infinite, and are therefore as futural as is possible. Thus while many artist activist interventions (such as the work of GAC and the *escraches*) have called for trials - Juicios y Castigo - it is argued here that all of the examples I have dealt with are interventions that exceed this. They also concern absolute Justice. Drawing on examples from my book The Art of Post-Dictatorship: Ethics and Aesthetics in Transitional Argentina (2014, Routledge/Glasshouse) this paper will consider two sets of photographic portraits of *desaparecido*s from Buenos Aires and Córdoba.

RC33-565.5

BELLI, ROBERT F.* (University of Nebraska, *bbelli2@unl.edu*)
CHAROENRUK, NUTTIRUDEE (University of Nebraska)

Interviewer Variance Of Interviewer and Respondent Behaviors: A Comparison Between Calendar and Conventional Interviewing

Past work in retrospective reporting in surveys has looked at calendar and conventional questionnaire interviewing in regards to interviewer variance on responses (Sayles, Belli, & Serrano, 2010) and verbal behaviors among respondents and interviewers (Bilgen & Belli, 2010), but interviewer variance on verbal behaviors has not yet been examined. In this research, we compare the interviewer variance of respondent and interviewer verbal behaviors between 165 calendar and 162 conventional interviews. The types of interviewer behaviors that were examined include those for retrieval probes, standardized associated behaviors, conversational behaviors, feedback, and rapport. The types of respondent behaviors examined include the use of retrieval strategies, probe disagreements, expressions of cognitive difficulty, conversational behaviors, and rapport. We find that almost all of interviewer variances of the behaviors differ significantly between calendar and conventional methods, the lone exception is for respondent laughter. The interviewer effects in all remaining respondent behaviors in calendar interviewing is higher than in conventional interviewing; however, the size of the interviewer effects for interviewer behaviors between methods are not in the same direction. By relating the interviewer variances on key verbal behaviors to their prevalence between the two interviewing methods, we infer whether the interviewer effects on the behavior were driven by the methods requiring different styles of interviewing, or by the interviewers themselves.

RC32-543.4

BELLO URREGO, ALEJANDRA DEL ROCIO* (Paris 8-Vincennes-Saint-Denis, *bellourrego.alejandra@gmail.com*)

Hacia La Construcción De Un Modelo De Análisis De La dominación En El Contexto Del Sistema Mundo Moderno/Colonial

En este trabajo presento la discusión conceptual de la investigación Mi cuerpo en tu tierra, mi voz en tus labios: Análisis de la categoría Tercer mundo como dispositivo moderno/colonial de otrificación visto en la vivencia de mujeres no europeas habitando Europa.

A partir del análisis de diferentes perspectivas en torno a la interseccionalidad, así como de los conceptos colonialidad del poder, colonialidad del género y división internacional del trabajo, propongo un marco de análisis de la opresión en el contexto del sistema mundo moderno-colonial.

Propongo el concepto patrón moderno/colonial de dominación, donde incluyo la codefinición de las categorías clase/raza/género-sexualidad señalando su rol dentro de la estructuración de un modelo de sociedad especifico; el sistema mundo moderno-colonial. Los dispositivos de poder allí incluidos determinan las formas de opresión estructuralmente ligadas a dicho sistema, no obstante no son los únicos que intervienen en la multiplicidad de formas que esta puede asumir.

Los dispositivos de clasificación y jerarquización a partir de la generación de diferencias -como la edad, la discapacidad, etc- pueden llegar a ser más determinantes en la configuración de la opresión en un contexto específico. Están categorías encarnan en el hecho de que el patrón moderno/colonial de dominación aunque estructural no es absoluto.

El patrón de dominación reproduce la hegemonía eurorefenciada del sistema mundo moderno-colonial, adicionalmente éste está en permanente interacción y codefinición con otros dispositivos de clasificación y jerarquización de los cuerpos. A través de la formulación teórica del concepto patrón moderno/colonial de dominación no busco señalar un modelo fetiche o un modelo universal para el análisis de las relaciones de dominación y las experiencias de opresión, por el contrario muestro que tal cosa no es posible.

RC32-548.3

BELLO URREGO, ALEJANDRA DEL ROCIO* (Paris 8-Vincennes-Saint-Denis, *bellourrego.alejandra@gmail.com*)

Hacia La Generación De Prácticas y Conocimientos Emancipadores. Construcción/Deconstrucción De La Perspectiva Decolonial y De La Medicinal Social Latinoamericana a Partir De Las Propuestas y Prácticas Feministas Antirracistas Latinoamericanas

El sistema mundo moderno/colonial ha tenido repercusiones dramáticas en términos del buen vivir, por ello es vital generar conocimientos y practicas decolonizantes que desde la compresión del sistema nos permitan evitar su reproducción. Esto implica imaginar realidades que no hemos conocido, y ello nos implica partir de la construcción/deconstrucción de lo que somos y conocemos a partir de la auto-observación y la escucha de voces críticas que hasta el momento no han sido nada, o no suficientemente, escuchadas.

En este sentido, las propuestas para entender y actuar frente a los dispositivos materiales/simbólicos de jerarquización entre grupos y cuerpos, en el sistema mundo moderno/colonial, construidas por La Medicina Social Latinoamericana (MSL) y las corrientes decoloniales, son las más conocidas y difundidas, lastimosamente los aportes en este mismo sentido venido de los feminismos comunitarios, los feminismos negros, los feminismos de las mujeres del tercer mundo, los feminismos de las mujeres de color etc, han sido poco o nada difundidos, o incluidos por estas dos corrientes.

Partiendo de lo anterior, a través de una investigación documental planteo caminos de construcción/deconstrucción de la perspectiva decolonial enfocada a la generación de conocimiento emancipador a partir de las propuestas y practicas ya existentes en América Latina. Desde esta perspectiva propongo una relectura de la MSL señalando a la salud como una plataforma clave para la acción decolonizante. Clave en el sentido de que esta como ha venido siendo entendida por la MSL, podría constituirse en una plataforma de observación y acción frente a los modos en que el sistema mundo moderno/colonial se materializa en cuerpos y pueblos concretos.

PRES-3.4

BELLO, WALDEN* (State University of New York, *waldenbello@hotmail.com*)

Promoting a Progressive Alternative in Non-revolutionary Times

My contribution will focus on the possibilities and constraints of the politics of reform in the Global South, using my experience as an academic, activist, and legislator in the Philippines as a case study. The issues I will touch on will be, among others, the articulation of the vision of an alternative in a setting where both socialism and neoliberalism have been discredited, the challenge of mobilizing

people for a progressive alternative in a non-revolutionary situation, the promises and perils of coalition politics with elite political parties, and the possibilities and problems in linking a progressive international agenda with a local reform agenda. Among the questions my intervention will seek to answer are: Where does the corruption and governance issue fit in a progressive agenda? How does one promote structural reform in asset and income distribution in a period when people's movements are weak? How does one link a local reform program to a strategic post-capitalist agenda? How does one promote a reformist foreign and global policy agenda that addresses climate change, the crisis of globalization, continuing interventionism on the part of the United States, an increasingly assertive China, and geopolitical rivalry between the United States and China.

JS-70.5

BELLONI, CARMEN* (Università Torino, *carmen.belloni@unito.it*)
FOLCHI, TIZIANA (Univefrsità di Torino)

Children's Autonomy and Parents Responsibility in Urban Spaces

The aim of the proposed communication is to demonstrate that, despite the increasing attention to children's autonomy and the arising of policies devoted to this principle, a decrease in spaces of responsibility awarded to children is occurring, so that they have limited decisional power, a restricted use of public spaces, fewer "unsupervised" relationships within peer groups, dependency on adults and mandate to adults in their courses of action. The hypothesis of increasing risk of dependence of 9-12 years old children from adults' control is based on a research focused on Turin area, part of a national project on children's autonomy and adult's responsibility.

Analysis pointed at the different ways in which autonomy/dependence ratio, referred to the children's space management, is declined by adults, either in domestic or in public spaces. Variations are considered depending on children's gender and age, family social condition and type of neighbourhood of living. Different degrees of authonomy and responsibility are related to different family social condition.

As regards methodology, 46 in-depth interviews were carried out to 9-12 years old children son's/daughter's school grade and their parents contacted through two selected school, located in two different neighbourhoods and characterized by a different class composition. Four focus group, involving teachers of the two schools have been realized.

RC53-850.4

BELOTTI, VALERIO* (University of Padua, *valerio.belotti@unipd.it*)
ANDREATTA, CLAUDIA (University of Padua)
DE SANDRE, ITALO (University of Padua)
NAPOLI, LUCIA (University of Padua)
TARTARI, MORENA (University of Padua)
SATTA, CATERINA (University of Padua)

The Construction of Everyday Consumption By Children and Their Families

This study aims to explore ways in which parental responsibilities are exercised, by analysing consumption experiences together with their accompanying negotiations and avoidance practices, as implemented by parents and children. In recent years, the issue of parental responsibility has inspired reflection and clarification in several disciplines and reflects changes emerging - at least in Western societies - in the social, cultural and legal regulation of family relations (Leira, Saraceno 2008).

A multi-method research analyses consumption experiences both qualitatively and quantitatively. A first research step concerns a series of focus groups with 29 children attending the last year of primary school (age 9-10). Then twenty narrative interviews and a focus group was carried out with their parents focusing on the theme of family consumption and negotiations with children. The thematic maps resulting from these two steps were used to elaborate a questionnaire for a survey that involved 494 children and 374 parents.

Results describe social representations of children and parents as consumers and practices of consumptions and negotiations. It highlights a typology of very young consumers which is highly sensitive to gender and cultural differences, where peer culture plays an important role to orient choices. Responsibility-giving and responsibility-depriving practises on the part of parents emerged during the description of day-to-day negotiations.

Children reveal competencies as to qualify them as *competent actors of consumption*, despite the image prevailing among the public at large. The exercise of parental responsibility reveals an ambivalence described in the literature (Qvortrup 2003; Hockey, James 1993; Jenks 1996; James, Curtis, Birch 2008) between child-protecting needs and the need to recognise and reinforce children's autonomy and responsibility. These aspects would seem to reflect the differing but often coexisting representations of children as passive subjects or individuals endowed with agency.

RC29-498.4

BELOUSOV, KONSTANTIN* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *beloysovkonstantin@gmail.com*)

Higher Education in Russia As Institute of Social Control of Student Deviant Activities

Social control plays for the society a significant regulative function, is a complete mechanism of maintaining of public balance, facilitated with a wide range of tools, forms, methods of impact on undesirable to a society manifestations of human activity, which find first of all expression through social institutes. A social institute of education (higher education in particular) takes on special significance.

However many modern scientists say that an institute of education keeps actually from a realization of significant controlling function. Modern universities limit its objectives only to information transfer and miss the formation of character, moral and civic principles, and also could hinder the development of social qualities of the individual and its behavior, that have socially useful nature.

Few questions, which need its answers, acute before the system of social control in Russia. First, could modern universities be elements of social control? Does it exhaust its correcting, controlling potential?

It is fair to say about serious lag of the university system of social control from quickly developing proliferation trends of deviation among students. Few factors, (it is the author's opinion) can have a major impact. For example: attempts to silence or denial of the problem's existence; secondary importance of the distribution of deviant behavior among students before such problems as an improvement of the quality of the educational process; government support of social control programs and preventive measures place emphasis on schools, without affecting institutes of higher education ...

It appears that the initiation of a broad discussion in Russia, scientific understanding of the problem among specialists, practical activities aimed at implementation of coordinated preventive measures in the institutes of higher education could remove the existing tension and serve as a beginning of the formation of a system of social control and preventive measures at universities of Russia.

RC31-528.3

BELTRAN-ANTOLIN, JOAQUIN* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, *Joaquin.Beltran@uab.cat*)
SAIZ-LOPEZ, AMELIA* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, *Amelia.saiz@uab.cat*)

Arts, Popular Culture, and Chinese Migration in Spain. Dialectics of the Incorporation

This paper discusses how the Chinese origin people in Spain it is present and active in the Arts and popular culture of the country. Besides that only very recently the Chinese population volume is significant in Spain, since the very beginning of his presence the art and popular culture have been a way for the Chinese incorporation to the Spanish society: circus, acrobats, painters; and very soon it also developed another phenomenon as some of the Spaniard magicians adopted Chinese names for their presentation into the public. This kind of two ways incorporation is still at work.

In this paper we will analyze how the Spanish arts and popular culture use the "Chinese" and how they are incorporated to the mainstream as well as to the marginal society. At the same time, Chinese in Spain are agents/actors/producers of arts and popular culture that interplay with the rest of the society showing an incorporation dimension where the class level is also at play. This dialectics of the incorporation will be analyzed through different artists and creators' cases studies.

RC01-43.2

BEN-ELIEZER, URI* (University of Haifa, *uriben@soc.haifa.ac.il*)

Are 'New Wars' Rational? Symbolic Violence in Israel's Recent Wars

The burgeoning academic literature on new wars is still grounded in the rationalist assumption that wars are a means of achieving material or ideal goals. However, this presentation argues that the new wars of the post-Cold War era of reflexive modernization and globalization are not rational purposively in their episteme but substantively (following Weber's separation between the two). Accordingly, unlike previous conventional or civil wars, the goal of new wars is not solving problems. Instead, they are symbolic expression of the idea that ethnic, ethno-national, or religious differences should be preserved, and conflicts along these lines are unsolvable. The presentation demonstrates this hypothesis through the case of Israel's most recent wars.

RC08-163.3

BEN-RAFAEL, ELIEZER* (Tel-Aviv University, *saba@post.tau.ac.il*)

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

S. N. Eisenstadt : The Challenge Of Social Change

S.N. Eisenstadt: The challenge of social change

Social change was one of Eisenstadt's major areas of interest. In his view, the possibility of innovation and change is not something external or accidental to any institutional system. It is given in the very nature of the process of institutionalization and systems. He applies this principle of dialectical transformation to his analyses of the dynamics of civilizations and modernity. SNE perceives socio-historical transformations through an emphasis on the multiplicity and variety of forms that civilizations may adopt and where human agency and creativity play a major role. Hence, such developments are made possible by the emergence of new types of elite. It is in this perspective that SNE discusses inter-class and inter-elite struggles, demographic expansion, domestic and international difficulties of states. SNE's analyses favour cultural and ideological premises, SNE sees modernity as the emergence of a social reality where the legitimacy of the social order ceases to be taken for granted and becomes an existential *problématique* for people, as members of society. This perspective, which developed in Western societies in the context of given civilizational legacies, has not remained these societies' exclusive privilege but has quite rapidly conquered more and more spaces, intermingling however with singular cultures. This is what qualifies for SNE's notion of multiple modernities. SNE, however, does not indicate anything that transcends modernity in the social world. Under this angle, the project of modernity can be seen as a variant of 'the end of history' theme. Modernity is not only 'on endless trial', but also 'on an endless trail'. Obviously, present-day globality, transnationalism and multiculturalism have tremendous influence on individuals - diasporans and non-diasporans – as well as on society. Are we now seeing signals heralding a new sequence of modernity or are they pointing out to a new era?

WG02-909.7

BEN-RAFAEL GALANTI, SIGAL* (Hebrew University, *sigalbrg@gmail.com*)

Dominant Parties In Non-Western Countries

Dominant parties in non-Western democracies

In general, it is assumed that dominant parties are able to maintain themselves in power election after election thanks to their immense power which they manipulate in order to retain their status. The current presentation refers to Kalder' *Crisis and compensation* and suggests that a major factor that accounts for parties to gain strength in non-Western democracies and remain in power for protracted periods stems from their capability to respond effeciently to ongoin social, political and economic challenges. This capibilty warrants parties' retention of dominance – or at lest dominant influence – over the years. Even if they do not retain an exclusive hold on governmental power, they do imprint their perspectives on the setting's political scene as a whole. This presentation validates this perspective by analyzing the cases of Japan's LDP that has been (and still is) in power for decades, and Israel's Likud which succeeded to ousted the Labor Party from its dominant party position for 40 years.

RC18-313.5

BENALI, RABAH* (University of Rouen, *benalrab@yahoo.fr*)

Negotiating National Identity: Inequality and Uprising

In this colloquium, we intend to analyze the question of minorities in the North of Africa particularly in Algeria and Morocco. Our observation about this question has an aim to understand why the ethnic tensions and Arabic spring took place in almost all the Arab countries except in these two countries. Our study intends to predict basing on analyzes what would happen in the coming years. Our research terrain is both countries as they have several ethnic and political problems. Then, we ask the following question: What would the future hide as events for these two countries basing on the social change factor as a fundamental point. This sample "ethnicities in Algeria and Morocco"- as a second factor- are considered as elements influencing in the social cohesion and having as a possible result a real political, social and Cultural Revolution. As a matter of fact, we consider that the political borders are not coherent with the geographic borders. To understand this matter, it is necessary to study the internal factors in the two countries in the first place (social, psychological, political and cultural structures) as means of inequality in the society. In the second place, we have to study the external factors related to the globalization (the French and American interests in this strategic region). We try to understand if the failure of transformative politics is behind the ethnic incohesion and how this could introduce a revolution spirit in the two countries. We think that such failures often force minority groups to devise other means of self-protection. Basing on the Jacob Mundy's book on failure of transformative minority politics in Algeria, we will examine the question on inequality and its impacts on the social and political cohesion.

RC52-844.4

CAVALCA, GUIDO* (University of Salerno, *gcavalca@unisa.it*)

BENASSI, DAVID* (University of Milan-Bicocca, *david.benassi@unimib.it*)
MINGIONE, ENZO* (University of Milan-Bicocca, *enzo.mingione@unimib.it*)
FELLINI, IVANA* (University of Milan-Bicocca, *Ivana.fellini@unimib.it*)
ANDREOTTI, ALBERTA* (University of Milan-Bicocca, *alberta.andreotti@unimib.it*)
BORGHI, PAOLO* (University of Milan-Bicocca, *paolo.borghi@unimib.it*)

Non-Standard Professional Workers and the Demand of Representation: Do Knowledge Workers Need Collective Organizations?

Since at least 30 years, the processes of economic and social change in industrialized countries have been weakening the collective dimension of working conditions. This is especially the case for young non-standard workers experiencing a more individualistic relation with work and labour market. Indeed, the decreasing participation to unionism can be partly explained by the individualization of work. Italy is a particularly interesting case at this regard, as several labour market reforms took place since the end of the 90s pushing high-skilled young workers into non-standard contracts and positions.

The aim of the paper, based on a qualitative survey involving 75 young professionals living in Milan (Italy) and 16 organizations, is to understand whether high-skilled non-standard professional workers express a specific demand for representation, and what kind of answer traditional and innovative organizations are likely to offer.

Our leading hypothesis is that, as a consequence of a general disappointment towards politics and unionism and of the change of workers' social identity, young professionals do not refer to unions but pursue individual strategies to solve their conflicts within the labour market. Non-standard workers constantly refer to rhetoric on personal autonomy and freedom against the 'boring standard long life full time job' (not existing any longer in the real life).

Our results in Milan, the Italian metropolis which usually anticipate national changes in the labour market, shows a mismatch between job conditions of these workers that have strongly worsened in the last decades, and the awareness that these conditions are shared by a large part of non standardworkers, and their (in) capacity of collective representation and action. The lack of sharing a common place of work is one of the elements to understand this mismatch. Given this scenario, the possibility for unions and other associations to organize these workers is very unlikely.

JS-87.5

BENIWAL, ANJU* (Govt. Meera Girls College, *anju.beniwaljdpr@gmail.com*)

Leisure and Health

Mental or emotional health refers to overall psychological well-being. It includes the way we feel about ourselves, the quality of our relationships, and our ability to manage our feelings and deal with difficulties. Good mental health isn't just the absence of mental health problems. Being mentally or emotionally healthy is much more than being free of depression, anxiety, or other psychological issues. Rather than the absence of mental illness, mental and emotional health refers to the presence of positive characteristics. Similarly, not feeling bad is not the same as feeling good. While some people may not have negative feelings, they still need to do things that make them feel positive in order to achieve mental and emotional health.

The positive characteristics of mental and emotional health allow us to participate in life to the fullest extent possible through productive, meaningful activities and strong relationships. Taking care of our body is a powerful first step towards mental and emotional health. The mind and the body are linked. When we improve our physical health, we'll automatically experience greater mental and emotional well-being. For example, exercise not only strengthens our heart and lungs, but also releases endorphins, powerful chemicals that energize us and lift our mood. The activities we engage in and the daily choices we make affect the way we feel physically and emotionally. If we maintain a balance between our daily responsibilities and the things we enjoy. If we take care of ourselves, we'll be better prepared to deal with challenges and feel good.

The purpose of this article is to examine the empirical evidence and describe theoretical perspectives that address under what conditions and why leisure acts can be therapeutic and contribute to mental health.

RC21-372.3

BENJAMIN, CARRIE* (SOAS, University of London, *566859@soas.ac.uk*)

Policing and Social Activism in Château Rouge, Paris

The neighbourhood of Château Rouge in Paris's 18th arrondissement is home to a large foreign-born population of residents and has been called "Africa in Paris." However, while the neighbourhood is often labelled as "exotic" it has also earned a reputation for being one of the more dangerous and lawless neighbourhoods in Paris. In 2012, Château Rouge was listed as one of 15 "priority security zones" by the French government, leading to increased police action on unlicensed vendors, prostitution, theft, occupation of public spaces and drug trafficking. While the local government has created political and economic interventions that seek to solve these problems, local residents have taken to online blogs and forums to complain and raise awareness about what they deem to be Château Rouge's "real" problems: the failure of the police, the municipal destruction of old buildings and classic architecture for redevelopment, and "mono-commercial activity," or a lack of commercial diversity in the neighbourhood. However, while these online discussions often commence with a statement of support for the neighbourhood's cultural, religious or national diversity, it is evident that some of the products of Château Rouge's multiculturalism—halal butchers, African hair salons, "ethnic" grocery stores and a large concentration of African migrants—are a source of discontent for many residents. Based upon ongoing research in Château Rouge, this paper presents evidence of social and political policing efforts and government-led gentrification that attempts to control a "lawless" and "dangerous" neighbourhood while concealing growing discomfort with this "ethnic enclave."

RC19-333.9

BENJAMINSEN, LARS* (Danish National Centre Social Research, *lab@sfi.dk*)
ANDRADE, STEFAN (Danish National Centre Social Research)

Pathways to Social Marginalization in a Scandinavian Welfare State

This paper analyses different pathways to social marginalization in a Scandinavian welfare state. Conceptually, the paper builds on a multi-faceted life course approach which recognizes that, first, marginalization involves economic, social, and cultural deprivation and, second, routes to marginalization are complex. Empirically, the project draws on longitudinal data from Danish administrative registers which covers the population of cohorts born between 1983 and 1988 over an extended period of time from 1999 to 2013. We follow each cohort in a 9 year period from the age of 16 to 25 years-old. This period is crucial phase in the individuals' life course as they make their transition from adolescence into adulthood. We tie data from many different registers, thereby providing longitudinal data with comprehensive indicators on different dimensions of social marginalization. We link data on psychiatric disorders, drug and alcohol use, homelessness, crime, and demographic and socioeconomic information. Methodologically, we apply latent transition analysis (LTA) to categorise the individuals into different typologies of life trajectories. LTA is a type of longitudinal analysis that explores change in latent classes of individuals over time. Results reveal six distinctive types of pathways to social marginalization. Adjusting for a wide range of socioeconomic factors and individual vulnerabilities family background is still a significant predictor for social marginalization.

RC23-403.2

BENNER, MATS* (Lund University, *mats.benner@fpi.lu.se*)

Are Some Nations More Creative Than Others? a Macrosociological

Bibliometrical studies show systematic differences in the scientific impact of nations, as measured in their shares of highly cited publications. They show similar differences between countries' academic institutions in terms of their bibliometrical impact. Even though creativity cannot be equaled with bibliometrical impact, and high impact not necessarily with groundbreaking research, the systematic differences – even if checked with funding of research per capita – indicate that there are institutional differences that shape the possibilities of both universities and individual researchers and teams to do research that influences the agendas of different disciplines. We argue that there is a systematic relationship between institutional properties and the average creativity of a nation's academic organizations and their scientists.

This presentation, based on ongoing research of the interrelations between institutional properties and scientific impact, explores these differences by comparing the institutional set-ups of three Nordic countries: Norway (with low scientific impact), Sweden (medium-high scientific impact), and Denmark (high scientific impact) along the following dimensions: structure of the research system, patterns of recruitment and promotion in universities, the recruitment and powers of academic leadership, composition of academic positions, and national/international mobility of faculty.

It is concluded that even seemingly similar research systems – as the three under scrutiny – display systematic differences that foster different academic identities as well as search and network behaviors, and that these impact the aggregated level of scientific impact but also the creative environments of their universities and the individual scholar's capacity for devising and executing research that challenge the frontiers of knowledge.

INTE-17.4

BENSKI, TOVA* (College of Management Studies, *tovabenski@gmail.com*)

Protest Mobilizations at the Beginning of the 21st Century: J14 as Part of a New Global Cycle of Protest

In the aftermath of Arab spring, throughout Israel there were massive protest, indeed, on a per capital basis, the "cottage cheese" revolt, or J14 (June 14), can be seen as part of the Global cycle of protest. According to Schechter (2012) three phases of the Israeli J14 can be identified: 1) The public phase, 2, Immediate Post – tent city phase, and 3) Long lasting projects born out of the protests. Like many, if not most of these movements, the mobilizations were responses to neo liberal globalization, which has had adverse impacts on Israeli youth, especially rising costs of living. But like many of these movements, they were not simply workers, or even socialist unions, but a wider range of actors, especially youth, not just seeking a better standard of living, but dignity, recognition of their humanity. But did these movements have any impact? Let us note that to gain the support of many, the occupation of Palestine, a huge drain on the economy was not made an issue. But that said, the "success" of Lapid, limiting the "victory" of Netanyahu must be noted. While he remained in power, that power was weakened. More recently, the likelihood of the USA and others to negotiate with Iran, and the growing discontent over the Palestinian issues, seem to have made a weakened Bibi more bellicose and intransigent than ever. **Noting parallels with New Dawn in Greece and the Tea Party in the USA, which have been losing actual support,** it might be suggested that while the movements of 2011/12 may not have resulted in short term change, or perhaps things even worsened, these movements have just been the opening shot in more long term progressive mobilizations.

RC32-557.4

BEOKU-BETTS, JOSEPHINE* (Florida Atlantic University, *beokubet@fau.edu*)
ADOMAKO AMPOFO, AKOSUA* (University of Ghana, *adomako@gmail.com*)
WAMAI, E. NJOKI* (University of Cambridge, *njokiwamai@gmail.com*)

Holding West African States to Task on Gender and Violence: Domesticating Unscr 1325 through National Action Plans and NGO Advocacy

The United Nations Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on women, peace, and security in 2000. This resolution recognized women's involvement in efforts to maintain and promote peace and security and the right of women and girls to protection from human rights abuses such as gender based violence, and prosecution of perpetrators for such crimes. It stressed the importance of integrating a gender perspective and a greater gender balance at all levels of decision making and power structures in peace keeping, peace building, and post-conflict reconstruction. This presentation will examine what progress has been made to implement and institutionalize this resolution in selected West African states. National Action Plans are one of the key ways that governments take steps to implement UNSCR 1325 into policies and programs, irrespective of whether they are recovering from conflict or engaged in peace keeping activities. Women activists also make use of this document to pressure governments to include women and a gender perspective in peace negotiations, to promote gender friendly legislation, increase women's representation in decision making bodies, including elected office and the judiciary, and to advocate for equal rights for women (Cockburn, 2007; M'Cormack-Hale, 2012). Drawing on primary and secondary documents drawn from United Nations, NGO reports, and scholarly publications, we will examine initiatives governments have taken to formulate and implement National Action Plans, reduce sexual and gender based violence against women, repeal discriminatory and statutory customary laws, conflict prevention, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators, provision of adequate budgets to effectively implement policies, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Our analysis will be informed by sociological and feminist conceptual and theoretical approaches applicable to West African contexts.

JS-54.7

BERCKMOES, LIDEWYDE* (Maastricht University, *l.berckmoes@maastrichtuniversity.nl*)

Changing Caring Practices and Ideals: The Effects of Intergenerational Transmission and Migration on Transnational Family Life

This paper combines a life-cycle and migration history perspective to explore the influence of intergenerational transmission and transnational caring arrangements on changing ideals and practices in family life. By investigating past and

current family life of African parents in the Netherlands, the paper aims to identify how migration and individual family experiences intersect and impact on emerging transnational family ideals and practices.

The paper focuses on Angolan and Nigerian parents in the Netherlands with children abroad. The history and migration trajectory of parents from respective countries differs and influences the economic and emotional challenges they face in the Netherlands and with regards to caring for their children. These differences in the crises and mobilities are described, yet the analysis goes beyond country/group level variation. The paper explores how individual family history impacts on transnational family life. To what extent do parents view transnational caring arrangements as new phenomena in the family? Are experiences with fostering, rural-urban migration or separation through war - to different degrees applicable to Angolan and Nigerian migrants - experienced as precursors of the transnational experience? How do childhood experiences affect the imagined roles and responsibilities of parents, and how does distance affect these ideals? To what extent is migration perceived and hoped to be part of their children's' lives? What do parents hope or fear will be their children's role in caring for them at old age?

To answer these questions about the ways that individual life histories intersect with intergenerational transmission and migration, the paper uses 'family life history' interviews with 2x15 parents from respective countries. This methodology combines in-depth semi-structured and life history interviewing techniques. The research forms part of a comparative programme on transnational child caring arrangements with African families in various European and African countries.

RC45-747.1

BERGER, JOËL* (ETH Zurich, *bergerj@ethz.ch*)
DIEKMANN, ANDREAS (ETH Zurich)
WEHRLI, STEFAN (ETH Zurich)

The Logic of Relative Frustration. Boudon's Competition Model and Evidence from Online and Laboratory Experiments

In their well-known study of social mobility in the army, Stouffer et al. report the paradoxical finding that soldiers in the US Army were more satisfied with promotion opportunities in branches with low upward mobility compared to high-mobility branches. Similar puzzling phenomena have been discussed by classical social scientists such as Tocqueville and Durkheim. Boudon suggests a game theoretic model clarifying the conditions under which the so-called Tocqueville's Paradox—i.e., the diffusion of relative frustration and, consequently, a drop in aggregate satisfaction under improved social conditions—appears. We conducted online and laboratory experiments to test model predictions, making our study the first empirical test of Boudon's competition model as far as we are aware. First results from the laboratory show that when opportunities increase aggregate satisfaction remains constant. This contradicts model predictions as well as the common belief that satisfaction increases linearly in relation to opportunities. The online experiments have not yet been conducted at the time of writing this abstract.

RC33-581.1

BERGGREN, KALLE* (Uppsala University, *kalle.berggren@soc.uu.se*)

Beyond Intersectionality and Masculinity As Proper Objects? the Case of Hip-Hop in Sweden

In the last 25 years, sociological gender research has seen the development of two important research fields: intersectional scholarship, and the sociology of masculinity. Yet, there has been a lack of mutual engagement between these bodies of research. Intersectional theory and research has primarily focused on differences and power asymmetries between women, in terms of race, class, sexuality, and to some extent age and (dis)ability. The sociology of masculinity, on the other hand, has typically been more concerned with the critique of 'hegemonic masculinity' or the 'hegemony of men'. This paper seeks to contribute to an emerging use of intersectional analyses focusing on men and masculinity. It draws together findings from a study of how the categories of race, class, gender and sexuality are constructed, negotiated and intersecting in the case of hip-hop in Sweden. The study is based on discourse analysis of a broad sample of rap lyrics from the last two decades. Based on this empirical research, this paper offers a series of reflections on the implications of intersectional analysis for the sociology of masculinity: Does the established notion of 'masculinities' in the plural imply that masculinity studies are always already intersectional? Or does an intersectional analysis challenge the very metaphor of plurality in accounting for multiple and intersecting inequalities? And to what extent does the 'addition' vs. 'constitution' dichotomy in intersectionality theory suffice in relation to masculinity? In raising such questions, I argue for moving beyond intersectionality and masculinity studies as separate projects or 'proper objects', to use Butler's phrase.

RC05-116.2

BERGGREN, KALLE* (Uppsala University, *kalle.berggren@soc.uu.se*)

The Intersectional Politics of Masculinity: The Case of Hip-Hop in Sweden

Critical research on racialization in contemporary Europe demonstrates the extent to which dominant discourses displace sexism, homophobia, foreignness, and other unwanted characteristics onto non-white men. But how are such attributions negotiated and challenged? Over the last two decades, hip-hop culture has emerged as a central site for the articulation of resistance to racialization, by what Fatima El-Tayeb calls 'European Others'. While research on hip-hop in Europe has tended to foreground rap artists as street-style postcolonial intellectuals, less scholarly attention has been devoted to how notions of gender and sexuality are implicated in resisting racialization. This paper presents findings from a study of rap lyrics from hip-hop in Sweden over the last twenty years. Drawing on an intersectional perspective, it seeks to challenge mono-categorical analyses of either racialization or masculinities, by focusing on the enmeshed negotiations of race, class, gender and sexuality. The analysis shows how male artists often challenge racialized discourses, but in ways that simultaneously draw on racialized stereotypes as a means for performing heterosexual masculinity. Furthermore, attention to female artists' critique of the sexism of their male colleagues, and queer analysis of male homosocial desire, reveals how hip-hop is often very radical and conservative at the same time. In this way, I seek to complicate our knowledge of how racialization and masculinity are constructed, negotiated and challenged, by focusing on what I call an 'intersectional politics of masculinity'.

RC11-210.6

BERGLUND, TOMAS* (University of Gothenburg, *Tomas.Berglund@socav.gu.se*)

Factors Affecting a Prolonged Working Life for the Older Work Force. the Swedish Case

Sweden is facing the challenge of an aging population and an increasing dependency ratio. The issue of prolonging working life is therefore a top priority. Sweden has made major changes in the pension system to create incentive for participation. During the last decades the participation rate for 55-64 years has increased significantly. Beside the altered pension system and a general trend of a healthier population, also changes inside working life is suggested to explain the increasing participation rate of older. However, the mechanisms that retain the older work force are still unclear.

This paper will study mechanisms behind the older work force's decision to stay employed. Two hypotheses are discussed. Firstly, the decision to stay is a function of the type of work one have. The explanation for a larger participation rate is therefore a compositional effect implying a larger share of white collars jobs in the occupational structure. The second hypothesis is that it has been a general improvement in the working conditions making it possible for a larger share to continue to work.

Data used are *The Panel Survey of Ageing and the Elderly* (PSAE). It is a panel that was first launched in 2002 and with a second wave collected in 2010. PSAE is a comprehensive survey that covers besides working life data, also data on incomes and living conditions. Focus is on employed 50-59 years in the first wave 2002 and investigates factors that make them still employed in year 2010. The rationale for the delimitation to 50-59 years old is that the age category is entitled to pensions 2010. In 2002 are 1704 included. However, due to drop outs between the two waves is the effective sample of 878 persons. 59.5 percent are still in employment 2010.

RC32-551.6

BERHEIDE, CATHERINE WHITE* (Skidmore College, *cberheid@skidmore.edu*)

Gender Differences in the Path to Full Professor at Two Liberal Arts Colleges in the United States

This paper examines whether gender, rank, and barriers to promotion affected how satisfied faculty at two highly selective private liberal arts colleges in the northeastern United States were about their opportunity for advancement in rank. A work climate survey was sent to the entire population of 341 tenured and tenure track faculty at the two colleges, one formerly all male and the other formerly all female. The response rate was 70%, yielding 237 respondents. Multiple regression was used to examine factors predicting faculty satisfaction with their career progression. College of employment, gender, rank, and promotion barriers were significantly associated with faculty satisfaction with their opportunities for advancement in rank. Faculty at the former men's college were more satisfied with their opportunities for advancement in rank than faculty at the former women's college. The former men's college has two pathways for promotion to full professor, including one that does not require a significant publication re-

cord, while the former women's college does not. While gender had no effect at the former men's college, female faculty at the former women's college were less satisfied than their male peers with their opportunities for advancement. In contrast, rank had no effect at the former women's college, but associate professors were less satisfied than full professors with their opportunities for advancement at the former men's college. These results suggest that more support for associate professors and female faculty from the time they are tenured until they are promoted to full professor would improve their satisfaction. Colleges need to provide sufficient resources, including time, to enable faculty to complete the work necessary for promotion to full professor. They also need to provide feedback to associate professors about their progress towards promotion to full professor. Finally, they need to protect associate professors from too heavy a service burden.

RC24-438.2

BERHEIDE, DANIEL WHITE* (University at Albany, *dberheide@gmail.com*)
BERHEIDE, CATHERINE WHITE (Skidmore College)

Public Support for Harvesting Mountain Pine Beetle Infected Trees in British Columbia: Economic Impact or Environmental Attitudes?

The mountain pine beetle (MPB) epidemic is the largest recorded outbreak in British Columbia's history currently covering almost 10 percent of British Columbia's 9.2 million hectares of forest. The problems it poses are not merely ecological but also social and economic. An evaluation of the public's perceptions of MPB management alternatives provides decision-makers with information needed to make publicly acceptable decisions concerning the use and recovery of affected areas. A survey was administered to 312 respondents, half in Prince George, a more forest-dependent community, and half in Kelowna, a less forest-dependent one. This research found considerable public support for increased harvesting of MPB infected trees. The public appears to have accepted the position of the Council of Forest Industries as well as the federal and provincial governments that increased harvesting is the appropriate approach to managing the outbreak. Though public debate and policies often emphasize the economic consequences of natural disturbance events, concern for the economic impact of the MPB was not associated with support for harvesting. Instead education, age, and environmental value orientation distinguished support for harvesting MPB infected trees among respondents in these two communities. The OLS regression results revealed that an ecological modernization viewpoint was the strongest predictor of support for harvesting. Respondents who scored high on this environmental attitude index downplayed the importance of environmental concerns and relied on economic and scientific progress to solve environmental problems. The driver for supporting increased harvesting appeared to be a belief that human intervention can solve environmental problems. These findings support norm-activation theory's explanation of environmental concern. This research also demonstrates the value of examining the social determinants of public support for strategies for managing natural disturbances as part of the policy making process.

TG03-932.5

BERKOVITCH, NITZA* (Ben-Gurion University, *nberko@bgu.ac.il*)
GORDON, NEVE* (Ben-Gurion University, *neve@exchange.bgu.ac.il*)

Differentiated Implementation Of Human Rights: A New Research Agenda

One of the major issues attracting the attention of scholars studying global norm regimes is under what conditions and how transnational regimes impact state behavior. Focusing on the human rights regime, we propose to broaden the research agenda of the literature dealing with the implementation of norms in domestic settings by re-conceptualizing implementation. We show that the research examining the institutionalization of human rights norms within the local sphere uses the state as the unit of analysis and therefore implicitly assumes that the processes of implementation are uniform and consistent across the population. We introduce the term "differentiated implementation" to capture variances of implementation across different social groups within a given society (descriptive level), and use perspectives and methods from the sociology of inequality to explain specific patterns of implementation. We present two case studies to illustrate our argument -- the right to vote in the US and the right to work of people with disability in Ireland. Our effort to connect the implementation literature with the sociology of inequality can encourage human rights scholars to examine the impact of local structures and processes, and prompt inequality scholars to explore the global human rights context

JS-39.5

BERLI, OLIVER* (University of Cologne, *oberli@uni-koeln.de*)
REUTER, JULIA* (University of Cologne, *j.reuter@uni-koeln.de*)

Young Researchers in Germany: Different Forms of Examination and Evaluation of Academic Careers

To be under examination is a quite common experience for young researchers. In the German university system, young researchers are confronted with examinations in a narrow (e.g., the doctoral exam), as well as with examinations in a broader sense (e.g., regular evaluations of teaching, peer review). From our perspective, it is important for a comparative sociology of examinations to look at different forms/formats of examinations and evaluations within specific fields in the Bourdieusian sense. Thus, we intend to compare the various formal and informal processes and instances of examination and evaluation young researchers experience during their careers. In the same vein, we draw on phenomena of trust/mistrust in the academic trajectories.

In our presentation we will (a) differentiate between forms of examination and evaluation which are typical for academic careers in Germany. We will then focus on (b) how young researchers experience these different forms. Finally, we will ask (c) how young researchers cope with different forms of examination and evaluation. The presentation is based on a research project on academic careers in Germany with a special focus on trust funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). At the current stage of our project we mainly use qualitative interviews to analyze the relevance of trust for academic careers.

RC06-121.9

BERNARD, JULIA* (McNeese State University, *jbernard@mcneese.edu*)
OGLESBY, MARY (McNeese State University)

Exploring the Predictors and Outcomes of the Adultification of Adolescents

The purpose of this study was to assess the predictors and outcomes of children who are asked to perform adult roles during their childhood and adolescence. Adultification is the exposure of youth to adult knowledge and roles within the context of their families. In the most extreme forms, adultification can be termed parentification, where the child and the parent have essentially switched roles. In its less extreme forms, adultification can be beneficial as the adolescent child gains skills toward independence, adulthood, and employment. In 2007, Linda Burton provided a model of adultification that was written from ethnographies. Burton's (2007) Conceptual Model of Adultification of Economically Disadvantaged Families was partially tested in this study. Using the first and third wave of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), the relationships between perceiving oneself as having been adultified in adolescence and family context in adolescence (e.g., parental time, parental physical and mental health, parenting skills, family size, family structure, family poverty, neighborhood safety, family closeness, culture, and immigrant status), as well as adolescent attributes (e.g., age, birth order, gender, physical and emotional maturity) were examined. In addition, outcomes of being adultified in adolescence (responsible behaviors, mental health, risk-taking behaviors, and civic participation) were assessed as participants reached emerging adulthood. Results showed that the having healthy parents, having parents who lack parenting skills, and having family closeness were the strongest family context predictors of adultification. Adultification was also predicted by the adolescent's psychological availability, lack of autonomous decision making, and working less within the home (suggesting outside employment). Adultification was negatively related to the outcomes of living autonomously in adulthood, the number of transitions of emerging adulthood (e.g., education, marriage, etc.), number of sexual partners the subject had, but positively related to smoking marijuana and binge drinking. Future directions are discussed.

RC19-336.1

BERNARDO, LUÍS* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, *luispaisbernardo@gmail.com*)
MAH, LUÍS* (ISEG-UTL, *luismah@iseg.utl.pt*)

Crisis As Marketization: Social Policy In Southern Europe (2008-2013)

The marketization of social policy as evidence of a larger paradigm shift is especially evident than in austerity-ridden eurozone countries. Ireland, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain are comparable in that a short-term, large-scale change in social policy is currently being undertaken. With the significant exception of Italy, all cases have entered the eurozone as relatively recent cohesion countries with specific welfare models that did not fit neatly into traditional categories advanced in the welfare state literature. Recently, they have arguably entered a path-dependent process of convergence towards marketized social policy. The introduction of market mechanisms in benefits provision, healthcare, education and housing has driven protest and initial evidence suggests that marketization in these contexts is producing new cleavages while reinforcing gaps which had seemingly disappeared. These countries, where unequal social relations were the norm for most of their modern histories, now face an externally-induced push towards

marketized social policy without accompanying compensation mechanisms, such as strong civil society participation rates and institutionalized conflict procedures.

In this paper, we test this convergence hypothesis by tracing social policy orientations and transitions in the context of larger institutional change. As these countries now face critical junctures, they are important test cases on the impact of external shocks to domestic social policy and the consequences of pushing market mechanisms into welfare provision in the context of unpredictability in political and economic outcomes.

RC22-388.10

BERNARDO, LUÍS* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, *luispaisbernardo@gmail.com*)

Hesitant Secularists: The Politics of Secularism and Post-Secularism in 21st Century Portugal

How secular is Portugal? Is it a post-catholic polity, transitioning from mono-confessionality to religious pluralism? Is it, in that sense, a post-secular polity? Recent events suggest that post-secularity might underpin a specific mode of governance to a larger and deeper extent than previously thought. Research on the religious field in Portugal has been dominated by Church-centric frameworks, eschewing Bordieusian field theory in its richness; moreover, that research stream has rarely taken steps towards a keener understanding of intersections between religion, religious traditions and public policy. As a consequence, debates on the categories of secular, secularism and secularity are limited to discussions on crude distinctions between the separation of private and public spheres, without regard for contemporary discussions on varieties of secularism, the emergence of post-secularism as a descriptive term as well as a mode of governance, and the redeployment of religion into a richer societal landscape where, as Charles Taylor states, it is one among many options in the collective knowledge and meaning-making pool. This is quite clear in Portugal, where the religious field has faced significant reconfigurations since the early 1990s. Moreover, corporatist modes of intermediation bring secularism to the fore as a relevant conceptual tool to scholars envisioning the emergence of new formations of the secular in polities where the usual tropes of secularization theory were hardly ever applicable. The Portuguese polity is an interesting test-case in this regard, as its regulatory environment regarding religion has evolved largely according to governance procedures that have at their core normative visions of what is secular, non-secular and perhaps post-secular. The interplay between these categories in a largely unknown conceptual territory and empirical context is thus the object of this paper.

JS-17.2

COLINI, LAURA* (Leibniz Inst Regional Development, *laura.colini@gmail.com*)
BERNT, MATTHIAS (Leibniz Institute for Regional Development)
FOERSTE, DANIEL (Leibniz Institute for Regional Development)

Financialization in the Backyard: Shrinkage, Welfare State Restructuring and New Housing Investments

The paper discusses the interplay of local planning policies, welfare restructuring and global financial markets in the "making" of social segregation. It builds on an empirical study in Halle-Neustadt, a shrinking New Town in East-Germany and uses a mix of survey data, interviews and document analysis and as well as fieldwork.

In Halle-Neustadt, the paper argues, different developments come together: First, Neustadt has experienced dramatic population losses, which stimulated large scale demolition programmes as well as planning policies which aim to transform parts of the neighbourhood to a green space. Second, Neustadt has experienced two waves of privatisation in the last two decades, leading to a complete change of ownership structures. Thereby, municipal and cooperative owners have been largely displaced by national and international financial investors which hold their stock as an asset and aim on short-term gains, rather than long-term development. Third, welfare cuts have put more pressure on welfare-recipients to accommodate in cheapest housing available on the local market which led to a "business-model" profiting on low, but state-subsidized, rents in peripheral estates.

The paper discusses how these developments work together to produce new concentrations of poverty households in a prototypical shrinking city. With this, we expand on the already fairly developed debate on the financialization of urban development and provide new insights on (a) financialization in shrinking, low-demand markets, and (b) the relation between planning, state-restructuring and financialization in a German context. We demonstrate that the political economy of housing follows different dynamics here which are owed to both the weak-market situation and the path-specific restructuring of the German planning and welfare system. We conclude that research should put the state more into the centre of explanations and take different paths of state restructuring as well as different socio-economic contexts more serious.

RC10-197.2

BERRA, MARIELLA* (Turin University, *mariella.berra@unito.it*)

Ict Infrastructures For Social Public and Political Participation

Diffusion and deployment of high-speed Internet and related services are considered a key element for fostering a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and taking advantage of a digital single market for households and businesses and overcome the digital divide .

This contribution is bound to explore the link between ICT diffusion and smart growth, putting in evidence how high-tech information technology is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for a true smart development. By means of first-hand quantitative as well as qualitative data deriving from the research project, conducted in Piedmont region in 2010-12, and also on European and national surveys on ICT diffusion this paper explores to what extent ICT can really induce high intensity knowledge activities and services able to promote social participation and cooperation.

This paper will highlight how a cooperative game between the different social, institutional and economic actors can improve the quantitative and qualitative diffusion of ICT infrastructures and give raise to effective vertical (interaction among Regions, provinces, municipalities) and horizontal (interactions between institutions, public companies and non-profit organizations) forms of e –government and e-governance aimed at creating a social and cultural capital.. Furthermore on the base of 40 case studies of territorial Wi-Fi facilities it will be put in evidence how the creation of these infrastructures, highly placed in a territorial context, can manage to create a social model which combines technology and technological capabilities with social relations, giving rise to interesting forms of cooperation among social actors in promoting both the growth of citizens services, new economic innovative activities and interesting forms of participation .

RC36-625.3

BERRUECOS, LUIS* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, *berruecos.luis@gmail.com*)

Alienation, Emotions, and Well-Being In a Mexican Indian Society

In a Mexican Indian community in Mexico in the State of Puebla, the recent installation of maquiladoras in the vicinity of the community, has provoked important changes in the socio cultural and economic life of the villagers that is reflected in their patterns of emotions, which role in overcoming alienation and restoring individual's socio psychological and physical health will be analyzed. As it will be seen, alienation through emotion labor and control are not an important part of the economic wealth of the community.

RC19-329.2

BERTAUX, DANIEL* (CNRS, *daniel.bertaux@misha.fr*)

Contrasted Cases: Childcare in France and Germany

Contrasted cases: Childcare in France and Germany
Children under six need adults to take care of them and teach them the basics of social life, which they also learn by themselves in playing – a very serious occupation. Sociologically speaking, childcare organisation is not only about who will take care of a given child, but also through which kind of *social relation* with him/her. Razavi's *care diamond*, used by Ochiai to compare childcare organization in East Asian countries, distinguishes four main types of social relations. In continental Europe also, ways of organising childcare differ widely. In some countries: Portugal, Spain, Italy, Ireland, but also Germany where public childcare for young children is almost non-existent, the traditional 'familialist' pattern remains. Thus women as mothers have no choice but to stay home (or remain childless). By contrast, in Scandinavian countries but also in France *public* care of children is highly developed and subsidized; mothers can keep their job and pursue their career (or study). The French *école maternelle,* local preschools where children from age 2 to 6 are taken care of by well-trained personnel during 'normal' working hours, is a success story. While free of charge and *not* compulsory, 98 % of children aged 3 to 5 attend it. For the nation's budget the cost is 5.000 euros per child/year, totalling 0.8 % GNP. But as a result French (and Swedish) birth rates are 50 % higher than the German one. Children in France do love their neighbourhood's *maternelle*; and this is where children from migrant parents, who do not speak French at home, learn it. Of course it helps them when entering elementary school, compared with migrants' children in 'familialist' countries who will only start learning host society's language at six.

RC38-652.1

BERTAUX, DANIEL* (CNRS, *daniel.bertaux@misha.fr*)

Why Empirical Sociology Needs Life Stories

Why empirical sociology needs life stories
Whatever continent they live in, women and men will act so as to try and make their life better. This universal tropism orients most of their individual *courses of*

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

85

action: the succession of steps an individual actor takes to try and reach one of her/his significant goal(s). Indeed it takes planning, mobilizing information and means, finding support, focusing efforts, anticipating obstacles, (re)defining tactics and strategies to move a project forward through months and years. Examples are: getting a degree; looking for a decent job; moving upward in organization ('career'); finding a place to live; attaching to oneself a desired partner; buying a flat; raising a child (long and tricky course); divorcing; changing one's job; setting up one's own business; fighting an illness; getting rid of some addiction; becoming an activist of some cause; emigrating and settling in another society... All these courses of action aim ultimately at changing one's *social status*: from student to graduate, unemployed to employed, bachelor to married, childless to parent, ill to healthy, from passive to active citizen... In a constructivist perspective, millions of such courses of action contribute together powerfully to shape societies and their history. However *none* of empirical sociology' standard methods has been designed to observe a course of action. Indeed it takes *narrative* interviewing with actors to try and reconstruct, admittedly with imperfections, what they *did*, with whom, in which context(s), how they did it (and why). For instance, only through series of (focused) life stories – the damned method? - collected in the same *social world* may one understand sociologically what are its inner workings, how they are re-produced, how they change. Furthermore these informative testimonies will cross-check each other, solving several validity issues.

RC19-334.5

BERTEN, JOHN* (University of Bielefeld, *john.berten@uni-bielefeld.de*)

Social policy by numbers – numerical tools in global social policy making

The paper investigates the role of a special class of tools in the formulation of global social policy: the use of numbers and quantification. We argue that numerical tools, beyond their technical function of supporting decisions, shape or even constitute the 'social' in the global sphere, and that they enhance the legitimacy of policies that make use of them. We draw on recent sociological theories of quantification and numbers, on world society theory and on the constructivist theory of social problems. Empirically, the paper flows from an ongoing research project on basic social protection worldwide, a field replete with quantitative tools of policy formulation and implementation. We compare three types of international organisations (IOs) as to the degree and the varieties of tools they use in designing and spreading social protection policies worldwide: lending IOs (World Bank, Asian Development Bank, the latter producing the Social Protection Index for Committed Poverty Reduction); standard-setting IOs (ILO); and non-governmental advocacy IOs (HelpAge).

We pursue two questions: In which ways are social problems and related social policies constructed by numerical tools as globally comparable and applicable? How do numerical tools create legitimacy for policies advanced by IOs, making up for the lack of electoral legitimacy (e.g. the strong role of quantitative communication in achieving the unlikely global consensus on 'social protection floors' by the ILO in 2012)? Overall, we hypothesize that these practices change the meaning of 'the social' as compared to conventional national social policies, initiating socio-technocratic 'policies by numbers' in both global and national arenas.

Key words: global social policy, world social theory, policy by numbers, international organisations, international non-governmental organisations

TG04-943.1

BERTHOD, MARC-ANTOINE* (Uni Applied Science Western Switzerland, *marc-antoine.berthod@eesp.ch*)
PAPADANIEL, YANNIS (University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland)
BRZAK, NICOLE (University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland)

Figures of Hope in Supporting Terminally Ill Relatives

The 'end-of-life' notion doesn't really make any sense to relatives who take care of a seriously ill person, even when the latter suffers from a life-threatening disease. The risks of aggravation of the physical or mental condition and the bare perspective of death always go hand in hand with a kind of hope that organizes the horizons of thinking and influences the ways of acting. This term of 'hope' does not here refer to afterlife or religious representations. Rather, it refers to an analytical category useful for understanding the ways these close relatives support the ill person as well as the relational balance between all the individuals concerned: as early as a diagnosis of a potentially fatal condition is made, what kind of emotions are suitable to be shared with the ill person? Is it necessary to intensify one's presence? Is it appropriate to communicate openly with children, friends or coworkers? For how long? And on which grounds is it possible to assess the consequences of actions taken and attitudes adopted during this period of time filled with uncertainties? This presentation will address these questions. It is based on an ongoing empirical research, entitled "Supporting a dying relative: between working and end-of-life care" (September 2012 – August 2015) and fi-

nanced by the Swiss national science foundation, through its national program on end-of-life (www.nrp67.ch). Drawing from about sixty in-depth interviews with informal carers who conciliate their professional activity and the support of their ill relative, this communication aims at presenting an analysis of how the various components and forms of the 'hope' category segment and organize the day-to-day life during this period of temporary vulnerability, a period that can be obviously associated with the 'end-of-life' denomination only after the ill person's death.

RC47-777.3

BERTINA, LUDOVIC* (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, *ludovic.bertina@gmail.com*)

French Catholic Environmentalists and the Church: Suspicion, Expectations and Mutual Reliance

The French Catholic environmentalists are in an ambiguous position halfway between political ecology as supported by the Green French Party and a Catholic field largely hostile to any environmental issue. It results from this position an aversion to political commitment, as I could perceive it during my qualitative survey of forty French catholic environnementalists met in Catholic movements concerned by the environment.

Far from leading to a denial of any political commitment, Catholics avoid the obstacle, and promote a commitment of the Church on environmental issues. Sometimes seen by activists as a political force able to mobilize a significant part of French population, they also highlight Church skills as international actor capable of producing a meta-political discourse overstepping the borders that can be understood by all Christians in the world.

The Church of France faces these expectations, positioning itself as a concrete objective and neutral actor, ready to restore a democratic dialogue between the government and environmentalists (especially in Bure, future center of nuclear waste disposal, or at Notre-Dame des Landes).

The links developed between environmentalist believers and Catholic Church illustrate, in a specific way, the complexity of relationships between social movements and institutions. Far for being reliant to the institution, (Cf. D. Hervieu-Léger, 1979), there is an indivisible bond that connect institution to social movements. In theory, the political commitment demanded by activists should be confronted to the expertise wanted by religious bodies. However, this polarity is not absolute. And inevitably it ends up, at the crossroad, with an interdependence that will result in a form of commitment in the expertise wanted by Catholic institution concerned about the "signs of the times" (Cf. W. Ossipow, 1978) while the discourse of militants called by the institution turns into expertise to remain audible. (Cf. S. Ollitrault, 2008).

RC06-125.1

BERTOGG, ARIANE* (University of Zurich, *bertogg@soziologie.uzh.ch*)
SZYDLIK, MARC* (University of Zurich, *szydlik@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

Parent-Child Relations in Young Adulthood: Evidence from Switzerland

In times of economic crisis, insecure labour markets and the rising importance of tertiary education, young adulthood is characterized by prolonged dependency from the parental generation, making it necessary to renegotiate the subtle balance between autonomy and attachment. While parental resources like socio-economic status or cultural capital are well known to shape the career opportunities of young adults, research about their influence on ties between adult children and their parents still remains sparse. However, recent relevant additions to the Swiss *TREE* survey ("Transition from Education to Employment") now offer the opportunity to investigate intergenerational family relationships of young adults.

This study will therefore focus on two concepts of intergenerational solidarity that seem salient and stable across the life course as well as through the layers of society: affective solidarity (emotional closeness) and associational solidarity (contact). How do the crucial transition markers, such as the achievement of financial and residential autonomy, influence parent-child bonds? Will ties loosen, once independence is established? Or does the relief of achieved autonomy actually enhance feelings of attachment? In what way do individual, familial and societal determinants explain different patterns?

The overall hypothesis, basing on need and opportunity structures of individuals and their parents, suggests that financial or residential dependence of young adults strains the intergenerational relationship, whereas a (financially) secured situation leads to higher emotional closeness. Using the *TREE* panel data, multivariate analyses of the relationship between 26-year-old respondents and their parents have been conducted. The results support the main hypothesis, but also show remarkable differences in young adults´ intergenerational family relations, both due to life course events and broader familial and societal contexts.

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

RC34-589.6

BERTOGG, ARIANE* (University of Zurich, *bertogg@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

Transitions in Regional Context: Structural and Cultural Difference and the Influence of Family Ties

Transitions in Regional Context: Structural and Cultural Difference and the Influence of Family Ties

Ariane Bertogg (*bertogg@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

Rather than a state, Switzerland can be viewed as a number of diverse regions with different languages serving as natural borders. Cultural and economic exchange with the respective neighbouring countries has contributed to intensify that diversity. Due to low poverty and a stable economy, youth unemployment rates are relatively low in comparison with other european countries. Nevertheless, parental resources shape the career opportunities of young adults and thus their integration into society. With the rising importance of tertiary education, adolescents remain dependent from their parents for a longer time before the manage to establish independence.

Using data of the Swiss survey *TREE* ("Transitions from Education to Employment") this paper analyses young adults´ transitions in their specific regional context, focusing on coresidence respectively residential independence. The research is guided by following questions: Are there different nest-leaving patterns in different regions? How can one explain these differences with cultural and structural features of the regions? Are there similarities with the neighbouring countries? And last but not least: What role does the family play in these decisions?

Several studies suggest that there is a strong link between family cohesion and parent-child-ties and a successful accomplishment of the major transitions during adolescence and young adulthood, respectively the timing of their occurrence. Therefore an interplay of parent-child closeness and young adults' moving-out-behaviour can be assumed, which will also be considered in the analysis.

The analysis of the situation of 26-year-old young adults shows remarkable contrasts between the regions as well as gender gaps (with women leaving earlier than men) and reveals a broad influence of cultural (e.g. religion) and structural (e.g. employment insecurity) factors as well as familial influence.

RC47-769.16

BERTOLO, MARIA CARLA* (RC47, *carla.bertolo@unipd.it*)

Subjective-Life As Protest and Change

In late modernity we observe a relocation of places of conflict: the higher locus of resistance against subjection and dominion seems to reside in the "personal subject". Given the impossibility for a Movement, as known until the '90s of the last century, the change takes the form of a process for empowerment, self-re-construction (integrating emotions, sensations, sensitivity, reason), and recognition of their own expectations, needs and wishes, for a life that one believes it is worth living.

The Subject is the encounter of the individual with self-consciousness; a self-production, accomplished through reflexive processes for subjectivity and individuation. Becoming a Subject requires efforts to sustain the ability to look at oneself and assume responsibility in the absence of meta-protections (religion, ideology …). This call for the possibility to tap into emotional, cognitive and symbolic resources which are no longer available in the market-society, in order to address and support a process between two poles: the deconstruction of Me (social determinate) and the growth of one's own conscious individuality, which is a prerequisite to the action for a socio-cultural change.

An exponentially increasing number of women and men react to contemporary civilization by choosing Body-Mind-Spirit practices in which women and men can find resources for a claimed *subjective-life*, coping and opposing the dominant Western economic-cultural orientations**.** A turning point, necessary for the reconstruction of subjectivity and self-determined life which has to do with states of consciousness, emotions, sensations, feelings, ethos and involvement in social matters.

From a survey on people engaged in activities like Yoga, I can argue that their concern doesn't mean an utilitarian individualism nor an expressive individualism, but a way to generate space and contents for a relational subjectivity. Values, symbols and practices B-M-S are sources for substantiating the inter-fusion between meaningful relations and autonomy: a movement of "subjectivities-in-network".

RC06-122.23

BERTON, FABIENNE* (LISE-Cnrs-Cnam, *fabienne.berton@cnam.fr*)
RIST, BARBARA (LISE-Cnrs-Cnam)
BUREAU, MARIE-CHRISTINE (CNRS)

What Roles for French Fathers in Different Familial Arrangements?

Over the last few decades, family arrangements have become more diverse in France: mono-parental, same-sex, migrant, bicultural and step families. This new context redefines the roles of fathers within the family and outside, in relation to work and social and care institutions.

Within the framework of a research project about parenthood (with the financial support of the French National Family Benefits Fund), we used data from the French longitudinal studies of children (more than 18 000 children born in 2011) and we interviewed 60 families of different types: large, with step-mothers and step-fathers, migrant or bi-cultural and same-sex families. We chose families with a new born baby because birth situations put at stake family roles and the links between families and institutions are reinforced at children's birth.

According to our first results, the major differences between the family types involve the form of parenthood: more or less reflective, authoritarian or negotiated relationships, more or less linked to gender.

The communication explores different ways of being a father, in relation to family structures, from two perspectives:

- How do fathers contribute (and want to contribute) to children's care and education?
- What do mothers expect from fathers?

Key words: fatherhood; families; institutions; France

RC52-833.6

BESIO, CRISTINA* (Technical University of Berlin, *cristina.besio@tu-berlin.de*)

The Research Project and Academic Careers

This contribution analyzes "researchers" as an important type of knowledge workers. We focus on the "research project" as a widespread form of financing and coordinating research activities not only in the natural sciences, but also in the social sciences and even in the humanities. The institutionalization of project work transforms the practice of research, which no longer takes place as a "freely roaming" activity guided by the interests of the scientists, but as a sequence of clearly defined tasks delineated by deadlines and milestones.

In this context, one may ask: Do projects change academic careers as well? The hypothesis is that they are relevant in different respects:

1. Projects require new competences. As projects should be carefully planned and monitored, researchers must be able to behave as managers. Moreover, in order to obtain project grants and to communicate results, it is necessary to have the ability of translating complex findings into convincing statements.

2. Projects also influence scientific reputation, which no longer relies exclusively on publications, but also on project funds obtained.

3. At the beginning of academic careers, projects provide more people the chance to engage in research activities and be socialized in science practices in an early phase. Later on, projects allow more experienced researchers to obtain funds to engage in autonomous research on specific issues.

4. Since project planning and financing require time, the number of academic positions with managerial and administrative tasks increase in both universities and funding organizations.

Under certain circumstances, project work opens up new opportunities and scientists become an autonomous "self-entrepreneurial" workforce. In other cases, researchers experience these new arrangements as a burden. We analyze in particular how projects affect women's careers.

RC45-743.3

BEST, HENNING* (Leibniz Institute Social Sciences, *henning.best@gesis.org*)
KRONEBERG, CLEMENS (Universitiy of Cologne)

Two Versions of the Low-Cost-Hypothesis: Theoretical Foundations and Empirical Implications

This paper critically discusses the theoretical foundations and empirical implications of the low-cost-hypothesis (LCH), and extends the hypothsis. The LCH postulates that the effect of attitudes on behavior varies with the costs at stake in the situation. The effect is deemed to be higher in low-cost-situations, compared to high-cost-situations. We argue that a closer look at the literature reveals two distinct verions of the LCH, which have not been disentangled so far. The first, "simple" version can be derived from a standard expected utility model. In this model, attitudes and tangible behavioral costs exert independent effects on the net utility of the action alternatives. A conditional effect of the attitudes that depends on the behavioral costs only exists with respect to the probability of choosing an action alternative. However, this dependence of marginal effects on the actor's initial level of utility or probability holds for any independent variable or utility argument. A second, "specific" version of the LCH postulates a variable-specific interaction effect between attitudes and costs. We point to the problems of previous approaches to deriving such a specific hypothesis and identify dual-process-theories as an alternative theoretical foundation that allows understanding the limited scope conditions of the specific LCH. The paper carries important conclusions for empirical applications of the LCH in diverse fields of sociological research and, more generally, for the decision-theoretic analysis of social action.

RC55-873.4

BESTE, JONAS* (Insitute for Employment Research, *jonas.beste@iab.de*)

Dynamics of Income and Living Standard

In poverty research, many different approaches of measuring poverty have been developed. The most basic distinction is between indirect and direct approaches. Indirect measurement concentrates on the resources available, while direct measurement tries to capture an actual deficiency. The resource approach based on income is the most popular indirect measure. The standard of living approach provides a direct way of measuring poverty. It refers to goods of the household and the pursuit of activities of household members.

The living standard is generated primarily from resources. However, similar resources must not lead to a comparable living standard. There are several reasons responsible for differences in the transmission. In addition to individual preferences, also debts and assets, support networks, education level, household composition and regional differences can affect this process.

At the transmission of resources into living standard also the course of time is of central importance. Despite strong fluctuations in income the living standard can stay on a nearly constant level due to foresighted economic activities. Even during periods in which the income falls (e.g. unemployment) the living standard can still be kept at the previous level and decreases only delayed.

This paper examines the relationship between available resources and the actual living standard of households over time. This implies the following research questions:

- How does the living standard respond to changes in the resources? Do households fit their living standard at temporary changes in income or do changes in living standard more depends on long-term changes?
- Are there differences between several dimensions of living standard?
- How do debts, savings, networks and education affect the living standard?
- And what is the short-term and long-term impact of changes in employment status?

For empirical analyses the Panel Study `Labour Market and Social Security' (PASS), a longitudinal data set for Germany, is used.

RC14-246.8

BEURET, BENOÎT* (EESP/HES-SO, *benoit.beuret@unifr.ch*)

Mesurer Objectivement Le Handicap : Fiction Juridique Ou Utopie Contemporaine ?

L'objet de cette communication concerne la construction juridico-administrative du handicap. En Suisse, l'essentiel des prestations sociales auxquelles peuvent prétendre les personnes en situation de handicap dépendent de l'assurance-invalidité (AI), qui prévoit des compensations « en nature » (principalement orientées vers la réadaptation) ou « en espèces » (sous la forme de rentes) en cas d'atteinte durable à la santé. L'AI s'appuie sur une conception avant tout économique du handicap, conditionnant le droit aux prestations à l'existence d'un préjudice financier qui se veut démontrable. Le traitement administratif des demandes consiste ainsi à vérifier l'existence d'une incapacité permanente de travail, à en quantifier l'ampleur puis à en déduire le manque à gagner correspondant. Pour être reconnus comme invalidant, les « désordres corporels » qui fondent la demande de prestations doivent entraîner une diminution manifeste de « la capacité de gain », conformément à la définition juridique de l'invalidité.

Cette communication porte ainsi sur une utopie d'un type particulier : celle consistant à vouloir mesurer les atteintes à la santé d'autrui sur la base d'une appréciation externe, réputée neutre et objective. En m'appuyant sur un corpus de données provenant de dossiers administratifs, de l'observation directe de pratiques d'enquêtes ou encore d'entretiens réalisés avec des médecins de l'AI, j'illustrerai les principaux leviers de cette « utopie en acte » qui, pour répondre à l'exigence d'objectivité et de lutte contre la fraude, tient soigneusement à distance la parole que les bénéficiaires potentiels développent au sujet de leur propre situation. A travers l'examen des dispositifs de preuve et de la construction des faits administratifs, il s'agit d'interroger les enjeux de l'ingénierie institutionnelle qui accompagne la vérification du droit aux prestations d'invalidité.

RC04-94.7

BEYER, STEPHANIE* (University of Bamberg, *stephanie.beyer@uni-bamberg.de*)

Scientific Career Trajectories – How the US-Academic Field Affects the Researcher's Habitus

It has been shown that there exist crucial inequalities in the distribution of financial resources among US-universities. With Pierre Bourdieu's concepts of field and capital universities can be described as actors competing for economic and symbolic capital what is also reflected in raking positions. Research has also indicated that the level of prestige of US-universities plays an important role for academic career opportunities of PhD candidates. Based on Bourdieu's field theory I (1) constructed an academic field that indicates these inequalities on a macro level by using Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) to identify different prestigious groups of US-universities. In a second (2) step, data on researchers' career trajectories have been analyzed with event history analysis to detect significant factors of career paths according to the prestige of a researchers university. Finally (3) interviews with researchers shed light on different formations of habitus according to their position within the academic field.

RC05-106.6

BEZIRGAN, BENGI* (London School of Economics, *b.bezirgan@lse.ac.uk*)

Interrogating the Encounter of Facets of Nationalism(s) with the 'Difference'

This paper intends to address the discursive and representational facets of nationalism and their encounters with the 'different' ethnic-religious identities. Moving beyond the analyses on the repressive and restrictive aspects of nationalisms, critical scholars draw attention to 'how nationalisms are lived out in quotidian life, how these become part of the taken-for-granted social environment, how nationalisms produce particular accounts of history and cultural identity' (Puri 2004:60) [1]. New approaches, as Ozkirimli (2010)[2] terms them, underline the discursive and contested traits of nationalism and national identity. These approaches were mainly affected by the 'cultural turn' in social sciences which ensued by the increasing social movements in the late 20th century that questioned the homogeneity of national cultures and identities (*ibid*: 169). This emphasis on the heterogeneity of cultures and identities also led to the academic quest for the new forms of nationalism(s) in different contexts which also stands for the discursive and representational facets of nationalism(s) and their relation to minority groups.

Following Finlayson's (1998:105)[3]emphasis on the need for examination of 'the contents of nationalist discourse' and idea of exploring 'the ways in which nationalism(s) operates as a specific kind of ideological discourse', I aim to scrutinise how "Armenian question" in Turkey becomes a field to construct, reproduce and also challenge the discourse of nationalism(s) and nationhood. The critical discourse analysis of media representations of Armenians, as an ethnic and religious minority group, in Turkish national newspapers and the interviews concerning their ideas and daily experiences will allow me to explore the discursive and representational aspects of nationalism(s).

[1] Puri, Jyoti. (2004) *Encountering Nationalism*. Malden and Oxford: Blackwell Publishing

[2] Ozkirimli, Umut. (2010) *Theories of Nationalism: A Critical Introduction*. 2nd edition Houndmills, UK: Palgrave Macmillan

[3] Finlayson, Alan. (1998) 'Ideology, discourse and nationalism' *Journal of Political Ideologies*, 3 (1), pp.99-118

RC44-727.8

BEZUIDENHOUT, ANDRIES* (University of Pretoria, *Andries.Bezuidenhout@up.ac.za*)

Scales of Power: Garment Workers and Transnational Campaigns in Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland

This paper explores worker agency in garment factories in Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland. The interest is to identify various sources of power mobilised by workers and the scale at which such power is exercised in order to respond to the extremely low wages paid by garment manufacturers, as well as a lack of state regulation of wages and working conditions. In the case of Lesotho, major campaigns around labour codes of conduct were used, but often stood in at the symbolic level for real factory-based organising – i.e. the global at the expense of the local. In the case of South Africa, a country that is seen as one with progressive labour laws, trade unions focus their efforts on institutional representation in national bargaining forums and "buy South African" campaigns at the expense of local level organising or transnational campaigns. In Swaziland, trade unions experimented with labour codes of conduct, but retreat into local organising after a negative experience with a supplier to the retailer Wal-Mart. The comparison highlights how different sources of workers' power related to scales of organising and suggest possible ways in which these could be mobilised more successfully in future. At the theoretical level, the paper engages the literature on labour geography (Andrew Herod and others), as well as sociological work on sources of worker's power (Eric Olin Wright, Beverly Silver, Jennifer Chun, and my own work with Rob Lambert, Edward Webster and others).

RC46-758.2

BEZUIDENHOUT, FRANS (RC 46)
MOHAMED, GISHMA* (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Gishma.Mohamed@nmmu.ac.za*)

Dysfunctional Schools: A Mentoring Framework

During transformation (1994 onwards), the South African government instituted different interventions within Education as an attempt to redress learner

achievement and throughput. However, various researchers and opinion leaders still view the quality of education in South Africa as disparaging and deficient as well as characterised by an increasing prevalence of dysfunctional schooling systems. Therefore, this research aimed to design a generic mentoring framework through which transformation within dysfunctional schooling systems can be facilitated. In order to achieve this, a micro-level analysis of schooling systems, using the functionalist perspective, specifically enabled through the contributions of Parsons and Merton was undertaken. In addition, insight gained from a broad range of literature and other secondary resources on mentoring, best practice and quality education was used to develop a number of premises. Based on these premises the generic mentoring framework can be adapted to enable a fit-for-purpose mentoring system within a school to allow facilitation of a process of sustained transformation which gravitates towards whole school development and culture that envisions quality education for all.

RC46-760.2

BEZUIDENHOUT, FRANS* (RC 46,
frans.bezuidenhout@nwu.ac.za)

Purpose Capital© a Path for Self-Empowerment

This study highlights importance assessment of self-relations as basis for deconstruction and reconstruction of behaviours to enable inner effectiveness. Using the outcome of a self-relations assessment and providing insightful understanding of purpose capital a path toward inner effectiveness can be encouraged within those that attend this module. All respondents indicated growth within their self and other relations; greater effectiveness within their workplace and enhanced relations in family and social life. Respondents also indicated a difference in self-perception and self-esteem and between intra- and interpersonal relations after attending the module. It was concluded that interventions aimed to enhance inner effectiveness should consider opportunity for self-relation assessment, inner reflection, reflexivity, and deconstruction-construction of self-behaviours.

RC07-132.2

BEZVERBNY, VADIM* (Institute of Socio-Political Research under the Russian Academy of Sciences (ISPR RAS),
vadim_ispr@mail.ru)

Socio-Economic Consequences of the Population Aging

A number of able-bodied, young population has a large impact on economic growth factors of a country. In case of equation of demand and supply on labor market young educated population becomes the most important factor of social and economic growth in main spheres. Moreover a number of population of military age is important for bringing up to strength of Armed Forces. And, as the experience of Israel, the USA, Canada and Australia shows a gender does not play such a big role as before.

In order to examine an impact of an age structure on an economic sphere of a country we have looked through the data of research institutes and the Congress of the USA. The results of such examination allow us to draw a conclusion that an optimal age structure of population needed for economic growth and growth of consumption is situated within 35-54 age limit. Expenses of elderly people are considerably lower than those of able-bodied population which allows us to draw a conclusion of long-term geopolitical dividends of countries having young population.

On the contrary, intensive processes of population ageing and reduction of able-bodied population have a reverse effect on economic growth tendencies. Most countries with ageing population face a problem of budgetary shortfall for paying pensions, tax levy reduction, growth of costs in the spheres of social and medical services for elderly people. Thus, ageing population has a very negative effect on geopolitical and economic potentials of a country.

RC16-279.1

BHAMBRA, GURMINDER K.* (University of Warwick,
G.K.Bhambra@warwick.ac.uk)

Modernity and Postcolonial Critique

While the social relations of colonialism, imperialism, and slavery are coextensive with the emergence of the modern world, most social theoretical accounts of modernity render them peripheral to understandings of its development. In this presentation I discuss the limitations of standard approaches and argue for a 'connected historical sociologies' approach that addresses the postcolonial present of sociology, and its concepts, through recognition, historically, of the 'colonial global' and the figure of the subaltern.

TG07-974.3

BHANA, DEEVIA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal,
bhanad1@ukzn.ac.za)

Beyond Love: Gender Power and Desire Amongst Young Africans

African teenage sexualities are often framed within the context of death, danger and disease with little attention to the affective investment young people make within relationship dynamics. In the context of HIV, sexual coercion and gender violence, the continued focus on teenage sexualities within the context of structural inequalities, gender power imbalances and the suffering of young women in particular remain important particular in South Africa where sexual violence has become a concern of epidemic proportions. Beyond representations that frame teenage sexualities exclusively within the domain of suffering, this paper seeks to demonstrate the ways in which teenage Africans make claims to love and the social processes through which love is articulated. Drawing on an interview study of teenage Africans in the KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa, the paper shows how the construction of love creates possibilities in relationship dynamics that alter familiar versions of masculinity and embedded within care, negotiation and agency. Such newer versions of sexuality however are in tension with the continued vulnerability faced by young women in particular emphasizing the importance of attending to gender ideologies, economic dislocation and masculine power. Addressing teenagers as sexual subjects, as agents of love instead of agents of violence alone and constrained by social, gendered and economic processes is important in working with and developing interventions that seek to increase sexual well-being amongst young Africans.

RC53-858.1

BHANA, DEEVIA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal,
bhanad1@ukzn.ac.za)

Young Girls In South Africa: Addressing Sexual Risk In Primary Schools

What role can primary schools play in the social protection of young children and how does this role interface with the home? This paper focuses on the ways in which a primary school and mothers of young children in extreme settings understand their role in addressing and supporting the social protection of young children from sexual violence. It draws on qualitative interviews with teachers, school managers and mothers to explore the school's potential in addressing sexual violence beyond the traditional role of teaching and learning to explore both the opportunities and the limitations of the school's pastoral work. The potential for the school to address issues around sexual violence was notable in teacher positioning within feminized understandings of their role in care-work which permits children to disclose sexual violence, well as a strategic interconnectedness of the school with the Department of Social Development. However, the opportunity structures are limited by the fear of intimidation in reporting sexual violence leading to silence, the prevalence of violent masculinities within the community, the lack of support from the education department and the inability to interface with parents to protect children. On the other hand, the interviews with the mothers illustrate their constricted gendered roles where grinding poverty, the cultural accommodation of male power, and gender inequalities intersect to reduce their ability to act and protect children. Given the burden of the complexity in supporting and protecting children from sexual violence the solutions cannot be left to the home and schools alone. A combined strategy that supports schools in protecting children from sexual violence, that interrogates the effects of gender power inequalities and economic conditions need to scrutinized to address and reduce girls' particular vulnerability to sexual violence.

RC15-260.1

BHATTARAI, SAILESH* (BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences,
saileshbhattarai@gmail.com)
JHA, DR. NILAMBAR (BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences)
POKHAREL, DR. PARAS KUMAR (BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences)

Utilization Of Shamanistic Services For The General Ailments In The Eastern Region Of Nepal

Medicine, to the western mind, is based on the notion that science, with its methodology of research and experimentation, is potentially capable of combating any sickness and curing any disease. (Blustain, Harvey S, 1976)[1]

Objective: This study was designed to explore the practices of shamanistic services for the illness in the population and trace the plausible reasons for doing it.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed where total of 1985 women of reproductive age were interviewed face to face covering 10432 total population. The population surveyed was rural area in the six districts of Eastern Nepal.

Results: Substantial families were found to be utilizing the services of faith healers especially for the indigenously defined diseases which are attributed to evil forces or god and goddess. Modern health service utilizers gave the reason of service satisfaction, traditional healers gave the reason of tradition and beliefs and risky service utilizers gave the reason of affordability and accessibility for utilization of the services. Diseases defined indigenously were found to be

cured effectively that disease having somatic origin among the illnesses treated by shamans.

Conclusion: Despite of various efforts by government in delivering the basic health care in the community, large proportion of people in the rural area are still utilizing the services of faith healers and believed firmly that some indigenously defined illnesses are cured effectively. A Multidimensional study on these people and their healing practices can explore the rationale behind utilization and relevancies of their services in modern health care which will ultimately help to combat the evil of health life in the Eastern region.

JS-21.8

BHAWNA, DR* (College Kidwai Nagar Kanpur, *drbhawna22@ymail.com*)

Gender Discrimination:Female Feticide,Infanticide and Leisurely Attitude Towards P.N.D.T.Act

Gender discrimination: Female feticide, Infanticide and leisurely attitude towards P.N.D.T Act

Women consisting half of the human population have been treated as weaker sex in all the societies of India. They are victims of feudalistic institutional, traditional practices, cultural prejudices and religious extremism. The gender inequality is of grave concern to the issue of human development. According to UNICEF about 30 lacks case of female feticide are recorded every year. According to available statistics, about 12 million girls are born in India every year but 1.5 million girls die within one year. Another 0.85 million do not live to see their sixth birthday. Every sixth female death is specifically due to gender discrimination. It is alarming to note that India's sex ratio among the children aged 0-6 years declined from 976 females (1000 males) in 1961 to 914 in 2011. It is lower than the overall sex ratio of 940 females for 1000 males in 2011. Many districts have been recorded sex ratio of female child lesser than 850.this is the most disappointing indicator of the census 2011.

This paper aims to identify various factors responsible for feticide and infanticide and the leisurely attitude of educated woman towards P.N.D.T Act 1994 and 2003.

This study is being conducted in Varanasi city famous for old traditions and religious beliefs. This paper is based on the study of 1000 educated women. I have also included secondary data taken from different reports. Interview Schedule is being used to assess the attitude of educated women selected by random sampling.

The paper concludes with some suggestions which can be utilized for solving the problem of declining sex ratio in not only India but also the countries facing the same problem. To protect the right of girl child is to restore the universal justice.

RC32-563.11

BHAWNA, DR* (College Kidwai Nagar Kanpur, *drbhawna22@ymail.com*)

Women Empowerment and Reproductive Rights

Women Empowerment and Reproductive Rights

The historic convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) was followed by fourth world conference in Beijing in 1995. It was accepted that substantive equality for women is essential. Beijing platform for action (BPFA) was a commitment by nations towards the advancement of the cause of women's movement and also to eradicate all kinds of gender discrimination. Inspite of the fact that being signatories to various international treaties and conventions little has been done at the grass root level for the empowerment of women.

In Indian context women have been facing many problems of gender discrimination, violence, disempowerment and are not aware of their reproductive rights that includes the right to health care, the right not to be subjected to violence, discrimination, the right to determine the number of children and their spacing and to be free from ill-treatment and sexual violence. Reproductive rights are founded on a number of international agreements including human rights documents.

Objectives –
1.   To study the awareness of reproductive rights among women.
2.   To analyze socio, economic, cultural factors influencing reproductive rights.
3.   To analyze the attitude of educated women towards reproductive health and its dimensions.
4.   To assess the implementation of reproductive rights and women empowerment.

The paper comes up with solutions and awareness programs which should be taken to protect reproductive rights for the equality, dignity and empowerment of women.

The study is being conducted in Varanasi city, one of the oldest cities of the world and full of old traditions and cultural values. I have selected 100 graduate women from different fields. I have also adopted case study method and selected 10 working women. Interview Schedule is used for the study.

RC42-714.3

BHOI, DHANESWAR* (TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, MUMBAI, *dhaneswar.bhoi@tiss.edu*)

Psycho-Social Experiences of Scheduled Caste Students at Higher Education Level in India

Education in Indian tradition has not been open to all the downtrodden sections like scheduled castes. Even today, they are the victims of isolation, untouchability, social stigmas, and the trap of the poverty in the society. With the protective discrimination policy in place, few of them are getting education and very few of them do have access to higher education. Most of the scheduled caste students are suffering from the problems, like discrimination, humiliation, deprivation, sub-ordination and domination at different levels of education. On the way of exploring the psycho-social experiences, this study intends to look' is looking at the patterns of discrimination relating to humiliation, ill-treatment, stress and mental block experienced by the scheduled caste students at higher education level in the State of Odisha. This study is based on exploratory research; data triangulation is the method for the data collection. Thematic analysis and descriptive statistics are the data analysis procedures for this study. The bitter psycho-social experiences have a devastating effect on the academic achievements and performances of scheduled caste students at higher education level in the state of Odisha (India).

RC41-697.2

BHOSLE, SMRITI* (Ashok, *smriti06@hotmail.com*)

Gender Inequality and Changing Perceptions about Women in India

The mandate for equal rights for men and women is embedded in India's Constitution. Gender equality is a constituent of development as well an instrument of development. It is a constituent of development as no country can be deemed developed if half its population is severely disadvantaged in terms of basic needs, livelihood options, knowledge access, and political voice. It is an instrument of development because without gender equality other goals of development like poverty alleviation, economic growth and environmental sustainability will not be achieved.

Gender inequalities hinder development. Ignoring gender disparities comes at great cost-to people's well-being and to the country's abilities to grow in a sustainable manner, to govern effectively. Social hierarchies are embedded in social institutions which are designed to perpetuate them through control over the environment and the socio-economic resources. The gender inequality is manifested by the unequal power relations between women and men. Equality of control enables women to gain improved access to resources. Social equity can enhance livelihood security, productivity and sustainability of all members in building their capacity for their own development.

Equality of participation and control are the necessary pre-requisites towards gender equality. There are many special challenges still faced by the women, but progress has been made when gender equality is viewed over the longer term. Much more can be accomplished, however, when women's contributions are valued by society as a whole, when they have a more prominent role in decision-making, and when women and men work in partnership to achieve these aims. In this context, the paper attempts to highlight the gender inequalities and identify the recent trends in women's social and economic development in India. The paper will be based on secondary sources of data.

4 Keywords: Gender Inequality, Changing perceptions, Women in India, Women's development.

RC24-432.15

BIAGI, MARTA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, *translex07@gmail.com*)

El Método Delphi y La Evaluación De Riesgos En Nanotecnología. Estudio De Expertos En Argentina

Argentina cuenta con cuatro instituciones que se encuentran entre las veinticinco más productivas de Iberoamérica en nanotecnología: el CONICET, que articula la mayor parte de las relaciones dentro de esta red, la Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA), la Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica (CNEA) y la Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP)[1].

Ante el incremento de la investigación y desarrollo de las aplicaciones de nanomateriales en Argentina, - en sectores tan variados como industria, agricultura, salud, defensa -, surge la necesidad de elaborar una investigación siguiendo los lineamientos y resultados de un estudio realizado en Alemania[2]. La evaluación en lugares de trabajo específicos, permitirá atender a las medidas de seguridad apropiadas y contribuirá a acrecentar el diagnóstico de riesgos y la creación de indicadores de evaluación estandarizados en el campo de la nanotecnología.

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

El principal desafío que se presenta a la Argentina es potenciar las conexiones entre academia y producción, ejecutar proyectos conjuntos de I&D dirigidos a consolidar las pequeñas y medianas empresas nacionales y su inserción en nuevos mercados regionales e internacionales. Un equipo de investigación perteneciente a la Maestría en Seguridad e Higiene Ocupacional de la EST –Escuela Superior Técnica- Ejército Argentino[3], está preparando dicho estudio bajo el método Delphi para ampliar las bases del conocimiento en la materia y ofrecer subsidios para generar un manual de buenas prácticas que acompañen el principio jurídico de precaución en la Argentina.

[1] OEI - Observatorio Iberoamericano de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación del Centro de Altos Estudios Universitarios. *La Nanotecnología en Iberoamérica. Situación Actual y Tendencias.* 2009. En: *http://www.oei.es/salactsi/nano.pdf*

[2] BfR. BfR *Delphi Study on Nanotechnology. Expert Survey of the Use of Nanomaterials in Food and Consumer Products.* Edited by René Zimmer, Rolf Hertel, Gaby-Fleur Böl. Berlín, 2010. ISSN 1614-3795, ISBN 3-938163-66-6.

[3] Dirigido por el Ing. Dr. Máximo Ricci.

INTE-20.1

BIAN, YANJIE* (Xi´an Jiaotong University,
yjbian@mail.xjtu.edu.cn)

The Functions of Social Drinking and Eating in East Asian Societies

East Asians are widely known for social networking on drinking-eating occasions. Does one's social drinking-eating networking (SDE-Net) generate similar or different kinds of social capital across East Asian societies? Analyzing the 2012 EASS module on network social capital, we explore sociological determinants and consequences of SDE-Net in China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. On the determinants, our ongoing analysis is designed to include both variables of the respondent's attributes (e.g., gender, age, education, & class) and those about their social relationships (daily contacts and New Year socialization). On the consequences, we will examine the extent to which SDE-Net affects an individual's financial decision, social engagement, and political participation. Our analysis is guided by a micro-level theory of social capital mobilization (Lin 2001), a macro-level theory of modernization (Inkeles 1974), and the accumulated knowledge of East Asian social networks (Bian and Ikeda 2013).

RC33-576.2

BIAN, YANJIE* (Xi'an Jiaotong University,
yjbian@mail.xjtu.edu.cn)
GUO, XIAOXIAN (Xi'an Jiaotong University, China.)

Network Social Capital in East Asia: An Eass Survey Module

Contributing to the hotly debated concept of social capital, we developed an East Asian conceptual framework of network social capital for the EASS 2012 survey. The core idea is that East Asians are the cultural creators of social networking. This means that East Asians are both heavily dependent upon their interpersonal networks for social engagement and social trust, among other forms of social action, and make considerate instrumental and emotional efforts in cultivating new ties in order to expand, adjust, and enrich network social capital. There are sixty questions constructed in our 2012 EASS module on network social capital. This presentation will focus on the contents of and hypothesized interrelationships among these measure, with the support of preliminary findings from the data analysis.

RC50-815.1

BIANCHI, RAOUL* (University of East London,
r.bianchi@uel.ac.uk)

From Here to Utopia?: Ethical Tourism, Civil Society and Global Citizenship

In the light of increased interest – academic and public alike - in the potential of travel to create a platform for transformative social engagement and ethical consumption, this paper offers a considered reflection on notions of cosmopolitanism and global citizenship and how these reveal themselves in the context of 'ethical' and 'responsible' forms of travel.   Specifically, it interrogates claims that certain 'ethical and/or 'responsible' forms of travel carry with them the potential for progressive change aligned with cosmopolitan political ideals, and that such travel reflects the rise of a new 'active citizen' exercising a global civic responsibility and moral commitment towards the people, places and cultures they visit. Consideration is also given to the manifold ways in which the discourses and practices of ethical tourism have aligned themselves with a variety of new social movements, geared towards bringing about more just, sustainable and participatory forms of tourism. Finally, it considers whether the embrace of non-mainstream forms of tourism as a means of re-balancing the unequal relations of power between mobile and immobile peoples, based on the ideals of justice and reconciliation, genuinely heralds the potential for tourism to contribute to the nurturing of civic and participatory forms of citizenship. In the process of doing

so, it asks whether such forms of travel and civil society advocacy do indeed serve to extend and re-shape the meaning of citizenship, constituting new forms of solidarity and transnational bonds that are not reducible to 'ethical consumption' or enacted primarily through the mechanism of market exchange.

RC18-317.3

BIEBER, INA ELISABETH* (Institute of Sociology,
bieber@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

It's the Party, Stupid! Why the Success of Female Politicians Depends on the Intra-Party Democracy

It's nothing new that women in politics throughout the entire world are underrepresented. In addition to numerous other factors, this phenomenon is often explained by macro-structural factors such as party affiliation. A central theme in regard to the effect of parties on the representation rate of women is that the odds of women in political parties on the left side of the spectrum are particularly high. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the proportion of women in politics is discussed. It is also necessary to realize that, in the studies, particularly female politicians are observed and the nomination perspective is spared. But the nomination perspective is very important; on this level especially, women must overcome the barriers placed within certain parties, which are often higher than in others. That's why focus on the nomination perspective can explain the underrepresentation of women in the various parties. The aim of this paper is therefore to examine this question in an analysis of the nomination processes and electoral successes of women in 15 countries at 18 national elections with data from the Comparative Candidate Survey (CCS). The analysis shows that party affiliation provides a key contribution to explaining the underrepresentation of women in politics. However, it is also clear that the electoral system in particular, or the question whether the candidates compete on a constituency or on a party list, provides another key contribution to this explanation.

RC44-733.8

BIELER, ANDREAS* (Nottingham University,
Andreas.Bieler@nottingham.ac.uk)
LEE, CHUN-YI* (University of Nottingham,
chun-yi.lee@nottingham.ac.uk)

Exploitation and Resistance: A Comparative Analysis Of The Chinese Cheap Labour Electronics and High-Value Added IT Sectors

China is frequently considered to be an example of successful developmental catch-up. And yet, the country's impressive growth rates are to a large extent based on the super-exploitation of its workforce. In recent years, Chinese workers have started to resist these exploitative conditions. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the dynamics of resistance within the wider structural conditions of the global political economy.

Empirically, this paper will provide a comparative analysis of the electronics sector based around Shenzhen with the IT sector in the area of Shanghai. While the former is predominantly based on cheap labour, assembling electronic goods for export – see, for example, Foxconn and the assembling of Apple products – the latter relies on a more skilled workforce manufacturing high-value added goods. To what extent and in what way condition these rather different locations within the global political economy the form and contents of resistance in these two sectors?

Conceptually, this paper will be based on a historical materialist, neo-Gramscian analysis, which starts through an analysis of the social relations of production and the different ways of how these two sectors are integrated into the global political economy. In turn, this will then allow us to identify key social class forces and provide the structural background within which these forces struggle against exploitation at the work place, the form of state and world order levels of activity.

TG03-932.3

BIENENSTEIN, GLAUCO* (Universidade Federal Fluminense,
glaucob01@gmail.com)
BIENENSTEIN, REGINA (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

Selling Places: The Right to the City in an Age of Market Oriented Urban Management and Planning

Since the beginning of the so-called cities financial crisis, market oriented policies have been adopted by local administrations in order to deal with the constraints of such crisis. Moreover, this strategy has been taken in different places as the only way to face the complexity and also the increasing problems linked to the ongoing process of world urbanization. This paper discusses such process in Brazil, taking as case study Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, specifically the case of the "Operação Urbana Consorciada" (which can be freely translated as "Urban Consortium Operation") of Niterói city – former capital of Rio de Janeiro

state – a huge urban project that intends to privatize the managementof its central business district. The paper gives anoverview of how such project has been presented and discussed with local dwellers, highlighting the strategies and struggles that have emerged from the process. It showsthat the adoption of strong market oriented strategies to face financial crisis has brought huge constraints to those groups who have been struggling to the right of city, spoiling of democratic decision-making processes. The paper has three parts.The first one gives a broad-view about the present Brazilian urban process, focusing the discussion on Rio de Janeiro city, mainly in its docklands area seen as a model to the cities located in its metropolitan region.The second part presents the case of the "Operação Urbana Consorciada" of Niterói city. Finally, as preliminary conclusions, it shows how urban democracy has been spoiled, considering the market oriented urban policies.

RC23-419.13

BIER, JESS* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *bier@fsw.eur.nl*)

Validating Segregated Observers: Mapping West Bank Settlements From Without and Within

In this paper, I argue that segregation affects the process of collecting empirical data, and therefore shapes the content of scientific and technological knowledge. Through a comparison of the maps of Israeli settlements made by two premier non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the West Bank, one Palestinian and one Israeli, I demonstrate how segregated landscapes not only separate populations, but they also serve to reproduce disjunct observations among cartographers who map areas, and use technologies, that ostensibly are the same.

Since 1967, Israel has occupied the Palestinian Territories and hundreds of thousands of Israeli settlers have moved into segregated communities in the West Bank. However, it is difficult to produce reliable statistics for the expansion of these settlements, because this requires the ability to make observations on the ground—a practice which is often as segregated as the region that cartographers seek to map. Israeli efforts benefit from the infrastructure the state provides, and take place largely *within* Israeli settlements, thereby depicting Palestinian areas from *without*. In contrast, Palestinians work *within* Palestinian communities, but must map Israeli settlements from *without,* including recording the locations of buildings which they may only be able to view from a distance. In theory, such segregation should not affect the data collected, but in practice it has a profound effect on the resulting maps.

This research contributes to work which analyzes the role of international forms of knowledge in entrenching the Israeli occupation. In addition, to Science and Technology Studies (STS) and the sociology of science literatures, I provide a conception of the ways that empirical knowledge is geographically produced, as well as socially constructed. Overall, I aim for a better understanding of how the materialities of knowledge interact with imbalances of power, with the goal of enabling landscapes that are more epistemologically diverse.

RC22-396.6

BIERNACKI PH.D., RADEK TADEUSZ* (Universidad Finis Terrae, *rbiernacki@uft.cl*)

The Role of Religion in Economy: A Theoretical Analysis

The analysis of the role of religion in welfare, often directs our attention to the study of the relationship between religion and economy, and its various aspects in particular. Sociologists, seeking for more complete analysis, often refer to the models of economic theory and applied economics incorporating the element of religion in their analyzes. However, insufficient understanding of the nature and structure of theoretical economic models, frequently leads to the development of an approach that omits or misrepresents many important elements, such as the nature of human action, the implications of the religious adherence for the action, etc. . In our work we present some results of our research on the relationship between economics and religion in the context of models of Economics of Religion, and their weaknesses. Based on this study, we can observe the major flaws of the adoption of some theoretical models of religion, mainly due to the differences and reductionism in the anthropological assumptions which support, necessarily, all these models. Hence an sociological study, which adopts, implicitly or explicitly some anthropology, will be conditioned by the statements adopted by other science theorist. This paper, in addition to identifying the elements that need to be taken into account in the study of the relationship between the economy and religion, seeks to define the theoretical elements of the underlying anthropologies concerning the economic and sociological models to provide a framework necessary for the scientific analysis of the role of religion in the welfare of the people.

WG03-910.1

BIGNANTE, ELISA* (University of Torino, *elisa.bignante@unito.it*)
BERARDI, ANDREA (Communication and Systems)
TSCHIRHART, CÉLINE (Royal Holloway, University of London)

MISTRY, JAY (Royal Holloway University of London)

Feeling and Acting 'Different': The Role of 'Affect' in Indigenous Facilitators' Film-Making

Participatory video can raise new levels of self-perception and can contribute to forming, transforming and reconstructing the identity of those involved (Bloustien, 2012; Luttrell, Restler and Fontaine, 2012). What emotions, in particular, are provoked by facilitating a PV project in one's own community?

This paper draws on empirical materials (videos and photostories, interviews, informal conversations, participant observation, email exchanges) collected within the ongoing Project COBRA (*http://projectcobra.org/*). Five indigenous facilitators have been hired on a 3 years contract to help their communities in Guyana to identify 'community owned' indicators of sustainability through the use of PV. Work with facilitators has repeatedly highlighted emotional issues: pride, satisfaction, strong commitment, but also anxiety, fear of gossipy disapproval, sense of social pressure and fear of community jealousy, suspicion or stigma. These emotional states can be understood in the light of the multiple identities which being part of a PV project can engender. Being paid a salary for promoting community participation, being trained in using advanced and unfamiliar technologies, having access to transportation and fancy communication tools, as well as having to engage with a new, abstract, foreign language through the project theoretical frameworks can make facilitators to be perceived (and perceive themselves) as "insiders and yet outsiders" in their own communities. This has the potential to introduce an emotional distance between themselves and their family, friends and neighbors, and can lead them to conceal certain aspects of their emotionality.

The paper analyzes diversity of emotional states of the five COBRA facilitators, and how they are tied into a variety of relations, practices and exchanges, and bound to the micro-dynamics of community life. In so doing we investigate the distinctive 'emotional terrains' within which these facilitating experiences are embedded in.

RC32-544.11

BIH, HERNG-DAR* (National Taiwan University, *hdbih@ntu.edu.tw*)
PENG, YEN-WEN (National Sun Yat-Sen University)

Unisex Toilets for All? the Sexual/Gender Ideology of Public Toilets in Taiwan

The purposes of this paper are to analyze the progression of Taiwan's gender-equal toilet movements, experiences of sexual minorities in using public toilets, and attitudes of the general public toward using unisex toilets.

In 1996, some feminist students groups in Taiwan launched the Women's Toilet Campaign using the slogan and action of "Occupying Men's Toilets. " They successfully attracted public and media attention, and the government promptly amended the related building codes. Concerns of number and quality of women's toilets, however, presupposed the legitimacy of sexual segregation of public toilets without challenging the dichotomy of sex, the reinforcement of stereotypic gender performance and the inconvenience for transgender people. In 2009, several LGBT groups initiated another toilet campaign advocating for unisex toilets in public space. It has not earned any response from the government yet, but how the general public and transgender people react to unisex toilets is a question worth probing.

The problems brought by sexual segregation of toilets (Browne called it genderism) has been increasingly recognized, but the resistance from the general public to use unisex toilets is seemingly huge. Kogan suggested to introduce a third toilet labeled "other" where people with disability, parents with children, LGBT, or anyone who refuse to use traditional toilets would feel comfortable. Without abolishing women's and men's toilets, this alternative may be acceptable for the general public. However, the problem of ghettoization still exists. Sexual minorities might be questioned more severely when using traditional women's/men's toilets.

Public toilets are typical spaces segregated by sex. By examining the unisex toilets dilemma, this paper will reflect on the legitimacy of sexual-segregated public spaces, social exclusion, and the mutual construction of gender and space.

RC43-724.5

BIJEN, GORDON* (University Of Western Sydney, *g.bijen@gmail.com*)

Designing "Community": The Significance Of Place and Urban Design In Public Housing Renewal

In the US, UK and Australia public and social housing providers are embarking on large-scale estate redevelopment projects. These projects are often presented as an urban panacea - intended to solve a large and multi-faceted urban 'problem' – namely the tenant and asset management challenges that have left many estates as 'homes of last resort' in recent decades. In Australia, these 'renewal' projects are achieved by using mechanisms within the planning system to increase dwelling density on-site. By changing the tenure profiles to increase the 'social mix', the state hopes to attract private investment through the introduction

of private market housing into formerly public housing estates. These policy objectives will see public to private housing profile changes, with the introduction of up to 70% private dwellings in some projects (Housing NSW, 2011). The built form of these states is undergoing massive change, with new construction replacing existing dwellings. Previous research has sought to understand the impact of social mixing policies (Arthurson, 2002; Briggs, 2008; Goetz, 2000; Imbroscio, 2008) or have championed a heavily materialistic understanding of urban design and renewal (Jacobs, 1961; Newman, 1972; Duany and Plater-Zyberk,1994).

This research seeks to uncover the significance of 'place' and 'urban design' for residents and built environment professionals in estate redevelopments by approaching these concepts from three directions: *experience*, *discourse* and *spatial form*. This 'trialectic' (following Lefebvre, 1991) draws on three distinct research traditions: phenomenology; discourse analysis; and spatial analysis. This approach is being taken in an effort to induce the multiplicities of place and present the lived experience of residents through the public housing renewal process.

RC55-884.3

BIJL, ROBERT* (Netherlands Inst Social Research, *r.bijl@scp.nl*)

Welfare State or Participation Society: 40 Years of Monitoring the Social State of the Netherlands

Since 1973 we monitor the life situation and trends in quality of life (QoL) of citizens in the Netherlands. Using and combining a broad set of social indicators, this gives a good overview of the trends in the social state of the country. In this 40 years period the welfare state in the Netherlands has changed continuously and profoundly. The recent economic crisis is just one in a row of global crises in this period. It may be argued that not only financial constraints and risks caused by the crisis forced to reconsider the welfare state. Fundamental shifts in societal views on the role of the state in protecting the vulnerable and on citizens' own responsibilities too were drivers for renovating the welfare state. In 2013 the Dutch government introduced the term 'participation society' that should replace the welfare state. Citizens should be more active to take responsibility and to support their fellow citizens when they are in need. In this presentation we analyse major changes in social (in)equality and social policies in the Netherlands since the seventies and we discuss whether the welfare state is at danger .

RC43-719.5

BILECEN, BASAK* (Bielefeld University, *basak.bilecen@uni-bielefeld.de*)

The Meaning of Home and Practices of Home-Making: An Example of Turkish Migrants Living in Germany

Drawing on twenty qualitative interviews and five participant observations at home settings with migrants from Turkey in Germany, this paper will illustrate the meanings attributed to the idea of home. For most individuals the idea of home 'often remains as the uninterrogated anchor' (Morley, 2000:2) and indicates stability and is attached in location, whereas mobility challenges all these ideas about home. If home is conceptualized as both a physical space as well as a symbolic perception of belonging, it is obvious that international migration experience alters individuals' ideas of home which this paper discusses.

The preliminary results suggest that respondents perceive home as a 'shelter', 'a place where they can be themselves'. In addition, how they decorate the home space will be elaborated. For instance, the living room is considered to be 'the most important room' because although it is a private space, it is the 'public' space of the home.

RC06-126.1

BILECEN, BASAK* (Bielefeld University, *basak.bilecen@uni-bielefeld.de*)

Who Cares the Elderly? Migrant Women at the Crossroads Between Family and Welfare State

Drawing on qualitative interviews in ten households in southern Turkey, Antalya with employers of live-in migrants who care the elderly in the family, as well as the migrant caretakers, this paper examines the dynamic relationship between migrant caretakers and the elderly with an intersectional perspective taking into account of age, gender, class, and ethnicity. Given the country's changing migratory patterns from being an emigration country to an immigration and transit country, Turkey attracts migrants from its neighboring countries at a steady increase rate, which makes it as an interesting case.

Elderly care is closely interlinked with a country's formal welfare provisions and informal protective schemes. Turkey is usually described as having Southern welfare model, characterized by low level state penetration into the social sphere as well as lack of social assistance provisions. However, with the introduction of recent healthcare reforms, this perspective needs further elaboration not only on the formal regulations level but also at the access and use of such regulations of the individuals. Therefore, family and welfare policies in the area of domestic

work and care will be elaborated. Despite novel social assistance schemes, the existing cultural system in Turkey still favors caring the elderly at home particularly by women, who are usually daughters, daughter-in-laws and recently migrant women to some extent. Migrant women are usually from former Soviet Union such as Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, the Central Asian Republics and to a lesser extent Russia and Ukraine, who often work undocumented in tourism and household sectors.

RC05-116.3

BILGE, SIRMA* (Universite de Montreal, *sirma.bilge@umontreal.ca*)

Deployments of Intersectionality in Masculinity Studies: A Power/ Knowledge Analysis

Intersectionality is increasingly used as an analytical tool to complexify the categories of men and masculinities, to shed light on the processes producing marginalized, racialized and deviant masculinities. The paper examines the deployments of intersectionality in masculinity studies and its effects to attend to three problems that are encountered in the current state of feminist scholarship on intersectionality: 1. the increasing delegitimizing of intersectionality through its conflation with identity politics and/or the framing of intersectionality as endorsing essentialist identity categories ; 2. the whitening of intersectionality in which the critical race analytics becomes optional ; 3. the depoliticizing of intersectionality through its disciplinarization and institutionalization. Based on an extensive analysis of the ways in which intersectionality is used in masculinity scholarship, the paper asks whether these problematic tendencies are also observed in this field of knowledge. If so, what are their specific configurations and their specific effects? Does the current engagement of masculinity studies with intersectionality help to consolidate or to confront these problematic tendencies?

RC41-690.4

BILLINGSLEY, SUNNEE* (Stockholm University, *sunnee.billingsley@sociology.su.se*)

Social Mobility and Fertility: Parity Transitions in Sweden

This study explores the relationship between social mobility, both *inter*generational and *intra*generational, and fertility in Sweden over the last decades. Scholars have developed a rich set of theories and mechanisms through which mobility plausibly influences family size. The original focus was on upward mobility and the relationship was expected to be inverse. After three decades of research in the mid-20th century, literature that focused on trying to disentangle these mechanisms yielded surprisingly few consistent results, which was argued to be due to unaccounted variation in the institutional settings, theoretical ambiguity as well as significant limitations in the methods and data at the time. This project aims to revive the debate using better equipped data and methods as well as expanding the theoretical discussion to include the important work from the last decades on gender, work and family.

In prior mobility and fertility research, scholars analyzed the total number of children alongside the occupational class of adults and their parents at selected moments in childhood and adulthood. The timing of these measures reflected data availability rather than theoretically relevant moments in the life course, which meant researchers could not observe the order of events. This very important limitation of past research can be avoided in this project because Swedish data provide information on the timing and order of these childbearing and mobility events.

Specifically, the Swedish Level-of-Living survey (LNU) data (2000, 2010) provide the opportunity to study both inter and intragenerational mobility and fertility, which has scarcely been studied in Sweden. This study will be based on the biographies of the 1950-1985 birth cohorts, which means childbearing will be observed roughly from 1970-2010. Both men and women will be analyzed separately.

RC41-692.6

BILLINGSLEY, SUNNEE* (Stockholm University, *sunnee.billingsley@sociology.su.se*)
DUNTAVA, AIJA (Stockholm University, Sociology Department, Demography Unit)

The Transition Generation's Entrance to Parenthood: Patterns Across 27 Post - Socialist Countries

The age at which men and women enter parenthood has increasingly become of interest as we witness the postponement of parenthood across a variety of contexts. A large literature has developed on factors related to the age at first birth, both in terms of variation over time within a population and between subgroups of a population. Fewer studies have tried to explain variation across countries in the average age at entering parenthood, despite large and persistent differences in countries sharing contextual similarities and differences. We aim to fill this gap

and learn more about how social, cultural and economic forces influence when adults experience one of the most significant life course events.

We use micro-data and contextual indicators to explore differences in the timing of parenthood over a wide range of post-socialist countries. We focus on men and women who entered adulthood during the transition from communism in 27 countries. These countries represent six diverse geo-cultural regions. Using multi-level hazard models, we observe the differences between countries in the average timing of parenthood and how much can be explained by compositional factors, values and attitudes. We also observe the influence of economic context on first conception risks. Our results indicate that later entrance to parenthood in Eastern and Southeastern Europe compared to Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine is related to positive economic developments. Earlier entrance to parenthood in Central Asian Republics is related to religious affiliation. We find no significant differences in the timing of parenthood for the Caucasus, whereas no measures account for the earlier entrance to parenthood in Baltic States.

INTE-22.3

BIMBI, FRANCA* (University of Padua, franca.bimbi@unipd.it)

Migrant Women and Their Families in Italian Urban Contexts: Substantive Citizenship, Gender Regimes, Meanings of Social Spaces

The global crisis concerns the socio-economic, institutional and symbolic structure of European citizenship. It reopens crucial questions about the stratification of native Europeans, already mixed by the migratory flows from South to North. In contrast, the strategies practiced by the migrants reveal them as European citizens, even if enrolled in not-completed, differentiated and fragmented forms of citizenship. The dynamics of urban life transculturation have produced practices and meanings for the recogniction of rights and differences that constitute new forms of substantive citizenship. The city is organized memory. The every-day life of migrant women and men with their families – that embed their work and caring relations, their transits and spaces of aggregation and their use of the institutions – has contributed to redefine the sense of the places of everyone, from "the feeling of home" to the territories recognized as physical and symbolic homeland or as land of exile. In this context, meanings, practices, social hierarchies related with gender relations, class distinctions, and cultural-linguistic stratifications has been also redefined. The Gender Order reveals a multiplicity of arrangements that challenge the universalism of the European Human Rigths System and the permanence of stable identiies.

The paper – based upon qualitative research conducted in medium-small Italian cities characerized by high migratory density –concerns the ambivalences and tensions within the citizenship practices of migrant women and their families. The strategies adopted by the migrants to cope with the crisis contribute to redefine their way to remain in Italy as well as their transnational networks. "To feel at home" and "to feel at homeland" are invested with a multiplicity of contemporary meanings, some of which indicate forms of resistance to the critical circumstances.

RC16-299.5

BIMBI, FRANCA* (University of Padua, *franca.bimbi@unipd.it*)

Symbolic Violence within Different "Gender Regimes" in the Europe of Globalized Migrations

This paper discusses Bourdieu's approach to the reproduction of symbolic violence towards women within different "regimes" of women's freedom considering different pattern of accessibility to women's body. We are especially concerned with the risk of racialisation of gender-based violence through emphasis on "our" rights, in the mainstreaming European discourse. How is symbolic violence towards women reproduced in the Europe of globalised migrations, in which regimes of women's freedom confront supposed forms of traditional patriarchy? However, in various groups of women, the meanings applied to "violence" may diverge greatly, according to normative and cultural perspectives, and in particular as regards family control over women's bodies and gender display. Migrant women are exposed to a double challenge of loyalty: to their communities of origin, and to the system of presumed universal rights. The two systems are represented as internally homogeneous, but groups or communities of migrant origin have highly differentiated patriarchal characteristics. Moreover persisting phenomenologies of violence against women, even in the most egalitarian European countries, highlights how post-patriarchal patterns still reproduce symbolic violence. The post-patriarchal structure of gender relations is far from being questioned. The theoretical key to this work aims at overcoming interpretative dualisms and neo-colonial approaches on symbolic violence towards women considering the pluralism of European societies, without losing sight of the distinctions within the hierarchies of symbolic power between men and women, native-born and migrants, dominating and dominated. Bourdieu's approach on symbolic violence allows us to re-interpret classic feminist theories as the "traffic in women" of Gayle Rubin, the sexual contract of Carole Pateman and the Iris Young's discourse on gendered experience of living body.

RC47-766.1

BINARK, F. MUTLU* (faculty member, *mbinark@gmail.com*)
BAYRAKTUTAN, GÜNSELI (faculty member)

Twitter As a New Battlefield: AK Party Vs #Occupygezi

Established in 2001, The Justice and Development Party (AK Party) is a political group that has created extensive impact on the political scene in Turkey by manufacturing a new type of hegemony. Since 2002, AK Party has increased its vote share in all three general elections and earned political power for "establishing government", "governing" as well as "restructuring political-social-economic and cultural institutions". For this purpose, AK Party also facilitates ICT for the restructuring of the society, politics and economy and embeds the technological change and transformation to its self-transformatory politics.

In May-June 2013 there was an "occupy!" movement first in İstanbul, then Ankara. This movement labelled as "#occupygezi", "#direngezi", and flourished in whole social media. This social media movement can be considered as the most visible quake in AK Party's longlasting hegemony. For Party, this movement has been perceived as a "coupdetat", defined in mainstream media in a paralel context. User generated content produced by the citizens during movement are misinterpreted by the Party elites. Regarding with this perception, the Party strategically labeled social media as "evil media/troublemaker" by using a conspirative discourse against itself. Moreover, the ruling elites of the party guided and organized their supporters to occupy social media for the sake of Party and the Prime Minister Erdoğan. As a consequence, the hegemonic struggle between the party and the "others" (i.e. activists, NGOs, opposition parties, authors, artists, academicians) transmitted in a new environment, in this case Twitter. In this paper we will briefly summarize both the political positions taken among Gezi Movement and the ideological stand point (such as conservative democracy) of AK Party. In order to clarify and analyse this hegemonic struggle, the Twitter usage modalities of Erdoğan and some members of the government will be examined by discourse analysis both during and after Gezi movement.

RC22-386.1

BINDER, STEFAN* (Utrecht University, *s.binder@uu.nl*)

'Positive Atheism': The Production Of Non-Religion Through Philanthropy

In current debates in the sociology of religion a consensus has constituted itself which rejects the juxtaposition of the religious and the secular as a stable binary. The alternative is then a perspective which takes into account not only the simultaneous co-production of religion and its other but also empirical findings which seem to disrupt the binary altogether. The proposed paper takes this as a starting point for analysing the activities and conceptual rationales of the *Atheist Centre*, a South Indian non-religious organization dedicated to "social change" via the eradication of "superstitions" and the propagation of "positive atheism as a way of life".

The activities of the *Atheist Centre* are situated in a genealogical and pragmatic context of socio-religious reform in India where philanthropy and social activism are the constitutive frames within which the secular-religious binary is both challenged and reproduced. The *Atheist Centre* characterises itself as part of a larger "Gandhian" movement for social change and betterment. The paper retraces the complex transformation of the explicitly spiritual discourse of Gandhi's philanthropy – in itself an attempt to transcend the secular-religious divide – into a project of "secular social work". Furthermore, it will be shown that the philanthropic activities of the Atheist Centre, i.e. practices based on and striving to overcome social inequalities, are not just incidental but foundational and operative for this transformative process.

This paper argues that the historical production of the secular is (1) played out through the construction of binary antagonisms as well as (2) simultaneous mediations or disruptions of these binaries and is always (3) embedded in structures of social inequality. The empirical case study retraces the historically and socio-culturally specific production of a conceptual distinction of "superstition" versus "positive atheism" which informs the idea of "ways of life" in need of eradication or propagation.

RC16-291.3

BINDER, WERNER* (Masaryk University, *werner.binder@mail.muni.cz*)

Collective Intentionality and Methodological Individualism

The concept of "collectivity" has been central to our discipline since its beginnings – just think of *Klassenbewusstsein* (Marx) or *conscience collectif* (Durkheim). Nevertheless, the notion of collectivity has mostly been taken for granted and thus remained ambiguous and under-theorized to this day. What distinguishes a collective belief from individual beliefs shared by actors? Or is there no meaningful distinction? Even though collective forms of action and shared mental states should be of eminent interest for most sociologists, few attempted to theorize these concepts properly. In the last years, however, "collective intentionality" be-

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

came a hotly debated topic among social philosophers. The philosophical use of the term "intentionality" refers not only to the intention to act, but also to the content of mental acts such as believing, desiring or feeling. Drawing on the recent philosophical debates, I would like to analyze the concept of collective intentionality and discuss its ontological and methodological consequences. Starting from the extreme positions in the discourse on collective intentionality – which can be labeled "reductionism" and "holism" – I will primarily discuss John Searle's and Margaret Gilbert's accounts on collective beliefs and actions. Searle offers a strong reading of collective intentionality that claims to be compatible with methodological (and ontological) individualism. Gilbert stresses the importance of mutual commitments for the constitution of "plural subjects" which highlights the inherent normativity of collective intentionality. The arguments of both authors can be brought together in a sociological conception of collective intentionality that has strong similarities to the Durkheimian *homo duplex*. Collective states and actions always entail a normative component. Collective emotions and beliefs are not only shared, but one feels an obligation to share them. Though ontologically anchored in individual bodies, "collective intentionality" turns out to be a fundamental sociological term, underpinning such concepts as cooperation, norm and communication.

RC50-807.4

BINGAMAN, EVELINE* (National Tsing Hua University, *evelineaman@hotmail.com*)

Success or Failure?: Competing Concepts of Heritage Value in Lijiang Old Town

It has now been six years since the Old Town of Lijiang, in Yunnan Province, UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site since 1997, received a negative review from the World Heritage Committee's reactive monitoring team, citing the overuse of tourism and the exodus of members of the local Naxi ethnic group as having seriously detracted from the value of the Old Town as a World Heritage Site. Since that time, in heritage circles Lijiang has become a case example of World Heritage management gone wrong. However, within China both officially and popularly, Lijiang is considered one of Southwest China's greatest successes in bringing development to an impoverished minority area in the far reaches of China's borderlands. In this paper, I will review the different discourses present in the Old Town of Lijiang regarding the value of cultural heritage to demonstrate why UNESCO's failure has likewise been Yunnan Province's success. This includes elaborating the value of cultural heritage from the viewpoints of the World Heritage Committee, the Chinese State, and the tourism industry itself. Finally, I will describe what all this has meant to the Naxi people of Lijiang, and how the intersection of these varying values have come to be interpreted by and affect how Lijiang Naxi understand themselves and their relations with others.

RC46-763.3

BINGMA, VANGILE* (University of Pretoria, *vangile.bingma@up.ac.za*)

"You Mustn't Regret the Past, You Mustn't Fear the Future; You Must Rejoice the Present": Survival at the Margins

Around the world youth are negotiating everyday life under difficult socio-economic and socio-political conditions. The consequence of the aforementioned has been a growing and protracted youth unemployment problem. Drawing on a qualitative case study that investigated male early high school leaving in a township in South Africa, this paper answers the following question: how do unemployed male youth negotiate everyday life?

The narratives of the male youth point to desperate conditions within which they negotiate daily survival. Furthermore, their observations of their social world provide anecdotes of what peers in similar circumstances are engaged in. The desperate conditions are captured by coping and survival strategies such as informal trading, cleaning garbage bins, substance abuse, theft and collecting scrap metal. The paper reaches the following conclusions: 1) the male youth are negotiating multiple-marginal-positions within their social world, 2) the state of "waithood" characterising their lives entrenches destructive social practices, and 3) the stalemate in policy direction around youth unemployment is not only perpetuating dependency, it is producing complex social problems that a finality in youth unemployment policy will not contain.

TG04-944.4

BIRZLE, MAIKE* (University of Basel, *maike.birzle@gmail.com*)

Coping Unpredictability – Hope and Orientation of Burkinabe University Graduates in Times of Uncertainty

This research examines the self-concepts and strategies of action of university graduates in Burkina Faso, who find themselves in uncertain situations due to the vast unemployment rates. Motivated by the wish to find well-paid jobs, which will allow them to live the life they want to live and to meet the expectations of their

families and of society, they pursued university studies despite the costs and the expenditure of time as well as the unfavorable study conditions. Thus, university studies involve various risks, yet still the aspirations connected to an university degree outbalance the anticipated difficulties. University graduates are hoping for a golden opportunity, be it in the private or the public sector, bearing the possibility to fulfill one's wishes concerning the future.

Given their uncertain situation, university graduates face major difficulties in planning their life, yet they hope that their situation will change in the foreseeable future, be it by the grace of god or by the emergence of new possibilities. The hope for a possible, maybe unforeseeable change is what drives them in evolving various strategies which on the one hand might increase their chances on the labor market, but on the other hand also include certain risks.

Based on six months of empirical field research in Ouagadougou, this paper investigates how hope informs the anticipation university graduates have concerning their future life courses as well as the trust on which their navigation through omnipresent uncertainty towards an anticipated brighter future is based, and also on the various risks those strategies might contain.

WG01-895.3

BISHOP, JOHANNA* (Wilmington University, *johanna.p.bishop@wilmu.edu*)

Collective Memory of Operating Experience

The nuclear power industry has been in existence for over fifty years. Despite the mishap at Three Mile Island, the accident in Chernobyl, and the catastrophe at Fukushima, this industry with its self-regulating model has operated more safely and productively than most fossil fuel industries. The nuclear power industry is aware that its survival depends on its ability to share operating experience to prevent recurrence of past errors. This begs the question *How does the nuclear power industry use operating experience?*

Capturing and disseminating operating experience constitutes an organization's collective memory. Problems at one nuclear plant are documented and stored to be shared with other nuclear power plants. Lessons learned from Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, and Fukushima provide impetus for actions at all nuclear power plants as each plant analyzes its vulnerabilities. Identifying and sharing with the industry, a plant's potential for mishap and taking action to mitigate disaster becomes part of the nuclear power industry's collective memory.

The nuclear power industry's collective memory exists in its operating experience database, and becomes a living entity through the training function. Using case study methodology and extensive interviews with training instructors, this study examined how significant industry mishaps are remembered in the training function of one nuclear power station, and how remembering past operating experience informs a current nuclear power industry workforce.

RC23-414.3

BISHOP, JOHANNA* (Wilmington University, *johanna.p.bishop@wilmu.edu*)

Managing Tolerable Risk: How Are Significant Organizational Mishaps Remembered in the Training Function of the Nuclear Power Industry?

Retaining lessons learned from organizational mishaps is important to organizations that use high risk technologies. High risk technology organizations, such as the nuclear power electricity generation industry, rely on their collective organizational memory of mishaps to prevent future mishaps and protect the safety of the public. The 1979 accident at Three Mile Island (TMI) nuclear power plant was a defining moment in the nuclear power industry in the United States. Since TMI, the nuclear power industry has emphasized using operating experience to remind workers potential mishaps. The 1986 explosion of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor developed an awareness for the need for international collaboration in establishing uniform operating standards for nuclear power plants so as to ensure nuclear safety. The nuclear catastrophe at Fukushima in 2012 reminded the world once again about the risk of nuclear technology.

Using the theoretical lens of collective memory and commemoration, this study explored how workers in the training department of the nuclear power industry retain memory of significant organizational mishaps by focusing on what workers pay attention to, what stories they tell about organizational mishaps, as well as how mishaps are categorized and commemorated, and the role management plays in helping to retain operating experience of significant events.

This case study combined interviews and document analysis, as well as ethnographic observations of training conducted at a nuclear power plant site to learn how significant industry mishaps were remembered.

RC13-238.1

BISHT, BHAGWAN S.* (Kumaun University, *bsbisht_headsocio@rediffmail.com*)

Leisure, Tourism-Development and Environment Interface: Uttarakhand Tourism in India- Reflections

Uttarakhand with an area of 53484 Sq. Km., is the ninth Himalayan state of India. Located on the fringe of two international boundaries, the state of Uttarakhand is known for its innumerable tourism destinations including various hill stations, wild life centuries, national parks, adventurous sports and pilgrimage tourism centers. The mission of the state government is to develop Uttarakhand as a tourist hub and the 'tourism' as the core- sector for employment generation.

In this very context the main objective of this paper is to analyze, 'leisure, tourism- development and the environment interface' and its pervasive environmental, economic and social impacts on the stakeholders, the tourists and the people dwelling in the place of tourist destinations.

The study goes with this hypothetical proposition that, 'the sustainable tourism strategy can only serve the mission of tourism development along with its triple principles (the environmental, economic and the social) and also satiate the need and purpose of tourist.

The study concludes that; the leisure, tourism-development and environment are interrelated phenomena. It is the leisure that paves the way for tourism, and correspondingly the tourism accentuates development and also accelerates the pace of infrastructural development to cater the need and objectives of the tourists as well as of the man power engaged with tourism practices. The consequential impacts of the whole of the tourism practices are viewed on; (i) the over all environment of the place of tourist destinations (ii) the economy of the stakeholder and of the human resource (iii) the society and culture of the places of tourist destination, and (iv) the tourists. The ground realities exhibit that, despite incomparable prospects in tourism sector the target of sustainable tourism development is unachieved rather hampered in the state of Uttarakhand due to nonobservance of the universally 'accepted principles of sustainable tourism'.

RC15-267.7

BISSELL, PAUL* (University of Sheffield, *p.bissell@sheffield.ac.uk*)
PEACOCK, MARIAN (University of Sheffield)
BLACKBURN, JOANNA (Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust)
SMITH, CHRISTINE (Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust)

Experiencing Obesity in an Unequal World: The Muted, Desiring Body Under Neo-Liberalism

There is a well-documented social gradient in obesity, seen clearly amongst socio-economically disadvantaged women and children, but also amongst men. The prevailing discourse from contemporary health policy, views obesity (and also the gradient) as an outcome of an individual's failure to exercise control over appetite and desire, irrespective of social position. Whilst this is challenged from political economy perspectives where the gradient is seen as a product of living in an obesogenic environment, there are few qualitative studies which locate the experiences of living with obesity in the context of social inequality.

This paper addresses this, drawing on data from biographical interviews with obese adults living in socio-economically disadvantaged parts of northern England. We found that participants sought to position themselves as responsible, autonomous agents when accounting for their weight and we describe the often painful biographical work undertaken where food practices and life histories were positioned in opposition to mainstream discourses of personal failure. We suggest these accounts can be viewed as weak forms of protective resistance, against 'hostile' anti-obesity discourses.

We also describe two additional themes. Firstly, we report on participants sometimes visceral but muted accounts of the enjoyment and desire associated with consuming food. We suggest that whilst these practices can be understood as providing sources of comfort and pleasure for self and others, they also had another purpose which was to establish spaces for agency and control in lives shaped by disadvantage. Secondly, we highlight how 'excess' food consumption and 'poor' decision-making around food can be understood in the context of the growing literature around decisions made under scarcity and precarity. Finally, using Lazarrato's notion of the 'entrepreneurial self' under neo-liberalism, we argue that living with obesity in an unequal world not only constructs embodied identities but also shapes capacities for discursive resistance and protection.

RC27-478.3

BIVAR, JOÃO AFONSO* (New University of Lisbon, *afonsobivar@gmail.com*)
BURLAMAQUI SOARES, LUIZ GUILHERME (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

More Than a Club's President. Why Does the "Ethos of Honor" Still Pay off in Portugal and Brazil?

The personas of the presidents of clubs still remain under-scrutinized in sociological and anthropological literature on sports. Which is all the more surprising since clubs' management constitute places of (besides sporting) social, economical and political resources accumulation and trade, therefore being outstanding sites to observe how society and the specific worlds of politics and sport intertwine at diverse plans, situations and national and even international contexts.

The paper to be presented intends to contribute to fill this gap, focusing on two (major) illustrative cases in Brazil and in Portugal, Eurico Miranda, president of Vasco da Gama between 2000 and 2008, and Pinto da Costa, president of FC Porto since 1982. Incisively, the purpose is to show that historical and sociological restitution of such rather controversial characters – charismatic and often portrayed as "outlaws" by adversaries and diffuse social representations – cannot be accomplished apart from the study of deep-rooted transformations that both Brazilian and Portuguese societies faced in the last thirty years, including their inclusion in various power and culture worlwide networks, i.e., their participation in diverse global arenas.

In this setting, we shall favour an approach that allows us to enhance a straight comparison between Brazil and Portugal. We will then work from the assumption that the "ethos of honor" housed (or incorporated) in the successful management of both, Eurico Miranda and Pinto da Costa, can only be found in societies without a solid public sphere, i.e., societies in which the meaning of action and the conception of common good are not produced by an universal and codified morality; hence, societies pervious to "selective grandeur".

RC27-480.4

BIVAR, JOÃO AFONSO* (New University of Lisbon, *afonsobivar@gmail.com*)
BURLAMAQUI SOARES, LUIZ GUILHERME (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

"Messi, Messi, Messi", Why Does Cristiano Ronaldo Hear What He'd Rather Not?

It's not unusual for Cristiano Ronaldo to hear Messi's spontaneous calling when he goes to play away. But bringing up Messi's name to tease him has indeed happened in his own backyard. Just recently, while preparing to play an international game for Portugal in the northern town of Guimarães, a Portuguese fan annoyed him maliciously again gigging and crying softly for Messi. Cristiano Ronaldo, wisely, just walked away, skipping any kind of confrontation. Why is this so? What, concerning common thoughtfulness, separates both players? Why do fans feast on Ronaldo's celebrity figuration while leaving Messi to enjoy impressive widespread praise and cult?

The reason for this, we shall argue, has to do less with the icons they personify, or, in other words, the continual permeation of sport by entertainment coding, where "delay of gratification" is unwelcome, that shapes sports social worlds nowadays, or even a frantic dispute gathering diverse social categories about who's the best football player in the present day, than with a sharp opposition that divides the field of sporting (possible) grandeur. We refer to the antagonism between professionalism and amateurship, measured or assessed both through the sense of competence versus (self-)interest and by the sense of talent and vocation versus offstage hard work and training outcome. We'll be doing a sociology of football's recognition that shapes itself in a sociology of football's values and normative senses, or, in other words, a sociology of orders of worth, that piece together an unique hierarchy of social esteem. In doing so, we'll be probing expert and non-expert contrast representations of both Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi as we believe worth-yet-not-fully-fulfilled-sport's-greatness, as all identity "loci", is always congealed (or at least harden) through comparative procedure and judgment.

RC40-684.4

BJORKHAUG, HILDE* (Centre for Rural Research, *hilde.bjorkhaug@bygdeforskning.no*)
BROBAKK, JOSTEIN (Centre for rural research)

Investments in Land – Balancing Profit, Aid and Ethics

Norway owns and controls two large investment funds, the Norwegian Government Pension Fund – Global (GPFG) and Nordfund. Both of these funds are involved in the agricultural sector and land investments in various ways.

Being one of the largest of its kind, GPFG has a value of almost 4.7 trillion NOK (US$780 billion) and holds close to 1.5 percent of the global equity market. On a day-to-day basis the Bank of Norway Investment Management (NBIM) focusing solely on profit and exposure to risk does investments on behalf of the Ministry of Finance. NBIM is investing broadly, and is not focusing on particular sectors. If GPFGs invests in agriculture or land, it is merely a reflection of the market and the general rush for agricultural commodities and land. The ethical board of GPFG monitors investments by NBIM. However, unlike tobacco, weapons production and companies involved in child labor to mention but a few, is not among the categories the ethical board are told to follow closely.

The much smaller Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries (Nordfund) has a mandate to invest in profitable projects and sustainable businesses in

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

developing countries, focusing on both profit maximizing, and economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. When Nordfund gets involved in land-related issues, such as palm oil production, is done on the basis of close considerations related to economic growth and business opportunities in that area.

This paper looks closer at some of the paradoxes that surfaces when large investors are aiming at both ecologic and social responsibility and maximizing profits at the same time. We will also describe and discuss some of the existing mechanisms for influencing investment behavior of these large global players, both domestically through the government controlled bodies, and internationally through conventions such as the OECD ethical guidelines.

ADH-995.3

BJORN, HVINDEN* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, bjorn.hvinden@nova.hioa.no)

The Capability Approach and the Agency / Structure Discussion in Sociology How to Understand Efforts to Combat Social Exclusion?

This paper argues that the Capability Approach of Amartya Sen and Marta Nussbaum can enrich sociology by linking human agency and structure. Finding ways to capture the linkages between agency and structure (or alternatively; between micro and macro) remains a never ending story in sociology, despite efforts by some of the sharpest minds in the discipline. Proposed ways of capturing the linkages often turn out to be biased towards agency or structure, leaving the contours of the other vague and indeterminate. Alternatively, the proposed solutions are in practice blending or fusing structure and agency into one. The Capability Approach is frequently perceived as being individualistic, i.e. only concerned about the individual's effective freedom to live the life he or she has reasons to value and desiring to live. Sen do, however, emphasise that people's possibilities to convert given opportunities or resources into desired functionings do not lonely depend on individual characteristics (e.g. having a physical or mental impairment) but also on the structures (e.g. of a physical, social or attitudinal nature) that people face or within which they find themselves. The paper clarifies how the Capability Approach can contribute to a better understanding of factors hampering or facilitating human agency – both individual and collective – and the processes reproducing or transforming the structures people face. As case the paper discusses the efforts of persons with disabilities to combat exclusion and achieve full participation in society on an equal basis with others.

RC34-595.8

BLACK, GRANT* (University of Tsukuba, grant.black@yahoo.com)

Student Self-Concept and the College-to-Work Transition in Japan

Although the youth employment rate for Japan compares favourably with other OECD-member nations, job seeking has been following a trend of increased risk. Changes in the labour market and hiring practices have meant the wearing away of Japan's traditional life-long employment system. For university graduates the process of securing employment has become more complex and is now fraught with greater uncertainties.

Along with a decline in Japan's position in the global economy, students in tertiary education have been recording declining interest in the international arena. To counter these trends, the government has sought to develop closer ties between universities and industry. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) believes it can improve Japan's competitiveness by supporting the development of new graduates with skills ready for global business. Through competitive large-scale programmes such as Global 30 and the Project for Promotion of Global Human Resource Development, MEXT has made significant public investment in promoting internationalisation at selected elite Japanese universities.

This presentation will report on initial results from a survey investigating identity, individualisation and internationalisation for Japanese students in tertiary education at a large national university in Japan. The study explores student perceptions of internationalisation and global skills for their transition to the workforce. The study is important toward greater transparency for tertiary education in Japan on performance, internationalisation and employment outcomes.

A 40-question survey was developed in part based on questions from the UK Understanding Society study and recent global human resources surveys from Manpower and McKinsey. These were rendered into Japanese and added to a Japanese-language core of established biographical data questions. The principal research themes are: a) Student self-concept of employability skills/future employment; b) The role of the university for future employment; c) Internationalisation; d) Gender and national culture in the Japanese labour market.

RC08-154.3

BLAIN, MICHAEL* (Boise State University, mblain@boisestate.edu)

The Cold-War As a Mode of Subjection: Power / Knowledge Dynamics in the Age of Empire

Hardt and Negri (2000, 2009) argue that modern forms of Empire provoke power struggles among sovereign states for global hegemony as well as resistance from the multitudes. Actors who resist Empire are ritually defined as "terrorists" by the agents of the US power elite who are tasked with the management of contemporary Empire (Domhoff 2010). Blain (2009, 2012) argues two modes of power and subjection come into play in these power struggles. The first type is victimage ritual rhetoric designed to motivate masses to support warfare to destroy "the enemies of empire." The second type of discourse is associated with the social and psychological sciences and the bio-political practices of national security "experts."

A main finding was the role a small number of "terror" journals in the discursive formation "terrorism." They published many influential texts prior to the 9/11 attacks and WOT. They continue to exercise a disproportionate influence.

Table 1 Percent Influential Journal Articles (> 5) by Type of Journal Pre-9/11 (1960-2001) and WOT (2002-2012) in *Sociology Abstracts*

Journal Type	Pre-9/11	WOT	Totals
'Terror'	36.9	5.8*	11.8
Other	63.1	94.2	88.2
Totals	*n* = 63	*n* = 277	*n* = 340

Note: Source *Sociology Abstracts*, 1960-2011. *Z test for column proportions, p < .05

In conclusion, two dangers are discussed. First, the WOT has reduced the problem of political violence to "terrorism" and the ritual victimage of Islamic subjects. A second danger is the way the dynamics of Empire tends to reduce knowledge to its auxiliary function in the project to produce powerful regimes of governmentality, intensifying surveillance and the detention of the "suspicious." On the other hand, there are grounds for hope. A huge amount of critical research is going on in response to the WOT.

RC06-125.7

BLAIR, SAMPSON LEE* (The State University of New York, slblair@buffalo.edu)
CLASTER, PATRICIA NEFF (Edinboro University)

Racial/Ethnic Variations in Adolescent Aspirations: The Relative Influence of Parental Involvement

Previous research on the occupational and educational aspirations of adolescents have noted that teenagers' desires in regard to their future statuses are often influenced significantly by family and parental characteristics. In this study, we examine the relative effect of parental involvement upon adolescent aspirations. This involvement comes in a variety of forms, including direct involvement (such as helping their child with their homework) and indirect involvement (such as participating in parent-teacher organizations). Using data from the High School Longitudinal Study, the relationship between parental involvement and adolescents' aspirations is examined, with particular emphasis upon racial- and ethnic-group differences. The analyses demonstrate that significant differences exist in the aspirations of adolescents, across the various groups, and that the social and cultural capital of parents vary substantially, as well. Asian and White adolescents are shown to have higher aspirations for educational attainment, and for working in a professional career, as compared to their African-American and Latino counterparts. Across all of the groups, significant gender differences are also shown, with female adolescents expressing higher educational and occupational aspirations than males. While structural characteristics such as household income and parental educational attainment are positively associated with adolescents' aspirations, parental involvement is shown to also be significantly associated, suggesting that the direct forms of social capital are, indeed, influential in the development of adolescent aspirations. Distinct racial/ethnic patterns are revealed in the findings, with cultural capital traits (e.g., language used in the family, recent immigrant status) being significant related to both levels of parental involvement and adolescent aspirations. Overall, the relationship between parental involvement and adolescent aspirations is shown to vary considerably across racial and ethnic groups. The results are discussed within a social capital paradigm, and the potential long-term implications for adolescent aspirations and eventual status attainment are addressed.

RC22-395.1

BLANCARTE, ROBERTO* (El Colegio de México, blancart@colmex.mx)

Secularity, laicity and the quest for equality and justice in unequal societies

RC54-861.3

BLANCHARD, JEAN-FRANÇOIS* (Université Européenne de Bretagne, *caudan.blanchard@aliceadsl.fr*)

La Visibilité Dans L'espace Des Réseaux Numériques Est-Elle Un Avatar De La Corporéité ?

Le domaine de la visibilité, ce lieu où l'on donne-corps en livrant à la perception cognitive, peut-il être analysé comme un terrain de convergence entre les formes sociales matérielles de corporéité et leurs avatars virtuels dans les techniques de l'information et de la communication ? Les aspirations à la visibilité – individuelle ou collective - dans l'espace des réseaux numériques ne s'abstraient pas de toutes formes de corporéité et de leurs attributs symboliques et esthétiques.

La communication se propose d'aborder cette question sous les angles anthropologique et phénoménologique, Le terrain étudié est constitué à partir d'un corpus de sites, blogs, réseaux sociaux dans un domaine d'usage précis : le web en langue bretonne (200 000 locuteurs). Il est complété d'entretiens. Les inférences entre langue, visibilité, corporéité seront explorées dans un contexte où les représentations du corps associées à la langue émergent comme une forme de filiation inversée. Symbolique et imaginaire interagissent autour d'une reconstruction identitaire dans des cadres sociaux. Sur le web, le fait linguistique se trouve étayé par un discours iconique articulé autour des formes sémiologiques du corps et son appartenance culturelle. Les registres empruntés par ce discours sont tantôt ceux de l'ironie, la dérision, tantôt ceux d'une représentation symbolique et esthétique – au sens kantien, porteuse de valeurs, tantôt ceux d'une idéologie traçant les contours d'une altérité. Les sources en sont les références du passé et l'espace créatif du jeu.

La médiatisation des formes de corporéité est ici en question. Le virtuel ne s'oppose pas au réel, il vient le complémenter. Dès lors il est proposé dans une démarche heuristique de réinterroger les clivages tels que corps- esprit, nature-techniques et d'ouvrir l'espace des techniques du corps au champ de la perception cognitive dans les réseaux numériques dès lors qu'ils font sens et s'analysent en faits sociaux.

JS-56.4

BLANCK, JULIE* (Sciences-Po Paris-CNRS, *julieblanck@gmail.com*)

Mutual Influences Between a Social Movement and a Specific Organization in France: The Case of the National Radioactive Waste Management Agency (ANDRA),

This paper aims at mobilizing the sociology of organizations and the sociology of social movements in order to analyze interactions and mutual influences between a social movement and a specific organization in France, the National Radioactive Waste Management Agency (ANDRA), about the technical deep repository project for radioactive waste. It deals with a key period for this organization (1989-1992), when the radioactive waste management system was called into question and faced a global crisis following a social mobilization.

The deep repository project was moving into a technical phase of geological exploration, with a local presence on four sites, which pushed the organization to confront local populations. The launch of the geological reconnaissance gave rise to local social movements, who joined together at the national level to oppose the repository project. These social movements managed to block the project by combining the mobilization of local elected representatives and violent actions. The government proposed a moratorium to suspend the project.

Thus, the social movement succeeded in having a direct influence not only on the progress of the project, but also on the organization of the Agency, through specific claims made at that moment. Those claims were adopted by political power and led to an institutional change through a law: political leaders saw in the social rejection of the project a questioning of the institutional system, not a questioning of the technical solution. This is why political powers used the law to put an end to the social deadlock and also to relaunch the technical project. It is interesting here to analyze the link between social movements, claims and their institutional consequences, which transformed ANDRA into a public institution, independent from the Atomic Energy Commission and from waste producers. In return, this institutional and organizational change helped political stakeholders counter the social movement.

RC04-84.6

BLANCO, EMILIO* (El Colegio de México, *eblanco@colmex.mx*)

Mexican Teachers and the Educational Reform: Scapegoats of the Neo-Liberal Discourse?

Since 2012, Mexico is undergoing an unprecedented process of educational reform. The newly elected government has managed to reform the Constitution and pass several laws concerning the educational system. Basically, this reform intends to regulate the teaching career through high-stakes exams, which will be used to make decisions on hiring, promotion, and eventually firing.

The reform has gained support among public opinion, powerful economic groups and the media. The latter, in particular, tends to present teachers and teachers' Union (SNTE, for National Union of Educational Workers) as corporatist, uneffective and even lazy: workers who enjoy undeserved privileges and do not hesitate in endangering childrens' education to keep them. This view has spread among the population.

Nowadays, the reform faces considerable opposition and mistrust from many teachers. Some fractions of the SNTE have taken the conflict to the streets of Mexico City. They organize impressive meetings, block main avenues and routes, and elaborate radical discourses, thus enabling mass media to reproduce prejudices against teachers and ask for harsh repression. One of the results of this conflict is the deterioration of social trust between citizens and teachers.

In this paper, I intend to analyze and identify the main views around this conflict in the mass media, and the different images of teachers that are so constructed. I would also describe the ways teachers react against dominant discourses and build a narrative of their own. Finally, I will explore if this confrontation reaches the local level and affects the relationship between families and teachers in specific schools.

For this, I will perform analysis of the main written media in Mexico City, as well as interviews with intentionally selected teachers from the primary and secondary levels.

RC36-620.3

BLASKO, ANDREW* (Uppsala University, *Andrew.Blasko@gamlatorget.uu.se*)

Disrespect, Self-Deception, and Knowledge

The general issue to be discussed is whether media can shape interaction, especially within systems of cognition. The particular medium that will be examined in this respect is power. The specific question to be addressed is: Why do people tend to believe that they know purely objective things, and that the world in which they live consists of things – and people – whose natures are more or less unchanging, even if individual things themselves are not? The focus will be upon whether and how the exercise of power can potentiate the process of interaction such that particular types of interaction tend to occur rather than others. It will be argued that the addition of such potential to interaction can lead to specific types of meaning being constituted in interaction that may facilitate the functioning and propagation of a seemingly alien power over us.

People believe they know objective things with stable natures because they have forgotten that they live in a world of meaning that they have created themselves – and it is the state of existing social relations that causes them to forget this fact. When human relations and human creativity become ossified into products of human activity that appear to exist independently of their creators, people do not attain the awareness that all we perceive and know is transitory precisely because we have created it as it exists for us. Heidegger has written about the forgetfulness of being. We are instead concerned with a type of imposed forgetfulness that has led us to misunderstand our own creative and productive powers as the objective power of an external and seemingly eternal world that is beyond our control.

RC36-629.3

BLASKO, ANDREW* (Uppsala University, *Andrew.Blasko@gamlatorget.uu.se*)

Integration, Manipulation, Alienation

The general issue addressed in the present discussion concerns the ways in which interaction within systems can be determined by forces, processes, and media apparently beyond the voluntary control of individuals. The particular focus in this regard is the medium of power. We will ask whether and how the exercise of power, especially subjection to power, can potentiate interaction such that particular types of interaction tend to occur with a significantly higher degree of probability than others. We will argue that the addition of the subjection to power as a potential to interaction can lead to specific types of meaning being constituted in interaction that may facilitate the functioning and propagation of power.

In addition, we will also question whether and how the exercise of power in the form of the submission to power can act as a formative force upon the operations of the imagination, perception, and cognition by making the constitution of certain types of meaning significantly more likely than others. This restricts not only the types of meaning that can emerge in what seems to be the objective world, but also types of self-reference or self-awareness as well as possibilities for future action on the part of individuals so affected. This results in social life operating with a determining causality to the degree that social integration constitutes subjection to power, the restriction or reduction of alternative ways of thought and action, and the perpetuation and expansion of alienation in both subjective and objective forms.

TG03-937.2

BLAZEY, PATRICIA* (Macquarie University Sydney Australia, _trish.blazey@mq.edu.au_)

The Need For Land Tenure Rights For Indigenous Populations In Tropical Rainforests

For centuries tropical rainforests have been inhabited by indigenous and other forest dwellers who have depended on the forest for their home, livelihoods and culture. As a result they are better equipped to manage these areas than other members of the community. The reality however is that regardless of this long standing relationship formal land tenure rights have rarely been granted to these people and ownership mainly vests in the state. As these forests are being destroyed at an unsustianble level it is necessary that developing countries provide indigenous people with land tenure rights so that these forests can be effectively managed and protected.

RC22-386.5

BLECHSCHMIDT, ALEXANDER* (Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main, _Blechschmidt@em.uni-frankfurt.de_)

Against the "People Power Church"? Contemporary Forms of Organized Nonreligion and the Debate on Reproductive Health in the Philippines

After being heavily debated for more than 10 years in- and outside congress, current president of the Philippines, Benigno Aquino III., signed the so-called "Reproductive Health Bill" (RH Bill) in December 2012. However, firmly opposed by the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) and its public organ, the _Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines_ (CBCP), the now called RH Law is still waiting for its implementation. The RCC's/CBCP's influence as a "moral compass" (Bautista 2010) or "public religion" (Casanova 1994) in this Christian dominated nation is grounded in its prominent role during crucial historical events and political transformations, e.g. the "People Power Revolution" in 1986. Such events and their interpretations led to a "religio-nationalism", a discursive "process of co-construction between Catholic identity and national identity" (Natividad 2012), which enables the RCC/CBCP to shape public and political debates. Such debates like the conflict over reproductive health issues, in which various social actors articulate their own notions of morality, nation, and modernity, provide an ideal framework to analyze church-state relations and the local intersections and complex dynamics of religion and modernity in the Philippines from a social scientific perspective.

In my paper I will focus on nonreligious groups like atheists, humanists, and freethinkers which have emerged in the Philippines within recent years. Although constituting different forms of organized nonreligion with different agendas, they find common ground, for example, in their fight for secularism, LGBT rights, and their engagement in the debate on the RH Bill/RH Law. By looking at their criticism of the RCC's/CBCP's position on reproductive health policies through ethnographic fieldwork and a relational approach to nonreligion (Quack 2014), I show how they try to delegitimize the Church's strong public role by breaking up the aforementioned "religio-nationalism" and by offering an alternative, modernistic-scientistic moral/social framework.

JS-34.2

BLOK, ANDERS* (University of Copenhagen, _abl@soc.ku.dk_)

Assembling Urban Riskscapes: Climate Adaptation, Scales Of Change, and The Politics Of Expertise In Surat, India

The risks of climate change become tangible and urgent in cities – and accordingly, climate adaptation has risen on urban political agendas worldwide, including in vulnerable coastal cities of East and South Asia. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and invoking debates on 'assemblage urbanism' (Farías, McFarlane), this paper analyses the contested politics of expertise by way of which Surat, in the Indian state of Gujarat, has been reshaped over the past few years into a regional model of climate change 'resilience', within local-global networks of urban design, planning, and power. Mediated through unequally structured transnational policy mobilities, the work of resilience-building is shown to revolve around local economic-political elites, who deploy consultancy knowledges to render particular urban riskscapes (in-)visible, in ways conducive to specific forms and scales of middle-class 'development' in the city. In turn, the paper shows how this local elite-driven climate politics is contested by two alternative socio-technical coalitions and assemblages: on the one hand, groups of globalized engineering professionals look to embed Surat as a 'test-case' of low-carbon transition in the global South; on the other, groups of city-based activists and critical professionals seek recognition and redress of more 'proximate' hazards (pollution, poverty, lack of infrastructure). In analyzing how competing urban riskscapes come to be assembled through heterogeneous knowledge practices, the paper highlights the different visions and commitments to 'scales of change' (Jiménez) thereby enabled and furthered. By thus allowing us to grasp the situated tools and knowledges through which 'large-scale' processes of socio-political change – development, low-carbon

transition, justice – are shaped and contested around specific urban places and spaces, the paper suggests that assemblage urbanism contributes valuably to new critical explorations of technical politics and sustainability in the city.

TG04-951.2

BLOK, ANDERS* (University of Copenhagen, _abl@soc.ku.dk_)

The Politics of Urban Climate Risks: Theoretical and Empirical Lessons from Methodological Cosmopolitanism?

In the face of global climate risks, world cities are increasingly being positioned, in academic and policy discourse, as strategic spaces for orchestrating the expertise and governance capacity needed to steer societies towards more sustainable and low-carbon futures. This paper reviews existing theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of urban climate politics, by way of asking what contribution Ulrich Beck's theory of world risk society – and principles of methodological cosmopolitanism – make to such epochal conversations? Three existing analytical frameworks are singled out for their importance: low-carbon transitions literature highlight generic socio-technical dynamics of 'greening' urban infrastructures; urban policy mobility approaches document growing inter-city networks around climate and sustainability; and actor-network theory (ANT) work on architectural controversies engage the localized politics of specific urban 'riskscapes'. While each framework point to local-global interdependencies manifest in urban climate risk politics, this paper suggests that all of them remain under-theorized from the point of view of their specific dynamics of 'cosmopolitization'. To counter this deficiency, the paper draws on Beck in outlining the contours of new 'cosmopolitan urban risk communities', seeking to define their main analytical constituents and point to emerging empirical realities. To this effect, on-going studies into major European and Asian port cities – positioned as 'ambitious' spaces of political experimentation on climate risks – is used to illustrate how a shared transnational risk imaginary (e.g. of future sea-level rises) may help spur new forms of trans-boundary solidarity, while reworking existing patterns of urban competition and inequality. Reflecting on such research practices, the paper points to the need for reworking methods of multi-sited ethnography and comparison as central parts of a 'cosmopolitan' approach to urban climate risks.

RC47-774.5

BLOM, AMÉLIE* (CNRS, _amelie.blomkhan@gmail.com_)

"Fear and Trembling": Talking Emotions with Young Born-Again Muslim Activists in Pakistan

There is now a broader acceptance, in Sociology and Political science, that instrumental behavior alone fails to explain social movements: emotions should be brought back in. Yet, and beside Jasper's (1997) "moral shock", collective action scholars have generally paid more attention to the "emotion work" (Hochschild, 1979) undertaken by the _entrepreneurs_ of a mobilization, or to their "sensitizing devices" (Traïni, 2010), than to the role played by emotions in facilitating individuals' receptivity to a cause and, consequently (but not necessarily), their participation to any form of socio-political mobilization. In other words: how does an emotional _predisposition to_ translate into effective protest? This study aims at contributing to our understanding of the interlinkage between emotions and protest at the micro level by following an ethnographic political science and an emic perspective. The empirical lens through which this will be done is the politicization of young "born-again Muslims" in Pakistan (a country where self-reform and activism in the name of Islam has become one of the main channels of contentious politics amongst the urban youth). This case-study will help us to address three broader issues. Firstly, the paper will deal with an unavoidable methodological question - how to access emotions? - and identify five ways of doing so with interview-based narratives. Secondly, it will defend the need to locate emotions in situations (Frijda 1986, Aranguren 2013): "talking emotions" is talking about them in specific settings, interactions, and temporal episodes. Finally, the paper will conclude on the importance of exploring the dialectical relationship between specific emotions (fear and appeasement, love and hate, shame and pride, for instance) in order to make sense of individuals' commitment to a cause; an important path opened up a decade ago by Gould (2001).

RC46-759.2

BLONDET, VANESSA* (University of Strasbourg (FRANCE), _loup.blondet@gmail.com_)

About Efficiency of Prevention Campaigns to Fight Cancer

About efficiency of prevention campaigns to fight cancer

My paper is based on statistical data concerning mortality rates caused by cancer in France, focusing on social categories, age and risk behaviors groups and on a two-month immersion in an oncology and palliative care department. A complementary qualitative study about prevention was conducted with nursing students.

Over the last ten years, French public authorities have implemented prevention campaigns in order to reduce risk behaviors (2007 Act) and fight cancer (Can-

cer Plans, since 2003). In order to reach the entire population, innovative campaigns were not only broadcast on television through advertisements but also on the packaging of food, tobacco and alcoholic products. Perception of these new health messages were positive, however, risk behaviors have not decreased. Regrettably it has been shown that this type of campaign approach has been ineffective since the tobacco usage has increased from 2005 to 2010.

According to the results of many investigations, members of the lower social classes and the elderly are more affected by cancer, yet these people have been found to be less concerned with these prevention campaigns. Impression may be they "choose" not to follow the guidelines proposed by public authorities. That shows the importance of social classes, age and sexes determinism (Bourdieu 1979, Bihr and Pfefferkorn 2008). The few changes in risk behaviors are less the product of individual choice, but rather the result of constraints such as health problems, obesity, etc.

One might then think of new types of "prevention campaigns" with egalitarian goals, which would not be limited only to simple quotes such as "stop smoking" or "eat fruit and vegetables", but whose purpose could be to promote "self-care" and to develop agency of people. This means to act on both economic and cultural dimensions of the concerned groups.

RC52-842.6

BLOY, GÉRALDINE* (University of Burgundy, *gbloy@u-bourgogne.fr*)
RIGAL, LAURENT (CESP Inserm U1018)

New Values, New Moral Attitudes, and New Dilemmas? the Metamorphoses of Professional Ethics Among French General Practitioners in a Renewed Primary Care Governance Context

French private GPs' values have been historically structured by the ideological frame of the so-called "médecine libérale". Although they have consented to collective conventions and regulatory fees, their individual consciousness is supposed to support professional ethics in the service of the patient. Public regulation has been suspected in damaging their professional commitment. This traditional settlement has been destabilized by new governance principles introduced to regulate (more from above than from inside) the professional autonomy through new professionalism criteria. We would like to examine how different types of reforms raise different ethical issues.

Some reforms have sought to give more content and opposability to classical professional morality (about continuous training, accountability, independence from the firms, respect for patients' rights, fee moderation or acceptance of poor patients). Other ones have been presented in the name of rationalization or public health, but have equivocal moral implications on the way GPs treat their patients. For instance patient lists have been introduced for each doctor, and more prevention is required, both should lead GPs to develop a more collective perspective on the population they are in charge of and use systematic procedures: does it affect their consideration of patients' personal complaints? does it made them aware of social inequalities in the care they dispend? A third kind of reform has introduced financial incentives and may threaten altruist motivations by treating GPs as common self-interested economic agents.

How do GPs deal with the moral implications of these inflections of their mandate, which intersect with concomitant changes in their own inclinations? Do they reaffirm classical professional ethics or adapt it? Does it lead to coherent changes in shared professional ethics, to new individual dilemmas, or to "moral fragmentation" between different medical sub-cultures? Our analysis will be empirically based on 100 interviews focused on preventive care.

RC09-181.4

BLUMBERG, RAE* (University of Virginia, *rblumberg@virginia.edu*)

The Tortoise or the Hare? Long-Term Continuity vs. Rapid Shifts in Gender Equality

Undoubtedly, women's relative position has been improving almost globally in recent decades. But how can we predict fast vs. slow shifts in most places or the possibility of a dizzying descent into inequality in a few others? Examining recent changes and historical patterns through the lens of my theories of gender stratification and gender and development, I suggest that we examine structural variables, the bedrock of gender stratification: women's relative economic power (defined as control of income/other assets – my theories' key variable) and the kin-property system. Historically, women have done best where they control income and the kinship system is bilateral or matri-oriented (so that women inherit and marital residence often is with/near the bride's female kin). This pattern prevails in most of Southeast Asia – and largely so even in Indonesia despite ~700 years of Islam. Regionally, women's economic autonomy and overall position long have outshone most of Europe and proved better than in almost all world areas where inheritance goes wholly/disproportionately to men and the bridal couple lives with/near the groom's male relatives. This includes 75% of sub-Saharan ethnic groups, almost all the Middle East/North Africa, and most of South Asia (Kerala State, India is the strongest exception). A common phenomenon in

these patri-oriented countries is that women lack effective land rights, even if laws have been passed giving them theoretical rights (e.g., India). A sudden burst to full gender equality seems unlikely even in Scandinavia but a steep ideologically-propelled slide could happen in conflict countries where women lack economic power and the kin-property system is highly unfavorable, e.g., a repeat of what happened in Afghanistan under the Taliban. Overall, however, women's rising economic power should prove more consequential in driving gender equality than changing social norms and growing proportions of females in parliaments and schools.

JS-18.2

BOATCA, MANUELA* (Freie Universitaet Berlin, *mboatca@zedat.fu-berlin.de*)

Title: Commodification of Citizenship and Racialization Processes

The widening of the worldwide inequality gap is paralleled by an increase in the commodification of citizenship. The emergence of official economic citizenship programmes (aka "citizenship by investment") as well as the illegal trade in EU passports ("buy a EU citizenship" schemes) are similar strategies of eluding the ascription of citizenship through recourse to the market. As the -- real or perceived risk -- of more people gaining access to citizenship of wealthy countries increases, so does the racial criminalization of migrants to core regions -- most prominently, the European Union and the United States, regardless of the citizenship regime of the country of arrival. Thus,the ethnic profiling of Moldovans in the European Union is directed against immigrants suspected of having abused the right of blood in order to acquire citizenship, by trying to prove Romanian ancestry in order to acquire a EU passport. On the other hand, the ethnic and racial profiling of immigrants who come to the US to give birth targets pregnant women accused of having abused the right of soil to the same purpose. The scandalization of "forged descent" in one case and of what could analogously be called "forged ascent" in the other is simultaneously a statement about the immutability of the ascription of citizenship through both bloodline and birthplace for the wider population, and ultimately a denial of equal opportunities for upward social mobility at the global level.

RC55-873.6

BOAVIDA, NUNO* (Universidade Nova de Lisboa (Cesnova/IET), *nunoboavida@gmail.com*)

The Proliferation of Composite Indexes

This paper aims to reflect on the impact of the hipper-proliferation of composite indexes in society. First, although methodological problems have been amply identified decades ago (MacRae 1985; Porter 1995), most composite indexes are increasingly being constructed to support decision making without caveats. The impacts of their use are largely unknown, although by now they are expected to be found all across society (Boavida et al. 2013a; Boavida et al. 2013b). Second, the fast and steady creation of new indexes in the last decades also present significant risks because they can lead to erroneous interpretations of the results (Benoît Godin 2008; Grupp & Mogee 2004a; Grupp & Mogee 2004b; Grupp & Schubert 2010a; Freudenberg 2003; Jesinghaus 1999; Nardo et al. 2008; Munda & Nardo 2005; Nardo et al. 2005a; Munda & Nardo 2009; Saltelli 2007;Katz 2006).

Increasingly, more expertise is needed to interpret the composite indexes, not just at the macro and sectoral level, but also at the individual level (Boavida 2011). One of the main problems with the composite indexes is their launching without proper guidelines for their use. This is particularly visible in the public sphere, where debates abound with abusive citations of indexes and ranking positions of countries, regions, sectors and even politicians' acceptance rates. Although less visible, there appears to be a underlying attitude to compare personal decisions with existing rankings uncritically of the measures being involved (Booysen 2002; Feller-länzlinger et al. 2010; Dahler-Larsen 2013). Therefore, we will understand the amount of expertise present at the time of the comparison, to be able to understand the extent of their misuse.

This paper is part of a research project, and will elaborate on the way different groups use and are aware of limitations of composite indicators. Several methodologies awill be used, such as literature review, interviews and surveys.

RC15-263.3

BOAZ, ANNETTE* (St George's Medical School, *A.Boaz@sgul.kingston.ac.uk*)
MORGAN, MYFANWY (King's College London)

Working to Establish 'Normality' Post-Transplant

Objectives: To explore patients' perceptions and experiences of 'normality' and the influences on this at three time points post-transplant.
Methods: In-depth interviews with 25 patients at three months, one year and more than three years following kidney transplant. Patients' accounts were compared with Sanderson et al.'s typology of types of normality in rheumatoid arthritis patients.

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

Findings: Post-transplant, patients worked hard to re-establish normality, albeit in a 'reset' form. This normality was a very personal construct, shaped by a wide range of factors including age, gender and personal circumstances. Some patients encountered significant challenges in regaining normality, both at three months for those experiencing acute and distressing side effects, and later relating to the long-term side effects of transplant medication and co-morbidities. However, the most dramatic threat to normality (disrupted normality) came from episodes of rejection and transplant failure.

Conclusions: The main types of normality achieved vary for different conditions. Moreover, despite improvements in health post-transplant and opportunities to build a new, reset normality, the participants recognised the need to pay careful attention to the spectre of future ill health and transplant failure. Transplant failure was therefore a source of disruption that was central to their illness narratives and perceived as an ever present risk.

RC43-721.5

BOCCAGNI, PAOLO* (University of Trento, *paolo.boccagni@unitn.it*)

Migration and Home As Absence, Feeling and (Re)Construction: A Conceptual Overview

My paper aims to take critically stock of the literature on migration and home(s). International migration is a promising topic for inquiring "where home is", and why this matters. The constructions of home and of its absence – as a place, a relational configuration or a way of feeling – are central to the migrant life experience. Extended physical detachment from what used to be home, and the search for new domestic arrangements, are both constitutive of it. Unsurprisingly, the notion of home resonates widely, and with mixed emotional tones, in migrants' biographic accounts. However, the ways in which home is re-constructed, (re)placed or projected into the future are extremely diverse and case-specific. While some literature has increasingly highlighted the immaterial bases of migrants' feeling-at-home, most studies point to their persisting need to emplace home in distinctive geographical locations and material (domestic) arrangements.

Generally speaking, the housing solutions encountered by migrants abroad may be little conducive to a sense of domesticity. The critical point, though, is how their sense of home is reconstructed and turned into real social practices over time – and how this "homing" interacts with their relational conditions and socio-economic achievements abroad. Myriad case studies, but few comparative analyses are available on these issues. The same holds for the persisting significance of the homeland as an elicitor of home feelings, particularly for first-generation migrants. In fact, the study of migrants' pathways of home physical and symbolic reconstruction could be fruitfully intersected with recent revisits of the shifting forms, functions and boundaries of the home. Against this background, my paper aims to advance an interdisciplinary debate marked, so far, by extended but scattered and unsystematized empirical bases. Once theoretically unpacked, the notions of home, home-feeling and home-making have still much to say on migrants' life conditions and prospects.

RC06-126.5

BOCCAGNI, PAOLO* (University of Trento, *paolo.boccagni@unitn.it*)

The Non-Contractual Side of Care, Unpacked. Emotional Work and Shifting Care Boundaries in the Narratives of Immigrant Caretakers in Italy

My paper aims to theoretically revisit the everyday negotiation of professional, emotional and ethnic boundaries between dependent elderly and immigrant care workers. It builds on my own research on home care in Italy – a country marked by increasing concentration of feminized and ethnicized labour in this labour market niche. As part of distinct case studies, I have collected about 300 in-depth interviews to immigrant caretakers, most of them Eastern European and live-in, over the last decade. A striking commonality across their narratives lies in the divergence between their formally defined brief and the emotional work they do display and enact. In order to make sense of this variable gap, I will elaborate on the concepts of boundary-making and emotional work. As a result of differences in ethnicity, social class, age and generation (and often gender), a variety of boundaries are negotiated in everyday interactions between immigrant caretakers and clients. The process whereby their views, needs and habits are mutually constructed, and asymmetrically accommodated, holds significant emotional implications. How the emerging emotional configurations are amenable to mutual manipulation, and what control immigrants exert on them, are issues in need of deeper and more sophisticated understandings. To be sure, the faceted configurations of emotional labour and boundary-making – as quintessential to this extra-contractual dimension of care – are reluctant to any ready-for-use classification. However, a better understanding of their influence on the quality of care, and on the rights, interest and needs of those involved, is necessary at many levels – including the need to move the debate on immigrant care beyond pietistic, victimizing or merely "technocratic" accounts. The consequences of emotional

(over)involvement on immigrants' conditions and life trajectories are also to be revisited along these lines, as I will do in my paper.

RC17-310.2

BODE, INGO* (University of Kassel, *ibode@uni-kassel.de*)

Organized Heterogeneity in Disorganized Fields: The Case of Child Protection Services in Germany

Much of what has been developed in organizational field theory has long been applied to well-organized sector obeying to a clear-cut set of logics that cohabit peacefully after all (e.g. bureaucracy and professionalism). Many of these fields have a public service background. For a while now, however, multiplicity has given way to heterogeneity here in the sense that logics inhabiting such fields come to sit uneasy with another as they trigger decisions or policies pointing to opposite directions (ensuring revenue or giving priority to observed needs, for instance). What is more, new institutional logics encapsulated in quasi-market regulation tend to 'disorganize' established field structures and seem to leave permanently the players of a given field with either-or constellations. Drawing on a research project conducted between 2010 and 2013 that has investigated developments in the sector of child protection services in Germany, this paper presents patterns of what has been referred to recently as institutional work, with an eye on two sorts of organizations: public hub agencies with an administrative remit and nonprofits entrusted with service provision. The material consists of an interview-based, in-depth investigation of selected settings, embracing the entire set of agencies relevant to child protection in a given area, with a hermeneutic approach informing its exploitation. The analysis suggests that there are various responses to this 'organized' heterogeneity of references (e.g. managerial standards or templates channeling decisions) throughout the field under study; however, most are about processing ambiguity by provisionary and peace-meal action through which these references and the underlying institutional logics become fuzzy themselves. Hence the disorganization of organizational fields goes alongside the blurring of those cognitive foundations on which they are built.

RC24-432.27

BOEDIONO, KUSHARIYANINGSIH C.* (University of Indonesia, *kboedio1@binghamton.edu*)

Forest Resources and Local People Livelihood

The decision of the Indonesian government to implement Law No. 22/1999 on Regional Governance in 2001 has resulted in the delegation of authority to the regional governments and a more decentralized political power as well as more localized decision making on natural resources' utilization, including in the forestry sectors. However, a number of studies on the implementation of decentralization in the forestry sector show that impacts of the transfer of authority to the regional governments have been mostly negative on the environment. The efforts to protect the environment, i.e. forest resources, are also facing serious threats from "the oil palm trend" which is replacing "the log trend". After more than 10 years of the implementation of decentralization policies, the current conditions at the local level have shown that not only the share of the region's natural resource revenues has increased but the pressure to utilize these revenues to alleviate poverty and social inequalities has also become greater.

As environment and society shape one and another, the first part of the paper explains, using political economy approach, the causes of widespread environmental destructions after the implementation of Law No. 22 in January 2001. In the second part, this paper will analyze, based on Buttel's (2003) argument, the role of activism/ movements and state environmental regulation, particularly in the forestry sector; as two basic mechanisms in supporting the process of environmental reform. In the last part, this paper proposes a mechanism defined by Martel (1994) as "decentralized community with institutionalized co-ordination" as well as explores, as suggested by Frickel and Davidson (2004), linkages between the state (particularly governments at the provincial and district level) and specific civil society actors (involved in environmental justice movements or act as environmental knowledge professionals) in enhancing state interest in sustainability and improving the local people livelihood.

RC16-289.5

BOEHME, JULIANE* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, *boehme@wzb.eu*)

From Unknown to Known Objects- Cultural Knowledge in Action

We know how to use objects in our everyday-life. Normally its not problematic because we just do it. But if someone ask us why (we know that) it is getting more complicated because it's hard to reflect about our own routines of practise. In line with Garfinkel (1967) I assume that everyday activities aren't arbitrarily but organised and we can learn a lot about the routines if we disturb them. The irritations of the routines offer insights in the ways people try to fix the crisis situation and to come back to "normality". It's curious but we learn more about the normal way of doing things if we disturb them as if we just try to observe the normal way of acting.

To provoke an irritation of the routines of meaning construction of objects I gave unknown objects to small groups of students and asked them to find out the use of these things. I used video analysis methods to keep the details and to be able to recognise situational procedures of handling the uncertainty in the material world. The results show that the meaning of the unknown objects emerged in a communicative construction which strongly bases on different forms of cultural knowledge in action. Interesting examples are the search for contexts of use which are in a pragmatic manner connected with imagined or real experiences and body knowledge as a way to test and create ideas for the "right" use.

References:

Garfinkel, H. (1967): Studies in ethnomethodology. New Jersey.

RC55-878.3

BOELHOUWER, JEROEN* (Netherlands Inst Social Research, *j.boelhouwer@scp.nl*)

How to Measure Quality of Life? an Integrated Approach in the Netherlands

How to measure quality of life? An integrated approach in the Netherlands

The Netherlands Institute for Social Research uses a composite index to describe and monitor developments in the quality of life of the Dutch population. The SCP Life-situation Index (SLI) is used to measure objective aspects of individual quality of life. In constructing the index, we depart from the view that quality of life is a multi-dimensional concept. SLI is composed of indicators from eight domains (dimensions): health, housing, social participation, culturel leisure activity, consumer durables, sport activity, vacation, and mobility. Education, income, paid employment and self-sufficiency are considered as "resources". They can be used by citizens to improve their life situation.

We use non linear canonical correlation analysis to combine the indicators into the index.

SLI is based on micro-data, stemming from survey research. With these survey data we are able to give a summarizing insight in the different domains of the life situation at the individual level. We can also break down the life situation for different social groups (enabling us to compare income groups, educational levels and household types). In our view quality of life has an objective and a subjective part. Using micro-data also provides the opportunity to explore the relationship between objective wellbeing (as measured by the index) and subjective wellbeing (happiness and satisfactions).

The paper focuses on two of the major issues we come across:

1. How to measure quality of life? Why did we choose not to include subjective indicators? Does it change the results if we did?

2. How to combine the indicators. The life situation index is constructed statistically, using nonlinear canonical correlation analysis to get the weights. But there are other ways to do so. Does using alternatives lead to different results?

RC33-575.1

BOELHOUWER, JEROEN* (Netherlands Inst Social Research, *j.boelhouwer@scp.nl*)

Measuring Wellbeing Across Countries – Can It be Done?

Measuring wellbeing across countries – can it be done?

There are no widely adopted definitions for the concepts of wellbeing and quality of life. First, I discuss the correspondences and differences between measures of wellbeing and quality of life, like the *Gross National Happiness* of Bhutan, the *Happy Planet Index* of the New Economics Foundation, the *Better Life Index* of the OECD and the *Human Development Index* of the UNDP. I also compare these measure with the *SCP Life-situation Index* which is used in the Netherlands. When describing the quality of life of the Dutch with this index, a conceptual model is used, which is centered around the index. In this conceptual model the view is taken that quality of life has an objective and a subjective part.

The conceptual model of the SCP Life-situation Index can be used to describe how objective and subjective wellbeing are related. In this model a causal relation is proposed between capabilities (or resources, like education, income and paid work) and objective quality of life (as measured by the SCP Life-situation Index, which combines indicators on health, housing, social participation, etc). Next, a causal relation is proposed between this objective wellbeing and subjective wellbeing (happiness). This model is tested for the Netherlands and the results show that the model works.

In the paper I will use the European Social Survey to look at whether the model can also be used for other European countries. Though the model can be used, there are differences between countries, for example in the weights of the idicators.

WG03-918.3

BOERSMA, SANNE* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *boersma@fsw.eur.nl*)

Visualizing Society: Immigrant Integration Expertise As a Sphere of Calculability

This paper regards the field of immigrant integration expertise in Western Europe as a *sphere of calculability* (Mitchell, 2002) in which projections of future conditions of society are visualized in images such as tables, graphs and designs. The expert images produced by monitoring institutions and social scientific networks can be understood as crucial sites where (future) differences of national populations crystalize and gain plausibility.

In social scientific studies and reports of immigrant integration, produced both on national and European level, the future condition of national societies in Western Europe is problematized and discussed by the growing presence of the 'non-western' or 'immigrant' population. For example, a Eurostat working paper of 2010 on the foreign-born population in EU countries states that "the share of foreign-born is likely to more than double by 2061", which emphasizes a stable trend of 'non-western' presence in national societies. The images in the reports demonstrate socially constructed differences and a careful maintenance of these differences, expressed through standardized categories of alterity (Castoriadis) vis-à-vis a homogenous 'native' population in national societies. As such, the contested (future) condition of society is stabilized.

This paper seeks insight in how future projections of 'non-western' presence in West-European societies come about and how the field of immigrant integration expertise can be perceived as what Timothy Mitchell has called a "sphere of calculability" i.e. framing, drawing limits, measuring and visualizing (Mitchell, 2002). By doing ethnographic research at the "centres of calculation" (Latour, 1987) in combination with document analysis this paper aims to show how immigrant integration is made into a field of challenges, strategies, demand and importance, subsequently effectuating particular logics of visualizing national societies.

RC01-30.1

BOGNER, ARTUR* (University of Bayreuth, *artur.bogner@web.de*)

Analysing Real Conflict Scenarios Empirically – Experiences from Ghana and Uganda

Armed conflicts are phases or processes of armed escalation within much longer (and often large-scale) social processes, parts of much wider synchronic and diachronic contexts that may be conceived of as "dynamic systems", "figurations" or "self-organizing" processes – including long-term as well as shorter-term processes. Their analysis is essentially identical to the investigation of socio-cultural structures under specific perspectives, especially regarding the chances of armed collective violence and fluid and multipolar balances of power (between diverse centres of social power and various makers and executors of conflict management or *violence management* respectively). This paper by a figurational sociologist will discuss the methodology of investigating and forecasting real conflict scenarios empirically with a focus on practical research practice and with regard to the relations and combination between qualitative and quantitative instruments, thick and 'wide' description, different models of causation (and the historical-social world) and between disparate concepts of so-called micro- and macrosociology.

The research settings of northern Ghana and northern Uganda, and comparisons *between and inside* these regions may serve well to illustrate the difficulties and challenges of analysis and forecasting that are interrelated to the complexity and highly dynamic nature of conflict figurations – with regard to quantitatively and qualitatively problematic data bases and contested concepts and methodologies. They may also serve to show the opportunities for sociology and comparative research that are connected with empirical conflict analysis and the study of real conflict scenarios. The paper will argue that in order to exploit these opportunities numerous preconceptions and dichotomies in the social and cultural sciences need to be overcome – e.g. the divide between macro- und micro-sociological concepts, and between sociological, historical, political-science and ethnographic methods of data collection and analysis.

RC09-168.4

BOGNER, ARTUR* (University of Bayreuth, *artur.bogner@web.de*)

Eisenstadt and Elias: Static and Dynamic, Competing and Complementary Accounts of the Social World in the Modern Age

The complicated interrelationships between particularity and generality, the abstract and the concrete, or atomistic and holistic conceptions of causation, 'history' and society continue to afflict the socio-cultural sciences. This also applies to the relations between 'modern culture' and its diverse 'actualizations' as well as relations between competing conceptions of the social world without and within history. Elias's and Eisenstadt's works belong to the sustained and coherent efforts among sociologists to explain the defining qualities of the world in the modern age and their genesis. Some understand their theories as retreads of the post-WWII modernization discourse. Although there is some truth in this perspective, it should not deflect from the fact that Eisenstadt's has been the perhaps most elaborated attempt at revising the essential constituents of this discourse,

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

whereas Elias's theory represents a radical alternative (of pre-Parsonian and pre-war provenance) to it, in terms of basic terminology and basic vision of the social world as well as its methodology – in a manner reminiscent of the polarity between Kantian and Hegelian epistemologies or concepts respectively. Whereas Eisenstadt refined and differentiated the concept of modernity, Elias generally abstained from using this term and suggesting a total break between the modern and the preceding periods and emphasized long-term continuities and patterns in European and human history, while anticipating some central ideas of the recent discourse on globalization. Whereas Eisenstadt focused on the implementation of "cultural and political programmes", Elias emphasized the unanticipated consequences of actions and the unplanned nature of collective processes and phenomena. The paper will analyse how far insights and concepts of two eminent scholars of historical sociology are mutually compatible or complementary as well as explicate their methodological, conceptual and material differences.

RC33-570.3

BOGNER, KATHRIN* (Leibniz Institute Social Sciences, *kathrin.bogner@gesis.org*)

Effects of the Visual Presentation of Don't Know Options in Rating Scales on Responses. Comparing Results of a Papi and an Online Panel Experiment

Several studies show that in self-administered settings respondents use both, verbal information as well as visual features of rating scales within the question response process. Nonverbal, visual scale features (VSF) are for example font, size, color, or graphical display of the rating scale. However, the findings of the existing studies are not consistent and thus, there is still much to learn about the specifics of personal and situational settings that make respondents susceptible for VSF.

This research examines attitude strength and demographical characteristics as potential moderators of the effects of VSF. Two randomized experiments were conducted varying the visual layout of a five-point agreement-disagreement rating scale. Three different visual layouts were tested in each experiment: a. the *don't know* option is separated from the other scale categories by a clearly visible vertical divider line, b. the *don't know* option is simply added to the right hand side of the scale, and c. no *don't know* option is offered. The first experiment included 307 German students using PAPI mode; the second experiment included 450 respondents of the GESIS online access panel.

The assumption is that respondents are influenced in their selection of the middle, extreme and don't know response category by the VSF. By means of multilevel analysis, the likelihood of selecting these categories are estimated for both studies separately. For the paper-and-pencil experiment significant effects of the VSF on the likelihood of response category selection was found; attitude strength shows to be a strong moderator of the VSF effects. However, in the online setting these findings could not be replicated; demographic variables have no or just little moderating effects.

RC37-633.2

BOGUNIA-BOROWSKA, MALGORZATA* (JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, *mbogunia@poczta.onet.pl*)

The Cuisine Culture from a Polish Perspective. How Popular TV Programmes Use Cooking to Create a Modern Lifestyle and Present the New Middle Class

In the aftermath of the events of 1989, Polish society faced many changes. One of them was an invasion of global cusine culture. I would like to research how did the typical Polish city change under the influence of the culinary culture and TV cooking programmes? I am interested in how the culinary culture is currently used to promote the values of the consumerist society, such as competition, rivalry, pleasure, and entertainment.

I would like to present the examples of the popular TV series "The Cooked" and "The Kitchen Revolutions". Both of them play a very important role in changing Polish attitudes to cuisine and its meaning in social life. The programme "The Cooked" presents young representatives of the new middle class from big and global cities which are the beneficiaries of the Polish transformation in 1989. They treat the cuisine culture as a very instrumental way to present their social status and proof of their place in the global community.

The second example is a TV series called "The Kitchen Revolutions". The main character is a famous Polish chef who visits different restaurants in Poland and helps the owners change not only material aspects of their restaurants, but also the owners' general attitude towards the cuisine culture. The process of changing the material and aesthetic vision of restaurants also creates opportunities to compare global imagination about cuisine culture with the local tradition of nutrition.

Both popular TV programmes create possibilities to define attitudes towards inequality and the differences between the global cities and other parts of the country. The cuisine culture and its popularity can be treated as an instrument to understand the process of changing the rules of lifestyles and construction of the new middle class in the new democracies.

RC51-819.1

BOIRA SARTO, SANTIAGO* (Universidad de Zaragoza, *sboira@unizar.es*)
IRANZO, JUAN MANUEL IRANZO (Sociologist)

Violence Against Women and Femicide: Sociocybernetic Approach

In spite of the existence of significant regional differences, gender and domestic violence data (including psychological abuse, physical assaults and femicide) are so regular and stable that the phenomenon can be considered 'structural' and "systemic". First of all, we should admit that conflicts of interests, a frequent 'cero-sum game situation frame, structural conditions of stress and imbalance of physical, economic, and/or symbolic power, inadequate emotional and cultural resources to deal with conflict, and inappropriate 'scripts' for communication and other forms of face-to-face interaction make intimate partnership a context prone to conflict breeding 'accidental' violence.

This paper presents, we present the first steps of our research program is the design of sociocybernetic model. It gathers all relevant variables at all three structural levels, weighted by their predictive power according to path-analyses. Conflicts are frequent in intimate partner life, but it is only a precondition of violence. Violence and femicide are the result of personal, micro-social and socio-structural and cultural variables that, in some triggering circumstances, get aligned and form a 'trajectory of accident' from aggressor to victim.

This vision shows that true severe violence results from a continuous story of abusive ritual interaction oriented to establish and preserve a position of domination and control. More research at micro-sociological level is needed to identify really predictive variables. Path-analysis to weight them a sociocybernetic can help to build explicative-predictive models that could help to design better preventive public policies. This research could also help to move farther away from former 'pathological culture' and present 'burocratic culture' on intimate-partner gender violence towards a 'generative culture' able to foster a social 'cycle of learning' among all participants, from couple members through lawyers, psychologists and public officers, to all members of society.

RC15-261.1

BOKEK-COHEN, YA'ARIT* (Ariel University, *bokek@ariel.ac.il*)
GONEN, LIMOR DINA (Ariel University)

Has the Globalized Sperm Banking Industry Committed the Baudriallrdian 'perfect Crime'?

Assisted reproductive technologies constitute a fruitful soil for cultural Sociology theorization. In particular, the sperm donation industry is a unique arena in which personal emotions and dreams encounter the constraints of technological and medical reality as mediated through economic transactions. The article proposes some sociological insights into the sperm donation industry, derived from a qualitative study of sperm donor profiles in nine sperm banks from Europe and US. We started our analysis acknowledging our a priori assumption of semen commodification. We content analyzed extended profiles and conducted a visual analysis of baby photos of 135 randomly selected donors who appear in the catalogues. Browsing for the ideal donor while reading the 'perfectionized' profiles is a technology which aptly illustrates Baudrillard's concept of "hyper-reality". Borrowing Baudrillard's terminology we argue that extended donor profiles are not "real"; rather they are hyperreal. These profiles are an "authentic fake" of the fathers and families desired by women in today's postmodern era. We examine the way the sperm industry uses personification practices as a tool to add an emotional context, resulting in a re-enchantment of the postmodern spirit. Inspired by Jean Bauldriallrd's and Eva Illuz's writings as well as Zygmunt Bauman's insights on 'liquid modernity', we show how sperm banks de-commodify sperm, personify donations, and add an emotional context to the economic transaction. Sperm donor profiles are a meaningful and important postmodern text; as such they deserve to be interpreted by means of sociological theorization. As products of socially constructed mechanisms, analyses of the ways these profiles are displayed and produced certainly communicate much about the contemporary spirit of 'liquid modernity'. This creates a powerful reenchantment mechanism counterbalancing the alienation and disenchantment characteristic of donor insemination technology and the postmodern spirit in general.

ADH-994.3

BOKSER LIWERANT, JUDIT* (National University of Mexico, *judit@liwerant.com*)

Diasporas In Times Of Multiculturalism and Transnationalism

The magnitude and scope of contemporary processes of social, political and cultural change and their related, multidimensional and contradictory nature pose renewed challenges to sociological theory. Current processes of change transcend national frontiers and relate and interconnect societies. Globalization and transnationalism refer indeed to the new conditions derived from radical changes in the way time and space have ceased having the same influence on the

way in which social relations, identities and institutions are structured. The role of countries and borders between States become diffuse, porous and permeable and global connections are intensified by virtue of the fact that they are shared with great velocity in multiple places.

Amid these trends, migration became a source of social transformation. Contemporary migration encompasses steady as well as repeated and circular, bi-local and multi-local movements. Expanded mobility, multiple relocations, sustained interactions enhance exchanges of economic and social resources, cultural narratives, practices and symbols between communities and societies. Migration has widened the spectrum of encounters between individuals and groups carrying distinct communal organizing principles, historical trajectories, models and logics of the collective. It thus poses equally new challenges to Multiculturalis,

Aiming to account for singularity (as differing from exceptionalism) we claim the need to focus on the collective dimension and on the institutional underpinnings of transnationalism and its structural effects in order to account for past and present cases of re- diasporization and explore the transition from ethno-national diasporas to ethno- transnational ones.

RC28-484.5

BOL, THIJS (University of Amsterdam)
LANCEE, BRAM* (Utrecht University, *b.lancee@uu.nl*)
LEVELS, MARK (Maastricht University)

Ethnic Inequality in the Labour Market: The Transferability of Skills and Degrees

Migrants are less successful in the labor market than natives, relative disadvantages that are often referred to as "ethnic penalties." Previous research estimated these penalties using education as a proxy for skills. However, highly educated individuals are not only rewarded by employers for their skill levels, but also for the signaling value of their degree Although most studies that estimate ethnic penalties usually acknowledge the existence of these two mechanisms, empirical work that incorporates this is extremely scarce. In this study, we include a measure of both cognitive (numeracy, literacy) and non-cognitive (motivation) skills, which allows us to separate mechanisms that explain the educational payoff of migrants. This increases our knowledge of how the transferability of skills and degrees affects ethnic inequality in the labor market. We analyze both unemployment risk and income.

The paper furthermore contributes to the literature on ethnic inequality in the labor market by explaining variation in ethnic penalties across countries with varying institutional contexts. Studies that structurally analyze variation in penalties across countries are scarce, and there is no comparative work that analyses the role of skills in reducing ethnic penalties across countries. We identify three institutional conditions that are especially important in explaining cross-national variation: the educational system, labor market flexibility, and immigration policies.

Empirical analyses are based on the PIAAC 2013 data (Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies). The data include detailed measures of cognitive and non-cognitive skills. Furthermore, the PIAAC allows for a cross-national analysis.

RC33-573.3

BOLDT, THEA D.* (Guest Professor, *thea.boldt@kwi-nrw.de*)

Meditation and the Art of Hermeneutics. Approaching the Notion of Subject and Object in Research on Non Subject-Object Phenomena

Even though in the last 20 years an increasing interest of academics in the spread of Buddhism in ‚the West' can be observed and enough has been said about this process to establish Western Buddhist Studies as a new academic discipline, there is still a limited knowledge about the meaning of Tantric Tibetan Buddhist meditation practices, especially as performed by the ‚Western' buddhist disciples.

Leaving the common missunderstanding of Tantra as „esoteric teachings bloated with sex and power" behind (as suggested by Herbert V. Guenther 1974: 12), the paper is aiming to relate to the core of the Tantric Tibetan Buddhist meditation, in particular to the so called Meditation on the Nature of Mind (Mahamudra and Maha Ati), and comprehend it as an advanced scientific and synaestetic (cf. Helmuth Plessner 1923) performance leading the buddhist practitioner to the dissolution of subject-object duality in perception of the phenomenal world.

The paper will work toward a methodological repertoir in order to approach the field of studies on meditation practice(s) from the viewpoint of a participative social scientist. It'll explore the possibilities of synchronising the methodology of meditation and the phenomenological practice of social science. It'll search for further ethnographic means of „not speaking about" (cf. Trinh T. Minh-ha) as well as for videography as a tool of hermeneutic knowledge production in the tension between on-this-side-of and beyond the subject-object division.

References:
Guenther, Herbert V. (1974): *Tantra als Lebensanschauung*. Bern, München & Wien: Scherz Verlag.

Plessner, Helmuth (1923): *Die Einheit der Sinne. Grundlinien einer Ästhesiologie des Geistes*, Bonn.
Minh-ha, Trinh T. (1982): *Reassemblage.* Film

RC17-306.9

BOLL, KAREN* (Copenhagen Business School, *kbo.ioa@cbs.dk*)

Result-Based Public Governance. Challenges in Developing and Using Daily Performance Measures

Within the public sector, many institutions are either steered by *governance by targets* or *result-based governance*. The former sets up quantitative internal production targets, while the latter advocates that production is planned according to outcomes which are defined as institution-produced effects on individuals or businesses in society; effects which are often produced by 'nudging' the citizenry in a certain direction. With point of departure in these two governance-systems, the paper explores a case of controversial inspection of businesses' negative VAT accounts and it describes the performance measure that guides the inspectors' inspection (or nudging) of the businesses. The analysis shows that although a result-based governance system is advocated on a strategic level, performance measures which are not 'result-based' are developed and used in the daily coordination of work. The paper explores how and why this state of affairs appears and problematizes the widespread use of result-based governance and nudging-techniques by public sector institutions.

PRES-2.4

BOLTANSKI, LUC* (EHESS, *boltansk@ehess.fr*)

Towards an European Neo-Conservatism? From the Formation of an Economy of Authenticity to the Renewal of Nationalist Ideologies

The implementation of neo-liberal policies in Europe, and their devastating results, have triggered, during the last ten years, numerous critical reactions, particularly in the intellectual and political fields. But this renewal of social critique has not yet had any concrete effect on the actions of the power elite, belonging to the left as well as to the right, whose members use the argument of "necessity" to justify their conservatism. On the other side, the critical stance has had only very weak support from the social movements and, particularly, the labor Unions, whose energies are absorbed by their efforts to survive. In the vacuum created by a demoralized Europe and by an ineffective social critique, there have emerged ideologies, coming from the extreme right and even, sometimes, from the left, that have shifted from the critique of economical neo-liberalism to the critique of political liberalism. They stress nationalism, supported by a strong State, and on the valorization of moral authority and tradition. They are, above all, strongly xenophobic and racist.

This neo-conservatism is conditioned by socio-economic changes whose precise analysis seems particularly urgent. The first and most visible change is the decline of industry, which dismantles an "old" proletariat given over to unemployment and precariousness. The second change, is the development of new economic forms which create wealth by exploiting the patrimonialization of sites or "terroirs" whose "authentic" character is distorted by forms of commodification and/or through the extension of cultural industries of luxury brands. These two economic processes have political effects that promote reactionary and xenophobic positions. Groups and social classes whose interests are linked with industry accuse "foreigners" of "robbing" the work of the "real" French people. Groups and social classes involved in the process of patrimonialization accuse "foreigners" of polluting "authentic", "ancestral" and national places and values.

RC31-527.2

BOLZMAN, CLAUDIO* (Uni Applied Science Western Switzerland, *Claudio.Bolzman@hesge.ch*)

Older Immigrants Living in Switzerland and Forms of Ambivalence Around the Retirement Period

The sociologist Abdelmalek Sayad (1991; 1999) has defined ambivalence as part of the immigrant condition. According to him, since most of international migrants are not considered as full citizens in host States neither in home States, their situation tend to be ambivalent on many dimensions. For instance, they expect to come back once to their home country, but they also know that their economic, social and familial conditions make this option highly improbable. Thus, they tend to postpone this issue for a later period of their lives. When they retire however, the question of return can arise again. Thus, it can be argued, retirement may represent for immigrants not only a social transition, from work to retirement, but also a possible spatial transition, from living in one country to settlement in another country. In that sense, it can be considered as a double change in life course that can generate new dilemmas and ambivalences in couples and families. This paper explores how older immigrants from different origins (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Latin America, Africa, Kosovo) and living in Switzerland perceive

this ambivalence and how do they deal with it. Analysis is based in data from a quantitative survey carried in 2011 (immigrants from the 3 EU countries) and from qualitative interviews (immigrants from all origins) carried in 2012 and 2013. Main trends and differences between older immigrants groups are presented and discussed.

RC22-393.20

BOLZONARO, FABIO* (University of Cambridge, *fb319@cam.ac.uk*)

Framing a Moral Protest in a Secular Country. the Civil Society Mobilization Against Homosexual Marriages in France

The introduction of same-sex marriages has recently occupied the political agenda of many countries. The public debate on the question has illustrated the enduring impact of religious values in the political sphere and the greater mobilization of religious civil society groups in contrasting the legalization of homosexual unions. This paper will investigate the socio-political discourse of civil society actors involved in the protests against the introduction of homosexual marriages in France. The activism of groups with a religious background was one the most salient political phenomenon in the French political life in the latest few years. The broadness of the protest was so vast to be described as a fundamental experience for an entire generation. The study of the French mobilization offers the opportunity to come across some intriguing sociological issues. Why the social protests in defence of a family model upheld by the Catholic Church were so strong in one of the most secularized countries in the world? Why Catholic values had a prominent role in a public policy debate in a country where the separation between politics and morality is a paradigm of the political life? Why the traditionally weak French civil society demonstrated such a strong activism?

This paper will investigate the framing process of the discourse of the social actors involved in the French protests against homosexual marriages. Then it will discuss the intellectual and political reasons that contributed to give an ample resonance to their ethical and religious values. Finally it will compare the discourse of the French mobilization with other social protests against the legalization of same-sex unions in other Western countries.

RC19-336.7

BOLZONARO, FABIO* (University of Cambridge, *fb319@cam.ac.uk*)

The Financialization of Welfare States. the Case of Complementary Social Insurances

The process of financialization of capitalist economies has recently interested many welfare states. The reforms of the social protection introduced in the latest two decades have given greater importance to the role of the financial sector as a welfare provider. An increasing number of families rely on the revenues of their financial investments to get those social services previously provided by state authorities. A paradigmatic example is given by the several complementary insurance schemes increasingly diffused in several Western and developing countries. Their introduction was generally supported by governments and labour unions that believe the financial sector may provide workers those economic resources that current welfare states find difficult to guarantee. However the process of financialization of welfare states could enlarge the already existing income inequalities, strengthen the increasing social stratification, and intensify the process of dualization of the social protection that is interesting many welfare states.

This paper will present a comparative investigation of the diffusion of private complementary social insurance schemes in France, Sweden, and the UK after the onset of the latest economic crisis. It will discuss the political debate about their introduction. Then it will evaluate their likely impact on the process of segmentation of the social protection. Finally it will broaden the conclusions drawn from the case studies previously considered to other developed and developing countries.

RC03-76.5

BOLZONI, MAGDA* (University of Turin, *magda.bolzoni@gmail.com*)

From Art to Urban Politics – and the Other Way Round. the Art Festival "Paratissima" and Its Complex Relationship with Processes of Urban Regeneration in Turin, Italy

Art can be a mean of claim, empowerment, participation, protest. But what happens if such forms of art are then adopted as tools of urban regeneration? This paper focuses on the relationship between art, civic participation and urban regeneration processes analysing the social impacts and political appropriation of an alternative, non-institutional yearly art event in the city of Turin, Italy.

In order to move away from its fordist past, the city of Turin has betted on culture, creativity and entertainment as core elements of a new path of development. In this frame the City launched a contemporary art fair for international galleries, "Artissima", taking place every year in the first week of November.

Against its institutional, elitist approach, a group of young artists founded in 2005 "Paratissima", an alternative, parallel open art exhibition, affirming the freedom and the social value of art. In 2008 Paratissima moved to San Salvario, a multicultural, mixed neighbourhood looking forward to emancipating from its problematic past. The event took place into empty stores, shops, internal yards and streets, mingling art and everyday-life in unconventional spaces, tackling local social issues and involving inhabitants, shopkeepers and social associations. Occurring there ever since, it has contributed to re-shape the neighbourhood and to attract new flows of people and investments in the area.

Relying on interviews and ethnographic fieldwork, the paper analyzes the ambivalent relationships between Paratissima, other forms of civic participation and the neighbourhood social and cultural fabric, highlighting benefits and criticisms of short and mid-term influences over the neighbourhood's transformation. Moreover, it examines the processes that have brought both the local authorities and the organizers to consider this format as a successful and replicable model of urban re-development, and it problematizes the path towards institutionalization that this event, born as critical and alternative, seems to have taken.

RC21-381.5

BOLZONI, MAGDA* (University of Turin, *magda.bolzoni@gmail.com*)

Whose Street Is This? Commercial Gentrification, Symbolic Ownership and Legitimate Uses of Public Spaces in a Changing Neighbourhood of Turin, Italy

This paper aims at investigating the interactions between commercial landscape, symbolic ownership and everyday practices in upgrading neighbourhoods. Focusing on the neighbourhood of San Salvario (Turin, Italy), it argues that commercial transformations have a major role in challenging established uses and representations, and in framing claims, visions and actions of different sets of actors over the same urban space.

Despite a long tradition of studies on gentrification and neighbourhood's transformations, only in recent times the role and the socio-cultural impacts of changes of commercial and recreational landscape have been taken under careful examination. Processes of commercial upgrading should not be read only as markers but as active agents of change. New stores, cafés, clubs and night spots embody a powerful discourse that legitimates some uses, images and users while excluding others. In this frame, the street becomes a crucial space of friction, contestation and negotiation where broader dynamics constantly interact with everyday practices.

Right next to the city centre and the central railway station, San Salvario's neighbourhood has recently turned from a multicultural, mixed, problematic area into the new core of leisure and consumption of Turin. The opening of new cafés, clubs and night spots has challenged the identity of the neighbourhood and the established uses of public spaces. In this setting, relying on almost two years of ethnographic research, the observation of via Berthollet allows us to examine dynamics and everyday practices of contestation, claims and negotiation over the legitimate uses and representations of public spaces. The analysis highlights the relevance of both space and time dimensions and it unveils the constant interactions between complex sets of actors, such as the established users of the street (mainly foreigners), the new users (mainly university students and young urban middle class), the residents, the commercial entrepreneurs and the local authorities.

RC52-842.11

BONELLI, MARIA DA GLORIA* (Sao Carlos Federal University, *gbonelli@uol.com.br*)

Street Level Brokers: Shrinking the Occupation of Despachantes in an Era of Global Managerialism

The paper focuses on the occupation of despachantes documentalistas (document clearing agent) in São Paulo, Brazil, which was first regulated in 1854, by the Brazilian Emperor, differentiating these services from the work of customs agents, occupation that were established by the Portuguese Crown, in 1809 . The township despachantes were in charge of collecting taxes, and forwarding legal documents for real estate, business and vehicles. Since then, their selection and work have been under state control. In 2002, the National Council of Despachantes Documentalistas was organized as a collective project to professionalization.

They used to think about themselves as supportive of the government, acting as brokers for their clients to the public officials. Nowadays, they share a negative public image associated with payment of bribes and illicit practices. This traditional way of providing document clearing services have undergone transformation. As a result of deregulation policies and privatization of public services , the forwarding of identification documents are now provided by large enterprise firms that manage the Poupatempo posts and bank agencies, which receive the payments of taxes, fines and duties.

The impact of the global neoliberal agenda on the local occupation of despachantes has reduced the size of the group in three times during the last twenty years.

In the new context of north – south professional relations, despachantes are being replaced by paralegals , a global occupation that has been introduced in Brazil, providing work to a large group of law bachelors without the credential to practice.

The research fieldwork is based on document analysis; data collected at the Regional Council of Sao Paulo Despachantes on their 3.429 members; qualitative interviews with leaderships of two competitive professional associations and a survey with 100 despachantes in the state of São Paulo.

RC31-532.1

BONIFACIO, GLENDA* (University of Lethbridge, *glenda.bonifacio@uleth.ca*)

Transnational Lives of Pinays on the Canadian Prairies

Filipino women or Pinays are, undeniably, the most visible mobile group of temporary foreign workers in Canada and elsewhere today. They are also the most highly socially integrated group of women from Asia due to intermarriages and a western colonial legacy. Over three hundred years of Spanish rule and fifty years of American tutelage have made the Filipinos the "little brown Americans" whose use of the English language, practice of liberal-democratic politics, and adherence to Catholicism shape their trajectories as "citizens of the world". Filipinos have become one of the most desired group of non-white workers and immigrants for their distinct ability to integrate in western societies, to be "at home in the world". The plight of Filipino women has indeed attracted much attention from scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. But a nuanced approach to how racialized Filipino women negotiate the limiting social structures of inclusion facilitates a broader appreciation of the meaning of migration in their lives.

This presentation explores the migration, identity, and community of *Pinay* in the prairie provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. While Filipino women have become the mainstay group for case studies on the Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) in Canada and its consequent phenotypical constructs of the "nanny," "caregiver" and "domestic worker", I extend the prevailing dominant discourse of their positioning as "servants of globalization" to the grounded experiences of community participation, activism, volunteerism, and negotiating multiple identities in making meanings of their quotidian transnational lives.

JS-44.19

BONIFACIO, GLENDA* (University of Lethbridge, *glenda.bonifacio@uleth.ca*)

Vested Transnationalism in Pinay Lives

This paper offers the notion of "vested transnationalism" in the lives of immigrant and migrant Filipino women or Pinays in Canada. This means that transnational practices are vested in personalism and a sense of community, essentially translating into a symbolic attachment to an "imagined" nation, both in Canada and in the Philippines. Whether members of the immediate family, members of the extended kinship system, or fictive relations many comprise the beneficiaries of personal and collective activities of community groups, hometown associations, local churches through which Filipino women traverse transnational spaces. This paper also explores the forms and practices of Filipino transnationalism demonstrated in the lives of Pinays in Canada – as seen in families, remittances, *balikbayan* goods, media and popular culture, dual citizenship, and absentee voting as well as philanthropy, mission work, and advocacy. Data from this presentation is based on interviews and focus group discussions among Pinays in western Canada.

RC04-77.6

BONNER, FLORENCE* (Howard University, *florencebonner98@gmail.com*)
ALLEN, WALTER* (University of California, Los Angeles, *wallen@ucla.edu*)
LACHTMAN, SHANE* (University of California, Los Angeles, *slachtman@oxy.edu*)

Inclusion, Race, Ethnicity, Culture and Global Higher Education: International Comparisons

Equity vs. equality is an ongoing debate across all social structures. Education is and always *has been at the center of the debate; equity as the means and equality as the end. Education*as a means has been an excellent tool to move toward the end, but without justice as a bridge the struggle continues. Therefore both means and end must be linked by a "bridge of justice" to be effective. Inclusion of disenfranchised groups by prestigious higher education institutions holds real promise as an important bridge to achieve justice, equity and equality in societies around the world.

The International Comparative Education Project asks, "How well are universities in South Africa, England and the US preparing students to work and live with increasing racial- ethnic diversity? We compare student experiences across international higher educational contexts to determine whether and how universities: (1) build bridges across diverse social groups,(2) provide student learning opportunities to interact with diverse communities, and (3) facilitate growth in students' cognitive, social, civil, and democratic skills and value-orientations. While national studies examine how universities prepare students for an increasingly global society, little research studies these issues cross-nationally.

Seeking to address this gap, we asked students at the University of Cape Town (N=98), Oxford University (N=74), Occidental College (N=122) and UCLA (N=1,135) to complete online surveys about experiences and outcomes related to campus diversity. The goal was to assess inter- group and intra group relations as related to diversity and point to the experiences and interactions most effective in preparing students for meaningful participation in diverse, global, free market economies. Data was analyzed using SPSS. Measures used have been validated in previous research.

RC46-754.1

BONNEVILLE, LUC* (Université d'Ottawa, *luc.bonneville@uottawa.ca*)

Les Transformations Du Travail Professoral : Origines, Fondements Et Enjeux

Les universités font l'objet depuis au moins deux bonnes décennies d'une transformation majeure de leur mission, dans la foulée de la mise en place de ce que plusieurs ont considéré comme étant une société néolibérale (Freitag, 1995). On parle de plus en plus de performance, d'efficacité, de compétitivité, de productivité, etc., pour spécifier les valeurs autour desquelles on voudrait réorganiser le travail professoral. Or ces valeurs, qui prévalent dans le secteur privé, amènent avec elles de nouvelles contraintes qui ont des impacts directs sur le sens même du travail des professeurs d'université (entre autres chez les jeunes professeurs). Comme l'indique Lebuis, « *les nouvelles professeures et les nouveaux professeurs sont projetés dans une culture organisationnelle et dans des pratiques gestionnaires qui n'étaient pas celles qu'ont connues leurs collègues à leur entrée à l'université, que celle-ci remonte à plus de trente ans ou même à seulement une dizaine d'années* (2006, 57). On en demande beaucoup et de plus en plus aux professeurs d'université. Ainsi observe-t-on une tendance à l'augmentation des problèmes liés au stress et à l'anxiété en milieu de travail. Dans son dernier rapport, l'Association canadienne des professeures et professeurs d'université (ACPPU) en arrive aux conclusions que le niveau de stress et d'anxiété chez les professeurs d'université est très élevé et tend à augmenter de manière croissante. Dans le cadre de cette conférence, nous allons présenter les témoignages que nous avons recueillis à la suite d'une collecte de données conduite auprès de professeurs d'université en 2012. Nous avons effectué 17 entrevues auprès des membres du corps professoral d'une université ontarienne (Canada). Nous allons mettre en lumière, à la lumière des témoignages recueillis, la nature des contraintes et des pressions qui pèsent sur les professeurs dans leur quotidien en mettant au cœur de l'analyse les transformations globales de l'université.

RC14-254.2

BONNEVILLE, LUC* (Université d'Ottawa, *luc.bonneville@uottawa.ca*)
GROSJEAN, SYLVIE (University of Ottawa)

Regard Sur Quelques Stratégies De Déconnexion Chez Des Infirmières Hyper-Débordées

Les discours faisant état du fait que les TIC sont censés « libérer » le travailleur de toutes contraintes temporelles et spatiales sont largement répandus. Pourtant, de nombreux travaux scientifiques (en sociologie ou en communication) viennent montrer que les TIC tendent plutôt à contraindre les travailleurs avec comme résultat une augmentation de leur niveau de stress. Force est de constater, sans toutefois tomber dans le piège du déterminisme, que les TIC induisent un ensemble de pressions supplémentaires sur le dos des travailleurs. Les travailleurs du secteur de la santé n'y font pas exception. Sur le plan microsociologique, on observe de manière caricaturale des individus qui sont pressés, soumis à la montre et constamment en mode « multi-tâches ». Il y a certes des « gagnants » (les « chrono-compétiteurs »), mais il y aussi des « perdants » (qui implosent). Ce qui conduit à voir dans le rapport que chaque travailleur entretien avec son quotidien une inégalité entre ceux qui « s'en sortent » et ceux qui « s'engouffrent », entre autres entre ceux qui « déconnectent » et ceux qui ne « déconnectent pas ». À l'aide de témoignages recueillis auprès d'infirmières « hyper-débordées »au cours de l'automne 2011 dans un hôpital de l'Est de l'Ontario (Canada), nous allons nous intéresser, aux différentes stratégies que ces infirmières ont mises individuellement et/ou collectivement en place pour se soustraire occasionnellement aux aléas du travail quotidien de manière à « sortir la tête de l'eau » . Un regard spécifique sera porté au « bricolage » quotidien,

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

aux « micro-formes » de contournement des règles et à la « créativité » des infirmières pour « survivre » dans un environnement hyper-stressant.

RC52-838.1

BONNIN, DEBBY* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, *bonnin@ukzn.ac.za*)
RUGGUNAN, SHAUN (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

Globalising Patterns of Professionalisation and New Groups in South Africa

Transformations at the level of societies, cultures and economies affect professions in different parts of the world in different ways. In some senses these transformations reflect the interactions between the macro (global developments) and the micro (country developments). Key to the transformations witnessed in the South African economy and society is the post-apartheid project of racial and to a lesser extent gendered transformation. A primary purpose of this paper is to consider how this transformation project is affecting South African professionals and the organisations that employ South African professionals. Thus the paper will examine recent developments in professions in South Africa. Four key developments have been identified. Firstly, the state led project of the professionalisation of the public sector as a strategy to raise standards of service delivery. Secondly, the fall in unionisation levels of traditional manufacturing sector workers and the subsequent rise in unionisation levels of teachers and other professionals. Thirdly the emergence of professionalisation of new groups (for example security guards) as a strategy for organising workers. And, fourthly the strategies developed by the state, professional bodies and educational/training institutions to effect racial transformation in the composition of traditional professions.

RC19-331.3

BONOLI, GIULIANO* (University of Lausanne, *giuliano.bonoli@idheap.unil.ch*)

Social Investment Policies in Times of Permanent Austerity

The objective of this paper is to identify the political conditions that are most likely to be conducive to the development of social investment policies. It starts from the view put forward by theorists of welfare retrenchment that in the current context of permanent austerity, policy is likely to be dominated by retrenchment and implemented in a way that allows governments to minimise the risk of electoral punishment (blame avoidance). It is argued that this view is inconsistent with developments observed in several European countries, were some welfare state expansion has taken place mostly in the fields of childcare and active labour market policy. An alternative model is put forward, that emphasises the notion of "affordable credit claiming". It is argued that even under strong budgetary pressures, governments maintain a preference for policies that allow them to claim credit for their actions. Since the traditional redistributive policies tend to be off the menu for cost reasons, governments have tended to favour investments in childcare and active labour market policy as credit claiming tools.

Policies developed in this way while they have a social investment flavour, tend to be rather limited in the extent to which they genuinely improve prospects of disadvantaged people by investing in their human capital. A more ambitious strategy of social investment sees unlikely to develop on the basis of affordable credit claiming.

The paper starts by presenting the theoretical argument, which is then illustrated with examples taken from European countries both in the pre-crisis and in the post-crisis years.

ADH-995.4

BONVIN, JEAN-MICHEL* (Haute école travail social et santé , *jmbonvin@eesp.ch*)

The Potential of the Capability Approach for Developing a Sociology of Democracy

The capability approach emphasizes the tight connection between democratization and social justice, thus providing an essential clue in the "agency vs. structure" debate. In Development as Freedom (1999), Sen insists on the constructive value of democracy that, ideally, should allow all people to effectively take part in collective decision-making processes, i.e. to express their viewpoints, wishes, expectations, etc. but also the information and knowledge they have about the issue under scrutiny, and to make them count. In other words, democratization should permit all people (agency) to be part of the construction of the social fabric (structure), thus contributing to a more reflexive relationship between agency and structure. The paper focuses on the potential of such a perspective for developing a sociology of democracy; it both discusses its normative foundations, and suggests analytical tools for its implementation in the empirical enquiry. At normative level, Sen's fascination for democracy has raised sharp criticisms: real democracy does not match Sen's ideal at all; only active deliberators are allowed to enjoy the full benefits of democracy (cf. Cohen's objection of athleti-

cism), etc. In The Idea of Justice (2009), Sen strives to answer these criticisms: he develops a notion of democracy as public reasoning, emphasizes the relevance of issues such as the informational role of democracy, the inescapable plurality of principles and the needed focus on tolerant values. The paper assesses to what extent these developments take up the normative challenges raised by the criticisms. At empirical level, the concept of "capability for voice" as a basis for the sociological use of the capability approach is presented, and the factors facilitating (or impeding) its effective implementation are identified, thus providing an analytical grid for the sociological enquiry of democracy and participation.

RC43-724.9

BOOI, HESTER* (Bureau for Research and Statistics, *h.booi@os.amsterdam.nl*)
VAN KEMPEN, HETTY (Bureau for Research and Statistics)
SLOT, JEROEN (Head Research of Bureau for Research and Statistics, city of Amsterdam)

Amsterdam: How Just Is the Social Housing Sector?

The role of the social housing sector in the Netherlands is changing, it becomes smaller and more exclusively targeted to lower income groups. In Amsterdam, where half of the housing stock is owned by housing associations, the effect of these changes will have a great impact on the city. Susan Fainstein argues in 'The Just City' that the social housing system is a key element that makes Amsterdam a just city. But how just is the social housing sector in Amsterdam? And what impact will these changes have on the chances to move in the city and the spatial division of the city?

The distribution system of social housing in Amsterdam is based on waiting time. The longer the waiting time, the higher chances are to find a new dwelling. The waiting list is long, the mean waiting time is 15 years.

Previous research indicate that in general younger households, households with a higher income and non-immigrant groups tend to have higher chances to move. Our first findings indicate that this is also the case within the social housing sector. Although waiting time is the basis of the distribution system, our findings show that waiting time is not a relevant factor in explaining the chances for households to move.

In Amsterdam the segregation levels are rising. The social housing sector does not seem to contribute directly to the income-segregation, but our first findings indicate that it does influence the ethnic segregation in the city.

The analyses are based on the biennial survey 'living in Amsterdam' (17.000 respondents) combined with the actual moving behavior of the respondents. To reflect on the outcomes of these analyses we look at the actual spatial distribution of housing and households based on register data.

RC05-106.3

BORAH, PARTHA PRATIM* (Dibrugarh University, *borah.parthapratim@gmail.com*)

Imagination of Nation in Multi-Ethnic Situation: Understanding Ideological Conflicts and Ethnic Exclusions in the Imagination of 'bharat Mata'

Imagination of Nation in Multi-Ethnic Situation: Understanding Ideological Conflicts and Ethnic Exclusions in the Imagination of *Bharat Mata*

The idea of nation has traversed a long path of contradictory conceptualization based on the perspective adopted and the context where it is done. Debate on the precedence of nation and state is continued along the basic question of the idea of nation itself. Historical specificity lead to precedence of nation before state in Europe, but state formation followed by attempt to create a corresponding nation is more visible in the case of post colonial countries of Asia and Africa, although exceptions are also visible. The post colonial state formed mainly with the formulation of the colonial masters, which are many times not suits the ground realities thereby opens the scope for ethnic assertions among multiple groups. This lead to two important questions: the validity of state formation in the multi-ethnic situation and what leads to the formation of the nation? Although both questions need special attentions but addressing the second question can also lead to some clues to the first question.

We see that the imagination of *bharat mata* in the Indian context as separate nation is totally different from the western idea of imagination of a nation. Rather than simple imagination, it is more to do with *darshan which* has more to do with seeing beyond the eternal reality. Such philosophical underpinnings of the imagination of the Indian nation lead to emergence of distinct nature of Indian imagination which has more to do with dominant Hindu ideology, and thus excluding all others who don't come in its fold. This inherent exclusion that takes place in the imagination of *bharat mata* is manifested as routine part of life thereby became tragic.

RC24-432.32

BORDE, RADHIKA* (Wageningen University, *radhika.borde@wur.nl*)

BLUEMLING, BETTINA (Wageningen University)

Differential Subalterns in a New Social Movement to Prevent Bauxite Extraction on the Niyamgiri Mountain in Eastern India

The Niyamgiri movement in Eastern India witnessed the participation of several kinds of actors, ranging from indigenous villagers to European governments. This paper will examine how those threatened by environmental risks, such as inhabitants of the region around the mining project against which the movement was launched, responded through symbolic action, legal mobilization, 'pure politics', media activism and contingent alliances with political parties. Across these strategies, the trope of indigeneity as symbiosis with Nature can be traced as a theme countering the philosophy of industrialized development of which the proposed mining project at Niyamgiri was to be an example, as well as a tool encouraging/facilitating state and trans-national sympathy for the protest movement. The operationalization of this theme by non-indigenous inhabitants of the region around Niyamgiri, the legacy of the presence of this theme in Indian culture, and official state reception of it in legal, legislative and discursive terms, will constitute the paper's first layer of analysis. The second layer of analysis will focus on why non-indigenous actors who had valid reasons of their own for opposing the mining project, chose to rally around this theme, and project the cause of the indigenous villagers who were threatened with the loss of their land, to the forefront of the movement. This analysis will be undertaken with the help of subaltern theory and new social movement theory. The non-indigenous villagers will be analysed as differential subalterns and the Niyamgiri movement as a new social movement. Indigeneity as lying in the space of tension between exclusion and freedom, will be explored as a potentially useful concept for the provocation of public debate on the validity of mainstream industrialized development – the paper will analyse whether indigeneity then remains a legal/strategic instrumentalization or goes beyond to become a call to broad-based cultural critique/renewal?

RC24-428.6

BORDE, RADHIKA* (Wageningen University, *radhika.borde@wur.nl*)

BLUEMLING, BETTINA (Wageningen University)

European Environmental Cosmopolitanism As a Call to Indian Gandhian-Style Democracy: The New Environmental Nation-State As Soft Power?

Zygmunt Bauman offers a persuasive argument of the importance of Europe's post-imperial cosmopolitan role in world politics. Part of a legacy that traces itself to Immanuel Kant, this stance can be argued to be a form a soft power – a way to consolidate legitimacy in the global moral economy. This paper will argue that in the Indian context, and with pertinence to a particular case, it has been received as a call to a similar response. The case concerns the struggle of what was highlighted as an indigenous community protesting against the acquisition of their sacred mountain by a UK-based mining company. The Norwegian government and the Church of England among others, disinvested in the company and also tried to apply diplomatic pressure on the Indian government to ban the company's mining project – to which the Indian government responded amenably and with an official acknowledgment of the role of the Norwegian government in influencing its decision. However, in further developments related to the case, the Indian Supreme Court issued a landmark judgment that was perhaps as much diplomacy as jurisprudence – it asked for an environmental referendum at the level of the village councils of the indigenous community, which would decide the fate of the mining project. In data collected in relation to this case, many informants emphasized that the government's stance was more influenced by the management of its image in the international public sphere than it was by domestic imperatives. The paper will argue that the government's actions were in fact a way to go beyond the European cosmopolitanism to which it responded, and showcase support for a Gandhian-style grassroots-level environmental democracy – thereby enhancing its own stock of diplomatic soft power.

RC24-438.19

BORJESON, NATASJA* (Södertörn University, *natasja.borjeson@sh.se*)

GILEK, MICHAEL* (Södertörn University, *michael.gilek@sh.se*)

KARLSSON, MIKAEL* (Södertörn University, *mikael.karlsson@naturskyddsforeningen.se*)

Knowledge Challenges for Responsible Supply Chain Management of Chemicals in Textiles

A great number of chemicals are used along the complex supply chains of textiles. Since many of these substances are hazardous to human health and the environment, dealing with knowledge-related challenges plays a central role for achieving a responsible governance of textile supply chains. Although previous research enables identification of general organisational commitments and capabilities facilitating aspirations of responsible supply chain management (RSCM), the challenges in various contextual settings need more detailed scrutiny. In this study, we investigate which knowledge requirements and knowledge strategies textile procuring organisations experience and apply when striving to satisfy expectations from external stakeholders as well as from internal pressure. We describe these challenges regarding chemical risks in the supply chain and analyse how the efforts potentially relate to expressed commitments as well as perceived capabilities for responsible supply chain management (RSCM). We lean on literature on Supply Chain Management and Sustainable Supply Chain Management in order to analyse the knowledge process. Empirically, the paper builds on a qualitative study of medium-sized Swedish textile procuring organizations. Participatory observations and a series of semi- structured interviews were conducted with staff responsible for environment, procurement, and CSR, as well as with other actors that in various ways engage in developing policies, instruments, and knowledge of relevance for RSCG. The empirical results show that several textile procuring organisations express serious commitments towards achieving RSCM. However, most organisations feel they lack capabilities in rising to the challenge. There seems to be a poor state of knowledge on many substances and inherent difficulties in both gaining knowledge on chemical risks as well as facilitating a responsible management upstream complex supply chains.

RC50-812.5

BORKAKOTY, APARAJEETA* (GAUHATI UNIVERSITY, *apara_jeeta@yahoo.com*)

BORUAH SAIKIA, ANURADHA (DISPUR COLLEGE)

ROY, SUMADHUR (GAUHATI COMMERCE COLLEGE)

CAN Cultural Festivals Create Sustainable Tourism ? A Study Based on Festivals in North EAST India

Festivals are integral to culture .Culture formats festivals, reflecting traditions ,belief and faith of the communities in its celebration. Festivals brand communities, display culture in all forms, preserve ethnicity and identity that create potential for tourism markets .Tourism is gaining momentum across the globe owing to growing subsets of tourism. Festivals, events and cultural tourism is a marketing mix and economic phenomenon, that creates innovative tourist avenues for developing nations. In India, Assam tourism policy banks upon the festivals and cultural heritage of the state as tourism product promotion. The deviation is from simple celebration to commercialization. In this context ,the study is a research on festivals that showcase culture in art, dance forms, traditional handlooms and handicrafts, jewellery, etc that is hypothesized to impact on creation of tourism .

Method: The centre of the study is the touristic and commercial hub of Guwahati city, a major destination for all North East States in India and gateway to South East Asian countries that forms India's Look East Policy. Guwahati holds several cultural festivals that attracts tourists. Therefore the primary databased study have selected tourists to understand their perception of sustainability and the issues that interest them to visit a particular cultural festival at repeated intervals and those that fail to create such an interest. Convenience sampling is used to distribute the structured questionnaire to the respondents. The questionnaire comprising of both open and close ended questions is developed specifically to gather information regarding knowledge of sites, accessibility, location, transportation, traditions, gastronomy, publicity, expectations and motivations of such visits. The study is expected to reveal inspiring factors and deterrents of tourist attendance .The research will create value addition that is expected to innovate in products, processes and marketing associated with festivals that can raise intellectual capital of community members.

RC32-545.3

BOROZDINA, EKATERINA* (European University at St.Petersburg, *ekaterina.borozdina@gmail.com*)

TEMKINA, ANNA* (European University at St.Petersburg, *atemkina@gmail.com*)

"Maternity Capital Program" in Russia and Its Outcomes: Gender Perspective

This paper (based on the collective project) examines the implementation of the Maternal Capital Program (MCP) in Russia (2006 - 2016). MCP - the most prominent measure of Russian family policy in recent years - is the monetary benefit aimed at support of the family with two and more children. It is targeted basically on mothers and has to be spent on purposes predefined by the policymakers. MCP is gendered and has gender consequences. We show that instead of promoting work-family balance for working mothers and gender equality, MCP is primarily aimed at encouraging the traditional role of the woman as the mother

and the main subject of care. Interestingly enough such policy takes place in the context of economic growth in Russia.

The empirical data are the documents of MCP and 36 interviews with mothers who are eligible for MCP. The questions are: how the social policies are perceived by families, how MCP is used. The researchers control biographic situations as household structure, material conditions, housing situation, health status of children and parents, education and employment of parents, support from the older generation, availability of childcare institutions.

The analysis is based on the feminist approach aiming to investigate if the political measure empower women and helps to achieve gender equality. The structure of the paper is as following: The first part presents the discourse analysis of MCP. The second part focuses on the practices of implementation of MCP. In the third part, a broader perspective is reconstructed on the basis of interview data which represents the citizens' attitude towards the conducted social policy and its gender consequences.

RC21-378.6

BORRI, GIULIA* (BGSS/ Humboldt Universität Berlin, *giulia.borri@cms.hu-berlin.de*)

"Building a-Where-Ness: Housing Access Strategies of Internationally Protected Individuals"

"Building a-where-ness: housing access strategies of internationally protected individuals"

Alongside citizenship there is an increasing number of legal statuses that are temporarily limited among which refugees, asylum seekers and internationally protected individuals. These categories share the same territoriality with citizens, although they have limited rights. Most importantly, they have different access possibilities to such rights.

Despite the creation of a common European asylum system, issues regarding reception and integration of refugees and internationally protected people are still heavily relying on nation state decisions and their policies. This happens within a context of restructuring of welfare and decentralization of competences from the central level to regional and local levels that addresses not only the territorial dimension of policies but also the actors involved in their implementation, leading to a subsidiarization of social policies (Kazepov, 2010).

Temporary protected individuals are caught in a mechanism of bureaucratic and juridical obstacles that displays itself as multi-layered according to different territorial levels: interestingly the fact that the rights of these categories are anchored at the national and even the supra-national level (EU Regulations, Conventions) does not necessarily imply a correspondence at the local level.

Through the findings of a multi-sited research in two local societies in Europe, Turin (Italy) and Berlin (Germany), this contribution means to offer an insight on how boundaries are produced within both cities, and what practices are enacted by internationally protected people in the process of access to housing policies. It is going to point out how the interplay of normative settings on different scales hinders the access of internationally protected people to public services at the local level.

RC42-716.4

BORVORNSOMPONG, PAIRUCH* (Srinakharinwirot University, *deepairuch@yahoo.com*)

"Vanz" Phenomenon

Vanz behavior or behavior of male teenagers who like to increase speed of their illegally modified motorcycles in order to make a loud noise "Vanz" and illegally race on public roads at night is a social phenomenon in Thailand. This phenomenon is an infringement of human rights, social order and laws because it interrupts and harms to other people and property.

This problem is seriously being solved by law enforcement; however, it cannot be solved by law enforcement only because it is social pathology which needs an understanding of problem system, cause and social impact.

The research result suggests that Vanz is a social combination of teenagers to form their social identity and social space. This behavior can reflect myth or false consciousness of teenagers by creating social recognition and identity, for example, trying to be outstanding person in order to get female teenagers' attention, without paying attention and taking responsibility to society.

While the above problem is continuing, Vanz gangs have their own self concept that their behavior is not a problem or an infliction. Moreover, there are several kinds of Vanz behavior, such as showing illegally modified motorcycles, riding for social combination, illegally racing for attention and racing for betting. Therefore, an overall understanding of this phenomenon is needed in order to know and categorize teenagers into problem group and risk group. Also, the problem is multi-facet which cannot be solved by only one solution.

Therefore, the problem should be clearly understood and target groups of problem solving should be clearly categorized. Guidelines to solve the problem should be various strategies which are designed by participation of concerned organizations and their awareness. Traffic regulations must be strict and be the same standard. The concerned organizations should collaborate to prevent, support, enhance and suppress the problem.

RC03-68.2

BOSCHKEN, HERMAN L.* (San Jose State University, *herman.boschken@sjsu.edu*)

Scale, The Silo Effect and Intergovernmental Cooperation: Institutional Analysis Of Global-City Development and Ecological Sustainability

American global cities include only 25 percent of the U.S. urban population, but are at the nexus of U.S. and world economies and culture. While recognized as compelling world stages and mighty seats of power, they also contain the ingredients of a "full-spectrum problem" for public policymaking. They exist in huge scale, overwhelming complexity, and in paradox regarding globalization's forces behind urban development and the limits of ecological carrying capacity. Furthermore, their urban governmental jurisdictions are often mismatched with the problem's central elements, and policy outcomes frequently reflect difficulty achieving cooperative intergovernmental behavior. This paper examines the ability of multinucleated urban government in dealing effectively with issues of scale, complexity and paradox, and to identify criteria necessary to improve policymaking for global cities.

As previous research suggests (Boschken, 2013, 2008), global cities are a special case in the American urban experience. Due to the skewed configuration and momentum imparted by contemporary globalization, they have evolved along a different path than America's other metropolitan areas. This path is characterized by their centrality in a corporate global economy and by the enrichment of other conditions regarding political culture, lifestyle and consumption. But, most important, American global cities have enormous footprints extending beyond their regional confines, enabling globalization's developmental requisites to influence a nation's entire socioeconomic and ecological condition.

Although atypical in these respects, global cities are similar to other cities in their polycentric governmental structure, consisting of general-function city and county governments, special districts, and regional planning, development and regulatory agencies. Although superior to a unitary bureaucracy in dealing with complexity and systemic interdependencies, multinucleated government nevertheless raises concerns about collaborative, integrated, evidence-based policymaking. This paper examines intergovernmental impediments to collective policymaking and poses structural-design reforms that could improve policy response to the problems of scale, complexity and the sustainability paradox.

JS-23.3

BOSHOFF, NELIUS* (Stellenbosch University, *scb@sun.ac.za*)

Mapping the Categories and Overlapping Roles of Publics/Stakeholders in University Research in Nigeria and South Africa

University researchers are increasingly faced with the challenge of multiple demands from both the publics and stakeholders of their research, and often these two groupings overlap. Publics are interpreted as the receivers of a research message, i.e. the target audience or intended beneficiaries. Publics are not necessarily passive receivers because they may also be involved in the production, tailoring, communication and transfer of the research message as well as in the actual research that generated the data/information for the message. Publics are also stakeholders to the extent that they may have a direct stake in the creation, dissemination or uptake of the message, and/or in the creation of the research behind the message. The aim of the current study is to map the different categories of publics/stakeholders in Nigerian and South African research published between 2010 and 2012, and to demonstrate their overlapping roles. The first focus of the paper is a bibliometric analysis of research articles by universities in the two countries, extracted from the Web of Science, and highlighting the role of funders and collaborators in the research. The second focus is more specific, as it investigates the co-occurrences of publics/stakeholders at different stages of research (creation, transmission and uptake) and how these relate to other factors of research production, such as research field and the nature of the research (curiosity-driven research; research addressing grand challenges; and research contributing to economic growth, job creation and innovation). The methodology for the second focus involves an electronic survey of the corresponding authors of the published research articles.

RC23-418.3

BOSHOFF, NELIUS (Stellenbosch University)
NGILA, DOROTHY* (Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf), *dorothy@assaf.org.za*)

Participation of Women and Girls in the National Science, Technology and Innovation System in South Africa

The importance of documenting data on the inclusion and participation of women and girls in a society's science, technology and innovation (STI) system cannot be underestimated. The paper presents results from the Gender Equality and the Knowledge Society Framework indicators: an enabling policy environment, opportunity and capability, and women in Science and Technology and innovation systems to understand the status of women and girls in different spheres of South Africa's reality as well as their participation in the knowledge society. It is argued that the policy environment in South Africa has ensured that a gender machinery has been put into place and operates in all the realms of government. A lack of funding, human resources' constraints and insufficient co-ordination mechanisms have hampered the effective implementation of some of the policies. Statistics around access to quality education for girls and boys are provided and a discussion around some specific projects and mechanisms that have been put in place to encourage the uptake by girls of science and mathematics at school level are presented as case studies of the opportunities available to ensure gender parity in STI education. Lastly data is presented on women's participation in the STI system in South Africa. South Africa has an aging, predominantly white male, scientific and engineering workforce. In this regard, there is a need to focus on both tertiary level education as well as women in science leadership in the country

RC53-859.3

BOSISIO, ROBERTA* (University of Turin, *roberta.bosisio@unito.it*)

Different, Marginal or Discriminated? Representation of the Family and Practices of Parental Responsibility in the Opinion of Same-Sex Parents and Their Children

In the variety of family configurations that characterizes contemporary pluralistic societies, homo-parental families stand out as a "social laboratory", as they are confronted with new, complex psychological and social problems. Moreover, in Italy they construct parenting in a condition of anomie, owing to the lack of social and legal institutionalisation.

In the paper, after giving an overview on the orientations expressed by sociological and legal culture on the concept of parental responsibility, we present some findings from a pilot study conducted with Italian same-sex parents and children born or grown up in homoparental families. The aim was to investigate parents' and children's social representations of their family and practices of parental responsibility. Adults and children were in depth interviewed and involved in focus groups. More specifically, we interviewed 4 couples of gay fathers and 6 couples of lesbian mothers, we involved 7 children – aged 9-12 – in two focus groups and finally we individually interviewed 2 girls over 18.

Adults and children were asked to talk about their daily life in order to identify the practices of parenting and the representations with regard to the dynamics governing the roles and practices of different parental figures. We detected norms, values, upbringing style, child care, and disciplinary practices, and their experience with respect to agencies of socialization, especially school.

RC53-855.2

BOSISIO, ROBERTA* (University of Turin, *roberta.bosisio@unito.it*)
CASERINI, ALESSANDRA (University of Milano-Bicocca)

Opinions and Representations of Rights in Children with Visual Impairment. Findings from a Research Conducted in Italy

Young disabled people are subjected to a dual risk of social marginalization because of their age and disability. This risk is closely related to the conception we have of children and of disability. Current approach in childhood and disability studies considers children and disabled people as active members of society, subjects with rights, capable to express their opinions, identify their needs and claim rights. This tendency is stated – among others – in two international legal documents: the 1989 UN CRC and the 2008 UN CRPD.

But which representations do disabled children have of themselves, their agency and rights? We can assume that such representations are related on how they/we define childhood (an age characterized by incompleteness and vulnerability rather than an age whose components are competent social beings) and disability (an internal condition of individual rather than an external condition determined by structural and organizational circumstances).

To answer these questions we planned a research with Italian visually impaired 12-18 year-old children that integrates quantitative and qualitative methods. First, we will carry on a web-survey with a national sample of visually impaired children. We will ask questions on their knowledge, representations and respect of their rights at home, school and in their spare time. Second, we will conduct 12 focus groups and 30 in depth interviews to identify, analyse and look for solutions to issues concerning violations of their rights. Some children will be involved in the research-planning in order to implement a web-platform accessible to them, and to identify the topics to be addressed. For all these respects, the research contributes to the field of study related to the sociology of children's rights (aiming to investigate the "common sense of law" developed by children in their everyday

normative and legal experiences), and the field of participatory and emancipatory research.

RC53-856.3

BOSSELDAL, INGRID* (Lund University, *ingrid.bosseldal@gmail.com*)

On Justification of Child Treatment

On justification of child treatment

Since a government decision in 2009 Sweden has a national policy for parental support, attended by the Swedish Institute of Public Health and strongly oriented to parental interventions that are evidence based (which is defined by the authority as "interventions that have been checked with high-quality research and have proven to give results"). Furthermore the Swedish Institute of Public Health states that "support of good parenthood" is one of the main targets for the public health interventions.

In my paper I analyse the definitions of child and childhood in the national policy for parental support and in three of the proposed, so called "evidence based" parental educations (whereof two are directly imported from USA, with none adaption to a Swedish context).

My research aims to investigate how different definitions of a child – and "good parenthood" - is used by the authorities to legitimise a certain - and preferred - kind of parental treatment of the child. When is the child´s behavior seen as a problem? How, and from which professional perspectives and national contexts, are the parents taught to act in these situations? And why are they taught to act like this (how are the insisted action justified)?

Theoretical as well as analytical I am influenced by Michael Foucaults archeological discourse analyses (highly applicable in a field so composed by investments in scientifical findings) and Luc Boltanskis and Laurent Thèvenots six orders of worth.

RC24-430.3

BOSTRÖM, MAGNUS* (Örebro University, *magnus.bostrom@oru.se*)
RODELA, ROMINA (Södertörn University)

Developing Capacities for Sustained Transnational Environmental Activism

Most environmental problems are extremely long term and have cross-border implications. For environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs) to achieve significant impact on environmental governance cross-border and sustained activities are required. **The purpose of the paper** is to identify key barriers and possible pathways to develop *sustained* and *transnational* environmental activism among ENGOs operating in strikingly different political contexts.

Our analysis is based on qualitative methodology and empirical analyses of ENGOs in six countries (Sweden, Germany, Poland, Italy, Slovenia and Croatia) and two regional contexts, the Baltic Sea and the Adriatic Sea regions. The study is based on document analyses and semi-structured interviews with representatives from 4-6 key ENGOs in each country. The theoretical framework departs primarily from social movement theory.

The paper reveals intriguing similarities and differences between the countries regarding ENGOs' abilities to develop sustained and cross-border activism. We pay particular attention to differences in opportunity structures for resource mobilization. The last decades, the European Union (EU) has emerged as a key opportunity structure that in various ways facilitate cross-border collaboration and capacity building among ENGOs, particularly in Central and Eastern European (CEE) Countries. However, the EU also considerably shapes the conditions for ENGOs to set independent long-term agendas. With the exception of Germany and Sweden, ENGOs rely heavily on their ability to develop a "project mind-set", which in turn requires fund-raising skills and procedures. Also ENGOs in Germany and Sweden make use of public grants. However, the fact that they historically have been able to mobilize huge number of members/supporters –which is still extremely difficult particularly in post-communist countries - have profound implications for abilities to develop transnational and sustained environmental activism. We discuss the role of (dis)trust (institutional vs. family-based trust), political culture and historical legacies to analyze these remarkably different conditions for resource mobilization.

RC50-812.4

BOUALLALA, YASSINE (Universitat de Girona)
COMAS, JORDI* (Universitat de Girona, *jordi.comast@udg.edu*)
CAMPRUBÍ, RAQUEL (Universitat de Girona)

The Economic Impact of Cultural Events: Girona's Flower Festival "Girona Temps De Flors"

Cultural events have taken on a growing role in territorial and tourist marketing of cities and destinations. In addition to its role in stimulating creativity, showing

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

the cultural heritage to the visitors or even being a learning tool, a cultural event can serve as a stimulus for local economic activity because as an attraction draws visitors who spend in a community.

At the same time, economic impact analysis is a frequently discussed topic in academic papers and journals to assess the relevance of the culture in the local economies. In many cases the positive economic effects described in these publications are used to justify a further development of tourism and cultural events.

The data presented here demonstrates the direct economic impact of the culture activities, such as organization expenditures and the wider economic benefits for the local tourism stakeholders. This thesis takes a deep approach and estimates the economic effects of one specific event; Girona Temps de Flors, by obtaining the data throughout a questionnaire used to assess the spending behavior of the visitors and its consumer profile during two editions; 2012 and 2013.

The economic impact model used was the input-output one, using the methodology provided by impact studies in two stages: first, through estimating private spending generated by the event's cultural tourism; and second, by calculating the overall economic impact. Not only the common methodology was used, but also some innovations have been introduced as for example the way how the mobile population was calculated, making comparisons in between two different editions and evaluating the economic sustainability of the event.

RC21-375.1

BOUCHER, NATHALIE* (UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, *nbouche2@uottawa.ca*)

How the Mundane Challenges the Neoliberal Death of Public Space: The Unexpectedly Complex Social Lives of Los Angeles Private-Open Spaces

In recent decades, Los Angeles has been a poster child for the neoliberal management of public spaces, choosing privatization, surveillance and uniform design over locally oriented, spontaneous and inclusionary practices. It is believed that this has decreased the number of public spaces in the city, but it has also reduced their quality by limiting access to certain well-behaved socio-economic groups and their activities. When looking back at their history, public spaces have been tools for expressing power in the city and as such, they have been marked by day-to-day negotiations for their representation and appropriation. This suggests that public spaces have never been totally opened, and that their social dimension is an important part of what defines them, in addition to their design and management. Recent research into five public spaces in Downtown L.A. studied mundane sociability through the observation of users, their interactions, and their strategies to control the space within formal surveillance. The results revealed that everyday uses by a variety of visitors weave a complex and dynamic fabric that defines each space. This paper focuses on two privately-owned-publicly-opened spaces, namely Grand Hope Park and the California Plaza, to show how their daily social lives are dynamic and differ one from another. Their social fabrics unfold at dissimilar rhythms, and present a set of unique informal rules negotiated within what seems to be a similar context of formal surveillance. This research challenges the claim of the recent death of public space but also the more recent affirmations regarding a re-appropriation of public space. Daily dynamic uses and interactions have continued to contribute to the development of a complex identity that is unique to each site and that calls for an end to the oversimplification of the definition of "dead" or "lively", "private" or "public" public spaces.

JS-66.2

NIZZOLI, CRISTINA* (LEST - CNRS, *cristina.nizzoli@univ-amu.fr*)
BOUFFARTIGUES, PAUL* (LEST- CNRS, *bouffartig@univmed.fr*)

Montée Des « Risques Psychosociaux » Et Redéploiement De La Critique Du Travail : Opportunité Ou Piège ?

C'est dans une conjoncture d'affaiblissement et de professionnalisation des syndicats que s'élargissent les formes de l'exploitation, qui se traduisent par des atteintes plus fréquentes à la santé mentale des travailleurs. Ces atteintes sont désormais catégorisées comme « Risques Psychosociaux ». Cette notion l'a emporté sur d'autres – comme la « souffrance », ou le « stress » - parce que les professionnels de la santé au travail et de sa négociation collective ont réussi à l'intégrer dans la problématique pré-existante des « risques professionnels ».

La montée en puissance de cette catégorie est à la fois une opportunité et un piège. Elle ouvre la possibilité d'interroger les facteurs collectifs de risque, à la source des difficultés psychologiques et individualisées des salariés. Mais elle peut refermer le débat sur les sources organisationnelles de ces difficultés en mettant l'accent sur la nécessité de « protéger » de ces risques les travailleurs vus comme opérateurs passifs, confrontés à un environnement hostile. Et donc d'ouvrir la voie à un nouvel hygiénisme. L'opportunité offerte de mettre en place des espaces collectifs de controverse sur les enjeux d'organisation, de qualité ou d'efficacité de l'activité n'est pas saisie. Les « RPS » fonctionnent alors comme un piège, tenant éloignés syndicalistes et représentants du personnel des salariés et de leur expertise que ces derniers détiennent sur le travail et les sources organisationnelles de leurs difficultés.

A partir d'une série d'enquêtes de terrains en cours on montrera le rôle des contextes d'action qui sont ceux des équipes syndicales dans l'éventail des situations rencontrées. Elles vont de l'intégration à des dispositifs managériaux visant à « soigner les travailleurs les plus fragiles » à des expériences d'écoute syndicale de l'expérience laborieuse, revivifiant à la fois la pratique syndicale et la critique de l'organisation du travail.

RC11-211.5

BOULD, SALLY* (University of Mass., Boston, *Salbould@udel.edu*)
CRESPI, ISABELLA (University of Macerata)
KREKULA, CLARY (Karlstads Universitet)
SCHMAUS, GUNTHER (CEPS)
ELETA-DE FILIPPIS, ROXANA (Le Havre University)
GAVRAY, CLAIRE (University of Liège)

The Impact of Motherhood on Women's Retirement Income: Six EU Countries

Concern with equity and adequacy in retirement income for men and women is a serious issue, especially due to the longer life expectancy of women in Europe and North America. Women not only face a higher risk of widowhood, but also the incidence of divorce has become greater. Older women, especially, are at risk of living in a single person household, a household that does not have the economies of scale of a two-person household.

Important factors in retirement economic security and equity are linked to the work life of women in comparison with men. Under current conditions women are likely to have not only a less stable work life but also more limited access to better pensions linked to a stable work life. The most important factor impacting a women's work life is motherhood in contrast to fathers who typically have a more stable work-life than non-fathers.

Initial results indicate that where there is greater protection for mothers to sustain their work-force activity to contribute to pensions systems during maternity leave or leave to caregiving their pensions will be more similar to those of men. This is the case of Sweden where gender equity and gender mainstreaming have been a long established as policy goal. In Germany, however, mothers typically drop out of the workforce and have very limited access to pensions based on their own workforce history. In Spain and Italy where mothers of this generation typically did not work, widows will be more at risk although these widows may benefit, from living arrangements with adult children which can protect them from poverty. The situation in France and Belgium will also be analyzed.

The data for this paper come from SHARE (Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe) which allows a detailed analysis of the six contries.

RC30-514.8

BOULIN, JEAN-YVES* (Institut Recherche Sciences So, *jean-yves.boulin@dauphine.fr*)

L'articulation vie professionnelle, vie personnelle : un objet de politiques publiques

Cette communication vise à montrer qu'un territoire qui n'intègre pas un mode de régulation pertinent des systèmes d'horaires qui régissent ses différentes activités, va générer des comportements adverses à l'environnement, à l'égalité femmes-hommes et à la cohésion sociale : une telle politique publique est nommée, Politiques Temporelles Locales. Née en Italie et s'est diffusée en France principalement et dans quelques autres pays européens.

RC18-315.1

BOURAD, AÏCHA* (Toulouse Political Science Intitute, *aichabourad@gmail.com*)

José Bové : An Online Campaign ?

During the 2007 French presidential elections, José Bové runs as candidate. He does not belong to any party and he is not supported by any political organization. Through this particular case study, our goal is to question the idea of Internet as a tool of democratic renewal[1]

His campaign is partly based on an online petition, as a consequence of a failed negotiation between potential candidates at the far-left of the political spectrum This campaign highlights the increasing demand for political participation by social-movements' activists as much as it highlights the questioning of the representative pretentions from existing parties through the contestation[2] of the established political action rules.

In this context the Internet use can be considered as a way to challenge the legitimate political institutions[3] This communication analyzes the role of the Internet use during the campaign and the way this tool embodies all the dissenting political claims and its pretention to constitute a democratic legitimacy This part is focuses on the actions/interactions of gathering activists called "free-electrons".

These people, bound by their common use of the Internet, are known to be at the fore of the online petition asking for José Bové's "come-back". On a second time, this paper examines the day-to-day practices of these militants to show how a more traditional repertoire of actions remain and shape, complete or interfere with their online practices.

[1] NORRIS Pippa *A Virtuous circle. Political communications in postindustrial societies*, Cambridge University Press, 2000.
[2]Tilly Charles, Tarrow Sidney, Contentious politics, Paradigm, 2006
[3] The analysis based on a 3 year long field work carried out among some José Bové's campaign activists included semi-structured interviews and participants' observations.

RC02-58.8

BOURDIEU, JÉRÔME (Paris School of Economics and EHESS)
KESZTENBAUM, LIONEL* (INED, *lionel.kesztenbaum@ined.fr*)
POSTEL-VINAY, GILLES (EHESS and Paris School of Economics)
SUWA, AKIKO (Paris School of Economics and EHESS)

The Multidimensional Aspects of Intergenerational Transmission of Wealth and Poverty in the Long Run: France, 1820-1960

There are only few, if any, studies of inequality in the long run even though it is widely acknowledged that intergenerational mobility fluctuates a lot. At the same time very few studies explore the way different kinds of capital are transmitted between generations. We take advantage of a large genealogical sample (we have detailed data on wealth at death, education, occupation, and mortality for fathers and their children over a century and half) to study the transmission of different form of assets in France in the long run. The period under study is characterized by major structural changes–industrialization, expansion of wage labor, self-growing professional women–as well as by economic and political shocks. All these changes have deep and lasting effects on wealth structure, on the return of various kinds of wealth and portfolios, and on the relative importance of different types of capital.

We will address the question of the effect on individuals of a given generation of receiving capital from the previous generation. First, we will consider the transmission of material wealth, studying those who get any wealth versus those who get nothing before looking at the amount of inherited wealth. Second, we will take into account the composition of the inherited wealth (real estate, financial assets or working material for instance). In particular, we aim at differentiating the effect of transmission as a whole–or transmission of any type of wealth–from the transmission of particular goods (for instance any kind of land versus the one the individual has worked on with his father since his youth). Third, we will consider non-material inheritance–mainly education and occupation–and its interactions with wealth. We will investigate if other types of capital compensate the absence, or the scarcity, of wealth or if, conversely, inequalities are cumulative.

JS-63.9

BOURQUI, MIKAEL* (University of Oxford,
mikael.bourqui@sociology.ox.ac.uk)

Conceptualizing the Globalization of Local and National Class Structures from the Case of Tokyo and Japan

The internationalisation of markets and the acceleration of the circulation of people (both, of course, within controlled regimes) has quite naturally led observers to speculate on the emergence of a global class structure, in addition to the increasingly studied impacts on national class structures of the spatial reorganization of world economic activity. In this way systems of social stratification, too, are concerned by globalization defined as a general process by which the world scale becomes relevant. The proposed paper takes up the question of globalization and class structure at the level of a large, internationally-integrated city, in this case Tokyo. In the case of 'global places' such as Tokyo (and New York, London, Hong Kong, and many others), a further interrogation is whether globalizing processes do not apply to them with greater intensity than to the surrounding national society as a whole; this is sometimes expressed using the image of a city 'floating free' at some point in the future. Specifically, the paper discusses the challenges involved in conceptualizing and operationalizing three closely-related aspects of the question: the possibility of increasing homology between the class structures of connected nations; the possibility of transnational class positions that exist in relation to positions in more than one national system; the possibility of individual agents simultaneously holding positions in a national and a transnational system of stratification, which may not be congruent. Strategies for clarifying these questions empirically are proposed. The example used is empirical research in progress about social-structural change in Tokyo, with research on other comparable cities referred to for contextualization. Social structure is approached descriptively using data-analysis methods and a social space model, while the background phenomena of globalization are accounted for with the help of concepts from political economy (especially regulationist analyses) and the geography of fragmenting/uneven development.

JS-38.5

BOURQUI, MIKAEL* (University of Oxford,
mikael.bourqui@sociology.ox.ac.uk)

Redevelopment and Reinvention in 'low City' Tokyo

The term 'gentrification' in the case of Tokyo has been applied to a process, begun in the early 1980s, of construction of high-rise residential or mixed-use complexes in formerly industrial areas (especially along the Sumida river and Tokyo Bay waterfronts). The developers behind these projects are among the largest corporations in the country. While some of the most prominent ones involve typical brownfield sites such as freight yards, most are built by consolidating many small plots, and they replace a vernacular landscape of small factories, shops, and low-rise wooden housing. This landscape, emblematic of Tokyo's traditional 'low city' areas, now exists in the gaps between towers of apartments marketed to white-collar commuters, alongside new parks and shopping facilities created as part of these developments to fulfil 'public space' commitments. While the 'low city' landscape is pushed to the margins, there is interest in promoting a nostalgic image of it to drive local tourism as a way to compensate for the decline in manufacturing employment. This may be encouraged by developers and local authorities, as with the promotion of the 'Tokyo Skytree', a combined tourist attraction and broadcast tower opened in a formerly run-down area by a consortium of rail and TV companies, as part of a 'low city' travel experience. There are also community-led initiatives to market local culinary and other culture to visitors. Using photography, maps, and visual media including advertising, this paper documents these three contrasting visual aspects of the 'new' low city: the urbanism of concentrated capital, surviving old commercial/residential building stock, and the materialisation of revived local character (sometimes as simulacrum or museum). It aims to throw light on the local transformations brought about by this model of urbanism and critically evaluate its contribution to community life and maintaining or promoting social diversity.

RC23-419.5

BOUTRAIS, RÉGINE* (Université Dauphine,
Regine.Boutrais@anses.fr)

The Environmental Health Impacts of Technologies, a New Way to Contest Science?

The rapid development of technologies, such as biotechnologies, nanotechnologies and radiofrequencies (namely mobile phones, Wifi, relay masts, etc.) available on the market coupled with the insufficient risk assessment of their potential negative impacts on health result in a growing public concern and distrust in the general benefits of science and technology. Uncertainties and scientific controversies related to the consequences on human health and biodiversity of these emerging environmental and bio-physical hazards (such as the presence of GMOs and nanomaterials in food or manufactured products or the increase in electromagnetic fields) are rising. They question scientific "technocratic" expertise and more largely the gap between science and society. Various groups (NGOs) contest the use of these technologies and traditional risk governance. They demand a better transparency in the decision-making process as to technological choices and a more democratic governance of public policies in the field of environmental health. Several participatory initiatives of upstream engagement of these NGOs have been conducted such as public debates, dialogue committees, etc. to try to regain trust in the institutions and in the process of health risk assessment. This communication will present and analyze the processes set up within the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety to foster dialogue with civil society in this field.

RC47-777.2

BOUTRAIS, RÉGINE* (Université Dauphine,
Regine.Boutrais@anses.fr)

The Mobilization of Collective Actors Around the Stake of Environmental Health

Various sanitary crises (such as asbestos, contaminated blood, madcow disease/BSE, etc.), industrial accidents (Tchernobyl, Seveso, Bhopal, etc.), and the rapid development of new technologies (biotechnologies, nanotechnologies, electromagnetic fields…) induced a growing public concern on the links between environment and health. This global environmental and biophysical change resulting from the transboundary proliferation of pollutions and the subsequent contamination of air, soils, water or food with disseminated toxic substances is suspected to cause a significant increase in the prevalence of environmental diseases: such as cancers, neurodegenerative and cardiovascular diseases, allergies, endocrine disruption, loss of fertility, obesity, antibiotic resistance, etc. Individual and collective actions around these issues are growing in France to promote public awareness and debate on environmental health issues. Through the recent creation of a number of dedicated NGOs (doctors, women, students) and the reconfiguration of traditional movements (environmentalists, consumers, patients, families) by

setting up a network, these actors endeavour to influence policy-makers and gain the attention of the public. The case study of this emerging social movement for the stake of environmental health will focus on the strategies of these new actors, their interactions, and the new repertoires of action they develop, showing their social and technical innovative capacities, to resist a model of society with endangers human's health.

RC34-588.5

BOWMAN, DINA* (Brotherhood of St Laurence, dbowman@bsl.org.au)

Statistical Representations and Stereotypes of Youth Labour Market Participation. Insights from Australia

Statistical data can have important explanatory power, and with the rise of 'evidence-based' policy such forms of knowledge have become more influential. As Boehm and her co-authors (2012:316) observe: 'Knowledge generation is not neutral, but it is influenced by social and political relationships that enact and generate knowledge'. Using youth labour market data as a case study, this paper will explore how statistical categories create and reinforce normative understandings of life stages, in this case, the period between 15-24 years of age. For example, the Australian Bureau of Statistics uses the category 'fully engaged' to describe those who are in 'fulltime employment, full time education or training at or above Certificate III, both part-time employment and part time education/training, or both full time employment and full time/training'. The number of people in this group is subtracted from the population of young people within certain age groupings – such as 15-24 or 18-24 – to calculate those who are 'not fully engaged'. In government and other reports, this group is often referred to as 'disengaged' or 'inactive'. In everyday usage, these terms have negative connotations. This paper will examine how the use of statistical categories such as 'fully engaged', 'disengaged' and 'inactive' in policy discourse in Australia - and elsewhere - reinforces negative stereotypes about young people and obscures the processes that shape young people's lives.

RC18-315.2

BOWYER-PONT, PENELOPE* (Macquarie University, penelope.susan.bp@gmail.com)

The New Organising Model in Political Advocacy; Australia's Experience

This paper considers some initial findings from a qualitative study examining the ways in which the new, techno-social organising model in progressive advocacy groups has changed the nature of political participation in Australia. Specifically, the paper draws on the findings of an ongoing participatory case study of *GetUp* – a campaigning organisation which describes itself as "... an independent, grass-roots community advocacy organisation which aims to build a more progressive Australia by giving everyday Australians the opportunity to get involved and hold politicians accountable on important issues" (GetUp, 2013). Established in 2005-2006, GetUp is a prime example of new member-driven, internet-mediated campaigning organisations that continue to challenge traditional notions of democratic participation with novel membership engagement practices. This paper discusses early findings pertaining to one of the study's key research questions – *How do GetUp members understand their own activism and their relationship to the organisation?* Data collection methods employed have thus far included participant observation, document analysis, in-depth, semi-structured interviews with GetUp members and with elite professional campaigners, and thematic analysis of membership survey responses. Early findings suggest that members are drawn to GetUp because they do not feel that their voices are 'heard' by their political representatives or by mainstream political processes. GetUp appears to 'give its members a voice' and to foster a sense of community and shared values. I propose, furthermore, that GetUp can be viewed as one of an archetypal category of political advocacy groups which have emerged primarily in modern western democratic countries over the past two decades in line with the ever-increasing dominance of the Internet as our primary means of communication.

RC19-333.5

LECHEVALIER, SEBASTIEN (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales)

BOYER, ROBERT* (Institut des Amériques, robert.boyer@ens.fr)

Understanding Welfare Diversity and Evolution In Japan, Korea, and China. A Regulationist Interpretation

In this paper, which focuses on Japan, Korean and China, we argue that these previous analyses of Asian capitalisms have underestimated or ignored in-depth analyses of Asian capitalisms from the viewpoint of welfare, in adopting, at least implicitly, a perspective, inspired by the over-simplified typology of Esping Andersen, which can be qualified of "welfare orientalism" (Takegawa, 2005). Moreover, we argue that welfare is at the core of the evolving forms of capitalism in these three countries. Our interpretation is that institutional change in Asian capitalism is currently driven by changes in the social compromise. These three economies are experiencing a series of changes that can be interpreted as the manifestations of internal contradictions, which require the development of new welfare systems to be overcome. Among these changes, this paper focuses on the ones that affected such institutions as family and firms, as well as ageing, and rising inequalities.

The purpose of this article is to show that effective social policies are the necessary condition in these three countries to promote the emergence of a new "regulation mode" able to overcome the current contradictions at work. As emphasized by Boyer et al. (2001), these three economies indeed virtually suffer from the adverse consequences of export-led growth regimes. At the level of each country, a new basic compromise should concern the wage-labor nexus, for the sake of both social justice and dynamic efficiency. New forms of welfare are emerging in Asian capitalisms, as political answers to demands from various groups. They may become a distinctive feature of these forms of capitalisms but also the main source of divergence among them.

RC49-801.1

BOYLE, KAITLIN* (The University of Georgia, kmboyle@uga.edu)

"Victims" and "Survivors" of Crime: The Effects of Labeling Unwanted Sexual Experiences on Mental Health

Despite a high level of general interest in stigmatized identities, sociologists have given little attention to victimization as a stigmatized identity. How adoption of this identity influences one's self-sentiments, behaviors, and mental health has been largely unexplored. This is important because criminologists document that women who acknowledge as "rape victims" have different post-assault outcomes from those who do not acknowledge. This study applies affect control theory, a formalized theory of symbolic interaction, to examine the relationship between labels and sentiments, post-assault behaviors, and mental health in a survey of undergraduate college women. While previous studies generally use dichotomous measures of rape acknowledgment, neglecting other labels of the event, this study measures multiple event labels and links these labels to shame, anger, PTSD, and relationship termination. Results show that calling the event "sexual assault" or "rape" is associated with heightened PTSD, yet only "rape" is associated with increased shame. This suggests that the label "sexual assault," which is also associated with relationship termination, is more benign and helpful than "rape." Being a "victim" and calling the perpetrator a "rapist" are also associated with shame and PTSD, most likely because these are stigmatized labels that cause identity disruption and anxiety. Finally, "survivors" do not have increased shame or PTSD. Instead, this more powerful and active identity is associated with anger and relationship termination. This study generally supports rape workers' and activists' move towards calling women "survivors" instead of "victims." However, the two labels are correlated and share similar predictors, revealing the complex nature of rape acknowledgment. General social psychological processes explained by affect control theory increase understanding of this process. Implications for the effects of labeling traumatic experiences on emotion, mental health, and identity are discussed.

RC24-432.23

BRACAMONTE, NIMFA* (Mindanao State University, nimfabutuan@yahoo.com)

The Gender Dimension in Mitigating Climate Change in Mt. Malindang Rainforestation Project (Phase III), Southern Philippines

The socioeconomic monitoring for Phase III of the Rainforestation Project was carried out on April 20-24, 2012 employing survey, key informant interviews, observation, and secondary data among the indigenous peoples (IPs) of the Mt. Malindang Range Natural Park in Oroquieta, Southern Philippines. This phase followed up on the employment and income effects and looked into improvements in the living condition, access to social services, attitudinal changes pertaining to the environment, and the role of IP women in the rainforestation project. It also investigated the social articulation effects to the beneficiary communities in two core and three buffer zones.

The establishment of village forests, vermiculture, goat raising, and the planting of indigenous species of trees on steep slopes and around old-growth forests to protect biodiversity are climate change adaptation projects that have taken the pressure off the forest. Poverty reduction through food security and   livelihood security of the people living in the communities increases climate change adaptation and makes people more resilient to disasters.

Findings of the study also show strong women involvement in the nursery and in the rainforestation site. Working in the village forests is more compatible with the performance of the Subanen women's role in child rearing and doing household chores. Of the five team leaders in the project, two are women team leaders indicating the project management's thrust in women's capability to nurture the environment.

RC05-109.2

BRADLEY, WILLIAM* (Ryukoku University, *william@world.ryukoku.ac.jp*)

Cosmopolitanism Rebooted? Theorizing a Post-National Solidarity

Cosmopolitanism has been mooted as a possible transcendence to the supposed demise of multicultural theorizing by some authors (Beck, 2007; Held, 2010). Others have argued that its Western origins and bias limits its usefulness as universalizing theory to promote global solidarity (Pensky, 2007), while in contrast some have suggested that it is best complemented by a creation of solidarity "from below" (Kurasawa, 2004) or by focus on "everyday" forms of non-elite cosmopolitanism (Nava, 2002).

In this paper, I focus on criticisms of a free-floating cosmopolitanism, emphasizing an anthropology of the everyday worldliness viewed as a political project. In other words, the elite form of cosmopolitanism's chief weakness can be traced to its lack of a rootedness in the political struggles of working people in the face of economic and social injustice. These cannot be remediated simply by foci of liberal multiculturalism's tolerance and recognition but potentially only in a more radical projection of conviviality with otherness that recognizes the other in oneself (Hage, 2012). This involves a conundrum that the newcomer "other" is already part of one's community, not separate. Therefore the question is not only of creating identities that surpass nations or borders, but ones which facilitate understandings of the self in communities replete with multicultural differences of post-national immigrant societies.

How to generalize such understanding across contexts is a key problem. One avenue suggested is that the construction of identities compatible with global and transnational phenomena (as opposed to substantive and more national-oriented identities) promotes the type of relationality conducive to acceptance of global humanism (Pries, 2013).

However, another problem ensues as transnational imagined communities can also harbor anti-humanist attitudes and tendencies as illustrated both by exclusive conclaves (the super rich international elite, typified by Davos) or reactionary anti-immigrant populists, unified as political parties or in online groups.

TG04-948.7

BRADLEY, WILLIAM* (Ryukoku University, *william@world.ryukoku.ac.jp*)

Japanese Higher Education's Fragility: Bureaucracy and Risk's Dialectic

The scope of risks facing Japanese higher education institutions stems from both local conditions and global developments. Among the local factors are the steady decline of the 18-year-old population, difficulties in establishing internationalized programs to attract more foreign students, government disinclination to increase funding due to high deficits, strong linkages with vocational orientations and post-graduate employment guarantees, and underdeveloped graduate school education. Other more global risks include the growth in online education, for example MOOCs, administrative overload as a result of expanding academic and non-academic functions of universities, and challenges resulting from the trilemma (Kariya, 2011) of costs, equality of opportunity, and quality assurance.

Strong central bureaucratic management by the Ministry of Education (MEXT) is a notable feature of Japanese higher education in the form of *shido* (guidance), so that, for example, universities must follow stringent guidelines to implement new programs and create new departments. In addition to this layer of administrative control from outside and above, many universities rotate management positions within the organization. Insiders who have worked for long periods in the same university often become presidents, vice presidents, deans and heads of centers, and top administrators. The emphasis on strong administrative stability entails that risk is customarily dealt with from a defensive posture, i.e. risks are preempted wherever possible by lengthy discussion and delays in action. A recent example was the discussion at Tokyo University of changing the start of the academic calendar, reported with much fanfare in the media, to the autumn to match many other countries, which, after much consideration, was deemed too radical.

In the paper, I analyze the admixture of a strong bureaucratic management facing risks to higher education in a dialectic relation whereby the risks threaten to become more ad-hoc and unpredictable by failure to act in a timely manner.

RC04-79.6

BRADY, ALAN* (Kwansei Gakuin University, *aybrady@gol.com*)

Citizenship Responsibility Sociology In English Higher Learning: Empowering Students and Teachers Giving Hope Of Eliminating Institutional Constraints To Critical Higher Learning

University class social life is a system with connected individuals and groups who choose to participate or not and relate to one another in any number of ways. People are what make a system "happen," and without their active and involved and invested participation, any system exists primarily if not solely as an idea with some physical reality attached. People make systems happen, and systems lay out paths of least resistance to shape people's participation. The foreign language (e.g. English in the Japanese setting) classroom can be used for communication and interaction development and knowledge construction where the main goal is neither operational (i.e. skills) nor epistemic (i.e. knowledge acquisition) but phronetic and affective. Student understandings, indeed teacher understandings, of everyday life and society in a sociological study environment are not distinct from how they experience their own immediate study society as it unfolds. University foreign language sociology in English study can be directed towards defining (or redefining) and molding relationships in a community. Social life flows from relationships, and we as university educators need to consider how we approach higher learning and how our approach contributes to furthering social constraints over people, or how our overall teaching approach can help empower students and teachers (ourselves) to give promise of eliminating or at least alleviating inequities in higher educational practice. This presentation will map a path of higher learning (i.e. a sociology in English) that empowers rather than constrains people to participate in their learning.

RC11-215.6

BRADY, JOHANNE* (The University of Sydney, *jbra7852@uni.sydney.edu.au*)

Understanding the Meaning of Living with Parkinson's Disease in an Australian Community Setting from the Perspectives of the Person Diagnosed and Their Partner/Carer

Parkinson's disease (Pd) is classified as a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by non-motor and motor symptoms, which can include sleep disturbance, depression and cognitive impairment, as well as tremor, muscle rigidity and body slowness. Observable motor symptoms lead to a diagnosis; the majority of people diagnosed are over 65 years of age; and no two cases are considered to be the same. The cause and pathogenesis of Pd is unknown and current medical treatments can only provide the person with temporary symptomatic relief.

In 2011 it was estimated that over 64,000 Australians were living with Pd; this population is expected to grow at 4% p.a. over the next 20 years; and there is a lack of community awareness of Pd. A literature review to date has found there are no sociological and qualitative studies that report on the social dimension of people who are ageing and living with Pd in an Australian community setting.

Enmeshed with senescence, embodied Pd is made knowable in the context of a disease-specific health care framework. Within their life course the person diagnosed and their partner/carer embark on a quest to minimize suffering, know the future and maintain independence. Interviews and focus groups are used to gather empirical data on these perspectives. Grounded Theory is then used to examine how each person constructs meaning within interrelated elements of biology, mind, self, symbolic interaction, society and social change.

The purpose of this study is to construct an interpretive schema that describes Pd as a perspectival and social experience. A pilot study has been completed and informs a larger study, which is due to commence in October 2013 and will be reported on at the Congress. This research forms part of a doctoral thesis that aims to add to knowledge on living with this chronic illness.

ADH-993.2

BRAGA, RUY* (University of São Paulo, *ruy.braga@uol.com.br*)

Public Sociology and the Rights of Citizenship in Brazil: Critical Assessment and Historical Perspectives

Public sociology is at the origin of the formation of the modern Brazilian sociological field. Between 1960 and 1970, at least two important institutions of sociological research (the Center for Labor and Industrial Sociology at the University of São Paulo, CESIT, and the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning, CEBRAP) developed the praxis characteristic of public sociology building up links with extra-academic audiences, in particular, radical trade unions and progressive social movements. The purpose of this presentation will be to reconstruct the theoretical and political links between these experiences in public sociology and the current engagement of the Center for the Study of Citizenship Rights (Cenedic), public sociology institute founded at the University of São Paulo in the 1990s by sociologist Francisco de Oliveira. Thus, we intend to debate some tensions between the academic research and social movements fighting for the rights of citizenship which resurfaced with unprecedented strength in Brazil in June 2013.

RC44-725.2

BRAGA, RUY* (University of São Paulo, *ruy.braga@uol.com.br*)

The Politics of the Precariat: A Brazilian Perspective

RC42-716.2

BRAININ, ESTHER* (Ruppin Academic Center, *estherb@ruppin.ac.il*)
GOLAN, ADI (Ruppin Academic Center Israel)
MACOVER, OR (Ruppin Academic Center Israel)

Assessing the Impact of Social Network Sites' Usage on Bridging and Bonding Social Capital

When a computer network connects people, it can be referred to as a social network. Close relationships and social support are defined as social capital (SC) and are of prime interest for many sociology scholars. The recent widespread use of Social Network Sites (SNSs) may have SC implications. The concept of 'virtual social capital' suggests that there are off-line advantages that virtual community participants stand to gain from their online contacts. Putnam's (2000) concepts of bridging and bonding SC provide a framework for measuring the outcomes of SNSs' use: *Bonding* SC is exclusive and occurs when intimate friends and family members extend emotional support, whereas *bridging* SC is inclusive and occurs when individuals from different backgrounds make connections through social networks. SNSs' use can vary in terms of number of sites and levels of intensity. Hargittai & Hsieh's (2010) typology, which considers the number of different such sites respondents use and intensity of use, was applied in the current study. The objectives of the study were to investigate how users' social practices on SNSs differ from offline social practices and whether different levels of online engagement have an effect on the quality and quantity of offline bridging and bonding SC. Analysis of a web-based survey completed by a diverse group of 127 adults (47 men and 80 women; ages 22-61) found that those who reported frequent use of several SNSs benefited the most in terms of bridging and bonding SC quantity. However, findings also indicated that male participants tended to benefit the most from using SNSs, due to the fact that a large portion of their online contacts involved people with whom they also had face to face relationships, which thus contributed to bonding SC. Limitations and implications of the study are discussed.

RC53-858.4

BRAND, CHRISTIAN* (German Youth Institute (Munich), *christian.brand@manchester.ac.uk*)
EICKHORST, ANDREAS (German Youth Institute)
LANG, KATRIN (German Youth Institute)
SCHREIER, ANDREA (German Youth Institute)
LIEL, CHRISTOPH (German Youth Institute)
NEUMANN, ANNA (Federal Centre for Health Education)
RENNER, ILONA (Federal Centre for Health Education)

Developing a Risk Inventory for the German K.I.D. 0-3 National Prevalence Study of Psychosocial Burdens in Early Childhood

Early exposure to psychosocial burdens in families with young children has been identified in the psychological child development literature as an important predictor of development deficiencies and a potential risk factor for child neglect and abuse. Its relevance, however, goes beyond the bounds of any particular discipline, not least because the concept is deeply embedded in the prevailing social and policy contexts of any given society. A federal action plan of 'early intervention' aimed at children from birth to 36 months of age has been in place in Germany for several years now and ongoing research activities are directed at improving both access to and help for parents in need of support. Nevertheless, it is believed that rather unreliable estimates exist of the prevalence of psychosocial burdens among the group explicitly and exclusively targeted by such initiatives: parents with children in the relevant age bracket. In order to improve the data basis for the federal action plan, a large-scale national prevalence study has been proposed for 2014. Two large pilot studies (n>1.500 and n>10.000), testing the application of a bespoke risk inventory in two different survey types, are underway as of late 2013. This presentation will introduce the conceptual development of said surveys and risk inventory, disseminate early results and reflect on the potential of the planned national prevalence study for improving service planning and risk screening at the local level and subsequently better aiming of early intervention services.

RC30-513.3

BRANDAO MONIZ, ANTONIO* (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, *Antonio.moniz@kit.edu*)
KRINGS, BETTINA (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology)

Social Innovation Aspects of Human-Robot Interaction in Complex Manufacturing Systems

The focus of our paper is the use of robotics in manufacturing industry with respect to its social innovation dimension. One of the aims is to identify relevant research questions about the possibility of development of safer robot systems in closer human-machine intuitive interaction systems at the manufacturing shop-floor level. For example, the augmented reality approach provides major opportunities for human-robot interaction within safer environment. We try to contribute to understand the limits of cognitive and perceptual workload for robot operators in complex working systems. And we envisage increasing the knowledge awareness on the use of robots (as working tools or machines) at the shop-floor level in the manufacturing industry. In particular this issue will be highly relevant when more different robots with different roles and produced by different companies or designers are to be used in the manufacturing to a larger extent. The integration of such different technical systems needs further capacities in technology assessment. The social sciences approach to such assessment is of high relevance to understand the organisational dimensions of the human-robot interaction concept. The technologically dense environments applied to our approach refers to settings in which human actors/robot operators and technological artefacts (robots) work 'together' and where working and organizing are inextricably linked to the use of these technologies. Such integrated systems reveal new challenges for the design of work, organisations and also technologies. In most cases, they imply new processes of workplace innovation, with participative strategies and development of new forms of work organisation. When safety plays also a central role, the working life environment is improved. New concepts as responsibility, decision making, situation awareness and risk assessment are also included in such innovative processes. The discussion of outcomes will be based on empirical evidences and on the qualitative research approach that we undertook recently.

RC38-652.2

BRANDHORST, ROSA* (University of Goettingen, *rosamaria.brandhorst@gmx.de*)

Multi-Sited Approaches in Analysing Gender Constructions in the Migration Process: Based on the Example of Migration Between Cuba and Germany

How to research the social construction of gender in transcultural research settings? The study of gender in transcultural research settings implies newly arising methodological challenges for interpretative research. In this paper I will present a biographical case study of Cuban migrants in Germany and their transnational ties to their family of origin conducted from 2006 to 2013, which indicates how gender categories and constructions are reworked and reinterpreted during the migration process. Especially the transnational and transcultural negotiation of gender and familial roles can be observed. Women of female headed families in Cuba for instance have to adapt to the nuclear family expectations in Germany while simultaneously economically supporting their family of origin and performing the role of the main breadwinner in Cuba. Also the appropriation of external ethnic- and gender categorizations and ascriptions of a Cuban or "Latino" man in the host society Germany can be observed in another case. Hence, the study of the changing or persisting gender categories in transnational migration reveals the need for a multi-sited approach, researching the social construction of gender in the sending and in the receiving society and the mutual influences and exchanges between these two. Thus, in my paper I make a plea for a multi-sited perspective in the reconstructive analysis of biographical interviews focusing on both societal and cultural contexts, in which gender constructions are produced.

RC05-102.1

BRAOUEZEC, KEVIN* (French institute of Geopolitics, *kevin.braouezec@gmail.com*)

The English Defense League and the Bloc Identitaire: Reflection on the Influence of State Policies in the Discourse of Extremist Street Movements and Their Future in England and in France

The last decade has marked a significant change in the British political attitudes: along with the electoral breakthrough of right-wing extremist/populist parties such as the British National Party or the United Kingdom Independence Party, there has been a reemergence of the street extremist movement phenomenon with the creation of the English defense league (EDL) in 2009. While historically the British civic culture was a strong rampart against extremist ideologies, the events of the 2000s such as September 11th, the July 2005 London bombings, the financial crisis, the 2011 London riots and the rise of extremism/anti-immigration feelings in Europe have changed the mentalities. More recently, the scandal of Muslim grooming gangs and the murder of a British soldier in the street of London generated the largest rise in popular support in the EDL history. Focusing mainly in criticizing Islam, the EDL characterizes the neo-racist ideology by avoiding the old biological racist discourse and has black, gay, Sikh or Jewish members. Constantly using social medias and defending the British values and the white working class, the EDL uses civilisationism to critic the Muslim culture and often refers to "white victimage" to warn against Islam. France also recently experienced a rise in its extremist group activity including the "Bloc Identitaire" which appears to be the most influent. Like the EDL it mainly targets Islam and describes Muslims as unintegrated subjects willing to take over the law and the original culture. Because both countries share different integration models but have al-

most the same demographics trends regarding their total population and Muslim population, it is very interesting to focus on how national policies on diversity, and especially Islam, influence extremist group discourses. Whether it focuses on the veil/burka or construction of mosque, both states deal differently and undermine the way extremism reject multiculturalism.

RC48-786.3

BRAULT, JEAN-FRANÇOIS* (Paris 8 University, *jfbrault@live.fr*)

Feminist Disagreements: The Post-Colonial Confrontation Between Femen and Muslim Women

Founded in 2008, *Femen* is a feminist Ukranian protest group based in Kiev and in Paris, whose main political enemy is patriarchy. In their struggle for gender equality, Femen activists see religious institutions as a substantial tool of oppression against women ; hence the current anticlerical position of the group. In Femen's approach, nudity is the best means to break free from male dominance, and they deeply believe that being topless can be empowering. Femen's mobilizations are always carried out in a spectacular way, in which they scream and shout provocative slogans that are also written on their naked bodies.

In my paper, I will mainly focus on Femen slogans that are addressed to muslim – especially veiled – women, encouraging liberation from both religion and male domination: "muslim women, let's get naked", "nudity is freedom", "bare breast against islamism", "topless jihad". Muslim women have answered Femen's injunction to liberate through nudity by creating a series of networks, accompanied by virtual and physical mobilizations, in which muslim women from all over the world post photos online featuring reactive slogans such as "Islam is my choice", "nudity is not freedom", "Femen stole our voice", "there is more than one way to be free".

Indeed, one can clearly see how Femen's mobilization has entailed a counter-mobilization led by muslim women, and under what circumstances the latter are questioning a hegemonic western idea of what a free body looks like. Far from being an isolated event, the current struggle between Femen and muslim women to define what "feminism" is and, by extension, what a free woman is, is not new. Rather, it alludes to a more deeply rooted antagonism that dates back to the colonial period.

RC21-381.1

BRECKNER, INGRID* (Hafen City University, *ingrid.breckner@hcu-hamburg.de*)
BRICOCOLI, MASSIMO* (Politecnico di Milano, *massimo.bricocoli@polimi.it*)
KVORNING, JENS* (The Royal Danish Academy of FIne Arts, *jens.kvorning@kadk.dk*)
SAVOLDI, PAOLA* (Politecnico di Milano, *paola.savoldi@polimi.it*)

Contrasting a Market-Led Tendency Towards Social and Functional Separation. Outcomes of a Comparative Research in Milan, Copenhagen and Hamburg

The redevelopment of inner city urban areas has been a main concern for European cities dealing with post-industrial restructuring in the last decades and large scale urban projects have been extensively and investigated by urban research. The raise of a complex interplay among different public and private actors as well as issues of social (in)justice have been analysed and discussed by critical research work with reference to the phases in which the projects and the masterplans have been conceived (see for example: Salet and Gualini, 2007; Fainstein, 2010).

While these large scale urban projects are now mostly implemented, it is worth investigating how spatial and social organization processes are developing in these new urban areas which tend to display a significant role in hosting a consistent number of those inhabitants who "return to the city" in a phase of re-urbanisation. In this respect, driving research questions may be: under which conditions, and with which expectations, do people decide to settle in the central city? What sort of city-space has been produced? How and why are uses influencing urban qualities? Which are the elements that allow and support a mix of functions and social groups in the face of prevalent tendencies towards separation and segregation?

Along these questions, we have been analysing redevelopment projects that have been explicitly targeting a mix of different functions and social groups, openness and accessibility of open public spaces and when the ambiguity of new categories and uses has been challenging consolidated urban planning traditions and regulatory systems.

The paper presents the results of a comparative empirical research which has been developed in three European cities by an interdisciplinary research group (urban sociologists, urban planners, urban designers) investigating how newly produced urban spaces are functioning in three large redeveloped urban areas (Bicocca/Milan, Islands Brygge/Copenhagen, HafenCity/Hamburg).

JS-36.1

BRECKNER, ROSWITHA* (University of Vienna, *roswitha.breckner@univie.ac.at*)

Between Language and Music – an Intellectual Biography

The author of 'Lost in Translation', Eva Hoffman, became famous with her painstaking, autobiographically informed analysis what it meant for a teenager in the late 1950ies to move from a country in Old Europe, Poland, to another one in the New World, Canada. At the time Eva Hoffman wrote her book thirty years after her actual move in the late 1980ies, she focused on narrating and reflecting the long way it took to get easy going with English as the language of a different world, especially when trying to 'translate' the emotional connotations of childhood experiences.

Twenty years later after this landmark in scholarly discussions of experiences of migration and multilingualism, Eva Hoffman wrote the novel "Appassionata" (2009). A passionate and dramatic love affair between an American pianist and a Chechen partisan forms the story of this book, which is at the same time centred around extended reflections on music. Even though the autobiographical background of this novel is not at all obvious like in 'Lost in Translation', there is a strong connection between these two books.

In my paper I will reconstruct the intersections of cultures and nationalities, and more specifically of language and music in the biography of Eva Hoffman as particular ways to form and express fundamental experiences of an intellectual woman in turbulent historical times and circumstances.

RC38-656.7

BRECKNER, ROSWITHA* (University of Vienna, *roswitha.breckner@univie.ac.at*)

Family Photo Albums on the Web

The use of photographs, especially their distribution and arrangement in photo albums, seems to undergo deep changes brought about by the technological developments of computer, internet, and specifically so-called social media (Pauwels 2002, 2008). Even though the traditional way to create family photo albums, especially for the following generation(s) (Hirsch 2002), is still an usual and for the respective families important social practice (Rose 2010), the question is at stake whether the shift to so-called new media is changing the biographical meaning and relevance of these practices.

What is different in form and content in processes of creating a family photo album in the semi-public realm of the internet with exclusively digital or digitalized photos, compared to the haptic way of choosing, arranging and glowing photo prints into an album-booklet? How is the former biographical significance of these practices transferred or 'translated' to the new media? My paper will explore these questions with an in-depth case study from a social network site using a combination of visual and text-based methodologies and methods.

RC12-227.1

BREGVADZE, LASHA* (Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, *lasha.bregvadze@tsu.ge*)

The Place and Role of the Sociology of Law in the System of Science

The century has passed since the publication of the monumental work by Eugen Ehrlich – Grundlegung der Soziologie des Rechts – which marked the foundation of the discipline, but methodological problems and disciplinary belonging of the legal sociology are still disputed. After the century it is still not clear where does legal sociology belong to – is it a sub-discipline of sociology, is it a part of juristic science using interdisciplinary methods, or has it already been established as an autonomous discipline beyond both sociology and legal science, thus representing an independent discourse with its own identity, subject matter and internal logics? As argued by neutral observers of the discipline, the majority of socio-legal scholars doing either empirical or theoretical work, are mostly legally trained, having major in law but also additional training in sociology. The majority of influential manuals and textbooks in sociology of law are produced by legally trained scholars, who use interdisciplinary perspectives. Also sociology of law as an academic discipline is mostly taught at the law departments. Nevertheless sociology of law is conventionally conceived as sub-discipline of sociology, what really neglects increasing and almost exclusive role of legal scientists for the establishment of the discipline.

It will be argued in the paper that conventional thinking about disciplinary boundaries of legal sociology has to be reconsidered under its current academic status, role and institutional autonomy. Both emergence of independent socio-legal discourse and its institutional autonomy legitimate this challenge.

The alternative definition of legal sociology will be proposed in the paper, stating that sociology of law represents an independent academic discipline beyond sociology and legal science, based on the observation of legal practices in social reality, having as its aim to criticize the positive law and propose alternatives for improving the modes of normative regulation in society.

RC19-336.3

BREIDAHL, KAREN N.* (Aalborg University, *knb@dps.aau.dk*)
KNUTH, MATTHIAS* (Universität Duisburg-Essen, *matthias.knuth@uni-due.de*)
LARSEN, FLEMMING* (Aalborg University, *flemlar@dps.aau.dk*)
SCHULTE, LISA* (University of Greenwich, *l.schulte@gre.ac.uk*)

The Marketization of Employment Services: Evidence from the UK, Germany, and Denmark

The marketization of employment services: Evidence from the UK, Germany, and Denmark

One trend across OECD countries since the late 1990s has been the marketization of employment services. Intense price-based competition is increasingly used to govern these services. Based on an in-depth three-country comparative project, this paper examines the extent and trajectory of marketization in Denmark, Germany, and the UK since the early 2000s, countries that represent different regime types under both welfare regimes and varieties of capitalism theories. The paper also examines the effects of marketization trends on front-line staff and the character of services. We draw on qualitative interviews with public-sector purchasers of services and for-profit and non-profit providers and a detailed analysis of publicly available statistics and documents.

Marketization has taken place in employment services in each country. However, the marketization trends and their effects vary across the three countries due to a wide range of labor market and welfare-state institutions. For example in the UK marketization of employment services seems to intensify insecurity, reduce the salience of collective bargaining and create opportunities for profiteering by private owners of provision. Furthermore, for the unemployed, marketization seems to undermine citizen entitlements by producing more standardized programs of support, as well as creaming and parking effects that penalize those furthest from the labor market. These effects are to some extent also visible in the two other countries, even in Denmark and Germany representing very different welfare state regimes. However, the effects of marketization, especially on working conditions and the services delivered are taking other forms, making these effects more modest.

RC15-261.9

BRETONNIERE, SANDRINE* (CASI, *sandrinebretonniere@yahoo.fr*)
JEAN, MIGUEL (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire - Nantes)

Articulating Sociology and Clinical Ethics in the Study of ART: The Example of Oocyte Cryopreservation in France

In France, bioethics laws strictly frame ART developments. Yet, medical research regularly challenges the adequacy of the law. In the case of oocyte cryopreservation, the 2011 bioethics law opened a door for the specific case of oocyte donation (donors – no longer required to have birthed children prior to gamete donation – have access to oocyte cryopreservation to preserve their own fertility); furthermore, the technique is also used for cancer patients, prior to infertility-inducing treatments. In December 2012, the French College of OBGYN stated that this technique should be made available to all women, arguing that the law is discriminatory. The underlying rationale is medical: this rising age average at which women have their first child is an important reproductive health problem, as fertility declines with increasing female age; ART using fresh eggs are unable to compensate for this natural fertility decline and egg freezing is therefore thought to be a timely reproductive insurance which should be an option for all women.

In light of this medical perspective, and amidst a vivid public debate on ART (focusing on access to ART for same-sex couples, and – to a lesser extent – surrogacy), what do women think of this fertility preservation technique? How do they perceive its social and ethical implications? We performed a preliminary electronic survey on a hospital web site, aiming at evaluating women's opinion of oocyte cryopreservation. Our working hypothesis is that the issue of reproductive justice (Bretonnière, 2013) is a predominant concern over medical or 'social' risks linked to potentially late motherhood. Departing from a strictly sociological framework, we will analyze the results of this preliminary study from a clinical ethics perspective (Fournier et al., 2012), based on the bioethical principles of autonomy, justice, beneficence, non-maleficence (Beauchamp and Childress, 1994).

RC15-257.6

BRETONNIERE, SANDRINE* (CASI, *sandrinebretonniere@yahoo.fr*)
KERBOURC'H, SYLVAIN (Centre d'études de l'emploi)

Women's Health Trajectories: Between Self-Reliance and Organized Healthcare

A 2010 study conducted in Paris, France, revealed how women navigate within a highly organized – yet difficult to comprehend – healthcare system, both striving

to transform public health messages into health-inducing acts, and relying on state-sponsored healthcare priorities specifically linked to gender (perinatal care, breast cancer screening).

The women interviewed strongly relied on themselves to create global health trajectories, and not simply health*care* trajectories, encompassing past family habits when they considered them useful to their health, but also discarding family histories of ill-treatment to save themselves through the consolidation of their health. Health trajectories thus appear as a vector of self-discovery and subjectivity.

However, health is also a relationship to healthcare professionals and healthcare structures. This is the second key aspect of this study: women demand a personalized relationship with physicians, which goes beyond protocolized treatment schemes. As Pilnick and Dingwall (2011) have shown, though, women don't challenge the asymmetrical nature of patient-physician interaction. The physician's expert knowledge is sought and valued as such, but women concurrently ask that their profane, personal, body-anchored, knowledge of their health or ill-health be taken into account by their physicians.

We will thus show that women are forceful actors in the determination of their health patterns, relying on their own resources, while tapping into a highly sophisticated biomedical system into which they strive – on an individual level – to promote a more personalized patient-physician relationship attuned to the experiences of their own, singular, bodies.

RC25-440.8

BRETXA, VANESSA* (University of Barcelona, *vanessa.bretxa@ub.edu*)

Stability and Change in Language Use during the Transition from Primary to Secondary Education in a Catalan Sociolinguistic Environment

One of the current challenges confronting bilingual education has to do with pupil's reluctance to transfer their school-based L2 linguistic knowledge into their wider social domain. Whilst it is clear that bilingual education, in its multiple forms, can and does lead to successful outcomes (Baker 2006), the definition of success is often limited to the sociopolitical climate of the school, area or community and to the patterns of dominance relations between the two languages (Thomas and Roberts 2011). Nowadays, the successful of bilingual education in Catalonia is complex. On one hand, knowledge of Catalan among young people has increased significantly. However, knowledge is not seen translated into an effective growth in the use of Catalan inside and outside the school. Some authors have attempted to explain part of this process by examining the transition from childhood to youth.

This paper investigates the change in language practices that take place during the transition from primary to secondary school. It focuses especially on: identifying the most relevant changes that are produced in the linguistic uses in three domains: home, school and peer-to-peer, and examining the influence of sociodemographic and sociolinguistic environment in the transition and its sociolinguistic impact. The methodology for the study was based on a survey on language competence and use in Catalan and Castilian. The universe of the study is formed by 888 pupils aged between 11 and 13. The basis of the analysis is a panel comparison of indicators. Results show that in the transition from primary to secondary school there is an increase in the use of Castilian in all domains, from home to school. However, the use of Catalan is explained by the characteristics of the individual, the nature of the linguistic interaction and the availability of the language inside and outside the school.

JS-34.1

BREUX, SANDRA* (INRS, *sandra.breux@ucs.inrs.ca*)
POITRAS, CLAIRE (INRS)
COLLIN, JEAN-PIERRE (INRS)
SÉNÉCAL, GILLES* (INRS, *gilles.senecal@ucs.inrs.ca*)
HAMEL, PIERRE J. (INRS)

Local Alliances and Metropolitan Planning Issues. How Do Local Elected Officials Negotiate Their Position?

This paper addresses what it means to be a mayor in a metropolitan planning context. Specifically, by looking at the implementation of a metropolitan urban plan concentrating on transit oriented developments, we wish to highlight the interactions at play between local mayors. While pursuing goals related to sustainable development such as increased residential densities, mixed-use development, greater use of public transport, and the preservation of rural land and natural areas, mayors in the North American context also seek growth in the municipalities they represent. Given the contradictions at work, how do local elected officials collaborate to take part in the development of a metropolitan scene including issues of environmental protection? By trying to differentiate their cities, mayors endorse planning innovations. Our goal here is to highlight the alliances and oppositions between local elected officials in order to better understand the sociopolitical processes at work at the metropolitan level by looking at the Mon-

treal Metropolitan Community, an entity that has adopted a metropolitan development plan in 2012. We also aim at providing a portrait of mayors' specific role in a context where major institutional reforms and increased citizen participation have forced new strategies of regional collaboration.

RC36-618.2

BREWER, ROSE* (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, *brewe001@umn.edu*)

Decolonizing Knowledge(s) in 21st Century Political Struggles

The paper is a call for a deeper interrogation of how knowledge is produced and whose theory and practice are guide-posts for 21st century revolutionary change. In international knowledge production spaces such as the ISA, we need to put the issue of decolonizing on the table. Regarding political change, too often the same colonial assumptions are folded into social movements as the very knowledge systems that originally colonized. It is a call for traditionally marginalized voices to be heard, but also a call for interrogating the hierarchies reproduced in social movement spaces. What is clear regarding knowledge for whom, we must think more intersectionally, decentering the traditional ways of articulating social change. We must interrogate continued practices of hetero-patriarchy, colonialisms: neo, settler and internal, in the context of neoliberal global capitalism.

RC02-58.11

BREWER, ROSE* (University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, *brewe001@umn.edu*)

Interrogating Racism and Class in the Capitalist World System: Historical Formations and Contemporary Realities

Racism and other 'isms' are deeply embricated in a global, technologically-driven capitalist world order where the wealth and resources of the globe are held by a small elite of multinational firms and their comprador allies. These are historical formations with tentacles into the contemporary period. Moreover, there is an ideological structure of racial formations intertwined with global capital. At the core of world-systems analysis is an articulation of how capitalism has engendered underdevelopment in peripheries of the world consistently since 1789 through core-dominated techniques of enfolding the periphery in the world capitalist system according to the interests of the core (Wallerstein 1974). This is a historic process. Extending this analysis contemporarily, the dispossessed in advanced Western capitalist societies such as the United States, the dismantling of the social wage through destruction of social welfare, attacks on public education, the increasing incarceration and imprisonment of Black men (and women), and the structural consequences of wealth concentration in the hands of a tiny elite are part and parcel of the global politics of accumulation. Through austerity and uneven development the process unfolds internally within the U.S. Most recently this entails the bankruptcy and dismantling of an American city. A brief analysis of Detroit, Michigan is illustrative and examined in this paper.

RC43-717.3

BRICHE, HENRI* (University of Saint Etienne, *henri.briche@hotmail.fr*)

Sélectionner, Attirer, Sacrifier : La Gestion Du Logement Et De L'espace Urbain à Detroit (Etats-Unis) Et Saint-Etienne (France)

Cette communication a pour objectif d'étudier l'impact des défis posés par les villes en déclin urbain sur le logement en tant que tel ainsi que le territoire urbain dans son ensemble dans deux *shrinking cities* (Detroit, Etats-Unis et Saint-Etienne, France). Cette comparaison permet de révéler des tendances et des stratégies différentes quant à la question du logement et la gestion du territoire municipal en crise.

A Detroit, le rétrécissement urbain (*rightsizing*) est devenu l'une des priorités sous le mandat de Dave Bing à travers le plan à long terme baptisé *Detroit Works Project*. La crise sans précédent qui frappe la ville (le taux de vacance a bondi de 120% en 10 ans) l'oblige à déployer un plan massif de démolition et de requalification de l'espace urbain. La ville étant composée à 85% de maisons et la très faible densité urbaine ont conduit le pouvoir local à cibler des « enclaves durables » autour de quartiers considérés comme stables. Cette stratégie a recours principalement à la gentrification le long du *Woodward Corridor* (lofts) attirant une 'classe créative' blanche et à la concentration d'investissements dans de rares quartiers de classe moyenne, mais délaissant le reste de la ville à majorité noire.

A contrario, la ville de Saint-Etienne refuse à ce jour de reconnaître un quelconque *rightsizing* de la ville : la démolition n'est pas à l'ordre du jour, le pouvoir local restant persuadé que la ville a le potentiel pour retrouver une dynamique de croissance. Ville assez dense et en majorité composée d'immeubles, Saint-Etienne place son renouveau autour de la valorisation de quartiers 'créatifs' situés au cœur de la ville et axés autour d'une offre de logements et d'équipements culturels de haut standings. Néanmoins, l'inadéquation de l'offre avec les car-

actéristiques socioéconomiques des habitants conduit aujourd'hui à un échec de la revitalisation urbaine.

JS-92.3

BRICKNER, RACHEL* (Acadia University, *rachel.brickner@acadiau.ca*)

The Shifting Terrain of Grassroots Mobilization and the Future of Education Reform in the United States

Public education has been a pillar of American society since the 19th century, but since the 1990s an education reform movement has promoted school competition and accountability metrics for students and teachers as critical to turning around the so-called "failing" American public school system. In practice, this education reform agenda has resulted in the proliferation of non-unionized charter schools, shuttering of urban public schools, and the narrowing of curricula in response to increased use of standardized tests. This paper is part of a broader project exploring grassroots resistance to this reform agenda.

To date, the education reform agenda has been driven by well-financed foundations that are displacing the political influence of traditional education actors (e.g., elected school boards, teachers' unions, and parent-teacher associations). As the results of the reform efforts become more concrete, however, a grassroots resistance effort of educators, parents, students, bloggers, and some elected officials has emerged to demand that well resourced, democratically governed schools remain a pillar of every American community. The future of education policy in the US will largely depend on how the balance of political influence shifts between the "reformers" and the growing grassroots resistance.

Drawing on data from fieldwork in Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, where the grassroots resistance to the reform agenda has taken different forms and had different levels of success, this paper explores the factors that allow these grassroots efforts to successfully promote their vision of democratic public education. Specifically, the paper argues that four factors are critical: 1) shifting the "failing schools" narrative; 2) strengthening the relationships between union leadership, rank-and-file teachers, and the broader community; 3) finding a common frame that unifies the diverse demands of actors within the grassroots movement; and 4) building on the current social media presence while working to influence mainstream media.

RC05-101.5

BRIENZA, CASEY* (City University London, *casey.brienza.1@city.ac.uk*)

Born in Japan, Raised in America: Yuri and the Transnational Formation of a Genre of Lesbian Comics

In 2007, Wired magazine published an article by Jason Thompson about how Japanese comics called manga had "conquered America." In 2012, Takashi Murakami, in an interview for the Asahi Shimbun, disagreed with this assessment, arguing that manga is "only being accepted by a small group of fanatics" outside of Japan. Whether conceived of as a torrent or a trickle, however, both Murakami and Thompson assume that the movement of contemporary Japanese popular culture is unidirectional, something produced in Japan which then arrives, already fully constituted, onto a distant shore. My research complicates this model of transnational flow. In this paper, I show how the current usage in Japan of the genre term yuri, for lesbian manga, originates from a history of transnational communication and cooperation between Japanese and Westerners. Although lesbians had been drawing autobiographically-inspired manga in Japan for years, they did not call it yuri until they made contact with Western fans of lesbian content in the early 2000s. These fans had been calling the Japanese artists' work yuri, and the once-isolated Japanese artists quickly began to self-identify as yuri creators. Soon afterwards, Japanese manga publishers began soliciting input from this international group in the development of new magazine anthologies like Sun Magazine's Yuri Shimai, thereby conferring legitimacy to the genre as well as providing a platform for content which was eventually licensed for re-publication outside Japan. In short, in the words of one informant, yuri was "born in Japan and raised in America" and would not exist at all in its current form were it not for a network of international exchange between Asians and American lesbians.

RC14-256.15

BRIENZA, CASEY* (City University London, *casey.brienza.1@city.ac.uk*)

Did Manga Conquer America? Implications For The Cultural Policy Of Cool Japan

This paper explores the efficacy of an international cultural policy based upon the export of a nation's popular culture through the case study of Japanese comic books, called manga, in the United States. I begin by exploring the origin of the historical and theoretical underpinnings of "Cool Japan" and providing a concise account of the Japanese cultural policies in this vein. Then, drawing upon

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

participant-observation and seventy in-depth, semi-structured interviews from informants in and around the American manga publishing industry, I discuss in detail what is actually involved in publishing Japanese comic books in the United States post-2007. Arguing that what they do is first and foremost to make manga American, I conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for the likely fortunes of "Cool Japan" and any other cultural policy premised upon exporting popular culture.

RC16-291.2

BRIGHENTI, ANDREA MUBI* (University of Trento, *andrea.brighenti@unitn.it*)

The Ambiguous Multiplicities. Crowds over, Across and within Individuals

Crowds are not mere collections of people but a veritable 'state of the social'. But, how precisely to theorize crowd states? To tackle this question, I begin by reconstructing various ways in which, particularly at the end of the 19th century, crowds have been investigated, appraised and, ça va sans dire, feared. I seek to highlight which were the major political and ideological stakes of such attempts at apprehending crowds as social multiplicities. In particular, the Italian Positivistic School (Lombroso, Sergi, Ferri, Sighele) and the French School of Criminal Anthropology (Lacassagne, Fournial, Bernheim) are examined.

However, a similar exploration cannot content itself with cultural history, as it inherently triggers a deeper examination of some fundamental puzzles in social epistemology. In a sense, I propose to reverse the question about crowds and other social multiplicities into the question of that is an individual and how can the boundaries of the individual be drawn. Association, I argue, can regarded as process of territorialization which institutes the individual by drawing boundaries which are made of a wide array of counter-balancing forces. The very difference between objects and environments depends upon such territorial acts.

Notably, such transversal vectors which determine the stand-off point between the individual and the crowd can never be found in a state of equilibrium. Rather, they show a kind of meta-stability; in other words, they form a fluctuating threshold of visibility. The constitution of social collectives, I submit as a provisional conclusion, can be best appreciated through a layered model whereby the individual is integrally reconstructed as a region located somewhere inside these thriving states.

RC47-770.4

BRINGEL, BRENO* (Universidade Estado do Rio de Janeiro, *brenobringel@iesp.uerj.br*)
FALERO, ALFREDO (Universidad de la República)

Latin American Social Movements: Research Agendas and Regional Constructions

Unlike the debate in United States and Europe, the study of social movements in Latin America has never had a well-defined field of study in the social sciences to enable systematic discussion on notions, categories and controversies. However, social movements have been treated in a transversal way within a wide range of topics, approaches, discussions and disciplines, which, in turn, allowed a rather comprehensive and plural perspective. This paper seeks, firstly, to contextualize the sociological production on social movements in Latin America within the regional social theory. Secondly, we would like to identify and examine some analytical axis that has great potential for advancing the agenda of sociology of social movements in Latin America. In particular, we focus on the particularities of Latin American societies; the social and political regional thought; the diversity of contexts of action and the spatial and historical orientations; the socio-political and ideological matrices; and, finally, the practices, imaginaries and transnational networks that allow the establishment of a common collective action and the generation of a regional frame. In doing so, we discuss some research possibilities for the study of social movements in the Global South who are looking to construct regional research agendas that go beyond Western theories of social movements.

JS-11.2

BRINGEL, BRENO* (Universidade Estado do Rio de Janeiro, *brenobringel@iesp.uerj.br*)

South-South Dialogues: Social Movements and Intellectual Movements

In recent decades social movements in the Global South have built stronger networks than intellectuals in order to analyse new global socio-political scenarios and act collectively. Based on ten years of research on the reconfiguration of contemporary internationalism, this paper aims to analyse some trends, developments and contradictions of transnational networks and spaces of convergence constructed by (and between) social movements in Latina America Africa and Asia during the last two decades. One of the main objectives is to highlight how

these spaces can open an important arena for future construction of agendas and South-South intellectual projects.

RC22-386.3

BRINK-DANAN, MARCY* (Hebrew University, *Marcy.bd@mail.huji.ac.il*)

If You're Not Religious, for God's Sake SAY so! Agonism in Secularist Activism

When secularists talk about God, how does it sound? What do they hope to achieve? Grounded in fieldwork among British and American activists, this paper suggests that Anglo-American secularists talk to the pious to "constitute adversaries worthy of agonistic respect" (Connolly 2008) and not in search of consensus. I offer key ethnographic examples of agonistic interactions between secularists and their pious audiences, examining how ideas about language and communication - rather than ideas about God – drive discussions about faith, doubt and social cooperation.

New Atheism increasingly demands public recognition: The British Humanist Association's 2011 census campaign cheekily encouraged Britons to tick "no religion:" "If you're not religious, for God's sake say so!" Another campaign responded to Christian adverts threatening sinners with eternal damnation by posting a counter-message on UK busses: "There's probably no God. Now stop worrying and enjoy your life." Protesters in Jesus costumes at the 2012 Reason Rally in Washington D.C. carried placards reading "Atheists do it better!" Comparing secularism in the UK and the US, Richard Dawkins opened the rally by critiquing the way we talk, not what we believe: "Don't fall for the convention that we're all too polite to talk about religion. Religion makes specific claims about the universe which need to be substantiated and need to be challenged and, if necessary, need to be ridiculed with contempt."

Following Cannell's call for more evidence-based studies of secularist practices (2010), my sociolinguistic and ethnographic analysis chronicles the polysemy (Taylor 2009) of the term "secularist," recording its use and meaning among Anglo-American activists [atheists, humanists, brights, skeptics and universalists]. Focusing on one small part of the project's overall findings about communication across faith and non-faith groups, this paper presents ethnographic evidence pointing to the heavy value secularists place on agonism in public discussions about religion.

RC40-686.4

BRISLEN, LILIAN* (University of Kentucky, *lilian.brislen@uky.edu*)

To Market We Go, but Where Are We Going? Investigating the Negotiation of Social Impact and Market Forces in Food Hubs

Food hubs, a new form of values based food aggregation enterprise, are often positioned by their advocates as a solution to the concurrent problems of the loss of family farms, an urgent need to develop a sustainable food system, and the perplexing problem of persisting food insecurity in the global north. Noting a "skyrocketing consumer demand" for local food, United States Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack has identified food hubs as offering "critical" services to farmers, and stated that the success of food hubs "comes from … sound business sense and a desire for social impact"(May 2013). However, goals of sound business sense and social impact are not known for their easy affinity. With this in mind, this paper asks: How do the goals of promoting environmental sustainability, and enhancing food security support or detract from the goal of supporting family sized farms within both the philosophy and praxis of food hubs? This paper also provides preliminary investigation into the variable role of market forces, and the necessity of developing a financially viable enterprise, in shaping the institutional goals, policies, and practices of food hubs. Towards this end I will present preliminary research that draws from interviews with national food hub experts and leadership, and case study research with leadership and participating farmers of two food hubs. Findings will highlight the specific ways in which goals of social impacts (environmental, economic, social) are both achieved and inhibited when implemented in a market based programmatic context. I will conclude by suggesting needed next steps in food hub (e.g. values based supply chain) research.

RC08-150.1

BRISSON, THOMAS* (University Paris 8, *thomasbrisson@hotmail.fr*)
JEANPIERRE, LAURENT (University Paris 8)

Circulation of Social Sciences Between the West and Asia: A Contemporary Assessment

The paper aims to introduce some of the findings of the Interco-SSH survey on the international circulation of Social and Human Sciences (a European Union project under the supervision of Gisele Sapiro - EHESS Paris). Albeit this survey

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

119

has primarily dealt with intra-European knowledge exchanges, an additional grant has allowed to broaden the focus and to take Asian-European relations into account (mostly from Japanese, Chinese and Korean case-studies). Two sets of empirical/theoretical questions will be tackled. The first one deals with the patterns of intellectual and scholarly exchanges: taking an historical approach, the paper analyzes both what authors, theories, books or concepts have been circulating between Asia and Europe, as well as what kind of students/scholars migrations have taken place. Given the asymmetrical nature of the scientific relations between the West and Asia in the recent decades, the paper's primary focus is on the European authors and texts that have been translated in Asia and have impinged on the various scientific fields. Yet, in a second moment, the paper also deals with the consequences of the contemporary political and economic rise of Asia in terms of scientific shifts. This new balance of power has already resulted in the growing influence of Asian universities as well as in significant changes in terms of academic migrations: has it also allowed for new theories and notions to emerge? What credit, in other words, should be given to counter-hegemonic attempts at creating social sciences in Asia that bypass their European origins? Due to the broadness of the scope, both in terms of historical approach and inter-national comparisons, the paper will engage with only a limited number of case studies, which accurately illustrates the main theoretical problems at stake.

RC21-364.1

BRITTO, ANA LUCIA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *anabrittoster@gmail.com*)
FORMIGA JOHNSSON, ROSA (State University of Rio de Janeiro)
SOUSA DE OLIVEIRA BARBOSA, PAULA (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Water Governance and Climate Change: Perspectives for Reduction of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Vulnerability in Rio De Janeiro Metropolitan Area

This paper presents part of a collaborative research, which integrates Brazilian and French universities, in sustainable water management in urban areas. Our study is located within the interface of the so-called water resources management, that refers to the activities of use, conservation, protection and recuperation of crude waters, in quantity and quality, and water and sanitation services management (water supply, wastewater sewage, rainwater sewage). Thus, we start from the hypothesis that water governance in Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area faces two impasses: the preservation of water resources and the universalization of access to water and sanitation for all urban dwellers. Climate change adds a new challenge: adaptation and adaptive process in relation to water governance.

Even if there are still doubts about the incorporation of climate change scenarios into engineering projects for future water supply and sewage systems, due to uncertainties, this issue is becoming more and more important for planners. Different studies discussing de impacts of climate change in water supply system and in sanitation systems shows that Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Area systems presents a series of social, environmental and institutional characteristics that renders them particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change. On this basis, this paper first aims to investigate policies that are being introduced, by River Basin's Committees and by state and municipal agencies that are responsible for water resources and water services planning and governance, questioning if they are able to tackle climate change and to make urban water management more sustainable. This research is still in progress, utilizing, above all, resources of a qualitative nature: bibliographic reviews, elaboration of specific studies, conducting interviews and questionnaires among the key actors.

WG03-913.6

BRITTON, DEE* (State University of New York, *Dee.Britton@esc.edu*)

Picturing Dark Tourism: Mostar

The words disaster and tourism seem to be intrinsically paradoxical, yet visits to sites of disaster and death have grown exponentially during the past four decades. Lennon and Foley note that "dark tourism" packages disaster into an economic product that provides interpretation of the event as well as potential economic gain to a devastated community. The community of Mostar, Herzegovina is a postmodern disaster tourism site. Once a symbol of Yugoslavian multiculturalism, Mostar became a battleground in the Bosnian wars of the 1990s. Stari Most, a sixteenth-century bridge that was the largest single span masonry arch bridge in the world, crashed into the Neretva River on November 9, 1993 after being shelled by local Croatian forces. A collaboration of nations, NGOs, and transnational groups rebuilt the bridge; the Stari Most is again an iconic image of the city. Twenty years later, 'Old Town' is surrounded by former business districts that are filled with bombed buildings and signs warning of unexploded ordinance. These buildings have become another element of the photographic Mostar tourist experience. This paper examines the construction and use of photographic image in the dark tourist experience.

ADH-996.1

BROADBENT, JEFFREY* (University of Minnesota, *broad001@umn.edu*)
SONNET, JOHN (University of Minnesota)

Comparative and Global

The project on Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks (Compon) investigates the reasons for cross-societal variation in the direction of emissions levels of carbon dioxide since 1990. The project consists of research teams in 19 cases (countries or the region of Taiwan) plus a coordinating and integrating team that has been collecting data on this question since the project started in 2007. The teams use identical research methods to allow for the most precise empirical comparisons. Phase One consists of the content analysis of how the three major newspapers in a society cover and frame the issue of climate change. Phase Two consists of a network survey conducted with the representatives of (50 to 100) organizations in state and society engaged with the climate change mitigation issue. This paper and its associated case reports present findings from Phase One, the content analysis. The cross-case analysis shows that between 1997 and 2010 the average global intensity of coverage of climate change rose steadily, while average coverage of reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change rose and fell episodically with the reports. The 17 individual cases varied around their global average trend line due to a number of factors. Focusing on the years 2007-8, the cases showed dramatic variation in how they framed climate change, for example whether as an economic, scientific or other type of problem, and also in their major stances on how to respond to climate change. Their response stances formed clusters that revealed the major fissures in global field of climate change discourse.

RC11-210.4

BROOKE, ELIZABETH* (Swinburne University, *lbrooke@swin.edu.au*)

Older Women's Worklife Transitions: Competing Regimes

Background. Age discrimination legislation in Australia has proscribed compulsory retirement, additionally pension eligibility has been deferred to 67. Despite this legislation, embedded age-gender discourses interrelated with organisational processes continue to impede extended working lives. Organisational discourses were classified along a dimension from the ideal of age-free and gender-free to expressed attributions. These discourses interacted with organisational policy dimensions ranging from age-gender inequality to active age-gender equality practices. The paper asks how these discourses interrelate with organisational equality practices and discrimination.

Methods. These data were collected in an Australian Research Council research project, Retiring Women (2010-13). Structured key informant interviews were undertaken with a purposefully selected sample of 95 stakeholders including HR directors, professional organisations and unions in three sectors: academia, state services and finance. Interviews were held with older women retirees in these sectors. Comparisons were undertaken between organisational perspectives and retirees' reconstructions of their retirement transitions.

Findings. In the finance sector overt idealisation of gendered life course, passivity and unexpressed resistance by managers negotiating fractional trajectories coexisted with competing age-gender free discourses. In academia discourses privileged individualised late career flexibilities and normalised retirement transitions. State public sector discourses overtly supported age-graded workforce development, gendered caring responsibilities and inequitable age and gendered hierarchies despite diversity training.

Women retirees' accounts reconstructed retirement decisions as voluntary. Working life limitations included work intensity, self-definitions of retirement age, declining career opportunities and impaired health. Organisational practices did not contest or rearrange age and gendered hierarchies and structurally underpinned age-inequality practices.

Conclusion: Competing discourses were identified, with passivity and unexpressed management resistance predominant, reproducing age- and gender-inequality practices. Traditional age and gendered paths to exit were confirmed despite emerging age-free discourse. Anti-discrimination government policy should identify and then contest unexpressed latent discourse underlying organisational practices to structurally counter age and gender-inequality regimes.

RC29-499.5

BROWN, DAVID* (Law Faculty University of NSW, *d.brown@unsw.edu.au*)

Justice Reinvestment and Inequality in Criminal Justice

Justice Reinvestment is a relatively new concept which has gained political traction in a range of jurisdictions, particulary the USA, but also the UK, Australia and New Zealand. The basic aim is to redirect resources from imprisonment and reinvest them in high imprisonment neighbourhoods to build community infrastructure and programs that reduce crime and recidivism and to reduce imprisonment

rates. The concept emerged out of progressivist think tanks and has since been taken up by a range of political actors including Republican state governors and leading figures in the Christian right in the USA.

Its origins lie in an attempt to combat the extreme racial disparity in imprisonment rates, captured in the notion of 'mass imprisonment', where imprisonment is so widespread that it disproportionately affects whole (usually racial) communities. Recent critiques from some of its leading proponents suggest that this aim of Justice Reinvestment to redress the effects of mass imprisonment has been lost in the emphasis on recidivism and post sentence supervision.

Using the example of over representation of Aboriginals in Australian prisons, this paper will explore the extent to which Justice Reinvestment as a concept and as a practice and program, is capable of redressing historical and contemporary inequalities and discrimination in criminal justice outcomes.

RC52-842.3

BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam, *P.R.Brown@uva.nl*)

Exploring Chains of Trust and Mistrust Across Mental Health Services: Towards an Understanding of Virtuous and Vicious Circles of Trust within Organisations

Levels of trust bear decisively upon the nature of healthcare practice. Trust relations between professionals and patients, as well amongst professionals and managers, create certain dynamics which can be supportive or obstuctive for ethical care provision. Existing research denotes the mutual influence of different trust relationships across healthcare organisations, although the interdependencies between these different relations have not been explored in significant depth. This paper begins to fill this gap through analysis of trust relations in the context of mental health services within the English National Health Service. Developing from an initial conceptual framework, qualitative data from interviews with service-users, professionals and managers involved with three services providing care for people experiencing psychosis are analysed. The analysis points to interwoven chains of trust-building or trust-eroding dynamics across the different relations: managerial-professional relations, inter-professional relations, and professional-user relations. Overarching policy frameworks were especially active in shaping experiences of management vulnerability and corresponding working demands at the local-organisational level, in turn influencing professional relations with other professionals and moreover with service-users. Changing dynamics within one form of relationship often relieved or intensified experiences of vulnerability and uncertainty amongst involved actors. These shifting vulnerabilities and uncertainties resulted in modified practices which impacted upon other relationships in terms of trust. Considerations of time and communication, as both necessary for, and products of, trust, were also vital to virtuous or vicious circular dynamics within trust relations within the organisations. The erosion of time, communication and therfore trust has important implications for ethical practice within mental healthcare contexts.

RC36-627.2

BROWNE, CRAIG* (University of Sydney, *craig.browne@sydney.edu.au*)

Contemporary Reification and Second Order Abstractions

My paper proposes that contemporary forms of reification are increasingly conditioned by second order abstractions. The distinction between first and second order abstractions is initially analytical; because many of the same mechanisms are involved in the latter's constitution. However, second order abstractions involve a peculiar kind of reflexivity or doubling. The mechanisms of abstraction are increasingly becoming the objects as well as the means of abstraction; for example, global trade in currencies objectifies monetary exchange. Yet, this objectifying alters aspects of the experience of reification, since the first order processes of abstraction come to operate with reference to these second order developments. Further, second order abstractions do not just affect the relationship that subjects have to their own practices and those of other subjects, they generate new modes of reification in mediating institutions, like that of the state. One result of second order abstractions is greater distortion of the value system of first order commodity exchange. This distortion conditions the contemporary belief that action in relation to major effects of capitalism, like the ecological crisis and the power of global finance, is likely to have unpredictable outcomes and cascading consequences, which may contradict the intentions of agency. My analysis suggests that the implications of the major contemporary conflicts of capitalist society should be understood in terms of second order abstractions and this will be demonstrated in relation to recent instances of contestation, like anti-austerity protests and riots. Although my conception of second order abstraction has significant continuities with the major theories of reification, the sense in which it is necessary to revise other conceptions of reification, like those of Lukacs, Habermas and Honneth, will be explored.

RC16-279.2

BROWNE, CRAIG* (University of Sydney, *craig.browne@sydney.edu.au*)

Modernist Visions and Contemporary Modernities

My paper argues that the nexus between history and the subject is central to modernity. I suggest that the modernist vision is one of the autonomous constituting of society and that this social imaginary informs modern oppositions to heteronomous social relations. It is with reference to this social imaginary that sociological theory has, in my opinion, sought to comprehend processes of social reflexivity and the possibilities for society to act upon itself. In particular, the modernist vision involves an extension of the idea of autonomy beyond the institutional domain of the political order and an appreciation of its social grounding. Significantly, modern perceptions of the limits to autonomy are based on the assumption that society derives from the action of subjects and that social relations of domination are amenable to change. However, as Castoriadis contends, modernity has been shaped by another imaginary, that of the rational domination and control of nature and society. The presumption that these two modern social imaginaries are interrelated and reinforcing has tended to be undermined by processes of social modernization. Jürgen Habermas once described comparable processes as resulting in modernity being 'at variance with itself'. I suggest that modernity remains a critical diagnostic category concerned with disclosing the immanent potentials of the present development of society and the distortion of these potentials. My analysis seeks to demonstrate this through an analysis of the changes in theoretical conceptions of the tensions and contradictions that pervade modernity and its dominant institutions, focusing especially on depictions of contemporary conflicts and dynamics of transformation. It concludes that influential perspectives, like those of multiple modernities and successive modernities, can be demarcated in terms of their interpretations of notions of collective self-determination and that this reveals differences in their conceptions of the relationship between history and the subject.

RC55-882.5

BRULÉ, GAËL* (Erasmus University of Rotterdam, *brule@ese.eur.nl*)
VEENHOVEN, RUUT (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

The '10-Excess' Phenomenon In Responses To Survey Questions On Happiness

Happiness in nations is typically measured in surveys using a single question. A common question is 'All things considered, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life as-a-whole these days?' on a scale from 0 to 10. The distribution of responses typically follows a uni-modal distribution with highest frequencies typically between 5 and 8. Yet in some nations, and especially in Latin America, the percentage of 10 responses stands out and is higher than the percentage of 9 responses. This paper explores the prevalence of this '10-excess' pattern and checks some possible explanations.

RC25-452.4

BRUM, CERES* (Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, *cereskb@terra.com.br*)

The Invisibility Indians In Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil: An Ethnography Of Roundness Narratives Between Myth, Law and Education

The issue of indigenous invisibility in Rio Grande do Sul is based on a set of elements that permeate the story of the Guarani, and kaingang Plow different ways. Among these stand out narratives produced by non-Indians and have recurring visions and idealized whose elements relating gaucho folklore. One example is the set of representations produced on the Indian missionary Tiaraju Sepe, from the late eighteenth century to the present. Throughout this text we wish to reflect on the interplay between myth, law and education through an analysis of the impact caused by the presence of indigenous students in Higher Education Institutions (made possible by the policies of racial quotas since 2007 UFSM), a context stretched by the relationships established between the invisibility of indigenous narrated in different ways, the plurality of cultural dynamics of the groups mentioned above and individual memories of some Indian students involved in this process forward to the new scenario we consider also invisibilizador Federal Law No. 12,711, 29/08 / 2012 and Decree No. 7,824, of October 11, 2012, governing the policy of social and racial quotas in Brazil.

RC02-47.4

BRUNET, IGNASI* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, *ignasi.brunet@urv.cat*)
RODRÍGUEZ, JUAN (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

Local Environment, Innovation and SMEs in the Spanish Vocational Training System

This paper presents the results from the FPInnova project, "Vocational training and innovation system: the role of intermediate workers in industrial SMEs' innovation processes " (CSO2011-29410-C03-01), funded by the Spanish Ministry of science and Innovation. The aim of this research is to analyze the relationship between the training system and the regional innovation system of six Spanish industrialized regions. In the current context of economic crisis the study of the processes about the institutional and social construction of the economic model becomes more necessary. Education and innovation are part of the answer to the current challenges.

This research wonders how are the relationships between the training system and the regional innovation system, and what aspects could be improved.

Particularly, we want to study the relationship between the vocational training system and industrial enterprises of intermediate and high technology sectors in Spain, with special attention to its influence on innovation processes companies.

Methodologically, we have studied six Spanish regions with the combined use of qualitative and quantitative techniques. We have put the focus on VET centres and their relations with local SMEs. This approach, linked to the Regional Innovation System perspective, allow us to study the relationships between these actors and how these relationships shape the local environment. Here is an analysis of these relationships for two of these regions studied.

RC14-253.1

BRUNET ICART, IGNASI* (Universidad Rovira i Virgili de Tarragona, *ignasi.brunet@urv.es*)
GREGORI, ALEIX* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, *aleix.gregori@urv.cat*)
BRUNET, IGNASI (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

Movilización Social y Populismo En América Latina. Una Aproximación Tipológica a Través De Casos Paradigmáticos: Chile, Argentina, Bolivia y Venezuela

La comunicación explora el tipo de relación que se viene estableciendo en los países de América Latina en la última década entre los tipos de reconstitución del poder político/estatal y las formas dominantes de movilización popular. De acuerdo a la literatura especializada, existen tres modelos típicos de vinculación entre Estado/sociedad que son dominantes en diferentes países de la región: el neo-liberal, el neo-desarrollista y una variante más radicalizada, con diversas denominaciones y que asume un discurso ligado a la reactualización latinoamericana del socialismo. ¿Qué vínculos existen entre dichas variantes y las movilizaciones populares, teniendo en cuenta las redes sociales y los avances TIC, desarrolladas en los diferentes países? Para explorar esta relación, en base a la bibliografía especializada, analizamos casos nacionales representativos de las mismas: Chile, en la variante neoliberal, Argentina, en la variante neo-desarrollista, y Bolivia y Venezuela en la variante radical.

RC53-857.6

BRUNO, LINNEA* (Uppsala University, *Linnea.Bruno@soc.uu.se*)

Financial Oppression in the Context of Parental Separation

Financial oppression in the context of parental separation is a well-known phenomenon among professionals who work in the violence against women domain and among women's shelter organizations. In research, however, the issue is to a large extent unexplored. Concepts such as 'financial abuse', 'economic violence' and 'economic coercion' are used to describe actions that are abusive towards partner and children. These actions are nevertheless seldom in forefront of the analysis. How do victimized mothers and children cope with financially (and often in other ways) abusive fathers? Which parts of the separation process seems to open up for financial oppression from one parent towards the other and children? Further, how is this kind of abuse interpreted and handled by the court in disputed family law cases? In this paper, I present and comment on empirical examples from my ongoing dissertation project. The dissertation deals with professional and ideological discourses and practices around children who are exposed and/or subjected to violence in the context of parental separation and family law proceedings in the Swedish welfare state. The empirical base for the preliminary analysis consists of interviews with ten mothers who have experienced financial oppression in the context of separation and of a review of all court orders in disputes on contact, custody, residence and maintenance, from three districts courts in Sweden during 2010 and 2011. Theoretically, I draw foremost from feminist and intersectional perspectives on domestic violence and from childhood studies.

RC33-581.2

BRUNO, LINNEA* (Uppsala University, *Linnea.Bruno@soc.uu.se*)

Kinship in Intersectional Analysis

Kinship is an established and extensively used concept in anthropology. In sociology including intersectional analysis, however, the term is nearly absent, despite its obvious connection to various dimensions of inequality. Previous sociological research on adoptions and on implementation of family law in disputed custody, contact and resident cases suggests that two disparate discourses on kinship compete; one that emphasizes biological kinship and another that draw from a constructionist perspective (Andersson 2010, Eriksson 2003, Ottosen 2006). The paper aims at discussing the gains and possible implications of using *kinship* in intersectional analysis together with age, class, gender, ethnicity and sexuality. Empirical examples from my ongoing dissertation project are used as illustrations of how such an analysis could look like. The dissertation deals with professional and ideological discourses and practices around children who are exposed and/or subjected to violence in the context of parental separation and family law proceedings in the Swedish welfare state. A central issue is how these discourses and practices are shaped by intersections of some of the abovementioned axes of privilege and oppression. The present paper draws from a review of all court orders in disputes on contact, custody, residence and maintenance, from three districts courts in Sweden during 2010 and 2011. A sample of in total 224 children who were present in cases with information on violence or some form of abuse was selected and further analyzed.

ADH-995.1

BRYSON, JANE* (Victoria University of Wellington, *Jane.Bryson@vuw.ac.nz*)

Skill and the Capability Approach at Work

This paper briefly surveys how the capability approach originally conceived by Sen has been adapted and applied by different disciplinary perspectives for a range of purposes. Then, using the arena of the workplace and the issue of skill, the paper explores how a sociological viewpoint might contribute to the operationalisation of the capability approach.

Skill, in and for the workplace, is a significant plank in the economic growth strategies of many governments. Political economy views tend to dominate skill debates focusing on quantifying and comparing the outcomes of different policy regimes. Sociology, along with economics and political science, is a key contributor to political economy analyses. The paper outlines how using the capability approach to analyse high skills policy prescriptions highlights flaws in these visions. Importantly it is argued that this holistic view facilitated by the capability approach may better accommodate overlapping policy agendas and thus overcome issues of policy fragmentation. The paper then argues that sociology can augment and improve such discussions with a return to its core concerns for social processes and norm construction. Flowing from this it proposes that illuminating conversion factors may be the most important contribution of sociology to the practical and theoretical development of the capability approach. The paper then draws on workplace research to illustrate the importance of understanding and addressing conversion factors in order to enable opportunity freedoms (capabilities) for individuals, groups, communities and societies. Conclusions are drawn on the questions that sociology asks, the research methods that sociology employs, and the potential contribution to the development of the capability approach as an analytical tool and as a process of engagement with others.

RC04-80.1

BRÄNDLE, TOBIAS* (University of Hamburg, *Tobias.Braendle@wiso.uni-hamburg.de*)
LENGFELD, HOLGER (University of Hamburg)

Widening Access to Higher Education – Social Inequality and Routes to Universities

German education policy aims to widen the access to higher education by raising the permeability of the German educational system. Yet the quota of so called non-traditional students, which do not have a general qualification for university entrance, is still very low, pending at about 2 percent. Despite some research on non-traditional students in the 1980s there is neither a decent knowledge about their study practice, nor about barriers in their studies or their way to universities.

Our presentation focuses the routes of non-traditional students to university. Inspired by the work of Bourdieu we analyze effects of social, cultural and economic capital on the duration from school-leaving until start of studies by comparing non-traditional students with those holding a general qualification for university entrance. Using event history analyses we show how social inequality influences individuals' routes to universities and approach reasons for underrepresentation of working-class students.

Our study "Passages from Employment to Studies – PETS" is a solid basis for analyzing this question as it focuses passages of students at the Department of Socioeconomics of the University of Hamburg. By comparing traditional and non-traditional students, data allow to analyze effects of different types of capital on routes to universities. Findings indicate that for traditional students higher social capital accelerates the process of entering university, while higher cultural

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

and economic capital slows it down. In contrast, for non-traditional students only cultural capital prolongs the process. Consequently upper class students tend to take more time for entering university, while little capital forces process acceleration. On the one hand this can be explained by opening the possibility for taking a sabbatical, if enough economic capital is available. Also higher cultural capital indicates a different mode of deciding for studies. On the other hand social capital seems to pressure students into ready-made routes.

RC51-828.1

BUCHINGER, EVA* (Austrian Institute of Technology, *eva.buchinger@ait.ac.at*)

Innovation: Within and Between Systems

Innovation is a complex phenomenon which is difficult to comprehend. Innovation researcher in economics introduced therefore the concept 'system of innovation' (SI). It started with the notion of 'national systems of innovation' (NSI) focusing on country specific institutions in the 1980ies and has been further developed by focusing on interactive learning up to the 1990ies and beyond. The SI approach has been quite successful and is now widely used. Its strengths are the holistic (i.e. systemic) and interdisciplinary perspective; its weakness the theoretical ambiguity. For example, most of the SI approaches emphasize the role of institutions and of learning, but both concepts are differently used. Institutions in SI approaches could mean organizations as well as networks of organizational and individual actors as well as formal/informal 'rules of the game'; and learning is likewise attributed either to individuals and their creativity or to organizations or to (mixed) networks. In this paper the theory of social systems (TSS) (in the version of Niklas Luhmann) is applied to the phenomenon of innovation. In TSS, innovation is basically defined as an evolutionary process in the interplay between a system and its environment, consisting of variation, selection and re-stabilization. Thereby, (i) variation occurs on the elemental level of social systems, i.e. communication units; (ii) selection occurs on the structural level of social systems, i.e. structures of expectations (i.e. difference to Darwin's natural selection through the environment), and (iii) re-stabilization occurs when 'innovated structures' are compatible with the social system (i.e. do not destroy the social system's survival, allows for the autopoietic reproduction of the social system). On basis of these distinctions, the idea of 'system of innovation' is challenged by the idea of 'innovation within and between systems'. The focus is thereby on the economic and the scientific system and their interplay.

RC51-826.3

BUCHINGER, EVA* (Austrian Institute of Technology, *eva.buchinger@ait.ac.at*)

Luhmann and Constructivism

Luhmann's theory of autopoietic social systems is increasingly receiving attention in the scholarly dispute about constructivism. "A reality that remains unknown": this is part of the title of an article by Niklas Luhmann that summarizes epistemological considerations on constructivism (scattered in his voluminous work on social systems theory, which he developed over three decades). His approach is not the denial of reality but a "de-ontologization" (ontology understood in the philosophical meaning of dealing with whether or not a certain thing or entity exists). Unsurprisingly, for those who are familiar with his work, Luhmann sees his contribution to constructivism in the elaboration of the system/environment distinction. At least since the so-called autopoietic turn (in which he re-conceptualized the idea of social systems by including notions such as meaning and self-reproduction as constituting features), issues such as openness/closure, re-entry, and observation have become pivotal. Thereby he aims at overcoming Immanuel Kant's transcendental philosophy. That is, the transcendental/empirical distinction has to be replaced with the system/ environment distinction. Luhmann argues that the concept of environment, as well as the corresponding concept of system, was not available at Kant's time. Instead, the transcendental/empirical distinction was developed to overcome a self-referring circle in which everything is the object of knowledge. The paper explores the transition from Kant's "transcendental/empirical" to Luhmann's "system/environment" distinction to provide a deepened understanding of Luhmann's constructivist approach. Luhmann's construction of reality via the system/environment distinction is discussed with respect to preceding concepts provided by philosophical and system/cybernetic scholars such as Kant, Husserl, Piaget, von Glasersfeld, von Foerster, and Maturana & Varela. The innovativeness of Luhmann's approach is then critically evaluated. The text is a contribution to the positioning of this approach as part of the philosophical and systems/cybernetics constructivist heritage.

RC06-122.4

BUCHLER, SANDRA* (Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, *buchler@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Becoming a Dad: First Births and Attitudes Towards Fathering

Definitions of what it means to be a 'good' father are changing. In the mid-twentieth century fatherhood was defined in economic terms and emphasised men's responsibilities as 'providers'. More recently, greater weight is placed on men's involvement in day-to-day family matters and their hands-on roles in mentoring and providing physical and emotional care to their children. Despite this, evidence still shows that women continue to take the primary responsibility for childcare, in particular when children are young. Previous research has found that key life-course events, such as the birth of a child, a marriage or divorce or completing education, may change an individual's gender-role attitudes. Understanding how attitudes towards the role of a father change with life course transitions, in particular the birth of a first child, is integral to gaining better insights into what motivates fathers to increase their participation in childcare, as well as understanding the stability of attitudes within individuals over the life course. We examine how the birth of a first child influences attitudes towards fatherhood amongst men and women using panel data from the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. Our results indicate that gender-role attitudes are not fixed over individuals' life courses and thus provide support to intra cohort theories of attitudinal change. In particular, we find that after experiencing a first birth women become less likely to agree that a father should be as heavily involved as the mother, and men become more likely to question the capacity of a working father to have a good relationship with his children. We argue that these changes reflect the primary identities of men and women as 'providers' and 'carers' following a first birth.

RC28-487.2

BUCHLER, SANDRA* (Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, *buchler@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)

The Influence of Gender on Pathways out of Secondary School: Evidence from Australia

The motivation for this research is twofold. First, women's increased educational attainment, relative to that of men, is expected to give women greater access to favourable and good quality positions on the labour market. Second, the growth of the service sector (and the reduced importance of the production sector) in post-industrial societies have been predicted to increase women's employment opportunities (and decrease those of men). Despite these changes women's disadvantage in the labour market is persistent. A common explanation given for these gender differences is women's greater responsibility for child care and unpaid household labour. However, differences in family responsibilities between men and women at the age when young people leave education and transition into work are largely negligible. This represents an important life-phase where gender differences can be examined when young people are already in the labour market, but before the gendered division of familial roles is expected to restrict women's participation in paid employment. Using data from the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY) collected from 1995 to 2006 this study examines gender in the school-work transition in two stages. First we examine the most common educational pathways and the distribution of men and women in these pathways. Second, we explore the characteristics of an individual's first significant job and how this is influenced by gender, education and a range of background variables (such as socio-economic background, language spoken at home, and school achievement tests). We expect gender to play a substantial role in shaping the educational pathways and first significant job outcomes of young people in Australia.

This research comprises the Australian country study for the second phase of the 'Education as a Lifelong Process – Comparing Educational Trajectories in Modern Societies (eduLIFE)' project.

RC08-161.1

BUCHOLC, MARTA* (University of Warsaw, *bucholcm@is.uw.edu.pl*)

Fragmented Translation: Case Study of Max Weber's Reception in Poland

Fragmented Translation: Case Study of Max Weber's Reception in Poland
Fragmented translation is what happens when there the unity of the original is not preserved in the work of the translator. In fragmented translation, a body of ideas is misinterpreted as just a text. A text, unlike a body of ideas, can be cut into pieces, abridged, but most importantly it can be read as though it was never in the company of other texts.

I want to discuss the conditions and effects of fragmented translation on the reception of classics. I know the translator's work of my own experience: I have translated Max Weber, Norbert Elias, Charles Wright Mills, Mary Douglas and many others. In this talk, I will use the case of Max Weber.

Terminological, conceptual and stylistic decisions of the translator working on a text are circulated and create an illusion of completeness, even if the text itself is just a fragment. Such was the case with Weber's *Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft* and *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Religionssoziologie* in Poland. Incidentally, this made original works look uneconomically verbose, once they finally appeared in Polish several years ago. Another case is *Die protestantische Ethik* itself: it is currently

available in three different Polish translations, only one of which is full. Differences between them show that translator's decisions largely go uncontested as far as meaning is concerned. Double responsibility for meaning and for readability is universally accepted, but it is rarely mentioned that meaning is seldom controllable beyond a circle of most fastidious readers. Finally, where some parts are chosen, some are omitted and sometimes hardly read at all. This was the case of Weber's *Rechtssoziologie.*

Fragmented translation creates an area of shadow in which the body of ideas is lost, leaving behind just a loose collection of texts.

RC08-159.2

BUCHOLC, MARTA* (University of Warsaw, *bucholcm@is.uw.edu.pl*)

The Protestant Ethic In Poland: A Book That Failed To Make Sociology

There is hardly any debate as to Max Weber's status as a classic of sociology anywhere in the world, and the Protestant Ethic is probably his best-known work. Nevertheless, there are contexts in which the best known and the most referenced book may not play a role adequate to its apparent significance in the making of sociology. Weber's reception in Poland provided one of such contexts. The failure of Weberian inspiration may be succinctly summarized as follows: instead of providing historical, comparative and interdisciplinary insight for explaining the subtle link between culture and social action, it was used as a prop in scientific quest after a good footing for capitalist economic practices in a post-communist society.

In my presentation, I will substantiate my contention that Weber's book did not make sociology in Poland despite its popularity as a reference source. Among the most important factors which determined the state of reception of *The Protestant Ethic* I will address the following: (1) presentism of reading, (2) narrow interpretation lacking the background of Weber's greater sociological project, and (3) overestimating religious factor in Weberian model. I will discuss the development of sociology in Poland, including its historical, social and cultural aspects, in order to provide a tentative explanation why *The Protestant Ethic* failed to make sociology in Poland not only in the early 20th century or under communist rule until 1989, but also after the passage to democracy and free-market economy. In each of this periods, Weberian sociological imagery marked by a combination of a sense for history and culture failed and was replaced by a day-to-day reactive research, which did not make sociology, despite giving work to a large number of sociologists.

RC55-881.5

BUDOWSKI, MONICA* (University of Fribourg, *monica.budowski@unifr.ch*)
VERA, DANIEL* (University of Fribourg, *danielverarojas@gmail.com*)

Household Wellbeing and Health in Two Types of Welfare Regimes: A Comparison of (Lower-) Middle Income Households Chile and Costa Rica

The aim of this paper is to elaborate to what extent the logics of the opportunities as shaped by welfare regimes (the interplay of markets, the state, communities and households) play out for wellbeing. Health is crucial for wellbeing. Different welfare regimes provide different opportunities to deal with health issues. Chile and Costa Rica's organization of health care reflects the logics of their welfare regimes: liberal and social-democratic. We look at how households deal with health issues and what repercussions this has on their other life domains and wellbeing. We focus on households belonging to (lower) middle-income households. These are heterogeneous, as they belong to those having been heaved out of poverty over the past decades due to economic growth or to formerly middle-income households having experienced an increase in insecurity and downward mobility due to the changes in the model of Social Security linked to the change in economic model (abolishment of the Import Substitution Industrialization model). Such households struggle to maintain or improve their level of wellbeing and to avoid slipping downwards into even more precarious positions; they do not have sufficient financial means to cushion unforeseen events and are generally not target of social policies. Recent research has highlighted the socio-economic volatility of these households, yet little is known what this means for their wellbeing. Our research looks into the everyday life of (lower) middle-income households by means of qualitative interviews with the same households in 2008/09 and 2013 in Temuco and San José. Results suggest that the households in Chile were constantly preoccupied with how to deal with health issues and the consequences. This furthered anxieties and worries in other life domains. In Costa Rica, the basic security provided by the national heath system of sufficient quality limited the spillover of worries into other life domains.

TG04-954.5

BUECHNER, STEFANIE* (University of Potsdam, *stefanie.buechner@uni-potsdam.de*)

Bridging Uncertainty through Standardized Discussion Methods

Social care professionals dealing with "their cases" are routinely exposed to multiple uncertainties. As frontline-workers, they are not only occupied with sorting the relevant problems but also with building and maintaining the fragile alliances to their individual clients. An additional difficulty in the case of social workers in youth welfare offices lies in the "packet-challenge" of reaching the child via working as cooperatively as possible with the parent.

This paper explores how standardized case discussion methods can serve as "save paths" and thus a bridging mechanism to bushwhack through the uncertainties of casework. Accordingly, I shed light on the effects and functions of standardized case discussion methods on interactional processes. It can be shown that the acceptance of this method varies depending on the deep norms of the professional experts using it. Therefore, I draw on the findings of my qualitative in-depth case study comparing three youth welfare offices. The method under examination regulates who is allowed to talk and prescribes permitted forms of participation at certain stages of the discussion (question, callback, suggestion, etc.).

It can be shown that the redistribution of speech rights by sticking strictly to the case discussion method bridges uncertainty in three ways. First, it creates a temporal "clearing" of the "normal confusion" of casework by offering expectable openings and closures of complexity. In terms of the garbage can model, it temporarily cleans up the streams of decision making. Second, it allows experts to explicitly deal with uncertainty by enfolding ambiguities, risks and chances in the presence of superiors without the need for early oversimplification. Third, it allows the tacit scanning of how strictly formal organizational rules are applied when the care plan needs to be approved, creating an 'informal reliability' for all participants.

TG04-946.4

BUECHNER, STEFANIE* (University of Potsdam, *stefanie.buechner@uni-potsdam.de*)

Division of Attention and Division of Labor in Child Protection Services

In recent years, the death of young children being processed as "cases" in youth service organizations (German: Jugendämter) has challenged politics and led to judicial and organizational reforms. Therefore, the vulnerable child has become a boundary object of risk management, prompting broad initiatives to improve child protection. This paper examines the introduction of special units or task forces in youth welfare organizations that deal with so-called risk-reports, mainly calls from citizens or institutions pointing to putative cases of children at risk.

This paper focuses on two insights of a qualitative case study in three youth welfare organizations, two of which work with specialized risk units. This division of labor goes hand-in-hand with a new division of attention and offers insights for the study of risk in case-based human service organizations.

First, it can be shown that the establishment of specialized risk assessment and processing units surprisingly did not lead to an asymmetric relationship between the members of the specialized units and "normal" case workers. By contrast, both sides cooperate on a strongly collegial basis. The second finding points to the different modes that specialized risk units have developed. Whereas one task force works on a mode that can be characterized as "emergency service", another defines their work close to what can be termed as "investigation service". The former mode adopts a clear cut one-zero scheme of risk assessment and underlines people processing aspects of their work, whereas the contrary is true in the case of the latter. Here, the deep rules of the team state ambiguities and uncertainties as "normal" and reject clear cut risk assessments while underlining the people-changing aspects of their work. These two arrangements in the distribution of attention through the division of labor lead to different forms of uncertainty and risk management.

RC53-855.1

BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, DORIS* (Wuppertal University, *buehler@uni-wuppertal.de*)
HUNNER-KREISEL, CHRISTINE (University of Vechta)

Notions Of „Good Childhood" – Reconstructing Generational Orders In Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan

Our paper is based on ethnographic and half-standardized research in the two countries. In our research we have been attentive to the efforts to take influence on what is "good childhood" e.g. by international organizations and by foreign suppliers of educational opportunities, on one hand, and children's and parents' perspectives and practices, on the other hand.

Parents (as well as grandparents, relatives) in both countries are practicing an asymmetric generational order with strict demands towards children, youth and

young adults to fit into parental expectations. They are supported in this endeavour by the national educational system and its representatives. While doing so, adults refer to legitimations which they take to be given by "religion" or "ethnic tradition".

Based on children's and young people's view of the demands of these generational orders we can identify positive and negative implications of the generational asymmetry for children and young people. What is taken positive or negative is thereby depending on children's age, but not necessarily on gender although the burdens of the generational order normally weigh heavier on girls than boys.

We operate with a notion of "self"/"good life" in the interpretation of our results. While it may easily be objected that such notion is culturally and historically contingent, we can clearly show that children and young people themselves refer astonishingly enough to such notion while judging about the various qualities of the generational demands and the opportunities they offer to them or while trying to organize their lines of actions. We conclude that the really "other" perspective is the one of the child and the young people. It is a methodological challenge to grasp this perspective and to make this "otherness"   available for theorizing and practice. The paper will give empirical evidence for both countries supporting such conclusion.

RC53-857.1

BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, DORIS* (University of Wuppertal, *buehler@uni-wuppertal.de*)
EISENTRAUT, STEFFEN (Bergische Universität Wuppertal)
ALBERTH, LARS (University of Wuppertal)

Where Is The Child In Child Protection? Professional Proceedings Beyond Victims

The paper is based on the results of a project on professional interventions in cases of child maltreatment. More than hundred interviews with professionals (social workers, physicians, midwives) were carried out in five communities in Germany. In this way a data set consisting of 93 cases of suspected child maltreatment was collected.

Our results show that children are generally excluded from child protection proceedings and their voices are ignored. Therefore the rules and ways of this exclusion are analysed:

1. The exclusion of the child works via two main principles: (a) Child protection *law* addresses the restitution of parental competences and the conservation of the family. (b) The different *professional programmes* involved in child protection all eliminate children's point of view while focussing other perspectives. Social work is concerned with the relationship between professionals and parents. Physicians and midwives do only partially include the child, as they either take notice of the child's body as a 'corpus delicti' (as a bearer of traces for the physician's gaze) or as an object of parental care.

2. Against such background, *traces of the children can only occasionally be found*, as some social workers show empathy for the child's position. Institutions like kindergarten or day care serve as amplifiers of the child's need.

3. The information disclosed by children shows that they have a sense for the harm and disrespect as a person they are exposed to. *All in all, the children articulate claims for a personal self being respected by others*.

4. Furthermore, specific cases show how those occasional appearances of *the child's agency are silenced by the professionals* in the further proceedings. Children's agency was only not repressible in cases, when they were able to raise their voice at places / institutions outside their homes or when their behaviour continuously disturbed.

JS-89.2

BUFFEL, TINE* (The University of Manchester, *tine.buffel@manchester.ac.uk*)

Experiences Of Neighbourhood Exclusion and Inclusion Among Older Residents In Manchester, UK: Developing Age-Friendly Neighbourhoods

Developing environments responsive to the aspirations and needs of older people has become a major concern for social and public policy. This paper explores conceptual and empirical aspects of the age-friendly cities debate, with a particular focus on issues of place and space in urban settings. Exploratory findings are reported from an empirical study in a neighbourhood in Manchester, which sought to examine experiences of social exclusion and inclusion among people aged over 60. Drawing on a mixed-method approach consisting of questionnaires, focus groups and interviews, the paper identifies four issues in relation to the neighbourhood dimension of social exclusion/inclusion in later life: experiences of community change; feelings of security and safety; the management of urban space; and strategies of control. The article concludes by discussing conceptual and policy issues raised by the research, particularly in relation to the issue of developing age-friendly communities.

RC11-213.2

BUFFEL, TINE* (The University of Manchester, *tine.buffel@manchester.ac.uk*)
GÜVEN, SEVAL (Hacettepe University)

Experiences Of Place and Community Among First Generation Turkish Immigrants Living In Brussels, Belgium

This paper aims to explore experiences of everyday life among first generation Turkish immigrants who are ageing in place in Brussels. The data for the present research are derived from a qualitative study in inner-city neighbourhoods characterized by intense deprivation. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with 23 Turkish people aged 60 and over, the paper addresses experiences of ageing and quality of life in their neighbourhoods; the variety of ways in which a sense of 'home' is created; the constraints and environmental pressures which may prevent people from developing a sense of 'home'; and the meaning of transnational ties for the experience of place. The results suggest that neighbourhoods, and the attachments older Turkish immigrants maintain with (multiple) place(s), have a significant influence on shaping the experience of exclusion and inclusion in later life. The article concludes with a discussion of three key themes: first, the impact of place on the quality of older Turkish immigrants' daily life; second, the idea of inclusiveness in everyday life among ageing immigrants living in disadvantaged communities; and third, the need for developing social policies that address the transnational interactions, the social needs and health care demands of a growing and increasingly diverse ageing population.

RC15-266.4

BUFFEL, VEERLE* (Ghent University, *Veerle.Buffel@Ugent.be*)
VAN DE STRAAT, VERA (Ghent University)

The Association Between Work Type/Status and Mental Health Care Use, before and during the Economic Recession in Europe

Studies have examined the relationship between socioeconomic determinants and mental health care use. However, to date, little research has investigated whether these relations have changed over time and vary across socioeconomic structures and gender.

Between 2005 and 2010, a global economic crisis changed Europe's economic situation, with economic instability and rising unemployment rates as a result. Recent research has found that in several countries, the recession has increased the frequency of mental health problems particularly among families experiencing unemployment. The fear generated by the increased chance of unemployment, which may depend on type of job, is also associated with poor mental health. Despite the greater demand for mental health care, there is a risk that austerity may impact adversely on health care provision.

We have investigated the relation between unemployment, type of job and mental health and medical mental health care use in 2005 and 2010.

By using the repeated cross-sectional data of the Eurobarometer 248 (2005-2006) and 345 (2009-2010), we have performed gender differentiated multilevel logistic regression analyses.

Preliminary results suggest that compared to 2005, the average mental health status in Europe is worse in 2010 and the percentage that contacted a GP is higher, while in contrast, specialized care use is lower. Only unemployed women in 2005 have a higher general care use, irrespective of mental health. Contrastingly, in 2010 the unemployed men and women are more likely to contact a psychiatrist, also when we control for need for care. For men, this relation is stronger in countries with a lower unemployment rate. In addition, we found that male manual workers are in 2010 more likely to contact a psychiatrist than white collars and that the male self-employed have a lower general care use than the manual workers and white collars, both irrespective of mental health.

RC22-396.2

BUGG, LAURA BETH* (The University of Sydney, *laura.bugg@sydney.edu.au*)

Faith-Based Organisations and Welfare Provision for Asylum Seekers in Australia

Religion operates in multiple ways as it shapes the experiences of forced migrants. It is often a causal factor in migration, and may either facilitate or impede integration in the country of settlement. Religious identity also plays a significant role in responses to asylum-seeking, with faith-based organisations, or FBOs, providing significant support to asylum-seekers in Western countries. FBOs are ideal service providers because of their strong local contacts, their public legitimacy, theological motivations for service and material resources. In Australia, the state has developed significant contractual relationships with FBOs to deliver welfare services, particularly to refugees and asylum seekers.

This paper examines the role of FBOs in welfare provision to asylum seekers using fieldwork conducted in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. Within each city, interviews and participant observation were conducted with practitioners at FBOs

who provide services to asylum seekers. The study sought to understand the way that religion shapes the organisational structure, ethos and motivations of the FBO and its practitioners. It also explored the way in which FBOs use religious resources in the construction of settlement programs, how they addressed the cultural specificity of asylum-seekers in program delivery, and how they negotiated their role as 'neutral' state-contracted service-providers while maintaining religious identity. The results of the study find that religion is often an important and explicit motivator for practitioner action. Results indicate tensions between practitioners who understand the work in a "human rights" frame and those who may narrate or understand their work theologically. The study also revealed multiple understandings by practitioners of the importance of religious practice to asylum seekers. Finally, the results of this study point to tensions that increased government contractualisation poses for FBOs who deliver government services to asylum seekers, as FBOs have traditionally been strong critics of government policy on asylum seekers.

RC22-393.8

BUKHARAEV, IAROSLAV* (Kazan Federal University,
pop_buharaev@mail.ru)

Parallel/Alternative Orthodoxy in Russia: Inside Church, out of Doctrine

Current Russian Orthodox Church situation is unprecedented: during soviet period church was constrained by the regime; at pre-soviet time official Church status did not conduce a free contention of theological ideas. Post-soviet time gives us unique situation: ultra-liberal and ultra-conservative fractions took shape and play without serious official (both church and state) pressure inside the Church. Both ultra-liberals and ultra-conservatives obviously stand beyond the allowable in orthodoxy theological latitude. Ultra-liberal fraction is not large, but ultra-conservatives are really numerous. So, authors focus concentrates on them.

There is no ideological unity in this fraction, but we can notice a few common features. First, hierarchy neglecting – patriarch and bishops has no respect in this community, withal mind of "ancient" considered as an ultimate truth. Really, we has a situation of forming an alternative Holy Tradition. Second, wide spread of apocalyptic moods, expectation of alarming "properties" (some of this "properties" did not come true yet). Third, monarchy minds, often linked with "tsar-God" heresies, where the Christ place occupies the last Russian emperor, whom they call "redeemer" of Russia. And last, but not the least, new technologies, especially in information sphere, phobias. Objects of these phobias are bar codes, Internet, mobile phones, credit cards and gadjets at all, electronic passports, individual tax number certificates ets. Special sort of phobias – phobia of total state electronic control over the society establishing.

We can meet ultra-conservative in every region of Russia, in many parishes and monasteries. This phenomena uprising caused by the few groups of reasons. Internal church reasons due to rapid growing of parish people number in 90th, when religious experience translation process was distorted. Social reasons were connected with post-soviet anomy intensified by economic difficulties, that provoke alarmist eschatological moods. And last, reasons caused with actual discontinuation state regulation of religious sphere.

JS-82.1

BULAN, WAHIDAH RUMONDANG* (university of Indonesia,
wr_bulan@yahoo.com)

Power Relation, Participation, and Local Government Reform

This paper sourced from dissertation of presenter for doctoral studies in sociology in University of Indonesia (2013), which describes the Solo City mayor's (during governed by Joko Widodo, 2005-2012) action facing structural challenges (rules and resources constraints) to create inclusive populist policies in cases of arrangement of street vendors and resettlement on the banks of the Bengawan Solo. The approach used qualitative case study strategy with the individual (actor) as a unit of analysis which also presents the institution. By using structuration theory (Giddens, 1984) and the Polity Models (Tilly, 1978), the results of this study shows, although the head of local state government open wide enough space for public to participation in management of power (resources) in local reform, not all CSO (Civil Society Organization) and CSA(Civil Society activist) give positive respond. The factors that influence are ideology (radical democracy), mistrust with local state government because of past trauma, and doubt (skeptic) about the commitment of local state government. Additionally, the availability of alternative resources (money, networking, and people) is another important factor that affects. Finally, the right approach from the head of local state can reduce the resistance and rejection from CSO and CSA; and the most importantly, it's because the head of local state can gives strong evidence that he does not have a personal vested interest in the management of power does (actually led to serve people).

PLEN-10.1

BULLARD, ROBERT D.* (Texas Southern University,
Bullardrd@tsu.edu)

The Quest for Global Environmental Justice, Healthy Communities and Human Rights

This paper utilizes an environmental justice lens to critically analyze the socio-historical connection between the global exploitation of land and the exploitation of people. The environmental justice movement has expanded beyond its initial challenges to environmental racism and advancing civil rights in the United States to become a global movement advancing human rights, sustainability, health equity, food sovereignty, equitable development, clean energy, and climate justice. Climate change is viewed as one of the single most important environmental justice issue of the 21st century. The most vulnerable populations who contribute least to climate change will suffer the earliest and most damaging setbacks because of where they live, their limited income and economic means, and their lack of access to health care.

Increased globalization of the world's economy has placed special strains on the eco-systems in many marginalized communities in the global North and South. Globalization makes it easier for transnational corporations and capital to flee to areas with the least environmental regulations, best tax incentives, cheapest labor, and highest profit. Despite significant improvements in environmental protection over the past several decades, millions of people largely in developing countries still suffer from the "Big Three" environmental problems: contaminated drinking water, untreated human excrement, and air pollution.

Loopholes in international conventions and treaties still allow transboundary shipment, export, and trading of banned pesticides, hazardous wastes, questionable recyclables, toxic products, and "risky" technologies. Economic extortion extends to the exploitative work environment of migrant farm workers, garment districts sweatshops, building construction trade, dirty low-paying industrial jobs, and the micro-electronics industry. Workers who suffer under substandard occupational and safety conditions have few rights protected by government. Global alliances have formed between the "victims" of environmental injustice and have elevated the environmental justice message to the international arena, including the United Nations, World Bank, World Trade Organization.

RC22-386.2

BULLIVANT, SPENCER* (University of Ottawa,
s.bulliv@gmail.com)

Difference and Belonging: Summer Camps Aid in Creating Nonreligious Identities in the United States

The United States of America is ostensibly a secular country. In a seemingly paradoxical way, religions and religious beliefs have thrived within this secular environment, with Americans being some of the most religious people in the world. This leads us to question the place of nonreligious Americans within this secular but overwhelmingly religious country. To begin answering this question, ethnographic work was carried out at a nonreligious summer camp called Camp Quest in the summer of 2011. Camp Quest is an explicitly nonreligious summer camp that welcomes children of all ages as well as their parents for a weeklong camping experience. The nonreligious people who attended Camp Quest Montana in 2011 are engaged in a complex process of identity formation where they seek to distance themselves from their religious neighbours while adopting discourses that create feelings of belonging in a religion-filled America. The camp's explicit nonreligious position provides a space for the open discussion about participants' rejection of religious belief, while, in a seeming contradiction, Camp Quest Montana also encourages the participants to talk about nonreligious *beliefs* that are not dependent on religious beliefs as a frame of reference. The analysis of the data gained through ethnographic fieldwork at Camp Quest provides a clearer picture of the process of creating a nonreligious identity as well as the tension between these nonreligious Americans and the religious Americans that make up a majority of the population.

RC04-92.2

BUNESCU, IOANA* (Malmö University, *ioana.bunescu@mah.se*)

Local Meanings of Internationalization of Higher Education Under Economic Crisis: A Critical Case Study at a Swedish University

The paper is an analysis of local meanings academic employees confer to internationalization of higher education at their own work place in a context of economic cuts and institutional restructuring. The argument is that internationalization of higher education is interpreted in this local context more as a controversial means to access resources rather than a meaningful translation of internationalization policy into practice. The fieldwork data gathered through participant observation at a social science department at a Swedish university indicate that the local meanings of internationalization are largely determined by two main aspects of the local context in which they are constituted: a) the local practices of decision-making, priority setting, and resource distribution at the university and departmental level; b) the increasing local participation of employees in forms of symbolic resistance to these decisions. The findings should be read in light of the author having had extensive collaboration with the department under study, a positioning that confers her the possibility to move away from the traditional role

of the researcher as a neutral observant toward a more participatory role that entails becoming critically engaged with the research field and moving the application of theory, methods and practice towards action and activism.

RC05-106.24

BUNESCU, IOANA* (Malmö University, *ioana.bunescu@mah.se*)

Roma in Europe: The Politics of Collective Identity Formation(paper based on forthcoming book with Ashgate Publishers, 2014)

The paradox of Roma people`s identifications varying from strong assertions of Roma identity to complete negations of it triggers this paper's inquiry into the reasons why Roma identifications are so heterogeneous. The argument unfolding through the analysis of multi-sited ethnographic data is that the heterogeneity of Roma identifications is not random, but that it follows certain context-specific patterns. For example, at local level in a multi-ethnic locality in Transylvania, one could observe that within the same hetero-identified Roma group there is a tendency for differentiated and fragmented self-identifications; while at state level (e.g. in Romania) and at international level there is a tendency that blurs differentiations and that emphasizes a more homogenous collective identity of the Roma. This paper attempts to uncover the reasons for the large array of Roma identifications through the combined method of "thick description" (Geertz, 1973) and "multi-sited ethnography" (Marcus, 1995). The conjunction of these methods offers a contextual understanding of the complex dynamics of Roma collective identity formation at three analytical levels: the local, the state and the international.

The findings indicate that Roma identifications are contextual and more often than not they represent means in the struggle for resources available within different structural contexts. In such instances, Roma identifications become forms of agency in negotiating a better standing *vis a vis* other (often more powerful) actors encountered in the process of social interaction. The instrumentality of identifications and identity discourses of the Roma does not entirely dismiss the possibility of a genuine feeling of belonging to certain categories of self-ascription in the moment of identification. Such feelings could suggest an internalization or solidification of some self-identification practices as habitus (Bourdieu, 1992) or structural content.

RC24-432.8

BUOT, INOCENCIO JR* (University of the Philippines Los Banos, *iebuotjr@upou.edu.ph*)
GALAMITON, URCISIO* (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Siquijor, Philippines, *urcisiogalamiton@yahoo.com*)
MELANA, DIOSCORO (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Cebu City, Philippines)
MAGALLONES, OSCAR (Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Siquijor, Philippines)

Governance of Ethnobotanical Resources in Siquijor, Philippines

The study focused on mobilizing the *tambalans* and *mangangalaps* (faith healers and herbal collectors respectively) to take the lead in formulating a Community Based Ethnobotany Resources Conservation Framework Plan, hence, leading the conservation of medicinal trees and shrubs they have been utilizing. The methods included an organizational meeting, personal interviews, participatory field survey and identification, focus group discussion (FGD), and integrated consultation workshop with the tambalans, mangangalaps and other local stakeholders . The Siquijor Herbalists Association (SHA) was organized. Most of the *tambalans* and *mangangalaps* in the two barangays thought that ethnobotany resources are important source of income. However, since there has been no conservation effort, they realized that the resources are getting scarce.

The project initiated the creation of a Community Based Ethnobotany Resources Management Committee that formulated and developed a conservation framework plan. As an initial intervention to conserve the subject resources as embodied in the said plan, they established a Barangay Ethnobotany Resources Nursery through a collaborative effort by the local DENR, SHA, and concerned LGUs. Additionally, a database of ethnobotany resources was established comprising a total of 63 species showing photographs, local and official common name, family name, scientific name, parts utilized, intended cure, and method of preparation to serve as source of information on ethnomedical practices in the island.

Overall, conservation framework plan formulation was a participative approach, ensuring that needs, aspirations and culture of local communities, the concern of the LGUs and national government's policy and technical framework are duly considered.

JS-21.7

BUOT, MERITES* (UPLB, *mmbuot@uplb.edu.ph*)
ANCOG, RICO (UPLB)

MARILAG, VIRGILIO (UPLB)

Preferences in Leisure Activity As Affected By Gendered Choice

A review of the 10 year enrolment to both martial arts and dance classes was done to establish a trend. The study sought: 1) to determine if gender gap exists, 2) evaluate students' motivation in their leisure preferences, and 3) to establish whether gender orientation is salient in students' choice. A questionnaire was distributed to a total of 250 students currently enrolled in martial arts and dance classes. An in-depth interview was also conducted to randomly selected students. With regard to motive in their preferences, result showed that 'challenge of their body' and 'self protection' ranked first for the male and female enrolees in martial arts respectively. On the other hand, the dance enrolees noted that 'self expression' for the female and 'trying a different field' by the male students were reasons in their leisure choice. In addition, the interview notes revealed that the idea of femininity and masculinity were almost identical such as soft and gentle meant feminine while masculine were rough and persistent. Now that students enrol a leisure course because they want to, would pave the way to better learning that would actually benefit the physical body and lead to wellness and quality life.

PRES-1.7

BURAWOY, MICHAEL* (University of California-Berkeley, *burawoy@berkeley.edu*)

Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology

PRES-1.1

BURAWOY, MICHAEL* (University of California-Berkeley, *burawoy@berkeley.edu*)
HASEGAWA, KOICHI (Tohoku University)
TORIGOE, HIROYUKI (Waseda University)
HAYASHI, FUMIKO (Mayor City of Yokohama)

Welcome Addresses

RC22-384.2

BURCHARDT, MARIAN* (Inst Study Religious & Ethnic Diversity, *Burchardt@mmg.mpg.de*)

Multiple Secularities and Cultural Memories in Québec

Contemporary contestations over secularity in Western liberal democracies frequently take shape as politics of memory in which accounts of the past are mobilized to legitimate privileges of Christian Churches in the public domain. Such mobilizations meet with legal challenges as there are increasing pressures to bring such privileges into harmony with fundamental rights (equality, freedom, non-discrimination).

This paper addresses the politics around cultural memory and laïcité in Québec and specifies three distinct accounts, carried by civil society protagonists, that feed into institutional responses to religious diversity ('heritage secularism', sceptical secularism, 'open secularism'). Using examplary cases, it shows how these accounts are brought to bear on judicial dynamics and civil society activism. The paper is based on archival research and qualitative interviews carried out in 2012 and 2013.

RC44-729.4

BURCHIELLI, ROSARIA* (La Trobe University, *r.burchielli@latrobe.edu.au*)
DELANEY, ANNIE (Victoria University)

Invisibility As a Barrier to Collectivity: Argentinian and Indian Homeworkers

Two, key and probably interlinked characteristics of homework are gender and the invisibility of homeworkers. However, invisibility in homework has received scant attention from scholars. This paper explores in/visibility in relation to women homeworkers: its links to their work experience and recognition as workers, and its interface with unions, NGOs, corporations and government. At the same time, it documents and compares relatively unknown instances of homework in Argentina and India to make a contribution to knowledge about homework, which is still an under-researched area.

Homeworkers are often portrayed as unorganised, and have been labelled 'unorganisable'. We argue that homeworker invisibility is linked to a lack of representation and agency at the grassroots, which presents a particular obstacle for homeworkers. Corporate responses to reports of poor labour conditions, such as child labour, focus on risks to the firm rather than the work conditions of homeworkers. Rendering homeworkers as invisible allows firms to make sub-

stantial changes to the organization of work without the need to consider the homeworkers.

What is the evidence on invisibility and how does it affect homeworkers? The paper draws from a range of data to address these questions. In Argentina, interviews were conducted with an NGO; the Ministry of Labour; a union body, and homeworkers in Buenos Aires. In India, interviews were conducted with homeworkers, NGOs, small contractors and Indian manufacturers in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The data highlight how little attention has been given to the voice of homeworkers and demonstrate how this contributes to making these women workers invisible. This paper valorises the voices of homeworkers and situates their cases within a broader discussion of the barriers informal women face in developing collective strategies to be recognised as workers, and to increase their agency and voice.

RC52-844.3

BUREAU, MARIE-CHRISTINE (CNRS)
CORSANI, ANTONELLA* (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, *a.corsani@samizdat.net*)

Collective Practices and Appropriation of Knowledge By Three Figures of Knowledge Workers

We propose to analyse three figures of knowledge workers: art and entertainment workers in France, salaried- entrepreneurs and makers, of three points of view.

Firstly, we present the institutional framework. All of these workers are out of regular rules of employment. But their activity is framed by different institutional architectures. Art and entertainment workers are formally salaried but really quasi-independent. Salaried-entrepreneurs are formally salaried but really quasi-entrepreneur. Makers make autonomous spaces out of employment relationships.

Secondly, we analyse these figures not as professional groups, but through their practices of appropriation of knowledge. For art and entertainment workers, the discontinuous employment relationships constitute a precarious condition but at the same time it is the condition for autonomous artistic and cultural production. For salaried-entrepreneurs the singular enterprise, Business Employment Cooperative is the space for production of common knowledge. Finally, for makers, free knowledge and co-production are the "core business".

In all of these experiences we can show how collective practices invent singular forms of resistance to the neoliberal model of "self entrepreneurship".

RC55-885.3

BUREEKUL, THAWILWADEE* (King Prajadhipok's Institute, *beebureekul@hotmail.com*)
THANANITHICHOT, STITHORN (King Prajadhipok's Institute)
SANGMAHAMAD, RATCHAWADEE (King Prajadhipok's Institute)

Social Policy for Improvement of Standard of Living in Thailand

Social Policy entails the study of the social relations necessary for human wellbeing and the systems by which wellbeing may be promoted. It's about the many and various things that affect the kinds of life that people can live. This paper presents the results from Citizen Survey on social quality in Thailand by using the ACSQ (Asian Consortium for Social Quality) standard questionnaire conducted by King Prajadhipok's Institute during the end of 2012 to explain the important factors affecting the public satisfaction on standard of living in Thailand and what kind of social policy should be formulated to enhance the wellbeing of Thai people. Since Thai present government concentrate mostly on so called "populist" policy which is considered to be different from welfare policy and there are a lot of controversies in Thai society. A lot of money has been spent to support the wellbeing of the people in rural area and the group of the poor. The results show that accommodation, employment, financial status and family life have positive impact on satisfaction on standard of living, whereas political participation shows negative impact. Therefore, the social policies that are appropriate for Thailand should be the strengthening the socio economic security that is related to those mentioned factors.

TG04-955.1

BURGESS, ADAM* (University of Kent at Canterbury, *a.burgess@kent.ac.uk*)

Historical Perspectives On Risk and Morality

Anthony Giddens argued that the 'risk society' presupposes the 'evaporation of morality'. But like other aspects of the sociology of risk, this proposition has never been empirically substantiated. This paper will historically explore the inverse relationship between risk and morality, focusing on the language of policy debates in the UK on contentious social issues. The balance between arguments grounded in more straightforward 'right' and 'wrong' and those based in risk and harm reduction will be analysed, focusing on four particular periods: the late Victorian, the liberalising legislation of the 1960s, the risk politics begun during the Thatch-er/Major years, and current Coalition policy language – in view of Cameron's intent to 'remoralise' discourse. The intention is to cast new light on contemporary debates such as around drugs policy and 'policy-led evidence', where the tension between probabilistic calculation and moral judgement is marked, and to direct new theoretical attention to the useful contrast of risk to morality.

RC01-29.1

BURGESS, KEVIN* (Defence Academy, *k.burgess@Cranfield.ac.uk*)

Rational for Widening the Research Paradigms in Defence Environment

To date, a large amount of the research conducted within defence organisations has been restricted both in terms of the research paradigms employed and the content areas covered. The paradigms have been predominately positivist and the content has tended to privealge investigations of actions carried out by uniformed military. This paper will argue that the imposition of the neoliberal agenda on most defence organisations has resulted in a civilisation and privisitation of defence. The consequences of this imposition have been so profound as to have altered the very way in which the military can conduct war. As will be demonstrated in the paper these changes in turn also warrant a change in the nature and frequency of the research paradigms used. The present reality is that the pace of reforms has outstrippled the ability of researchers to stay abrest of these developments let alone to engage in sound, explanatory, theoretical development. Researchers have been further hampered by the predomiante use of research paradigms and methodological approaches ill-suited to invesigating the complexity of these developments and in particular the social systems involved.

Examples drawn from Iraq and Afghanistan will be used to demonstrate the limitations of exisiting research approaches to meet the current and future challenges associated with the ongoing nature of defence reforms and transformations. Emerging topics which are explored to justify a change in research approaches include the blurring of boundaries between and military and its suppliers; the increased dependence on contractors to generate military capability in the battlespace; and the raft of unresolved moral and ethical dilemmas as well as the jurisdictional nightmare that has followed as a result. The overall aim of the paper is to demonstrate why different topics require different research approaches.

RC19-341.8

BURGOS, FERNANDO* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, *fernandoburgos@uol.com.br*)

Supporting Family Farmers, Small Traders and Micro Entrepreneurs: Brazilian Local Experiences of Income Redistribution

The inequality in Brazil remains huge. In 2012, the richest 10% concentrated 41.9% of total national income. Although improvements were made in recent years, the country's Gini coefficient in 2012 was 0.498, which still situates the country as one of the most unequal in the world. Social policies of the federal government such as the Programa Bolsa Família, the minimum wage increase and the reduction of unemployment have been able to reduce poverty and extreme poverty in the country. However, to reduce inequality is necessary that local governments also formulate and implement public policies aiming to reduce inequalities. This article describes and analyzes four municipal experiences who are facing these issues. The field research was carried out between 2012 and 2013 and in methodological terms, there was documentary analysis of the legal instruments that have created programs, analysis of quantitative indicators and interviews with government experts, representatives of the legislative power, members of opposition parties, small businessmen, traders, family farmers and the general population. Two of them, in Dracena (State of São Paulo) and São João do Arraial (Piauí), are related to family farmers and deal directly with the issue of poverty in small rural municipalities. The third, Cubatão (São Paulo), deals with the stimulation to local trade, through a new kind of social currency. And finally, the fourth case is Cariacica (Espírito Santos), an experience to stimulate local entrepreneurship, accompanied by a public procurement program directed to micro and small entrepreneurs. The effects of the four experiments on inequality are heterogeneous, but the results show that, at different levels, these policies have succeeded in stimulating local economic development and reduce inequalities in cities. They can therefore serve as interesting examples to reflect on the role of local governments in building a fairer society.

RC27-472.4

BURGOS PIMENTEL DOS SANTOS, MARINELLA* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, *marinellaburgos@yahoo.com.br*)
BURGOS, FERNANDO (Fundação Getúlio Vargas)

The Brazilian Challenges for Effective a Sport Public Policy

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

With the upcoming of the two biggest sporting events in the world - the FIFA World Cup 2014 and the Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games in 2016 - Brazil is experiencing a unique moment and fosters the discussion on the sport and the opportunities for its development.

The realization of these mega sporting events in Brazil brings to agenda the discussion of sports infrastructure in the country and the necessity to build a national sport public policy committed not only in winning another world championship in football or guarantee a better classification in the medals table in the next Olympics, but also a policy that ensures the practice of sports to all citizens.

This article presents the systematization of sport public policies adopted by the federal government in recent years that aims to contribute to the further development of the sport nationwide. The issue consists in the analysis of programs that encourage physical activity and sports, the payment of stipend for athletes (Bolsa-Atleta), tax relief to companies that support sports initiatives (Sports Incentive Law), improvement in national sports infrastructure and the science support for this area.

The results shows that the federal government has been increasing the incentive for high performance sport and ensuring better training and participation of Brazilian athletes in international competitions. Nevertheless, the sport practice is still a result of isolated initiatives. The challenge is to harness the moment that sport has in Brazil to foster discussion and seek to consolidate a national public policy for sport in the coming years.

RC47-769.9

BURGUM, SAMUEL* (University of York, *s.j.burgum@warwick.ac.uk*)

'Big Brother For People With Degrees': Interpassivity In Contemporary Activism

Since 2011, there has been a resurgence of activism across the globe in an attempt to resist what has come to be seen as an unjust and unfair approach to the global economy. *Occupy* was one of the largest 'movements', managing to spread across 951 cities and 81 countries in a matter of months following the initial call to camp at Zucotti Park, New York (near Wall Street). This paper is based on interviews that took place with *Occupy: London* in May 2012 (just before they were evicted).

Mark Fisher has suggested that, interpassivity – when "the object itself takes from me, deprives me of, my own passivity" (Žižek 2006:24) – can be seen in examples of resistive culture (such as the film 'Wall-e' which "performs our anti-capitalism for us" (Fisher 2009:12). In this way, the current paper suggests that we could apply this to some forms of activism to explain why some people feel like they are part of such movements *without* 'properly' joining them on the ground. Analysing some of the interview data, we find evidence that some people might be allowing the other to 'relieve them of their passivity' towards resistance and turning it into a kind of privatised rebellion rather than any real action against the system.

References
Fisher, M. (2009) *Capitalist Realism: Is There No Alternative?* Ropley: Zero Books
Žižek, S. (2006) *How To Read Lacan* London: Granta Books

RC11-206.6

BURHOLT, VANESSA* (Swansea University, *v.burholt@swansea.ac.uk*)
VICTOR, CHRISTINA (Brunel University)

Transnational Grandparenting By Minority Ethnic Groups Living in England and Wales

BACKGROUND: This paper examines the transnational grandparenting activities of middle aged (40-54) and older people (55+) from six ethnic minority groups living in England and Wales (Black Caribbean, Black African, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Chinese). Within the sample of 1206 people, there were 1408 transnational relationships (dyads) with relatives overseas. Of the 1408 transnational relationships with relatives only 88 were between grandparents and grandchildren.

METHOD: Frequency and methods of contact (letter writing, telephone calls, ICT, visiting and receiving visitors, sending and receiving gifts, sending and receiving one of gifts of money, sending and receiving regular remittances) were used in exploratory latent profile analysis to identify transnational relationships types for all relative dyads. A four-class model was selected as the best fit to the data. The types of transnational relationships were characterised as *Infrequent Digital Communicators; Infrequent Telephone Communicators; Highly Connected Regular Benefactors* and *Occasional Bilateral-Bounteous-Visitors.* Thereafter, our analyses focus on the 88 grandparental transnational relationships. We explore differences between ethnic groups and the gender of the grandparental dyad (e.g. grandmother-granddaughter; grandmother-grandson; grandfather-granddaughter; grandfather-grandson).

RESULTS: Although the numbers are small, trends are observed with regard to differences in grandparental transnational relationship types between ethnic groups. A majority of transnational relationships between Black African grandparents and grandchildren were characterised as *Infrequent Telephone Commu-*

nicators (85%); whereas a majority of relationships between Indian grandparents and grandchildren were characterised as *Highly Connected Regular Benefactors*. Pakistani and Bangladeshi grandparents were more likely than grandparents in other ethnic groups to be *Occasional Bilateral-Bounteous-Visitors*. With regard to gender dyads, all transnational relationships were with grandsons and there were no significant differences in relationship types between grandmothers and grandfathers.

IMPLICATIONS: The implications of the findings for intergenerational transmission of cultural values between grandparents and grandchildren are discussed, taking into account the location of the grandchild.

JS-41.5

BURLACU, IRINA* (Maastricht University, *irinaburlacu@gmail.com*)
O'DONOGHUE, CATHAL (Teagasc)

Cross-Border Social Security Coordination, Mobility Of Labour

This paper analyses the mobility of labour forces between two European welfare states and its impact on earnings of residents-pensioners and mobile-pensioners. It examines the case of frontier workers in Luxembourg and Belgium. The results of the analysis show that structural differences in pension systems (e.g. retirement age, waiting period, benefit levels) affect mobile pensioners. The case of frontier workers in Luxembourg and Belgium illustrate that current legislation produces uneven effects on the earnings of former mobile workers. Labour mobility plays an increasing role in welfare policies and demands a new approach in national welfare states.

RC07-132.8

BURLACU, IRINA* (Maastricht University, *irinaburlacu@gmail.com*)
O'DONOGHUE, CATHAL (Teagasc)

Mobility Of Labour and Pension Outcomes: An Analysis Of The European Cross-Border Social Security Coordination

Pension systems were designed in a time characterized by stable labour markets and limited cross-border mobility. As the labour market becomes increasingly diverse, upcoming generations will be faced with challenges of differences in income taxation and social security systems, as these generate discrepancies in income. We argue that changes in life-cycle due to mobility of work to another country are happening and welfare state objectives need to address these changes.

Labour mobility plays an increasing role in welfare policies and demands a new approach in national welfare states. This paper analyses the impact of mobility of labour between the states, in the European context and questions whether the welfare state attaines equally achieves its objectives on domestic and frontier workers. Despite accessibility of pension from different countries, due to difference in welfare objectives, the welfare of mobile pensioners can vary a lot. The results of the analysis show that structural differences in pension systems (e.g. retirement age, waiting period, benefit levels) affect the welfare of mobile pensioners. The case of frontier workers in Luxembourg and Belgium illustrate that despite legislation on coordinating the pension outcomes is in place, this produces uneven effects on the earnings of mobile pensioners and will in the future lead to more obstacles for the welfare of the upcoming mobile generation.

RC30-519.3

BURLET, MÉLANIE* (ANACT, *melanieburlet@gmail.com*)

Lean Production : An Erroneous Conception of Work ?

In the 1990s, Lean production concerned automobile factories. Since it has spread to service facilities, hospitals and public services. French government has gone further by promoting and partially financing its implementation, especially in smaller firms in order to develop their competitiveness. However, it has progressively become a topic of public debate. Various experts and trade unions criticize its effects on working conditions, showing that the health of workers is sometimes more affected in context of Lean production than in traditional scientific organizations.

On the basis of about ten case studies, we point out a big diversity in forms adopted by firms that have resorted to Lean production. Its relevance depends on their own issues, the way changes were conducted or the characteristics of the initial organizational context. In consequence, it's difficult to provide a very strong opinion. However, we put forward that, on the one hand, Lean production has ability to introduce two fundamental aspects which clearly goes over Taylorism: the value-added of the ground as a key factor of success in performance's firms and the necessity to pay attention to workers by getting them involved in a continuous increase in customer satisfaction. But, on the other hand, Lean production doesn't take work into account seriously enough. Work is always standardized and the participation of workers is limited to find a solution to problems in a

binding framework. Finally, working conditions remain at the service of productive requirements and are not considered at the strategic level. Lean production doesn't not truly question the scientific division of labor, which would suppose to completely redefine the conception of performance including social issues.

RC27-467.4

BURNETT-LOUW, CORA* (University of Johannesburg, *corab@uj.ac.za*)

Sport As a Thread in the Life of the Destitute

A critical lens on the value and meaning of sport in the lives of what has become known as 'high risk' populations, does not often do justice to a meaningful understanding of the complexity of influences a of sport in lived-realities of people. In a study conducted over a five year period (2007-2011), tracing the impact of the GIZ/YDF sport-for-development programme in nine different African countries, 101 comprehensive case studies were compiled. Of these, 45 were selected based on the extensiveness of material available per case. The thematic analysis of life-integrated experiences three main themes was identified. These themes projected differential degrees of integration of sport-related experiences in the lives of participants and implementers (e.g. managers of NGOs, coaches, peer-educator and volunteers). The first theme relates to sports-related experiences as "encounters" which could be interpreted as an initial phase in the socialisation process, where it stayed at a relatively superficial level of engagement. A second theme demonstrates an increased entanglement underpinned by experiences of relative success, acceptance and recognition. This type of engagement proliferated into a myriad of associations and various degrees of sport-role integration. The third theme shows a deepening of commitment which happened by choice and/or socio-economic realities profiling the process as a viable option for survival. The differential depth and role-assignments are analysed to identify the mechanisms in sport and society.

RC08-165.18

BURNS, EDGAR* (La Trobe University, *e.burns@latrobe.edu.au*)

Career and Profession As Subversive Concepts at Mid-20th Century

Mid-twentieth century sociologists showed great ingenuity applying the hegemonic concepts of career and profession to subvert commonplace ideas of success and progress. These concepts of career and profession in overlapping but different ways formed part of a cluster of modernising narratives distinguishing 'advanced' western nations from underdeveloped nations; they also distinguishing middle-upper sections of modern technological societies from uneducated parts of the labour market. These ostensibly descriptive uses of the concepts of career and profession were highly normative in two senses. First, they embedded a prescriptive ideal about what individuals should do or what constituted a worthy occupational focus. Second, such aspirations embraced by middle-class individuals was naturalised as the desirable modern route to success and fulfilment. Pioneering work by scholars such as Goffman and Becker re-purposed the notion of career as a tool to subvert everyday hegemonic assumptions, delineating instead trajectories of inequality. Similarly, Freidson and Johnson's re-framed professional benefit and 'goodness' as problematic against claims to naturalised legitimacy. The passage of time makes it possible to miss the radical nature of their critiques, intellectual work of great difficulty and adroitness against the grain of both civil society and prevailing academic views.

TG04-955.3

BURTON-JEANGROS, CLAUDINE* (University of Geneva, *claudine.jeangros@unige.ch*)

Risk Knowledge Versus Uncertainty: Insights from Research on Health Issues

Today dominant forms of risk management illustrate the central role of scientific knowledge in the organization of society in general and in public health activities in particular. This approach suggests that through the accumulation of formal knowledge, greater control over health can be gained. However, the ambivalent consequences of relying on abstract knowledge are more and more apparent. The increasing dependence of – lay and professional – individuals on mediated knowledge (for example screening or epidemiological results) discredits firsthand, experiential knowledge. Furthermore, the definition of health on abstract parameters, associated with a lowering tolerance to abnormal results or anomalous events, implies an expansion of 'at risk individuals' and can generate unnecessary interventions. At the same time, the role of uncertainty in decisions related to prevention is more and more debated around the diffusion of precautionary and worst-case scenario behaviours. Bringing together the literature addressing different individual and global health risks, this paper will examine the changing status of knowledge in their management, taking into account the role that history, culture and experience play in collective and individual reactions to danger.

RC36-618.3

BUSH, MELANIE E L* (Adelphi University, *bush@adelphi.edu*)

Stories of My America: Race and Nation in the Contemporary US

This paper will explore findings from research done to understand contemporary perspectives on belonging and nationalism in the United States. It will explore the meaning of "America," what is unique about its character and possibilities, and its claims to being special in the history of nations on this planet. These intertwined issues are widely conceptualized in both lay and scholarly discourse as the spirit of American exceptionalism. Just more than one century after its creation, the U.S. nation-state expanded to become a global power, including a pattern of territorial expansion deemed by many to be imperial. By mid-twentieth century, the United States was the number one world power.

As the hegemonic power within the world-system, the U.S. was forced to reckon with contradictions within its own borders and how they reflected on its position as *the* world leader. Anti-colonial struggles that occurred throughout the globe were frequently viewed as aligned with movements for social change among marginalized populations within its borders. The nation struggled with the question of how it would be positioned and perceived in this new era of imperialism. How could the rhetoric of democracy be rationalized as interventions around the globe were intensified? The Reagan era provided narratives of benevolence and leadership that justified these actions in the eyes of many people in the U.S. By George W. Bush's Presidency, nationalism and patriotism were generally assumed virtues that trumped all else. Participant reflections are thoughtful, though often contradictory. Their words provide evidence of deep internal struggles about how the ideological narratives that people ascribe to sometimes explain but more often disregard the challenges they face in everyday life. These "Stories of My America" provide insight into the everyday struggles engaged to reconcile the rhetoric, reverie and realities embodied in the notion of an American Dream.

JS-3.1

BUSSCHER, NIENKE* (PhD Researcher, *n.a.busscher@rug.nl*)

Land Governance and Its Influence on Institutional Development in Santiago Del Estero, Argentina

Over the last decades the rural landscape worldwide has been undergoing major changes. Vast tracks of land are appropriated by different (global) actors for diverse purposes. In Argentina, this ranges from investments for soybean cultivation, cattle farming, nature preservation and ecotourism. The impact of this phenomenon on the livelihood of **rural communities** in this area is enormous. These populations, who have been living on the land for many generations, often do not possess legal titles to the land and are threatened to continue to live as they did before. Although by law their rights are acknowledged when living on the land for over 20 years, these rights are often not respected. Land appropriation and land grabbing lead to marginalization of rural communities and create inequality. By means of combining literature on governance, socio-ecological systems and social sustainability, this paper looks at how rural communities in the province of **Santiago del Estero**, Argentina cope with the challenges arising from increasing **land** use and **acquisition** and how they advance their mobilization. The focus of this paper lies on **multi-level governance** processes within this socio-political conflict of rural communities. The challenges the communities face in terms of new boundaries, land management and use, cooperation and participation and ecological restrictions are central for evaluating the sustainability of the system. Major findings presented in this paper are that negotiations over land take place between actors with an unequal distribution of power, meaning that the rural communities are further neglected and political measures overrule local inhabitants rights. This conclusion calls for more recognition of the conflict by the national and provincial governments but furthermore, improved access to information for the rural communities to advance justice and equity in the governance of the commons.

RC31-524.1

BUSSE, ERIKA* (University of Wisconsin River Falls, *busse.erika@gmail.com*)
VASQUEZ, TANIA* (Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, *taniavasquez@iep.org.pe*)
IZAGUIRRE, LORENA* (Université Catholique de Louvain, *lorenita.i@gmail.com*)

Constructing an Immigrant Narrative Between "Victim" and "Refugee" Status: Haitians Migrating to Brazil

Haitian migration to the global north has been going on for few decades now. There is, however, a new trend toward Brazil, deemed as "forced migration" by the reception country. This paper analyzes the recent Haitian migration to Brazil, which started as a consequence of the 2010 earthquake. In so doing, we focus on how Haitians navigate the identities granted to them by international organization and states (e.g. Brazil, Organization for International Migration) in order

to achieve their project of migrating to Brazil to find job. We draw on fieldwork conducted in Peru where we followed Haitians going through to cross the Brazilian border—where Haitians are granted refugee status since 2012. We combine it with the analysis of the state policies, and the programs international organizations have set up to serve (or control) Haitian migration. In particular, we pay attention to the frames used by international organizations and states (e.g. "victims," "refugees") and how migrants themselves draw on them to achieve their migratory project. We want to highlight the mismatch (or decoupling) between how migrants are framed at the international level, and how their see their own migration. Focusing on the latter, we highlight that rather than passive actors, migrants navigate the frames to accomplish their goal that is finding a job in a new country.

RC31-531.7

BUSSE, ERIKA* (University of Wisconsin River Falls, *busse.erika@gmail.com*)
VASQUEZ, TANIA* (Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, *taniavasquez@iep.org.pe*)
IZAGUIRRE, LORENA* (Université Catholique de Louvain, *lorenita.i@gmail.com*)

The Legal-Illegal Nexus: Haitian Citizens in Their Transit Migration through Peru

The nexus legal-illegal is more fluid than migration literature indicates. Thus far, research on legality/illegality (Carling, Menjivar and Schmalzbauer 2012; Golash-Boza 2012) has focused on the experiences of families with members with different migratory statuses, and/or how migrants from the same country enjoy different migratory statuses depending on the country of destination (e.g. Somalis). There is little on how migrants of the same nationality experience moving back and forth between these categorizations in their trajectory to a destination. We analyze the case of Haitian migration to Brazil to shed light on migrants' agency and the structural constraints they face. We argue that migrants themselves do navigate successfully (mostly) the fluidity of the nexus legal-illegal due to their "migration capital."

After the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, Haitian migrants to Brazil through Peru have called the attention of media, local populations, authorities and security forces. Ever since, changing approaches and ad hoc stipulations in the migration policies of Brazil, Peru and Ecuador regarding "administering" the flow, have created "legal-illegal" scenarios for Haitians. Concurrently, Peru requires visa for Haitians, and Brazil grants refugee status (1/12/2012). In this context, Haitians are both treated as migrant bodies (Chavez 2009) assuming almost passively the events caused by actors who take advantage, abuse them or profit on their needs (Peruvian Police, coyotes, others). Simultaneously, they "master the local legal logics" in order to avoid "restrictions to their projects" (Fonseca and Jardim 2010). We draw on a multi-method and multisite research conducted in 2013 to illustrate this case.

RC31-528.4

BUSTAMANTE, JUAN* (University of Arkansas, *jjbustam@uark.edu*)
GRADILLA, ALEJANDRO (Michigan State University)
ALEMAN, CARLOS (Samford University)

Rethinking Lowrider Artistic Representations: An Aesthetic Response to Social Exclusion

This paper examines ethnographically the construct of the lowrider vehicle as part of the barrio aesthetic. The central argument is that the display of lowriders can be better understood as an artistic response to institutional exclusion – an identity mechanism of resistance used to contest institutional oppression. The principles of the Borderlands theory provide exceptional insights into the analyses of aesthetic manifestations and social exclusion. We use this approach to theoretically frame lowriders' artistic representations as mechanisms of resistance to social exclusion. This study employs a qualitative triangulation method that includes participant observations, photo documentation, and ten semi-structured interviews. Between winter 2006 and summer 2007 data were collected from two lowrider car shows in the state of Michigan. One site was in the city of Lansing and the other was in South Haven. This study found that lowrider art works as a source of stability and structure for Chicana/o young adults who live on the margins of society. Isolated by the racial/ethnic larger order from mainstream space, the lowrider aesthetic represents an identity-building component introduced through family and friends – consciously or unconsciously – to question institutional exclusion.

RC21-362.4

BUTCHER, MELISSA* (The Open University, *melissa.butcher@open.ac.uk*)

Creative Disturbances in Urban Space

A role for politics in urban space is to make seen that which is invisible in the relationships and structures of the city; to offer alternative thoughts on the use of space as well as question topographies of power that underpin it. Creative disturbances have long held a place in this form of politics yet recent debate in political and urban geographies has demarcated differences between political and cultural uses of public space, questioning claims of the utility of 'small' everyday creative interventions as opposed to Big P political acts.

This paper will argue that the efficacy of cultural politics can be theorised in terms of its contribution to a politics of presence, imagination and transformation. A politics of presence incorporates into creative interventions that which is not seen in the official discourse of the global city including ethnicity, age and gender. A politics of imagination centres on generative processes, that is, the imagining of alternative connections and uses of urban space. This aspect of creative interventions is working within established fields of 'what is resistance' and 'who has the right to the city'. Finally a politics of transformation is embedded in narratives of scale. A criticism of the effectiveness of creative interventions is that they are often unable to rise above the locality in which they are centred. This paper will argue through case studies of creative acts from Sydney (car culture among young men), Delhi (multi-media labs in marginalised communities) and London (graffiti knitting), that creative interventions can in fact generate a process of public pedagogy and reconfigure urban engagement that emphasises 'community', temporal alternatives, bodily engagement in production, and the aesthetics of public place-making.

RC06-126.4

BUTRYM, MAREK* (University of Warmia and Mazury, *mbutrym@poczta.onet.pl*)
BIELECKA-PRUS, JOANNA (Maria Curie-Sklodowska University)
CZAPKA, ELZBIETA ANNA (Norwegian Center for Minority Health Research)
KRUK, MARZENA (Maria Curie-Sklodowska University)

Migration As the Process of Care Exclusion

In Poland, alike in other eastern and central European countries, caring functions are played by families and particularly by women. Women who work abroad exclude themselves from direct care of their children and elderly parents. Then their children and elderly parents are left on their own and tent to be excluded by the nearest. In such a situation they must manage on their own or look for strangers' help. Cultural norms make both parties (migrants and their families) notice the discrepancy between the obligations and execution of care duties. The presentation quotes the results of quantitative research (N=400) in Polish women migrating to Norway. It shows examples of care deficits and attempts to solve the problem

JS-2.3

BÜCHELE, JULIA* (University of Basel, *j.buechele@unibas.ch*)

"Becoming Expatriate" Foreign Assignments and the Role of Accompanying Spouses in Kampala

Foreign assignments and expatriate lifestyles drew the attention mostly through publications coming from the field of Human Resources. Here the focus lies largely on the risks and costs of premature returns. It is claimed that expatriate assignments often fail and are in most cases caused by marital problems or family issues rather than work environment or poor performance of the employee. Therefore the foreign assignment apparatus of professionals and their families is not only tailor-made to support families but also creates perceptions about how to "live abroad" as expatriates. Spouses are seen as a crucial factor to guarantee the stability of family life and work performance abroad. Scholars have pointed to the influence and constructivist nature of preparation training and the importance of the 'deploying organization' in shaping expatriate identities (Hindman, 2007; Mense-Petermann 2012). Until today the aspired stability through support of expatriate spouses rests on a heteronormative perception of family and marriage. Furthermore, transnational companies through global assignment policies, especially through high wages and incentives create differences between expatriates and their colleagues and between expatriates and the local population (Mense-Petermann, 2013). By the same token, Fechter (2007) highlights the notion of privilege and detachment of the expatriate communities from the 'host society' and draws a link between colonial and contemporary expatriate lifestyles in non-western countries. This paper examines the role of accompanying spouses in the foreign assignment process and poses questions about how the relationship between the 'deploying organisation' and spouse is conceptualized. In addition I will draw attention to the ambivalence that derives from (economic) privileges on the one hand, and on the other marital dependency created by the "single breadwinner" who is the contract holder. For this purpose I will utilise the findings of my PhD research on the European expat community in Kampala, Uganda.

RC05-106.14

BYFIELD, NATALIE* (St. John's University, *byfieldn@stjohns.edu*)

Targets: The Existential Crisis of Black Male Youth in the U.S

This article uses intersectional analysis and critical race theory to investigate how race, age, and gender intersect in black, male youth in urban areas in the United States to create life outcomes that likely represent an existential challenge for people in this social location. The prosecution of the federal-based War on Drugs in the 1980s led to a moral panic that categorized black, male youth in urban areas as the new "folk devils." The continuation of the War on Drugs has prolonged the "folk devil" status of black male youth over the course of the last two decades. This contributed to the tendency in this society for dominant forces to construct young black males as criminals. Their status as criminals has shaped their interactions with representatives of the state as well as with other individuals. It has made them targets, at a disproportionate rate, of laws intended to curb criminal behavior such as the New York State Stop and Frisk law being enforced by the New York Police Department (NYPD). This status also contributes to the racial profiling they experience from individuals, who deem them dangerous, particularly in non-black spaces and react to their presence with deadly force as in the case of Trayvon Martin. This paper examines significance of marginalization in these contexts to their future as members of that society.

JS-50.4

BYRNE, ELLIE* (Cardiff University, *byrnee@cardiff.ac.uk*)

Analysing and Interpreting Participants' Photographs of a Mental Health Hospital

In this paper I reflect upon the analysis and interpretation of 377 photographs taken by research participants in my PhD study. Service users and staff in a mental health hospital were asked to use disposable cameras to show what they thought of their surroundings. The aim of the study was to explore the contribution of photography to understandings of the mental health hospital environment, in terms of both the research process and as visual data.

I began with a detailed methodological review of studies where research participants took photographs as part of the research process. This informed the iterative cycles of data collection which followed. Some participants took photographs on their own and did not take part in any form of interview (6). Others took part in follow up interviews where we talked about the photographs they had taken (7). Some participants took part in mobile photo-interviews where I accompanied them as they took their photographs, collecting interview data concurrently (4). In addition, two focus groups took place with people not connected to the hospital. The focus groups produced individual and group responses to a sample of images.

The focus of this paper is on the techniques of data analysis and the interpretation of visual images from different standpoints (e.g. researcher, photographer, third party). I found that certain images produced stronger reactions than others and I will use Roland Barthes' concepts of 'studium' and 'punctum' in order to theorise this. I will also discuss the possibility that, by unpicking of the content of a large number of photographs, 'thin' yet 'rich' descriptions of the hospital environment can be produced.

RC23-414.1

BÜSCHER, CHRISTIAN* (KIT, *buescher@kit.edu*)
SUMPF, PATRICK (KIT)

Patterns of Trust and Distrust in Energy System Transformation

Energy systems around the world are in transition. The need for renewable energy sources and – in some cases – devastating experiences with dangerous technologies has triggered public debate in favor of changing the dominant sociotechnical regimes of energy supply. In question are existing technological, organizational and governmental paradigms. We can observe a lack of trust in technology (nuclear power), in organization (technocracy of experts), and in processes of liberalization, as well as in non-transparent relations between governmental actors and private stakeholders. All of this influences the overall confidence attributed towards the energy domain.

However, we cannot assume that the result of this transformational process yields trust and confidence in the "new" system. In case of the German "Energiewende", a growing discomfort already leads to a lack of confidence in reliability and security and, partly, to doomsday scenarios of expected major breakdowns. People start to prepare for the worst case.

With reference to the visions and goals of system transformation we have to expect a qualitative change of the relationship between the general public and the energy system. Particularly *in vogue* are ideas of "smart" technologies (smart grid, smart markets, demand-side-management) in order to implement multiple alternative energy sources and to increase distribution efficiency. The transformation into smart grid energy systems now is likely to cause a shift of modes from *confidence* to *(system) trust* among consumers who are supposed to take a more active role as "prosumers" despite intransparent technologies and markets.

Therefore, the sociological problem arises in a probable shift of disappointment attribution from external references (e.g. politics) to self-reference (own decision), making smart grids primarily a problem of increased choice between decision alternatives. This future outlook might entail the paradox experience with technology: A situation of empowered but distrusting users faced with uncertainty and decisional risk.

JS-58.2

BYUN, SOO-YONG* (Pennsylvania State University, *szb14@psu.edu*)
PONG, SUET-LING (Penn State)

Cultural Capital and Academic Achievement in Hong Kong

Participation in high-brow culture (e.g., visits at museums or art gallery, attendance at an opera or classical symphony concert) has been of particular interests to sociologists of education in many Western countries as it has been widely used as a measure of cultural capital. In recent years, this high-brow cultural participation increasingly draws the attention of sociologists of education in other parts of the world: East Asia. Unlike evidence showing the positive effect in most Western countries, however, evidence in some East Asian countries suggests that excessive cultural participation may have negative consequences for academic performance. Yet more research is needed to establish the relationship between high-brow cultural activities and academic achievement in East Asian educational systems. In this study, we address this issue by studying the role of cultural capital in Hong Kong. Hong Kong provides a very unique setting of studying cultural capital because of its Chinese history and British colonial experience, which is often referred to as "a meeting place of East and West." In other words, Hong Kong's educational system has many similarities with those of other East Asian societies, for example, in terms of a highly competitive school setting and a heavy reliance on shadow education due to the high-stakes exams, while having many Western cultural characteristics influenced by the British Empire. Indeed, our analyses of 2000 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) suggest that cultural capital defined as high-brow cultural participation has a diminishing return for math achievement. We discuss a broader theoretical and empirical implication of this result beyond and above the context of Hong Kong.

C

WG05-927.2

CABALLERO, HILDA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *hildac@unam.mx*)

Results On Public Policies Against Poverty In Mexico: 1990 - 2012

Results on public policies against poverty have not been successful to diminish it. In 1990, 21.4% of people in Mexico didn´t have enough money to eat, 29.7% of people didn´t have enough money to improve their capacities, and 53% of people didn´t have enough money to have better conditions of life. Twenty years later, in 2010, 18.8% of people didn´t have enough money to eat, 26.7% of people didn´t have enough money to improve their capacities, and 51.3% of people didn´t have enough money to have better conditions of life. Therefore, it is concluded that the public policies against poverty haven´t been able to attack the causes of it, that´s why it is necessary to review the design, conception an implementation of them.

This situation is the result of changes in the relationship between state and society and of course in the design of public policies against poverty.

In order to understand what happened with the public policies against poverty it is necessary to take into account the historical context in which they are designed and implemented. Nowadays, public policies do not fight against the process of pauperization, with changes in the economic model since the late seventies; all the countries have been involved in a competition to offer the best conditions to the investors, but not for population. Therefore, implementation of structural reforms has had a huge social cost. The challenge is abandon the assistance policies and design policies that give more alternatives to people to achieve better life conditions.

RC11-212.1

CAMBERO RIVERO, SANTIAGO* (University of Extremadura, *scamriv@unex.es*)
CABALLERO, MANUELA* (University of Extremadura, *manuelacaballero@unex.es*)
CENTELLA, MIGUEL* (University of Extremadura, *miguelcm@unex.es*)

E-Inclusive Active Aging: Citizens and Senior Volunteers in Telematic Society

ENGLISH

This paper analyze the roles that represent the elderly in our society as citizens who participate actively in social and political processes. Similarly, it intends to dignify the elderly, and thus demystify negative stereotypes and prejudes of this life stage, what they symbolize elderly people not only as social achievement of our time by medical advances, nutrition or friendly policies general welfare, but social capital also usable for their knowledge and life experiences to the generations who share the same context.

To achieve these objectives, it examines the social participation through associations and senior volunteer, as phenomena of social empowerment, digital inclusion and intergenerational solidarity in aging societies by d*emographic* changes, and telematics by technological advances that affect progress, growth and modernity.

The fieldwork was made in a Spanish region with demographic ageing where public and private institutions develop actions to achieve e-inclusion of citizens +65 years (17% of the population); so that reducing the digital gap and promoting the use of ICT to improve quality of life, social participation and cohesion.

SPANISH

La comunicación analiza los distintos papeles de los adultos mayores en la sociedad actual, como ciudadanos que participan activamente en los procesos sociales y políticos, desmitificando visiones negativas y estereotipos sobre esta etapa vital. Para ello se analiza su participación a través del asociacionismo y el voluntariado sénior, como fenómenos de empoderamiento social, inclusión digital y solidaridad intergeneracional en sociedades senescentes y telemáticas.

El trabajo de campo se ha centrado en una región española fuertemente envejecida en la que instituciones públicas y privadas desarrollan acciones para lograr la e-inclusión de la ciudadanía de 65 y más años; reduciendo así la fractura digital y promoviendo el uso de las TIC para superar la exclusión y mejorar la calidad de vida, la participación social y la cohesión.

RC24-432.18

CABALLERO, MANUELA* (University of Extremadura, *manuelacaballero@unex.es*)
BAIGORRI, ARTEMIO (University of Extremadura)

Who Learns from Whom? Environmental Intergenerational Relations

The communication is a contribution to knowledge of social and environmental intergenerational relationships, specifically the role of grandparents and grandchildren in the acquisition and transmission of values, habits and environmental attitudes.

In advanced Western societies older people have regained some influence on the learning of their grandchildren. The lengthening of life expectancy , medical and health improvements and economic security guarantees due to the performance of the (increasingly reduced) welfare state , allow these groups to reach old age in good physical, economic and emotional . This allows them to devote their time to training activities , leisure and sports , but also help your children in all aspects , especially in raising their grandchildren , going with them a large number of hours per day due to long working double shifts and parents.

This common time they share grandparents and grandchildren can be used to transfer knowledge and new learning from each other. Much of today's grandparents have lived through times of scarcity and have learned to conserve and effectively manage scarce resources available, having generated habits generally keep still . Meanwhile Grandchildren were born in times of plenty and much of their education is based on consumption , comfort and opulence , but also have been influenced by their teachers and media in exercising habits that could called sustainable.

Our work, based on surveys and focus groups, aims to contribute to knowledge of how interact grandparents and grandchildren in the mutual transfer of environmental attitudes and habits; what kind of sustainable habits between generations reproduce. In short, try to know who learns from whom.

RC04-78.29

CABRERA FUENTES, JUAN CARLOS* (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, *jccf33@hotmail.com*)
HERNÁNDEZ REYES, NANCY LETICIA (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)
CHACÓN REYNOSA, KARLA JEANETTE (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)
PONS BONALS, LETICIA (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)

Para Qué Estudiar Un Posgrado? El Valor De La Educación Ante La Falta De Oportunidades

A los 25 años de edad las personas que han seguido una trayectoria escolar regular pueden inscribirse a estudios de posgrado, sin embargo esta posibilidad aumenta o disminuye de acuerdo con las condiciones socioeconómicas presentes y los valores atribuidos a la educación se corresponden con estas condiciones.

De acuerdo con indicadores de la OCDE (2011) México presenta una falla estructural en la educación pues en la primera década del siglo XXI, 29.5% de jóvenes que se encuentra en el rango de 25 a 29 años de edad no estudian ni trabaja y el porcentaje aumenta a 47.3% si se considera sólo el caso de las mujeres. Esto significa que casi la mitad de las mujeres que se encuentran en este rango de edad no participan en procesos de formación ni cuenta con un trabajo ¿a qué pueden dedicarse y que significa para ellas acceder a un espacio educativo o laboral?

Chiapas es un estado de la República Mexicana que presenta los indicadores de desarrollo humano más bajos, entre ellos la educación. La oferta educativa a nivel de posgrado es reducida y sin embargo se observa que en los escasos programas educativos reconocidos por el Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (Conacyt) como "programas de calidad" motivo por el cual sus estudiantes pueden solicitar una beca económica, la participación de las mujeres es mayoritaria en comparación con la de los hombres.

En la ponencia se analiza por qué los estudiantes optan por inscribirse en alguno de los posgrados de la Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas. Se parte del supuesto que la decisión para estudiar en estos posgrados está mediada por la imposibilidad de encontrar trabajo o acceder a otro programa que, aunque les resulte de mayor interés, no pueden solventar económicamente.

RC15-264.2

CADA, KAREL* (Charles University, *kcada@centrum.cz*)

Public and Private in Transition: Debating Choices in Health Care Reforms in the Post-Communist Czech Republic

The paper examines a public discussion on health policy reforms in the Czech Republic between 2006 and 2008. After the fall of communism, the first period of transformation focused mostly on basic market oriented reforms such as setting a pluralistic insurance model, decentralizing through privatization and setting a public/private mix for the provision of health care. Although health care changed significantly in the two following decades, the biggest reform plan was proposed after the parliamentary elections in 2006 when the right-wing government prepared several new proposals aiming both at the privatisation of large hospitals and health insurance funds and the cost containment of health care provision.

The reform was presented both as a way to save public funds and as an important step toward a health care system based on diversity and choices. The plan corresponded with a general shift towards a neoliberal paradigm in healthcare

focusing on consumer-oriented services accessed via the market and patients as self-responsible and rational actors in Central and Eastern Europe. While similar processes have attracted some sociological attention in the context of Anglo-Saxon world and Western Europe, little has been said about the post-communist countries.

Using a discourse analysis of parliamentary speeches, TV debates, and media articles the paper examines how health consumers and boundaries between private and public in health care provision were constructed and negotiated. The paper describes the contradictory rhetorics of both enhancing choices and steering choices in the proposed policy program and how the Czech public perceived those rhetorics. Health care is strongly considered by the Czech public to be a public good, which should be covered by the state. According to public opinion surveys, the public does not sympathize with market liberalism in the area of health care, even though it has accepted these principles on housing and employment.

RC22-393.17

CAHYADI, ANTONIUS* (University of Indonesia, *ombo_2000@yahoo.com*)

Religions In Indonesian Public Sphere: Its Role and Relation With The State

Indonesian public sphere has not ever been secular. It becomes a space of religion for actualizing itself. The debates among Indonesian founding fathers and mothers during State Constitution drafting had established such account. The Islamic faction supported Syariah law for the new independent state; on the other hand the secular or the nationalist groups preferred secular law. The compromise was achieved. Indonesia was neither secular nor Islamic state. Under Suharto's dictatorship, Islamic state supporters and also pro-democratic exponents were all suppressed. The 1998 Reformation opened a space for all groups and movements that had been silenced before, to sound their voices. Since then Islamic groups seems to have louder voices though than nationalist and non-Muslim groups. However it was quite surprising, in 2006 the Government officially recognized Confucianism as official religions of the State together with Islam, Protestant, Catholic, Buddhism and Hinduism. Furthermore, in the same year, the Government and the House of Representative stipulated the Law that acknowledged local belief adherents in state administrative system. It shows that religion plays significant role in Indonesian public sphere. It influences legal and political deliberation. The paper will discuss the existence and the role of religion in Indonesian public sphere. The politics of legal identity, in which religion has been used as identifying category of individual in public sphere, will be elaborated in expounding this account. Because of such politics, public sphere has been a contestation arena between official religions and other religions such local religions. In such space, religion has been constructed by dominant power, defining the existing power relations.

RC12-221.7

CAHYADI, ANTONIUS* (University of Indonesia, *ombo_2000@yahoo.com*)

Sex According To Law: Socio Legal Study On Local Regulation Proscribing Prostitution In Indonesia

In Indonesia, prostitution is explicitly only proscribed in Local Regulation (*Peraturan Daerah*) level. It is prohibited in local level. In national level it is implicitly regulated. The Local Regulation proscribing prostitution is only post-Reformation 1998 phenomenon. It appears together with the fever of Syariah Local Regulation stipulation by the local Government that obtains its autonomy after the Reformation. Motivation for proposing such Regulation is blurred with political interest, financial motive and popularity gaining endeavor. Syariah Law becomes promising project gathering people's sympathy and money. In National level there are Penal Code and Law on the Eradication of Human Trafficking. However the Laws are implicitly proscribed the prostitution. Hence it is only several local regions and not all regions have regulations that make prostitution illegal. This paper offers qualitative description about the prohibition of prostitution in Indonesia. The Local Regulation that prohibits prostitution in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Province will be chosen as a case study. Applying socio legal approach the paper will offer analysis on Local Regulation level up to National level concerning the prohibition of prostitution and its implementation.

RC33-571.4

CAI, TIANJI* (University of Macau, *tjcai@umac.mo*)
NINO, MICHAEL (University of North Texas)

A Modeler's Choices for Missing Not at Random Scenario

Missing data are a common problem in longitudinal studies. For example, respondents may refuse to participate after the first wave of data collection was completed. It is well known that restricting analysis to complete cases may produce biased and less efficient estimates. Generally, there are three main approaches for accounting missing data in longitudinal studies which include, weighting, imputation , and likelihood.

As a modeler, the key concern is whether the estimated parameters using any of the three approaches are different from their true values. If the missing cases do not have strong effect on the estimation, then it can be ignored. If the missing cases are not at random; however, modeling the missing and the responses as a joint distribution must be considered. However, testing the ignobility of missing data is difficult and complex. Therefore, the choice between using a missing-at-random (MAR) model and a missing-not-at-random (MNAR) model should be based on results of sensitivity analysis. Although over the last decade a variety of joint models and methods to test sensitivity have been proposed, applications of such models in social science research are still uncommon, partially due to the computational complexity and technical difficulties of implementation in regular commercial packages such as SAS, and STATA.

In this study, taking advantage of newly updated procedure PROC MCMC in SAS, we implement two MNAR models-- the selection model and the shared-parameter model with various indicators for sensitivity analysis. In addition, we also extend the two above models to nonlinear outcomes, such as Binary, Poisson, and zero-inflated Poisson. To evaluate the performance of our model, simulation studies are conducted with various setups. We also reanalyze the result published by Guo et.al on delinquency. The example provides a comprehensive modeling strategy for dealing with missing in longitudinal studies.

RC41-689.2

CAIN, VIRGINIA* (National Center for Health Statistics, *vcain@cdc.gov*)
CAIN, VIRGINIA* (National Center for Health Statistics/CDC, *cainvs86@gmail.com*)

Mortality Differentials Among Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in the U.S

Vital statistics provide opportunity to examine the health of diverse racial/ethnic groups within the U.S. Previous analysis using 1992 data demonstrated the importance of separating the Asian/Pacific Islander (API) category into component subgroups. Subgroup analysis found age-adjusted death rates ranging from 298.8 per 100,000 population for Japanese to 907.7 for Samoans. When examining smaller ethnic subgroups in the U.S., data from a single year can result in questions regarding the reliability of the estimates, as occurred in the 1992 analysis. Preliminary analysis of pooled mortality data from 2004, 2005, and 2006 from states collecting detailed race/ethnicity data found a significant difference between the age-adjusted death rates for Asians and NHPI.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 by Race, Selected States 2004-2006

White	Black	AI/AN	Asian	NHPI
742.8	935.0	732.9	449.7	650.0

Age-specific death rates of Asians compared with NHPI show higher rates for NHPI at each age except for those 85 years and older.

This analysis of the death rates confirms the need to separate the Asian and NHPI groups when studying their health. Since the number of the NHPI in the U.S. is relatively small compared to Asians, the substantially higher death rates for NHPI are not reflected in data when combined with Asian populations.

These preliminary results include only deaths where a single race is reported on the death certificate. The present study extends and updates the analysis to include the mortality of people for whom multiple races are reported. While multiple race was reported for only .5 percent of the population, significant differences exist by racial group with NHPI most likely to have been reported as multiracial, (49.2 percent).

This paper also discusses a national survey underway that will greatly expand the social and behavioral factors associated with health outcomes for the NHPI in the U.S.

RC41-689.2

CAIN, VIRGINIA* (National Center for Health Statistics, *vcain@cdc.gov*)
CAIN, VIRGINIA* (National Center for Health Statistics/CDC, *cainvs86@gmail.com*)

Mortality Differentials Among Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in the U.S

Vital statistics provide opportunity to examine the health of diverse racial/ethnic groups within the U.S. Previous analysis using 1992 data demonstrated the importance of separating the Asian/Pacific Islander (API) category into component subgroups. Subgroup analysis found age-adjusted death rates ranging from 298.8 per 100,000 population for Japanese to 907.7 for Samoans. When examining smaller ethnic subgroups in the U.S., data from a single year can result in questions regarding the reliability of the estimates, as occurred in the 1992

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

analysis. Preliminary analysis of pooled mortality data from 2004, 2005, and 2006 from states collecting detailed race/ethnicity data found a significant difference between the age-adjusted death rates for Asians and NHPI.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 by Race, Selected States 2004-2006

White	Black	AI/AN	Asian	NHPI
742.8	935.0	732.9	449.7	650.0

Age-specific death rates of Asians compared with NHPI show higher rates for NHPI at each age except for those 85 years and older.

This analysis of the death rates confirms the need to separate the Asian and NHPI groups when studying their health. Since the number of the NHPI in the U.S. is relatively small compared to Asians, the substantially higher death rates for NHPI are not reflected in data when combined with Asian populations.

These preliminary results include only deaths where a single race is reported on the death certificate. The present study extends and updates the analysis to include the mortality of people for whom multiple races are reported. While multiple race was reported for only .5 percent of the population, significant differences exist by racial group with NHPI most likely to have been reported as multiracial, (49.2 percent).

This paper also discusses a national survey underway that will greatly expand the social and behavioral factors associated with health outcomes for the NHPI in the U.S.

JS-54.4

CAJANDING, MARIAN COLEEN* (University of Santo Tomas, *ms.cajanding@gmail.com*)

Achieving Social Resiliency: A Case Study on the Awardees of Bank of the Philippine Island's Most Outstanding Children of Overseas Filipino Workers

A significant amount of research discusses and concludes a mix of both positive and negative finding on the predicament faced by the children of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). This implies that they remain resilient in spite of their situation; hence, there is a need to investigate how they become resilient. Using a case study design and Pierre Bourdieu's forms of capital guided by the concept of spiritual capital, this research takes a closer look in understanding social resilience based on unstructured interviews of ten awardees of Bank of the Philippine Island's most outstanding children of expat Pinoys. Quantitative and qualitative data gathered in this study were subjected to analysis with the aid of SPSS and QSR Nvivo respectively. Findings reveal that each of them achieved socially resiliency because every capital that was explored is stable and durable. However, this research recommends the theory and the topic of social resiliency for further studies.

RC11-201.2

CALASANTI, TONI* (Virginia Polytechnic Institute, *toni@vt.edu*) KING, NEAL (Virginia Tech)

Outlining and Applying an Intersectional Framework

In this presentation, we begin by outlining an intersectional framework. In so doing, we demonstrate that such an approach is not a listing of experiences of multiple, fragmented groups, but instead uses power relations to tie together the similar and different experiences of elders. We then briefly describe some of the main intersecting systems of inequality, and how they relate to one another and shape old age experiences. In this regard, we pay special attention to two power relations. First, we focus on age relations, an inequality often ignored by gerontologists despite their interest in old age. Second, we discuss relations of sexuality, as this is often reduced to identity and not a power relation. We conclude by briefly demonstrating the use of an intersectional framework in an exploration of aging bodies.

RC41-695.8

CALDEIRA BRANT DE SOUZA LIMA, MELISSA* (Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional de Minas Gerais, *melissa.sociais@gmail.com*)

Family Arrangments and Support and Academic Success: An Analysis for Public School in Minas Gerais

Formal education is increasingly associated with human capital and individual achievment particularly so with a Neoliberal framework. Moreover, there is a tendency to off load responsabilities onto students and family members for poor academic achievement and ultimately retention. When analyzing curricular progress it is import to bare in mind that each student's academic career is closely related to his family background as well as the production and reproduction of social interactions that he/she experiences, hence tracing differentials within educational institutions.This article aims to investigate the degree to wich family arrangements and support influence retention rates in Minas Gerais, taking into account socioeconomic conditions,participation in the labor market, race, cultural capital and the institution resources. The quantitative analysis is based on a self-applied questionarie completed by 9th graders studying in public schools during 2011. A significant portion of respondents reportedly lived in households headed by single mothers.These cases exhibit a higher retention rate tha those in which the student lives with both parents.Given that the mother's educational attainment is an important predictor of student's retetion we observe that children of mothers with an educational achievement inferior to 4th grade or with unknow scholarly exhibit a higher chance of repeating a grade in relation to those with mothers that completed high school. Another indicator of academic success was the level of parental involvement. Insertion in the labor market proved to be hihgly associated with retention. This should be highlighted given that 17% os respondents worked.Attending pre-school is an indicator of human capital but yet was not significantly diminish the chance of repetition. Being a female, white, with a higer socieconomic status was positively related to academic success, as well as attending a rural public school.

RC48-789.4

CALDERON, KAREN* (University of the Philippines-Diliman, *karcalderon78915@gmail.com*)

Filming the Revolution: Youtube Videos and Collective Action Framing in the 2011 Egyptian Uprising

The uprising that toppled the Mubarak regime in Egypt was distinct from previous events of political contention. One of the things that made it so, as many analysts have argued, was the directly observable role that new media technologies played in the strategic mobilization of the #Jan25 protests and in the continuous documentation of the events during the uprising. This paper explores the mobilizing role of digital images of the protest events.

In this research, I investigate how the internal narratives of videos of the uprising—produced and circulated through new media technologies between January 25 and February 11, 2011—aided the anti-Mubarak protesters in constructing, negotiating and reinforcing discourses that idealized collective direct action and delegitimized the Mubarak regime. Based on my visual discourse analysis of eighty YouTube videos and online interviews with some Egyptian protesters, this paper looks into the making of the "people power" narrative. It explains how moving images of the event became a site for the construction of collective action frames, mobilizing ideas that warranted the revolution. It examines the dominant images and themes in the videos, revealing a politically meaningful overlap of visual and verbal layers of event signification. It argues that the selective highlighting and toning down of certain aspects of Egypt's changing state-society relations through visual representations of the uprising conjured up a coherent narrative of the eighteen-day event, in effect reinforcing the anti-Mubarak protesters' resolve to overthrow the Mubarak regime.

Through this paper, I interrogate the interaction between mainstream media reportage and citizen journalism, arguing that in the case of the Egyptian uprising of 2011, the simultaneous video production by professional journalists and amateur footage takers created a plethora of visual materials that corroborated each other. However, I emphasize the necessity of agency in harnessing the subversive potential of media images.

RC10-190.2

CALLEGARI, JOSÉ ANTONIO* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, *calegantonio@yahoo.com.br*) PEREIRA DE MELLO, MARCELO (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

Ombudsman: Bureaucracy, Sistem and Public Sphere

Observing the increasing demand for social inclusion and participation in public sphere, we analyze the functioning of Ombudsman in Brazil. As a working hypothesis, we think they can act as channels opening cognitive of the subsystems that integrate Public Administration. We aim this establish an interdisciplinary dialogue between sociology, law and philosophy. For that purpose, we chose Max Weber, Niklas Luhmann and Jürgen Habermas to better understanding the relationship between the ombudsman and the public sphere. In Weber, we analyzed bureaucracy and patrimonial domination. Niklas Luhmann provides the foundation for understanding the social system. Habermas, in turn, offers arguments about the relationship between public sphere and participatory citizenship. To accomplish our purpose, we mapped the national system of ombudsmen in Brazil; analyze statistical indicators and visited some Ombudsmen of Justice. The data collected in the Ombudsman indicate that they can enable a kind of social control institutions expanding the social significance of public sphere participatory. Hopefully, with this debate, encourage research into new arenas of social inclusion connecting large areas such as sociology, philosophy and law.

RC12-219.1

CALLEGARI, JOSÉ ANTONIO* (Universidade Federal Fluminense, *calegantonio@yahoo.com.br*)
PEREIRA DE MELLO, MARCELO (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

Parceirização Trabalhista: La Cooperación En El Sistema Judicial

Las sociedades complejas producen alto grado de litigiosidad. El aumento significativo de la contingencia y del riesgo genera situaciones no normatizadas, para las cuales el intérprete necesita de parámetros innovadores para toma de decisiones. En este contexto, se analiza el proceso de acercamiento entre los jueces y procuradores que trabajan en lo que Enoque Ribeiro dos Santos llama parceirización jurisdicional trabalhista. En este sentido, la comunicación entre dos sistemas parciales (Poder Judicial y Ministério Público) tiene el potencial de reducir la complejidad y formular juicios socialmente comprometidos. La reconstrucción de la manera de observar y reducir la complejidad del sistema de trabajo sigue la tendencia mundial en la búsqueda de soluciones jurídicas innovadoras. El juez y el procurador trabajan en nivel horizontal con un fuerte apoyo institucional. Dotados de un gran poder de acción, pueden contribuir para creación de fórmulas jurídicas innovadoras en sintonía con el movimiento de producción de reglas jurídicas transnacionales, ya que las normas de protección de la persona humana están fundamentadas en el sistema de protección internacional (ONU, OEA, Comunidad Europea, etc). Considerando que el sistema de protección de los derechos humanos y fundamentales posee fundamentación transnacional, podemos intuir que la aproximación entre jueces y procuradores puede marcar el comienzo de una nueva fase de interpretación y aplicación de la norma jurídica, basada en una hermenéutica abierta a la orden jurídica transnacional. Con estas reflexiones, decurrentes de nuestro proyecto de doctorado, pretendemos contribuir al debate sobre las acciones de cooperación institucional en conformidad con el derecho internacional centrado en la protección de la persona humana como un bien cosmopolita.

RC55-873.5

CALLENS, MARC* (Research Cntr of the Flemish Government, *callensmarc@gmail.com*)

Long-Term Trends in Life Satisfaction in Europe Explained (1973-2012)

In our earlier research based on Eurobarometer micro-data (1973-2012) for eight European countries/regions we have found that in Flanders net time trends are more important than life cycle or generation effects. The results for Flanders also seem to indicate (1) u-shaped life satisfaction levels in the long run and (2) short-term life satisfaction fluctuations being dependent on economic booms and busts. But these results are not representative for other regions/countries considered.

With each of the three temporal dimensions considered (trend, birth cohort and life cycle), one can associate different economical and/or sociological explanations. In this paper we focus on the explanation of long-term life satisfaction trends (Easterlin-paradox, absolute income hypothesis, social trust, ...) across Europe.

We do so by enriching Eurobarometer micro-data (1973-2012) with appropriate macro-level time series such as unemployment rates, gdp, changes in survey methods, ... and applying Multilevel Hierarchical Age Period Cohort analysis techniques to explain the variances associated with the clustering of survey respondents by survey year and by region or country.

TG03-937.3

CALLEROS-RODRIGUEZ, HECTOR* (El Colegio de Tlaxcala, *hcalleros.coltlax@gmail.com*)

Homo Sacer: The American Indian Experience in the United States of America

This research aims to study the relationship between indigenous peoples and the State. By using the concept of *homo sacer/ homines sacri* (Giorgio Agamben 1998), the study interprets the relationship of the American Indians with the United States of America. Based on a revision of the literature on the American Indians, the study aims at highlighting how the struggles of indigenous peoples over territory and natural resources relate to rights recognized by the international human rights frameworks: the Inter-American Human Rights System and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In this way, the main argument of this study is that international human rights law upholds the rights of the American Indians. This argument is tested against three cases: the recognition and protection of indigenous land rights on the basis of traditional tenure (The Dann Sisters´ case before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights), human rights violations (the case of Leonard Peltier, activist of the American Indian Movement) and the issue of indigenous nationalism (the case of the Hawaiian sovereignty movement).

RC24-436.1

CALLEROS-RODRIGUEZ, HECTOR* (El Colegio de Tlaxcala, *hcalleros.coltlax@gmail.com*)

Managing Conflict in Indigenous Lands and Protected Areas in Mexico

This study analyses indigenous land tenure disputes within protected natural areas (*Montes Azules* Biosphere Reserve and others). It does so by analysing the case of the *Comunidad Zona Lacandona* (Lacandon Community; Chiapas, Mexico) and the land tenure disputes in which it has been involved during the period 1972-2012. The study argues that the Lacandon Community (LC) has a micro-corporatist relationship with the state and that its creation has brought its beneficiaries (*comuneros*) into an ongoing dynamic of conflict and cooperation with the state, fellow indigenous landed communities, social and non-governmental organisations and guerrillas. By analysing its relationship with the state and the forty-year long conflict, the study presents the way in which the LC has defended its land rights within institutional channels as well as by means of contentious action. The study also shows how conflict has been dealt with within a political process and contributes to the theoretical understanding of the categories of micro-corporatism and political process as they are employed in those cases where indigenous peoples enter into conflict over land. Data for this study comes from interviews, agrarian archives, public information requests, newspaper articles, and ethnographies on the case study and its wider region.

TG04-946.1

CALNAN, MICHAEL* (University of Kent, *M.W.Calnan@kent.ac.uk*)
HASHEM, FERHANA* (University of Kent, *f.hashem@kent.ac.uk*)
BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam, *P.R.Brown@uva.nl*)

Managing Uncertainty in Public Health Service Regulation: The Case of Nice Technological Appraisals

This paper examines the 'technological appraisals' carried out by NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) as it regulates the provision of new drugs within the English NHS on cost effectiveness grounds. Regulators must assess and manage risk in order to ensure the effective functioning of the transactions which occur under their jurisdiction. Recent studies have argued that this role is more one of managing uncertainty than managing risk, but few investigations have explored how uncertainty is dealt with at the micro-level. In the context of our study, probabilistic data is derived from existing studies into the effects of a drug and modelled into quality adjusted life years (QALYs) as a means of comparing the cost per QALY of the particular drug for specific patient groups. Ostensibly this is a highly rational process by which the regulatory process absorbs uncertainty. In practice, and as found in a scoping study, things are far more complex and uncertain. This paper draws on ethnographic data – interviews with a range of stakeholders (including clinical and patient experts and representatives of the drug manufacturers) and decision-makers (n=40), observations of public and closed regulator meetings, and documentary analysis – of the decision-making process around three very different pharmaceutical products. The study explores the various ways in which different forms of uncertainty – epistemic, procedural, relational and others – are perceived, considered, presented and tackled within these drug appraisals. Special attention is paid to various techniques through which uncertainty and complexity are reduced and/or bracketed-off and how these techniques manifest themselves at the micro-interactional level. We also explore how broader organisational pressures and relations are translated into features of decision-making and shape how actors co-construct and cope with uncertainty.

RC24-436.3

CALVIMONTES, JORGE* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, *jorge.calvimontes@gmail.com*)

Are There Bandits at Serra Do Mar State Park? Conflicts, Strategies and Multiple Uses of Natural Resources in the Atlantic Forest, São Paulo, Brazil

The history of the relationship between inhabitants and managers of the Picinguaba Administrative Nucleus in the Serra do Mar State Park (SMSP) is characterized by conflicts related to the rights to permanence and to the use of natural resources. The SMPS is located in the northern coast of São Paulo State, the richest and more developed state of Brazil. Created in 1977, the park remained on paper until the beginning of the 1980s decade. At this moment, these inhabitants, rural workers and fishermen, were delegitimized and lost their rights to work and to continue their cultural and productive activities. Since then, the inhabitants were considered illegal or, on their own words, "bandits", due to the Brazilian law prohibiting the presence of inhabitants inside the Protected Areas with strictly

protection. This research aims to analyze the conflicts, strategies and organization of the different social actors (inhabitants, managers, members of NGOs and researchers) related to the Picinguaba Nucleus, the use of natural resources and the access to land. All these actors have their own interests, perspectives, struggles and action strategies, and organize themselves around them in a very complex and multi-level arena. This conflict caused new forms of social organization in the SMSP: local leaders arose and communal associations that aim the struggle for the inhabitants rights were created. Three issues are transversal to this conflict and the strategies followed by the actors along the years: land issue, identity issue and use and conservation of natural resources issue. Thus, the inhabitants were organized around the struggle for their right to land, and using categories such as traditional people. All of this in a context with a Protected Area with strictly protection, located in a region not only with high biodiversity, but with a history of use of natural resources and human occupation.

RC11-210.8

CALVO, ESTEBAN* (Universidad Diego Portales, *esteban.calvo@udp.cl*)
SARKISIAN, NATALIA (Boston College)

Causal Effects of Retirement Timing on Healthy Behavior

OBJECTIVE: This article explores the effects of the timing of retirement on healthy behavior. Using panel data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS), we test four theory-based hypotheses about these effects: that retirements maximize health outcomes and behaviors when they happen earlier, later, anytime, or on time. METHODS: We employ fixed and random effects regression models with instrumental variables to estimate the short- and long-term causal effects of retirement timing on average number of drinks per day. RESULTS: Early retirements-those occurring prior to traditional and legal retirement age-dampen healthy behaviors. DISCUSSION: Workers who begin their retirement transition before cultural and institutional timetables experience the worst healthy behaviors; this finding offers partial support to the psychosocial-materialist approach that emphasizes the benefits of retiring later. Continued employment after traditionally expected retirement age, however, offers only a short-term boost to healthy behaviors. These findings are consistent to previous research on the effects of retirement timing on subjective physical and emotional health. In combination, these findings offer some support for the cultural-institutional approach, but suggest that we need to modify our understanding of how cultural-institutional forces operate: Retiring too early can be problematic, but no disadvantages are associated with late retirements. Raising the retirement age, therefore, could potentially damage healthy behaviors of retirees by expanding the group of those whose retirements would be considered early.

RC55-874.5

CALVO, ESTEBAN* (Universidad Diego Portales, *esteban.calvo@udp.cl*)
MAIR, CHRISTINE (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

The Multiplicative Effect of Individual- and Country-Level Unemployment on Life Satisfaction in 97 Nations (1981-2009)

Although the negative association between unemployment and life satisfaction is well-documented, much theoretical and empirical controversy surrounds the question of how unemployment actually shapes life satisfaction. Previous studies suggest that unemployment may endanger subjective well-being through individual experiences, contextual conditions, or a combination of both. Drawing data from the World Values Survey, European Values Survey, and World Development Indicators databases for 400,917 individuals in 97 nations (1981-2009), we use three-tiered hierarchical linear models to test four competing theory-based hypotheses: that unemployment shapes life satisfaction through individual, contextual, additive, or multiplicative effects. Our results support a multiplicative interaction between individual- and country-level unemployment. Unemployed individuals are less satisfied than workers, students, retirees, and homemakers, but this life satisfaction gap varies in complex ways depending on national unemployment rates. We discuss these findings in light of previous theoretical models and combine them with the life course perspective to argue for a model where individual unemployment is understood in comparison with diverse labor force statuses that make up the life course and within the broader context of national unemployment rates. We conclude with suggestions for public policy to promote subjective well-being through individualized and contextualized plans addressing the negative consequences of unemployment.

RC11-213.3

CALZADA, INÉS (Spanish National Research Council)
GAVANAS, ANNA* (University of Linköping, *anna.gavanas@liu.se*)

Swedish Retirement Migrants To Spain and Migrant Workers: Interlinked Migration Chains and Their Consequences To Work and Care In Ageing Europe

In Swedish public discourse, retirees born in the 1940s are considered a growing cohort of relatively wealthy consumers, with more cosmopolitan preferences and habits, and different demands compared to previous generations. Swedish retirees are part of a growing stream of Northern Europeans who migrate to Southern Europe to retire in the sun. This paper presents the preliminary results of an ongoing research project on the conditions of Swedish retiree migrants in Spain and of the workers who provide care and services for them.

We found that social networks, intermediaries and subcontractors are crucial to the organization of migration as well as for the provision of work and services in IRM destinations. In the private sector there are Swedish migrant workers, entrepreneurs and service providers offering the "trust" and "security" of a shared culture. In addition, there are Spanish workers hired by Swedish businesses as well as migrant workers from third countries. At the public and non-profit side, there are Spanish National Services, Town Council "foreign resident offices", voluntary interpreters, NGOs and charities surrounding the Swedish IRMs. Thus, Swedish IRMs, with little knowledge of Spanish language and institutions, are strongly dependent on intermediaries.

Spaniards and third-country migrants that provide work and services for Swedish IRMs have little direct contact with Swedish IRMs, partly due to language issues, and partly due to not being hired directly by them. They normally occupy low skilled jobs that are not considered acceptable by Swedish workers and entrepreneurs in the area.

Exploring the relations between streams of migrants who meet in Spain, and their intermediaries, this project explores issues of mobility and the globalization of care/service, of crucial importance to welfare states and the future of work, elderly care and retirement conditions in Europe.

RC11-213.3

CALZADA, INÉS (Spanish National Research Council)
GAVANAS, ANNA* (University of Linköping, *anna.gavanas@liu.se*)

Swedish Retirement Migrants To Spain and Migrant Workers: Interlinked Migration Chains and Their Consequences To Work and Care In Ageing Europe

In Swedish public discourse, retirees born in the 1940s are considered a growing cohort of relatively wealthy consumers, with more cosmopolitan preferences and habits, and different demands compared to previous generations. Swedish retirees are part of a growing stream of Northern Europeans who migrate to Southern Europe to retire in the sun. This paper presents the preliminary results of an ongoing research project on the conditions of Swedish retiree migrants in Spain and of the workers who provide care and services for them.

We found that social networks, intermediaries and subcontractors are crucial to the organization of migration as well as for the provision of work and services in IRM destinations. In the private sector there are Swedish migrant workers, entrepreneurs and service providers offering the "trust" and "security" of a shared culture. In addition, there are Spanish workers hired by Swedish businesses as well as migrant workers from third countries. At the public and non-profit side, there are Spanish National Services, Town Council "foreign resident offices", voluntary interpreters, NGOs and charities surrounding the Swedish IRMs. Thus, Swedish IRMs, with little knowledge of Spanish language and institutions, are strongly dependent on intermediaries.

Spaniards and third-country migrants that provide work and services for Swedish IRMs have little direct contact with Swedish IRMs, partly due to language issues, and partly due to not being hired directly by them. They normally occupy low skilled jobs that are not considered acceptable by Swedish workers and entrepreneurs in the area.

Exploring the relations between streams of migrants who meet in Spain, and their intermediaries, this project explores issues of mobility and the globalization of care/service, of crucial importance to welfare states and the future of work, elderly care and retirement conditions in Europe.

RC41-695.1

CAMARENA-CÓRDOVA, ROSA MARÍA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *rcamaren2001@yahoo.com.mx*)

Changing Residential Cohabitation Patterns Among Mexican Young before and at the Beginning of Their Marital and Reproductive Life

In Mexico there is a long tradition for young people to live at home with their parents until marriage and leave the parental home after it, whether to form their own home or, to a much lesser extent, to incorporate to their partner's parental home, this last especially in the case of women. However, several recent studies suggest that such pattern has been changing over recent decades as a conse-

quence of the deep cultural, social and material transformations the country has experienced.

The aim of this paper is to analyze and compare the patterns and dynamics of residential cohabitation of three cohorts of young people around of time they start their marital and/or reproductive life. The central questions are: Have these patterns and dynamics changed in recent decades? If so, in what sense?. Other topics of interest are: to what extent young married (or in consensual union) have residential independence? How much remain in the parental home or in-laws or other relatives? How many cohabit with their conjugal partner? With their children? How much do they return to the parental home after an early marriage/union dissolution?

To answer these and other questions we analyze life history data of a nationally representative sample of three cohorts of men and women born in 1936-1938, 1951-1953 and 1966-1968. The longitudinal and retrospective data come from the Mexican Retrospective Demographic Survey carried out in 2011.

The analysis will be conducted from the perspective of the life course and cohort analysis, with a focus on young people up to thirty years of age.

RC34-597.6

CAMARENA-CÓRDOVA, ROSA MARÍA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *rcamaren2001@yahoo.com.mx*)

How Do Mexican Young Perceive Their Well-Being?

The purpose of this proposal is to approach the well-being conditions of Mexican youth from the perspective of their own point of view, that is, taking into account what young by themselves report to feel, perceive and evaluate about different aspects of their lives, mainly in the areas of education, family and work. We look to answer questions like: Which is the evaluation that young with different socioeconomic characteristics and life backgrounds make about educational opportunities they have had and the level of education they have achieved? How much are they satisfied with their job and labor activity? How do they feel about their family life? What about making their own decisions? and, more generally, How do they perceive their present and future life chances and life conditions?

The contribution is conceptually and methodologically guided by the notion of subjective well-being, which assumes that well-being depends not only on objective and material elements, but also on the assessment of them made by individuals over the base of their personal circumstances and experience. Accordingly, the interest topics will be analyzed and compared taking into account issues such as sex, age group, education, occupation, marital status and urban/rural residence.

Data comes from a survey applied in 2012 by the Mexican National Statistical Institute (INEGI) to a representative sample of individuals 18 years and over. In that survey, called Self-reported Welfare Module (BIARE) respondents were asked to evaluate by themselves different aspects of their own lives. For the purposes of this paper we focus on young aged 18-29 years.

RC11-212.1

CAMBERO RIVERO, SANTIAGO* (University of Extremadura, *scamriv@unex.es*)
CABALLERO, MANUELA* (University of Extremadura, *manuelacaballero@unex.es*)
CENTELLA, MIGUEL* (University of Extremadura, *miguelcm@unex.es*)

E-Inclusive Active Aging: Citizens and Senior Volunteers in Telematic Society

ENGLISH
This paper analyze the roles that represent the elderly in our society as citizens who participate actively in social and political processes. Similarly, it intends to dignify the elderly, and thus demystify negative stereotypes and prejudes of this life stage, what they symbolize elderly people not only as social achievement of our time by medical advances, nutrition or friendly policies general welfare, but social capital also usable for their knowledge and life experiences to the generations who share the same context.

To achieve these objectives, it examines the social participation through associations and senior volunteer, as phenomena of social empowerment, digital inclusion and intergenerational solidarity in aging societies by d*emographic* changes, and telematics by technological advances that affect progress, growth and modernity.

The fieldwork was made in a Spanish region with demographic ageing where public and private institutions develop actions to achieve e-inclusion of citizens +65 years (17% of the population); so that reducing the digital gap and promoting the use of ICT to improve quality of life, social participation and cohesion.

SPANISH
La comunicación analiza los distintos papeles de los adultos mayores en la sociedad actual, como ciudadanos que participan activamente en los procesos sociales y políticos, desmitificando visiones negativas y estereotipos sobre esta etapa vital. Para ello se analiza su participación a través del asociacionismo y el

voluntariado sénior, como fenómenos de empoderamiento social, inclusión digital y solidaridad intergeneracional en sociedades senescentes y telemáticas.

El trabajo de campo se ha centrado en una región española fuertemente envejecida en la que instituciones públicas y privadas desarrollan acciones para lograr la e-inclusión de la ciudadanía de 65 y más años; reduciendo así la fractura digital y promoviendo el uso de las TIC para superar la exclusión y mejorar la calidad de vida, la participación social y la cohesión.

RC15-259.1

CAMBROSIO, ALBERTO* (McGill University, *alberto.cambrosio@mcgill.ca*)
BOURRET, PASCALE (INSERM, UMR912)
KEATING, PETER (University of Quebec, Montreal)
NELSON, NICOLE (McGill University)

Reassembling The Cancer Clinic: Genomics, 'Actionability' and Emerging Diagnostic Configurations

In social studies of diagnosis, genomic approaches have often been conflated with risk-based genetic testing and discussed in the context of expectations about how they will transform healthy individuals into at-risk patients. The development of 'high-throughput technologies' in oncology, in particular of clinical sequencing programs, highlights a different side of genomic diagnosis in action, one that is focused on creating new plans of clinical action for cancer patients, rather than computing statistical risks for asymptomatic patients. The paper will analyze how genetic results in cancer diagnosis are made 'actionable', and in particular how the introduction of sequencing technologies has led to new systems of classifications and new venues for deliberating on diagnostic actionability. The implementation of the new genomic diagnostic platforms mobilizes clinical research consortia, regulatory agencies, biotech companies and patient advocacy groups, and requires more than the mobilization of existing structures and arrangements. The 'data deluge' produced by high-throughput technologies necessitates the development of new statistical tools, the establishment of standardized registries and databanks to ensure their reliability, and a redefinition of the biomedical division of labor as manifested by the emergence of new lines of work and shifts in the traditional interfaces between clinicians, biologists, pathologists and patients. They have also led to the establishment of a public genetic diagnostic infrastructure as exemplified by the Stratified Medicine Initiative in the UK or the Molecular Testing Platforms in France. In this paper we examine recent developments in this rapidly changing field, focusing on the tension between clinical research and routine services, and between qualitative and semi-quantitative diagnostic judgments, which in turn refer to different modalities of regulation and objectification of clinical practices.

RC44-726.6

CAMPBELL, IAIN* (RMIT University, *Iain.Campbell@rmit.edu.au*)

Labour Regulation and Casual Work in Australia

This paper examines the history of 'casual' work in Australia from the nineteenth century to the present. It explores the way in which the consolidation of protective labour regulation in the twentieth century, structured around a norm of full-time ongoing work (SER), still preserved space for a category of casual work. This space has been enthusiastically colonised by employers in several industries, initially small employers in the low-wage service sector, but then more widely throughout the economy. This in turn functioned as a lever for broader demands for labour deregulation and increased labour flexibility. The result has been an expansion of precarious work in a diverse range of forms, within the framework of a markedly fragmented employment structure and a porous regulatory regime. The paper looks in particular at the implications of the expansion of casualised part-time work, based predominantly on the labour of students and married women, in the retail sector. It examines employer labour-use practices and trade union responses, focusing on the period from the 1980s.

RC30-517.1

CAMPBELL, IAIN* (RMIT University, *Iain.Campbell@rmit.edu.au*)
BOESE, MARTINA (RMIT University)

Two Temporary Foreign Worker Programs in Australia: An Intra-National Comparison

Australia is conventionally regarded as a land of permanent settlement, but temporary migration has become more important in migration flows in recent years. Two main temporary foreign worker programs (TFWPs), structured in different ways but both based on restricted rights to residence and social benefits, are currently in operation. The first is nominally aimed at skilled workers, though it extends to less skilled groups in industries such as restaurants and construction, while the second is a smaller, newer program designed for semi-skilled workers, predominantly in horticulture. This paper draws on a current research project on temporary migrant work and precariousness to describe the two TF-

WPs and their impact. The first program, known as the 457 visa program, is largely employer driven and only lightly regulated. Since its inception in 1996, it has proved popular with employers and the number of visa grants has soared. Whilst also well-liked by many migrant workers, who can bring immediate family and can readily move towards permanent residence status, it has been marked by numerous cases of abuse, either by direct employers or by recruitment agents. The second, the Seasonal Worker Program, involves entry into Australia for a shorter period (up to 7 months per year) and is more tightly regulated, with close government supervision as well as union involvement. It represents a complex response to pressures not only from horticulture employers but also from Pacific Island nations and Pacific workers. This program has faced problems in implementation, including low take-up rates and even repudiation by many employers. The paper argues that the two programs reflect alternative responses to dilemmas that are common to many TFWPs. Both reveal the difficulties in reconciling often-extravagant employer needs and demands for flexible labour with the human needs of migrant and local workers.

RC04-79.15

CANALES, ALEJANDRO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *canalesa@unam.mx*)

Inequality and Achievement in Higher Education

In Mexico, where poverty and inequality are characteristics, the equality is one of the most important problems speaking about results in higher education, even when has there been efforts in order to improving educational opportunities and equal access to school.

Scholarships and the compulsory education from kindergarten to upper secondary education have been actions in order to remedy inequality access to higher education schools.

However, personal effort, skills and abilities are considered like main factors as soon as the possibilities of access and retention in higher education compared with social and cultural background, because they are considered a more just form of selection by some people, in so far as they are as is based on examinations and tests that measure knowledge and personal skills.

The idea of merit argues that the positions and social and economic rewards most are based on the qualities and individual qualifications, it's means that people with higher skills and abilities should get social positions of greater importance and prestige. Nonetheless, a school culture grounded in meritocracy contains a lot of problems, as has indicated by François Dubet.

The current Mexican government, like its predecessors, seems to be interested in implementing actions to move forward in equal opportunities of access to higher education, but the issue about of results is still pending. This paper asks about questions like: if should we opt for the quality or equity? Could they be compatible? Should we sacrifice quality for the sake of equity and the principle must apply the effort and merit although it reinforces inequality?

RC28-490.5

CANALES, ANDREA* (University of Santiago, *acanales@uc.cl*)

Class Differences in Graduation Rates in Selective and Non-Selective Universities in the UK

Rational choice scholars widely use Boudon's (*1974*) distinction between primary and secondary effects to explain social class differences in educational attainment. *Boudon (1998)* posits that 'secondary effects' refer to the effect of social class on educational decisions, net of academic ability. On the other hand, scholars who study the impact of institutions on educational outcomes point out that institutional selectivity has a differential impact on students from different socio-economic backgrounds. However, there is no clear consensus regarding the direction of these effects. Whereas some scholars predict lower[1] graduation rates for students from lower class backgrounds who attend highly selective institutions (Arkes 1999; Amber and Neathery 1999; Pell 2003; Deer 2005; Kieffer and Reimer 2008); others predict that the likelihood of graduating increases as the selectivity of the institution attended rises (Alon and Tienda 2005; Bowen and Box 1998).

Using student-longitudinal data from the Higher Education Statistic Agency in the UK, I assess in this paper through multilevel and matching techniques, whether the likelihood of completing a degree for students from different class backgrounds increases as the selectivity of the institution rises. The findings reveal that students from lower class backgrounds who attend highly selective universities have higher chances of graduating than their counterparts who attend less selective universities. In addition, the results show the existence of class disparities among students of comparable academic ability at the most selective institutions.

[1] Among this group, we find those who support the mismatch hypothesis. These scholars claim that there is a mismatch between minority students' academic preparation and the scholastic requirements of their institutions. Due to their lower academic credentials, students from minority groups have lower graduation rates than their counterparts with similar characteristics who attend less selective institutions.

RC43-719.3

CANCELLIERI, ADRIANO* (UNIVERSITY IUAV OF VENICE, *adriano.cancellieri@iuav.it*)

"Hotel House Is My Home". at-Homeness Practices in a Multiethnic Condominium

The paper focuses on the everyday construction of domesticity 'away from home' in a large and isolated condominium, called Hotel House, primarily inhabited by migrants (95% of the residents) and situated in a small Italian city (Porto Recanati, Mc).

It firstly analyzes home-making practices as forms of spatial appropriation strongly related to emotion and nostalgia, as well to more pragmatic needs and material resources. Migrants living in Hotel House re-territorialize themselves inside the condominium breathing new life into their own memory, flavors and smells. They create new domestic spaces imbued by personal and collective identities looking for a sense of continuity and "comfort". As comfort we intend a 'background mood of well-being, trust and confidence' and the 'fit' we experience in relation to the space we inhabit and the practices we perform' (Noble 2005: 114).

The paper secondly outlines "at-homeness" practices (Seamon 1979) of people coming from different countries and related to different patterns of house ownership and analyzes "home" not as an essence but as a process of production, reproduction and construction of space, bearing in mind the importance of the socio-spatial dialectic (Soja 1980).

It thirdly highlights how these practices often break the boundaries between private and public spaces creating new "parochial spaces" and how these uses of spaces are frequently perceived by autochthonous people as unfamiliar, strange and disturbing.

In conclusion the paper intends to outline how people's relationships to their own domestic places are an ever-changing, dynamic phenomenon and how these re-territorialization dynamics are a central part of the human being-in-the-world.

RC29-497.3

CANO, IGNACIO* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, *ignaciocano62@gmail.com*)
RIBEIRO, EDUARDO* (State University of Rio de Janeiro, *eduardoribeirobr@gmail.com*)

Assessing Gender and Racial Bias in Sentencing in Rio De Janeiro

The paper will test the existence of racial and gender bias, and the possibility of an interaction between them, on criminal sentencing in Brazil, using a database of 19,176 prison sentences adjudicated in Rio de Janeiro between 1996 and 2006 for various types of crimes.

The main dependent variable is sentence length and the effect of several individual and contextual variables will be controlled for. Among these, we can mention: age of the offender at the time the crime was committed, number of previous prison sentences served, type of crime, whether or not the person was sentenced for a crime over the last 5 years (which determines the legal definition of *reoffending* in Brazilian legislation), educational attainment, marital status and whether or not the offender had a serious illness at the time of sentence. Another important factor to control for is whether or not the offender was caught in the act (in *flagrante delicto*), which is an important determinant of how the Brazilian criminal justice system proceeds.

In addition to that, we want to test whether severity of sentence varies across different courts and whether bias might be present in just some of them. In order to do that a crossed random effects model will be fitted to the data to allow for variation at both the court level and individual level.

RC22-390.3

CANTA, CARMELINA* (Università Roma Tre, *canta@uniroma3.it*)
TAJMA;, ASAMI (University Roma Tre)

Religion, Spirituality and Capital In Japan and Italy: The Pilgrimage To Ise and Crocifisso Di Bilìc

Religion and spirituality are fully present in the modern world, existing side by side in different forms throughout the world. We could say that they constitute, in the words of the Sociologist – P. Bourdieu, a form of religious/cultural capital which gives a country and a community its identity.

This paper wishes to join in the debate as to what role religious/cultural capital can have in relation to inequality.

The authors, departing from the theoretical distinction between religion, religiosity and spirituality, wish to hypothesise that the religious pilgrimage is distinguished by its allowing social inequality within a community to be overcome by a serious analysis of the phenomenon.

This theme will be explored by reference to two empiric investigations carried out in Italy (the pilgrimage to the Crucifix of Belici in Sicily and to the Madonna of

Divine Love in Roma) and in Japan (the pilgrimage to Ise) which have been studied through comparative analysis.

The empiric data will be analysed and the two examples (Japanese and Italian), each totally different from the other, will be compared. The distance between them, geographically, is enormous – as are the social conditions: historical, cultural, religious, etc. However, notwithstanding these differences, the motivations, the states of mind and the spirituality (the religious capital), which drive the pilgrims to set out on their journey, are essentially the same. Faith in itself is already reason enough to undertake this journey and to try to approach and to reach a sacred place.

Key-words: pilgrimage, inequality, religiosity/religion, capital

RC22-397.1

CANTA, CARMELINA* (University Roma Tre Italy, *canta@uniroma3.it*)

Religion In Public Space: Laity and Religious Pluralism In Italy

The role of religion in the public sfere is growing in the last years (J. Habermas, J. Casanova, ecc).

The face of religion in the public sfere (laity) in laity in Italy is very complex. This paper wishes to analyse the conclusions of the research, carried out by C. Canta, which explored the various forms of Italian laity.

Laity in Italy is declined in different forms in relation to the migratory process, to the phenomenon of 'de-secularisation' and 'post-secularisation', the emergence of a new consciousness of citizenship, the phenomenon of democracy, the growth of cultural and religious pluralism and the construction of new 'scenarios' of cultural and religious pluralism in the social institutions.

The arguments about this theme in Italy are very lively and are connected to questions which are becoming ever more important in the public debate: every day there is a dialectic between believers and non-believers, between different churches and religious denominations and between science and faith. It continues between those who assign to the politician a role limited to dialogue and mediation and those who would want, instead, its presence in the 'political sphere', between those who are the spokesmen of the relational instance and those who, instead, propose a separatist and 'ideological' prospective.

The subjects of the research were the accredited representatives and protagonists of society: intellectual, politicians in the Italian Parliament, leaders of the religious communities in Italy and young people belonging to religious associations. Thus there are four social and different worlds which influence each other (not always directly and consciously) and which bring with them various instruments to form the common images of laity in its different concepts and in its many narrations.

RC19-341.3

CANTILLON, BEA* (university of antwerp, *bea.cantillon@ua.ac.be*)

Minimum Income Protection, Poverty Reduction and Social Security: Cracks in a Policy Paradigm

Poverty reduction rests on the mechanisms of horizontal and vertical solidarity and on prevention and repair of social risks.. In this contribution, we argue that in contemporary welfare states the poverty-reducing capacity of existing social security systems perceive inherent limitations. Focusing on Belgium, we present and discuss empirical indications of a persistent (over a period of at least 30 years) decline in poverty reduction through social transfers, particularly among households who are highly dependent on such transfers. Firstly, we show that prevention and repair have failed to contribute to a reduction in the proportion of work-poor households who are highly dependent upon social security and face a high (rising even) poverty risk. Secondly, we find that that given the fragmentation of social risks – in terms of both ex-post poverty outcomes and ex-ante social stratification – horizontal redistributive mechanisms through risk pooling have become less obvious, especially in respect of unemployment. Thirdly, it appears that the mechanisms of vertical solidarity also face inherent limitations. In a final section we summarize some important research questions for the future and potentially worthwhile policy avenues to resolve the question of how social policymaking might succeed in the future where it has failed in the past.

RC22-400.1

CAO, NANLAI* (University of Hong Kong, *nanlai_c@hotmail.com*)

The Rise Of Spiritual Nationalism Among Urban Elite Christians In Contemporary China

This paper explores the intersection of spiritual renewal and grassroots nationalism within contemporary Chinese Christianity through the case of Wenzhou "boss Christians"—an emerging group of Christian businessmen who have spearheaded the growth of independent churches in the coastal Wenzhou area.

Prompted by their success in the new entrepreneurial world, these elite male Christians strive to gain spiritual prestige and moral superiority in the Chinese church by employing a spiritual narrative of their post-Mao economic success and by articulating and spreading a new vision that they call "God's China vision". By elevating the status of Wenzhou city as a regional center of the world mission, they have started to fashion themselves as part of a new generation of charismatic urban church leaders. In active response to the Chinese state's nationalist discourse of modernity, they are convinced that China will rise not only in the economic sphere but also in the spiritual realm. The paper highlights a grassroots project of spiritual nationalism and links it to a redemptive process in which elite Chinese Christians seek to address and overcome victimization and suffering afflicted by secular state modernity. It concludes that post-Mao Christian development has come to be closely connected to national memories and nationalist imagination, countering the Chinese Communist insistence on secular nationalism.

RC31-531.6

CAPETILLO, JORGE* (University of Massachusetts at Boston, *jorge.capetillo@umb.edu*)
WOODS, CEDRIC* (University of Massachusetts at Boston, *cedric.woods@umb.edu*)

Latino or Native American?: New Trends in Migration and Identity Formation in Native Americans from South of the Border

This paper deals with a relatively recent phenomenon in American society: the immigration of indigenous peoples from south of the border and their opting for a new identity in the receiving country. That is why the title of our paper is *Latino or Native American?* Those are two identity options that these new arrivals have and that we will be exploring. Moreover, this phenomenon is also affecting the traditional view of Native American identity in the US, since in the past decades these new arrivals from South America and the Caribbean have been central in the growth both in the numbers of the Native American category and in the broadening of ideological/cultural landscape. We will focus mostly on research done in New Bedford, MA on the Maya K'iche community, which began to arrive in the United States in the late 1980's, at the height of a violent confrontation in Guatemala between an increasingly militarized state and predominantly Mayan guerrillas and civilians. But we will also touch briefly upon other groups that are arriving in the US from the south, such as Nahuatls, Garifonas, Mixtecos, and Aimaras, among others.

JS-43.3

CAPETILLO, JORGE* (University of Massachusetts at Boston, *jorge.capetillo@umb.edu*)
JEFFERIES, JULIAN* (California State University, Fullerton, *jefferies.julian@gmail.com*)

Performance As Resistance: The Taino Show

Performance as Resistance: The Taino Show
Jorge Capetillo, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Julian Jefferies, California State University, Fullerton
This presentation will show footage and analyze a ceremony organized to report on the results of mitochondrial DNA analysis to determine Taino (original inhabitants of Puerto Rico) ancestry on the population of Vieques, Puerto Rico in June 2012. Using a set of different techniques, the organizers, participants and the public performed the 'Taino Show': a game-show-like ceremony that served to resist imposed notions of identity, to re-imagine and invent traditions (Hobsbawm, 1983) and to assign a new racial hierarchy. The 'Taino Show' consisted of four different sections which will be analyzed and coded: (i) the selling of Taino artifacts; (ii) a lecture on Taino history; (iii) a game-show like performance, with the use of suspense, audience interaction where contestants 'competed' for identity for and were assigned their new identities; (iv) and a final prayer, bringing up issues of language reconstruction and the blending in of Christian tradition. Drawing from literature on the creation of performance as a political act of resistance (DeBord, 1959) and the invention of tradition (Hobsbawm, 1983), this paper will shed light on the new ways disenfranchised members of society attempt to contest and create new identities.

RC20-353.2

CAPISTRANO, DANIEL* (Nant Inst Educational Research, *danielcapistrano@gmail.com*)
CASTRO, HENRIQUE CARLOS (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

The Future Of Leviathan: Value Change and Attitudes Towards The Role Of The State

Several studies have observed a syndrome of value change among different cultures during the last decades. This project investigated whether these changes

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

were also followed by changes in individual attitudes regarding the role of the state. Using data from the World Values Survey, we demonstrate that those attitudes are linked to more profound cultural aspects of these societies and also tend to change. Considering some evidences about the relationship between political culture and the political system we focus, then, on the political consequences of these changes in attitudes and how they can already be perceived today.

RC47-772.1

CAPITANT, SYLVIE* (Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne University, *sylviecapitant@rocketmail.com*)

Mining and Protestation in Africa

Mining and protestation in Africa

Mining industries are wide spreading in Africa: South Africa but also in Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinée, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo. The governments, which rely more and more on these industries for public resources, largely support this mining economy. However, opinion at a grass roots level is quite different. Sub-Saharan Africa is becoming the stage of numerous contentious actions against mining industry. Marikana is one of the most well known recent mining protest but it could be seen as a "tree hiding the forest". For example, peasants are protesting in Burkina Faso because they have been expelled from their lands without any gratification to enable mining industries to prospect. Workers from Mali are protesting due to very bad work conditions they have to experiment in mines. Inhabitants in Zambia have set up a judicial action against an international company because of harsh pollution and polluted water.

The mining issue is of high relevance in Africa today. It is related to work, land issues, environment, neocolonialism, neoliberalism, transnational economy and strength of national state. This issue is producing new social movements, is fostering spontaneous collective actions and nourishing contentious politics and popular unrest of first interest.

This paper intends to focus on mining and popular unrest in sub-Saharan Africa. Based on a field work in Burkina Faso it will also used broad screening of African unrest related to mining. This communication will test the possibility of a typology, but moreover it will analyze the nature of this unrest. What does it say on the path and ways undertaken by protestation throughout the continent today? Are we facing a new way to mobilise the "weapons of the weak" (J. Scott) or is it a mighty movement of contestation of a political and economic order?

RC05-111.4

CAPOBIANCO, PAUL* (University of Iowa, *paul-capobianco@uiowa.edu*)

Coexistence in Multicultural Japan: The Livelihoods and Trajectories of Africans in Tokyo

For citizens of the Tokyo metropolis, the past three decades have brought significant change to the economy and ethnic composition of their city. Initially attracted by Japan's economic success, thousands of foreigners have since migrated to Japan and have made Tokyo their permanent home. Of these immensely diverse groups of foreigners, sub-Saharan Africans and their contributions to the Japanese economy and society have remained largely overlooked and unrecognized in most areas of discourse. Africans work in diverse areas, niches, and stratas within the Japanese labor market and their presence is crucial for sustaining the existing infrastructure within the greater Tokyo area. This presentation will examine the social and economic roles of the African population in Tokyo and will explain how their presence has had significant ramifications for both the city of Tokyo and Japanese society as a whole. It will discuss the diverse range of livelihoods of Africans in Tokyo, the community's demographic composition, struggles with equality and integration, and also the trajectories and future possibilities for this community and their role in the Tokyo labor market and overall culture of the city.

RC36-621.4

CAR, VIKTORIJA* (University of Zagreb, *viktorija.car@fpzg.hr*)
BLANUSA, NEBOJSA* (University of Zagreb, *nblanusa@fpzg.hr*)

Croatia Case Study: Nationalism and Digital Activism in Croatia

The idea that internet and digital media democratize the society (Jenkins and Thorburn, 2003) has been questioned many times from different angles. Henry Jenkins argues that convergence culture, based on the new media technology, helps consumers envision a liberated public sphere, free of network controls, in a decentralized media environment. Sometimes corporate and grassroots efforts reinforce each other, creating closer, more rewarding relations between media producers and consumers, sometimes these two forces are at war (Jenkins, 2006). The question to argue is if the new technologies endanger democratic political culture or they promise civic renewal.

It is true that the internet age and Web 2.0 technology has enabled the shift from one-to-many to many-to-many communication, which provides support for the heterogeneity of communicational content and activities. It brings the advent of more multidirectional forms of participation as well, which is very important for democratic societies. But, what happens when technology is used for digital activism which final goal is not democratic, when it violates human rights, when it promotes national or ethnic exclusiveness? What happens when digital platforms like Wikipedia.org or Metapedia.org are used to spread propaganda?

We define digital activism as the practice of using digital technology for political and social change, for promotion of different ideologies, for social mobilization towards promotion of democracy and tolerance, or exclusiveness and hate.

This presentation focuses on how particular groups in Croatia are taking the opportunities offered by new media for digital (civil and political) activism, to promote ideology of Croatian nationalism.

RC15-267.6

CARDE, ESTELLE* (Université de Montréal, *estelle.carde@umontreal.ca*)

Health Care Access Inequalities Among Pregnant HIV Positive Women

The aim of this paper is to analyse the production of some health care inequalities and the capacity of the health system to mitigate them.

In order to do so, it focuses upon the unequal social relations that decrease the adherence of some pregnant HIV women to antiretroviral medication.

It is based upon a study that was led in French Guyana (South America) in 2009: semi-directive interviews were led with 10 HIV positive women and 33 health care and social workers following them.

The study reveals that, although the French social system allows all pregnant HIV positive women to get free antiretroviral medication, the adherence of many of these women is far from optimal, leading to a relatively high rate of infection among their new-borns. These women suffer indeed from a diversity of unequal relations that make it difficult for them to achieve an optimal adherence to medication. Most of these women are altogether:

- Immigrants without a residence permit : they are afraid of attending institutional health care centers because of the risk of permit control
- Struggling with harsh living conditions that make medication not a priority
- Concerned with the stigmatisation of their disease : they must hide infection, pills and hospital follow-up from sexual partners (from who they are economically dependent) and people around (to avoid social isolation)
- Not familiar with biomedical conceptions of HIV infection and treatment : some misunderstand the principles of biomedical treatment

The paper presents health care professionals' tips to help women with each of these difficulties and then improve their adherence. It suggests finally that professionals also enhance the self-dignity of the women when they offer them the possibility to give life and to actively preserve their child from prenatal infection (thanks to their adherence to medication).

RC02-61.3

CARDENAS, JULIAN* (Freie Universität Berlin, *julian.cardenas@onlinebschool.com*)

How They Rule Latin America? Comparative Analysis of Corporate Interlock Networks in Several Latin American Countries

Research on corporate interlock networks around the world has revealed different network configurations across nations: cohesive networks in e.g., Italy and France, and dispersed networks in e.g., United Kingdom and Japan. Studies carried out showed that cohesive and dispersed networks are produced by different institutional contexts, which correspond to varieties of capitalism (Windolf 2002; van Veen and Kratzer 2011; Cárdenas 2012). However, this hypothesis seems not to fit in Latin America since institutional context (or capitalism) is similar (Phillips, 2004; Schneider, 2009), but corporate interlock networks differ between countries, e.g. cohesive network in Chile and dispersed in Argentina (Paredes 2011; Salvaj and Lluch 2012). The present research analyze, compare and explain the corporate interlock networks across Latin American economies in order to comprehend why corporate elites are interconnected by cohesive networks in some countries, and by dispersed networks in others. Research on corporate networks in Latin American has studied national economies separately and a systematic cross-national analysis is lacking in Latin America. Results obtained are also compared to previous research on corporate networks in developed countries. This paper contributes to theoretical debates on: corporate elite cohesion and economic organization (or variety of capitalism) in Latin America. At the methodological level, the project employ social network analysis to examine network configuration, and fuzzy set qualitative comparative analysis, QAP regression and structural equation models to analyze the factors that influence network configuration. Findings reveal the impact of family ownership, protectionist laws, revolving doors and business group structures on corporate networks.

RC16-294.3

CARLEHEDEN, MIKAEL* (University of Copenhagen, *mc@soc.ku.dk*)

On the Theoretical and Social Conditions of Critique in Contemporary Society

On the Theoretical and Social Conditions of Critique in Contemporary Society
Mikael Carleheden
Department of sociology
University of Copenhagen
mc@soc.ku.dk

It is often claimed that critique is in a crisis. But, what kind of critique would be possible in contemporary society? The point of departure of the paper is that the theoretical conditions of critique must be internally related to the social conditions of contemporary society. Thus, conceptions of critique must be related to the epochal transformation of modern society. In order to grasp social change, I will use Boltanski's and his co-authors' distinction between critical sociology and sociology of critique, on the one hand, and their theory about the transformation of the spirit of capitalism (inspired by Peter Wagner), on the other. On the basis of this theory of social change I will discuss two of the most influential schools of critique; the Frankfurt school of critical theory (Horkheimer & Adorno, Habermas and Honneth) and the Foucault version of critical theory (Foucault, the governmentality school and Judith Butler). These schools of critical theory have their different weaknesses and strengths, but my overall claim will be that the former lacks a developed theory of social change, while the latter's conception of critique is undertheorized. Boltanski's own concept of critique is also still rather sketchy and lacks systematization. Hence, in order to work out a concept of critique for today I use the best parts of these three theoretical traditions - the Frankfurt school, Foucauldian critical theory and Boltanski's French pragmatism - and work out a consistent suggestion.

RC16-292.5

CARLEHEDEN, MIKAEL* (University of Copenhagen, *mc@soc.ku.dk*)

On Theorizing: C.S. Peirce and Contemporary Social Science

Social theory is generally seen as a necessary part of social science. It is institutionalized as a specialized area of research competence (e.g. conferences, working groups and networks, journals and positions) and plays an important role in the education of students (compare the amount of textbooks in social theory). However, the issue about *how to theorize* is only rarely explicitly addressed in the academic community. Social scientists discuss the content of theories, on the one hand, and empirical research methods, on the other. They only seldom discuss theory construction, that is, the logic or the methods of theoretical research. This paper aims to answer questions like: What do social scientists actually do when they theorize? How do they proceed when they construct theories? What does theoretical research involve? What makes theorizing scientific? Do we need methods in theoretical work? Is there a specific logic of theorizing on which such methods could be based? In the first part of the paper, Peirce's theory of scientific inquiry - in which he distinguishes retroduction from both induction and deduction - will be used as a point of departure. The conception of retroduction will be seen as especially relevant for understanding the logic of theorizing. In the second part, some influential schools of social theory – Critical Theory, Critical Realism, Poststructuralism, Cultural pragmatics, French Pragmatism and the Social Mechanism Approach – will be investigated and discussed from the Peircian point of departure in order to answer the above mentioned questions.

RC02-51.4

CARPENTIER TANGUY, XAVIER* (University of Luxembourg, *xtanguy@gmail.com*)

Diplomats of Ideas and Networks of Norms: How European Think Tanks and European Foundations Are Shaping the Policy-Making

The Paper aims to examine the production and circulation of ideas (as norms and values) across networks of non-state organizations (Think Tanks, NGOs, Foundations) spanning the brussels policy-making areas and all european countries.

The main idea, here, is to present studies and researches presented at several conferences (IPSA, ISA, ECPR..) trough Panels I have been organised and also trough seminars specifically designed to gather academic informations on european think tanks. As such, it could be at first a kind of mile-stone regarding european think tanks and the researches done on this subject.

We generally agreed on the fact that, funded by private and public sources, these networks are organizational actors specialized in gathering and assembling forms of authority conferred by the more established institutions of academics, politics, business and the media. As a consequence, hybrid interstitial policy fields are emerging, where a variety of ideational entrepreneurs already play a major role in the conception and implementation of policy ideas.

Our Paper aims,consequently, trough the presentation of several researches, to study the interplay of negotiations/impositions of ideas (values and norms) between political players at all scales. It could be, therefore, a valuable start for a discussion with researches done in other part of the world, also using think tanks als tools for observing the circulations of ideas/elites/norms and how a global governance is possiblity emerging.

TG03-932.4

CARR, PAUL* (Lakehead University (Orillia), *prcarr@gmail.com*)
THESEE, GINA (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Democracy, Social Justice and Education

There is general agreement that democracy is, or should be, an important component to the educational project. However, it is difficult to ascertain what democracy is, and how it should be understood, developed, cultivated and implemented. The research in the paper takes the posture that educators experience democracy themselves, especially in and through education, may have a significant impact on how they actually *do* democracy in schools. Based on studies of teacher-education students in Canada (English- and French-language samples), the USA and Australia, the presenters highlight the potential for transformative, critical, democratic educational change. We argue that extending critical engagement toward thicker democracy is still a possibility, despite the strictures of neoliberalism, globalization and colonization, which are formidable obstacles. This paper: a) discusses the meaning of democracy in and through education; b) examines how teacher-education students experience democracy in education; c) interrogates the potential for democracy in and through education; d) develops models and analysis to highlight thicker forms of democracy that are informed by critically-engaged and epistemologically diverse concerns. The same instrument and methodology were employed by the researchers, seeking to understand how participants experienced democracy during their own educational experiences, how they understand democracy at present, and how they feel that democratic education should be cultivated within students and schools. The instrument includes open- and closed-ended questions, with the analysis having qualitative/narrative and quantitative components. The findings include an often extremely thin democratic educational experience for teacher-education students, and a relatively narrow definition of democracy as well as serious concerns related to social justice, addressing controversial issues, and the ability to align democratic educational work with educational reforms that seem to favour neoliberal objectives. The paper engages with sociological theory and concepts to further tease out the potential for education for (thicker and more critical) democracy.

RC53-848.3

CARRA, CÉCILE* (PRES Lille Nord de France, *cecile.carra@espe-lnf.fr*)

Du Problème Social De La Violence à L'école à L'expérience Enfantine

La violence à l'école est dénoncée comme fléau social depuis le début des années 1990 dans les pays occidentaux. La mondialisation du problème social de la violence, via les instances et enquêtes internationales, renvoie la représentation d'une jeunesse dangereuse ou en danger de le devenir, et ce, de plus en plus précocement. Les explications sous-jacentes aux catégories utilisées relèvent d'une responsabilité de l'individu et de sa famille, souffrant d'un déficit de socialisation ou baignant dans une culture de la violence.

Toute autre est l'image de la violence à l'école lorsqu'on accepte de prendre en compte ce que disent les élèves sur ce qu'ils vivent à l'école. Nos recherches, depuis l'enquête qui a porté sur une échantillon représentatif de 31 écoles du département du Nord en France et 2000 élèves (et leurs enseignants) (Carra, 2009) montrent que la violence constitue une dimension significative de l'expérience des élèves en France. Elle se définit dans le rapport aux pairs se structurant lui-même dans les rapports d'âge et de genre en fonction des normes de socialisation enfantine.

L'expression des violences apparaît par ailleurs fortement différenciée selon les écoles, les inégalités sociales et scolaires pesant sur l'expérience de violence des élèves. Elle varie également en fonction des pratiques professionnelles. On est bien loin des explications mondialisées de la violence à l'école. Loin d'une violence générée par le seul individu, qu'elle relève d'un déficit de socialisation, ou d'une pathologie, le contexte socio-scolaire et les pratiques professionnelles sont à interroger.

Aborder la violence à l'école en s'inscrivant dans une sociologie de l'enfance conduit ainsi à une redéfinition des catégories dominantes (et adulto-centrées) et des problématiques.

Carra C., Faggianelli D. (2011) : *Les violences à l'école.* Paris : PUF, coll. QSJ.
Carra C. (2009) : *Violences à l'école élémentaire : l'expérience des élèves et des enseignants.* Paris : PUF.

RC08-159.4

CARREIRA DA SILVA, FILIPE* (University of Cambridge, *fcs23@ics.ul.pt*)
BRITO VIEIRA, MÓNICA (University of York)

"Du Bois' the Souls of Black Folk: A Retrospective Classic?"

Nowadays a sociological classic, W.E.B. Du Bois' 1903 *The Souls of Black Folk*, was virtually absent from sociology reading lists, let alone theoretical debates, until very late into the twentieth century. By that time, however, cultural studies on race and ethnicity had already become a well-established domain, with its own theoretical approaches, and a wealth of empirical research.

Yet this situation was soon to suffer a dramatic change. Between 1990 and early 2000, *The Souls* earns its place in the canon, with virtually all major race and ethnicity textbooks identifying it as one its founding texts.

This paper is a first attempt at tackling this puzzle. Against prevailing theories of disciplinary canonization, which suggest books to inspire practitioners in a certain direction of research, the dissemination and subsequent canonization of *The Souls* occurs decades *after* the emergence and consolidation of cultural studies on race and ethnicity. Specifically, we ask: What does the history of this book tell us about the legitimizing role classical books perform in disciplines like sociology, even if retrospectively only? What do we gain from analyzing *The Souls* not only as a text with certain intrinsic qualities, but also as a book whose materiality includes the circumstances of its production and commercial edition in the turn of the century America, the geography of its circulation (namely, its translations and re-editions) and its material forms? Who were the social agents involved in this process – from commercial editors and professional translators to academic commentators? What motivated them? How is the reading of Du Bois by major contemporary race theorists, such as Patricia Collins or H. Winant, shaped by the history of this particular book? More generally, what are the implications of this genealogical exercise for the ways in which teaching and research are undertaken in the social sciences today?

RC32-563.24

CARREIRAS, HELENA* (ISCTE-IUL, *helena.carreiras@iscte.pt*)

Negotiating Gender in the Military and in International Peacekeeping Operations

This paper addresses the process of women's gender negotiation in military contexts, comparing the garrison environment to multinational peacekeeping missions. It builds on knowledge about the military as a gendered organization, military women's integration strategies and the gendered negotiations of their presence in complex, multifunctional and multinational peacekeeping missions. It draws on empirical information from two decades of research on gender integration and identities in western militaries as well as on data from a field research with a mixed battalion in Kosovo.

RC06-129.10

CARRIERO, RENZO* (Università di Torino, *renzo.carriero@unito.it*)
TODESCO, LORENZO (Università di torino)
BELLONI, CARMEN (Università Torino)

Gendered Division of Labour and Perceived Fairness

Perceived fairness and the gendered division of labour

Research on perceived fairness about the gendered division of labour often showed that equity does not coincide with equality for most couples. Evaluations of justice depend indeed on various factors. According to social exchange theorists, perceived fairness arises when partners' relative contributions to paid and unpaid labour balance each other, regardless who does what and how the balance is achieved. According to the social-psychological framework elaborated by Thompson and Major, the sense of fairness depends, among other factors, on comparison referents, i.e. the standards against which the division of labour is evaluated. Finally, gender ideology perspective emphasizes the role of gendered social norms in shaping ideas about what is to be considered as just in the division of labour.

In this communication we investigate three aspects of the relationship between perceived fairness and the gendered division of labour: 1) how paid work, unpaid work and money can be exchanged in order to have a just division of domestic labour; 2) who and at what conditions is entitled to ask for a re-negotiation of the division of domestic labour; 3) the effect of interpersonal comparisons in changing a division of domestic labour that is considered unjust by one of the partners.

Studying these topics with standard survey data is problematic because it is difficult to disentangle the effects of various factors that are usually strongly interconnected. Further, there is also a problem of reverse causality between judgments and behaviours. Therefore we adopted an experimental approach implementing a vignette treatment within an online survey of dual-earner couples

with children. In depth interviews were conducted as well, in order to verify the adducted arguments.

RC10-195.3

CARRILLO GUACH, HANS* (Universidade de Brasilia, *hanscarrilloguach@gmail.com*)

Municipals Government and Participation in Cuba: A Critical Review

Ante la necesidad de movilizar dinámicas gradualmente participativas en los gobiernos municipales cubanos, sobre la base de una construcción permanente del Socialismo, este material tiene el objetivo de analizar cómo estos gobiernos se configuran de manera participativa, desde una perspectiva estructural, subjetiva y práctica.

De manera general, ofrecemos elementos que ayudan a comprender las lógicas que en materia de participación hacen parte de este estrato gubernamental en el país, contribuyendo a repensarlas con vistas a una transformación, por lo menos legislativa, que impulse las dinámicas antes mencionadas.

Este análisis, está basado en la aplicación de métodos cualitativos (estudio de caso único, análisis de contenido y entrevista en profundidad y observación no participante), mediante los cuales se pudo concluir que, estructuralmente, los gobiernos de los municipios cubanos se configuran a partir de un enfoque de participación esencialmente pasivo; lo cual, en el caso estudiado, coincide con la dimensión práctica de las formas de gestión gubernamental a nivel local, así como con los componentes subjetivos construidos por un gran número de actores en torno al funcionamiento de estas entidades.

RC07-133.3

CARRION, ROSINHA* (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Sul , *carrion@ea.ufrgs.br*)
ULLRICH, DANIELLE (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))

South-South Cooperation Under Analysis: Toward a New Pattern of International Relations?

If till the mid 1990s, the North-South International Cooperation (NSIC) model, based on an idealized notion of progress and legitimized by the incontestable technical superiority of Central countries, remained hegemonic, after the end of the Cold War it would change. The increasing financial pressures over the traditional donors, their failure to assure the development of the underdeveloped countries associated to the consolidation of the New Economically Emerging Countries (NEEC), such as Brazil, India, Russia, China and South Africa, were factors that contributed to the consolidation of a South-South International Cooperation (SSIC) model. Characterized by: noninterference in internal affairs; respect for national sovereignty; absence of externally imposed conditionalities on the country for receiving aid, as well as respect for its historical and cultural singularities, the SSIC modality, whose origins lies in the Bandung Conference (1955) and to the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978), is gaining space between the NEEC also as a foreign policy strategy to help them to gain political status in the international scene. But despite being presented as a "benefit", contention persists regarding the symmetry in the relations between these new donors and those receiving aid. The present article examines to which extent the implementation of a Technical Cooperation Agreement established between Brazil, an emerging economic power, and Cape Verde, deemed as a peripheral country, in order to set up a Masters Program of Public Administration, in this latter country, has met the theoretical guidelines assigned to the South-South modality of International Cooperation.

RC18-319.5

CARRION, ROSINHA* (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Sul , *carrion@ea.ufrgs.br*)
BOLZAN, LARISSA (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul/ UFRGS)

The New International Aid Architecture and the Triangular Cooperation for Development: Opportunities, Challenges and Risks

A country internationally recognized as a rising economic power and example of success in the implementation of public policies in the areas of health, education and agricultural development, and one that is seeking to enhance its political status, Brazil is a major promoter (SEBID, 2001) of South-South international cooperation for development (ICD). A cooperation modality to which the literature (Aylon, 2013), associates: noninterference in internal affairs; respect for national sovereignty; absence of externally imposed conditionalities on the country for receiving aid, as well as respect for its historical and cultural singularities. In the field of international cooperation, the continuing financial pressures on the traditional donor countries, associated with the believe that economically emerging countries with expertise in South South Cooperation (SSC) would hold a broader and

more comprehensive perspective on the processes and mechanisms demanded for successful aid policies and, also, with the difficulties presented by the Least Developed Countries (LDC) to meet the Millennium Goals, have led traditional economic powers, such as Japan, United States, German and France, to establish triangular cooperation partnerships (TCP) for promoting the development of LDC, with emerging countries having experience in SSC, such as Brazil. Although presented as a "benefit", insofar as it would represent a complement and adopt the principles of SSC (Lopes, 2010), there is no guarantee that TCP will enable balanced relationships between partner countries (Alonso et al., 2011). By means of a theoretical approach, the present article aims at providing a comprehensive overview of opportunities and risks of Triangular Cooperation for Development in the scene of the New International Aid Architecture, which has its foundation on the Paris Declaration (2005), which represents the acknowledgement of the ineffectiveness of the North-South Cooperation (NSC) modality (Carrion, 2012).

JS-72.3

CARROLL, WILLIAM K.* (University of Victoria, *wcarroll@uvic.ca*)

Modes of Cognitive Praxis in Transnational Alternative Policy Groups

Transnational alternative policy groups (TAPGs) are networks and centres within and around which counter-hegemonic knowledge is produced and mobilized among subaltern communities and critical social movements. Just as movements for global justice have developed and deployed their own collection-action repertories, TAPGs, as organic intellectuals to an incipient and inchoate global left, have created, in parallel, a repertoire of alternative knowledge production and mobilization (alt KPM). Based on in-depth interviews with practitioners at 16 TAPGs, this paper presents eight *modes of cognitive praxis* and discusses how they interlink in the work of alternative policy groups. In combination, these modes of cognitive praxis can be seen as promoting a dialectic of knowledge production and social transformation: striving to produce transformative knowledge concomitantly with knowledge-based transformation. The eight modes are not sealed off from each other, but overlap and interpenetrate. Indeed, effective alt KPM typically means that a group combines various facets in a coherent counter-hegemonic project. The paper offers a comparison of the groups, highlighting the main modes of cognitive praxis each employs. Amid the diversity in KPM practices and projects, the comparison evidences tracings of a *double dialectic* in the cognitive praxis of alt policy groups: a dialectic of theory and practice, and one of dialogue. I conclude that it is in a forward movement – fostering solidaristic *dialogue* among counterpublics in combination with the iterative *integration of theory and practice* – that alternative knowledge can not only thrive, but have a transformative impact.

RC15-264.1

CARTER, RENEE* (McGill University, *renee.carter@mail.mcgill.ca*)
QUESNEL-VALLÉE, AMÉLIE (McGill University)

A Comparative Policy Analysis of Private Financing for Diagnostic Services in 8 OECD Countries Between 1990 and 2010

Objectives
1.   Analyze the interplay between public and private health insurance regulations for financing diagnostic services across 8 OECD countries between 1990 and 2010.
2.   Assess how varying roles and regulatory regimes for private health insurance (PHI) potentially affect health inequalities.

Methods
Policy data on the financing and provision of diagnostic services in Australia, Canada, England, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal were extracted from the Health Insurance Access Database (HIAD), a dataset of policy indicators characterizing the relationship between public health insurance coverage and private expenditure regulations since 1990. The HIAD data were collected through focused literature reviews of legislative and academic sources. Data quality was verified using a multi-stage content review procedure. Key policy indicators of the legality and regulation of private service delivery between 1990 and 2010 were extracted and analyzed in a spreadsheet to facilitate interpretation.

Results
Private provision of diagnostic services was legal in all 8 countries between 1990 and 2010. A ban on purchasing PHI was only found in Australia where private services are financed out of the patient's pocket. Among the remaining 8 countries, notable heterogeneity was found in the extent of private market regulation affecting access to care via: levels of coverage, types of PHI plans, regulations on premiums, limits on out-of-pocket payments, PHI enrolment, and PHI renewal. Policies ranged from extensive regulation of private markets in Finland, Germany and France to very minimal regulation in Canada and England.

Conclusion
Greater PHI regulation to counter inequitable financing and access to services, exists in health systems where it is widely used and an established means of covering the cost of care. Conversely, where PHI exists but plays a limited role, regula-

tion is minimal. Our findings suggest the function and regulation of PHI over time are appropriate indicators to examine inequalities in health systems.

TG04-950.2

CARTER, SIMON* (Open University, *simon.carter@open.ac.uk*)
LAVAU, STEPHANIE (Plymouth University)

"I Don't Watch the News Anymore and I Haven't Died": Ignorance As Strategic Resource in Dealing with Zoonotic Disease Risks

In our research on the interface between animal health and public health, we have noted that lay people often strategically invoke notions of ignorance in positioning their own knowledge in relation to scientific, public health and media understandings of zoonotic disease risks. The period in which we conducted ten focus groups with UK citizens (2011-2012) was marked by a number of zoonotic disease events – past, present and future. These included: a recent swine flu epidemic, which prompted a large scale public health campaign; on-going concerns about future outbreaks of avian flu; a recent outbreak of E.coli amongst children visiting a petting zoo; and a number of incidents of foodborne diseases, the most notable being the E.coli contamination of beanshoots in Germany.

While referring to these events, respondents marshalled distinct discourses of ignorance and non-knowledge as an active choice and strategic resource, rather than a mere lack of understanding arising from passivity. In this paper we explore several forms of such expressions of ignorance, including: the intentional bracketing out of unknowns (e.g. as an 'ignorance is bliss' strategy for avoiding anxiety); awareness of lack of information that was considered unimportant (e.g. as a strategy for distributing attention to other concerns); and dynamic mindfulness that further knowledge may be dangerous (e.g. both because 'knowledge' may make daily decision making impossible and as a strategy for living with the perceived inevitability of new, emergent diseases).

RC43-724.3

CARVALHO, HIGOR* (University of São Paulo, *higorrafael@gmail.com*)

Land Rights and the Place of Social Housing in the City: The Experience of São Paulo, Brazil

In the 1980s, following the demands of social movements for urban reform in Brazilian cities, and within a context of a redemocratization of Brazilian Politics, a special land zoning law was implemented by a handful of municipalities as a strategy both to reserve vacant urban areas for social housing production and to urbanize precarious settlements. These areas were called Special Social Interest Zones (ZEIS, in Portuguese). In 2001, the Federal Government recognized this social zoning as an official tool to be used by municipalities in their Master Plans and Land Use Acts, and it has since been practiced nationwide.

With more than 890 thousand households living under subpar conditions, needing housing improvements or housing provision, the municipality of São Paulo started using this tool in its social housing and urban development policies in 2002, including it in its Master Plan. After a decade, years of housing boom, the issue has been continually criticized by real estate developers, landlords and conservatives politicians, as well as used as a bargaining chip at the municipal Parliament. Meanwhile, it has become a rallying cry for social movements. Thus, the use of this tool has been subjected to a controversial debate around its effectiveness on adequate private or public social housing production.

Examining the city of São Paulo, this paper will discuss how this land policy tool has an impact on social housing policy today, discussing the role of the State, of private housing developers and of social movements. The importance of housing finance mechanisms will also be discussed, as well as the limits of this strategy as a way to assure a place for social housing in city limits, to avoid the gentrification of urban areas, and to assure the right to adequate social housing and to the city for millions of citizens.

RC04-78.6

CARVALHO ARRUDA, CAROLINA* (University of Lausanne, *carolina.carvalho@unil.ch*)

Professional Aspirations of Teenagers in Switzerland: On the Crossroad of Gender, Class and Country of Origin

Although class and country of origin differentials also characterize Swiss society, occupational gender segregation is the most pronounced and persistent form of division in the Swiss labour market, resulting in inequalities in income and career chances to the disadvantage of women. These three social distinctions– gender, class, and national origin - are present at the educational system, not only influencing pupil's educational attainment, but also the occupational aspirations of girls and boys enrolled in the Swiss compulsory schooling system.

In this paper, I aim to understand the structural mechanisms contributing to gender-atypical professional aspirations in this country. The focus is on the im-

portance of gender identities and their intersection with social class and country of origin.

To do this, I adopt a three-fold approach, linking the materialist feminism to the life course perspective by using an intersectional approach. My hypothesis is that the configuration of social class and country of origin systems modifies pupils' attachment to gender roles and identities, and creates a new set of rules. These in turn define which teenagers may target gender-atypical professions.

I use data from a survey carried out in Switzerland among a sample of more than 3300 pupils between the ages of 13 and 15.

RC51-829.2

CASAJUS MURILLO, LOURDES* (Universidad de Zaragoza, *lcasajus@unizar.es*)
DEL OLMO VICÉN, NURIA (universidad de zaragoza)

Justicia Ecosocial y Buen Vivir ; Nuevo Enfoque De Desarrollo Social Comunitario Integral e Integrador

En vistas a explorar modelos y actuaciones de desarrollo comunitario ligados al territorio, en la búsqueda de expandir el concepto clásico de ciudadanía hacia un nuevo enfoque que incorpore la dimensión ambiental, sociocultural, comunitaria y el contexto ecológico, se trabajará, desde una perspectiva micro y macrosociológica, tendiendo puentes hacia nuevas nociones de justicia ecosocial y "buen vivir" como vías de reflexión, prestando atención al universo de riesgos globales y la dependencia del ser humano y su cultura con el entorno físico-natural, y reflexionando acerca del sentido comunitario de la vida en relación con la naturaleza, proyectado desde el paradigma de "buen vivir". Tomando como referencia el concepto de desarrollo a escala humana de Manfred Max Neef (1986, 2010, 2011) y las aportaciones de diversas escuelas Latinoamericanas, con la finalidad de encontrar elementos que configuren enfoques vinculados a dicho paradigma, que hagan converger principios de austeridad, justicia socioambiental, y su proyección al ámbito urbano. Nuevos modelos de prosperidad vinculados al concepto "buen vivir" inspirados en culturas ancestrales, pues cada vez más estudios nos demuestran que la humanidad no puede resistir, ni sobrevivir a riesgos que emergen de una sociedad sin límites, egoísta, consumista y medioambientalmente empobrecida.

Se profundizará sobre dicho concepto, en contraste con el de desarrollo sostenible de la Unión Europea, centrado exclusivamente en la dimensión medioambiental y su afectación a la economía, intentando en ocasiones justificar y manipular la dimensión ecosocial aquí aportada. Un contraste, con especial atención al sentido comunitario de la vida y en relación con la naturaleza proyectado desde el concepto de "buen vivir" en América Latina, reflexionando sobre otras formas de vida que lleven a reconstruir el modelo de prosperidad, tras el fracaso del modelo consumista imperante, e indagar acerca de qué podemos aprender de esas tradiciones comunitarias y cómo se están teorizando estos conceptos.

RC07-142.2

CASANOVA, JOSE LUIS* (ISCTE-CIES, *jose.casanova@iscte.pt*)
CARVALHO, MARIA* (Cntr Invest e Estudos de Sociologia, *manelinha71@gmail.com*)

Social Positions, Inequality and the Relation with the Future in Lisbon (Portugal)

Social positions, inequality and the relation with the future in Lisbon (Portugal) Despite the spread of the belief that man can control nature and its own life, and the development of rational action, governing our collective future was minimal for long time. Ecological movements and institutions, and the social and cultural struggle for sustainability changed this picture. Nevertheless, these trends remain fragile, lacking connection to the population in general – after all, the necessary condition for its maintenance. It's, then, relevant to ask: are people worried and working to control their collective future? Which factors explain differences in the relation with the future among persons? Do inequalities of condition or opportunities matter for these differences? Which social positions and dispositions display a stronger orientation to the future?

These questions were introduced in sociology by authors like W. Bell, P. Bourdieu, A. Giddens and B. Adam. In general, they sustain that the cultural relation people develop with the future goes along their social characteristics, reflects on their behavior, and after on social structure. The counterfactual nature of the orientation to the future constitutes, then, an essential aspect of reflexivity and modernity. But this work lacks developed empirical test.

This is the framework for a recent survey on a representative sample of Lisbon. The main goal is to observe people's relation with the future through its values, social representations and practices, according to social composition. This includes analyzing practices of future planning, saving, ecologically guided consumption, and support for sustainability movements, also representations on who masters the future, personal concern about the future of life on earth and climate change, and attitudes towards the next generations.

In this paper we will present the first results of this survey.

RC25-448.3

CASCÓN-PEREIRA, ROSALÍA (University Rovira i Virgili)
EL AOUNI, FATIMAZOHRA* (University Rovira i Virgili, *fatimazohra.elaouni@urv.cat*)
HERNANDEZ-LARA, ANA BEATRIZ (University Rovira i Virgili)

Exploring the Construction of Moroccan Emigrants' Cultural Identity through Their Social Interaction with LOCAL People in Spain

Moroccan emigrants in Spain can be considered as a stigmatized institutional category. From a social constructionist perspective, we assume that all social categories are constructed and negotiated in interaction. In this social context, the purpose of this study consists of exploring the cultural identity of Moroccan emigrants living in Spain. In particular, it aims to examine the content of their cultural identity as expressed by them in their interactions with local people of Spain, and also to analyse the social processes underlying the construction of their cultural identities.

To fulfil these aims we use the Social Identity Approach (Haslam, 2004), which has been traditionally applied to a broad array of topics that explore social categories and associated phenomena such as prejudice, stereotyping, negotiation and language use.

We in-depth interviewed 20 Moroccan emigrants living in Spain using purposeful sampling and trying to diversify at most our sample by gender, age, education and socio-economic status. Our qualitative analysis highlights a strong cultural identity in Moroccan emigrants and sense of belonging to their country and culture of origin. However, the characteristics that they most emphasise as main attributes of the social category "being Moroccan" are very heterogeneous. This heterogeneity is explained by their social interactions, in particular by their perceptions of "the other" Spanish local people that provoke the salience of certain attributes of their cultural identity rather than others. Some important theoretical and practical implications arise from these findings.

RC10-184.3

CASEY, CATHERINE* (University of Leicester, *c.casey@leicester.ac.uk*)

More Decent Work: Radical Participation In Organizational Life

he challenges facing workers in much of the world include new forms of uncertainty, heightened competitiveness, and spectres of austerity. These global challenges stimulate new analytical approaches, re-theorizations, and a search for innovative socio-cultural visions, and practices, for work and workers. The International Labour Organization's (ILO) promotion since the turn of the 20th century of a core agenda of "Decent Work" gives international voice to aspirations for just economies and fair standards of work for all workers. Its pursuit of "decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity" have enduring relevance to virtually all dimensions of human productive endeavour and in diverse economic and national contexts. Yet advances toward the accomplishment of decent work continue to be slow, erratic and, moreover, frequently coercively opposed.

Amid readily visible economic concerns there arise further questions in regard to quality of work life and employment relations. Research reports deterioration of cultural qualities – of non-wage aspects – of work in many sectors including professional occupations in developed countries. In response, many call for a renewal of business and organizational ethics and a revitalization of employee participation in organizational life and in substantive decision-making. This paper particularly adds to discussions of substantive worker participation and organizational democracy. Crucially, it proposes that deep obstructions to the development of decent work and substantive, collaborative participation may lie in more than economic injustice and material inequalities. Drawing on Aristotelian, phenomenological and feminist philosophies it sketches a radical, *extra*-materialist, inter-subjective conception of quality of work and participation. That conception poses a substantive challenge to policy development and responsibilities for the qualitative organization and practices of work and workplace life.

RC10-189.2

CASEY, CATHERINE* (University of Leicester, *c.casey@leicester.ac.uk*)

Trade Union Interests In Corporate Governance In Anglo-American Firms

Abstract
The participation of labour in corporate governance is institutionalized in a small number of countries, especially in European Union states, and variably constrained or systematically precluded everywhere else. Notably, the dominant model of corporate governance in Anglo-American contexts in recent decades exhibits a high prioritization of shareholder interest maximization. Much Anglophone business, economics, corporate and labour law literatures typically as-

sume that workers do not have, or warrant, a voice in governance. Workers' voice, where acknowledged, is expected to be expressed at the level of workplace decisions and employment relations, or through their shareholding interests. That assumed normative exclusion of workers' representation from high levels of firm decision-making has powerfully subordinated the valuation of workers' interests and their political expression. In Anglo-American contexts, finance economics has prevailed in corporate governance decision-making. However, since the financial crisis of 2008 and its aftermath the centrality of finance and shareholder sovereignty is now called into new question. Corporate governance is being brought into a political economic discourse and expanded agenda of interest and demand.

This paper addresses critical questions in regard to workers' and trade unions' interest in, and voice aspirations toward, corporate governance and high-order decision making in Anglophone contexts. The paper is part of a larger comparative empirical study of corporate governance in four Anglophone countries (United Kingdom, United States of America, Australia and New Zealand) conducted in 2012 – 2014. The paper specifically addresses Anglophone trade unions' interest in corporate governance. It discusses findings that indicate significant and various interests among national trade union bodies. It finds that lack of salience or lack of effectiveness of labour interest expression in corporate governance cannot be assumed as lack of interest in participation across Anglophone countries.

RC17-306.7

CASLER, CATHERINE* (Copenhagen Business School, *cca.ioa@cbs.dk*)
PIERIDES, DEAN (University of Melbourne)

Strategic Models and the Response of Government Agencies to Extreme Emergencies

Government agencies that are tasked with responding to extreme emergencies are constantly battling with the tensions and trade-offs of centralized control versus decentralized decision-making. Many of today's emergency management organizations are a product of World War II and as such they have a military legacy which continues to structure their day-to-day operations well after their migration to the civil sphere has been effected. Since the post-War years, these organizations have grown in size and adopted models which were developed in business schools for the needs of private industry. Driven by the growth of managerialism, these models attend to very different organizational realities from those of the military and of civil service. This is over and above the reduction of specificity within management and organizational theories that already characterizes them.

In this paper, we focus on strategy and address how military and strategic management models organize the response of government agencies to extreme emergencies whilst also failing to address their core organizational problems. We are interested in the relatively recent creation of centralized organizations like the US Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as well as the practical life of strategic organization in front-line emergency management. To address how strategic models lacking specificity take on specificity in a practical domain of organization other than the one for which they were developed, we look at changes made to emergency management in the Australian State of Victoria after the catastrophic 2009 'Black Saturday' bushfires. In the public inquiry into the disaster, centralization became an important antidote for previous shortcomings in 'command, control and coordination', eventually leading to the creation of a State Control Centre (SCC). Yet, the specificities of organizing during extreme emergencies continue to demand decentralized decision-making.

RC47-769.18

CASSEGARD, CARL* (University of Gothenburg, *carl.cassegard@socav.gu.se*)

Empowerment and the Role of Space in Homeless Activism in Contemporary Japan

Since the turn of the millennium authorities in Japan have conducted an increasingly intensive campaign to evict homeless people from parks and riverbanks. In response, activists and homeless people have demanded the right for the homeless to live in their encampments, or "tent villages", without fear of eviction. Using the struggles over the encampments in the Shinjuku underground passages in Tokyo in the mid-90s, Osaka's Nagai Park in 2007 and Tokyo's Miyashita Park in 2010 as examples, I argue that homeless activism offers important insights into how activists use space in the course of a political struggle and how this usage is related to transformations in the notion of publicness. Paying attention to how activists use space helps us to see that activism is not always oriented to participation in the public sphere. To bring this out I focus on three notions of space towards which activists in the homeless movement have been oriented: official public space, counter-space and no-man's-land. Officially recognized public space helps political challengers to project messages to a wider public but also imposes limits on the radicalness of demands and conduct. Counter-spaces are spaces for the provocative visibilization of behaviour that is subject to sanctions in mainstream public areas. No-man's-lands permit behaviour considered contrary to mainstream norms, but unlike counter-spaces they are not created in order to challenge these norms publicly; instead they thrive on official neglect. I argue that

each of these conceptions of space are needed to understand the development and the dynamics of homeless activism. I also argue that each of them has political import. In particular, access to alternative arenas such as counter-spaces or no-man's-lands has been important in processes of empowerment – the strengthening of people's self-confidence as political actors.

RC05-100.7

CASSILDE, STÉPHANIE* (Centre d'Etudes en Habitat Durable, *stephanie.cassilde@cehd.be*)

Researching Intersectional Identities and Belonging through a Geometric Approach

Researching the construction of skin colour declarations in Brazil, both skin colour and social class were apprehended during my data collection in 2006-2007. Several interviewees answered skin colour issues through social class, and several answered social class issues through skin colour too. My attempt to articulate both lead finally to offer a theoretical tool to approach intersectional identities in Brazil in terms of race/skin colour, socioeconomic position/social class, and sex/gender. Each dimension is described through a triangle; their articulation lead to a pyramid. Intersectional identities are analysed inside this geometric figure, through this "geometric" approach. First, this geometric approach is described. Second, I critically discuss this theoretical tool in order to identify to which extent it could be useful to research intersectional identities and belonging in general. To support this critical discussion, I use the example of the expression of identities and belonging in the specific context of sustainable housing.

RC25-440.1

CASSILDE, STÉPHANIE* (Centre d'Etudes en Habitat Durable, *stephanie.cassilde@cehd.be*)

Sociological Studies of Language When Language Escapes: Some Challenges?

This paper deals with inequalities regarding from whom discourses are considered and analysed. Notably, the aim of this paper is to critically discuss to which extent these inequalities might be methodological and theoretical challenges for sociological studies of language. The overall context is a research on sustainable housing, more specifically about how people define "sustainable housing", and to put the collected meanings into perspective regarding the established institutional language. Regarding the challenges that came across, I moved the interviews forward to focus on these challenges themselves.

This paper is based on two specific contexts, where the challenges emerged. The first is related to adults who suffer from heavy epilepsy and mental disorders, with an extended minority status. Discourses exist about them but less from them. I wonder how to collect their discourses, and then analyse them as a sociological material. I also wonder how to consider the boundary line between sociology of language, psychology, and speech therapy. The second context consists of an organization that combats poverty, including homeless situations and inadequate housing. On one hand, the participants directly challenged the sociologist regarding the use of their discourse as a sociological material. On the other hand, the participants clearly underlined that they want the sociologist to focus on the smallest common denominator they choose for their communication, i.e. without taking into account the individual variability of their discourses. I wonder how to deal with this mise en abyme of language under a sociological perspective.

RC16-279.15

CASTAÑEDA SABIDO, FERNANDO* (UNAM, *sabido@unam.mx*)

Is It Possible to Have a NON Modern Sociology?

IS IT POSSIBLE TO HAVE A NON MODERN SOCIOLOGY?
From its origin sociology has been well awere that it has a constitutive paradox. Its main object is modern society, but at the same time sociology is the product of modern society. There has been given many solutions to this problema, as many as sociological theories have been developed.

This paradox goes side by side with another paradox, modern rationality always implies its counterpart , irrationality. This idea is also and old argument as well, from romantiism to system theory.

Both paradoxes had have solutions in the way they interpret modern society. Although they are not very successful.

The developments of socioloy in poscolonial societies, have made their intepretetion of this paradox trying to reinterpret this history.

But I dont think they have a solution. The paper is aim at reconstruct some of the arguments of these paradox and to analyse how is reinterpreted by poscolonial sociology.

RC25-441.6

CASTAÑOS, FERNANDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *zuno@unam.mx*)

(De)Coupled Identities: Some Theoretical Reflections and a Few Empirical Observations on Exclusion and Inclusion Discourses

Upholding (or opposing) power relationships implied by event models used in a discourse and accepting (or rejecting) social categorizations employed in referential expressions therein are two potentially linked language games. Validating (or overcoming) the communicative roles presupposed by the discourse is a third one.

Although, in each game, player and move definitions can be set in the game's own terms, and thus form an autonomous system, they can also be construed as mappings of the other games' players and moves, and they are often so conceived. That is the art of the games, to redraw their own domains and to project their own range of action. For such reasons, coupled player dichotomies often function as subjection or exclusion mechanisms, and decoupling them can contribute to equalize conditions.

Analyses of moves that have coupled or decoupled gender or ethnic identity dichotomies with other categorizations in Mexico's recent history support the view outlined above, which draws upon findings from various fields, mainly cultural sociology and discourse science. The main corpus consists of public interventions by and about actors of cases that have made the country face contradictions between different laws, between law and tradition or between law and aspiration (such as the revoked and the effective elections of Eufrosina Cruz).

The moves include subsuming one of the coupled dichotomies (as a whole) under a new superordinate or subdividing one of its poles into new hyponyms, which make the dichotomy less relevant. They also comprise ironically denouncing the consequences of the opposition or simply deconstructing it by introducing co-hyponyms or clines.

Comments on the argumentative and rhetorical resources used to effect the moves lead to identification of key problems in current conceptions of discourse and context interaction.

RC16-292.1

CASTAÑOS, FERNANDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *zuno@unam.mx*)

(De)Dichotomizing Speech Situations, Semantic Fields and Power Relations: Some Theoretical Reflections and a Few Empirical Observations

Given that a discourse presents a configuration of the possible, the valid and the desirable, accepting or questioning the communicative roles it presupposes often becomes a terrain of dispute. Subscribing production and reception conditions is one preliminary move in the game of approving the discourse. The same is true of the semantic relations implied in labels of social agents the discourse refers to. Who is seen to do what is modeled and how they are categorized entail options that will be endorsed by default.

Furthermore, since communicative roles and social categories tend to be coupled at the onset of a discursive exchange, their association is itself a matter the discourse has to deal with. If inconvenient, power relationships assumed by the use of social categories will have to be contested once the social categories are upheld by the very occurrence of speech. That is why discussing a discussion's setting is often as important as, and sometimes more important than, the discussion itself.

Hence, opening up a dyadic situation (constituted by an addressor and an addressee) by admitting witnesses, mediators or judges, or reducing a polyadic one by excluding third parties, are potential challenges to given social semantics and to established power arrangements. Conversely, (de)dichotomizing meaning or power are latent questionings to conventional communicative engagements.

Such view draws upon findings from various fields, mainly cultural sociology and discourse science; I claim it overcomes ontological and epistemological problems current views of discourse and context interaction have; and it is supported by observations on reflective discourse generated in key moments of regime change in different periods of Mexico's history, specially its pre-revolution years in the early 20th century, which are oriented by performative theories.

RC52-833.8

CASTELLVI, CESAR* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *cesar.castellvi@gmail.com*)

Signing or Not Signing Articles? Transformation of a Professional Practice in Japanese Journalism

This presentation aims at reflecting on the more and more frequent use of the journalists' signature in the articles of the Japanese press. Until the 1990's, unlike American or French tradition for instance, signed articles in Japanese newspapers were the exception. Yet, since the 2000's, this practice has been gradually spreading in some newsrooms.

The gradual use of the signature pertains to a context of progressive transformation of the profession. The Japanese journalism experiences a transition from an *organizational pattern* symbolised by affiliation of journalists to a newspaper company (with long career and authoritarian intern mobility, for instance), to a *professional pattern* symbolised with careers that are not limited to one company.

By giving the journalists visibility beyond their organization, the practice of signing articles symbolizes the latter of these patterns. The main hypothesis of our research is that a sociological approach focusing on the signature can highlight tensions between the dominant *organizational pattern* and a *professional pattern* that tends to expand. This case differs from what is usually seen in most Western countries where *organizational professionalism* aims to compete with *occupational professionalism* (Evetts, 2003).

Through the use of interactionist methodologies and concepts, this paper focuses on two issues. First, from the actor's point of view, we will examine the consequences of the signature as a professional practice in the journalists' daily work. We will seek to understand the changes induced by the use of the signature within the division of labour. Second, we will assess this practice and its role within careers individualization process and its repercussion on the external labour market of journalist.

This work is a part of a PhD research. The key findings that will be presented were obtained through a qualitative inquiry and a participant observation in one of the biggest Japanese newspaper.

RC42-714.2

CASTILLO, JUAN CARLOS* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, *jcastillov@puc.cl*)

Inequality, Justice Beliefs and Political Participation in Latin America

A series of studies consistently show that socioeconomic status is related to higher rates of electoral participation. Such association implies a transmission of economic inequality into political inequality, threatening ideals of equality and even the legitimacy of the political system. Nevertheless, there are several elements that could affect this link and that deserve further attention. First, is not clear whether this patterns holds accross other participation forms, for instance protest participation. Secondly, beliefs about how goods and rewards should be distributed in society might play a role in this realm, since those with a strongest preference for an egalitarian distribution could be more willing to participate in order to pressure for their demands. Thirdly, country level indicators such as the inequality level could affect the link between status and participation i.e. in societies with higher inequality the link between status and participation would be higher. The present study aims at addressing these issues in Latin America, the region of the world with the highest inequality indexes. A series of multilevel models are estimated based on data from the Latin American Public Opinion Project 2012 (N=28,021; countries=18), which in this last wave has a special focus on distribution and inequality. Preliminary results show that status variables such as the educational level are positively related with both electoral and protest participation. Furthermore, those with a strongest belief in redistribution depict a higher probability to participate. Nevertheless, the role of inequality as context level variable on participation does not show a clear direction in the analysis, which leads to discuss about considering further macro indicators (for instance democratic indexes) as well as to attend to countries' particular characteristics that could affect a stronger or weaker link between inequality, justice beliefs and participation. (Project funded by FONDECYT grant 11121203)

RC24-438.30

CASTRIGNANÒ, MARCO* (University of Bologna, *marco.castrignano@unibo.it*)
LANDI, ALESSANDRA* (University of Bologna, *alessandra.landi5@unibo.it*)

Transition Town Initiatives. Possible Pathways Towards Urban Sustainability?

Topic of this contribution is Transition Towns movement as an example of a possible top-down and bottom-up integration in creating sustainable development at the urban level.

Transition Towns initiatives are experiments in the re-location of resources on a micro scale. The goal of Transition Towns is to build resilient communities putting in place local practices aimed at environmental, food and energy sustainability, i.e. growing vegetables in urban context, self-production of energy and the use of complementary local currency. At the same time, the movement promotes a moral and cultural renewal of society, unfettered by promises of continued economic growth. Following the theories of Beck and Giddens, Transition Town movement sets up as a new sub-political actor (it was born between 2005 and 2007 in the UK and now has more than thousands of initiatives around the world), a risk society's offshot that build its own identity and goals from two global alarms: climate change and peak oil. In this sense, the Transition Towns can be taken as

a possible ongoing model of cultural sustainability, both conceptually and in its practices, currently feasible in hundreds of specific local contexts. Our questions are: may such grassroots initiatives represent significant catalysts in the spread of sustainable lifestyles in micro contexts (such as urban neighborhoods)? And, at the same time, the circle of relations triggered by Transition initiatives can become the object of a progressive instrumental attention from the political world, supporting it in building a sustainable city? Two case studies from Italy (Bologna Transition experience) and Uk (York in Transition experience) will be presented.

RC13-238.7

CASTRO, ANA LUCIA* (Universidade Estadual Paulista, *castroanalucia75@gmail.com*)

Los Significados De Consumo: Un Estudio Entre Los Grupos De Bajos Ingresos En La Región Metropolitana De São Paulo, Brasil

Parte superior do formulário
La Comunicación tiene como objetivo presentar una reflexión sobre el impacto del acceso al consumo sobre la sensibilidad de una nueva clase de consumidores, de reciente creación en Brasil. Suponiendo que el consumo popular asume diferentes significados, de búsqueda a menudo distante de distinción, este proyecto tiene como objetivo desentrañar ellos, centrándose en los grupos de bajos ingresos. La asociación entre el consumo y las clases inferiores no fue sino hasta hace muy poco tiempo, algo muy común en las ciencias sociales, ya que no se prevé la posibilidad de que los trabajadores de bajos ingresos a comprar otros productos, además de las llamadas necesidades. Dos cambios que contribuyen a esta situación la asociación para ser colocado en la agenda: un cambio en el debate sobre el consumo, que se apartó de las explicaciones moralistas y trató de construir nuevas lecturas para la interpretación del fenómeno, libre de dualidad y polarización. (Appadurai, 2008; DOUGLAS y IRSHWOOD, 2004) y los cambios sociales derivados de las políticas de implementadas distribución del ingreso en el país, sin duda no implica el surgimiento de una "nueva clase media", teniendo en cuenta que la clase no es una variable sólo es económica, ya que implica valores (ethos) y prácticas (formas de utilización), pero un número de personas que llegaron a haber iluminado los bienes de consumo considerados "no esenciales", que hasta entonces se encontraban excluidos de este mercado. A investigación tiene como objetivo contribuir a la cartografía y la comprensión de los diferentes significados dados por el consumo entre esta nueva clase consumidores. Por lo tanto, elegimos como residentes universo empíricos en un barrio marginal situado en Santo André, grande de São Paulo.

RC01-30.5

CASTRO, CELSO* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, *celso.castro@fgv.br*)

Doing Research on the Brazilian Military: The Experience of Social Scientists

During the 1970s and 1980s, a group of Brazilian social scientists dedicated themselves to studying the role of the military in Brazilian politics. The political importance of this theme was obvious: starting with the military coup in 1964 until the transition to a civilian president in 1985, the military remained in the center of political power in the country. This group of researchers wrote scholarly works that would became fundamental references for the establishment of a field of military studies in Brazil. Furthermore, in the following decades, they also played important institutional roles, creating research groups and serving as interlocutors with the Armed Forces and, beginning in 1999, with the Ministry of Defense. This paper, based on oral histories' interviews, discusses the political and academic socialization of these social scientists and addresses questions such as: How did they become interested in military studies? What conditions did they face regarding access to research sources? What was their interaction with the military? What was the impact of their work and what reception did it receive?

PLEN-6.4

CASTRO, JOSÉ ESTEBAN* (Newcastle University, *esteban.castro@ncl.ac.uk*)

Socio-Ecological Inequality and Injustice: Blind Spot of Democratic Politics in Latin America (and Beyond)?

A significant challenge facing the democratization process globally is posed by socio-ecological inequality and injustice (SEII). This paper examines the interrelations between SEII and democratization, focusing on Latin America and the Caribbean (LA&C). LA&C is experiencing rapid economic development leading to significant improvements in reducing extreme poverty. These successes are built on the basis of sustained institutional democratization after decades of civil-military dictatorships. However, the very process of economic growth that enables these achievements is at the root of some of the most pervasive and seemingly intractable socio-political conflicts in the region. These are conflicts caused by perceived or actual SEII, which I argue constitute one the major obstacles to the

democratization process. However, there is a persistent tendency in the literature to neglect, put aside or even dismiss the environmental dimension of democratization processes. Recent work about democratization, even when dealing specifically with social and economic inequality as factors that hinder or facilitate democratization, fail to pay attention to the significance of SEII. Also, analyses of the emergence of a "new left" and of "direct democracy" in LA&C, fail to account for the socio-ecological dimension of the process. This paper is based on recent and ongoing research aimed at making a sociological contribution towards a better understanding of these processes.

RC05-111.2

CASTRO-VÁZQUEZ, GENARO* (Nanyang Technological University, *GenaroCastro-Vazquez@ntu.edu.sg*)

Enclaves Of Foreigners and Multiculturalism In Japan

This paper analyses the relevance of the construct of 'celebration of diversity' to understanding the creation of enclaves of foreigners in Japan. Official policies that have permitted the geographical distribution of foreigners in the country have been largely underpinned by an understanding of multiculturalism that tends to celebrate diversity. Such policy-making acknowledges the existence of a full range of differences between locals and outsiders that results in the 'colonization of diversity' (Blackmoor and Sachs 2007: 227) and leaves aside issues of equality and citizenship of non-Japanese people living in the country.

The paper contends that celebration of diversity entails a veiled form of colonization. Enclaves of internal others result in an efficient method to manage diversity by 'confining' difference within the borders of a particular geographical location. Assimilating into Japanese society appears to be a matter of 'personal choice' because foreigners do not have to take on any Japanese cultural characteristic and can enjoy and preserve their language, religion and habits within the margins of an enclave.

Moreover, enclaves of foreigners become a real teaching device that permits Japanese citizens observe a display of the rich tapestry of human ethnic differences and fully appreciate the uniqueness and 'ascendency' embedded in their Japanese identity. Expressions such as 'coexistence' (*kyōsei*) and 'multicultural coexistence' (*tabunka kyōsei*) help justify the existence of territorial divisions where internal Others can express their cultural and ethnic differences. As Kibe (2011) contends, the Japanese understanding of multiculturalism tends to present locals and foreigners 'harmoniously' sharing the same country.

In conclusion, the paper highlights that multiculturalism *à la Japonaise* presents an intriguing parallelism with the multicultural approach mirrored in Disney films. This form of multiculturalism conveys a 'conflict free image of society' (Kellers 2001) that sanitises historical memory and minimises and simplifies class, race as well as gender differences.

RC02-56.4

CAVAGHAN, ROSALIND* (Radboud University, *R.Cavaghan@fm.ru.nl*)

EU Responses to the Financial Crisis: Marginalizing Gender Equality?

The European Union boasts a history of championing gender equality and a developed suite of policy commitments to gender mainstreaming (GM), embedded in multiple recent Treaties. These commitments to gender equality coexist awkwardly however with the economic and market-making imperatives which have formed the EU's raison d'être - the EU has a long track record of subordinating or co-opting gender equality aspirations into the service of economic ones (Pollack and Hafner-Burton 2000, Rubery 2003), particularly in 'technocratic' areas of economic policy, such as competition, de-regulation and Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (Hoskyns 2008, Pollack and Hafner-Burton 2000). Research has documented how policy makers often use economic imperatives to argue either the irrelevance of gender (Caglar 2008, Cavaghan 2013) or to justify their ignorance of how gender might be relevant (Schmidt 2005).

Given the EU's central importance as a champion of gender equality and the increased salience of economic policies after the financial crisis, this paper argues that feminist researchers must develop a fuller understanding of how the EU's policy responses to the financial do, or do not, respond to the EU's normative gender equality/GM imperatives. Using methods which drawn on the sociology of knowledge and interpretative policy analysis, this paper presents analysis of policy documents and processes with the EU Commission to explore normative commitment to gender equality, or the lack thereof, embedded within the EU's policy responses to the financial crisis, focusing on the methods of thinking and the gendered normative values and assumptions or 'gender knowledge' (Cavaghan 2012) which dominate amongst policy makers in these fields.

This kind of investigation enables an examination of the particular challenges which the increased dominance of economic and/or neo-liberal or logics present to gender inequality and the resulting reconfiguration of normative priorities within the EU.

RC52-844.4

CAVALCA, GUIDO* (University of Salerno, *gcavalca@unisa.it*)
BENASSI, DAVID* (University of Milan-Bicocca, *david.benassi@unimib.it*)
MINGIONE, ENZO* (University of Milan-Bicocca, *enzo.mingione@unimib.it*)
FELLINI, IVANA* (University of Milan-Bicocca, *Ivana.fellini@unimib.it*)
ANDREOTTI, ALBERTA* (University of Milan-Bicocca, *alberta.andreotti@unimib.it*)
BORGHI, PAOLO* (University of Milan-Bicocca, *paolo.borghi@unimib.it*)

Non-Standard Professional Workers and the Demand of Representation: Do Knowledge Workers Need Collective Organizations?

Since at least 30 years, the processes of economic and social change in industrialized countries have been weakening the collective dimension of working conditions. This is especially the case for young non-standard workers experiencing a more individualistic relation with work and labour market. Indeed, the decreasing participation to unionism can be partly explained by the individualization of work. Italy is a particularly interesting case at this regard, as several labour market reforms took place since the end of the 90s pushing high-skilled young workers into non-standard contracts and positions.

The aim of the paper, based on a qualitative survey involving 75 young professionals living in Milan (Italy) and 16 organizations, is to understand whether high-skilled non-standard professional workers express a specific demand for representation, and what kind of answer traditional and innovative organizations are likely to offer.

Our leading hypothesis is that, as a consequence of a general disappointment towards politics and unionism and of the change of workers' social identity, young professionals do not refer to unions but pursue individual strategies to solve their conflicts within the labour market. Non-standard workers constantly refer to rhetoric on personal autonomy and freedom against the 'boring standard long life full time job' (not existing any longer in the real life).

Our results in Milan, the Italian metropolis which usually anticipate national changes in the labour market, shows a mismatch between job conditions of these workers that have strongly worsened in the last decades, and the awareness that these conditions are shared by a large part of non standardworkers, and their (in) capacity of collective representation and action. The lack of sharing a common place of work is one of the elements to understand this mismatch. Given this scenario, the possibility for unions and other associations to organize these workers is very unlikely.

TG04-958.6

CEBULLA, ANDREAS* (Flinders University of South Australia, *andreas.cebulla@flinders.edu.au*)

Risk, Trust and Aspirations of UK Bankers at the Onset of the Global Financial Crisis: A Case of Extremes?

Debates over the causes of the global financial crisis of 2008 have pointed at *institutional* and *individual-behavioural* causes; a methodological and conceptual dichotomy that is profoundly affecting risk research. Responsibility and also often blame for the Global Financial Crisis have been placed on banking institutions that failed to apply due diligence against a backdrop of inadequate regulation, or on individualised 'greed' facilitated by banks that incentivised excessive risk-taking.

But were bankers unique and possibly uniquely extreme in their risk attitudes and, thus, were perhaps recruited into the banking system for this reason? Or did the banking system facilitate or enhance a (latent) propensity for those entering the banking system to be or become extreme, perhaps 'money-hungry' risk-takers?

Using the British Household Panel Survey, this paper compares risk perceptions, trust and aspirations expressed by retail and investment bankers in the UK with those of the general working population at the brink of the Global Financial Crisis in 2008. In addition, using the data in longitudinal analysis, it explores whether bankers' attitudes towards risk changed as they spent more time in banking, asking whether institutions and exposure to their cultures shaped and possibly accentuated attitudes to risk taking.

The paper concludes with a discussion of the findings' implications for the study of risk and risk attitudes.

PLEN-4.1

CECENA, ANA ESTHER* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, *anacecena@gmail.com*)

Inequalities and the Material Civilization's Epistemology

Due to the growing gap of inequalities caused by the current material civilization and the ecological catastrophe that tends to prevent a long permanence of life on the planet, people all over the world have started thinking about a new kind of material civilization. To think -and to build- a non-competitive but complementary economy and to radically change our relationship with nature, not considering it an object but a subject, are the main axes of this transformation that implies, first of all, an epistemic dislocation.

I propose to examine from this perspective some of the real experiences and their horizons and world visions, posing them the question of inequality and focusing the different kinds of inequalities they could be reproducing or solving.

RC31-532.6

CELERO, JOCELYN* (Waseda University, *joyous_ph@yahoo.com*)

Dual Futures: Double Integration? a Comparative Study of Filipino Mothers and Japanese-Filipino Children's Patterns of Transmigration and Social Integration

Keywords: Filipino mothers, Japanese-Filipino children, transnationalism, social integration, life projects

The presence of transnational and intercultural families is a globalized phenomenon that ethnically diversifies societies and raises profound questions on social integration and belonging of immigrants. Over time, the first generation of migrants has redefined their socio-economic positions through acquired and enacted social capital (Bourdieu 1986), which consequently generates a range of influence on the second generation's life projects.

Filipino women represent one of the four largest groups of migrants in Japan whose intermarriage to Japanese men have produced children of both Japanese and Filipino dual ethno-cultural heritage called Japanese-Filipino children (JFC). Over the years, Filipino mothers have been reforming their image and widening their socio-economic participation in the mainstream society, although their minority status still curtails their visibility and political voice. JFC, on the other hand, are rather diverse groups of second-generation immigrant children in terms of socialization and economic experiences.

This exploratory study aims to compare and contrast Filipino mothers and their Japanese-Filipino children's pursuit of social integration by examining the linkage between their patterns of transnational migration and current and future socio-economic life trajectories. Using life vignettes obtained from in-depth interviews with (30) Filipino mothers and (30) JFC, this research analyzes the linkage between migration and parents and children's formulation of life goals and aspirations, considerations of the social, economic, and educational roles of Japan and the Philippines in their individual and family life, and levels of socio-economic participation in both societies.

The case of Filipino migrant mothers and JFC striving to build socio-economic futures both in Japan and the Philippines provides a micro-level context for examining how first generation and second-generation immigrants utilize transnationalism as a tool for (re)constructing life projects while dealing with uneven, ambivalent degree of social integration in both locations.

JS-11.1

CELIK, ERCÜMENT* (University of Freiburg, *Ercuement.Celik@soziologie.uni-freiburg.de*)

Circulation of 'Social Movement Unionism' Concept As a Case of Intellectual South-South and North-South Dialogue

The Euro-America centric and hegemonic development of social sciences has been widely debated in various disciplines, but not significantly in labor sociology. Hence, there is a need for studies developing recognition of the experiences of labor movements in the global South, their relevance in the global North, and their scholarly interpretations in both the global North and South. This includes a focus on how the concepts in social sciences, particularly in labor sociology circulate. This two-fold process takes account of both 'learning from the periphery' and a 'mutual learning on a world scale'. The 'social movement unionism' (SMU) concept, which has been developed to describe labor movements in the global South in the 1980s and 1990s, and then later used as a model of union revitalization in both the North and South, sets a good example of such consideration. The paper reviews the labor movements in various countries i.e. South Africa, Brazil, Philippines, South Korea, the U.S.A., analyzes the scholarly use of the SMU concept, and attempts to apply the main arguments of the critiques of Eurocentrism to this case. Consequently, this paper argues that SMU can be regarded as an appropriate example of a non-hegemonic circulation of concepts in social sciences on a world scale, since it refers to an *alternative* trade unionism; represents cases of *learning from the south***;** is based on *local* engagements and experiences; and develops through and acknowledges *multiple* cases.

RC33-573.2

CENTEMERI, LAURA* (CNRS (LAMES/AMU),
  laucetta@gmail.com)
RENOU, GILDAS* (Strasbourg University (Sage/CNRS),
  renou.gildas@club-internet.fr)

"All the Things You Are". How to Investigate Sociologically Human Dependence on Familiar Things and Places

In the last two decades, the "pragmatic turn" in French sociology brought to a radical critique of the triad subject/object/representation to understanding action and knowledge. Bruno Latour's contribution, by stressing the key-role played by materiality in accounting for individual and collective agency, was crucial to this move. In parallel, Pierre Bourdieu started to explore the relevance in social life of an infra-representational relation human beings develop with their material world. He reduces however *the practical sense* to the non-reflexive reproduction of pre-existing social structures through *embodiment*. In our contribution we discuss how the concept of *familiar engagement with the environment* as theorized by Laurent Thévenot provides a frame to investigate *practice* in terms of a kind of reflexive human agency based on a specific dependency from the non-human environment, which is ensuring the human being with a fundamental sense of ontological stability. This enduring *consistence* assured by familiar engagement is necessary to the exercise of further capacities to engage with the world requiring to *perform* the separation of a subject *vis à vis* her environment. That is why in our opinion to recognize and to investigate this specific dependency is a crucial task for a new-materialist approach to the study of social life. The specific human-non human *entanglement* of the familiar engagement gives rise to a human agent as endowed by a *personality* to which *things* and *places*, personally appropriated through repeated use and frequentation, are consubstantial. It accounts for human experiences such as that of being at *ease*, but as well of longing and belonging and of *becoming* in terms of *flourishing*. However to investigate sociologically the experience of being familiarly engaged with the world raises a number of methodological challenges that we will discuss relying on our own fieldworks on political participation and environmental mobilisations.

TG04-958.5

CEVOLINI, ALBERTO* (University of Modena and Reggio
  Emilia, *acevolini@hotmail.com*)

Trading Uncertainty. Insurance As Risk Institutionalization In Modern Society

Insurance is a core institution of modern society. Yet a sociology of insurance is still underdeveloped. Starting from the basic assumption that insurance is a way of trading uncertainty, the main hypothesis arises that the evolutionary advantage of insurance industry lies in increasing the self-produced uncertainty which can be absorbed in social systems through decisions. This implies the use of knowledge – statistics and probability theory – in order to sell ignorance. Such a paradox is made operative through the premium quantification. How can future uncertainty be reduced to a certain price? Premium itself is a double-side risk: for insurers the matter is to underwrite or not to underwrite; for policy holders the matter is to be or not to be insured. And both have to combine the uncertainty of expectations towards a determinate event with the uncertainty of events towards a determinate expectation. The only solution seems to be that of getting ready to cope with surprises. Some financial instruments such as weather derivatives and catastrophe options can be seen as an empirical evidence of this complex form of risk institutionalization.

RC48-785.1

CHABANET, DIDIER* (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon,
  didierchabanet@hotmail.com)
ROYALL, FRÉDÉRIC (University of Limerick)

Activists and Activism In The Occupy Movements In France and In Ireland

In the autumn of 2011, attempts were made to set up Occupy movements in Ireland and in France. Aside from some initial displays of solidarity initially, the general public in the two countries paid little attention to initiatives and Occupiers enjoyed very limited success in mobilizing even a modest number of people. This paper argues that the reasons for the weak level of mobilization and of public support in France and in Ireland are related to movements' internal characteristics – their focus on non-hierarchical structures, the sociological make-up of their members, their tenuous and confrontational relations with potentially key allies, etc. This led to a situation whereby despite widespread feelings of anger and frustration regarding the state of the countries' social and economic affairs, activist failed to generate mass participation, they did not succeed in transforming their narrow interests into symbols that concerned society as a whole, and that they were never hailed as champions of the public good.

In this paper I look only at one specific aspect of the movements' failures: the movements' internal characteristics. The movements brought together leaders and activists that came from far different social milieus. This led to considerable tensions within the camps in a very short time and to the movements' very rapid demise. Limited by the small number of the occupiers that had relevant organizational experience and knowledge, and by the very severe internal tensions that led to ill-advised strategic choices, the movements never truly managed to widen their appeal.

The empirical investigation is based official documents, on newspaper coverage in *Le Progrès*, *Sud Ouest*, and *Le Monde* (France) and in *The Irish Examiner* and *The Irish Times* (Ireland), and on in-depth interviews with French and Irish occupiers, organizers, civil society and alter-globalization activists, trade unionists, and political advisers.

RC24-431.2

CHABAY, ILAN* (Inst Advanced Sustainability Studies,
  ilan.chabay@gmail.com)
KEIL, KATHRIN (Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies)
TABARA, J. DAVID (Global Climate Forum & ICTA-UAB)

Socio- Ecological Risks and Governance of Resource Extraction in the Eurasian Arctic. Influences from and on Non-Arctic Regions

The Arctic region is climatically one of the fastest changing regions worldwide, as exemplified by the decreasing extent and volume of Arctic sea ice. These changes are attributed mostly to cumulative effects of consumption and production patterns in industrialized countries beyond the Arctic's southern borders - specifically the increasing emission of greenhouse gases and Short Lived Climate-warming Pollutants (SLCPs). Warming in the Arctic may feed back on mid-latitude weather and climate by impacting storm tracks, which in turn can induce a series of feedback loops between climatic and socio-ecological changes in Arctic and non-Arctic regions. The warming climate also enables a number of economic and societal transformations in the Arctic, driven by the extraction of oil and gas resources on Arctic continental shelves, Arctic shipping mostly along north-eastern routes, and the expansion of Arctic tourism.

These changes affect regions beyond the Arctic, such as Europe, North America and Asia, creating new challenges for governance. Proactive and anticipatory capabilities are required to deal with these changes, which include adapting to altered weather patterns in mid-latitudes and related effects on crop production, tracking and limiting air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions, monitoring air quality, and coping with potential rising sea level resulting from a melting Greenland ice sheet.

In this paper we present an original approach taken by the Sustainable Modes of Arctic Resource-driven Transformative Interdependence (SMARTI) project at the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) as a strongly transdisciplinary attempt to deal with these complex issues in an holistic way. A wide range of stakeholders are being engaged in this process using a highly integrative approach across multiple disciplines. Our focus lies on the coupled social, political, and economic dimensions that define the governance processes and institutions needed for a more sustainable future in the mutually affected Arctic and non-Arctic regions.

RC06-126.10

CHAMARAJA, P.B.* (SMS First Grade College,Honnali,
  drchamarajpb@gmail.com)
YARAM, DR. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Kuvempu University,
  Shimoga, Karnataka, India)

Alienation of Parents of Elite Children in India

ALIENATION OF PARENTS OF ELITE CHILDREN IN INIDA
* Dr. Chamaraja
Associate Professor, SMS First Grade College, Honnali, Karnataka, Inida.
** Dr. Chandrashekhar .S
** Professor & Chairman, Department of P.G. Studies and Research in Sociology Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta -577451.Shimoga District, Karnataka. India.
Abstract
Present article deals with the nature and extent of Alienation experiences by the Parents of so called elites such as professionals in IT industries and those settled in abroad. The study was conducted in the city of Shimoga in Karnataka state, India. The information was gathered with the help of interview schedule and questionnaire. 120 respondents were selected on the basis of proportional representation from among different caste groups. The data collected and analysed with the help of statistical tools and put to chi-square and C test. Major findings indicate that, culture and caste background proves to be differential deprivation as well sense of alienation among the parents. Secondly, even today sentimental bandage plays a vital role in life satisfaction apart from economic and positional achievements of their children. Further study indicates that parents residing in local area feels estranged themselves even in spite of they gets monitory help from

their children. Present research suggests that, realisation about achievement versus sentiments dialectic should be relieved by both parents as well as children the children also should not miss sentimental links with the parents otherwise it cost more to the both parents, children, human beings and society at large.

Key words: Alienation, Sentiments, Dialectic, Achievement, Life Satisfaction.

WG02-897.4

CHAMARATANA, THANAPAUGE* (Khon Kaen University, *c_tnp@hotmail.com*)

Social Mobility Springboard: Occupational Prestige of Thai Labour Brokers

International labour migration is one of the major issues of our time. Nowadays around 200 million people work outside their country of birth. This rapidly increasing phenomenon is examined in a large number of studies on migration. However, most of these studies focus on experiences and practicalities of migrants at the place of destination. In this study, we provide insight into the other issue of the migration study by present occupational prestige for indicated social mobility of Thai labour brokers who were return migrant from oversea working. The data were collected via structural interview with 321 samples by systematic sampling from all provinces in the Northeast of Thailand during year 2010 - 2011. Data analysis for social mobility was made by occupational prestige. The result indicated that occupational prestige of labour brokers was 0.1934. It was higher than their old occupational prestige both agricultural occupation and industrial-service occupation. Moreover, we found that social mobility of labour brokers was upper vertical mobility type and it was "Occupational Mobility"

TG04-957.5

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN MARTIN* (Loughborough University, *j.m.chamberlain@lboro.ac.uk*)

Images of Activism and Protest in Modern Art: Towards a Visual Criminology of Risk?

This paper examples images of protest in the work of graffiti street artists, such as Banksy and Osgemeos, as well as more traditionally documentary techniques of photo-journalism, in relation to examples of political activism and public protest in different countries worldwide.

Against the background of consideration of the criminological study of neo-liberal forms of governance, social indicators and professional and media-driven definitions of criminality and risk, the paper examines the value of visual and artistic documents for exploring the representation of everyday life and promoting an ethnographic form of narrative criminology focused on the life stories of the socially marginalized, excluded and disposed.

The paper explores how criminology as an academic discipline has yet to embrace methodological pluralism. While it is arguable that the study of crime and risk brings to the foreground the need to recognize the importance of answering the perennial question of "whose side are we one"? In concludes how in these high/post-modern times of globalized risks – such as the financial crisis, terrorism, health scares and global warming - focusing on "the visual" through the median of modern and contemporary art reinforces the need to develop a criminology of risk and uncertainty which is both politically engaged and methodological nuanced and robust.

JS-27.7

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN MARTIN* (Loughborough University, *j.m.chamberlain@lboro.ac.uk*)

Medical Regulation in the United Kingdom: Challenging Old and New Orthdoxies

This paper explores recent developments in the governance of the medical profession in the United Kingdom. In particular, it focuses on the introduction of the performance surveillance and appraisal tool revalidation to monitor medical practitioners' clinical practice, as well as made changes to the hearing of fitness to practice cases by the GMC when a doctor is accused of medical malpractice.

The paper outlines how these changes have challenged several orthodoxies surrounding medical governance pertaining to, firstly, the role of the public and other health and social care professions in the regulation of doctors, and secondly, how social scientists have traditionally conceptualised contemporary trends in the relationship between the medical profession, the public and the state.

The paper argues that it is important for social scientists interested in the study of medical regulation to remember that current developments in the governance of doctors must be analysed within the broader socio-economic-political context. For recent reforms in medical governance are to no small measure bound up with a broader shift in how 'good governance' is conceptualised and operationalized under neo-liberal mentalities of rule as the state seeks to promote 'at a distance' a certain type of citizen-subject congruent with the enterprise form within the risk saturated conditions associated with high modernity.

The paper concludes by arguing that we currently sit at the apex of far-reaching changes in medical regulation, the full affects of which will not be known for at least another generation, and it is therefore vitally important to investigate contemporary reforms in medical governance while bearing in mind the need to challenge current conceptual orthodoxies within both professional practice and the academic literature.

RC50-811.3

CHAMBERS, DONNA* (University of Sunderland, *donna.chambers186@gmail.com*)

Tourism Studies and Epistemological Decolonization

In this presentation I seek to promote a decolonization of tourism studies. This requires taking seriously the 'epistemic perspective/cosmologies/insights of critical thinkers from the Global South thinking from and with subalternized racial/ethnic/sexual spaces and bodies' (Grosfoguel 2007:212). In other words, epistemological decolonization requires that one take into account the 'geo-political' and 'body-political' location of the speaking subject (Grosfoguel, 2007) which has thus far been largely ignored in tourism scholarship. This concept of decolonization bears a strong family resemblance to postcolonialism which is more widely utilised to understand tourism development in the Global South. However, decolonial scholars have proffered strong critiques of postcolonial theory for its heavy reliance on poststructuralist and postmodernist approaches which are considered to privilege European thinkers such as Foucault, Derrida and Gramsci, three of the 'four horses of the apocalypse' (Grosfoguel 2007:211). This privileging of Western thinkers has not advanced the goal of subaltern scholarship and further places eurocentrism at the fulcrum of critique. Decolonization is envisaged as a more radical project that seeks to change both the **terms** and the **content** of the conversation, to foster a different 'epistemic grounding' rather than seeking transformation within the context of the existing dominant Eurocentric paradigms (Mignolo 2007).

I argue that there is scarcely any evidence of this kind of decolonial critique emanating from tourism scholars and practitioners in and from the Global South. Rather, critiques of colonial/Eurocentric thinking emanate largely from Western researchers, who write about tourism in the Global South, often with little interaction with, and from indigenous peoples. I argue that tourism scholars in and from the Global South need to reject Western epistemologies about tourism as representing the 'God -eye' view thus enabling spaces to open up for an other way of thinking about, and doing tourism.

RC52-842.5

CHAMPY, FLORENT* (National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), Centre de recherche Technique, Organisations, Pouvoir (CERTOP - Toulouse), *fl.champy@yahoo.fr*)

The (vanishing?) Role of Phronetic Professions Faced By New Public Management in Dealing with Political Problems: Doctors, Architects, Magistrates

This presentation will deal with a consequence of new public management and more generally bureaucratization of professional work which has not been much studied yet.

A former research shed light on the specificities of a kind of professions I named phronetic or prudential professions, using Aristotle's concept of Phronesis (usually translated with "practical wisdom" or prudence). These professions deal with singular and complex problems which put the work under an irreducible uncertainty. Actually, any human activity can be fulfilled prudentially. But phronesis explains some peculiar traits of "prudential professions". The main one is a high propensity of their members to get involved in debates or struggles to defend a peculiar normative conception of their work (for instance liberal vs. more authoritative educational patterns; palliative medicine vs. curative voluntarism; a justice for teenagers focused either on their education or on the protection of society etc.) This peculiar trait of some professions is a direct consequence of the large part phronesis plays in their work. As a consequence, the concept of Phronesis helps us to study further than usually the political commitments of professionals.

Identifying phronetic professions as a very specific sociological object makes new issues obvious in the debate about professions, peculiarly concerning the consequences of NPM. Professional work is or used to be an opportunity to launch societal debates. An issue is therefore the capacity of a society to be reflective about the ways of curing and caring, building the city or educate new generations. The presentation aims at showing that the possibility for professionals to commit in debates about their practice is jeopardized by NPM and more generally speaking by the bureaucratization of their contexts of work. What was often (or at least could be) a critical and ethic activity becomes more and more a more a technical one.

RC32-549.3

CHAN, ANNIE HAU-NUNG* (Lingnan University, *annchan@ln.edu.hk*)

CEDAW and Women's Rights in Post-1997 Hong Kong

CEDAW has been applied to Hong Kong since 1996 when it was still under British rule, and after the transfer of sovereignty to China in 1997 continues to be applied to what is now one of China's "Special Administrative Regions". The passing of the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (1996), the establishment of the Equal Opportunities Commission (1996) and the Women's Commission (2001) are often cited as landmarks in Hong Kong's efforts to respond to CEDAW. However, NGOs have over the years produced shadow reports criticizing the inadequacies and systemic problems hindering full implementation of CEDAW's articles. This paper discusses the Hong Kong situation in terms CEDAW's role as a key instrument to the promotion of women's rights. In particular, how Hong Kong's unique relationship with China and neo-liberalism has resulted in two glaring issues: (1) the marginalization of new migrants and migrant workers, a large proportion of whom are women, and (2) the inability for legislators and government to push forth policies which could enhance women's situations. Firstly, the government's attempts to speed up integration with mainland China in terms of population, economy and culture has been met with unforeseen levels of resistance from Hong Kong people, fuelling exclusionary and racist attitudes amongst certain increasingly vocal sectors of the population. Secondly, the central government's reluctance to push forth constitutional reforms to speed up the process of democratization has led to difficulties for effective governance, creating further obstacles for women's full participation in the economy and in politics. The paper concludes with insights from the Hong Kong case regarding the limitations of CEDAW, in particular the over-reliance upon the state and related central mechanisms to take up a key role to promote women's full participation in society.

RC32-560.4

CHAN, ANNIE HAU-NUNG* (Lingnan University, *annchan@ln.edu.hk*)

Gendered Organization Perspective in Context: Female Officers in the Hong Kong Police 1950s to the Present:

This paper examines the transformation of women's roles in the Hong Kong Police Force since their initial inclusion in 1950. Using documentary sources, secondary data, focus group interviews and in-depth interview data, I discuss policy changes in pertaining to women officers' roles and career development, and how they are perceived and experienced by retired and serving male and female officers. Using Gendered Organization Theory as the organizing framework, I discuss the extent to which organizational and human resources policies (e.g. equal pay, female officers carrying firearms, training of women in the Police Tactical Unit, the replacement of the pension system with the Mandatory Provident Fund system and changes in public order policing tactics) have benefited women's work conditions and career advancement options in the male-dominated occupation of policing. Findings suggest that the extent to which the Hong Kong Police can be described as a gendered organization has undoubtedly changed over the years, particularly in the minds of most of the officers interviewed in this study. However, gender remains a key structuring factor in shaping the work and career of male and female officers when actual organizational practices and policies are considered. In addition, organizational culture specific to particular periods also play an important role in how police officers understand and experience gendered organizational processes. The paper concludes by reflecting on the contributions of Gendered Organization Theory and its application to the case of the Hong Kong Police.

RC15-273.3

CHAN, CHERIS SHUN-CHING* (University of Hong Kong, *cherisch@hku.hk*)

Mismatch and Distrust: Institution, Interaction, and Increasing Doctor-Patient Tension in China

On March 23, 2012, a medical resident in Harbin, north China, was stabbed to death by an angry young patient. This was, unfortunately, not an isolated incident. The statistics released by the Ministry of Health in China indicates that violent incidents resulted from medical disputes increased by 70 percent from 2006 to 2010. A survey conducted among patients in 30 hospitals in east China in early 2013 reveals that only 10 percent of the respondents said they trusted doctors. How do we explain patients' escalating dissatisfaction with doctors' services and the increasing tension between doctors and patients? In this paper, I argue that there are multiple factors that contribute to the poor doctor-patient relation, and among which mismatch and distrust are the paramount factors. Mismatch refers to two levels of discrepancy. First, it refers to the discrepancy between what the public expects from "public hospitals" and what the public experiences in these hospitals. This discrepancy is constituted by state policies and institutional factors,

particularly the financing issues of the healthcare system. Second, mismatch also refers to the discrepancy between doctors' expectation and patients' expectation. While doctors are longing for a dominance model of doctor-patient interaction as it is in Hong Kong, patients are expecting a bargaining model. Their discrepancy is produced by doctors' increased exposure to the medical world in Hong Kong in conjunction with the general public's increased awareness of their rights in a society with conspicuous social inequalities. The two levels of mismatch result in increasing distrust between doctors and patients that shapes their interaction. A vicious circle is produced by the mutual distrust between doctors and patients in their interaction. To mitigate the problem, I suggest that changes have to take place at the institutional level, in particular the first level of mismatch should be eradicated.

RC44-734.3

CHAN, CHRIS, KING CHI* (City University of Hong Kong, *kcchan@cityu.edu.hk*)

Reflecting on Social Movement Unionism in Hong Kong: A Case Study of Dock Workers' Strike in 2013

Traditionally, the trade unions in Hong Kong were politically divisive between the pro-Chinese Communist Party (Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions or HKFTU) and the pro-Nationalist Party camps (Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council or HKTUC). Following the British colonial government's suppression of the riot organized by HKFTU by in 1967, independent trade unions have been established since 1970s. However, the independent trade union federation, Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Union (HKCTU) was not formed until 1990. HKCTU, with a mission to promote political democracy and social justice in Hong Kong and the Mainland China, was established by Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee ("HKCIC"), a church-based NGO, and was supported by the international trade union movement. In the past two decades, HKCTU has spent huge effort to organize the marginal workers in the communities. This has given HKCTU and its affiliates the characteristics of social movement unionism. However, the social movement unionism spearheaded by HKCTU has not aroused much public attention until 500 sub-contracted workers in HIT, one of the biggest cargo terminal companies in the world, staged a 40 day long strike in 2013. This strike was organized by the HKCTU's affiliate; it gained tremendous public support and the union's strike fund raised more than HK\$ 8 millions (1.03 millions US dollars) from the public. This strike took place in the context of dropping strike rate in Hong Kong after most of its industries were relocated to the Mainland China. By studying this strike, this paper evaluates the effectiveness and limitations of social movement unionism in Hong Kong and its wider implications. The analysis of this paper was drawn from the author's participant observation as a core member of an activist group that supported the strike and his previous experience as a transportation trade union organizer.

RC29-497.1

CHAN, JENNIFER* (Freie Universität Berlin, *jehnchan@gmail.com*)

Género, Cárcel y El Estado Penal Mexicano

Como consecuencia de la "Guerra contra el Narcotráfico" se han observado diferentes fenómenos en cuestiones de seguridad, violencia y relaciones de género en la frontera norte de México. Uno de estos es el aumento de detenciones y encarcelamientos de mujeres. Aunque la población femenina de las prisiones asciende a alrededor de 11 mil en todo el País y continúa representando un porcentaje menor que la población masculina, el porcentaje de mujeres apresadas por delitos relacionados con drogas ha aumentado de manera exponencial. Esta ponencia propone un acercamiento teórico a este fenómeno.

Como base tomo los postulados de Loïc Wacquant que estudian la emergencia de un Estado Penal y la reinvención de la prisión con la función central de la gobernanza de los sectores marginalizados de la sociedad bajo el neoliberalismo, así como publicaciones que estudian la pertinencia de las teorías de Wacquant para Latinoamérica. Finalmente, pongo en diálogo los debates anteriores con el del feminismo transnacional.

La teoría feminista trasnacional analiza las intersecciones del género con la raza, la clase y la sexualidad y se ocupa principalmente de cómo estos procesos se articulan con los flujos transfronterizos de bienes, personas, capital y culturas asociados con la globalización. La rama que se ocupa de la transnacionalización de los sistemas penales esboza una prisión global que es una manifestación local de flujos trasnacionales de personas, productos, capital e ideas. Partiendo de la premisa de que tanto la prisión como las personas en ella son formados por factores globales, la prisión se entiende como "glocal".

Así, la ponencia ofrece una propuesta teórica para un estudio de caso de una de estas prisiones transnacionales, que se inserte en el debate de la emergencia de un Estado Penal neoliberal en Latinoamérica desde una perspectiva de género interseccional y transnacional.

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

RC44-727.15

CHAN, JENNY* (Royal Holloway, University of London, *wlchan_cuhk@yahoo.com*)

Cross-Border Labor Activism: Hong Kong-Based Students and Scholars Against Corporate Misbehavior (SACOM)

From "Looking for Mickey Mouse's Conscience" (The Disney Campaign, 2005-present) to "Ending iSlavery" (The Apple and Foxconn Campaign, 2010-present), SACOM is devoted to organizing cross-border campaigns to amplify workers' calls for decent work in globalized China. In the summer of 2005, SACOM was born out of bi-weekly meetings of some 20 students from Hong Kong's universities during which we discussed issues such as the rise of global capitalism, under the guidance of three professors. Over these past eight years, SACOM organizers, students (including graduate students from the mainland) and scholars have joined hands to publish first-hand investigative reports to hold Apple, Foxconn, HP, Dell, Disney, Walmart and other multinationals responsible for worker abuses in their supply chains. The "fingers eating machines" were eventually replaced at the toy factory, a labor rights training program was conducted at two large electronics plants, and a short video titled "The Truth behind Apple's iPad" was shared among Foxconn workers and concerned global consumers through social media. International campaigning is needed to spread our message, while worker participation is indispensable if we are to creating a lasting impact at the workplace level. Challenges of capital and censorship by the Chinese state remain strong, putting direct pressures not only on workers but also our allies based in China.

RC44-733.7

CHAN, JENNY* (Royal Holloway, University of London, *wlchan_cuhk@yahoo.com*)
SELDEN, MARK (Cornell University)

Foxconn Worker Struggles in China

The Taiwanese multinational corporation Foxconn, which recently soared to number 30 in the Fortune Global 500, holds more than 50 percent of market share in global electronics manufacturing. Its 1.4 million employees at 30 factories across China far exceed its combined workforce in 27 other countries that comprise its global empire. This paper assesses the conditions of Foxconn's predominantly rural migrant labor workforce, with particular attention to collective agency of workers and the changing character of the workforce.

A new generation of Chinese workers is at the center of just-in-time mass production at Foxconn and other producers. Our research examines the working lives of Foxconn workers on the basis of the intertwined policies and practices of Foxconn, international brands (notably Apple) and the local state, and the diverse forms of collective actions workers deploy to defend their rights and interests. Within the tight delivery deadlines, some workers leveraged their structural power to disrupt production to demand higher pay and better conditions. While all of these struggles were short-lived and limited in scope to a single workshop or factory, protestors exposed injustice of "iSlavery", garnering wide media attention and civil society support.

A distinctive feature of the labor force is a result of actions by local officials to mobilize 150,000 students as "Foxconn interns" through vocational schools. This helps fulfill corporate needs for short-term labor at times of peak demand, circumventing the law and dragging down social and labor standards. The industrial working class, now composed primarily of young rural migrants and teenage student interns, faces a formidable alliance of capital and the local state. In the "contentious authoritarian system", notwithstanding the resilience of the state in the face of sustained popular unrest over the last two decades, we highlight that precarious labor in its hundreds of millions is unstable.

RC11-207.9

CHAN, RAYMOND* (City University Hong Kong, *r.chan@cityu.edu.hk*)
SONG, DAYOUNG (Incheon National University)

Changing Intergenerational-Caring Relations in East Asia

This paper is based on both international and comparative research on intergenerational-caring relationships in which women simultaneously provide care for their frail elderly relatives as well as young children/grandchildren in East Asian societies. The ageing of population, the decrease in average number of siblings and the rising average age of mothers at the time of child bearing, all to suggest that new types of intergenerational care relations may increasingly become common in developed countries. East Asian societies are not exceptions. More over such intergenerational caring relations may possibly be more prevalent in East Asia than other European counterparts as facing with acute demographic changes, different family values and carer regimes embedded in the societies. Through the comparative analysis of data generated from mixed research methods (mainly semi-structured interviews and questionnaire surveys) in each society, this paper will investigate how these sandwich generations experience a

double responsibility of care, by analysing resources available to them from local policy configurations and from their personal and kin networks. We will extend our analysis to the influence of changing family-centred welfare regimes in East Asia on generational caring relations and experiences of women therein.

RC55-885.1

CHAN, RAYMOND* (City University Hong Kong, *r.chan@cityu.edu.hk*)
TANG, XIAOQING (City University of Hong Kong)

Trust and Social Inclusion in Asian Societies - the Result of the First Wave Sqsq Survey

Using data from surveys on "social quality survey questionnaires" carried out in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Thailand, and South Korea between 2009 and 2011, this study investigates the relationship between trust and social inclusion. The data analysis of 4,807 questionnaires reveals that trust (the general trust, the interpersonal trust and the institutional trust) are linked to the extent of social inclusion people evaluates. Specifically, people always trust others report higher social inclusion. Trust in informal organizations (NGOs, universities, etc.) and trust in democratic systems (government, judiciary, police, etc.) are more closely related to social inclusion than trust in media, strangers or intimate relations (family, friends, neighbors).

RC22-393.18

CHAN, SHUN-HING* (Hong Kong Baptist University, *shchan@hkbu.edu.hk*)

The Effect Of Socio-Religious Subcultures On Political Behavior: The Political Influence Of The Catholic Church In Hong Kong

This paper seeks to examine the political influence of the Catholic Church in Hong Kong. Drawing the theory of religious influence formulated by Paul Djupe and Christopher Gilbert, this paper investigates how the church facilitates the development of socio-religious subcultures – collections of individuals who form attachments that persist inside and outside formal church structures. Membership in these subculture units opens up organizational channels that transmit political information, resulting in numerous salient conduits for political influence within a congregation. This study uses both survey and interview as research methods for a full test of the effects of the Catholic Church on the political behavior of their members. The research findings will provide a better understanding of how voluntary associations expose individuals to political information and norms, and how public opinion is formed and why people participate in politics.

RC29-502.4

CHAN, WAYNE W. L.* (The University of Hong Kong, *wwlchan@ouhk.edu.hk*)

Hong Kong Police's Image and its Representations in Crime-Fighting and Order-Maintenance Duties: A Content Analysis of Newspaper Accounts in Post-Handover Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, it is an open secret that the police officers always met public challenges and even suffer various humiliations in recent years. On the other hand, Hong Kong Police Force has recently won a credit of the Best Public Image Award. This paradoxical social phenomenon might be resolved by specifically dividing the representations of police image in undertaking crime-fighting duties versus order-maintenance duties. In doing so, this study asks: would it be that the representations of police image tend to be negative when the police perform their order-maintenance duties? Simultaneously, would it be that the representations of police image turn to be positive when the police assume their crime-fighting responsibilities? Against this background, this empirical project aims to investigate police image and its relation to the police's specifically categorized duties in Hong Kong. The qualitative and quantitative content analysis of local newspaper accounts are used as the research methods.

RC34-599.6

CHANDRA, VINOD* (J N Post Graduate College, Lucknow University, *vchandra009@gmail.com*)

Indian Youth, New Protest Movements and Social Media

Protest movements have a good track record in both colonial and independent India. Youth are one of the important actors in such protest movements. On scanning the history of protest movements of Indian youth we find Naxalbari Movement, JP Movement (against the emergency rule imposed by the Central Government in 1975), Anti Reservation Movement (also known as Anti-Mandal Commission), All Assam Student Union (ASSU) as most important movements of

youth in India which have their impact on Indian Society. In the recent past, India has experienced Anti-Corruption Movement led by Anna Hazare in 2011 and Movement against Sexual Abuse and Rape of Young women after the Delhi gang rape case in 2012, in which young people have taken a lead. These movements were not only led by Indian youth but have great influence on Indian youth as well. both the movements were different in nature from previous protest movements as they have used information technology and modern digital devices for various purposes. These two protest movements have used social media and mobile phone to a greater extent to mobilize the youth. The present paper examines the characteristics of these two protest movements and it tries to evaluate the dynamics of the movements and its methodology. The paper also explores the impact of these movements on youth in particular and Indian society in general.

RC34-585.4

CHANDRA, VINOD* (J N Post Graduate College, Lucknow University, *vchandra009@gmail.com*)

Youth Policy in India: A Dialogue Among Brics Partners

More than one third of population in India falls under the category of youth and more than seventy percent population is below 35 years of age (0-35 years). Given to this age structure of Indian population it is quite reasonable to claim that India is a young country. This demographic bulge of youth is expected to continue till 2030. After noticing the rise in youth population from 1981 onwards, the Government of India has formally drafted a youth policy in 1988. It was revised in 2003 and recently in 2013. Focus of youth policy has been shifted gradually from development to empowerment of young people. The thrust of latest youth policy in India is to enhance the skills of young people so that they shall play the role of agents in the development process. The present paper examines the National Youth Policy in India with special reference to current youth development indicators. The present policies of Indian government for young people are examined to understand the socio-economic status of youth in India. A critical appraisal of youth policy in India informs us that there is still a big gap in educational and income opportunities between the upper caste youth, economically upper and middle class youth and the socially disadvantaged youth such as lower caste youth and economically lower income class youth. Finally, the paper also tries to develop a dialogue among BRICS partners with special reference to youth policies in their respective countries.

RC43-721.4

CHANDRASEKARA, DHAMMIKA* (University of Moratuwa, *dpcha@dctiarchlk.com*)

The Role of Housing and the Neighborhood Environment on the Process of Social Exclusion/Inclusion: A Study with Reference to Sri Lankan Plantation Worker Community

When the British colonials started the tea and rubber plantations in Sri Lanka, the local peasantry did not show interest to work as wage laborers. This led to the forced migration of a large number of South Indians to the plantations.

During the last 150 years, the economic, social and political context in plantations has changed drastically. The management of estates have changed hands from British companies to Sri Lankan government and then to local private companies. From the original position of stateless migrant laborers, the worker community has now achieved the citizenship of Sri Lanka.

However, the estate community remains alienated from the mainstream social, political, and economic life. The available quantitative data and the qualitative studies point out the strong socially excluded nature of the plantation community. Their production system, consumption patterns, educational attainments and other social development indicators confirm this status.

The community was originally provided with estate owned barrack type shelter called line rooms. Majority of the plantation workers still live in these compact and dilapidated housing units. The self help detached housing project implemented during the 1998-2004 period improved the living environment of around 14% families.

This empirical qualitative study carried out in a rubber estate located 40 km. to the south east of Colombo, investigates the role of housing condition on the social exclusion/ inclusion process of the community. It explains that the social stigma associated with line room environments strongly contribute to the socially excluded nature. The new detached shelters positively contribute to the social inclusion.

The study points out that the social capital of the community has a crucial link with the housing conditions. The families with strong bridging social capital have entered into the detached housing construction programme. It also shows that line rooms develop bonding capital and encourage social detachment.

RC04-98.3

CHANDRASEKHAR, DR. V* (IAS (R), *vanagundhisekhar@gmail.com*)

Gender and Higher Education in India

The present review article seeks to probe into gender considerations and their implications for higher education in Indian context from cultural perspective. There appears to be fierce debate among the educationists and educational planners about the persistence or otherwise of gender bias, discrimination and the resultant gender inequalities in higher education in India. This article is an attempt to analyse and substantiate both the arguments based on supporting information available with various governmental and developmental agencies. Having analysed the debate in the light of contemporary social reality pertaining to the state and status of higher education and the major limitations and constraints in achieving the envisaged and aspired levels of expansion, excellence, quality and access for its inclusivity, the article reveals diverse ways in which gender considerations come to condition the statics and dynamics of higher education, including access, exclusion, distribution and composition and even the governance of institutions of higher education and the centres of excellence. An attempt is made to ascertain how the quantitative growth in women taking to higher education alone could be misleading and a misconception about the status of women's education without a corresponding change in the qualitative aspects such as relative importance and value of the courses in terms of opportunity for employment, importance of the sector that the courses offered can open for women, that is, the extent to which the higher education being accessed by women can empower them in true sense of the term.

RC52-836.6

CHANDRASEKHAR, DR. V* (IAS (R), *vanagundhisekhar@gmail.com*)

Intellectual Sexism: Gender Differentials in Academics

Academics has emerged as a leading profession in India and there is increasing competition for academic positions. Higher education in India has witnessed phenomenal expansion since 1980s with establishment of large number of State and Central universities, Institutes of advanced studies, and numerous private and deemed universities. Pay are on par with other prestigious services in public and private sectors, rendering it highly sought after sectors of employment. It encompasses graded disciplines and positions with differential status, recognition and rewards. It is hypothesised that, distribution of academic positions and allocation of disciplines could be determined by the social forces and extraneous considerations among which gender is an important variable. The paper addresses this issue in the context of Indian universities in which the number of women faculty is on the steady rise in the last two decades. Data collected through interview of 362 women faculty members from 23 South Indian Universities reveals that, gender segregation of academic disciplines and positions are discernible with concentration of women academicians in soft disciplines as well as at lower academic positions. The hard core applied disciplines, being where the faculty could be more visible, receive more research grants, claim consultancy and patents have predominantly male faculty. Even in terms of cadre composition, the proportion of women faculty decreases with successive higher academic position. Study further reveals that, even among women academicians religion, caste and rural urban background are pertinent in determining the patterns of segregation subjecting women faculty to double discrimination.

JS-51.5

CHANG, CHENG-HENG* (Univ Illinois, Urbana Champaign, *cchang23@illinois.edu*)

Meaningful Aging in the Middle of Nowhere: Community, Subjectivity, and the Elderly in Rural Japan

By ethnographic research done in 2007, 2009-2010, and 2011, this paper illustrates the dreams and struggles of a group of aging residents in O town, a remote and depopulated town in Hokkaido, Japan. While they managed to pursue a better quality of senior life, their livelihoods have been largely damaged by the uneven geographical development under the neoliberal regime. The neoliberal regime has also created an urban ethics of entrepreneurialism that requires citizens to organize, operate, and assume the risk for business ventures. The entrepreneurial ethics has diffused in the countryside and formed a cultural hegemony that constricted the development of alternative ethics.

Working with members of a local organization "ODC," I found that the aging locals managed to encounter the rural predicament by searching for new meanings in their everyday lives. Members of the ODC have worked for 8 years on a project of local revitalization called the "*Bochibochi* Village" Project (BVP). The BVP aims to attract urban retirees to settle themselves in O town by offering a "slow living" lifestyle, cheap rent, and a communal farm. As voluntary helpers of the BVP, local residents introduced the newcomers to the natural surroundings and delicacies from mountain and sea. The ODC members expected the BVP to be a solution to the structural inequalities from which many rural towns in Japan have suffered for decades. In fact, the implementation of the BVP has created a "regime of living," a heterogeneous network that connects these newcomers to local livelihoods (e.g. fishery and dairy farm) and the ecological system of the surroundings. In other words, the BVP has created a new community that is deeply rooted in the local climate (*fūdo*). This community has provided both mental and material supports to

the participants who maintained their subjectivities against the ethics prescribed by entrepreneurialism.

RC03-70.2

CHANG, CHENG-HENG* (Univ Illinois, Urbana Champaign, *cchang23@illinois.edu*)

The Rise of Vernacular Capitalism: Neoliberalized Localities in Rural Japan

This paper analyzes the formations of a unique mode of capital accumulation, vernacular capitalism, in contemporary Japan. The vernacular capitalism thrived on the basis of the uneven geographical development that dispossessed local cultures and resources to accumulate capital. Based on comprehensive survey of the literature and governmental documents, I claim that *chiiki*(region or locality), as a crucial motif of Japan's modernity, has been involved in the post-industrialization of Japanese society in which vernacular capitalism came into being. In the wake of neoliberal reforms, rural communities were forced to become entrepreneurs that creatively turn available cultural and natural resources into commodities to compete with each other in a cultural supermarket.

In this paper, I will first discuss the unique enthusiasm of consuming locality in contemporary Japan that implies a mode of accumulation through commodification of the local. To understand its political economic foundation, I will investigate the history of the five Comprehensive National Development Plans (CNDPs) to reveal how the state envisaged and managed localities in the postwar period of high economic growth. The transformation of CNDPs shows how Japan's strategy of rural governance has turned from "managerialism" to "entrepeuneurilism" in the process of neoliberalization. That is, government collaborates with private capitals to form a "public-private partnership" for business ventures. Finally, I will delineate the strategies and struggles of rural communities under the neoliberal regime and how their efforts construct the substance of vernacular capitalism. In the conclusion, I will characterize vernacular capitalism with its four features: serendipity, entrepreneurial community, local branding, and the discursive complex of food, health, and environment. At the end, I argue that the inter-local competition brought by vernacular capitalism has become the major principle of rural governance in contemporary Japan. Although the competition pleased urban consumers, it caused new problems and challenges to rural communities.

RC33-567.2

CHANG, CHIH-YAO* (Academia Sinica, *cychang@stat.sinica.edu.tw*)
WU, CHYIIN* (Academia Sinica, *sss1ciw@gate.sinica.edu.tw*)
HO, HWAI-CHUNG* (Academia Sinica, *hcho@stat.sinica.edu.tw*)

Behavior Homophily and The Dynamic Network Distance In A Combination Of Friendship and Antipathy Networks

Studies have confirmed a strong tendency of behavior homophily in a social group. Prior research mainly focused on studying the association of a bunch of friendship network features and behaviors to confirm such tendency. However, interpersonal relationships are naturally managed in multiple ways, and social relationships change over time, same as individual's behaviors. Positive, high intimate friendship can play a significant effect on promoting behavior homophily; on the contrary, negative, low intimate antipathy relationship might downplay it. Thus, in this study, we, methodologically, recognize the necessity of change and multiplexity of relationship and behaviors to redefining the tendency of behavior homophily. Thereby, we aggregate structural network effects and transform them into an index of network distance from two opposed social relationships (i.e., friendship network and antipathy networks) in a longitudinal data to redefine the association of dynamic network distance in relationship multiplexity and group members' behavior homophily over time.

RC06-118.10

CHANG, CHIN-FEN (Academia Sinica)
WANG, HSIAOTAN* (National Chengchi University, *hsiaotan.wang@gmail.com*)

Analyzing Public Attitudes Towards Sexual Assualts in Taiwan

Analyzing Public Attitudes towards Sexual Assualts in Taiwan
Sexual Assault
Abstract
Several laws and regulations concerning sexual assault have been passed in the last couple of decades in Taiwan. The meaning of sexual assault in the legal system has changed from offense of social morality to violation of sexual autonomy, emphasizing the importance of the consent of the involved individuals. However, the success of enforcing the reformed laws also depends on the awareness of the public about the law itself and meanings behind those stipulations. This paper utilized the data of Taiwan Social Change Survey conducted in 2011

to examine Taiwanese people's attitude towards sexual assault and study the discrepancy between those reactions and the newly-passed laws. The statistical findings show that most respondents agree punishing husbands forcing wives to have sex and teenagers having sexual behaviors. In contrast, there are clear variations about punishments against adults involved in sexual behaviors in the nature of ambiguous consent or power relations. Among socio-demographic variables, age stands out to have consistent effects on most attitudes. However subjective variables representing individual liberalism or protectionism are more important indicators than respondents' socio-demographic backgrounds. Taiwanese seem to uphold the ideas of "individual's consent" and "self-responsibility" more than the complexity of the power relationships and quid pro quo conditions embedded in sexual behaviors. These reactions differ from stipulations of the law. Thus it is difficult to conclude if feminism hinders or facilitates the progress of gender equality in Taiwan. We discuss the implications of the discrepancy between laws and attitudes of ordinary people in the last part of the paper.

RC32-542.1

CHANG, CHIN-FEN* (Academia Sinica, *chinfen@sinica.edu.tw*)

The Income Effect on Men and Women in East Asia

The Income Effect on Men and Women in East Asia: Before and After the 2008 Financial Crisis

East Asian countries had known for having rapid economic growth as well as income equality during the development trajectory. The picture had become dismal in the late years of 2000 as income distribution had been favoring the rich in Korea and Taiwan. The real wages even declined in Taiwan since 2005. Globalization has made the world economies more vulnerable to external dynamics. East Asian countries are particular so as the international trade activities are crucial to the economic growth in the region. The 2008 Financial Crisis started in the U.S. and many Americans experienced immediate job and investments loss and mortgage foreclosures. In 2011 a later-on worldwide well-known Occupy Wall Street movement occurred and lasted for several months in New York City in the United States. People in other countries also experienced economic misfortunes caused by the Financial Crisis, such as Greece, Italy, Portuguese, and Spain. East Asia countries are no exceptions. The economic growth rates dropped and unemployment rate increased in Taiwan, Korea, and Japan in recent years. The author wishes to study the impact on labor income because of the financial crisis. This paper uses four waves of East Asian Social Survey (EASS), conducted in 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 respectively, to study the (possible) decline of work earnings in real values and the deterioration of income inequality in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Specifically the paper explores if women workers suffered the most due to their vulnerabilities in labor markets, controlling for generational and class differences. Preliminary analyses show the increase of the proportions of labor in lower income categories and women being disadvantaged positions.

RC21-376.9

CHANG, FENG-SHUO* (Fu-Jen Catholic University, *feng.shuo.chang@gmail.com*)

The Increasing Role of Human Capital and the Decline of Institutional Factors in Shaping Occupation and Income Patterns in Market Reform: A Case Study of Five Factories in Dongguan, China

This article examines social inequality among factory employees in different household registration (hukou) categories in a rapidly growing labor market, based on concepts drawn from both migration and market transition studies. The researcher uses survey data from five factories in Dongguan, a city on the southeast coast of China, to examine the determinants of factory employees' occupation and income. By distinguishing administrative staff and skilled workers from unskilled workers, an examination shows that rural households and individuals without political connections (but who are more educated) are increasingly competitive with urban households in the manufacturing sector. The results suggest the importance of individuals' manner and level of involvement in the labor market, in which the low entry requirement in the manufacturing sector reduces the influence of the hukou system and Communist Party membership on job recruitment.

TG06-962.4

CHANG, HENG-HAO* (National Taipei University, *henghaoc@gmail.com*)

Charity and Social Exclusion in Taiwanese Education System for Disabled Students

Under Special Education Act, no school is allowed to reject students with disabilities in Taiwan. Nevertheless, lack of accessible environment and assistants for disabled students are still common. To overcome the deficiency, Schools usually encourage parent, mostly mothers, to support their children's care needs in

school or ask classmates to be the "little angels" to support disabled students. This paper uses institutional ethnography to explore the social organizations of Taiwanese education system for disabled students and the experience of disabled students and. This paper will demonstrate that charity model in Taiwanese education institutions construct disabled students as "dependent" and "inferior." The discourse of charity will further marginalize and exclude disabled students in the regular classroom.

RC31-521.9

CHANG, HSIN-CHIEH* (University of California, Los Angeles, hsinchieh420@gmail.com)

Examining the Destination Effects on Immigrant Integration and Wellbeing: The Case of Vietnamese Marriage Migrants in Taiwan and South Korea

Literature on international migration tends to focus on how migration impacts the sending or the receiving societies. Rarely have studies contrast the effects of different destinations on migrants, because of the difficulty obtaining comparable data and controlling the effects of origin. Depending on migrants' nationalities/ethnicities and different motivations for migration, destination effects that are significant to migrants' social integration and wellbeing range from country-specific economic conditions, regional cultural traditions, to socio-political policies. This paper uses mixed-methods to compare the integration experiences of Vietnamese Marriage Migrants (VMMs) who migrated to Taiwan and Korea for similar reasons and share similar sociodemographic backgrounds. Fifty-five qualitative interviews, four focus groups, and small-small survey (N=403) were collected during 10-month field research. Other than the differences in Taiwanese and Korean societies' manner of organizing migration, preliminary analysis of qualitative data shows that three crucial factors determine VMMs' process of social integration and wellbeing in Taiwan and South Korea: (1) how their Confucian gender systems influence domestic women's social rights/roles/status and to what extents it applies to VMMs; (2) how these two societies fare in the regional and global economy, which affects the possibilities that VMMs achieve economic integration in the domestic labor markets; and (3) how national integration policies include marriage migrants of different ethnicities in reconstructing national identities, and specifically in addressing the integration of VMMs as they represent the largest migrant group without ethnic ties to the host societies. The paper ends with a discussion on how social welfare organizations and grassroots movements in Taiwan and South Korea may affect VMMs and other marriage migrants' integration and wellbeing in the long run. By untangling the effects of origin and destinations, this study suggests that policy adjustments can result in sustainable co-development for both the sending and receiving societies and improve migrant integration and wellbeing.

RC27-473.4

CHANG, IK YOUNG* (University of Otago, ikyoungchang@gmail.com)

Exploring the Role of Sport and Leisure in Lifestyle Migration Decision-Making: A Case Study of South Korean Migration to New Zealand

Little is known about the key lifestyle factors involved in migration decision-making. According to Benson and O'Reilly (2009) and Benson (2010), lifestyle considerations, including sport and leisure participation, may play an important role in migration decisions. Yet, there is little explicit research examining the nature and extent to which sport and leisure play in lifestyle migration. Thus, this paper explores how both macro level social structures and micro level individual choices, influence lifestyle migration decisions of South Koreans moving to New Zealand. More specifically, the paper examines how South Korean migrants consider sport and leisure activities as factors within their lifestyle migration decision-making process. The findings highlight a variety of risk factors in South Korea which influenced migration including: (1) excessive competition and inequality (2) conflicts between North and South Korea, (3) obsession with education and (4) conflicts between traditional and contemporary values. As a result Koreans reflected on their lives with many realising that: (1) they could not live the (slow and leisurely) life they wanted; (2) they could not spend adequate time with their family; and, (3) they could not distinguish themselves from fellow Koreans who had similar social status and ability. Under such circumstances, South Korean migrants to New Zealand revealed that they were looking for a new/better/different lifestyle, and that sport and leisure activities played a role in the process of lifestyle migration decision-making.

RC04-83.2

CHANG, JASON CHIEN-CHEN* (Chinese Culture University, jchang.taiwan@gmail.com)

Parentocracy and the Life and Death of Secondary Education for All in Taiwan

Since mid-1990s, the Taiwan government has implemented a populist educational policy, which was in fact initiated by the grassroots reform movement and aimed for "a universalized system of upper-secondary and higher education." After twenty years, the quasi-compulsory high school system is widely argued to have failed in carrying out its promise of equalizing educational opportunity among social classes.

While the "third wave" of Western educational development in late 20th century was characterized by an ideology of parentocracy promoted from top down, the current educational expansion in Taiwan has adopted, in contrast, an ideology of parentocracy formulated bottom up, i.e. from the liberalist citizens. Therefore, this paper provides a different point of view from that of Richard Pring's, according to whom secondary education for all is doomed to death due to a rigorous system of "testing." Specifically, it presents, first of all, a dialectic relationship between nationalism and individualism, and then, a corresponding relationship between the state's educational production mechanisms and the class-based parenting practices. Along these theoretical considerations, this paper analyzes how a civil ideology of educational parentocracy gave birth to the state policy of universalization of senior high school education (and college education as well), and how the former might lead the latter to such a dead end that marketization, accountability, and competition are all left in education. The author instantiates empirical research findings from Taiwan to support the argumentations formed in this paper.

RC04-78.11

CHANG, JU-HUI* (National Taitung University, amandac@nttu.edu.tw)
WANG, CHIEN-LUNG (National Taitung University)

Ethnic Identity and Gender Differences Among Indigenous Youths in Two Single-Sex High Schools in Taiwan

Many quantitative studies in Taiwan showed that indigenous youths owned high ethnic identity, but the relationship between ethnic identity and gender differences was not clear. Ethnic identity is constituted in every individual's living context, so it is necessary to explore the above findings in the individual context. In the article, the authors adopted ethnographic approach in two elite single-sex high schools from 2010 to 2012, and tried to explore the relationship between ethnic identity and gender differences, and to answer if gender differences existed and why they had differences through students' daily experiences.

The research found the boys outnumbered girls in strong indigenous identity, and there were more girls who were assimilated. The reasons were due to both of the cultural and school contexts. In the cultural context, boys belonged to the traditional age-set system in the community, and many cultural activities were still strongly relative to the age-sets. Therefore, boys had more opportunities or even obligations to participate in cultural affairs, and developed their ethnic identity through participation. Girls lacked formal social organizations traditionally, so girls expressed they felt they were like outsiders or visitors in the cultural activities. In the school context, a few indigenous teachers devoted themselves to indigenous education in the boys' school. Boys could share their cultural experiences in the formal or informal school activities, and they had more chances to get acquainted with other indigenous fellows. However, there were no indigenous teachers in the girls' school. There also were stricter rules in girls' behaviors, and girls' school life was usually restricted to their classes and academic studies. The results showed that the gender differences in ethnic identity were constituted by gender stereotypes and gender segregation in the patriarchy society.

JS-31.1

CHANG, MAUKUEI* (Academia Sinica, etpower@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

Confucianism and Discontents: The Repertoire of Disobeying in Recent Taiwan's Protests

Confucianism is like a buzzword for the discussion of East Asia cultures. And yet people disagree on whether Confucianism is just a kind of state ideology, promoted by elites, or actual civil culture prevails in ordinary life. The paper thinks that the two layers of Confucianism can co-exist intertwinedly. In one levle, where elite intellectuals are prominent, Confucianism exists as a body of systematic knowledge, philosophical ideas, and moral standard. In the civil level, it exists as if the underlying logic of people's daily practices, with an emphasis on folk wisdom and practical rationale, helping people manage their interactions and actions in daily life.

This paper will look at the relation between Confucianism, as state ideology and as civil belief, and the *repertoire* of protests. By *repertoire,* follow Charles Tilly's definition, an ensemble of contentious performances. This paper will study two particular kind of repertories that have public's attention in recent social movements in Taiwan. One *repertoire* is *Guibai* or *Kwotou*, meaning to kneel down with one's forehead touching on the ground, and the other is throwing objects, like

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

eggs, animal wastes, and worn-off shoes at the high officials. *Guibai* and throwing objects all bring humiliation and embarrassment to the officials. However, *Guibai* does not violate the traditional Confucianism' notion of social order. How are the two possible reach the same meaning in protesting? How are their meanings being transformed in democracy and in the modern political system?

This paper will follow Tilly's methods to document the trend of repertoire changes in past ten years in Taiwan. I hope to demonstrate the repertoire changes can be understood in terms of rising discontents and the failure of institutional politics, and the ineptness of Confucianism to prescribe the norm in civil protests, and thus turned itself into political satire in streets.

RC47-765.1

CHANG, PAUL* (Harvard University, *paulchang@fas.harvard.edu*)

Repressive Coverage In An Authoritarian Context: Threat, Weakness and Legitimacy In South Korea's Democracy Movement

While most studies on the repression-mobilization relationship have focused on the impact of the former on the latter, recent work has shown that characteristics of protest can influence state repression strategies. This article corroborates recent work on the repression of social movements and shows that both weak and threatening attributes of protest events contribute to the "repressive coverage" – the likelihood and severity of repression – of social movements in an authoritarian context. In addition, results from logistic regressions show that authoritarian states not only respond to weak status actors and situational threats but act strategically to repress social movements that challenge their political legitimacy. This article extends the scope of the repression-mobilization literature by differentiating the role of threat in eliciting repression in a non-Western democratic setting and showing the strategic dimension to the repressive behavior of authoritarian states.

RC24-432.22

CHANG, SHIN-OCK* (Jeju National University, *changshinock@gmail.com*)

Global Environmental Change, Fishing Community Development, and Inequality: The Case of Jeju Island

The paper aims at addressing unequal development of fishing community in Jeju Island, South Korea. For this aim the paper studies three fishing community associations in the Island. The island's fishing community is a traditional livelihood unit consisting of fishers and women divers. The community forms along the coastal line of the island, which is about 200 kilometers long. It is organized with 100 fishing community associations (called *eochongye* in Korean language), which are demarcated by regional, administrative boundaries. While the associations were established nationally drawing upon fishery law in 1962, the island's membership includes 12,994 individuals as of December 2011.

The unequal development of the fishing community in terms of economic output is conditioned by fishing ground difference. It is reported that fishing ground for each fishing community association differs in terms of geological characters and diversity in marine resources. Negative marine ecosystem change is an emerging factor that is likely to structure further development of the fishing community. The change has been visible particularly with stones along the coastal line having turned into white and unlivable for marine plants to grow on. The stones under the seawater are reported to exhibit the same problem. With plants being unable to grow, sea goods such as seashells and sea urchins which live upon the plants and women divers collect for their livelihood have significantly decreased. Fish has also disappeared with lack of sea plants they diet. While fishing activities by the community are getting challenged with negative marine environmental change, the activities are now increasingly turning into the objects for tourists' gaze and experiences. However the touristic development has not equally taken place across the associations. By looking into three fishing community associations, the paper clarifies unequal patterns in fishing community development in the global environmental change era.

RC04-78.21

CHANG, YI-CHUN* (National Taiwan University, *diean86@gmail.com*)

How the Higher Education Expansion Reproduce Class Inequality? the Case of Taiwan, 1976-2012

The enrollment rate of higher education in Taiwan has approached 70%, which is one of the highest countries in the world. Did the harsh expansion of colleges improve class mobility of students? The findings show that though higher educational expansion generally provides more educational opportunities, the differentiation within the same educational level also appears; students from higher class have more opportunities to attend selective, cheap and prestigious public colleges, while lower class students only can enter higher-tuition and lower-rank-

ing private colleges. Besides, the enrollment rate of postgraduate schools has approached 26%, but the class inequality of students' background remains. The policy of higher educational expansion in Taiwan has not lessened the given class inequality, and even obscurely maintained the inequality. Engaging the literature on educational inequality and using data from the 1997-2012 waves of the Taiwan Social Change Survey, we posit Mixed-Effects Maintained Inequality hypothesis (M-EMI) and argue that both MMI and EMI hypotheses are supported during the process of higher educational expansion.

RC06-118.17

CHANG, YI-HAN* (National Taiwan University, *jumi_edith@hotmail.com*)
YEN, LEE-LAN (National Taiwan University)
CHANG, HSING-YI (National Health Research Institutes)
WU, CHI-CHEN (National Health Research Institutes)

Long-Term Effect of Parental Conflict and Parenting on Adolescent Health-Related Behavior Trajectory Patterns

Objectives: To investigate health-related behavior developmental trajectory patterns in childhood to late adolescence and examine the long-term effect of parental conflict and parenting.

Methods: Data was obtained from the Child and Adolescent Behaviors in Long-term Evolution (CABLE) project. Participants included 1514 students followed from the 4th to 12nd grade (2001-2009) in Taiwan. Group-based trajectory model and multinomial logit model were mainly used in the statistical analysis.

Results: In 4th-12nd grade, four health-related behavior trajectory patterns were find among boys (n=776): persistently low(11.1%), low to medium(11.4%), medium and declining(39.4%), and persistently high(38.1%). There are also 4 but different patterns in girls (n=738): low and declining(12.3%), low to medium(24.7%), medium and declining(22.4%), and high and declining(40.7%). Parental conflict and parenting (parent-child interaction, parental support) in childhood had significant effect on the health-related behavior trajectory pattern in childhood to late adolescence.

Conclusions: Health lifestyle in childhood and adolescence usually persist to adulthood and difficult to change. In Taiwan, most students go to college after graduating from high school (10th-12rd grade). They have less time staying in family and living a more independent life, so making good health habits before going to college is important. We found four patterns of health-related behavior developmental trajectory in boys and girls. After controlling parents' socioeconomic and marital status, the long-term effect of parental conflict and parenting in childhood and early adolescence on adolescent health-related behavior trajectory still existed. Conflict with a spouse may let parents feel exhausted and invest less time to their children, thus fail to form health-related lifestyle. Based on our findings, we recommend that parents should give more support and parent-child interaction to help their children to form health lifestyle before they go into adulthood.

JS-29.3

CHANTRAINE, OLIVIER* (Université Lille Nord de France/ Geriico, *ochantraine@dbmail.com*)

Discourse Distortion in University Communication

Universities are leaded to a world standardization of their activities, management and financing: the (non)-resistible construction of a unique higher education and research system. That construction is conducted under the slogan-keywords "autonomy", "new public management", "excellence", "modernity" while these words are contradictory with the reality they label. This distortion of language creates a bizarre newspeak, symptom of the double binds in which searchers, teachers and academic staffs are trapped.

The more significant double bind unites and opposes the ancient institutions, still legal and justifiable, with the new forms of organisation, management and evaluation to which the state supervision as well as the numerous "partners", in fact the new authorities enhancing new standards, constrain the academic authority to obey. This bizarre social discourse, mate of the neo-capitalistic re-framing of university, ratifies the path to extinction of university language. The paper will provide a description of some speech items and interactions specific of the new university communication.

RC14-242.3

CHANTRAINE, OLIVIER* (Université Lille Nord de France/ Geriico, *ochantraine@dbmail.com*)

Le Troll Et Le Club: Métacommunication Sur Médiapart

Les médias participatifs ont fait apparaître une série de personnages nouveaux, porteurs d'énonciation et de styles spécifique de l'écriture sur support numérique. On proposera d'étudier ici, sur le site « Mediapart », journal électronique participatif français qui réunit plusieurs dizaines de milliers d'abonnés, fédérés aussi bien par la discussion du « journal » que par la vie complexe du

club, qui apparaît littéraire, politique, culturelle, poétique, philosophique, scientifique etc. Dans le cadre du « Club » - comme sur d'autres médias participatifs concurrents – se développe la négociation collective d'une étiquette et, dans le même mouvement se produisent quotidiennement des infractions à cette étiquette, imputables parfois à la « rédaction » mais aussi souvent à l'activité d'une catégorie de personnages mal définis, « les trolls ». On interrogera cette catégorie de personnage médiatique, le « troll », sa définition, sa signification, ses enjeux polémiques, discursifs et économiques. Autour du « troll » et de sa gestion apparaît une concurrence entre les règles que la rédaction essaie de faire respecter par les moyens de règles techniques, généralement prises en défaut par les pratiquants, et celles que divers groupes ou individus auto-proclamés défenseur de l'éthique du club essaie de faire prévaloir. Autour de ces questions, ce construit une sphère spécifique, désignée souvent comme « le méta-médiapart », révélatrice des systèmes de valeur en gestation et en conflit sur ce média en émergence, souvent décrit par ses fidèles comme déjà « à l'agonie ».

RC44-740.5

CHARLESWORTH, SARA* (University of South Australia, *Sara.Charlesworth@unisa.edu.au*)
HOWE, JOHN* (University of Melbourne, *j.howe@unimelb.edu.au*)

Employment Standards and Their Enforcement In Australia: Successes and Challenges In a Time Of Transition

Over the last six years, the Fair Work Ombudsman (FWO) and its predecessors have revolutionized regulatory enforcement of employment standards in Australia. Historically, minimum standards were enforced by trade unions and relatively under-resourced labour inspectorates at the State and federal levels. Through its active, targeted detection and enforcement strategies, the FWO has been a highly visible presence in the labour market, and trade unions continue to play an enforcement role in certain industries and sectors. Nevertheless, there are areas of the labour market where both employment standards and their enforcement are inadequate, with aged care a case in point. While there has been some limited activity by the FWO in in this sector, in community-based aged care, in particular, inadequate government funding works to limit the improvement of minimum employment standards and provides some pressure on employers to 'read down' existing entitlements. At the same time workers may be reluctant to insist on their rights – often because they are working with more vulnerable people than themselves. This paper will explore these challenges to effective employment standards enforcement with reference to the example of home care workers in the aged care industry.

RC40-678.2

CHAROENRATANA, SAYAMOL* (Chulalongkorn University, *saya21@yahoo.com*)

Transforming the Indigenous Farming Villages: What the Reform Policy for Food Security Brought to Their Sovereignties

Global and national level concerns over food security challenge the farming life of the indigenous communities. This paper presents a qualitative study of three indigenous villages in western forest of Thailand. The indigenous Karen people have faced conflicts with the governmental official over the access to farming land in protected areas. Land used to produce their own food is a key concern for the Karen and security means availability, access, and use for a stable food production. On the other hand, the Thai national economic policies have driven agriculture into intensive farming, relying on chemical inputs and high technology. How did the indigenous Karen's community level reforms take place and increase availability, access, and use of the food? How did the stability of food production change over time at local level? Did the transformation bring fairness to the life of the indigenous community? Analyses reveal that small farmers like the indigenous Karen have shifted from a diversity of food for household consumption to cash crops. These agricultural producers face uncontrolled factors, such as costs of fertilizer, pesticide, land rent and market prices. Ironically today they sell their cash crops and must purchase low quality food at high market prices. My findings suggest that subsistence crops were thus destroyed by market mechanisms and local, regional and global policies. For the indigenous farmers, food sovereignty is the main topic in their negotiation with policy makers. I argue that food sovereignty and organic farming can only succeed with the full support from indigenous community. This research provides a critical perspective to such global-market-driven policies without concerns for negative impacts on the indigenous community for the purpose of simply increasing the amount of food production.

RC31-538.5

CHAROENSRI, CHANTANEE* (Thammasat University, *chantanee_c@yahoo.com*)

Lack of Nostalgia Among Thai Marriage Migrants in the UK: A Gendered-Class Explanation

Abstract
Lack of nostalgia among Thai marriage migrants in the UK: a gendered-class explanation
Chantanee Charoensri

Lecturer in Sociology
Thammasat University
Bangkok, Thailand

By the year 2000, a high percentage of Thai migrants to the UK, and maybe elsewhere in the world, are women. Among these, the number of women who migrated by means of marriage to local men is growing. This paper wants to show that whilst it is true that inter-regional inequality and socio-cultural factors, such as, gender equality, civic political culture and lifestyles do contribute to the overwhelming female emigration from Thailand; they are not enough to capture the heart of this trend. Supported by ethnographic data gathered in the UK between the year 2006-2010, I want to argue that this newly mass of Thai marriage migrants are pushed partly by their gendered-class experiences as rural Thai women of lower class. These experiences attribute to their migration understood from their point-of-view as an escape from class disrespect, isolation and relative deprivation. This structured experience also explains as to why their transnational attachment to Thailand is restricted to the women relatives in their hometown, whilst cultural attachment to their home country in general, displayed, for example, through nostalgia or the sense of belonging for the distant home; are missing.

RC35-605.3

CHARTON, LAURENCE* (Inst National Recherche Scientifique, *laurence.charton@ucs.inrs.ca*)

Biological Time, Social Time: For a Recognition Of The Concept Of "Biosociological Time"

The purpose of this paper is to offer some reflections on the concept of "Biosociological Time", built in the course of my research on the variety of family. This concept is undoubtedly one of the major theoretical issue to explain families' trajectories. Through this concept, a new apprehension and understanding of social phenomena is proposed. It should open reflections on the role of the time as a link, a space of transition and a place of linking and unlinking. I am interested in the study of biological and social time through their interplay, while theories rather insist on their disjunction. The opposition between these two time scales is reminiscent of the one raised by Elias between "Individual and Society" and "Nature and Society" (1991). Like him, I think that "we cannot develop a theory of [...] human activity" regardless of how "the body is built and how it works", because at the end, "control of nature, social control and individual control form a sort of circular chain [...] [in the heart of which] no element can develop without the other." The time is then fabric of community life, as well as individual lives. It is this power of synthesis that allows lives to be lived and recognized in the common duration and the collective existence. Developing my reflection in reference to my precedent research, I will outline some proposals for future researches that should allow accumulating materials that will build this concept while proving its theoretical fertility.

RC45-744.4

CHARTON, LAURENCE* (Inst National Recherche Scientifique, *laurence.charton@ucs.inrs.ca*)

Contraceptive Sterilization: A Rational Choice?

The rapid spread of medical contraception and new reproductive technologies in Western countries complete the process of separation between sexuality and procreation started in the early 20th century. It also contributes to strengthen the body sex medicalization, conceptualized by Foucault in terms of Biopower. Contraceptive sterilization is one of the links in this process, affording the opportunity to heterosexual individuals and couples to live sexuality without any risk of pregnancy and contraceptive contingency. The use of voluntary suppression of its reproductive potential is also involved in a rationalization of the reproductive and family life and recognition of a non-reproductive sexuality. In the context of this communication, we will question the notion of rational choice associated to the use of contraceptive sterilization in comparing Canada (Quebec) and France, two countries with very different contraceptive practices. If in Canada, the use of sterilization is the preferred method of those who no longer wish an additional child, in France, this kind of contraceptive choice remains marginal. So we will first analyze the motivations that led men and women in Canada and France to choose sterilization as a contraceptive method. Then we will look at the impact of this intervention on the representations and sexual behavior of sterilized people. These comparative analyzes will focus on interviews in Canada and France, between 2005 and 2007, with thirty-five women and men sterilized. While showing the influence of socio-cultural contexts in the decision to use sterilization, they will show how this intervention on the body can be chosen under the guise of family responsibilities and a family ideal, strengthening thereby a normative vi-

sion of family. In definitive, this paper will allow addressing the role of social and gender constraints underlying choices of sterilization and question the concept of rationality.

RC02-58.2

CHASE-DUNN, CHRISTOPHER* (University of California-Riverside, *chriscd@ucr.edu*)

Theworld Revolution Of 20xx: Kicking Off and Changing The System

This paper describes the long-term process by which social movements and world revolutions have restructured global governance institutions over the past several centuries. It also studies the nature and causes of the rebellions and counter-hegemonic regimes that have emerged since the 1990s in order to make comparisons with earlier world revolutions and to assess the prospects for the emergence of a more egalitarian and sustainable world society within the next five decades.

RC07-144.3

CHATURVEDI, ISHAN* (Texas A&M University, *ishan.chaturvedi@gmail.com*)

Big Data in Indian Social Context: A Case Study of Aadhar

In the history of Indian society, the era of big data has commenced. The data is not from secondary sources but the source is the 1.2 billion citizens themselves in face to face situation. Collection and analysis of biometric identification of each and every one is creating a repository. This Big data is an attempt to convert Indian society into a system under constant observation of the government; which would have future use for the state, the non-government, the corporate, the media, political parties and the academic researchers. India is a highly diversified and unequal society where more than 70% people are living in villages, more illiterate than literate, the majority of urban population is in unorganized occupations and rural communities are engaged in agriculture and artisanship.

This paper attempts to explain the process and the problems of the big data through a case study of Aadhar. The project at the moment is generating massive amounts of data popularly called the Unique Identity Card or 'Aadhar' literally meaning 'the base'.

Through an analysis of secondary data, mostly from media, regarding Aadhar, the paper explores the future of this unprecedented social statistical exercise. Given the massiveness, even with pitfalls that are inbuilt into collecting, recording and distributing the social data in a society like India, the paper concludes that the identity of Indians so brought online in government records would impact the future of the democratic functioning. The marginal and traditionally deprived sections including women would hopefully be participating in their life activities and life stakes consciously with a defined identity. But a question is raised that continuous updating and revising the data, even if the collection is on, would result into sophisticated statistical tools and new patterns of citizen behavior may emerge.

RC04-77.3

CHATURVEDI, ISHITA* (Robert Kennedy College, *ishitachaturvedi@yahoo.com*)
CHATURVEDI, MANJEET* (Banaras Hindu University, *manjeetchaturvedi@yahoo.com*)

Capabilities Approach for Educating Women --- a Flyover 'Mooc'

Capabilities Approach for Educating Women --- A Flyover 'MOOC' Enabling of women is an extremely delayed and stuck in many cultures because of the gross inadequacy or lack of education - education in class rooms (training of skills and knowledge) onsite has traditionally and currently been monopoly of men because of the lags structured by the gender construct in underdeveloped and developing societies. Several experiments by government and non-government agencies including pedagogy of capability building have been tried and despite genuineness, failed. On site education in the West (USA and UK included) is becoming exceedingly costly beyond the reach of the middle classes. Student loan is critical; the institutions departing higher education have raised their fee. Media reports indicate that the phenomenon of deserted campus is a matter of time. To overcome this enrollment crisis the regular institutions are opening up for MOOC. This paper is an attempt to find out the possibility and description of a fly over through which the migration of education through MOOC can be targeted to the women in hinterland, to underdeveloped and developing regions and contribute inculcating capabilities among them. Such capabilities will have their usefulness being global and to mainstreaming the women population and finally making them self dependent. This should not be left alone to busy colleges and universities as there is no reason for them to do capability building among the needy. A fly over the busy paths of education is required which a two pronged sponsorship with the government and women organization as co- participants in MOOC to combine 'functioning' with social policy with emphasis on local change and deconstructing

the gender inequality through educating women such content which would help make them capable and dignified. Ishita Chaturvedi, Manjeet Chaturvedi

RC13-234.2

CHAUDHURY, SUKANT* (University of Lucknow, *sukantkchaudhury@gmail.com*)

Impact of Leisure on Quality of Life and Social Development: Reflection on Urban India

Quality of life has been vital for social development of a community. Earlier it was economic development, now it is a social development with better quality of life. Today, quality of life include safe existence, healthy life, non exploitative free thinking and good education with awareness and of course good and quality leisure. The creative utilization of leisure has been crucial to social development. Urban India has been accustomed with leisure in various manners. Traditionally people took pleasure in performing rituals, meeting kin and relatives or going for a pilgrimage. Of late things have changed. People have started combining leisure with pilgrimage, kinship with pilgrimage and so on. The present paper analyses a few cases taken in this regard in the City of Lucknow. It is clearly pointing out to the fact are in urban India the affluent section have more opportunity for creative utilization of leisure but in practice they do not avail it, whereas, the lower strata neither have avenues nor have financial support for creative utilization of leisure because they lack an average quality of life.

RC52-845.5

CHAUFAN, CLAUDIA* (University of California San Francisco, *claudiachaufan@yahoo.com*)
GONZALEZ, SABINA (University of California San Francisco)
YANG, CHEMING (Taipei Medical University)

Health Care Equity In Taiwan: How Are Medical Schools Educating Future Doctors?

Towards the end of the 20th century, the island nation of Taiwan had substantial gaps in health insurance and close to 50% of the population had little or no access to healthcare. Today, close to 100% of Taiwan's 23 million population enjoys almost free access to health care with no waiting lines, and National Health Insurance (NHI), a public insurance system administered by a single entity – the Bureau of National Health Insurance -- has a satisfaction rate of over 70% and is strongly supported across the political spectrum. The democratization of health care in Taiwan, the result of a decades-long process culminating in 1995 with the passage of NIH, contributed significantly to health equity by reducing utilization rate differences and morbidity and mortality differences for conditions preventable through the administration of medical care. However, no efforts were made to change the training or societal role of physicians to produce a professional type better suited to the new model of health care premised on egalitarian principles. Curricular changes are currently underway to overcome these deficiencies and strengthen medical students' grounding in humanistic principles. Whether these changes are also educating future physicians in an ethic of service that prepares them to contribute to Taiwan's commitment to health care equity is unclear. The goal of this pilot exploratory study is to understand how the medical school curriculum contributes to the good 'fit' of future medical professionals with an egalitarian system of care and to identify challenges to this fit. We explore what motivates students to pursue a career in medicine, how medical education shapes their initial motivation, and how consistent are their evolving goals and professional identities with Taiwan's conception of health care as a right. Our presentation discusses preliminary results of this ongoing investigation.

RC32-555.7

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (University of Jammu, *abha1chauhan@yahoo.co.in*)

Dalit Feminist Theory: A Challenge to Multiple Hierarchies in India

The early nineteen nineties in India saw the assertion of autonomous Dalit women's organizations both at the national as well as the regional levels, throwing up crucial theoretical and political challenges. The demands by Dalit, tribal and other lower-caste women were made for inclusion of their concerns in the mainstream politics as well as for analysis of the gender relations that are inflicted by the multiple and overlapping hierarchies in the form of caste, class and patriarchy. A significant shift in the feminist thought of the 1980s and 1990s at the international level was the increasing visibility of Black and Third World feminist work which stimulated and renewed national debate in India about the politics of caste following the implementation of contentious Mandal Commission report in 1989. At this time, the focus on caste acquired a new meaning in gender studies with the realization that within patriarchal male domination, caste-based mechanisms of oppression needed to be addressed in a more systematic and meaningful way and through Dalit women's own accounts of their experiences. This concern can be visualized in the contemporary democratic upsurge and the awakening of the

self-consciousness of oppressed women backed by the growing critical feminist theoretical and ideological paradigms of protest and resistance. This paper argues that Dalit feminist theory from the Global South (India in particular), like similar theories in the world, forms an important addition to the feminist theories as it challenges the multiple hierarchies that critically impact gender relations.

RC32-563.5

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (University of Jammu, *abha1chauhan@yahoo.co.in*)

Work, Family and Agricultural Economy: Changing Gender Relations in Northwest India

In rural India, the percentage of women who depend on agriculture for their livelihood is as high as 84 percent. Women make up about 33 percent of cultivators and about 47 percent of agricultural labourers. Their work in agricultural economy in Northwest region of India has been indispensible. However, since a long period of time it was treated as insignificant, invisible and unrecognized as it was regarded as a mere extension of women's domestic work comprising of subsistence economy. It was the effort of women's organizations and other agencies in the 1980s and 1990s that women's subsistence work in agricultural economy began to be 'quantified' and 'counted'. This also led to the increase in women's 'work participation rate' substantially. Beyond this, it was realized that though women contributed significantly to agricultural economy, their control over resources remained marginal. Critical resources such as land were also unevenly distributed by gender. Women seldom enjoyed property ownership rights directly in their names. Given this scenario, their participation in agricultural work of various kinds affected gender relations within the family and kin groups. In the present times significant changes are witnessed due to globalization as this part of Northwest India is rich in world famous basmati rice. Many migrants, including women also come to this area during peak season. This paper examines the impact of agricultural work on gender relations within the family and the changes in them due to the process of globalization in Jammu region of Northwest India. The intersectionality of caste and class is also taken into account as most of these women belong to lower castes and poorer families.

RC52-834.2

CHAUHAN, ARVIND* (Barkatullah University, *drarvindchauhan@gmail.com*)

Professionalization of Medicine in India: Competing Systems in the Era of Globalization

The paper attempts to examine the nature and development of the process of professionalization of medicine in India in the era of globalization. It also assesses the people's response to various forms of competing medical systems. The paper is divided into five parts like the following: (i) introduction; (ii) professionalization of medicine in India: an historical perspective; (iii) re-emergence of earlier existing systems and the case for alternative medicines; (iv) people's selective and careful response to different systems of medicine; and (v) conclusion. The professionalization of medicine especially the allopathic medicine started during the British rule in India, challenging the then existing systems of medicine like Ayurveda and Unani. But Allopathy succeeded in establishing its supremacy over all the other existing systems- making inroads in urban as well as in rural areas. The setting up of the AIIMS at New Delhi and decades later at a few other places like Bhopal have been the significant development to protect the people of India from some chronic diseases.

On the other hand the hitherto under-represented systems of medicine like the Ayurvedic, Homeopathy and Unani have also made a comeback, of course with the support of the government, under the umbrella term called AYUSH. India has seen a sort of re-emergence of these alternative systems of medicine with the support of various governments and thus acquiring legitimacy in the process. The patients have given a careful and selective response while going for their treatment under these competing systems of medicine for various diseases. The patients have skillfully combined and tried more than one system of medicine for the treatment of the same diseases.

RC14-251.4

CHAUHAN, ARVIND* (Barkatullah University, *drarvindchauhan@gmail.com*)

The Use of Internet and Youth Behavior (With Special Reference to India)

The use of Internet and Youth Behaviour (With Special Refrence to India) The paper aims to understand and examine the relationship between the use of internet and youth behaviour. The paper is divided into six parts like the following: (i) introduction; (ii) the use of internet and the theory of gratification; (iii) the use of internet and the widening world ; (iv) the use of internet and other systems of communication ; (v) internet and youth behaviour

in India-an analysis; and (vi) conclusions. In the globilizing world today the social scientists have found gratification as one of the important reasons for the use of internet. The conceptual and theoretical relevance of the notion of gratification has been found as different in the Indian society in comparision to the western societies. Some of the important conclusions have aslo been discussed towards the end of the paper, these are like the following: (i) the use of internet has had its impact on the cultural behaviour of the youth preferring the new relationship than kinship relations; (ii) in India insted of seeking gratification the youth has found internet as useful for their studies; (iii) the use of internet has developed a sense of freedom among the youth; (iv) the youth has been able to combine the use of internet with their mobile phones and (v) it has been found as useful for purcheasing books, laptops, different softwares and seeking admissions to different universities in India and the world.

PLEN-8.3

CHAUVEL, LOUIS* (University of Luxembourg, *louis.chauvel@uni.lu*)

A Globalization of Extremes: The Middle Classes Facing the Return of Pareto Distributions and Power-Laws

We are primarily taught that Quetelet's normal distribution is the key of social knowledge. This could be true for the middle classes but in the sociology of the top end of the economic distribution, this is entirely wrong: wherever the concentration of socioeconomic power is observed, the Gauss distribution gives no appropriate representation and the Gibrat's log-normal as well. This is more than statistical laws but the heart of the sociology of extreme classes where extreme values are outrageously overrepresented. CEO's compensation, wealth accumulation, position in the hierarchy of internet and fame, scientific quotations follow extreme distribution shapes. This is the realm of the Extreme value theory related also to advantage that go with the "Matthiew effect" (the rich get richer and the poor get poorer) typical of hoarding processes on scarce resources. These processes going with the Pareto curve mean that the logarithm of the gains is inversely proportional to the logarithm of the rank in the hierarchy.

In the sociology of extreme classes, the Pareto law and power tail distributions are vital for representation of functioning of elite categories, of wealth concentration, accumulation and transmission. In the old industrial world, where old money (i.e. family wealth) is a central source of power, the normal distributions fail in the explanation of family structures functioning, assertive mating, homogamy, and economic power transmission. Here, the Extreme value theory reveals new realities. At the top we detect extreme concentration of wealth, ab-normal social behavior, including over-homogamy, or massive participation in the political sphere.

Today, the global emergence of an extreme class means the destabilization of the Quetelet based "Golden Age middle class" and of the "wage earner middle class based society" and the expansion of the Pareto based wealthy-power-elite as a global re-emergence of the model of the European Belle Époque capitalism.

RC28-495.5

CHAUVEL, LOUIS* (University of Luxembourg, *louis.chauvel@uni.lu*)
HARTUNG, ANNE* (University of Luxembourg, *anne.hartung@uni.lu*)

Static and Dynamic Inequalities in Europe: Intergenerational Mobility and Income Inequalities

Although static inequalities and dynamic inequality have long-standing tradition in economics and social sciences, only few studies are devoted to the analysis of both dimensions simultaneously, especially in a comparative perspective. McCall and Percheski concluded recently that "the precise social and economic mechanisms underlying the relationship between income inequality and intergenerational immobility [...] are not well understood, and changes over the period of rising income inequality have been difficult to estimate precisely" (2010: 339). This paper aims at contributing to this gap by testing if the so-called Great Gatsby curve from recent economic literature (Corak 2013) - displaying the macro relation of (a) income inequality for different countries by the Gini coefficient on the x axis and (b) the generational earnings elasticity, i.e. the degree to which (dis) advantages are "inherited" over generations, on the y axis - can also be applied to sociological conceptualisations of intergenerational mobility, i.e. occupational mobility. We believe moreover that mobility patterns differ for the bottom and the top of the parental income range and examine these thus separately.

Our empirical contribution lies in the comparative analysis of 20 European countries based on the most recent 2011 module on intergenerational transmission of disadvantages of the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). In this way, we are able to construct indicators of dynamic inequality and analyzing static inequalities at the same time (shares of incomes, percentile ratios and summary statistics of inequality). Whereas the first shows the fluidity of a society reflecting the mobility over generations (intergenerational mobility), the latter shows the socio-economic inequality at a particular point of time (hierarchy). We

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

investigate different dimensions of intergenerational mobility: the transmission of education, of occupational status/social class and of (simulated) income (ranks).

RC47-774.6

CHAUVIN, SÉBASTIEN* (University of Amsterdam, *chauvin@uva.nl*)

Carnal Framings: Race, Class and Crisis in a Multi-Ethnic Labor Group

This paper uses in-depth ethnography to investigate the internal emotional effects of frame shift within a multi-ethnic labor-rights organization in the United States. The brief historical window opened by the 2006 national movement of coordinated mass street protests for immigration reform generated a sudden change in the discursive opportunity structure facing the group in this study, a Chicago-based worker center organizing agency day laborers. Whereas the group had previously made the "day labor worker" its central mobilizing figure, it was now enrolling day laborers of multiple backgrounds into the pressing fight for migrant rights. The shift was exacerbated by a political trip to Washington where the group almost exploded along ethno-racial lines. As the giant migrant marches had generated huge hopes among many activists and organizers concerned with reinvigorating progressive movements, a new immigrant-centered discourse threatened to dispossess black members of their implicit but traditional centrality within inner city organizations for which immigration had not previously been a theme of choice. That frame shift rather than job competition, ethnoracial animosity or organizational diversity, primarily accounted for the suddenly exacerbated cleavages within the group. Based on extensive participant observation both in day-labor agencies and in the worker center, this study illustrates the discursive conditions under which emotions can travel from the sphere of employment to that of protest. It emphasizes the multi-scalar layers of material, symbolic, linguistic, emotional and bodily contexts that give frames and frame shifts their political potency and intimate significance for the actors involved. It calls for further recognition of the carnality and multiple embeddedness of collective action frames, which matter to social movements not only for their external performance, but also for their internal cohesion.

RC50-806.4

CHEE, HENG LENG* (Universiti Sains Malaysia, *cheehengleng@gmail.com*)

Moral discourses in medical travel

Recent works that highlight the embodied aspect of medical travel have drawn on the conceptual frameworks of affect and authenticity. This paper will contribute to this line of works by drawing on interviews with medical travellers for cardiac procedures (to treat potentially life threatening conditions) and orthopaedic surgeries (for chronic and disabling but not life threatening conditions) in two Malaysian hospitals. I will focus on the discourse of moralities of these international patients in their experience of what is 'good' or 'bad' (and why it may be so) in their medical travel experiences. As juxtaposition, I will also draw from interviews with international travel intermediaries as well as hospital staff who have direct interactions with patients. The different discourses will be examined in order to tease out the tensions and collusions between (possibly) different sets of moralities, and to uncover the unspoken 'rules and regulations' that govern practices in medical travel.

RC02-58.14

CHELLAN, NOEL* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, *chellan@ukzn.ac.za*)

Historical Formation Of Social and Economic Inequalities In South Africa – A Marxist Perspective

Twenty years after South Africa achieved a democratic dispensation, it is still one of the most unequal societies in the world. Twenty-first century South Africa is still characterised by high levels of poverty, crime, HIV/AIDs, social and cultural racial polarisation, large volumes of economic wealth and land in the hands of the few, rampant corruption in both the private and public sector and high unemployment levels. August 2012 witnessed the black government of South Africa shoot and kill 34 striking miners in the township of Marikana. Whilst the relatively new democratic dispensation has delivered many new freedoms for the people of South Africa, the legacy of colonialism and apartheid is still evident in many spheres of South African life. For many decades South Africa's gigantic problems have been largely attributed to racial intolerance and antagonism. Whilst race has been a major factor in deciding the haves and the have nots of South African society, this paper argues that a Marxist analysis of South Africa is the most appropriate conceptual framework in which to truly understand the unequal nature of South Africa and more importantly to chart a way forward for a more equal and just South Africa.

JS-30.5

CHEN, BOWEI* (Nanhua University, *chenpowei6967@gmail.com*)

Body, Work and (gay) Desire: Unpacking Taiwanese Male Gay Masseurs' Labor Practices in Intimate and Sexualized High-Touch Services

This study examines Taiwanese gay male masseurs and their labor practices in (sexualized) service industry. Specifically, it unpacks the intersection between body, work and un-controllable (male gay) desire embedded in the labor practice. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with 15 gay male masseurs, this paper focuses on the following three facets. First, it explores variation in the performance of intimate labor caused by the intersection of the sexualized service work with the racialized and classed specific service expectations of diverse customers. Through clients/masseurs interactions, we identify how social inequalities intersect with each other and how their intersection changes what they are. Second, the body/work relationship in massage parlors will be examined, paying particular attention to the "shadow-work" of employees and forms of aesthetic labor they embodied. By understanding how aesthetic labors are differently performed, we examine the extent to which gay male masseurs' constructions of work identities are (not) regulated by homo/heteronormativity. Third, this paper examines how labor practice in erotic service is complicated by the production of desiring labor, exploring how gay male masseurs construct and/or distanciate their sexualities from servicing the bodies of others. Through desire/work relationship experienced by masseurs we sketch out how the boundaries between intimacy and the commerce of sex and between public and private life are redrawn. This study hopes to provide insight into not only the importance of embodiment for current understandings of work but also the centrality of (gay) desire for the study of intimate and sexualized high–touch serving work.

JS-19.4

CHEN, CHAO-JU* (College of Law, National Taiwan University, *cjtan@ntu.edu.tw*)
PENG, YEN-WEN* (National Sun Yat-sen University, *yenwenny@gmail.com*)

Women's (no) Naming Right Under the Shadow of Patronymy: A Study of Law and Social Change in Taiwan

Patronymy is part of the cultural, social and legal mechanism of male supremacy, and a denial of women's equal right to name the child. In Taiwan, patronymy is a long-lasting tradition reflected in and constituted by the law, as the old children's surname law mandated that, with limited exceptions, all children shall assume their fathers' surname. The law was revised in 2007, which stipulates that children's surname shall be decide through parental agreement. This legislation is considered a hard-win success for women's equal rights, but the practices of it turned out to be a disappointment. Since the law came into effect, approximately only 1.54% of all newborns were given the mother's surname through parental agreement. Does this fact suggest that people's attitude toward surnaming remain unchanged irrespective of the change of law? Can legal reform promote women's naming right, or does it mostly function to reinforce patronymy?

We use data from the 2002 and 2012 Taiwan Social Change Survey to answer these questions. Our study find that significant changes have occurred in people's attitudes toward children's surnaming. The change in people's attitudes, however, does not translate into the change of actions. We have identified double gaps -- gap between people's *attitude in general* and *behavior intention*, and gap between *behavior intention* and *actual action taken.* We also notice gender, martial and parental status, and gender equality consciousness differences in people's attitude, and identify the profile of people who might benefit from the new children's surname law. Our study leads to the conclusion that a liberal children's surname law might be accompanied by a positive change in people's attitude toward children's surnaming, but cannot actively promote women's equal right to name the child.

RC04-83.7

CHEN, CHI YUAN* (Chinese Culture University, *cqy8@faculty.pccu.edu.tw*)

A Study Showing Research Has Been Valued over Teaching in Higher Education Based on the Theories of Neoliberalism and Academic Capitalism

Research has been valued and given priority over teaching for a long time in academia. In recent decades, the Taiwanese Ministry of Education has pursued objective and quantitative research criteria and has encouraged higher education institutions to ask teachers to publish papers in SSCI or SCI journals as part of the criteria for promotion and evaluation. This policy strengthens the concept that research has priority over teaching because teachers must devote more time to research than to teaching in order to be promoted and evaluated.

The purpose of this study is to explore the influences that cause teachers to value research over teaching. To achieve this purpose, the study will apply document analysis and questionnaire inquiry as research methodology. First of all, the study will collect and analyze the documents for teacher promotion and evaluation of ten different universities. In order to collect the differing requirements of the reward system in different areas, these ten universities' areas of specialty include general studies, education, medicine, vocational studies, and arts. Then, the study will use questionnaires to collect teachers' opinions of task priority and the time involved on research and teaching duties. The data collected from the above two methods will be analyzed and discussed based on the theory of Neoliberalism and the regime of Academic Capitalism. Some suggestions will be proposed according to the results.

RC22-400.4

CHEN, CHIA-LUEN* (Hungkuang University, chialuen.chen@gmail.com)

Buddhism in Taiwan Under Globalization: Diversity and Hybridity

Taiwan's Buddhism has undergone significant transformations since late 1980s. Globalization has played an important role on the new constellation of Buddhism in Taiwan. In addition to the mainstream and local Chinese Buddhism, other traditions of Buddhism from the Tibet, Southeast Asian countries, and Japan have also established numerous centers and attracted many Taiwanese followers. Globalization has thus brought diversity and hybridity to Taiwan's Buddhism. In my paper, I will explore this phenomenon of Buddhism in contemporary Taiwan. I will adopt Nattier's (1998) classification of religious cross-country transmission as the analytical framework to identify how foreign traditions of Buddhism have been transported to and practiced in Taiwan. Then, I will investigate how these foreign traditions of Buddhism have influenced the landscaping of Taiwan's Buddhism. Finally, I will inspect how Taiwanese monks and nuns respond to these newly coming traditions of Buddhism, which shares some common teachings and practices with the local tradition but differ from one another in certain teachings and practices. In sum, Taiwan's recent transformations of Buddhism provide an interesting case for understanding the interactions among different traditions of Buddhism and its effects on the behavior of local tradition as well as local believers in the age of globalization.

PLEN-5.3

CHEN, CHIH-JOU JAY* (Academia Sinica, jaychen@sinica.edu.tw)

Justice and Claims in Popular Protests in China

This paper studies the conceptions of justice in growing social protests in China. It examines claims made in popular protests, relying on a news database the author collected and constructed, with more than 3,000 mass protest events in 2000-13. It first describes the trend and characteristics of popular protests in contemporary China, and examines the protesters' notions of justice by analyzing claims raised in popular protests. Specifically, this study finds in urban China the biggest category of protest claims focused on income-related issues, accounting for about half of all protest claims. The other major protest claims included administration issues (e.g., government misconduct, specific government policy or regulations), rights issues (e.g., forced evictions, environmental issues, and student rights), and incidental events. In the rural areas the most important issue that emerged in the early 2000s and accelerated after the mid-2000s was linked to land seizures in suburban villages where local cadres underpaid or embezzled compensations due to peasants for the seizure of their lands. The second confrontational rural issue related to local government misconduct and cadres' corruption, followed by rights issues such as forced eviction, pollution and environmental protection, and so on. Then this study shows which factors were related to different protest claims in urban cities and rural villages, and discuss how protesters' notions of justice have affected their claiming choices and protest tactics.

RC06-121.4

CHEN, HSING-JUNG* (National Taiwan Normal University, erabbit64@gmail.com)

Cumulative Risk/CR and Developmental Outcomes Among Youths in High-Risk Families: Results from a Nationally Representative Taiwan Sample

Comparing to single risk, multiple risks are more likely to increase Western children's adjustment problems. CR model has been used to understand the influence of multiple risks on children's development because of its theoretical importance and parsimony. However, there is no consistent finding regarding whether the CR has "linear (additive)" or "threshold effect(curvilinear)". Moreover, little research examines the associations between CR and different developmental domains for high-risk youths; far few studies test the moderating effect of eth-

nicity. This study addressed these issues by using data from an ongoing nationally representative Taiwanese youths sample (n=18831).

CR was created by 8 variables measuring different aspects of family risks. OLS regression models with gender, ethnicity, and Squared CR as independent variables were applied for each of two outcome variables (i.e. academic performance for delinquent outcomes). The findings support a linear model (Squared CR coef.=0.01, p=0.07 for academy model, coef.=0.001, p=0.92 for delinquency model) indicating those who experience more risks are more likely to develop negative outcomes. With one exception, a single risk as well as CR predicted both outcomes. The risk factor, losing someone during the great earthquake, only predicts academic performance but not delinquency. Moreover, with one exception, the effect of CR is similar across ethnic groups. The effect of CR on academic performance is lower among aboriginal Taiwanese comparing to the reference group, Minnan (coef.=0.11, p=0.02).

Although more research is needed to better understand the difference between aboriginal Taiwanese and Minnan, the research findings confirm the linear CR model, highlight the influence of CR on youths' academic and behavior outcomes and suggest potential differences among ethnic groups. Findings also support the comprehensive prevention for youths in high-risk families, particularly those experiencing multiple risks.

RC06-118.7

CHEN, MEI-HUA (National Sun Yat-sen University)
WANG, WEI-PANG (Tunghai University)

Gendered Differences on the Attitudes and Solutions Toward Extramarital Sex in Taiwan

Although it is commonly claimed that women's status are greatly improved and women's rights are well-protected in Taiwan, extramarital sex (EMS) is criminalized in Taiwan. Taiwan indeed is one of the few countries in the world that still keep adultery in its criminal law. Moreover, the campaign on decriminalization of adultery launched by Awakening Foundation is facing tremendous challenges from some other women's organizations and ordinary women in general. The debate to some extent is considered as 'women's war' (i.e. the war between the first wife and the 'other woman'), and men who engage in EMS are hardly problematized.

Using the data drawn from the 2002 and 2012 Gender Module of the *Taiwan Social Change Survey* (TSCS), this research intends to elaborate the gender differences on the attitudes and solutions toward extramarital sexual permissiveness in Taiwan. The following questions will be thoroughly investigated: (1) Do men and women differ in the tolerance of EMS in Taiwan? (2) Do gender differences in social-demographic characteristics and views toward gender equality explain some of the gender differences in the attitudes toward EMS? (3) Do men and women adopt different solving approach（such as compromise, consultation, or confrontation）when he or she found out that a marital partner was having an extramarital affair with someone else? (4) Whether the EMS-related attitudes and patterns change over the past decade in Taiwan. With the scrutiny of these questions, this research is not only able to establish the extensive understandings of EMS-related patterns but also able to examine whether the 'revealing intimacy' argued by Giddens (1992) exists in current Taiwan.

JS-44.24

CHEN, MEI-HUA* (National Sun Yat-sen University, mc153@mail.nsysu.edu.tw)

Gendered Sexual Migration Across Taiwan Strait

Globalization and the uneven development of global economy accelerated both transnational commercial sex and global sex tourism. Since late 1987 when Taiwan lifted martial law (1949-1987), every year there have been thousands of Chinese women coming to Taiwan either as marital migrants or undocumented workers, to seek a better life in a relatively richer and freer Taiwan. On the other hand, as a rising economic power in East Asia, Taiwan once served as a destination of sex tourism, now gradually appears as a sending country of sex tourists. Geographical closeness and cultural intimacy in terms of language and Han-ethnicity have served to turn China into a hot sex tourism destination for Taiwanese men.

Based on six years' empirical research on (undocumented) Chinese migrant sex workers in Taiwan and Taiwanese men's sex tourism in China, the paper aims to conceptualize transnational commercial sex and sex tourism as sexual migration to challenge the mainstream discourses regarding migrant sex workers and male sex tourists; i.e. the former as poor 'trafficked sexual victims' and the later as sexual subjects who exploit local women. I would argue that the framework of 'anti-trafficking' not only implies a strong sense of criminality and thus stigmatizes (undocumented) Chinese migrant sex workers, but also fails to recognize migrant sex workers as sexual subjects who are either struggling for a better life or simply for adventure. Moreover, the bilateral sexual migration is complicatedly shaped by gender, ethnicity and regional economic hierarchy. It is Taiwanese men travel to China to buy sex, and Chinese women to Taiwan for selling sex. I therefore would draw on an intersectional approach to carefully examine the ways in which

the gendered sexual migration is embedded in the cultural, socio-economic and political context between Taiwan and China.

RC39-672.5

CHEN, ROGER S.* (Chinese Culture University, csr@faculty.pccu.edu.tw)

Legislative Behavior in the Aftermath of Disaster: Estimating the Effects of Cosponsorship Networks and Adaptation Cognition

Legislation is one of the core components of policy constellation for realizing adaptation strategies and disaster management. However, compared to policy content analysis, studies examining how legislators respond and take actions in national law-making arena are limited. The present paper focuses on legislative behavior in the aftermath of Morakot Disaster of 2009 that was the deadliest typhoon to impact Taiwan in recorded history and has since stimulated nationwide debates about adaptation measures for moderating the impacts of climate change. According to conventional wisdom, positions of legislators are divided and grouped in terms of ideological proximity, party affiliation, and local interests. However, risk perception awakened by natural disaster may transcend such segmentations and forge a viable consensus in legislative chamber. It is assumed that bill sponsorship and cosponsorship networks of Taiwanese Legislature Yuan had formed a web of supports leading to more successful environmental legislations in the aftermath of Morakot Disaster. Based on these networks, the study applies network analysis to clarify the linkage between the network configurations of co-sponsorship and the effects of adaptation cognition of legislators, in comparison with personal attributes effects. The expected contributions of the study are two-fold. It methodologically applies network analysis to gain deeper understanding about legislative behaviors in relation to disaster, and theoretically verifies the degree to which adaptation cognition upholds successful legislative actions.

RC19-338.4

CHEN, TAICHANG* (Renmin University of China, taichang.chen@gmail.com)

The Changing Patterns in Living Arrangements and Their Impacts on Intergenerational Transfers of Older Chinese

Recent studies have claimed that coresidence with children in China has declined over time. It raises the concern that whether or not changes in such living arrangements will undermine traditional support mechanisms for older adults. Literature from China does not give a clear clue. This study seeks to extend our current understanding of living arrangement dynamics among older Chinese people by exploring the Follow-up Sampling Survey of the Aged Population in Urban/Rural China, a nationally representative data conducted by the China Research Centre on Aging in 2006. This study examined the associations between living arrangements and the probability as well as the amount that an older adult in China received monetary intergenerational transfers from children. Instead of the binary variable – coresiding or not – used in previous analyses, this study introduced a trichotomous variable (live in the same household, live in the same city, live in the same province) to measure potential effects of children's living distance from their parents on intergenerational transfers. In the first part of the multivariate analysis, I investigated the determinants of older adults' living arrangements. The results suggest that older adults who were desired to coreside and with more instrumental needs were more likely to live with children. In the second part of analysis, I found evidence that urban old parents living close by children are more likely to receive net transfers and to receive a larger amount of net transfers from children. However, the effects of living arrangements for rural residents were not significant. The analyses suggest that, living close by adult children is becoming the primary living arrangement for future older Chinese people. Moreover, living close by children, rather than co-residing with them, does not necessarily weaken intergenerational transfers and has become an important way of providing support in old age.

RC55-878.4

CHEN, TZUNG-WEN* (National Cheng-chi University, twchen@nccu.edu.tw)

Developing Indicators for Biocapital in an Era of Bioeconomy

This paper aims to explore the frontier of developing indicators of biocapital, an emerging health-related notion with the rise of bio-technoscience. Different from other forms of capital, biocapital corresponds to a bioeconomy, in which biotechnology contributes to a large portion of economy. According to policy agenda proposed by OECD, elements of the bioeconomy include biotechnological knowledge, renewable biomass, and integration across applications, which are regarded as basic dimensions of the biocapital. As a concept *tout neuf*, biocapital is still too ambiguous to spread wide in the sociological community. However, it has been a trend for many countries to include the bioeconomy in their policy agenda, blueprints or visions for the coming decades. Like other forms of capitals, such as

social, cultural, human, and symbolic capital, biocapital is useful for sociologists to observe resource distribution in a society. To cope with potential problems associated with its even distribution, it is necessary to make the biocapital measurable. Several obstacles prevent it being measured. First, it is a multi-leveled concept ranging from individual, organizational, societal to national level. Second, it contains networks of heterogeneous actors to realize bio-technoscience in the society. Third, it is a concept beyond borders, crossing state borders, market borders and disciplinary boundaries. The paper suggests several possible approaches for overcoming the obstacles. First, experiences of developing intellectual capital are inspiring, as the biocapital consists of the bio-technoscience. Second, also known as external control of organizations, a resource-dependant perspective of organizational study is heuristic for developing indicators associated with hetero-network such as firm size, number, networking configuration, etc. Third, the perspective of innovation system is useful for understanding holistic situation of biocapital. There are some other potential approaches such as that of cultural capital utilized by Bourdieu, as well as those utilized for indexing social capital.

RC55-874.4

CHEN, WAN-CHI* (National Taipei University, wchen@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)
TSAI, MING-CHANG* (National Taipei University, mtsai@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)

The Venus-Mars Difference and Its Discontents: The Contextual Effects Of Gender-Ideology Gender Gaps On Life Satisfaction

The study introduces a new way of exploring gender and subjective well-being transitionally. We argue that it is not the level of equalitarianism in a society that enhances life satisfaction of women globally. Rather, what matters is the relative distance between women's gender values and men's. This gap, a contextualized gender ideology, requires a multilevel analytical approach to examine the impact of a normative regime. Data from the 2004-2009 World Value Survey indicates a substantial ideational gap between men and women across countries. Controlling for individual socio-demographic characteristics through hierarchical linear modeling techniques, results show that the more egalitarian the majority of men are in their gender attitudes, the higher the level of women's life satisfaction. In contrast, women's overall egalitarian tendency has the opposite effects. When the two effects are taken together, the larger the Venus-Mars differences at the country level, the lower the subjective well-being of women in that country, regardless of their personal ideological positions. Interestingly, this macro-level gender gap has a negative effect on men's perception of their own well-being, as well. This negative effect of gender discrepancy is even stronger for older men. Although existing literature has shown a universal up-trend in gender egalitarianism, men's persistent reluctance of catching up in gender egalitarianism would significantly limit improvements in both men's and women's subjective well-being.

RC02-65.4

CHEN, WEI-FEN* (Univ Illinois, Urbana Champaign, wchen59@illinois.edu)

The New Poverty and the Masstige Fad--How Fluid Class Identities Influence Fashion Consumption

The macro-societal changes such as the economic recession in recent years are moving many people in the younger generation from the middle class to the working poor or the new poor class, which echoes the worldwide scholarly discussions of the "dwindling middle class" or the "M-shaped society." Taking a consumer culture theory (CCT) approach, this paper first investigates the consumption tendency of the new poor class consumers since they may retain their middle-class identities but find themselves with limited disposable incomes. The present study explores what happens when there is a break between consumers' class identities and their income levels. By conducting in-depth interviews among self-defined "new poor" consumers in Taiwan, we see how they distance themselves from class they don't identify themselves with, and deal with an ambivalence mindset. This study provides a snapshot of the new poverty milieu in East Asia also indirectly answers the question that in terms of consumption, is it shaped more by people's incomes or by their taste and identity?

Second, this paper argues that the inconsistency between consumers' purchasing power and class identities may provide an ideal market for the masstige (short for mass prestige) products which come with affordable prices and high-end images. By conducting a broadly-defined textual analysis of the communication strategies ranging from the advertising texts to store layouts adopted by the masstige fashion brands such as ZARA, UNIQLO, and H&M, we examine how the myth of "democratizing luxuries" is constructed and see if consumers perceive the brand image in the ways that the merchandisers intend.

By bringing in both industrial practices and consumers' perspectives, we better understand the role of mobile class identity in the field of consumer behavior, and uncover how the brands may leverage the ambivalent consumers' mindsets to tap into an emerging market.

RC11-199.5

CHEN, XU* (Wuhan University, *cxsw1986@126.com*)

Research on the Potential Age Discrimination to the Senior Citizens in China

Background: The "Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly" has forbidden the discrimination and insults to the senior citizens in China. However, in daily lives, the elderly still have to confront various forms of discriminations.

Method: This is a qualitative research, using intensive interview research method. 28 senior citizens were interviewed in Beijing and Wuhan City.

Result:

(1) There are three different types of age discrimination: Positive, negative and "side-effect" discrimination. The positive discrimination is a behavior that directly insults the elderly such as scolding the elderly. The negative discrimination is the ignoring of the appeal of the elderly. The "side-effect" is a byproduct when helping the elderly. For instance, the deaf elderly may be grounded due to safety reasons. The negative and "side-effect" discrimination make up of the potential age discrimination.

(2) The family, community, society and policy are all involved in the potential discrimination. On the aspect of the family, the excessive care given to the elderly is a form of discrimination to their self-care ability. On the aspect of the community, those living high in the apartments or disabled are often not invited to the community activities. On the aspect of the society, the media and press reinforce the frail stereotypes of the elderly. On the aspect of the policy, the existing defects contribute to the discrimination of the elderly.

(3) In order to solve the problems of the potential discrimination to the elderly, the policy, media and press need a relevant change. The effects of the social work should be emphasized, too. This will be a hard and long-lasting task.

RC06-118.1

CHEN, XU* (Wuhan University, *cxsw1986@126.com*)

Research on the System of Long-Term Family Support for the Disabled Elderly in China

Background:

The long-term family support is widely used by the disabled elderly in China. As the group of the disabled elderly expands, the problems of long-term family support become obvious.

Method:

Both quantitative and qualitative methods are used in this research. It combines the original data of Beijing of the "Second National Survey on the Disabled" with the records of indoor intensive interviews with 28 disabled senior citizens in Beijing and Wuhan city.

Result:

(1) Family support is of vital importance for the disabled elderly in China. There are five characteristics of the family support: family-orientation, structure of grade, complexity, concentration and long-term.

(2) The "family-orientation" depicts that most disabled senior citizens prefer family support due to the reason of income, filial piety, and the distrust of the non-family members. The "structure of grade" defines the relationship between the caregivers and the disabled elderly. The caregivers are mainly spouses, sons and daughters. The "complexity" means the family support is characterized by the core of "disability". Thus, we have to take various patterns of the family support due to the complexity of the disability. The "concentration" depicts the contents of the family support for the disabled elderly, which can be summarized as the basic support, daily living support, mental support and so on. The "long-term" means the family support is a hard and long lasting task.

(3) The defects of the family support are low-level quality, instability, negative influences on the children and so on. In order to solve these problems, we have to develop other forms of support, such as community and institution support.

RC24-438.11

CHEN, YANYAN* (Doshisha University,
ein1003@mail4.doshisha.ac.jp)
ZHENG, YUEJUN* (Doshisha University,
yzheng@mail.doshisha.ac.jp)

The Formation of Environmental Consciousness: From Conscious of Money to Conscious of Environment

According to the *The East Asian survey on people's sense of culture, life and environment (2010-2011)* which was conducted by *Doshisha Research Center for East Asian Studies*, a relative high percentage of proenvironmental behaviors stem from the motivation of save money (Japan, 38.7%; Korea, 61.0%; Beijing city of China, 33.6%; Hangzhou city of China, 50.3%). While from this data we draw the conclusion that the environmental consciousness is not high, it is also valuable to focus on another consciousness, the frugal consciousness. The present study based on the theory of balancing of interest, takes *Beichen* village of China as the research object, and aims to clarify the collapse process of frugal consciousness and the formation process of environmental consciousness in this village. The hypothesis in this paper is that people's behavior intention is the result of interest balance in one's mind. Frugal consciousness comes from the helplessness of the life but also is a rational choice when facing the reality. It is the result of interaction of production mode, life style, social norm and personal norm. These factors which play critical roles in frugal consciousness also supply some benefit on the formation of environmental consciousness. This paper divides the frugal consciousness into different types and discusses the ways that how to transform them into environmental consciousness respectively. The result of this paper indicates that in the formation process of environmental consciousness, balancing of interest plays a fundamental role and social norm is also an important driving force.

RC55-876.3

CHEN, YI-FU* (National Taipei University,
yifuchen37@gmail.com)
CHOU, CHIEN-JU (National Taipei University)

Early Family Financial Stress and Adulthood Quality of Life: An Investigation of the Mediating Process

Past research has shown the salient influence of early family financial stress or poverty on behavior adjustment and quality of life during adolescence and young adulthood (Conger & Elder 1994; Conger, Conger, & Monica 2011). On theoretical level, both family stress model (Conger et al. 1994) and life history theory (Belsky, Schlomer, & Ellis 2011) address that early adversity operationalized by low family SES, unstable family environment, and unpredicted social environment in late childhood and early adolescence contributes to involvement in crime and delinquency, excessive use of substance, and risky sexual behavior in late adolescence and early adulthood. However, little is known about the factors mediating the early adversity and later adjustments.

To address this question, current study is set to investigate this early-later link using a prospective panel study, Taiwan Youth Project (TYP). Using data spanning across 8 years (from age 13 to age 20), in this paper we plan to answer two research questions. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with tests of mediation will be used in data analysis and hypothesis testing. First, to establish the early-later link, we will explore the association between family financial stress at age 13 and happiness, self-report health, and depressive mood at age 20. Second, based on Côté's idea of identity capital (Côté 1996, 2002), we explore two possible factors (family cohesion and self-esteem) during adolescence that mediate the aforementioned early-later link. The results of current study can help developmental researchers better understand the mechanisms of the long-term effect of early adversity.

JS-26.8

CHEN, YI-LING* (University of Wyoming, *ychen8@uwyo.edu*)

Housing Low-Income People in Globalizing Taipei

The idea of "becoming a global city" has strongly influenced the urban policies in Taipei, since the 1990s. The Taipei City Government has implemented several mega projects in the city; claiming to improveTaipei's global status, such as building the highest building in the world and creating a new financial district. Meanwhile, the squatters that used to be a part of Taipei's landscape after 1949, have rapidly disappeared and our displaced by luxury buildings and parks. Globalizing Taipei becomes the fertile ground of housing speculation and leads to serious problems of housing affordability. Recently, the post-2005 housing boom has triggered a strong social rental housing movement. This paper will firstly examine how "global city discourse" has influenced the urban projects in Taipei, since the 1990s. Then, it will explore the status of low-income housing in Taipei's urban policies. This paper will draw on several theoretical concepts, including the right to the city, neoliberalization in East Asian cities, and worlding cities, to discuss the problem of low-income housing in globalizing Taipei.

RC17-307.6

CHEN, YI-YI* (Tzu Chi University, *yiyialbany@gmail.com*)

Networking and Performance of Community Organization in Taiwan: A Social Capital Perspective

Theory development on the social networks of groups is less typical compared to networks of individuals. Application of social capital theories on non-profit organizations is scant. Despite of the developing base of theory and evidence, many community organizations around the world have developed partnerships in a belief that organizational networking leads to social capital and enhances service capacity. The study asks (1) whether networking among community organizations is truly helpful to their service performance and (2) whether the effect of networking varies by certain organizational features of a organization.

The research framework is built with the literature review of social capital theories with a focus of organizations, community practice models, and case studies

on communities' networking. Networking is hypothesized as associated with performance. Two forms of networking, within and beyond community, are defined according to types of social capital. Two traits of performance include effectiveness of carrying out the services and innovation regarding the long-term service development. Key organization factors are leadership, community capacity, and funding sources. The direct and moderation effects of these organization factors are included and examined.

Studied are 640 community development associations (s) in Taiwan, a probability sample of a secondary face-to-face survey in 2011. The results of multiple regression analysis show that networking beyond community enhances a CDAs' effectiveness and innovation. Networking within community is found negatively associated with the overall performance probably because of the potential tension between a CDA and political entities in the same neighborhood. Additionally, the study finds the desirable effects of organization networking vary by certain organization factors. Networking beyond community enhances effectiveness of a CDA; such effect is strengthened by leadership and weakened by community capacity. Within-community networking leads to effectiveness improvement only for CDAs having mixed funding sources. Implications about applying a social capital perspective on community organizations and none-European-American societies are discussed.

RC48-786.2

CHEN, YIN-ZU* (National Taipei University, *chenyz@mail.ntpu.edu.tw*)

Bridging Differences: Feminist Alliance Framing of Peruvian Women's Health Movement

How do divergent social groups build and maintain their alliances for collective action is the central question in this paper. To explain the networking and cooperation between social movements groups or even different social movements the resources mobilization theory and the political process approach emphasized on the external impulse for alliance and coalition's building. Meanwhile the constructive perspective put attention on the interaction and subjective aspects of collective identity. However, the long term alliance between divergent social groups can not be explained without considering their different oppression experiences that make the communication in alliance difficult.

Emphasizing the role of life-world experiences that intermediate the contextual change and the we-ness construction in an alliance, I argue the long term alliance of divergent partners requires a permanent discursive "leveling" of different experiences among participants. To outline this argument, I study the experiences of Peruvian women's health movement from 1980 to 2000. The collaboration between women from different social classes – NGO-feminist and the grassroots women-- suffered tension and conflicts as their activities extend from self-help groups to medical institutions. From an intersectional perspective I analyze the experiences of both groups, and show the dynamic framing strategy of feminist NGOs to bridge these different experiences and to maintain their alliance with the grassroots women.

RC32-548.5

CHEN, YIN-ZU* (National Taipei University, *chenyz@mail.ntpu.edu.tw*)

How to Become a Feminist Activist after the Institutionalization of the Women's Movement: Young Feminists in Mexico

The institutionalization of the women's movement in civil society (in such organizations as feminist NGOs) and the academy (for example, gender studies majors at universities) offers a new context for the development of feminism. The main question of this paper is: how do today's young women develop their feminist consciousness and become activists within this new context? The study investigates the consciousness building and political activities of young feminists in Mexico City through qualitative analysis. The results reveal that the feminist institutions established in the academy and in civil society are crucial references for the development of young feminist activists in a controversial way: on one hand, they provide the field for feminist consciousness building, but on the other hand, they don't offer sufficient space for young feminists to play leadership roles in organization and political action. The inter-generational tension in the background of this context is also discussed.

La presentación oral puede ser en ambos idiomas, inglés o castellano

RC06-125.5

CHEN, YU-HUA* (National Taiwan University, *yuhuac@ntu.edu.tw*)
CHEN, YI-JIE (National Taiwan University)
CHOU, WAN-HSIEN (National Taiwan University)
LIN, CHIAO-JOU (National Taiwan University)

Intergenerational Transmission of Family Formation: Socio-Economic Differentials in the Timing of Marriage and Childbearing Among Young Taiwanese Adults

Previous studies on marriage and family have consistently explored the familial and parental influences on the development of adolescent sexuality, mate selection, union formation, and eventual childbearing, either through family tradition or socio-economic consideration. In recent decades, since demographic and economic trends have been increasing social class disparities in children's access to resources internally and externally, the pathways of transition to adulthood have become more diverse and less predictable in Taiwanese society. Besides, the prolonged education and employment processes have significantly delayed the timing of family formation among young Taiwanese adults. This paper aims to explore the implications of increasing social and economic inequality for young people's adoption of adult roles, with main focuses on two life events including the timing of first marriage and following childbearing. Data are taken from the Taiwan Youth Project, which is a longitudinal panel study of 2696 students in junior and senior high schools since the year 2000. Since part of respondents has been married, it is an adequate timing to analyze their disparity on sexual attitudes and mate selection practices and major trends in the timing of entry into first marriage. We also compare the tendency for young adults from different social and economic backgrounds to choose partners of specific characteristics, and childbearing intentions and outcomes. Based on these results, we are able to examine the relative effect of perceived parental influence on their adult children's mate selection, union formation, and reproductive behavior in contemporary Taiwanese society.

RC04-83.5

CHENG, (KENT) SHENG YAO* (National Chung Cheng University, *hy3398@gmail.com*)

A Study On The Educational Policies On Afterschool Programs and Educational Equity In Taiwan

Since the year of 1960, the educational policies started to focus on the issues of disadvantaged students and their schooling. How to disenthrall the struggles that disadvantaged students face during their daily school lives become the priority that educators and administrators need to consider especially the issues related to the afterschool programs. Like the Title I of ESEA in the United States and Educational Priority Area (EPA) in the United Kingdom, there are series of educational policies related to disadvantaged students and afterschool programs in Taiwan since 1995. In order to review the con and pro of the existed afterschool program policies, the principal investigator collects the theories related to disadvantaged students and schooling including Rawls, Coleman, Sen, and Young to figure the possible solution of afterschool programs and conducts a survey on the questionnaires on disadvantaged students and afterschool programs. Furthermore, the researcher host three focus group discussions to provide useful reflections from the quantitative findings. As the results, the author provides conclusions and suggestions to the further discussions, research, and policy making.

Keywords: Disadvantaged Students, Afterschool Program, Educational Equity, and Educational Policy

WG02-909.3

CHENPITAYATON, KEERATI* (New School University, *ChenK708@newschool.edu*)

Culture and Defensive Modernization in Thailand, 1855-1932

How can "Siam/Thailand" be brought, as a new non-western case, into the corpus of comparative-historical sociological cases without falling into the trap of methodological nationalism (which glorifies its own agency behind its 'success story' of independence) and globalism (which sees its as a periphery within the capitalist world-system)? This paper traces the unfolding course of defensive modernization in Siam/Thailand through a critical (re)examination of four discourses and their accompanying sites of practice, i.e., the political economy, the discourse of civilization, the humanitarian discourse, and the postcolonial discourse. Situated within the overlapping spheres of the British and French imperial expansions and encroachments, Siam/Thailand (from 1855 to 1932) has been considered as one of the exemplary cases in which the modernization occurred as a direct response to the Western imperialism. Such form of modernization, nonetheless, still lacks a conceptual background and theorization.This paper aims to probe deeper into the case of defensive modernization in Siam/Thailand by integrating relatively recent case studies by Thai revisionists about Siam/Thailand in this period and by providing a new theoretical angle to analyze those cases. The main argument of this paper centers on the constitutive role of culture in the construction and elaboration of the programs of defensive modernization by the Siamese/Thai ruling elite. The three contributions that this paper gives are: 1) bringing empire, imperialism, and colonialism into historical sociology; 2) providing a new non-western case to the comparative-historical studies of modernization (beyond the old-fashioned paradigm of the "modernization theory") as well as state and imperial formations;

and 3) creating an ongoing dialogue with the macro-social theories that choose to walk a tightrope between the methodological nationalism and globalism.

RC04-97.6

CHEREDNICHENKO, GALINA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *galcher50@mail.ru*)

Young Workers: Accumulation Of Educational Resources and Professional Trajectories

In 2009 thousand young workers of industry (processing, hi-tech productions) at 13 regions of Russia were polled; in 2010 a part of them were interviewed.

Accumulated educational resource (school education, professional training and training during work) has a direct influence on the achieved skill level and size of salary. However, growth possibilities are limited by technological possibilities of production. It stimulates an exit of a part of youth from working profession.

Among those who became workers having a large educational resource (full secondary school or secondary professional college) intensively accumulate a human capital and achieve higher qualifications; about one third of them are not stabilized in this status and aspire to leave working profession, this position is transit for them. But two thirds of such workers remain in production. However, the highest stability of working profession belongs to workers, having a small baggage of school education, preparation at technical college or at the courses - and to whom this base education prevents to move upwards on educational and qualification levels.

Typical trajectories "Horizontal" (57 % of a massive): low school education, training of working professions at technical college and at a working place leads to mass and low qualifications. Those not stimulated to professional advancement and study make the most stable personnel satisfied with a low salary work. Here stability is sooner forced – few alternative possibilities.

"Progressing" (27 %): large volume of school capital, intensive accumulation of educational-professional resources, achieving high qualifications. Partially "transit" workers are formed.

"Vertical" (16 %): base secondary education or secondary professional college, intensive improvement of qualification, most qualified personnel. Big educational ambitions are expressed in getting higher (or secondary professional) education (by correspondence course) that leads to achieving positions of a technician or an engineer.

INTE-18.5

CHERNYSH, MIKHAIL* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *mfche@yandex.ru*)
MANSUROV, VALERIY (Russian Academy of Sciences)

Social Justice in a Changing Society

The BRICS states have different recent histories. Some of them, like Brazil, have been developing as market-based economies and emergent societies. Others, like Russia or China, came to development from the incipient stage of state socialism. The supposed difference between them underlies the main hypothesis of the study of social justice: former socialist societies tend to embrace the idea of distributive justice, the market-based are habituated in a market environment and therefore are more tolerant towards meritocratic forms of inequality. The results of the survey based on an All-Russia sample show tend to put the above hypothesis in doubt. The Russian population tends to endorse the idea of equity as the primary principle of social justice rather than the idea of equal distribution. In later stage of their evolution the socialist societies stressed the idea of equity and procedure much more strongly than the idea of equality. The Russian society is inclined towards the logic of accepting the difference in income if it relates to education, skills, work input and entrepreneurial skills. Procedural justice is viewed as an important guarantee of the equity principle. The difference in income must be linked to the measurable criteria such as the level of education credentialed by education institutions, the quantified amount of work, or skills confirmed officially as the grades or other occupational standards.

The perception of justice varies according to class or other social conditions. While evaluating their income as just or unjust the Russians tend to rely on the standards of their community or their social group rather than on some general principles. The general principles of equity are more salient in the groups dependent on the macro-context such as pensioners or students.

RC21-361.1

CHESHIRE, LYNDA* (The University of Queensland, *l.cheshire@uq.edu.au*)
ZAPPIA, GINA (The University of Queensland)

Destination Dumping Ground: The Role of Housing Market Processes and Policies in Concentrating and Dispersing Disadvantage in South-East Queensland, Australia

In Australia, where stocks of social housing are being gradually depleted, only those with the greatest need and most complex problems are eligible for public housing, with the remainder being forced to negotiate the private rental market. The effects of this are twofold: first, a growing concentration of social disadvantage within neighbourhoods containing social housing; and second, the movement of low-income and unemployed residents into peripheral urban areas where private rents are cheap. In both cases, this creates a perception among residents that their neighbourhood has become a 'dumping ground' for what Zygmunt Bauman in *Wasted Lives* (2004) sees as modernity's 'surplus, redundant, unemployable and functionless population'. In this paper, we illustrate how housing policies and processes inadvertently and deliberately contribute to the creation of these kinds of dumping grounds in two separate regions of south-east Queensland. The first – Logan City – is a low-income area with an historical concentration of social housing, unemployment and stigmatization that has recently been targeted for renewal in order to disperse disadvantage and create a socially mixed community. The second – Russell Island – is a popular retreat for retirees but its cheap land and low-cost rent has rendered it a last chance destination for those pushed out of other areas by the absence of affordable housing. While the history and circumstances of these two areas are very different, the dynamics of housing policies and processes means their trajectories are increasingly connected as attempts to reduce concentrated disadvantage in one area have flow on-effects for the other. Further, as we also demonstrate, the movement of populations is not necessarily accompanied by a commensurate flow of services, which compound existing forms of disadvantage through isolation, a lack of support and few options for moving on.

RC28-482.5

CHESTERS, JENNY* (University of Canberra, *jenny.chesters@canberra.edu.au*)

School-to-Work Transitions before, during and after the Global Financial Crisis in Australia

School-to-work transitions are becoming more complex as labour markets restructure due to technological innovations and closer economic integration between nations. Entry into the labour market is becoming increasingly contingent upon having appropriate educational credentials consequently, leaving school before completing secondary education may result in young people experiencing prolonged periods of precarious employment. Although the Australian economy weathered the recent Global Financial Crisis (GFC) better than many other advanced economies, in August 2009 the combined unemployment and underemployment rate for young people was double the rate for the working age population. During economic recessions, young people tend to delay entry into the labour market preferring remain in school until the economy rebounds and jobs are easier to secure. The flexibility of the Australian education system coupled with the availability of welfare payments for full-time students allows young people to transition between education and employment multiple times and provides a refuge from harsh economic conditions. This paper presents the results of analyses of the first 12 waves of the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia data tracking the fortunes of three cohorts of young Australians: those who completed school prior to the GFC; those who completed school during the GFC; and those who completed school after the GFC to examine the effect of the crisis on school-to-work transitions.

RC15-258.2

CHEUNG, PUI YIN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *bencheung@cuhk.edu.hk*)

Cross-National Income Disparity and Life Expectancy

This study examines cross-national relationship between income inequality and population health. It has long been speculated that income inequality is detrimental to population health due to material and psychosocial deprivation, given the robust relation found between income and individual health. Though test of this thesis initially corroborated a negative relation across counties and countries, whether the relation is causal in nature remains in question. During recent years, the thesis has brought under a more careful scrutiny with the use of more robust methodological tools due the increased availability of longitudinal data and prevalence of corresponding statistical models. Most of the longitudinal studies reported null finding. However, longitudinal studies are also plagued by lack of comparable data and hence many of them can only examine the relation across limited number of countries and/or time period. In this study, a more comprehensive dataset, Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) with wider range of countries and time period together with improved comparability is analyzed. Given previous findings concerning the thesis, three hypotheses are tested: (a) income inequality has detrimental effect on life expectancy, (b) income inequality has a more detrimental effect on life expectancy if household gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) but not net income inequality is used, and (c) income inequality's effect on life expectancy is not stable across different years. With the improvement of data coverage, fixed-effect analyses with Huber-White sandwich estimators are carried out to examine the thesis across about 150 countries and

16 years. Specifically, results only support the last thesis with unexpected positive effect of income inequality on life expectancy during late 90s but not later period. Potential explanations, limitations and future improvements are discussed.

RC37-642.3

CHEUNG, YUK MAN* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, *agentchosan@hotmail.com*)

Collaborative Authors without Rights: Creative Consumption, Intellectual Property and the Governance of Global Cultural-Commodity Chain of Japanese Animation, Manga and Subcultural Goods

While Japanese animation, manga and subcultures (for example, *hatsune miku or niconico dôga*) now became a widely discussed creative industry both within and outside Japan under the slogan of "Cool Japan," current discussion focused mainly on either its production or consumption side. Yet given the rise of the amateur derivatives creation movement (or *niji-sôsaku* in general discussion within Japan), the division between production and consumption is no longer distinctively clear. This new trend requires our re-conceptualization of the cultural industry.

Taking an economic-sociological view, this paper will take the framework of "global cultural-commodity chain" that derives from discussion on "global commodity chain" and "global value chain." Through interviewing with different players in the chain like mangers of copyrights in established publishing firm, amateur manga writers and managers, as well as other players in the commodity chain, the research pays attention to different steps within the long chain of production, distribution and consumption of Japanese animation, manga and subcultural goods, which were now produced widely with the help of the internet. By locating and identifying major players in the distribution sector, the paper wishes to develop a more sophisticated picture of the newly developed cultural-commodity chain of Japanese subcultural goods, in which creative consumption will gradually be re-incorporated back to the production side. In the case of Japan, the global idea of intellectual property remains ironically contested among producers and consumers. Players rather take a more cultural-specific model of consensus-making instead of taking the concept of intellectual property right legally in organizing collaborative creative works. It presents a framework to analyze especially the impact brought by consumers, who actively participate in the amateur creation and distribution of these amateur products, thus transforming the landscape of the cultural industry as well as concepts like originality, copyright and cultural commodities.

RC04-90.2

CHEUNG, YUK MAN* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, *agentchosan@hotmail.com*)

Educational Dream in a Postindustrial Reality: Expansion and Restructuration of Secondary Schools in Hong Kong

The paper examines and accounts for the main features of the expansion and restructuring of secondary school system in Hong Kong, amid the social background and theoretical discussion of post-industrial societies. Institutionalization of mass education and the rapid expansion of secondary school education emerged roughly at the same time of the rapid industrialization in the 1970s. The rapid transition to service economy in the late 1980s, in addition to the limited expansion of elite education in the tertiary sector in the 1990s, probably caused the rapid denegation of vocational schools and private schools. On the one hand, public and subsidized grammar schools remain as dominant or are even strengthened as high prestigious which led to higher chance of securing a place in the limited but expanding tertiary education. On the other, elite class tends to send their children to international schools in H.K. first and then university overseas. The above arrangement seems to fit the global model of modern institution of education but is relatively unique, if we compare the case of H.K. to other post-industrial societies with similar developmental path like Japan, Taiwan and Singapore, in which the state encourages resources reallocation via the diversification of the types of schools to avoid inequality or class reproduction of poverty. Amid the background of the coming of the ideas of neo-liberal educational reform in the 2000s, this paper explains why Hong Kong mainstream society will follow the simple rule of tightened competition via the education system on the one hand, and how the privileged class tries to gain status advantages by either exit from the local game or by supporting the current reform of privatization of some former subsidized public secondary school system on the other.

RC22-400.5

CHI, WEI-HSIAN* (Nanhua University, *wchister@gmail.com*)

Ritual and Religious Taste: Bodily Technique As the Key to Belief

Sociologically speaking, religion is primarily understood in three-fold: belief, ritual and religious organization. In the sociology of religion, the ritual is easily downplayed, whereas the belief is often overemphasized due to the influences of Western Christianity on this discipline. This paper, therefore, examines the role of ritual by analyzing the development of Taiwanese folk religion, paying particular attention to how traditional belief competes with, if not replaced by, religions in modern Taiwan. In response to the crisis of the religious legitimation, Taiwanese temples produce cultural capital by emphasizing the cultural value of their rituals. The "culturalized" ritualistic activities further create for the people a modern connection with folk religion. It is through ritualistic participation that the religious taste of folk religion is reproduced and maintained in the popular. This study will analyze why bodily technique is essential to the construction of religious taste, and how its practices contribute to the participants' traditional belief.

WG01-892.5

CHIANG, CHENYIN* (National Central University, *chenyinchiang@gmail.com*)

Structural Influential Factors on Taiwan Females Participation in Politics

This research is to explore the structural factors of Taiwanese women's participation in grassroots politics, especially to substantively present the complex local structure and context of female participation in the local grassroots elections in those cities and counties where Hakka ethnic groups clustered.

It presents stark difference with local features in Taiwan women's participation for different county (city) councilors elections. To analyze their participation in politics, neither can we ignore gender viewpoints, nor can we alienate ourselves from local situational context, especially those kinship, social clubs, networks, ethnic, local fictions, political families, association of farmers, fisherman and irrigation, and political parties of different areas. How to interact with different genders as to influence Taiwan women's local participation in politics, all of which is the key point this research is to explore.

In Taiwan, the key political tune set in major cities and counties where three Hakka ethnic groups clustered is first on geographical concept, then kinship and the last political party. Lineal kins and tribes primarily inherited by men, what if women's political participation doesn't represent lineal kins and kiths, will it represent gender or ethnic group? or anything else? What specific social connotation with these women participating local election? This study is mainly to explore the positioning in women's political participation, which is used exactly to answer the questions listed above.

RC32-564.12

CHIANG, FEICHI* (TSA, *feichi.chiang@gmail.com*)

Sustaining The Women's Ghetto: Gendering, Masculinization and Feminization Of Newspaper Organizations

This paper aims to explore the reasons why women are still unable to escape from marginalized, belittling and disadvantaged positions at work. Previous studies on gender and women's employment have acknowledged that the gendered construction of labour has either excluded women from the labour market or restricted them to the middle or bottom of the power structure within work organizations.

Using *NotT Daily* as an example, I argue that, apart from using the 'gendering' process, the organization may at the same time be attempting to feminize some particular units to intensify the gender segregation. In so doing, the organization may still appear to be segregated by gender, but the nature of the horizontal gender segregation is different from what it was before. To explain the differences, we have to employ feminization as an explanatory tool. In other words, to understand the way in which organizations are gendered, we have to examine the processes of both 'masculinization' and 'feminization', in order to acknowledge more clearly the difficulties women are confronting in the labour market.

In this article, I suggest that the women's page was feminized by two means: isolation and normalization. The women's page was isolated spatially. It was also isolated in terms of professional practices. The isolation reified the unimportance of the women's page in the sense that the women's page was a neglected and dead-end sector. The organization then normalized the labour process of the women's page to render the working routine of the women's page compatible with most people's daily routines (particularly schoolchildren), thereby making the women's page a women's unit inevitably shunned by ambitious people. And it is the feminization of the women's page that makes the women's page a women's ghetto.

RC04-83.4

CHIANG, TIEN-HUI* (National University of Tainan, *thchiang@mail.nutn.edu.tw*)

Is Globalization The Essential Force To Generate Localization? A Constructive Analysis

While globalization has significantly extended its influence crossing the boundary between countries, many national states gradually lose their control over

sovereignty as witnessed by the fact that many countries voluntarily give up the control over the tax rate on the importing goods. This is mainly because they need to conform the rules of a global economic system, if they pursuit a considerable amount of capitalist profit embedded in this system. This phenomenon indicates that globalization does not only generate a profound influence on economic sphere but also on political arena. It is argued that the combination between these two aspects is able to benefit advanced countries, particularly USA, for reinforcing their cultural hegemony. Consequently, such cultural exportation will erode the local cultures of imported countries that are the crucial element to sustain the national identity of their citizens. It is argued that localization is created to avoid this political crisis. However, such viewpoint may confine itself within a narrow view of top-down scope.

RC04-78.26

CHIANG, YI-LIN* (University of Pennsylvania, *yilinc@sas.upenn.edu*)

Justifying Distinction: Becoming Adolescent Elite in "Meritocratic" China

This study seeks to understand the mechanisms of elite distinction through education. Existing research on adolescent elites points to the crucial role of schools in elite status reproduction. Yet, the broader cultural contexts in which students and school are placed have not been sufficiently recognized. It is unclear how privileged students develop and identify status markers in a meritocratic culture that celebrates individual effort. Collaboration between family and schools to transmit privilege and students' costs in the process of elite formation while subscribing to meritocracy is in need of further investigation. Studies show elite distinction through demonstrating various forms of cultural capital, but have yet to examine the role of field in determining the value of cultural capital. China, with its similarly meritocratic ideal but different educational system from Western societies, provides an opportunity to complement existing literature and examine elite students in their broader context. Through year-long participant observation in classrooms and families and interviews with students, parents, and teachers in elite high schools in Beijing, this study provides an ethnographic account of elite formation during high school and sheds light on the mechanisms of educational inequality through the inspection of elite formation through education in China. Results show that students use academic criteria as an important measure of meritocratic effort to establish student hierarchy and actively defend their perceived boundaries. Parents and schools engage in labor division in the schooling process to instill privilege in disguise of meritocracy. Other than using academic ability as the primary marker of distinction, signals of status boundaries are somewhat similar with findings in the U.S., which points to the possible existence of a global elite culture shared by students across educational systems.

RC49-800.4

CHIAO, CHI* (National Yang-Ming University, *cchiao@ym.edu.tw*)
YI, CHIN-CHUN (Academia Sinica)
KSOBIECH, KATE (University of Wisconsin-Whitewater)

Beyond Involvements in Romantic and Sexual Relationships: Effects of Self-Esteem and Parental Distress on Trajectories of Adolescent Psychological Distress

What accounts for the onset and change of psychological distress that occurs between late adolescence and young adulthood? As emerging research has begun its attention to the effect of early involvements in sexual and romantic relationships on adolescent psychological well-being, we extend the *vulnerability model* and the *genetic hypothesis* and propose initial levels of psychological distress and subsequent changes over this period are partly a consequence of adolescent self-esteem and parental distress, both of which may be at least as influential as teen involvement in romantic and sexual relationships. Data were from longitudinal surveys of Taiwanese adolescents at age 16 with 3 follow-ups over a 6-year time period (n=2,314). Psychological distress was assessed by Symptom Checklist-90 Revised (SCL-90-R). Growth curve models were used to predict the relationships between adolescent self-esteem, parental distress, and trajectories of adolescent distress, after taking early involvements in romantic and sexual relationships, influence of peers, school, and family, and adolescent risky behaviors into account. After a wide range of adjustments, the multivariate analyses indicated that positive self-esteem was associated with diminished initial levels of psychological distress in adolescents (β=-0.04, *p*<0.05), and also ameliorates their psychological distress over time (β=-0.01, *p*<0.01). In contrast, parental distress was not significantly associated with initial measurement of adolescent distress, but parental distress did exacerbate adolescent distress over time (β=0.01, *p*<0.001). In addition, living with both biological parents, and having a high level of family cohesion were associated with lower levels of psychological distress. Early involvements in sexual and romantic relationships, and risky behaviors of adolescents and their close friends were strongly related to higher levels of psychological distress. These results underscore the importance of an integrated psy-

chosocial perspective. Policies and interventions aimed at promoting adolescent psychological well-being are recommended.

RC06-125.10

CHIAO, CHI* (National Yang-Ming University, *cchiao@ym.edu.tw*)

How Different Are the Young Women with Forced First Premarital Sex in Their Romantic Relationships? a Life-Course Perspective from the Taiwan Youth Project Surveys

Studies have well established the negative relationship between forced first sex before marriage and a wide range of family, social, and well-being outcomes in non-Asian young women. However, due to the data inadequacy, surprisingly few studies have examined this relationship among Asian young women, and even less has been analyzed on the long-term consequences. Based on the life-course hypothesis, this study contends social norms prescribe the appropriate timing for important transitions and sanctions apply to non-followers which may produce long-term negative consequences. In East Asia, particularly in Chinese societies, collectivistic orientation has been proposed to be a salient social trait. Adolescents situated in this particular cultural context are exposed to strong normative influence. Conservative social norms expect Taiwanese youth to be well-behaved and not to practice non-standard behaviors in adolescence such as engaging in active sexual behaviors before marriage. Hence, forced sexual initiation in adolescent romantic relationships becomes a serious concern and it implies adverse public health and social consequences such as risky behaviors, psychological distress, and a higher probability of intimate violence or divorce after marriage.

Building upon Bronfenbrenner's ecological model (1979) and life-course theory, we use the longitudinal panel surveys of Taiwan Youth Project (2000-2011) and compare Taiwanese young women on a wide range of family, social, and well-being outcome variables from early adolescence to young adulthood in whether or not they ever experienced forced first premarital sex in their romantic relationships. Findings of this study will advance our understanding of how forced sexual initiation is shaped by a set of life-course outcomes in East Asian social contexts. Our study will also contribute to social and health policies and programs in the advancement of positive developmental outcomes of young women in Taiwan as well as in East Asia.

RC18-319.6

CHIAO, YUAN-MING* (University of Kassel, *ymchiao@gmail.com*)
BIAN, SHU-WEN* (University of Kassel, *shuwen.bian@uni-kassel.de*)

Globalization and Nationalism at a Crossroads: The Identity Politics of Competing Imagined Economies Across the Taiwan Strait

Even before the implementation of the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) between China and Taiwan in 2011, the increasing rate of cross-Strait economic integration and the potential volatility of Taiwan's ambiguous international status has been the subject of intense political debate and academic research. The island's shift away from an imagined community of 'One China' to part of an "imagined economy" inextricably linked to mainland China is not just a projection or re-grafting of national sovereignty onto the global scale, but rather an ongoing process of the re-imagining *of* space and scale, in which both concepts are mutually constitutive of one another. While the symbolic act of closer economic integration between two parts of a divided nation bring justification and legitimacy to *a priori* definitions of globalization as a project, at the same time, the process continues to stretch the traditional confines of national sovereignty. The aim here is to analyze how through the act of selection, specific historical periodizations have been reframed to form a dominant narrative of the relationship between national identity and the spatial limits of economic possibility for current contexts.

Specifically, this paper provides a discourse analytical perspective on the social forces and ideas that have sought to dominate the narrative of harnessing an externalized concept of globalization on the one hand, and harmonizing regional security and prosperity as a crucial cornerstone to national development on the other. Particular attention is made to the framing of post-2008 cross-Strait trade policies by political elites both in support of and in opposition to deepening economic integration. It is argued that ideas of the imagined economy heavily influence the framing the possibilities of political action.

RC02-62.5

CHIAVACCI, DAVID* (University of Zurich, *david.chiavacci@uzh.ch*)

Japanese Capitalism(s): Turning Points, Driving Forces and Consequences

Following Chalmers Johnson (1982) seminal analysis, Japan is known and debated as prime example of a developmental state and state-led capitalism. However, a closer look to its historical development shows that Japan's industrialization is not a simple case of state-directed capitalism, but much more complex and marked by turning points. Already before its full reintegration into the world system and the introduction of Western technology, Japan experienced a proto-industarlization primarily driven by private entrepreneurs. During the late 19th century, this proto-industry was the economic foundation, which allowed Japan to embark on a modernization and industrialization path and to withstand colonization pressure by Western powers. The industrialization effort was embedded into the introduction of a nation state including modern administrative, educational, juristic and military institutions and was initiated by the state, but quite early key industries were privatized. Accordingly, the role of the state in economic development was surprisingly limited in Japan as a late-comer and up to the 1930s Japan's economy followed a liberal model. This changed fundamentally during the years of war (1937-1945), which saw the introduction of an increasingly state-managed economic system oriented towards the war efforts. The developmental state not only survived the years of U.S.-occupation (1945-1952), but after fierce social conflicts in the early postwar era state-led developmentalism became from the 1960s onwards the central piece of Japan's new social contract. Since the collapse of the bubble economy in the early 1990s and the following decades of economic stagnation, the model of Japanese capitalism is increasingly questioned and submitted to structural reforms. Abenomics is just the latest attempt to lead Japan back to developmentalism. This paper will analyze the driving forces behind the turning points of Japanese capitalism(s) and discuss its consequences for our understanding of the variety of capitalism.

RC31-534.1

CHIAVACCI, DAVID* (University of Zurich, *david.chiavacci@uzh.ch*)

The Saga of Japan's Foreign Trainee System

In the late 1980s, Japan was transformed from a non-immigration economy into an immigration economy. Still, Japan has officially maintained a very restrictive labor migration policy. According to immigration law, Japan accepts only highly qualified foreign workers for selected occupational fields. However, in contrast to the law, the large majority of the new immigrants is working in lower qualified jobs. This discrepancy between official labor migration policy and real immigration flows is partly due to the introduction of several so-called side-doors, through which foreign workers for lower qualified jobs are de facto accepted. One important side-door is the foreign trainee system. It is officially part of Japan's ODA (oversea development assistance) and has even been promoted as an instrument to diminish the migration pressure between Japan and developing countries in East Asia. In fact, the foreign trainee system is a disguised guest worker program that is essential for a number of Japanese industries. As such it has been criticized severely, and the U.S. have even denounced it as a form of human trafficking. Although foreign trainees are numerically a relative small group among the new immigrants over the past quarter-century, the foreign trainee system is arguably the most intensive discussed labor migration program in Japan's migration policy making. Hence, the foreign trainee system is an ideal case study for analyzing the development Japan's labor migration policy. Based on interviews and primary sources, this paper studies developments and turning-points in the foreign trainee system as a central element of Japan's foreign worker policy. It will elaborate how ideational factors, the institutional setting of policy making and the regional embeddedness of Japan in the East Asia migration region have interacted and influenced each other in the foreign trainee policy formation and its implementation.

JS-22.5

CHIEN, YI-CHUN* (University of Toronto, *yichun.chien@utoronto.ca*)

Integrating Care Regime and Migration Regime: A Case Study of Taiwan

Care provision for the elderly and young has become an unprecedented challenge in recent years in Asia. Due to the rapid demographic transformation—including greater longevity, declining fertility rate, and ageing of population—many advanced industrialized Asian countries have put care onto the social policy agenda and redefine their roles in care-giving. Various institutional and policy measures have been made to provide assistance for elderly and child care, such as long-term care insurance (LTCI), parental leave, and increasing number of public day care centers. In order to meet the high demands for care workers in the labour market, some East Asian countries also start to recruit foreign care workers from other less-developed countries. Thus, different migrant care worker policies have been implemented to attract foreign labour into their social welfare sectors. During the process, these states' social welfare policies have been mitigated and influenced by their migration policies and vice versa. In this paper, I will use Taiwan as a case study. I wil investigate how Taiwan's social care policy has been changing in the past two decades and explore its relationship with Taiwan's

migrant care worker policy which was first implemented in 1992. In addition, I will trace the policy debates on temporary migrant care workers and analyze the formation and transformation of Taiwan's migration policies in accordance with its social welfare policies. Lastly, I intend to tackle the ways in which Taiwanese government integrates its care regime and migration regime and redefines its role as a welfare state.

RC52-835.5

CHIEN, YU-JU* (National Taiwan University, *chien019@umn.edu*)

Making One Health Experts: The Formation, Reinforcement, and Transformation of Epistemic Communities

This paper explains how an international One Health epistemic community was gradually assembled and shaped through the interventions of international agencies. In response to H5N1 avian flu outbreaks, the international community has gradually developed a "One World, One Health" approach, which was endorsed by multiple international agencies. These international agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and other agencies. For the purpose of deliberating and defining One Health strategies, the WHO, FAO and OIE mobilized experts from their reference laboratories and collaborating centers. International agencies consciously affected the international expert networks, and previous affiliation with policy organizations hence becoming crucial bases for expert power and influence. This paper argues that the emergence of the One Health community has been intentionally constructed by international agencies, instead of simply growing out of shared understandings and goals. The study therefore challenges and extends Haas (1990, 1992)'s theory of epistemic community by revealing how an epistemic community co-evolved with global policy formation. In addition, I illustrate that although international agencies have attempted to expand the networks, experts affiliated with their laboratory networks are still crucial participants to define and fulfill One Health.

RC52-840.3

CHINITZ, DAVID* (Hebrew University, *chinitz@cc.huji.ac.il*)

Health Professionals, Health Policy and Health Management Theory: The Big Disconnect

In tandem national health system reforms in Western countries, management theories seeking to adapt health organizations to policy directions have evolved. Unfortunately, policy directions and management theories appear distant from the socialization of health professionals, and, as a result, relatively little change has taken place in the organization of health care delivery. This paper will combine several sources of information to paint a picture of the disconnect between health professionals and health policy and management. The first source is a review of the literature on the knowledge and attitudes of health professionals, especially physicians, towards health reforms and managerial interventions such as quality measurement and health information technology in different countries including, but not limited to, the US, France and Israel. Second, the author will report on empirical research ongoing in Israel on two main subjects: 1. how physicians, nurses, managers and policy makers view efforts to measure the quality of health care and report the results to the public, and 2. the process of introducing ehealth and mhealth into the Israeli health system and how this process is viewed by physicians, managers, policy makers and citizens/users. Third, the author will report on a bibliographic study of articles on health policy and management appearing in major medical journals such as JAMA and NEMJ using citation analysis to show that such articles are not, by and large, read by clinicians. While the overall hypothesis of this complex of research projects is that health professionals have been disconnected from the design and implementation of health policy and management innovations, the study will also test the hypothesis that countries with strong traditions of physicians and other providers working within the framework of National Health Services or large managed care organizations will be characterized by relatively greater health provider understanding, acceptance and implementation of managerial innovations linked to national health reforms.

RC51-817.2

CHIO, SANTIAGO* (Univerisdad Autónoma de Coahuila, *schio43@hotmail.com*)

La Internalización y Externalización De Información Desde El Ieai; Huella Significativa Para El Aprendizaje Significativo

En este trabajo, presento un producto (y medio para el fin) de la investigación sobre los usos inadecuados de las nuevas tecnologías para la educación por parte un grupo multidisciplinario de catedráticos de en un programa de posgrado a distancia de la Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila.

Así como un problema complejo requiere de la investigación interdisciplinaria, las causas que lo originan requieren de un instrumento que muestre las relaciones y sus efectos emergentes.

El IEAI es una base de datos que a manera de observatorio, nos ofrece una "Huella Significativa" porque está construida y relacionada con:

- **La Epistemología Genética**.- Nos ayuda a explicar y explicarnos la construcción y el desarrollo de los procesos cognoscitivos en una representación externa.
- **Sistemas Complejos**.- Es un conjunto de elementos / relaciones heterogéneos e interdefinidos que se comportan como una totalidad relativa.
- **Cibercultur@.**- Está completamente dedicado al cultivo de tres culturas potenciadas por TICC: Cultura de Información, Cultura de Conocimiento y Cultura de Comunicación.
- **Sociocibernética**.- Es un objeto de estudio que propicia la auto organización de quienes lo integran.
- **Investigación Interdisciplinaria**.- Está constituído por elementos multidisciplinarios que interactúan en prácticas de integración/diferenciación en una constante sincronización dialéctica.

Se suman otros cuerpos teóricos para conformar las "Fases Dinámicas Solidarias", estos son: Lev Vygotsky con el **Objeto Mediador y Zona de Desarrollo Próximo**, Engeström con la **Teoría de la Actividad Ampliada** y Ausubel con el **Aprendizaje Significativo**. Esto, nos permite explicar y justificar, el sistema que nos deja ver representado el cómo aprendemos, como enseñamos para vivir en comunidad.

Este sistema, permite que lo capturado en fríos formatos de rutina, sean procesados sistémicamente por la Cibercultur@, para que sea posible observarla desde la Sociocibernética, procurando siempre la interacción de las ciencias, las culturas y las tecnologías.

JS-44.12

CHITO CHILDS, ERICA* (City University of New York, echitoch@hunter.cuny.edu)

A Global Look at Mixed Marriage

Mapping attitudes toward intermarriage—who is and who is NOT an acceptable mate—offers an incisive means through which imaginings of belonging-- race, ethnicity, nationhood, citizenship and culture—can be critically evaluated. In particular, social constructions of race and difference involve discussions of purity, race identity and taboos against interracial sex and marriage. Drawing from qualitative interviews and ethnographic research in six countries on attitudes toward intermarriage, this paper explores these issues of intermarriage in a global context. Through a comparison of qualitative data I collected in Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, Portugal, South Africa and the United States, I offer a theoretical framework and provide an empirical basis, to understand the concept of intermarriage and what it tells us about racial boundaries in a global context. For example, in the United States, the issue of intermarriage is discussed as interracial with less attention paid to inter-religious or inter-ethnic, to the point that those concepts are rarely used. Similarly in South Africa, despite the end of apartheid decades ago, marriage across racial categories is still highly problematized and uncommon. Yet globally there is less consensus of what constitutes intermarriage-- sometimes intercultural, interethnic, or any number of words with localized meanings. In South America and Australia, the debate seems to revolve more around indigenous status, citizenship and national identity such as who is Australian or who is Ecuadoran? As indigenous populations rally for rights and representation how does this change the discourse on what intermarriage mean? Looking globally, what differences matter? What boundaries are most salient in determining the attitudes of different groups toward intermarriage? How are various communities responding to intermarriage, particularly if there are a growing number of "mixed" families? This research on attitudes toward intermarriage adds to our understanding of constructions of race, racism and racialized, gendered and sexualized beliefs and practices globally.

RC31-538.15

CHITOSE, YOSHIMI* (Nat Inst Population & Social Security , ychitose@ipss.go.jp)

Geographical Distances Between Adult Children and Parents

It is well known that the percentage of multigenerational coresidence in Japan is very high among developed countries. In recent years, however, the share is declining. For example, 52.5% of the elderly coresided with one of their married children in 1980. Today (from 2011 data), the corresponding figure amounts to only 16.6%. In contrast to the reality, majority of empirical research on intergenerational relationship in Japan still focuses on the determinants of coresidence. Not much scholarly attention is paid on the geographical distance between parents and adult children who live separately. It is important to study the intergenerational distance since past research consistently indicate that intergenerational support transfers are influenced by the distance between the two.

Using the Fourth National Survey on Family in Japan conducted by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research in 2008, I examine the dis-

tance between adult married daughters and their parents (if possible, also their parents-in-law), and what factors determine the distance. I take the effects of adult daughter's demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as education, a number of siblings, sibling composition (birth order and gender), as well as regional effects into consideration. In particular, I focus on support needs of both daughters and parents. If possible, I will also use the previous surveys to see whether the geographic distribution between the generation has changed in the given time period, how the determinants of intergenerational distance between the two have changed over time. The study aims to address how the intergenerational distance is shaped by the needs of family members who do not coreside.

JAPA-14.4

CHIU, HUA-MEI* (National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan, fschiu@gmail.com)

Taiwan's Anti-Nuclear Movement after Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

Two years after Fukushima nuclear disaster, the revitalized anti-nuclear movement in Taiwan has gained an unprecedented momentum. On 9 March 2013, 220 thousands citizens attended demonstrations in four cities. The turnout has shown a great leap in two years. In Taipei, the number of protesters has grown from 5 thousand in 2011 to 120 thousand in 2013. The activists are no longer limited to the veteran campaigners but include many new faces such as young people and various celebrities. However, living in a small island country with three nuclear powers plants in operation and the Fourth Nuclear Power Plant (NPP4) under construction, plus sharing similar geographic conditions with Japan, Taiwanese people seem to belatedly response to great nuclear risk. Besides, although the anti-nuclear veterans are advocate of a hard-line stand for nuclear-free policy, a certain amount of the protesters in 2013 demonstrations claim that they are 'not anti-nuclear but anti-NPP4 only'. This divergence has never been found in the three-decade-old anti-nuclear movement. How can we explain the revitalization of Taiwan's anti-nuclear movement after Fukushima disaster? Why does the stand for 'Anti-NPP4 only' appear? It seems that the accidents and problems newly discovered in the nuclear power plants and the political responses from the government and Taiwan Power Co. also play a role in stimulating or cutting back the movement. The paper will, first, explore the formation and strategies of the movement in order to understand how the movements gain its strength and challenge the nuclear-addicted government. Second, the authors will focus on why certain groups have focused on the goal of stopping the construction of NPP4 while some other organizations have made efforts to develop discourses to compete for the legitimacy over no-nuclear energy policy, energy democracy and alternative development. Finally, some predicaments of current movement will be discussed.

JS-57.4

CHIU, HUA-MEI* (National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan, fschiu@gmail.com)

Irrelevant or Interconnected? —the Environmental and Labour Movements Against Electronic Industry in Taiwan

Since the early 1980s, the development of Taiwan's Science Parks where the electronic industries cluster has been seen as a model of the developmental state's capacity to hatch a strategic national industry through a process of upgrading and modernisation. The leading industries in Science Park, computer and peripheries, semiconductor and optoelectronics, have been successfully promoted by the government and the corporations as a clean high-tech industry, which is ideal to replace the high pollution one. The industry has been depicted as golden-hen of the national economy because of its economic success and hence Taiwanese society witness a significant expansion of electronic industry and the model of high-tech Science Park. However, the negative environmental impacts, hazardous consequences and social injustice, and the repression of labour right in the industry have gradually emerged since the late 1990s. As a result, the environmental movement activists, community neighbourhoods, farmers and fishermen and farmers' right campaigners have collaboratively worked in the movement against electronic hazards and the expansion of Science Park since 2005 and the campaigns for electronic employees' working rights have gradually emerged during 2008 economic crisis. Despite of relating to electronic industry, the two movements have seemed remained irreverent in the beginning, but the gradually discovery of the impacts of electronic hazards on both workplace, community and environment, and the lack of social and environmental responsibilities of electronic capital seem to provide the potential interconnected relations between the two movements. This research concerns the relations between the environmental and labour movements in challenging the electronic industry in Taiwan. The author will explore the composition of activists and the trajectory of the two movements, and discover the difficulties and potentials for the formation of environmental-labour alliance challenging the electronic high-tech industry in Taiwan.

RC02-48.10

CHIU, WEI-CHENG* (Louisiana State University, *pcbeeric@gmail.com*)

Social Capital, Mobilized Information Networks, and Risky Investment

This study reviews several Taiwanese researches that relate to the behavior of participating in risky investment from the view of social capital to the view of sociology of knowledge, and attempts to bring extant quantitative data into conversation with extant qualitative research. After comparing the former studies, I construct a model emphasizes on typology of mobilized information networks to explain the behavior of participating in risky investment. Since this paper focuses on how investors get information, I use the data of Taiwan Social Change Survey period 5th time 3rd (2007) and classify sixteen types of investors by distinguishing mobilized information networks into sixteen types. These types of mobilized information networks indicate each of the sixteen groups of investors has different "information-knowledge" social ability, by which investors recognize the reality of financial market. Without knowledge foundation, investors can just understand very limited information; without special information channels, investors cannot form complete information-knowledge. I argue that mobilized information networks can explain risky investment behavior better than general social capital capacity.

This paper controls several important social and economic status variables, and controls risk acceptance degree of investors as well, and then run following models separately: (1) use social capital variable as independent variable on risky investment behavior, (2) use social capital variable as independent variable on sixteen types of mobilized information networks separately, (3) let social capital variable be controlled also, and use mobilized information networks as independent variable on risky investment behavior. After comparatively analyzing the result, I prove the argument of mobilized information networks can explain risky investment behavior better than general social capital capacity.

RC44-739.11

CHIU, YUBIN* (National Pingtung Univ Education, *wobblies@gmail.com*)

Taiwan's Labour Resistance and Organising in the New Millennium

The research aims to explore the recent development of organised labour in Taiwan where has shown astonishing degradation of wages and working conditions in the new millennium. The independent labour movement has emerged from the democratic transition in the second half of 1980s. However, unlike the stories in South Korea and Hong Kong, since the late 1990s Taiwanese society has witnessed a continuous decline of union density and union influence at workplace as well as national politics. The crisis is clear: the independent union movement is losing its strength in traditional manufacturing sector and failing to represent workers in emerging industries such as electronic and service industries where in particular the irregular employment is prevailing. Several students of labour studies have identified the specific institutional and cultural constraints on Taiwan's union movement. However, the recent development of labour movement, regarding to how the movement breaks through the predicaments, is worthy to take a closer look. The author will first illustrate the efforts and crisis of the labour movement in the hostile institutional and political environment. Second, without a strong and solid national union federation, the role of local federation, industrial federation, and labour NGO will be discussed. Finally, the amendment of Trade Union Law in 2010 removed several rigid regulations on union formation and has encouraged a plenty of organising campaigns in largely unorganised industries. In final part the author will focus on these new organising strategies and evaluate their effect and possibilities.

RC27-469.3

CHO, JUZAN* (Meiji University, *renfeng@jcom.home.ne.jp*)

A Value Organization With The Sports - As a Candidate That Face Up With The Nation States and The Corporations Under The Global World-

IOC claims that IOC is not a sport organization but a value organization with the sports. Although it is a fascinating idea, not well supported by the people out of the sports stakeholders. This idea is investigated from the organizational sociology approach. Religious community and Regional community were well recognized as the value organization in the history. Both of them could invent tradition and were the main bodies of the imagined communities. They still claim themselves as a value organization, however, the power and influence to the public are keep decreasing under the globalizing world. The global world prefers a value that set over the boundaries and not by God. Hence, the necessity of a value that can pick off an extreme nationalism and capitalism is well recognized and discussed as the quest for ideal value system, but not as an ideal organization that embody the value. Firstly, currently existing major organizations and groups based on Family,

Ethnicity, Religion, Army, Party, Union, Kingdom, Nation State, Corporation, NPO and Sports organization are compared for their nature and character by Purpose, Economical situation, Membership principle, Internal rule and governance, Invention and Share of a value and several other points. Secondary, by comparing the organizations that put God, Region or Sports as the core value, the necessary conditions to be a value organization under the global world is discussed. This investigation discovered that the organization with the sports as the core value has the similar nature and character with that of Religion and Regional community. Besides, an organization with the sports is more adaptive for a free membership and value diversity. Such nature and character are summarized as "Sports rationality" against "Economic rationality". The sports rationalism will naturalize the nationalism and capitalism, and then bring better harmony into the society.

JS-83.7

CHOI, BYOUNG MOHK* (Far East University, *bmchoi@chol.com*)
MAHMOUDI, KOOROS (Northern Arizona University)

The Role of Population Policies in Fertility Decline: A Comparative Analysis of Lowered Birth Rates in Peoples Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Japan and the United States

This paper examines the rates of the decline of fertility in China, Korea, Japan and the United States in light of the countries' respective population policies. Specifically, the authors, using a sample of young students from one medium size city in rural surroundings in each country, gauge students' opinions on their desired number of children in the contexts of "ideally", "likely", and "realistically" number of children desired.

Students are currently enrolled in primary schools, middle schools, high schools, and universities in the four communities. The data also touch upon the students' current family size, parents' family size, families' Socio-Economic Status (SES), Parents' occupations, educational levels, as well as parents' place of birth.

At the core of this study is the assumption that population policies have indeed affected the size of the current families, thus the observed declining birth rates in the respective countries. Moreover, the authors suggest that the effect of the population policies upon the next generation of parents could be ascertained by measuring their attitudes regarding the "expected" number of children as reflected in their responses to the notions of ideal, likely, and realistic number of children envisioned for themselves.

Our data suggest a direct relationship between the respondents' expected family size and the current Total Fertility Rates (TFR) observed in the respective countries. The socio-economic impact of our findings with some surprising results will be discussed as well.

RC46-753.3

CHOI, JIN YOUNG* (Sam Houston State University, *jyc002@shsu.edu*)

Impacts of Immigrant Health Care Policy: Micronesian Immigrants in Hawaii

The immigration policies of the host society and their foreign country relationships contribute to changes in the influx and composition of immigration populations, and the social context of the host society influences integration of new immigrants. Hawaii has been one of the primary destinations for Micronesian immigrants due to its geographic proximity, as well as the unique social entitlement and benefits endowed by the United States due to the Compact of Free Association between the Federated States of Micronesia and the United States. The friendly state health policies and exhaustive efforts of community health workers toward Micronesian immigrants, in particular, have helped them gain access to health care services in spite of their low socio-economic status and the cultural and linguistic barriers. However, in 2009 the State of Hawaii attempted to restrict access to the state's comprehensive Medicaid (public health insurance) coverage for Compact citizens. This study examines differences in incorporation and integration in health care access of Micronesian immigrants in Hawaii before and after 2009. The interview and brief survey data were collected with Micronesian immigrants and the ethnic community leaders, as well as local health care providers in 2005 and 2013. The results show the notable decrease in seeking professional health care services and increased perceptional barriers (e.g. fear and frustration) to health care access. Suggestions and implications are discussed.

RC16-286.3

CHOI, JONGRYUL* (Keimyung University, *jrchoi@kmu.ac.kr*)

2012 Naggomsu-bikini Event' as a Social Performance

This paper aims to approach '2012 Naggomsu-bikini event' not from an existing perspective of social movement but as a social performance proposed by Jeffrey C. Alexander. When a problematic situation occurs, members of society try to resolve it through a social performance. Analytically, a social performance consists

of systems of collective representation (background symbols and foreground script), actors, observers/audience, means of symbolic production, mise-en-scène, and social power. This paper demonstrates how the fusion and defusion of these components of social performance characterize the '2012 Naggomsu-bikini event'. The data demonstrates that the foreground scripts for '2012 Naggomsu-bikini event' were constructed from Korean traditional cultural structures and '2012 Naggomsu-bikini event' as a social performance evolved through five stages along with the fusion and de-fusion of all components of social performance. The methodological merit of this paper lies in the fact that it shows how cultural structures guide social actions in concrete historical events instead of remaining in the textual analysis of cultural structures.

WG03-918.1

CHOI, KIMBURLEY* (City University of Hong Kong, *smkim@cityu.edu.hk*)

Hong Kong Family Play, Childhood Culture, and Social Reproduction

Scholars have established that ethnography of family consumption practices is a fruitful way of analyzing parental beliefs and practices, meanings of buying to children, the commodification of parent-child intimacy and peer connections, and the reproduction of social class and gender differences and hierarchy. Post-developmental early childhood education scholars argue that the ethnography of children's play shows differences in children's capacity and involvement of play due to social and cultural differences. Power, as consumption practices, is integral to play. There is a convergence that scholars from different disciplines study consumption and play in context. Nevertheless, no one to date has used visual ethnography to examine the relationship of family play, social reproduction and market, although play is increasingly commodified in recent years.

In Hong Kong, people generally regard family as the most important component of human life, and children's status has changed from economically worthless to emotionally priceless. Emphasizing on academic achievements, scholars argue that Hong Kong parents are instrumental to children's play. Parents worry play may divert children's attention to study, but they increasingly ask children consume commercial eduplay and enrichment activities for alleviating parental anxiety and serving parents' hopes and aspirations for class mobility and maintenance. Both children and parents use various play commodities and activities to claim their power and status, to express distinction and to perform identity.

The research uses a visual-ethnographic perspective (analysis of family video diaries, video- and photo-elicitation interview, in-depth semi-structured interview and field study) to help fill the research gap by studying Hong Kong family (with children aged 3-8) play and out-of-school activities. In turn, the study aims to expand its analysis to larger social sentiments, relations and contexts: Hong Kong parenting culture, childhood play culture, market, intrafamilial dynamics, social belongings, social differences and reproduction in a context of social and economic uncertainty.

RC28-484.8

CHOI, SEORI* (Migration Research and Training Centre of International Organization for Migration, *imseori@hotmail.com*)
LEE, CHANG WON (Intl Organization for Migration)

Experience of Migrant Agricultural Workers in the Republic of Korea

This paper examines the labour market experiences of migrant agricultural workers in the Republic of Korea. In 2003, the Korean government institutionalized a flexible foreign labour importation system, labelled the Employment Permit System (EPS), to address labour shortages in certain sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing, construction, agriculture and livestock and fisheries. The EPS serves the country's main framework for the admission of foreigners into low-paid jobs shunned by local job seekers. For this reason, the EPS intends to tie migrant workers with their employers. In principle, an EPS worker is required to work at the workplace s/he was initially placed. Mobility in the labour market is highly restricted. The Korean government regulates the supply of EPS workers in each sector, and mobility between sectors is prohibited. However, EPS workers employed in the agricultural sector choose to become undocumented to seek better-paying jobs in the manufacturing sector. While the EPS is designed to use foreign labour to maximize economic benefits, it has created tension between EPS workers and Korean farmers. The EPS also resorts to the principle of rotation; EPS workers must leave the country after the completion of their contract. While this paper draws attention to the precarious status of migrant agricultural workers in South Korea, it also highlights resistance strategies employed by these migrant agricultural workers. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used to analyse the experiences of migrant agricultural workers in Korea. Questionnaire surveys are currently being conducted among both migrant agricultural workers and their employers across the country.

RC06-120.1

CHOI, SUSANNE YP* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *choiyp@cuhk.edu.hk*)
CHEUNG, ADAM KA-LOK (National University of Singapore)

Age Differences or Socioeconomic Disadvantages? Factors Shaping Negative Marital Outcomes in Cross-Border Marriages

Cross-border marriages, sometimes referred to as international marriages, between younger women from less developed countries and older men from more developed countries have increased rapidly in the last two decades. Women from Mainland China have joined the trend and married out to places such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan. Being one of the most popular destinations for marriage migrants from China, this type of marriages have now constituted nearly 35% of newly registered marriages in Hong Kong in 2011. The marital quality of cross-border marriages have started to attract scholarly attention because age and cultural differences between the marital partners seem to be built into their union formation (the difference thesis). Furthermore, the mechanism of self-selection often means that men from lower socio-economic backgrounds are more likely to have a foreign wife because their economic disadvantage inhibits them to find a partner locally. Marrying a husband with a disadvantaged background also means that foreign wives may experience more financial stress compared with other women (the disadvantage thesis). Using couple data collected in Hong Kong, this paper compared the negative marital outcomes, measured by martial conflict and psychological aggression, of local and cross-border couples and tests the difference and disadvantage theses. Our analysis showed that foreign wives' financial stress, husband's traditional gender role attitude, and a 6-9 year old age gap between husband and wife significantly increased the risk of marital conflict and psychological aggression in cross-border marriages, thus providing some preliminary support to both the disadvantage and and difference theses. We, however, did not find significant differences between local and cross-border couples in terms of factors that shaped their marital outcomes, hence providing some evidence that a large age difference and socioeconomic disadvantages may affect the marital outcomes of local and cross-border marriages in similar ways.

JS-69.2

CHOI, YOON KYUNG* (Ewha Womans University, *yunee20@gmail.com*)
CHO, YOUNG JU (Korean Division-Post division Center, Dongguk University)

How to Historicize the Invisible and Inaudible Women's Experiences? : Thesaurus Construction of Women's Oral History and Gender Politics

Women's oral history has a distinctive nature in that these are based on the daily experience and women's life history. Generally women have tendency to narrate their life histories focusing on birth, marriage, childbirth, illness and death of family members. Researchers also have paid attention to interpret and analyze women's subjective experience and the character of women's narratives. So we are developing thesaurus of women's oral history in the light of the attribute of women's oral discourses. This will shed light on exclusion and marginalities of women's experience considering the implication of gender and sexuality, family and labor in women's life history.

This thesaurus will not only contribute to more specific date search for women's oral history researchers, but confront with existing classification and category in which it prescribe what is important and significant in history. The thesaurus construction of women's oral history in the feminist perspective will critically reflect on patriarchal prejudice, male-dominant norms, and the ideology of normative nuclear family embedded in classification and categorization itself.

RC19-327.3

CHOI, YOUNG JUN* (Korea University, *sspyjc@korea.ac.kr*)
CHUNG, MOO-KWON (Yonsei University)
CHANG, JIYEUN (Korea Labour Institute)

Uncomfortable Compromise Between Developmentalism and Welfarism?: Politics of Social Investment in South Korea

While South Korea (hereafter Korea) has been experiencing unprecedented social risks together with the weakening stability of family and the labour market, a comprehensive set of social protection schemes has been introduced and expanded during the last two decades. In the process of building the welfare state, one of the noticeable aspects is the emphasis on social investment policies and social services, less favorable to cash-providing schemes such as pensions. Free childcare services, a range of active labour market programs, and the long-term care insurance are the significant outputs of the policy trend. The recent development of the Korean welfare state, however, leaves many interesting research

questions in comparative perspectives. The questions that this paper pays attention to are about the politics of social investment policies and also whether these policy developments are functional outputs against increasing social risks or political outputs in the course of emerging welfare politics. The Korean welfare state has revealed the vulnerability of its income maintenance schemes against 'old social risks' such as the highest old-age poverty rate among OECD countries. Comparing to other 'developmental' welfare states in East Asian region, one could easily notice that social investment policies and politics have been much more visible and stronger in Korea than any other countries. This paper will trace the origin and the development of social investment discourse in Korea and discuss why and how these social development policies and politics have been possible. In so doing, it will explain 'developmentalism', the important legacy of the Korean welfare state, and discuss how this legacy has been transformed in the waves of socio-economic-political changes. It will argue that it is crucial to analyze social investment politics to understand the dynamics and the identity of the Korean welfare state.

RC40-678.4

CHOITHANI, CHETAN* (The University of Sydney, *chetan.choithani@sydney.edu.au*)

Livelihoods On The Move: Understanding The Linkages Between Migration and Household Food Security In India

Using the Sustainable Livelihood approach, this paper aims to highlight the role of migration as a livelihood strategy in influencing the food security outcomes among rural households in India. Food security is a key global challenge and India accounts for nearly a quarter of the world's 870 million undernourished people. A large majority of India's food insecure population resides in rural areas that is either landless or own small agricultural holdings and thus, excessively depends on wage labour to meet their income and food needs. However, the undeveloped rural labour markets imply that they have to seek the wage income in the distant labour markets. The traditional importance of migration in the livelihood systems of rural poor notwithstanding, recent years have witnessed an unprecedented surge in rural outmigration in India. It is important to note that the most dominant pattern of rural outmigration involves migration by relatively younger males while the other household members stay behind. From the perspective of food security, this pattern of migration implies that through channels such as remittances and changes in gender roles; migration can have a potential bearing on household food security outcomes. Drawing from the primary survey of 400 rural households in the eastern Indian state of Bihar, this paper attempts to highlights these linkages. The findings suggest that despite the distressed-induced nature of rural migration from Bihar, remittances contribute positively to household food security and food diversity outcomes. Not only migration income helps improve the ability of household to buy food from the market, it also provides additional resources to invest in agriculture which in turn, improves the own-production food entitlements of migrant households. The findings warrant policy attention to remove the barriers to mobility which could foster the food security outcomes of rural households in India.

RC52-834.4

CHOONDAWAT, PRADEEP* (Maharaja Sayajirao University, *choondawatps@gmail.com*)

A Sociological Study of Nursing Profession: A Case Study of Baroda City of Gujarat State in India

The role of sociology in the field of nursing profession continues to cast new light on many aspects of health and illness in society. Over the last 20 years, nursing profession has seen sociological knowledge as a valuable clinical tool, both in the diagnosis and prognosis of a wide range of illnesses and long-term conditions. The study of health and illness and of the professionals and other organizations devoted to health care is one the most fascinating fields. Health is an important factor in assessing the quality of a society's life. Medicine and other health services are not only dependent upon the biological and physical sciences, but also on health service organizations, medical profession, and social organizations. By social organization, it is meant the interdependence of parts. Interdependent parts consist of some of the following tasks, roles and activities which are being undertaken by individuals in hospitals. Adopting a sociological approach, this paper tries to bring to light the role of nurses with others in role set in hospital as an organization. Paper also tries to examine the socio- cultural and economic background of the nurses from where they come and what factors motivate them to join this profession. The paper also focuses on aspects of role performance and interpersonal relationship among the para -medical staff. The paper also examines into the professional problems of nurses. The present study is based upon the primary data collected from 100 nurses working in the public and private hospitals of Baroda city in Gujarat state of India.

ADH-992.3

CHOPRA, RADHIKA* (University of Delhi, *radhika.chopra@gmail.com*)

Is This Our 9/11 Moment? Young Men and Gender Violence in India

The December gang rape in Delhi has become India's 9/11 moment. It galvanised people around the country to come together in mammoth vigils. In Delhi, street protests so completely unnerved the police and the administration that roads to the iconic India Gate, where protestors of all hues had gathered in the heart of the city, were blocked. For once, people said, gender violence became a central concern. Despite the compelling magnitude of the rallies around this specific event, we need to track the political history of outrage and we need to ask if, like 9/11, the 2012 event of the gang rape stigmatised a group.

'Reform the boys' has become a battle cry. We also need to step back and ask if collective protest has unfortunately resulted in a form of colonial regulation of young working class men as 'objects' of reform emanating from above. The particular instance of the December gang rape is the terrain for discussing issues of larger concern – mainly- the way hegemonic and subaltern masculinities are produced. Popular responses to awaken state responsibility across the globe are linked with the production of regulation and control of young men. It is immigrants, especially young immigrant men, who are first created as 'outsiders' and then become the objects of control. The fear of young immigrant men is a global phenomenon which I explore to analyse gender violence in the public sphere.

This is by no means a way to obliterate the horror of gender violence. I do however see the seeming 'action' by the Indian state as subversion of protest. The intention to purge cities of migrants is thinly overlaid with the language of gender reform, high jacking the intention of protest replaced by a fear of male migrants.

RC18-326.1

CHOREV, NITSAN* (Brown University, *nitsan_chorev@brown.edu*)

On Social Development and Economic Growth: Pharmaceutical Manufacturing in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

During colonialism and into independence, the pharmaceutical markets in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have been dominated by Western multinational companies (MNCs). Today, in contrast, Indian pharmaceutical companies that manufacture generic versions of drugs control a large share of the market in all three countries. Indian generics directly contribute to social development in these three countries by making access to low-cost, high-quality medicines possible. But what impact does the availability of affordable Indian medicines have on economic development, particularly industrial upgrading? The literature on development has often expected tension between the goal of social development and the goal of economic growth because scholars assume that the efficient provision of affordable social services would have to come at the expense of local industry. Based on extensive interviews in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, I this paper I show that, under certain conditions, this is not necessarily the case. I find that three conditions are particularly essential for imports to contribute to local production: (1) that the 'social development' market – the one nowadays often funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and by the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – does not a-priori exclude local manufacturers, (2) that the drugs purchased are effectively monitored, and (3) that local manufacturers can gain access to technological know-how even when this technology is not easily provided by the market. All three countries show that it is only the presence of these conditions that allow for industrial upgrading to follow social development but a comparison between Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda is particularly useful because companies in these countries had access to technology through different means and different degrees of government support.

RC19-332.11

CHOTIM, ERNA* (Universitas Nasional, *ernachotim@yahoo.com*)

Reconstruction of Opposition Norms and Social Inclusion in Indonesian Urban Poor: A Study of Street Vendors Restructuring in Jakarta

The study discusses the implementation of policy on the street vendors restructuring in some strategic traditional markets in Jakarta. The implementation applies a new different approach which attempts to involve strategic stakeholders in planning of arrangement. The approach encourages stakeholders' participation in the whole stages of process. The approach creates debates of pros and cons among the stakeholders in the area of the market. The debates reflect a hidden structure of the market. The existence of actors such as thugs (*preman*) in various level forms an opposition norms which regulates the urban economic activities. The Jakarta local government, through the policy, has forced and reconstructed the existing opposition norms. Consequently, the policy results in resistances.

The local government accommodates the actors of the hidden structure into the restructuring process. The consistency of local government has reconstructed successfully the integration of hidden structure and opposition norms into the structure of state formal policies. The direct impact of such policy is the social inclusion of small scale urban economic actors who are also the urban poor groups. The pro-poor policy becomes a contrasting policy amidst the neo-liberal economic policy that tends to benefit the large scale capital. The study applies qualitative method by interviewing the economic actors and the policy makers. It is also supported by the secondary data collected from the Indonesia printed news media. The context of the study is Tanah Abang Market as one of the largest Southeast Asian Traditional Market.

RC40-673.2

CHOW, SUNG MING* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, *chowsungming@hotmail.com*)

Reenergizing Fair Trade through CSA: A Sharing Economy Perspective

Sharing, obviously, is an indispensable component of human history. But as the market economy became dominating over the past 200 years, production and consumption became highly atomized. People seemed to lose instincts of sharing and habitually adapted to "either public or private"——a dichotomized view of goods, which is apparently an ideological myth. In real life situations, there are a large number of quasi public goods like club goods or common pool resources (Ostrom, 2010). The recent revitalization of the sharing economy is gaining popular attentions (The Economist, 2013). It is largely a result of the IT revolution but currently further going offline, promoting various experiments in daily lives. The defining characteristic of the sharing economy lies in ownership transformation. Comparatively, the existing social economy, including fair trade, is still private property based, aiming at the internalization of social costs and benefits. For instance, the stress on environmental and labor standards, in the language of economics, is to achieve a comprehensive accounting of external costs, and reflect the "genuine prices" of commodities. Under the current study potentials of reenergizing the fair trade movement through its integration with community supported agriculture, an alternative economic activity that not only moves from "fair" to "cooperation", from "trade" to "co-production", but also carries a greater touch of the sharing economy, will be explored.

JS-73.3

CHOWDHURY, SAHELI* (University of Calcutta, *chowdhurysaheli@yahoo.in*)

Girl Child, Leisure and Outdoor Sports in Kolkata: An Intersectional Enquiry

The social institution of sport reflects a society that presupposes the values, mores, norms, and standards of the majority and subsequently determines who can participate in sport and who can be identified as an athlete. Sport Sociologists consider sports as an important leisure activity which facilitates intellectual, physical and moral development of the young generation, especially children. Consequently, Sports and Physical activity were specifically recognized as a 'Human Right' in 1978 by UNESCO, supported by The Convention on The Rights of the Child in 1989, to provide equal opportunity for young individuals irrespective of their gender, religion and class to freely participate in any sporting activities. The present paper addresses through intersectional paradigm how involvement in sports as an active leisure activity among girl children is predominantly proscribed in modern India based on their gender, social class and religion. India has failed to recognize the necessity and significance of 'active leisure' for majority young girls in the form of outdoor sports, hence incarcerating them within the domestic sphere of household duties and responsibilities as caregiver. The embedded patriarchal ideology consider girls incompatible to any sporting activities due to their physiological attributes, thus denying them access to pursue sports as a 'active leisure activity' compared to their male counterparts. Furthermore, the intersection of gender, social class and religious background intensify such stereotyping and discrimination of young girls, who are further marginalized and prevented from engaging in active leisure activities i.e. outdoor sports. Against this backdrop, with the help of 'narrative' analysis of 50 young girls in Kolkata belonging to the age group of 10-14 years, the present paper attempts to reflect how mutual compatibility of gender, class and religion buttress unequal prospects among girl children, accentuating deprivation and silhouette their identity and lived experiences.

RC32-550.3

CHOWDHURY, SAHELI* (University of Calcutta, *chowdhurysaheli@yahoo.in*)

Women Athelets in India: A Tale of Intersectional Inequalities

The present study aims to examine the relevance of analysing the multidimensional experiences of women athletes in India based on their gender, class and sexuality from an intersectional perspective. Intersectional paradigm during the last three decades emerged as a primary analytical tool among feminist scholarship, which explicitly acknowledged differences among women and how diverse social identities of women i.e. class, ethnicity, race, nationality, religion, sexuality, language along with gender intensify their subordinate experiences within varied spheres of social institution including sports. Susan Birrell advocates that 'sports' should be conceived as a critical arena for divulging multifaceted nature of discrimination on women athletes, influenced not by gender alone but also by their multiple social identities which are inextricably linked. In fact, a new proliferation of researches in North American and European societies adopting intersectional approach within sports sociology has brought to the fore on the 'multiple oppression' of women athletes. Conversely in India, the interrelationship of sports and gender and more specifically of sports and other social variables has remained an uncharted territory for sociological analysis. The 'secondary' or 'inferior' status of Indian women athletes which centres on the overriding importance of femininity is furthered by the complex union of class and sexuality. Thus, with the embedded patriarchal ideology as a devoted partner, Indian sociological discourses has legitimized its abortive outlook by failing to document the intersecting experiences of women athletes within the domain of sports. This paper, thus illustrates, drawing significant examples from Indian context like, the case of Baby Ghosh, Nisha Rani Dutta, under 14 girls football team and many more, how identities of gender, class and sexuality intersect to accentuate discrimination, reproduce disparate relations, which in turn shape the reality of lives and experiences for Indian women athletes.

JS-72.1

CHRISTIANSEN-RUFFMAN, LINDA* (Saint Mary's University, *lindacruffman@yahoo.ca*)

Alternative Visions of Social and Eco-Justice: A Feminist Reflection on Models, Process, Action Research and Thinking Circles, Proposal to Joint Session RC02&44

This retrospective feminist analysis focuses on a series of thinking circles, action research and feminist networks that trace their roots back for over several decades. It could be argued that an initiating group was a network of feminists from the Economic South called DAWN, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era. DAWN was clearly one group who held a leadership role, convincing people such as me to participate in the series of UN Conferences that came to be known as the UN Conferences of the 1990s. The Women's Environment and Development Network or WEDO also took on such a role. We started in Rio in 1992, and this reflection will focus specifically on the World Summit for Social Development. Its alternative thinking, such as the idea of conceiving of economics as "an enabling environment," came from our participation at its "PrepComs" and surrounding meetings that led to the 1995 Summit. The paper then builds from reflections on action research such as Nova Scotia Women's FishNet and different types of thinking circles operating at local, national and global levels. These include on-going thinking networks such as International Feminists for a Gift Economy and the Matriarchal Studies Network and focused thinking workshops such as the Wise Women's Workshop and one that produced the Pictou Statement, the "Feminist Statement on Guaranteed Living Income." The paper reflects on organizational models, process and content of these alternatives and explores the types of relationships within and between these and other networks.

RC03-76.1

CHRISTMANN, GABRIELA* (Regional Develop & Structural Planning, *christmann@irs-net.de*)

Creatives As "Urban Pioneers" – Towards the Empowerment of Socially Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods

By the example of socially disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Berlin and Hamburg suffering from manifold social problems and from persistent negative images I will report from a research project investigating initiatives which are mobilised by "urban pioneers". These activists are creative people from arts and culture interested in places providing opportunities to try out ideas. They are fascinated by the atmosphere of wear and tear, see the potentials of places and want to actively contribute to shaping them. Even if at the outset they often follow their own approaches to life, they are highly aware of the social problems in the neighbourhoods and aim at achieving more quality of life and social inclusion for the locals. Thus, the activists do not intend to promote their individual interests, rather they strive to include inhabitants in order to achieve joint action. They aim at helping residents "to find their feet within this system", as one urban pioneer put it. Hence, empowerment is an integral goal of these pioneers. Some of the initiatives are short-lived, the most of them, however, are long lasting and well-organised.

While it is clear that the actors are unable to solve complex (social) problems in the short or medium term, their projects—such as the organization of innovative

art and cultural events, the founding of a cultural association, the organization of multi-cultural neighbourhood festivals, or the re-shaping of a public park—help to advance social, organisational and infrastructural transformation processes. Most notably, they challenge negative interpretations of place, renegotiating them, and help to promote collective processes of identity formation. If their activities are made a topic of public discourses, they may even influence external perceptions of the neighbourhoods.

It will be reported how the activists try to organize change together with other actors and partly against others.

RC39-662.3

CHRISTMANN, GABRIELA* (Regional Develop & Structural Planning, *christmann@irs-net.de*)

Local Perceptions of Vulnerabilities in Times of Climate Change. How the German Cities of Luebeck and Rostock Construct Potential Threats

The paper reports from a research project studying coastal cities of the southern North Sea and Baltic Sea pursuing the research question of how local societies construct climate change. The results will show that local interpretations of climate change impacts may differ significantly irrespective of similarities in natural conditions. In the German city of Lübeck challenges of flooding and the vulnerability of the old city are recurrent topics in the local discourse. At the same time, however, Lübeck is portrayed as a city that has always defied the biggest challenges in its long Hanseatic history and that is traditionally well-equipped to cope with the climate change-induced threats to come. In the Hanseatic city of Rostock – only 100 km away from Lübeck and confronted with the same disaster scenarios – surprisingly, such a mode of interpretation does not play any role in the perception of climate change. The East German city perceives climate change much more as an opportunity. Long periods of warmth might help to make the region more attractive to tourists which will have a positive effect on the job market and will make the city resilient compared to its precarious economic situation.

Against this background, it will be argued that the conceptions of "vulnerability" and "resilience" which have been strongly influenced by ecology and natural hazards research need to be widened. A theoretical concept will be suggested that is enriched by cultural dimensions and particularly by the aspect of the social construction of reality implying that actors may develop different perceptions of potential threats as well as of precautionary measures – even though from the perspective of scientific scenarios the endangerment seems clear and proven. This does not mean, however, that materiality should be neglected which is why considerations from actor-network theory will be taken into account.

RC26-462.1

CHTOURIS, SOTIRIOS* (University of the Aegean, *htouris@aegean.gr*)
MILLER, DEMOND (Rowan University)

Social and Labor Market Integration Processes of Young People during a Continous Economic and Financial Crisis

The proposed presentation πaresearch intends to focus on Greek Youth social and labour integration process, based on analsis of two important factors, namely, **social and cultural capital** on one hand, **youth agency** on the other. Strong social bonds constitute an important integrative factor for youth, in conjuncture with prevailing traditional social and cultural values. Public education (secondary and higher), as well as employment in the public sector , constitute, in this context, a primary social mobility strategy, which is mainly financed by middle class family income and sustained by the Greek public education system. However, given the current global economic crisis, and more particularly the Greek one, there is enormous liability to state finances, provoked by the accumulation of a staggering public debt and an increasing budget deficit. This has caused not only an imbalance but also a radical transformation of the current social setting. Rising unemployment, drastic decline in state employment, as well as social and employment risks push for an emergency rearrangement of both individual and family strategies. Youth's social capital is undergoing a deep transformation, characterized by an expansion of social networks on one hand, and a proliferation of loose social ties on the other, resulting in a boost for professional and geographical mobility. On the other hand, we observe groups of young people that tend to adopt social disobedience practices, as well as an active oppositional stance against the established social and political order, in the framework of their reaction to social risk and economic hardship. The emergence of new social media has significantly improved communication capabilities and, at the same time, has offered new opportunities for spontaneous mobilization of anti-government protesters.

RC09-168.2

CHU, HUAHSUAN* (State University of New York, *hchu4@binghamton.edu*)

Japanese Colonial Food Regime from 1895 to 1945: The Historical Origin of Japan-Led East Asian Developmentalist Statecraft

This essay examines Japanese colonial food regime, which primarily locates in Taiwan and Korea but geographically contains Manchuria and Southeast Asia, to pinpoint the difficulties of maintaining a stable food supply and the dilemma of minimizing the conflicts of interest in both of agricultural and industrial sectors that Japan encountered from 1895 to 1945. By embedding the colonial administration and agricultural policies into the history of sociomaterial practices in colonies and the dynamics of international relations in Asia then, I analyze how Japanese agricultural policies and its fruition was conditioned by the material endowments in colonies, such as population, climate, crops, rice varieties and so on, and, on the other hand, constrained by the western imperialists who competed to grab East Asia from the late nineteenth century. Based on this I argue that, while Developmental State scholarship provides an effective framework, especially exemplified by the comparison between Japan-led newly industrialized economies and Southeast Asian or Latin American countries, to demonstrate the significance of the state and its administrative measures in post-war prosperity, it requires more attention to the pre-war historical conjunctures which allowed the genesis and function of Japan-styled statecraft which should not be ahistorically assumed. The exploration of the spatial-temporal background of Japan's colonial statecraft helps avoid the conventional dualism to evaluate Japan's legacies, as shown in the fierce debates among Japanese and Korean scholars about whether Japan contributes to the post-war economic miracles in its colonies. It also sheds light on the methodology of the comparative study of East Asia and other regions with a holistic comprehension of their respective dynamism. The focus on food will as well steer reconsideration toward the future challenges facing East Asia that may not be resolved anymore solely by developmentalist ideology and statecraft.

RC28-485.8

CHUA, VINCENT* (National University of Singapore, *socckhv@nus.edu.sg*)

Institutional Variations and the Perceived Importance of Networks for Status Attainment in US and China

Using data from the World Values Survey (2005-2006), I show that perceived levels of the importance of networks for status attainment are higher in the US than in China. This suggests that networking, in the form of a 'guanxi' culture, may be overstated in China. I underscore the importance of institutional factors, drawing attention to important differences by job sector within each country. In the US, networks are perceived to be more important in the public sector than in the private sector. In China, networks are perceived to be equally important in both public and private sectors. I explain these differences invoking such concepts as liberal market economies and patronage jobs in the US and, institutional holes and political technocracy in China. The results illustrate that institutional factors are an important predictor of the perceived usefulness of social capital for status attainment.

RC04-82.5

CHUANG, SHENG-YIH* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, *t2640@nknucc.nknu.edu.tw*)

Social Justice on Sale in the Globalized Education Supermarket

This paper is aimed at enquiring into the very demanding idea of social justice against the impacts of marketization and globalization on education. In order to do so the consequences of injustices resulting from the effects of global capitalism and the influences of education markets will be briefed firstly. Then the mission and myth of social justice relating to education reform will be detailed. Since the achievement of justice in a certain society often entails an injustice done to other societies especially in the era of globalism, the barriers and borders of social justice should not be neglected.

As regards globalization, the competition and cooperation of both domestic and international senses represented in higher education have shown relationship with the market principle. Educational systems, especially universities, facing the era of global economy characterized as "knowledge-based" have been required "to produce a workforce more adequately prepared to meet the challenges of globalization" (Rizvi and Engel, 2009). Under these circumstances, education policies for social justice will be challenged against their societal borders, not to say their practical barriers from within.

In this paper the idea of "global democracy" proposed by some authors such as D. Archibugi (1998), I. M. Young (2000, 2007), N. Fraser(2009), D. Held (2008, 2010) shall be borrowed and reconceptualized to help go beyond social justice. In doing so, some cases of education reform or education policies pertaining to social justice together with a few international conferences focused on the issue of education and social justice are to be analyzed to reveal the central problem of taking social justice as granted.

Keywords: social justice, global democracy, education markets, globalization

RC09-167.4

CHUGG, ROCK* (Freelance, *rockchugg@hotmail.com*)

'Racist Friend: Consequences of Privatization Creep in Australia'

In this paper, the privatization of Australian Federal, State and Local utilities is juxtaposed to the classics of aboriginal literature (Pritchard's *Coonardoo*, Gere's *Fringe Dwellers*, and Mudrooroo's *Wild Cat Falling*), and an evolving sociological canon (Goldmann's *Sociology of the Novel*, Green's *Literary Methods and Sociological Theory*, and Bourdieu's *Rules of Art*). For instance, Local participation in political decision-making has dried up like the well in *Coonardoo*, since the Council amalgamations from Australia's three tiered government paradigm. An abolition of Federal run Job Networks generates the dual labour market of *Fringe Dwellers*. And lastly, the State suburban Rail grid sell-off imposes a Northern Ireland style paramilitary regime upon an anonymous commuter population, like the protagonist of *Wild Cat Falling*. In contrast to official views of friendly Reconciliation during the age of indigenous Land Rights, Mabo, and a Stolen Generation apology, in an opposition that includes the UN some see the Northern Territory Intervention as the low point of a newly established Apartheid system in Australia. I argue that the plight of aboriginal peoples is becoming a model for wider repression of Australian citizens in general, exemplified in these three case studies of privatized essential public services. While a sociology of literature can point to the fetishistic (Goldmann), semiotic (Green), and capital (Bourdieu) factors in a theoretical discussion, in practice this new White Australia Policy, just as covert and unjustly inserted as the 20th Century original, suggests an increasing return of institutional racism.

RC16-284.2

CHUN, ALLEN* (Academia Sinica, *achun@gate.sinica.edu.tw*)

Situating the Multipositionality and Cultural Circuity of James Clifford

The recent book by James Clifford, Returns, claims to be the third of a trilogy that began with The Predicament of Culture (1987) and continued with Routes (1998). The first volume marked a certain prostmodern intervention into anthropological writing by invoking multivocalilty and authorial imagination. The second volume probed the changing transnational context of culture by emphasizing fluidity of borders, cultural spaces and identities in the ongoing process of becoming. The third volume explores, in the author's own words, "homecomings—the ways people recover and renew their roots." In essence, it represents an attempt to bridge roots and routes, or the local in the global, in ongoing negotiations of traditional futures.

The proposed paper will be an adaptation of a larger review essay on Clifford's trilogy, to appear in the journal boundary 2.

RC44-739.15

CHUN, JENNIFER JIHYE* (University of Toronto, *jj.chun@utoronto.ca*)
HAN, JU HUI JUDY* (University of Toronto, *Judy.Han@utoronto.ca*)

Protest Repertoires As Expressive Cultures: Reconceptualizing the Struggles of Informally-Employed Workers in South Korea

Dramatic acts of resistance and solidarity are a mainstay in South Korea's public landscape, especially among the many precariously- and informally-employed workers in the country. Whether opposing the labour repression of authoritarian industrialization between the 1960s and 1980s or the market-driven policies of neoliberal democratic regimes during the 1990s and 2000s, workers and their advocates have relied on an array of protest acts to challenge the legitimacy of ruling authorities — from workplace strikes and occupations to hunger strikes and worker suicides. While many labour and social movement scholars have examined the instrumental, organizational and structural factors that promote strategic forms of worker collective action, much less attention has been paid to the expressive, embodied and aesthetic dimensions of workers' protests. This paper focuses on the characteristics of a new pattern of popular contention in Korean workers' already radical repertoire of collective action: the prolonged embodiment of emotional, physical, and financial hardship. In particular, we analyze forms of protest with strong expressive elements: religious and spiritual rituals such as head shaving ceremonies, fasting, and the Buddhist atonement ritual samboilbae (translated as three steps and a bow) as well as long-term occupations of symbolic sites such as construction cranes, church bell towers and building rooftops. By analyzing the affective and cultural life of protests, we seek to better understand why workers and their advocates choose to express their collective opposition through corporeal resistance and bodily sacrifice, and explore what such protest performances reveal about the expectations and aspirations of dissenting political subjects.

RC44-725.3

CHUN, JENNIFER JIHYE* (University of Toronto, *jj.chun@utoronto.ca*)

The Affective Politics of the Precariat

What are the consequences of the new world of precarity on the political possibilities of collective transformation? In his influential 2011 book on the Precariat, Guy Standing argues that the lived experiences of chronic and pervasive insecurity for precarious-employed workers has undermined the collective politics of resistance and solidarity. Not only does the process of precaritisation deprive workers of the affective ties and associational bonds associated with clear occupational and labour union membership, but the low-paid, insecure, and fragmented nature of precarious jobs intensifies the felt and embodied experience of "being rootless," denied the relations of trust, accountability, empathy and solidarity that characterized the previous era of industrial jobs that defines the class condition for the precariat. In this presentation, I will reflect on the relationship between precarity and solidarity by examining concrete efforts by precariously-employed workers to challenge the process of precaritisation. In doing so, I pose alternative conceptual frameworks for identifying the political possibilities of solidarity and collective transformation in the age of global precarity.

RC47-769.4

CHUNG, CHULHEE* (Chonbuk National University, *chulchng@chonbuk.ac.kr*)

Lenin and Wine: The Birth of "Civil" Movement Sector As a Institution

This paper investigates the birth of the field of "civil movements" in South Korea, focusing on the rise of the Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice that established its own niche in the movement field that used to be overwhelmed by revolutionary "Minjung" movements. Drawing on the perspective of the New Institutionalism, this paper examines the role of entrepreneur of the movement organization in creating the field of "civil movements" as a new institution. The success of the Citizens' Coalition is due to its two-stage strategy in the movement development. In the inception stage, the Citizens' Coalition chose a reserved strategy by presenting itself as non-political and oriented to the public good. Once the organization became stablized, it launched hegemonic struggles against the Minjung movements shifting extant classification of democracy/anti-democracy to that of safe movements/dangerous movements, us/them, people/citizen, liberalism, social democracy/ radical leftism. This study has implication to the reestablishment of the relationship between the state and civil society in South Korea after the democratization in 1987.

RC08-149.4

CHUNG, KAWOL* (The University of Tokyo, *kawol.c@gmail.com*)

Development of Social Research in Japan from 1945 to the 1970's

This study examines the originality of social research in Japan from 1945 to the 1970's. During this period, Japanese sociologists initiated social research adopting the framework of American sociology. This research was conducted in order to understand the sociologist's approach to research, which was necessary for the reconstruction of sociology subsequent to World War II. I will take a historical approach to this issue by considering the development of Japanese sociology.

Most studies deal with this era of social research mainly in the context of American sociology being adopted in Japan. However, this study refers to not only American sociology but also German theory of ideology because the development of social research in Japan was closely linked to Japan academia prior to 1945. This approach may also contribute to understanding the history of the sociology of culture in Japan.

This study first discusses the development of social research in relation to American sociology. It explains that the process of social research development partly depended on the course of quantitative research based on positivism. This study then analyzes the investigations of collective mentality, including the results of working-class studies and mass communication studies. This analysis reveals that some Japanese sociologists adopted the American sociological approach critically; furthermore, the results suggest that they introduced the German theory of ideology, from a historical perspective, to their work. As some Japanese sociologists applied both American sociology and the German theory of ideology to Japanese sociology, this study concludes that Japanese social research developed during this era had some originality.

RC40-674.2

CHUNG, YI-TING* (National Cheng Kung University, *yiting.jung@gmail.com*)

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

LAI, SHOU-CHENG (Department of Bio-industry Communication and Development, National Taiwan University)

The Taste and Politics of Rice: Understanding the Construction Process of Quality Food in Taiwan

Concern about the meaning of rice in Taiwan has been increasing in the recent decade. Meanwhile rice has become a product that satisfies more than the subsistence demand. The question of what constitutes demand involves the food choice of people; that is to say, by which criterion people decide to consume what food? This paper analyses the processes of constructing the quality of rice in order to understand both, the coding mechanisms and the struggles around the shaping of taste.

Through the concept of "qualification" the interaction between consumer and product can be understood; therefore, we can examine the active and passive actions of consumers in the process of constructing quality, and the formation of taste. Accordingly, we adopt the cultural economy approach to examine the transformation of the consumption of rice in Taiwan, especially the experiences and the recognition of rice in the sphere of exchange, in which the stable appreciation system has been shaped.

This paper suggests that the quality of rice has changed in history. The state and scientists have dominated the "qualification" of rice for a long time. During the recent decade this influence was bypassed. The change, including the "qualification" state, has moved from the sphere of production to the sphere of marketing, including the more influential process of aestheticization and ethnicisation. There were different actors in different periods dominating the legitimacy of constructing "good" food, which people took for granted and kept consuming. Further, the tastes were shaped in the internalization process in which the consumer, the provider, the state, and scientists were in struggle. Our exploration suggests that the material and symbolic change of rice in Taiwan, and the knowledge construction around "good rice," do reveal the power of the market to influence the production and consumption of food systems.

RC22-393.7

CHURSANOV, SERGEY* (St. Tikhon Orthodox University, *chursanov@inbox.ru*)

Basic Theological Principles of Perfect Interpersonal Communion in Contemporary Orthodox Theological Comprehension

To be persuasive for an orthodox Christian both theoretical reflections and practical implications concerning the social questions of Church life need clear theological substantiation. Grounding on main theological doctrines occupies a special place among the means of attaining such validity for orthodox Christian mind. Present paper is devoted to the consideration of the consequences of the number of basic aspects of the doctrine on God as the Holy Trinity for understanding of Church life by orthodox Christians. These consequences include the understanding of the personal way of being, and orthodox perception of perfect interpersonal relations and perfect communion.

It is the appreciation of human being as the image of God, which guides orthodox Christian to establishing a linkage between the doctrine on the Holy Trinity and his or her vision of proper Church life. In the sociological context of clarifying the significance of Trinitarian doctrine for orthodox perception of perfect Church life, a special attention is paid in the present paper to the so-called *social* understandings of the image of God in human community. This methodological approach makes it possible to deduce from the doctrine on the Holy Trinity four basic principles of Christian comprehension of perfect interpersonal communion and proper constitution of the social aspects of Church life. These four Trinitarian principles suggested and characterized in the present paper are *unity in difference*, *personal cause*, *personal fullness*, and *free giving*.

RC25-444.1

CICHOCKI, PIOTR* (Adam Mickiewicz University, *pcichoc@amu.edu.pl*)
KILARSKI, MARCIN (Adam Mickiewicz University)

Moving from Racism to Relativism: Paradigm Shift in the Accounts of the North American Indian Languages

The history of the accounts of North American Indian languages and of the references to these accounts remains closely interrelated with the history of western modernisation and colonisation. The "exotic" otherness of those languages has been valued positively, as in cultural relativism, as well as negatively, as in the preceding racist doctrines. Nevertheless, all such references were typically made by commentators who typically lacked even a basic knowledge of the languages, as a result of which the evolving interpretations reflect the evolution of the main forms of prejudice and the standards of academic thinking over the past four centuries. We examine the accounts of selected linguistic properties of three families of North American Indian languages, i.e., Algonquian, Iroquoian and Eskimo, as

well as the references to these accounts in the humanities and social sciences. By illustrating the range of historically variable interpretations of linguistic data, we demonstrate the ambivalence of the methodological status of sources in interdisciplinary discursive contexts as well as the entanglement of linguistic references in the historically variable ideological and theoretical paradigms. In particular, we focus on the central motifs in the analysis of languages that are "exotic" from the point of view of typical properties of Indo-European languages, in the context of discussions regarding the correlations between linguistic structure and cognitive competence, culture as well as the construction of social reality. The analysis will cover accounts of languages and references to these accounts in academic research contexts throughout the last four centuries, and consequently they will be accounted for in terms of the historically changing conceptual and theoretical frames of reference.

RC55-881.4

CICHOCKI, RYSZARD* (Adam Mickiewicz University, *rcichoc@amu.edu.pl*)

Changes in the Social Understanding of Quality of Life As a Result of the Economic Situation

This presentation aims at describing some selected trends of changes in the social understanding of quality of life. The trends were identified in a program for monitoring the quality of life in one of the Polish cities. The program "Indicators of the Quality of Life in Poznań" was initiated in 2001, as one of the projects aimed at streamlining the work of the Town Council, maintaining contact between the authorities and the residents of the city and building up the image of the city.

The program is based on an idea of measurement of the most important domains of life, such as life situation of residents, communal infrastructure, health condition of residents, social exclusion, standard of living, social security, public security and crime rates, natural environment, leisure, work and income, education and population processes. The essence of the project is the simultaneous investigation of the actual situation by means of objective statistical data as well as the level of satisfaction with particular aspects of life.

The ten–year program allowed us to identify changes in the social understanding of quality of life. The most fundamental changes include:

1. changes in the significance of particular domains of quality of life for the general perception of quality of life
2. changes in the criteria of quality of life in particular domains of quality of life.

The presentation involves two major aims. It intends to show the changes in the perception of significance of particular domains of quality of life in opinions of respondents. It also aims at demonstrating the evolution of the significance criteria of particular domains, depending on the perception of changes in the economic situation, particularly with respect to the recent economic crisis.

RC07-133.1

CIOCHETTO, LYNNE* (Massey University, *l.m.ciochetto@massey.ac.nz*)

Toxic Leisure: The Future Expansion Of Leisure and Environmental Sustainability In The BRIC Economies

In the half century since the end of the Second World War standards of living rose in the western world and most citizens became "middle class" living a lifestyle characterized by high levels of disposable income and a culture of consumption. One feature of consumer culture is the expansion of leisure activities accompanying the growth of an increasingly predatory form of capitalism in the industrialized economies of the West. One of the major effects of that predatory model has been global exploitation of the environment and an exponential rise in carbon emissions which in turn are having a major impact on global climate. At the present time we are on the brink of another major social revolution with the expansion of the middle classes in the "emerging economies" of the developing world. The significance of this social revolution in the BRIC economies, especially in India and China, is that the potential size of their middle classes could be larger than half the world population. While the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization in these countries attracts a lot of attention, the environmental effects of the expansion of leisure and the globalization of western leisure pursuits are often overlooked. All such activities have large ecological footprints: the consumption of new technologies, driving of automobiles, the expansion of golf and tourism. This paper is a series of case studies of the impact of these particular leisure activities in the BRIC economies.

ADH-994.1

CIPRIANI, ROBERTO* (University of Roma 3, *rciprian@uniroma3.it*)

Social and Religious Differentiation

Every form of society contains several types of stratification, of a political and economic, artistic and cultural, professional and religious nature. Therefore, religious phenomenology too is subject to these socio-experiential factors. Differentiation of functions, roles, aims and modes of action is also produced, directly and through example, inside the constellation of movements and the composite religious experiences that characterize the vast panorama of Christian and other religions. Were we to limit ourselves to the socio-territorial context of Italy alone we would soon discover that the Muslim like the Sikh, Buddhist and Hindu and the various other religions practiced here, all contain within their folds a variety of structures, rituals, customs, rules and beliefs and that Christianity, the country's numerically prevalent religion with its Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox congregations, is certainly no exception to the rule and that it too also contains a truly broad spectrum of forms.

RC08-163.2

CIPRIANI, ROBERTO* (University of Roma 3, *rciprian@uniroma3.it*)

Origins of Italian Sociology

How come Italian sociology, which contributed to the development of the very first studies of social sciences in Europe, lost ground and did fall behind other national European sociologies? Can a sufficient explanation be that the fascist movement was in power from 1922 to 1945? Or other reasons are at the origin of the impossible continuation of such a scientific approach? Are there subtle links between a quite promising starting phase of studies and the new steps which occurred by the middle of the twentieth century, after the slow down during the period between the two world wars, in the 1920s, '30s and '40s? Or shall we say that there was an interruption, a hiatus which separates the first moment, far off now, and a second moment, relatively more recent? Probably the past dynamics and those acting now are much more complex than might apparently seem without a deep investigation.

RC21-377.4

CIVELEK, CANSU* (University of Vienna, *civelekcansu@gmail.com*)

Natural Disasters Discourse As a Profit-Making Mechanism of the Turkish State: A Case Study in the Karapınar Regeneration Project in Eskişehir

Serious worldwide natural catastrophes lead scientists, governments, and civil society to intensify the research on prevention of disaster risks and provision of disaster reliefs. On the other hand, in the era of neoliberalism, natural catastrophes might provide political authorities to create a discourse on their forthcoming "fatal" "risks" in order to push profitable urban strategies which result in state expropriation, displacement of local populations, and applying large scale urban projects. In the last years in Turkey there has been a broad and fashionable campaign to regenerate 40% of the Turkish cities against the destructive effects of natural disasters. Especially after the Van earthquakes, killing 644 people in 2011, the government and its supporters found the justification for urban regeneration activities which they present as the "salvation" of the country, whereas, the lack of government's earthquake relief supplies and recent hunger strike of the earthquake victims, who were forced to leave their container houses, created large public debates.

Similarly, the Karapınar regeneration project in Eskişehir, which is applied by the public-private partnerships under the same campaign, is claimed to be the "remedy" for poor housing qualities of the quarter that is located under the "zone of risk". Yet, my ethnographic research reveals the enormous economic profits of the partners which they gain through the construction of luxury villas, a five star hotel, commerce and shopping centers, while forcing locals to move in new 10-11 storey buildings which will be given in return of monthly payments depending on the size and legality of their previous houses. However, the locals are already worried about the payments and the new living conditions in the multi-storey buildings next to rich newcomers while some have already decided to move elsewhere at the outskirts of the city.

JS-4.3

CLAEYS, CECILIA* (Aix-Marseille Université, *cecilia.claeys@univ-amu.fr*)

Photographic Monitoring As an Interdisciplinary Tool to Confront Objectified and Perceived Levels of Use within Protected Natural Areas: Methodology and Deontology

This communication proposes a reflexive presentation of an interdisciplinary case study crossing sociology and oceanography. The recent creation of the National Park of the Calanques (April 2012) has raised debates regarding the increasing impact of leisure massification on biodiversity conservation. In this context, our research program has developed innovating tools to confront objectified levels of use and perceived levels of use on the one hand, and on the other has evaluated the pressure and the impact of anchored boats on a protected sea grass, *Posidonia oceanica* and gathered the social discourses of users regarding their awareness about biodiversity conservation and their acceptance about related policies. To do so, were associated a qualitative (44 interviews) and a quantitative (133 questionnaires) field surveys and a one year photographic monitoring focusing on two hot spots in terms of overuse and conservation: The Sormiou bay and the Frioul island. The results reveal a gap between objectified and perceived levels of use, due to cognitive processes, socioeconomic and cultural factors (*habitus* effect and territorial identity). The photographic monitoring and the georeferencing of the sociological samples reveal a significant scale effect on both objectified and perceived use. This communication focuses on the interests and limits of the photographic monitoring as in interdisciplinary tool. The methodological implementation of the monitoring as well as its deontological implications will be discussed.

RC54-860.3

CLAMMER, JOHN* (United Nations University, *johnclammer@gmail.com*)

The Refugee Body: Reconstructing the Body in the Context of Extreme Social Change

The sociology of the body has tended to look at the "glamorized body", whether in sport, fashion or popular cultural activities such as body building. Missing from these studies is a concern with the suffering body in the context of drastic and unchosen social change and displacement, and how individuals who experience such traumatic changes re-imagine and re-create their body images. This paper looks at one such case: the refugee body. Two principle issues are raised. On the one hand the experience of the body in situations of deprivation, crowding, forced contact with strangers, mixing of religions, boredom, and often hunger and physical insecurity. On the other, strategies of reconstruction of the body image in these conditions and/or when undergoing resettlement, being "stuck" indefinately in camps, or whenattempting to create new forms of community in another country or upon repatriation: bodies in fact seeking for meaning and new identities in radically transformed or "spoilt" social contexts. The paper is both ethnographic and has practical implications for post-trauma and post-conflict situations by bringing to light forms of the suffering body that rarely appear in the sociological literature, but which have major intersections with issues such as recovery from real physical hard (including torture)and loss of home, and for issues rarely touched on in refugee studies such as sexuality and the ageing body in displacement situations. The paper will in theoretical terms bring together aspects of the sociology of the body, medical sociology and the sociology of development i a new configuration.

RC15-268.5

CLAMOTE, TELMO* (University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL), *telmocostaclamote@gmail.com*)
LOPES, NOÉMIA (University Institute of Lisbon)

Medicalization to and Fro: Informational Trajectories Around Performance Consumptions

The stretching of the boundaries of medical intervention encompassed not only a growing catalogue of phenomena, but the functional span of that intervention. Expanding from treatment, backwards to prevention, and forward to enhancement, medicalization can be said to have logically paved the way for a commodified management of human performance, which pharmaceuticalization dynamics furthered still. However, ultimately that process also eluded the medical markers of normality that signaled those functional distinctions and, with it, the control of the agents that regulated the legitimate use of therapeutic resources for those purposes. In that sense, a medicalized genealogy of performance management through therapeutic resources does not entail a continued medicalized regulation of that phenomenon. Therefore, that arena constitutes a privileged site to observe to what extent and in what planes is medicalization still a driving and regulatory force in the expansion of a therapeutic plasticity in the management of our lives and bodies. With the professional, institutional and national borders of regulation of the production, distribution and access to therapeutic resources also eroding, this field could potentially represent a social reinvention of the use of therapeutic resources beyond medicalization. To assess whether that is the case, drawing on extensive and qualitative data from a study on youths' therapeutic consumptions for performance purposes, in Portugal, we will focus on the informational trajectories through which individuals organize those consumption practices. These trajectories will enable us to ascertain: i) to what extent are medical sources present in the social organization of performance consumptions, ii) what new roles they may take on there, given the displacement of their centrality in expanding infoscapes, iii) whether the rationales that govern individuals' choice and articulation of different sources of information to assess and access these resources may retain and prolong in new ways structural elements of their medicalized genealogy.

RC39-669.2

CLAY, LAUREN* (University of Delaware, *lclay@udel.edu*)
GREER, ALEX (University of Delaware)
KENDRA, JAMES (University of Delaware)

Then and Now: A New Look at Methods and Findings from the 1974 Xenia, Ohio (US) Tornadoes

As part of a project constructing a Community Resilience Index (CRI) intended to predict community resilience pre-event, we undertook a series of historical case studies. The goal of the case studies was to explore elements of community resilience from disaster events. We used field study data from the E.L. Quarantelli Resource Collection at the Disaster Research Center. This article focuses on the 1974 Xenia, Ohio, USA tornadoes. This case study was the most fully developed with 23 boxes of primary documents and interview materials and offers the opportunity for comparison with the May 2013 Moore, OK, USA tornadoes. To develop the case studies, we looked for specific indicators of emergent, creative activities, which previous literature identified as indicators of resilience. Case studies served as a proof of concept for the CRI model.

Researching historical disasters presents particular challenges. First, much of the data were in outdated or delicate format. A survey of children in Xenia was completed and the data were available on punch cards. Reports from various community groups were available for review on thin and faded paper. It was also challenging making sense of the data, given the shifts in terminology and theoretical orientations between 1974 and the present. This was especially relevant for this case study due to the focus on mental health. Disaster mental health policies and guidelines changed significantly since the 1970s. Nevertheless, this data set presented several advantages. We discovered that, while the data available was delicate and in outdated formats, there was more primary material available than some of the more recent studies. We hypothesize that this may be due to the influx of technological advances between 1975 and 2005. Since much material is now generated electronically, serendipitous field discoveries may be impeded, even as other data is widely available.

TG07-971.2

CLEOFAS, JEROME* (De La Salle University, *jvcleofas@yahoo.com*)

Towards an Understanding of Social Capital in an Online Community of Filipino Music Artists

Cyberspace has become a more viable arena for budding artists to share musical acts through digital forms. The increasing relevance of online communities has attracted scholars from various fields demonstrating its influence on social capital. This paper extends this understanding of social capital among Filipino music artists belonging to the SoundCloud Philippines Facebook Group. This study seeks to address the theoretical debate on the role of computers and the internet in mobilizing social capital.

As a frame of reference, this research explores several dimensions of social capital as proposed by Dudwick, et al (2006), namely, trust and solidarity, collective action and cooperation, information and communication, and social cohesion and inclusion. The study makes use of various qualitative data obtained from key-informant interviews and participant observation of online and physical encounters, analyzed using the case study approach.

Soundcloud Philippines has over a thousand members is composed of Filipino singers, instrumentalists, composers, arrangers, producers, multimedia artists and event managers. Group interactions are a mix of online encounters based on Facebook and SoundCloud and physical encounters through meet-ups and events. Benefits reaped from the community are informational, technical, instrumental, promotional, motivational and social support. Under the guidance of online group administrators, collaborative activities such as music productions, concerts and events transpire. Most conflicts and problems arising are resolved peacefully.

Social capital in SoundCloud Philippines is mobilized through (1) **Recognition**, wherein members appreciate and admire the talents and strengths of others and self; (2) **Respect**, wherein members maintain a harmonious flow of communications, make bonds and friendships, and treat others with respect, courtesy and with positive regard, and; (3) **Reciprocity**, wherein members offer their assistance and skills as much as they seek support from others, engage themselves in activities and collaborations and involve themselves in collective actions within the group.

RC28-491.1

CODDOU, MARION* (Stanford University, *mcoddou@stanford.edu*)
PARIGI, PAOLO (Stanford University)

Inequality in Social Support: A Comparative Look at Compartmentalization in Close Networks

Social support helps households manage everyday necessities, take advantage of opportunities, and ensure survival in times of crisis. Previous research finds that the majority of informal social support comes from close friends and family, and these networks are compartmentalized, with different kinds of ties providing different kinds of support (Wellman 1992, Small 2009). However, recent ethnographic work suggests that in low resource networks, certain relational expectations break down, leading to a wider search for assistance (Desmond 2012, Menjivar 2000, Smith 2007). In light of this, research must move beyond in depth case studies to compare relational effects across social groups.

Our research asks 1) how types of relations impact social support and 2) how the effects of relational types vary by social position. Here we distinguish between the characteristics of relationships and the characteristics of individuals. In doing so, our research considers not only how one's social structural position may influence the availability of resources within networks, but also how one's position may actually alter relational expectations surrounding social support.

We gain comparative leverage by using the Portraits of American Life Study, a nationally representative longitudinal survey with oversamples of racial/ethnic minorities in the United States (Emerson and Sikkink 2006). The survey provides ego-centric network data on up to four people the respondent feels closest to, excluding those in the same household. Using hierarchical models, we analyze 8,103 dyads nested in 2,185 personal networks to test hypotheses on how close ties formed through kinship, work, and civic organizations differentially shape social support. We then look at how the effects of these ties on support vary across economic groups, racial/ethnic groups, and across the life course. In general, we find that compartmentalization is more likely in high status networks, while disadvantaged groups must activate any and all potentially supportive ties.

TG04-943.4

CODEREY, CÉLINE* (National University of Singapore, *celico33@yahoo.it*)

Coping with Uncertainty in the Field of Health in Arakan (Burma)

Based on fieldworks conducted in Arakan (Burma), in a Theravada Buddhist context, my paper describes the approaches used by Arakanese people to cope with uncertainty in the field of health. According to the local conception a person's state of health stems from a complexity of factors such as the person's karma, his mind, the relationship he has with the community and the spiritual world, the climate, the food and the planetary influence. Because of the instable nature of these factors and the complex relationships uniting them, people never know for certain whether they are well protected against diseases or not and thus live in a permanent state of uncertainty. The effort to maintain the harmony at all levels and be protected by dangers is a matter of the daily rituality through prayers, offerings, good deeds, etc. Moreover, there are occasions where the risk of danger is higher and more concrete, whether because has been predicted by an astrologer or because the person or the community lives temporarily in a vulnerable state (during childhood and pregnancy or when the karmic and planetary situation is adverse). In these cases, people resort to short-time protections focused on the vulnerable factors: they wear amulets, avoid specific foods, etc. Despite these preventions it happens that they face diseases and thus try to restore a certain state of well-being by acting on all the factors they consider involved: they buy medicines, consult an astrologer to positively orient the planetary influence, appeal to an exorcist to chase the malevolent force away, etc. Although these recourses are intended to cope with uncertainty they also involve a part of uncertainty. The choice among different practices and healers and the relationship people have with them is always imprinted with a complex interplay between trust and mistrust, risk and hope.

RC48-791.1

COE, ANNA-BRITT* (Umeå University, *anna-britt.coe@umu.se*)
VANDEGRIFT, DARCIE (Drake University)

Subjective Action As Utopia: Horizontality and Autonomy In Youth Politics In Latin America

Young people's political action in contemporary Latin America can be characterized by two key qualities: *horizontality and autonomy*. Horizontality and autonomy are not altogether new in Latin American political action. These qualities are reflected in the region's persisting aspirations to find alternatives to authoritarianism that has characterize both civil and military governments alike since independence until contemporary times. And these qualities have been espoused by social movements that emerged in the 1980s that sought to challenge longstanding social hierarchies sustaining authoritarian politics, including feminist, indigenous, environmental and urban neighborhood.

Yet, young people today give new meanings to horizontality and autonomy in their political action due to new conditions created by the dominance of the market and media, individualization, consumerism and globalization. Youth choose forms of political action that allow them to be directly involved in decision-mak-

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

179

ing and to have freedom – personal and collective – from others' control. And young people see their own subjective action, rather than government action, as the solution to their demands and problems. By constructing their own action as utopia, not as a goal to work towards but rather as an inspirational starting point from which to act practically in the present, young people challenge longstanding notions of an ideal future society that have historically sustained political action in the region.

Drawing upon our own empirical studies as well as a systematic review of secondary literature, our presentation/paper will explore how young people in Latin America understand horizontality and autonomy in their political action, where these understandings come from and what the consequences of these are.

RC32-556.9

COELHO, LINA* (University of Coimbra, *lcoelho@fe.uc.pt*)
FERREIRA-VALENTE, M. ALEXANDRA* (University of Coimbra, *mafvalente@gmail.com*)

The Economic Empowerment of Portuguese Women at the Crossroads: An Accomplishment Facing the Tourniquet of the Crisis

The gradual integration of Portuguese women in the labor market has enabled remarkable levels of economic autonomy, producing profound transformations in their economic and social roles. In the 1960s, Portuguese women still shared the backward position of Southern European women. The evolution observed since then has brought Portuguese women closer to the status of their Scandinavian counterparts, while Italy, Spain and Greece have evolved at various and disparate rhythms (Maruani, 2000, pp.25, *Travail et Emploi des Femmes,* Paris, La Découverte).

The economic crisis is threatening the sustainability of that process. On the one hand, new generations of graduated women are facing more and more difficulties in entering the labor market, particularly in sectors more favourable to female employment, such as the public sector, including the education sector, which is also being severely affected by the sharp decrease in birth rates. On the other hand, the failure of many SME's in traditional manufacturing and services sectors is generating high levels of unemployment and inactivity for many middle aged and low skilled women.

Moreover, the government priority given to the elimination of state budget deficits in a short period of time is causing abrupt wage and benefit cuts and a general decline in public services with a very detrimental impact on the middle classes. The reduction of women's purchasing power is, in turn, damaging numerous domestic jobs traditionally performed by less educated women (housework, catering, care for children and other dependents, etc.).

In this communication we intend to characterize and discuss the on-going multidimensional processes that are threatening Portuguese women's achievements in terms of economic autonomy and empowerment.

RC34-598.3

COFFEY, JULIA* (University of Melbourne, *jecoffey@unimelb.edu.au*)
WATSON, JULIET* (Victoria University, *Juliet.Watson@vu.edu.au*)

Towards an Embodied Sociology of Youth and Identity

The body has become a key sociological theme of academic study. However, while the body has emerged as a central focus of much theoretical work, in youth studies the physicality and materiality of the body is more often than not taken for granted, or is an 'absent presence'. This paper contends that questions of identity and subjectivity, fundamental to youth studies, are connected to understanding bodies as sites of experience through which young people embody and actively respond to their socio-cultural and historical context. As such, young people's bodies are a contested site particularly regarding where the 'naturalness' of the body ends and the 'sociality' of the body begins. Nevertheless, the body often remains implicit, or as a site upon which societal inequalities play out, rather than an active force. Where the body *is* directly addressed in the study of youth, it is frequently identified as the locus of social or cultural 'problems', more often than not reflecting the concerns of Western culture, such as in the alarm surrounding childhood obesity and poor body image. This paper places young bodies at the forefront of sociological analysis. It highlights the active relations between bodies and the social world and focuses on bodily issues and how they shape identities for young people. It also corrects previous approaches in which the body is invisible or rendered inferior to the mind in a binary logic. Theorising the body has implications for youth identity research as all major structural inequalities such as gender, class, race, sexuality, dis/ability, and place are necessarily embodied. A focus on the body and embodiment can provide a way of exploring the threading and mediating relations between youth, identities and society and the complexities of human experience.

This paper is submitted for: 'Theme VI - Other Methodological and Theoretical Advances'.

JS-34.4

COHEN, DANIEL ALDANA* (New York University, *aldanacohen@nyu.edu*)

How Global City Labor Markets Are Undermining Low-Carbon Policymaking

Climate thinkers from across the political spectrum have long argued that cities are uniquely suited to tackling climate change. But now, scholars are pausing to consider what Harriet Bulkeley calls a gap between rhetoric and reality in cities' low-carbon policy. I offer a new explanation for this gap by focusing on the way that polarizing labor markets in global cities subtly shape the urban politics of climate change so as to undermine potential alliances between middle and working class constituencies, alliances necessary for any government to push through far-reaching reforms. Based on 18 months of fieldwork, including over 100 interviews, in New York and São Paulo, and on secondary data on labor markets, wage levels, and consumption, I argue that well-meaning environmentalists have often ignored working class demands for collective consumption—including housing, and transit—while foregrounding those of middle- and upper-middle-class city residents. This despite the fact that working class political projects frequently make similar demands for liveable, compact cities—albeit it in a different language. I argue that evolving labor markets associated with Saskia Sassen's global city thesis offer the best explanation for this divergence. And I close by suggesting that the rise of Occupy Wall Street and Occupy Sandy in New York, and the explosion of protests sparked by transit price hikes in São Paulo, demonstrate that it may be possible to build a rapprochement between working and middle class urban political projects on the basis of resisting the growing inequalities fostered by global city strategies.

RC21-365.6

COHEN, DANIEL ALDANA* (New York University, *aldanacohen@nyu.edu*)

The Hidden Protagonists of the Low-Carbon City: A Social Backcast Approach to Urban Climate Governance

How can we understand where contemporary urban politics are going in a warming world in order to find the best path forward? More specifically, why are cities struggling to slash carbon emissions despite widespread consensus that there are ample co-benefits to be had in doing so (Bulkeley 2011)? Increasing, social scientists interested in how thinking futures can influence the present are using the backcasting method first pioneered by Robinson (1982) and now discussed extensively in journals like *Futures* and *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*. To grapple with contemporary climate politics, I revise the *policy*-centric backcast and develop a *social backcast* approach. Since we know that the compact city low-carbon urbanists advocate requires radical changes to housing, transit, and land-use policy, I study not just urban climate policy entrepreneurs (the norm in urban climate studies), but also conflictual housing and transit movements that rarely (if ever) speak of climate change, but who advocate a similar transformation of the city (this group is much larger than the relatively small environmental justice community). Based on 18 months of fieldwork in New York and São Paulo, including over 100 semi-structured interviews with green policy entrepreneurs, housing movement activists, and state actors (both political appointees and career bureaucrats), I argue that prevailing accounts of urban climate governance have left out the most successful grassroots movement fighting, substantively, for a compact city; I explain why the policy-centric focus of urban climate policy entrepreneurs has blinded them to potential, poor people's allies; I demonstrate that absent a rapprochement between middle-class environmental and lower-class social justice activists, eco-apartheid is the most likely outcome of contemporary green politics; and I point to emerging examples of collaboration in both cities that warrant much closer attention.

JS-81.3

COHEN, EMMANUEL* (UMI 3189, *kocomanou@gmail.com*)
NDAO, AMADOU (UMI 3189 "Environnement, Santé, Sociétés")
BOETSCH, GILLES (UMI 3189 "Environnement, Santé, Sociétés")
PASQUET, PATRICK (UMR 7206 "écoanthropologie et ethnobiologie")
CHAPUIS-LUCCIANI, NICOLE (UMI 3189 "Environnement, Santé, Sociétés")

The Social Construction of Body in an Urbanization Context in Senegal

The Senegalese lifestyle mutation by an urbanization process associated with the combined effects of demographic, nutritional and epidemiologic transitions (Popkin, 1997), has consequences on body conceptions: evolution of body size standards, new perceptions of sickness-death, food and sexuality (Thomas, 1990)

and emergence of a more demanding bodily appearance (Cohen, 2012), which need to be clarified.

To do this, we employed a cross analysis of qualitative and quantitative data (40 semi-structured interviews and two Factorial Correspondance Analysis – FCA 1 and 2 – on 593 subjects) by a comparative study implemented in a representative sample of Senegalese adults from Dakar and a village from the Kaolack region.

The qualitative study shows that sickness-death is less associated with persecutory from supernatural entities, widely questioned by more pregnant Islamic and modern values (Fassin, 1992). The food gradually loses its status as scarce resource, subject to the will of supernatural entities (De Garine, 1990). Finally, the reproductive sexuality is gradually replaced by islamic and modern guilty quests of pleasure (Biaya, 2001). Then, the FCA 1 shows an association between the representation that human cannot control the sickness (1), the food has a sacred status (2), the sexuality is restricted to the reproduction in marriage (3), the desire to use one's body for the group (4) and the rural area (5) (p<0.001, n=387). The FCA 2 shows an association between the desire to control one's health (1), eat alone for pleasure (2), wear modern clothes (tight) (3), the desire to have a thin body (4) and the urban area (5) (p<0.001, n=111).

This has implications in the relationship to health, diet and aesthetics which fully reconfigure the relationship to the body (size) : the big person is no longer associated with **well-being (sickness-death/health), wealth (food/diet)** and **fertility (sexuality/aesthetics),** but with **dysfunction, idleness** and **sexual undesirability** (Fischler, 2001).

RC09-168.5

COHEN, MARK* (New York University, *mark.simon.cohen@gmail.com*)

The Late Nineteenth Century As Critical Juncture: A Comparison of Russia and Japan

Around 1850, Russia and Japan were economically undeveloped countries with quasi-feudal political institutions. In subsequent decades, both states undertook programs for economic development and military buildup in order to compete with the capitalist powers of the west. This paper will compare the trajectories of these parallel state-led projects. While pre-existing domestic institutions and geo-economic relations had some influence, the outcome in each case was substantially determined by domestic political processes. In Russia, top-down reforms adjusted but fundamentally reproduced an essentially pre-capitalist structure of agrarian relations, generating political and economic pressures that would explode in the revolutions of 1905 and 1917. In Japan, the interaction of strategies of state officials, rural elites, and peasants generated a fundamental transformation in its agrarian economy—to an extent that political accounts of the Meiji state often do not do justice to. Comparing Japan's trajectory with that of Russia, instead of with an idealized conception of western European development, leads to the conclusion that state elites in Japan were able to secure a stable domestic base for their ambition to extend Japan's military power into northeast Asia *not* because agrarian social relations remained "semi-feudal" but instead because they became basically capitalist. The paper will thus show that the late nineteenth century was a critical juncture in which political actions and struggles had longterm consequences for the historical trajectories of not just Russia and Japan but also East Asia as a whole, because of the long shadows cast by both the Bolshevik Revolution and Japanese imperialism.

RC28-484.2

COHEN, YINON* (Columbia University, *yc2444@columbia.edu*)
BURYAK, MICHAEL (Tel Aviv University)
MASKILEYSON, DINA (Tel Aviv University)

Emigration from Israel, 1980-2010: Has the "Brain Drain" Intensified?

The paper focuses on changes in the selectivity of immigrants from Israel to the US over time. Rising inequality (a proxy for returns to skills) in the US since the 1980s imply that the incentives for high skilled Israelis to immigrate to the US have increased over time, thereby intensifying the brain drain from Israel. To test this brain drain hypothesis, we analyze both Israeli and U.S data. The Israeli data, Labor Force Surveys from 1980-2010 tell us the characteristics of the population from which the immigrants were drawn. The U.S. data, 5% PUMS Census data for 1980-2000 and 1% ACS data for 2006-2010, are informative of the size and characteristics of recent immigrants from Israel to the U.S. during this period. We focus on "recent" immigrants, namely, those arriving to the U.S. in the 5-year period preceding the census year (namely 1976-80, 1986-90, 1996-2000, and 2006-2010). The education and income of recent immigrants are indicative of the skills with which they have arrived in the U.S., before any meaningful economic assimilation has occurred. Comparing the gaps between the educational levels of native Israelis in Israel and their counterparts who immigrated to the U.S., we find no major changes in the educational selectivity of Israeli immigrants over time. By contrast, cross sectional quintile regressions estimating the incomes of recent cohorts of Israeli immigrants in the US provide some support for the brain drain hypothesis, but only until 2000: they show that the income advantage of recent immigrants

over demographically comparable US natives has increased over time among those at the top 25% of the distribution, but not among immigrants located at lower percentiles of the income distribution. This suggests that the unobserved, productivity-enhancing traits of the most skilled Israeli immigrants to the US have increased between 1980 and 2000.

RC09-175.1

COHN, SAMUEL* (Texas A&M University, *s-cohn@tamu.edu*)

Development, Globalization and The Gendered Division Of The Work World: How The Logic Of Employers Shaped The Demand For Female Labor From Victorian Britain To The Contemporary Global South

A persistent weakness in the Sociology of Development has been its under-attention to gender dynamics. However, there is a parallel weakness in the Sociology of Gender and Development of under-attention to the capitalist logic that motivates the decision to employ either men or women for particular jobs. The much-needed drive to restore women's agency to narratives of development has had the ironic effect of producing insufficient attention to capitalist agency and the discretionary choices involved in opening up economic opportunities to women.

This paper presents a demand side theory of occupational sex-typing. Male employers are conflicted between the dual imperatives of seeking the cheapest possible labor, which generally implies hiring women, and maintaining patriarchical preserves of male privilege, which implies reserving jobs for men. The structural forces which shape this decision have changed profoundly over time due to the dual (and conflicting) dynamics of development and globalization.

The author begins with a case study of two large Victorian British white collar employers to lay out a theoretical model of how cost structure and buffering from labor competition economically facilitates or hinders the introduction of women to traditionally male occupations. The findings from Victorian Britain are then contrasted with those from the twentieth century United States, and from the empirical literature on female employment in the Global South. The differential distribution of global wage competition and protection from such competition, the rise of commodity chains, the rise of education and its complex effects on the availability of adolescent labor, differential pressures to conform with either traditional gender systems or Western gender systems, and the increased importance of both proletarianized female self-employment and, male-run family enterprises that combine economic and patriarchical utilities – have led to a profound transformation of the occupational sex-typing process beyond what was observable in nineteenth century Britain.

RC09-181.6

COHN, SAMUEL* (Texas A&M University, *s-cohn@tamu.edu*)

Late Victorian and Early Twentieth Century Economic Forward-Leaps and Collapses – How a Select Small Population of Nations Escaped Their Destinies for Better or for Worse

Recent scholarship by Salvatore Babones and James Mahoney provides strong evidence that the relative ranking of nations in terms of economic development and standards of living remain relatively fixed over long periods of time. Nations that were rich in 1600 tend to be still rich in 1800 and 2010. The same holds for nations that were poor. The advantages that pertained to rich nations in the era of the Reformation have reproduced themselves up through the present day despite changes in modes of production and dominant technologies. There are a handful of exceptions , but they are just that – exceptions.

That said – these exceptions are of fundamental analytical importance, because they identify the key to what was essential to obtaining or maintaining core status in the various eras of capitalism. This paper identifies nations that had disproportionately high or disproportionately low economic growth from 1870-1950 – disproportionate given their level of development in 1870. Autocorrelation levels are high – and only a small set of nations show non-trivial differences in ranking from their 1870 position. Most of these tend to be nations that do NOT receive a lot of attention in traditional "grand macrosociological" histories of the evolution of the world system. England, France, Germany and Japan – traditional centerpieces of historical comparative sociological discussions make no appearance. Venezuela, Switzerland, Finland, Egypt and India all have stories to tell.

What seem to be the common themes? The rise of petroleum was extremely important. Not all petro-nations were able to make use of their resource – but those who did saw dramatic forward leaps. Debt crises were devastating. Some nations never recovered from the international debt crisis of the 1870s. The additional roles of arbitrage, war and colonial administration are considered.

RC31-541.2

COLIC-PEISKER, VAL* (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, *val.colic-peisker@rmit.edu.au*)

Employment Success and Long-Term Aspirations of the First and Second Generation of Recent Refugee Arrivals: Evidence from Australia

This paper focuses on the employment and social inclusion of humanitarian arrivals in Australia (for brevity, 'refugees' in further text). Previous research shows that refugees, in the context of a sharply skilled-focused Australian immigration program, have the worst employment outcomes of all immigrant categories. They suffer from higher unemployment, as well as under-employment and under-utilisation of their formal qualifications. The employment woes are not always due to a lack of human capital (skills and language proficiency) but often to employment discrimination and channelling of refugees into undesirable 'employment niches' where labour shortages continually exist. The paper is based on an initial analysis of a survey of 500 refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Congo, Iraq, and Burma, currently settling in Brisbane. The survey asked about current employment experiences and long-term occupational aspirations of recent (with a minimum of one year residence in Australia) refugee arrivals in Australia. In this context we also collect data on the ways in which parents communicate employment aspirations to their children. This collaborative project, funded by the Australian Research Council, started from the premise that appropriate employment is a key to successful settlement and social inclusion of immigrants, and that refugees, in most cases visibly different minorities in the Australian context, are especially vulnerable to social exclusion. As experiences of main Western immigration countries show, this is especially critical in the second immigrant generation. We therefore also explore the intergenerational communication in the refugee family and how it is affected by migration and acculturation in Australia and how this, in turn, may affect the educational and occupational chances of the second generation.

JS-17.2

COLINI, LAURA* (Leibniz Inst Regional Development, *laura.colini@gmail.com*)
BERNT, MATTHIAS (Leibniz Institute for Regional Development)
FOERSTE, DANIEL (Leibniz Institute for Regional Development)

Financialization in the Backyard: Shrinkage, Welfare State Restructuring and New Housing Investments

The paper discusses the interplay of local planning policies, welfare restructuring and global financial markets in the "making" of social segregation. It builds on an empirical study in Halle-Neustadt, a shrinking New Town in East-Germany and uses a mix of survey data, interviews and document analysis and as well as fieldwork.

In Halle-Neustadt, the paper argues, different developments come together: First, Neustadt has experienced dramatic population losses, which stimulated large scale demolition programmes as well as planning policies which aim to transform parts of the neighbourhood to a green space. Second, Neustadt has experienced two waves of privatisation in the last two decades, leading to a complete change of ownership structures. Thereby, municipal and cooperative owners have been largely displaced by national and international financial investors which hold their stock as an asset and aim on short-term gains, rather than long-term development. Third, welfare cuts have put more pressure on welfare-recipients to accommodate in cheapest housing available on the local market which led to a "business-model" profiting on low, but state-subsidized, rents in peripheral estates.

The paper discusses how these developments work together to produce new concentrations of poverty households in a prototypical shrinking city. With this, we expand on the already fairly developed debate on the financialization of urban development and provide new insights on (a) financialization in shrinking, low-demand markets, and (b) the relation between planning, state-restructuring and financialization in a German context. We demonstrate that the political economy of housing follows different dynamics here which are owed to both the weak-market situation and the path-specific restructuring of the German planning and welfare system. We conclude that research should put the state more into the centre of explanations and take different paths of state restructuring as well as different socio-economic contexts more serious.

RC21-365.5

COLINI, LAURA* (ENEC Sorbonne Paris IV, *laura.colini@gmail.com*)

Financing European Sustainable Urban Development: (un) Intended Policy Breakdowns?

The paper critically discusses the financialization of sustainable urban development projects with Jessica instrument introduced by the European Investment Bank during the Cohesion Policy 2007-2013. We argue that the normativity of the concept of sustainability, as used in Jessica, is instrumental to entrepreneurial market based interests that have little or no impact in terms of social justice in cities. Using quantitative and qualitative data from a recent Study (Ramsden, Colini, 2013), the paper focuses on two cases London Green Fund and Poznan urban

regeneration in which Jessica has currently invested for the creation of holding funds.

The main criteria for Jessica financial investment, is that it must be applied in European cities in relation to integrated plans for urban regeneration in which public participation is strongly encouraged. The analysis of these two cases in the paper highlight three main potential policies breakdowns. First, the creation of highly complex financial mechanisms (which ostensibly have high transaction costs, lack of transparency, legitimacy and accountability) serves the purpose of excluding civil society, and undermining public debate around public moneys. Second, the accessibility to these financial investments imposes new forms of multi-level governance whose criteria of sustainability shape planning decisions at local level. Third, that new entanglement between state, civil society and the private sectors are created under the conceptualization of sustainability, but whose sole scope for relation is mostly driven by strategies for accessing public funding.

Building on current debate around financialization of the urban, the paper concludes that the neoliberalization of sustainability principles must be studied as multi-level phenomenon: with this the ultimate scope of the paper is to unveil the intrinsic tensions and contraddictions of sustainable urban development by stressing its financial mechanisms as main drivers of the reproduction of inequalities.

RC42-706.1

COLLETT, JESSICA* (University of Notre Dame, *jlcollett@nd.edu*)

It's Not Just (Her) Personality: Structural and Cultural Foundations of Impostorism

The sense that one is an impostor—undeserving of one's successes or accolades—is a pervasive problem among high-achieving individuals from traditionally lower-status groups (e.g., women, first-generation college students, and members of many historically disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups). Described as a feeling of "intellectual phoniness" (Clance and O'Toole 1988:51), individuals who suffer from impostorism—also called perceived fraudulence, or the impostor phenomenon—have difficulty attributing their successes to their own ability or hard work. Rather, such individuals are convinced that they have reached their position in life by luck or by unintentionally misleading people to regard them as more capable than they actually are. Despite continued successes, these "impostors" fear that their true incompetence will, at some point, be uncovered. Although this fear is almost always unfounded, it has tangible adverse effects including vulnerability to both psychological distress and job burnout and may lead to relatively limited academic or professional career aspirations, influencing occupational sex segregation.

There is relatively little agreement on the origin of impostorism or why it is more pervasive in particular social groups. Because, to date, impostorism has been studied almost exclusively in psychology, research tends to treat it as a person-level construct and focus almost exclusively on antecedents related to family background (e.g., family dynamics, childhood environment) and fixed personality characteristics (e.g., neuroticism, perfectionism). However, the fact that there are high rates of impostorism among high-achieving, lower-status individuals suggests structural factors may play a role. This paper draws on work on sociological social psychology (e.g., status characteristics, self-assessments, and double-standards) to posit a more sociological explanation to account for increased incidence among particular groups and to suggest a research program to test structural and culture accounts for impostorism.

RC42-707.4

COLLETT, JESSICA* (University of Notre Dame, *jlcollett@nd.edu*)
MILLER, KELCIE (University of Notre Dame)
BOYKIN, OLEVIA (University of Notre Dame)

"They're Doing Their Own Things": Identity Processes in Fatherhood

In this paper we explore the disconnect between "culture" and "conduct" of fatherhood. We are specifically interested in why changing ideas about fatherhood have had such a minimal influence on men's actual parenting. Our explanation lies in theories of self and identity.

We argue that key to this disconnect is the unique way that fathers' performances are evaluated because the definition of fatherhood is in flux. There is no identity standard to live up to. The lack of a widely-embraced and realized standard of a "good father" influences behavior in two distinct ways. First, it gives men little specific role direction or guidance in how to be a good father. Second, it allows fathers flexibility in choosing their reference group. Furthermore, when something keeps fathers from living up to their idealized vision, there is forgiveness and accommodation because fatherhood is about ultimately about articulating commitment and intentionality, even if they are unable to carry out those intentions.

We draw on social psychological theories to demonstrate the different effects of conditional versus clear definitions of fatherhood for both men's contributions to the household and their sense of self. Using data from in-depth interviews, collected as part of the Time, Love, and Cash in Couples with Children (TLC3) study, we find that the more vague a conception about what makes a good father is,

the more difficult it is—for either the fathers themselves or their partners—to evaluate a father's performance. By contrasting fathers who have abstract or conditional definitions of fatherhood with fathers who have clear, specific definitions, we demonstrate the negative effects of vague definitions and the importance of identity standards for caretaking behavior, relationships, and positive self-conceptions.

RC05-112.1

COLLIEN, ISABEL* (PhD student, *isabel.collien@hcu-hamburg.de*)

(De)Racializing Identity Work in the Context of Diversity Policies

Since the 2000s diversity policies have increasingly aimed at reducing ethnic inequalities in Germany. While several sociopolitical drivers for a deinstitutionalization of inequalities exist, the implementation of the policies strongly varies. The paper focuses on how racism influences the implementation of diversity policies and accompanying forms of identity work. Postcolonial and critical whiteness studies are merged with institutional work, a concept routed in organization theory, to theorize upon how (de)racializing identity work reproduces or disrupts racism as a societal institution.

The paper builds upon a case study conducted in the public administration of a German city that implemented a diversity policy called "Intercultural Opening". Thirteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with employees and line managers throughout the administration. First, the interviewees' perceptions of Intercultural Opening were categorized. Second, the interviewees' positions towards racism were categorized according to three dimensions: (de)thematization of racism, perception of culture and self-positioning. Third, forms of identity work were mirrored against the background of postcolonial and critical whiteness studies.

The findings show that the interviewees' perceptions and implementation of Intercultural Opening strongly correlate with their position towards racism in Germany: a critical stance towards racism goes along with a broad perception. The concrete implementation and the accompanying forms of (de)racializing identity work seem to be strongly shaped by the interviewees' perception of culture and their self-positioning. Ethnic minority employees constantly have to negotiate role ascriptions in their identity work. Some proudly claim for themselves the role of an ethnic minority representative, while others only strategically apply it. Dominant ethnics are mainly busy masking their white identity. In some cases the identity work of dominant ethnics and ethnic minorities coincides. The paper discusses the ambivalent effects of certain forms of identity work that emerge even when interviewees seek to deconstruct fixed identities in their practice of Intercultural Opening.

RC15-264.3

COLLYER, FRAN* (The University of Sydney, *fran.collyer@sydney.edu.au*)

To Choose or Not to Choose: Questions about the Role of Gatekeepers in the Australian Healthcare System

Since the 1990s and the spread of neo-liberalism across many of the world's healthcare systems, patient 'choice' has increasingly become a central topic of debate. One focus in the emerging literature concerns the capacity of patients to make choices about their healthcare service needs, and there is growing evidence of the influence of wealth, education, and geographic location on the production of greater levels of choice for some social groups of patients. Of less concern to date has been a focus on the role of 'gatekeepers' - health professionals, hospital administrators, policy researchers and policy-makers – whose actions directly or indirectly have an effect on patient 'choices' and thus shape patient trajectories as they make their way through the healthcare 'maze'.

This paper reports on a study, funded by the Australian Research Council, of gatekeepers in the Australian setting: a highly regulated, semi-market context where patients have the 'choice' to engage with private or public services and practitioners. Drawing on qualitative, in-depth interviews with a selection of private and public sector gatekeepers located in both low and high socio-economic areas, and employing Pierre Bourdieu's concept of the 'field'; results point to the way the perspectives and actions of the gatekeepers are structured not only by their habitus and forms of capital, but their location within a specific social arena and its social rules of engagement. The study therefore reveals the particular salience of institutional and market location on the views and actions of both public and private sector gatekeepers, avoiding the tendency, well-established within medical sociology, to focus on professional self-interest as the sole explanation for the behaviour of doctors and other health workers.

RC37-638.5

COLOMBO, ALBA* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, *acolombo@uoc.edu*)
BANÚS, ENRIQUE (Universitat Internacional de Catalunya)

Programme Articulation As a Communication Strategy Element on the Theatre Field in Spain

Throughout their programme, cultural institutions express their outlines and their vision of culture, selecting what it is considered essential and adequate for their audience. On this situation could be considered that the programme is part of the mission and definition of these institutions and should be reported as such as singular element.

Nowadays, on Spanish cities, some cultural institutions develop a certain specific role on the society; as social and cultural centres; as elements to identify society cultural attitudes; as well as educational centres and entertainment infrastructures. Therefore theatres are playing a special role on several cities in Spain, so that they are decisive in creating a theatre and culture experience and in influencing the culture consumption of the immediate society.

On a globalised world the proliferation of communication strategies of different kind of cultural institutions are basically essential on a contemporary crisis of the cultural sector. Spain and its theatre field is not an exception. Actually, throughout their programme, theatres express their outlines and their vision of culture, selecting what it is considered essential and adequate for their audience.

The model proposed for the analysis is based on three different aspects; the first one is the cases selection criteria; the second one is the analysis of the programme and the third one is based on the analysis of the communication done in each case. A comparison between programming strategies –based on the analysis of the documents but also on some in depth interviews- before will provide insights on whether the programme is influencing the theatre landscape not only in terms of the look specific performances but also in the content priorities and, therefore, in the message. Hence this paper focuses on the actual controversy about public theatres and their audience, relating the programme structures with theatre communication strategies.

RC14-251.3

COLOMBO, ALBA* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, *acolombo@uoc.edu*)

Social Media As a Key Element for Cultural Global Events

Events have become an important channel for the exchange of cultural symbols at global level, with sporting events such as the Olympic Games, cultural events such as the European Capital of Culture and business forums such as the Cannes Film Festival helping to generate and circulate symbolic value. In doing so, many of these events help to configure the fields and the consumption in which they operate, either at global, regional or national level.

Actually most events, as well as cultural events, are taking place on several places around the globe transforming the uniqueness of one events developed on a certain time on a certain place, to be global events.

Social media, is a clear element used by these kind of events, but are this media used on the same way?. This research is focused on the analysis of social media use by one of the most global music festival in Spain, The Barcelona International Advanced Music and Multimedia Art Festival, Sónar. Some previous results underline the importance of these media to be connected not just with audiences then with collaborators, partners, artists and other stakeholders.

RC05-106.13

COLOMBO, ENZO* (University of Milan, *enzo.colombo@unimi.it*)

Who Is a (good) Citizen? Who Is Italian? Rhetoric Of Inclusion, Exclusion and Belonging Among Young People In Italy

The paper aims to explore the mapping of belonging and identification representations among both autochthonous children and those of immigrants in their later years of secondary education in Italy. It aims to analyse how specific articulations of ethnicity and nationhood contribute to define the social boundaries between 'Us' and 'Them'.

The analysis is based on qualitative data (narrative interviews) gathered among 118 young men (18-22 years old) attending Italian higher secondary school in Milan (Italy). While 74 of them have Italian parents, the other 44 are children of immigrants.

Discussing the criteria for obtaining citizenship, emphasis is placed on the *participative* dimension rather than on the dimension of attributed belonging. Citizenship remains an important formal question but requires an *active* attitude in order to be deserved. The 'honest life' then becomes the main criterion for granting citizenship. Citizenship has to be deserved, showing ourselves as respectable, economically-independent, observant of the law citizens. Differently from Marshall and his classical analysis, it is possible to note a marked shift of emphasis from rights to duties, undermining the inclusive and universal meaning attributed to citizenship. In fact, despite the apparently universalistic character of duty rhetoric, specific intersections of ethnicity, race, class and gender are important to fix the quality and amount of duties necessary for being recognized as 'good' or 'appropriate' citizens. In this way, "Italianness" is represented as a 'natural' characteristic

of the dominant group and ethnic and racial issues remain crucial when identification is the main contend.

Institutional elements – first of all a citizenship law strictly based on *jus sanguinis*, that considers children of migrants born and grown up in Italy as foreigners and migrants, refusing them full citizenship – contribute to transform ethnic origin, kinship and physical features into tools for differentiation and division between 'us and them'.

RC39-667.1

COMPANION, MICHELE* (University of Colorado, *mcompani@uccs.edu*)

Livelihood Survival Strategies: The Commodification of Cultural Objects During Disasters

This study examines the commodification of culture as an adaptive strategy among local street vendors. As migration from rural to urban zones occurs as a result of disasters, competition in market areas increases. These forces produce constraints on the market's ability to absorb new vendors, but also create new opportunities. Vendors are forced to alter their offerings in order to compete. One adaptation has been to commercialize aspects of traditional culture to produce items specifically for the tourist trade. In parts of Ethiopia, this has included specializing in making traditional toothbrushes. While some are marketed to recent émigrés, others are carved more elaborately and marketed to tourists in the region. Some vendors have focused on creating new niches within traditional tourist items. In Mozambique, wood carvers have adapted a traditional tourist item, the three monkeys or "starving men" representing "hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil," to include a fourth: "do no evil." This represents the impact of HIV/AIDS in local communities. These markets developed in areas heavily frequented by missionaries and NGO activity. This study tracks the trend of expansion and adaptation of marketed items and provides vendor impressions of adaptation to disaster conditions.

RC49-797.6

COMPANION, MICHELE* (University of Colorado, *mcompani@uccs.edu*)

Sexual Vulnerability Among Internally Displaced Woman in Northern Mozambique: Livelihood Options and Intervention Opportunities to Break the HIV/AIDS Chain

This talk examines the prevalence of sexual harassment of and predation upon female street food vendors and other internally displaced women in Northern Mozambique. As a result of economic marginalization, women engaged in the informal sector of the economy are subject to additional risks and hazards then some of those engaged in the wage labor system, including sexual predation and HIV infection. This talk examines the social construction of working zones, the economic forces, and cultural practices that put these women at greater risk. Issues such as migration status, length of time in the area, and the need to engage in resource scavenging contribute to women's vulnerability. Findings demonstrate that internally displaced women's vulnerability is amenable to policy intervention that could reduce risks associated with street food vending and reduce the need to for women to engage in more risky livelihood options, such as prostitution or engaging "patrocinadores" ("sugar daddies"). This talk provides suggestions for policy makers.

RC26-465.2

CONILH DE BEYSSAC, MARIE LOUISE* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, *marie7@terra.com.br*)
DAVILA NETO, MARIA INÁCIA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Global-Local Internet Activism in Brazil: Campaigns, Online Petitions and Action Organization As a Borderline Movement

This paper exams the relation between the local, national and global sphere relations within the communication process occurring within Avaaz, a global platform for online petitions, with respect to Amazon deforestation and public policy definition in Brazil, such as Forest code, among others trend environmental topics. Avaaz (meaning "voice" in several European, Middle Eastern and Asian languages) is a website platform started in 2007 with the purpose to operate globally from its office located in the US and it´s 16 language platform content customization, it has acquired millions of members spread in 194 countries, even if it do not have local formal representations in them. From its launch to nowadays the online platform has been able to implement a series of actions from campaigns and alerts to online petitions and organization of protests and events around the world, in their words, it is "a global web movement to bring people-powered politics to decision-making everywhere". By examining this case, we intend to discuss this new form of appropriation of the political and collective action and its impli-

cations for the communication and awareness of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the mobilization of topics related to the environmental agenda are confronted with the theoretical perspective of the globalization critics developed by the Latin American authors such as Escobar, Quijano, Mignolo, that propose a kind of politics of place that could be regarded as a sociotechnics frontier movement, in which local movements are linked to continental or global movements, composing transnational networks movements (meshworks) for democracy.

RC02-56.2

CONLEY, HAZEL* (Queen Mary University of London, *h.conley@qmul.ac.uk*)

Valorising Equality: Politics and Equality Legislation in Crisis

Can the cost of implementing equality legislation in organisations be calculated? Does the cost of NOT implementing the legislation need to appear somewhere in such a hypothetical equation? Is there a limit to the amount of equality that can be usefully achieved in organisations? Should organisations that seek to go beyond 'marginally productive' equality be discouraged or even legally prevented from doing so? To a sociologist these questions seem incongruous but they stem from a neo-liberal view of equality reflected in recent political discourse on equality legislation in Great Britain. The new discourse signals changing social policy on equality legitimised by the hegemonic view that austerity is the only response to economic crisis and premised by an underlying assumption that equality is profligate. Business case arguments for equality, which are underpinned by a concept of 'value-added', have dominated managerial discourse for some time but up until now they have had virtually no impact on equality legislation. Indeed, in policy terms, the 'monetisation' of equality stands in stark contrast to a proactive, 'reflexive' approach to equality legislation that was beginning to materialise in the years leading up to the economic crisis. Interestingly, powers to devolve some aspects of equality legislation in Great Britain to Scotland and Wales have highlighted the rift in these approaches. The effects of austerity measures on the intersections of gender, class, ethnicity and disability are becoming widely documented but little has been reported on the ability of equality legislation developed prior to the crisis to protect women from its disproportionate impact. In a period when it is argued that little separates the main political parties in the UK, this paper examines two quite different social policy approaches to equality legislation separated by only a brief time period but intersected by the economic crisis and a general election.

SOCI-980.5

CONNELL, RAEWYN* (University of Sydney, *raewyn.connell@sydney.edu.au*)

How Mainstream Sociology Can Now Change in a World Context

Starting from the Japanese Sociological Society's welcome initiative, this paper will reflect on how mainstream sociology can now change in a world context. Simply reproducing the dominant social-scientific models has produced distortedsociologies around the world, as those frameworks grow out of the unique social experience of the global centres of power in Europe and North America. Different social theories, research methods, and agendas for research are all generated from thesocial experience of colonization, cultural domination and neoliberal globalization, which in turn differ across the globalSouth. For bodies like ISA, the problem is how to bring different intellectual projects into dialogue with each other, ina context marked by global inequality and with US and European hegemony currently being restored though new forms of hierarchy and competition in the neoliberal university. Some recent examples of creative social-scientific work out of the South will be mentioned, including indigenous methodology, postcolonial gender theory, and research on neoliberalism.

RC32-543.1

CONNELL, RAEWYN* (University of Sydney, *raewyn.connell@sydney.edu.au*)

Rethinking Gender Theory in World Perspective

Abstract
Rich and sophisticated analyses of gender have been produced around the postcolonial world. But the *theory* in this work gets little recognition in the current global economy of knowledge. Feminist sociology cannot treat global issues adequately until it appreciates the coloniality of gender, seeing the gender dynamic in imperialism and the significance of global processes for the meaning of gender itself. The agendas, concepts, methods and epistemology of gender theory can now be re-thought, as seen in formidable texts already written about land, violence, interpretation, social movements and other issues. An alternative economy of knowledge is emerging that can re-shape the global terrain of theory and its connections with practice.

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

RC23-408.4

CONNOLLY, NUALA* (National University of Ireland, *nuala.connolly@nuim.ie*)

Conceptualising Privacy, Securing Identity: An Information Solution

Data collection has long been a tool of nation state, ensuring accountability and informing public policy, and for the common citizen this has been crucial to the smooth running of day-to-day life. However, developments in international information politics driven by public safety, policing and national security interests have served to legitimise creeping advances in surveillance practice and the collection of personal data by those in power.

This paper confronts the problems associated with the collection and storage of personal information, the manipulation of stored identities and the socio-political impact of information and its control. Drawing empirical evidence from a selection of national cases including Ireland, it seeks to reconcile the tensions that arise, finding a new generation of understanding of the value of privacy, the nature of modern identity and the instruments we use to protect it.

The perspective draws on the liberal paradigm of privacy protection, aligning to the assumptions that privacy, and to some extent control of our private information, is important to our personal autonomy and identity (Westin, 1967).

Identity formation is closely linked to individuality, implying the existence of private space, in which one's attitudes and actions can define one's self (Clarke, 1994). Identity is also social and cultural and engrained in our membership and commitment to groups. As governments serve to individuate through imposed categorisation and classification, we lose hold over these freedoms. Identification processes deindividualise and the common man is increasingly vulnerable to social control and exclusion.

This paper investigates how the impact of ubiquitous surveillance practice on individual privacy and identity makes vulnerable objects of common citizens.

The paper presents recommendations for best practice for the protection of personal information, from a socio-political and cultural perspective, followed by a set of case-specific recommendations for Ireland.

RC18-311.2

CONRAD, MAXIMILIAN* (University of Iceland, *mc@hi.is*)
KNAUT, ANNETTE* (University of Koblenz-Landau, *annette.knaut@phil.uni-augsburg.de*)

The European Citizens' Initiative: Promoting Active Citizenship in Transnational Discursive Spheres?

European Union citizenship was introduced in the Maastricht Treaty as a form of activating citizenship. It has to be seen in light of the EU's democratic and community deficits, considering its double purpose of activating its citizens to engage in EU politics and creating a sense of awareness of European political community. Twenty years later, EU politics is still characterized by a fundamental gap between citizens and the EU institutions. The introduction of the European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) in the Lisbon Treaty raises relevant questions as regards both the democratic and the community deficit. From the outset, the ECI has been hailed as an innovation with the potential to bridge the gap between European citizens and the EU institutions. Such hopes are often connected to a deliberative understanding of politics where processes of communicative power formation in the public sphere are seen as a fundamental precondition for the legitimacy of the EU. The ambition in this paper is to assess the potential of the ECI as a bridge between citizens and institutions. We consider this bridge as ‚made of' transnational discourses produced by knowledge exchange and transformation. Therefore we analyze how the ECI activates EU citizens by inducing them to (a) identify transnationally shared concerns, (b) set up transnational organizational structures, (c) contribute to the emergence of transnational discursive spheres, which may (d) promote new forms of citizenship. Theoretically, our contribution draws on a concept of publics as transnational networks of discourse by linking a sociology of knowledge approach to discourse to the Habermasian notion of the public sphere as a site of communicative power formation. Empirically, the argument of the paper is illustrated by reference to a limited number of examples of ECIs that will have completed their signature collection by the time of the submission of this paper.

RC08-161.4

CONSOLIM, MARCIA* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, *mconsolim@terra.com.br*)

Georges Dumas: From the Psychology in the French Academic Field to the Intellectual Movement Between France and Latin America (1890-1930)

This research aims to investigate Georges Dumas´s trajectory (1866-1946), a man who was a professor, prestigious psychologist and French "cultural ambassador" in Latin America. The study of his trajectory allows determining, in a privileged way, the social and intellectual conditions of the institutionalization of "scientific psychology" in France and the relations between an academic group and the Republican government. One of the main goals is to identify, through the social and intellectual dispositions of Dumas and the circle of scientific psychologists, how it happened that a professional ethos was produced - based on the identity of a "scientist-philosopher".

I intend to show that this ethos is the result of a cultural and scientific background, in general ended with Ph.D. titles in Medicine and Arts. Theses dispositions, created in the intersection of a literary culture and a scientific one, can be seen, in the social field, as a result of a slight differentiation of an academic elite regarding to the other ones. In the scientific field, the result was a moderate vision of the disciplinary specialization - looking forward to maintaining some continuity between natural sciences and social sciences; between sciences and philosophy. In the international field, these dispositions produced a coexistence of scientific practices focused on pairs and cultural practices focused on a larger public. Looking from the progressive differentiation between medical careers and literary or metaphysic philosophy, this positions can be taken as an expression of a distinguishing life style.

RC40-685.5

CONSTANCE, DOUGLAS H.* (Sam Houston State University, *soc_dhc@shsu.edu*)
HATANAKA, MAKI* (Sam Houston State University, *maki.hatanaka@shsu.edu*)
KONEFAL, JASON (Sam Houston State University)

Governing Agriculture Sustainability: Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives, Sustainable Intensification and Systematic Change

Efforts to increase sustainability are increasingly being promulgated using non-state forms of governance. In the United States, there are currently multiple initiatives developing sustainability standards and metrics for agriculture. These include: LEO-4000, Field to Market, the Stewardship Index for Specialty Crops, the Sustainability Consortium, and the National Initiative for Sustainable Agriculture. Each of these initiatives is a multi-stakeholder initiative in that it includes a variety of stakeholders and uses democratic procedures. Using the sustainable agriculture initiatives as case studies, this paper examines whether multi-stakeholder governance is producing ecological modernization of agriculture in the United States. To do this, first, the ways that each initiative is framing sustainable agriculture is reviewed. Second, using Paul Thompson tripartite sustainability framework, the implications of the different proposed sustainability standards and metrics for United States agriculture is assessed. In concluding, we argue that the current sustainability initiatives are advancing a program of sustainable intensification, and do not have the capacity to generate systematic change.

RC40-683.4

CONSTANCE, DOUGLAS H.* (Sam Houston State University, *soc_dhc@shsu.edu*)
DIXON, JANE (Australia National University)
KONEFAL, JASON (Sam Houston State University)
MARTINEZ, FRANCISCO (Autonomous University of Coahuila)
ABOITES, GILBERTO (Autonomous University of Coahuila)

Poultry Grabs, Venture Capital, and Debt Bondage: Contracting Access to the Means of Production

The paper applies a sociology of agrifood conceptual framework combined with a commodity systems analysis methodology to investigate the case of poultry grabs to inform discussion on the globalization of economy and society based on neoliberal restructuring. The topic of land grabs is a central discussion in the literature on agrifood globalization. The vertically-integrated poultry commodity system has been advanced as the model of agrifood globalization based on flexible accumulation in production and processing. The contract model of production most common in the poultry industry is a form of sharecropping that allows the integrating firm to control the production process without incurring the fixed costs of land and buildings, as well avoiding the responsibility and liability for labor and production externalities. The processes of vertical integration plus horizontal integration has resulted in a system of monopsony opportunism whereby the poultry corporations discipline the growers through debt bondage. Companies such as Tyson Foods, Inc. of the US, JBS of Brazil, and Charoen Pokphand of Thailand are diffusing this model into developing countries. Proceeding from a financialization of agrifood regimes framework, we investigate two cases of venture capital poultry grabs, one by Goldman Sachs in China and the other by TPG Capital in Australia, to illuminate the particular characteristics of the venture capital poultry grabs.

RC14-242.2

CONSTANTOPOULOU, CHRISTIANA* (Panteion University, *christiana.constantopoulou@panteion.gr*)

Médias Et Pouvoir : Les inégalités Contemporaines

La « médiatisation de la vie politique » est liée indissociablement à la transformation du cadre politique des sociétés modernes situant progressivement la question des rapports entre médias et pouvoirs au cœur des débats. La relation entre médias et vie politique constitue de nos jours, un facteur important de la compréhension des enjeux liés aux pouvoirs en vigueur, un domaine idéal pour l'analyse socio-anthropologique du « politique » contemporain.

Les grands orateurs ont partiellement disparu, remplacés par des techniciens de la parole où la campagne électorale se présente comme une séquence privilégiée de construction de la réalité politique et signifie surtout l'imposition des symboles, d'images et de discours c'est à dire les constituants d'une mythologie politique contemporaine (où la logique de la *communication* semble l'emporter sur la « logique politique ») ; cette « mutation » va de pair avec une autre caractéristique importante du politique contemporain et qui consiste à la « gestion » (formelle) des exigences des pouvoirs économiques. Cette transformation se trouve au cœur de l'approche du sens du pouvoir dans la société « mondialisée ».

Le politique est ainsi « vidé » de son sens étymologique. Les inégalités contemporaines, ne s'expriment plus dans le jeu politique et les pratiques digitales y contribuent au nom de l'accès à l'information. On essaiera de voir les dimensions de cette constatation, en se basant sur l'analyse de la « rubrique politique » dans la diffusion médiatique en Grèce lors des « shows » d'arrestation des dirigeants de l'extrême droite : cette analyse montre que les inégalités contemporaines, n'ont pas de « discours » pour les exprimer et pour leur permettre de « lutter » contre.

RC14-244.3

CONSTANTOPOULOU, CHRISTIANA* (Panteion University, *christiana.constantopoulou@panteion.gr*)
FOND-HARMANT, LAURENCE (CRP-Santé Luxembourg)

Violence Domestique Et Crise : Récits Filmiques

Un des sujets préférés des séries télévisées les plus regardées (parce qu'elles reflètent des questionnements « courants » sur la vie quotidienne), a toujours été la description de la vie familiale et surtout de la violence conjugale dans toutes ses formes (ex. dans la série « Desperate Housewives »).

Les résultats des recherches confirment que depuis le début de la crise économique, on assiste à une augmentation des demandes d'aide de personnes aux prises avec la violence conjugale. La « crise » est ainsi racontée aussi par les histoires de violence (vraies ou fictives).

Le facteur « multiplicateur » (qui est selon les statistiques la crise économique) est-il déjà traité dans des films et surtout dans des séries les plus appréciées par le public international? Nous avons choisi de voir dans cette recherche, non pas les séries qui traitent spécialement ce sujet (comme par exemple la série « Fred et Marie » - censée « sensibiliser » les publics sur la question) mais de voir au contraire comment ce sujet est (ou n'est pas?) représenté dans des séries qui s'occupent principalement d'autres questions, par exemple le crime ou les relations intimes des gens contemporains; dans le but de découvrir si ce facteur y est davantage présent et recensé; plus particulièrement, on s'efforce à dépister la « part de l'influence de la crise sur la violence conjugale récitée par la fiction télévisuelle », dans la mesure où elle indique le niveau de prise en conscience de ce facteur par les représentations contemporaines. Dans ce sens nous procédons à des analyses de contenu des séries très regardées par tous les publics; il s'agit surtout de séries à grande audience (abstraction faite des séries comiques) telles que : NCIS, Plus belle la vie etc.

WG03-922.5

CONTI, ULIANO* (La Sapienza University of Rome, *uliano.conti@uniroma1.it*)

Youth Micro-Groups Between Offline and Online: Fulfilment Of Neo-Tribal Metaphor?

The paper proposes a photographic field research (offline and online) about some youth «micro-groups»: traceurs, emopunks, a crew of street artists and dancehall queens. In the contribution I make some considerations about the research technique, I give a brief description of each group, using the photographs and an online inquiry on web pages, myspace, etc. of the considered subjects. Some items allow to articulate a discourse on how the components of these groups realize the characteristics of participatory cultures (Jenkis): young people - thanks to the «forms of individual mass-production» and the «structures for disintermediation and distribution of contents», both allowed by CMC (Castells) - realize practices of «media belonging», «media expressiveness», «problem solving» and «flow sharing». The theoretical contribution considers the link between these groups and the Maffesoli's theory; can they be considered as realizations of the neotribal metaphor developed for «a contemporary paradox» or «the constant "go and come back process" established between the increasing massification and the development of micro-groups, called "tribes"»? Micro-groups are like «many punctuation marks of the show of contemporary megalopolis». These are part of a discourse that interprets the social bond as tribal, which is expressed in a special way as a «succession of ambiances, feelings, emotions». The visual techniques

show that: each micro-group has a privileged place of meeting, both online and offline, where the body has a particular role in terms of physical competition and aesthetics. The "furmit – gegeneinander" is important, instead of «having a goal to be achieved, an economic, political, and social project to be realized» (Maffesoli).

Castells M., *The Rise of the Network Society,* I, Blackwell, Oxford, 1996
Hebdige D., *Subculture*, Methuen & Company, London, 1979
Jenkins H., *Fans, bloggers, and gamers*, NY University Press, NY, 2006
Maffesoli M., *Le temps des tribus*, Meridiens Klincksieck, Paris, 1988

RC21-366.3

CONTRERAS-MONTERO, BÁRBARA* (Open University UNED, *barbaracm2002@yahoo.es*)

The Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Homelessness in Spain. the Experience of Madrid

With more than three million inhabitants, Madrid is one of the largest European cities. Like in other major industrialized cities, Madrid has a significant number of homeless people. There are an estimated 2,000 homeless people in Madrid, among them roofless people without a shelter of any kind (homeless people in the strict sense of the ETHOS classification), and those people living in shelters specifically aimed at this population. This contribution analyzes the recent evolution of homelessness in the city of Madrid, paying particular attention to the impact of the global economic crisis since 2008. Data are drawn from the *Survey Night of the Homeless in the City of Madrid* between 2006 and 2012. In addition, the analysis presents the evolution of the profiles of the homeless people from before the crisis until now. This paper discusses the emerging trends regarding homelessness on the streets of Madrid in recent years and whether there has been a real change in the magnitude and the modes of homelessness. Given the persistance of the economic crisis in Spain, it can be expected that homelessness will remain an urgent social issue to be dealt with by the city of Madrid.

RC54-866.1

COOK, CRAIG* (Universitas Pelita Harapan, *crgcook@gmail.com*)

Constructing Bodies through Basketball: American and Philippine Interactions

This paper addresses basketball and how it was introduced and promoted by the American government, during its occupation of the Philippines early in the 20th century, to construct body cultures through various discursive practices. Basketball was introduced into the girls' physical education curriculum in 1910, but soon after, the sport became a male preserve. The body served as a site of both assertions and contestations under the American regime. The American government through its school system was engineering the Filipino body. In this case, the body politic, as evidenced in the American colonial government, was producing corporeal subjects. What were the processes at work in socially constructing the body? From a sociological and historical perspective, this paper seeks to address the varied transformations that have occurred on the body, through an analysis of American discourses on the body. It seeks answers to questions regarding how the colonial regime imposed corporeal discipline on its colonized subjects. What were the notions of bodily normativity as introduced by the Americans? How was the corporeal body contoured by the body politic in the interest of shaping the nation-state? This work reveals several key themes regarding basketball and the body in the Philippines. Among them, first, is the conception that the body, the corporeal, is culturally formed. How one operates within one's body, whatever one's gender, is heavily influenced by culture. Additionally, the body was at the center of forces approaching it, both globally and locally. The body came to be seen as a site for the contestation of normative ideals.

RC34-591.5

COOPER, TRUDI* (Edith Cowan University, *t.cooper@ecu.edu.au*)

Success Stories from Youth Suicide Prevention in Australia: The Youth Work Contribution

Australia's suicide prevention initiative (NSPP) was an holistic approach which included youth work and also other services, and was pivotal to some changes in youth work delivery, to cross-government policy development and to changes social attitudes.

During the period of implementation of the initiative there has been an increase in employment of youth workers in schools and the extension of school based youth work programs, changes in the delivery of adolescent mental health services and the development of on-line virtual youth services that provide youth-friendly, positive mental health support, including peer support. As a result of the training element in the package, schools developed more stringent anti-bullying policies, and took a stand against homophobia in school, because

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

of the identified research link between homophobia and suicide prevention. This also flowed on to youth work funding for youth support groups.

The NSPP coincided with gun control (although it did not directly inform the policy, which was a response to a specific mass shooting). Since tighter gun controls were introduced in the late 1990s, there has been a reductions in suicides (including youth suicides using firearms, and no increase in the use of other lethal means). The main lethal means of suicide for young people in Australia is hanging, followed by poisoning. There is still some way to go, especially in rural and remote communities, where social attitudes are more entrenched and particularly Indigenous young people are more marginalised. The programs need further development and maintenance to address these specific inequalities.

RC03-75.4

CORBETT, MICHAEL* (Acadia University, *michael.corbett@acadiau.ca*)

The Ambivalence Of Community: A Critical Analysis Of Rural Education's Oldest Trope

The concept of community has been central to the discourse of rural education for generations. At the same time, community has been, and continues to be, a deeply problematic concept. This paper will interrogate the idea of community and look at the way it has been used historically in rural education. In fact, rurality and community are sometimes conflated as the rural imagery and place attachment is often held up as an example of the kind of solidarity that once existed before the advent of modernity and ubiquitous strangerhood described in the writings of many contemporary social theorists. Community is, in rural education discourse, a well-worn trope that connects pedagogical, curricular and political arguments to Deweyan pragmatism and the idea that a proper education begins with experience. What has followed is generations of rural education in defense of community, in resistance to urban-generated standardization, and support for local forms of educational practice which connect to and hopefully enrich local lifeways.

I argue that this rather simplistic place-based thinking tends to lend only partial support to cultural, social and economic development in rural areas for many reasons, but particularly because it is typically somewhat ignorant of wider global connections and contemporary theorizations of rural social space. I will argue that effective rural educational leadership needs to problematize the idea of community and develop it in ways that avoid playing into nostalgic and retrogressive notions of the rural. This argument is based on a conception of place that keeps in focus multiple and complex understandings of emerging postproductivist globalized rural spaces.

RC21-375.7

CORCORAN, MARY P* (National University of Ireland, *mary.corcoran@nuim.ie*)

From Private Initiatives to Public Goods: A Comparative Analysis of European Urban Agricultural Practices in the Age of Austerity

Compelling evidence over the last twenty years documents a retreat from the public especially in those societies that wholeheartedly adapted a neo-liberal agenda and promoted the economization of everyday life. In Ireland and other European countries such as Spain and Portugal, massive speculation in the housing sector brought about near financial ruin in 2008. The ensuing imposition of austerity has forced these countries to come to terms with the stark social costs of the profligacy of the past. This paper suggests that one unintended (and indirect) consequence of economic retraction and austerity has been the growth of interest in urban agriculture. As the property market deflated, incomes dwindled, jobs were lost and those in jobs had to work harder than before, a 'grow it yourself' movement began to take off in Dublin and other urban centres around Ireland. Similar initiatives are also underway in countries across Europe, and in particular, in Spain and Portugal. Drawing on a case study of the city of Dublin, Ireland set against the European context[i], this paper argues that the re-emergence of the urban allotment garden in and around the city after a long period in abeyance represents a reassertion of the public realm, although this reassertion is not without its internal contradictions. Allotments are perhaps best viewed as *liminal spaces* or *middle landscapes* that are mutually constituted through public *and* private practices which are held in tension with each other.

[i] The author will draw on data on Urban Agriculture Europe made available through COST ACTION TD1106 of which the author is a member. More than twenty European countries are linked through the ACTION focusing on a range of issues from governance to public policies to spatial relations in the landscape.

RC22-384.4

CORDEIRO, VERIDIANA* (University of São Paulo, *veridc@hotmail.com*)

Theoretical Reflections from Halbwachs' Perspective: The Religious Collective Memory and Its Political Uses

The French sociologist Maurice Halbwachs was in the 1920s the founder of the Sociology of Memory and was responsible to introduce a subject that has not been considered yet. Their formulations, roughly ,try to demonstrate how the memory does not refer to static set of past events , but rather to systematic reconstructions shaped from the present condition . Assuming such formulations and inspired by the reflections from the chapter *La mémoire collective des groupes religieux* contained in inaugural book *Les Cadres Sociaux de la Mémoire*, this paper aims to develop an explanatory theory about the required relationship that religions (which are intended to be universal) have with their own religious memory in order to prevail their own interests and judgments over other collective memories related to others *social groups* - understanding *social group* as the halbwachsian concept that represents an intermediate category between the *individual* and *society*. The central idea is that although the religious memory wishes to be timelessly valid -due to its construction of moral truth about human life - it is constructed from the pressures from the social and political interests of the present. Namely, the religious memory, in order to satisfy their political interests to maintain its position within a society, would be concerned with demands arising from others social and political groups. By assimilating, occasionally, these external interests and values, religion reconstructs its own past, incorporating them to their own religious system of values. Nevertheless, religion assumes that this new set of values is linked to the religion historical origin, thus omitting part of its historical past. To exemplify the idea that religious memory is a product of constant total reconstructions that are presented as non historical, we use some historical cases concerning to the Catholic Church.

TG06-961.1

CORMACK, PHILLIP* (University of South Australia, *phillip.cormack@unisa.edu.au*)
COMBER, BARBARA (Queensland University of Technology)

Standardisation, Literacy and School Leadership: The Differential Effects of Policy

One of the key goals of education policy reform in recent decades has been to improve literacy achievement and use standardised, high-stakes literacy assessments as a key lever. Despite the rhetoric of these reforms, however, there is little evidence that the achievement gap according to social class, is being addressed in any sustained ways. Furthermore, there is evidence of 'collateral damage' in terms of narrowing the curriculum and reducing teacher autonomy, especially in schools serving students who most struggle with achievement in standardised curricula.

Beyond these broad effects, little is known about how the discourse of standardisation plays out in different contexts—Which daily/nightly practices are constituted through the implementation of standards policies, with what effects? In this paper we explore this problem from the perspective of two school principals serving contrasting school communities.

This institutional ethnography shows that leaders working in different places—social, geographical, institutional—have different resources and discourses to draw on, and face different choices in their everyday work. The texts and practices of standardised assessment frame schools according to a constrained set of ideals which bracket out the important work that educators must do to address educational disadvantage.

We conclude that standardising policy practices may well be producing very different outcomes than they purport to address. Rather than producing an innovative educational market place, these policies are driving a context-less and narrow curriculum that further disadvantages those who most rely on schools for the development of social capital.

RC50-815.7

CORNELISSE, MIRANDA* (Breda University of Applied Sciences, *cornelisse.m@nhtv.nl*)

The Sustainable Tourism Discourse - a Critical Discourse Analysis

Despite the fact that the sometimes emotive debate on sustainable tourism in tourism studies continues (McDonald, 2009) sustainable tourism will almost certainly become the mainstream within a decade (UNESCO, 2013): two powerful organizations in the world of travel and tourism that already intensely promote sustainability in tourism development are UNWTO and WTTC. UNWTO defines itself as the leading organization in the field of tourism and is the agency of the UN which is responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. WTTC is the forum for the hundred true business leaders in the travel and tourism industry. Both organizations contribute to the maximization of the socio-economic contribution of growth and prosperity through sustainable tourism development, while minimizing its possible negative impacts on people, planet and profit.

McCool and Moisey (2011) raise many questions concerning the current definition of sustainable tourism in theory and in practice. Moreover, Mowforth and Munt (2009) state, among others, that sustainable tourism is not more than just a new concept of Western-defined pleasure, which does not truly change former

power relations and thus previous negative social impact of tourism on local host communities.

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) makes it possible to study the relation between a discourse and social developments in different social domains by empirically analyzing language within social contexts - ways of talking do not neutrally reflect the world, but rather play an active role in creating and changing it. With the help of CDA, this paper will A) display the current sustainable tourism discourse in relation to a historical and socio-political context and will B) give insight in the present social struggle of giving meaning to sustainable tourism, led by two world leading and powerful organizations in travel and tourism that both have different interpretations of the concept of sustainability.

RC32-557.5

CORRADI, CONSUELO* (Lumsa University, *consuelo.corradi@pacmail.it*)
STOECKL, HEIDI* (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, *Heidi.Stoeckl@lshtm.ac.uk*)

The Role of National Member States and the EU in Fighting Violence Against Women in 10 European Countries

Domestic violence is an important source of premature mortality for women worldwide, with an estimated one in three female homicides committed by an intimate partner. Among women in high income countries it can be even higher, with up to 1 in 2 female homicides being perpetrated by an intimate partner. The aim of the paper is to discuss the role of the National Members States and the EU in advocating, promoting and monitoring policies against gender violence; the paper will also present existing quantitative data on violence against women in ten high income European countries (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and UK).

In the first part, we will analyze similarities and diversities in policies to combat violence against women, and the extent to which the different Member States, as well as the European Commission and Parliament have been players in policy-making. Items such as the National Welfare pattern, government funding, nongovernmental actions and community responses will be considered. Is there a European Welfare pattern in this context? Or, rather, are policies against gender violence strongly influenced by national societies and local activist movements?

The second part of the paper will compare domestic violence rates between Northern and Southern European countries. Based on an updated review of existing literature and a survey of official statistics homepages, the paper will examine in-depth the latest available national or provincial prevalence figures in these ten countries. Where data allows, it will be examined which sub-populations, e.g. younger or older women, or regions have a higher risk of femicide.

RC14-246.5

CORRAL-REGOURD, MARTINE* (Université Toulouse Capitole, *martine.corral@ut-capitole.fr*)

Enjeux Des Productions Artistiques Des Personnes En Situation De Handicap Mental

Cette proposition de communication a pour objet les enjeux relatifs aux productions artistiques –dans le champ des arts plastiques - des personnes en situation d'handicap mental.

Les production d'Art-thérapie se présentent comme des modalités de mise en oeuvre du concept foucaldien d'Empowement de la santé, permettant à chacun de devenir acteur de sa propre vie, en vue de rendre la qualification d'handicap définitivement obsolète.

L'exposition publique et la conservation de ces productions permettent effectivement une inclusion dans le champ social. Mais elles suscitent des interrogations de deux ordres.

D'une part, interrogation relative au lieu d'exposition et de conservation : où exposer, comment conserver ? Dans un local périphérique à l'établissement de soins, dans un espace autonome, *a fortiori* dans un musée, relèvent de solutions différentes voire opposées. Les productions peuvent apparaître soit comme un témoignage de la médiation thérapeutique, une production co-écrite avec le personnel soignant, soit en s'institutionnalisant partager le statut des *musealia.*

D'autre part, il convient d'analyser les modalités selon lesquelles les œuvres sont exposées - ou vendues - . L'auteur de la production - ou son représentant légal - est seul titulaire du droit de divulgation. Pour certaines pathologies, le droit commun s'applique sans difficulté. En revanche pour des troubles rendant la personne particulièrement fragile et isolée, comment concevoir les protocoles mis en place pour protéger ces personnes ? En s'insérant dans le marché de l'art, le risque est dialectiquement de générer un processus de marchandisation au détriment de ces personnes.

Cette communication se fondera sur un panel d'entretiens conduit auprès de soignants dans des établissements français (Hôpital Sainte Anne, Hôpital Maison Blanche, à Paris, CHU de Toulouse), auprès des représentants d'associations (société française de psychopathologie de l'expression et Art-Thérapie), des directeurs de musées d'art brut à Lille, à Lausanne, sur l'analyse des protocoles en cause.

RC52-839.3

CORREIA, TIAGO* (ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute, *Tiago.Correia@iscte.pt*)

The Divisionalized Professional Bureaucracy Model in Hospital Organizations: Challenging the Role of Professionalism and Managerialism

Following up on previous reflections (Correia, 2012), this presentation seeks now to provide the debate with a more systematized reading of the adaptation of hospital organizations in the context of globalized managerialism, notably the implication for its design and functioning while a professional bureaucracy and for the interplay between managerialism and professionalism.

The presentation reports to a qualitative research whose fieldwork was conducted in a general public hospital during the process it adopted a corporatized model now dominant in Portugal. Direct observations were systematically made over a year and half from 2008 to 2010, followed by 26 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with all managers on the hospital's board of directors, doctors from internal medicine and from surgery.

Evidence shows a new, unpredicted organizational structure in Mintzberg's theory – the divisionalized professional bureaucracy – that combines *professionalism* and *balkanization* as prime coordinating mechanisms. Divisionalized professional structures are created within hospitals standing medicine and management closely together. Implications are discussed in the light of two fields of debate. One is health professions, as professionalism seems to be reinforced through the control of both managerial and self-regulated clinical tools. The other is management studies, as it is significant to find professionalism and balkanization coupled though they are conceived as barely articulable in theory. Therefore, the reflection allows to illustrate empirically how these organizations successful adapt by following processes assumed not only as impossible but also as responsible for disintegrating large bureaucracies.

RC15-263.4

CORSTEN, SABINE* (Catholic University of Applied Sciences, *sabine.corsten@kh-mz.de*)

Retelling Ones Life Story - Using Narratives to Improve Quality of Life

During the last years research in the field of narrative based medicine showed the efficiency of using illness narratives to stimulate coping processes. Following this we examined the utilization of the narrative approach in persons with aphasia, a neurological language disorder. We developed an interdisciplinary approach of biographic-narrative work to improve Quality of Life (QoL). Many persons with aphasia experience reduced social participation and a loss of QoL. Although life story work can support processes of sense-making, only a few studies use a biographic-narrative approach in aphasic patients because of the impaired language abilities (Shadden, 2005). In our approach we target identity renegotiation and social participation through an adapted biographic-narrative intervention.

The study was set in a pre- and post-test-design with a follow-up assessment three months after the intervention. Five face-to-face biographic-narrative interviews and seven group sessions were conducted over ten weeks with a sample of 17 participants with chronic but different types of aphasia.

In accordance with our hypotheses, we found a significant and stable improvement in health-related QoL. Also self-reported states of mood as e.g. "happiness" grew significantly. The results show the efficiency of working with narratives as a supplementary method for improving QoL. The transferability of this intervention to other patients is an open question for discussion and further research.

The current work is supported by a grant of the German Federal Ministery of Education and Research (BMBF, FKZ 17S10X11)

RC45-746.2

CORTEN, RENSE* (Utrecht University, *r.corten@uu.nl*)
COOK, KAREN (Stanford University)
BUSKENS, VINCENT (Utrecht University)
ROSENKRANZ, STEPHANIE (Utrecht University)

Cooperation and Reputation in Dynamic Networks: An Experiment

We study the effects of 1) network embeddedness and 2) partner choice on the emergence of cooperation. Previous research suggests that, separately, both mechanisms can influence cooperation. Network embeddedness can promote cooperation through reputation effects, while partner choice allows ostracizing non-cooperative partners. In many social situations, however, both mechanisms are present. Such situations can be characterized as dynamic social networks. It is not yet clear how the combination of these mechanisms affects cooperation; both mutual reinforcement and mutual impediment can be argued. We address this puzzle by running laboratory experiments in which opportunities for partner choice and network embeddedness are systematically varied, such that the effecst of partner choice and reputation can be compared, both in isolation and

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

combined. Results indicate that the evidence for reputation effects is limited, but that partner choice has a negative impact on cooperation.

RC18-325.10

CORTES, SORAYA* (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Sul , *vargas.cortes@ufrgs.br*)

Brazilian National Councils of Health and of Social Assistance and the Restructuring of Political Inequalities

Fora with societal participation - such as participatory budgeting and public policy councils and assemblies - have been set up in Brazil throughout the last 20 years in nearly all governmental areas. Among these, stand out the public policy councils for being significantly spread across the country. They are present in municipalities and federation states; there are also 32 councils and two national commissions operating at the federal level of management. These fora are supposed to promote the democratization of the State and democratic governance at the different levels of government. The paper presents the results of a research aiming to verify to what extent this assumption can be confirmed, regarding the National Councils of Health and of Social Assistance. It presents an analysis of the workings of these councils, in 2010, using mostly data from the detailed minutes of their plenary meetings. It also examines councils' legal and administrative documentation and interviews with councilors. The study concludes that institutional history and pervasive patterns of political inequalities, in each policy area, limit the scope of democratization they foster. Public policy councils change some aspects of the sectorial structure of political inequalities, but in doing so they help to shape new ones.

RC25-448.4

CORTES GAGO, PAULO* (Federal University at Juiz de Fora, Brazil, *pcgago@uol.com.br*)

Co-Constructing Legal Formulations in Family Mediation

We focus on the mediator's profession in family justice in Brazil, with a specific attention to the practice of *formulation*. It was originally described by Garfinkel & Sacks (1970:171) as the practice of "saying-in-so-many-words what we are doing (...)". In the ethnomethodological tradition it is a method used by participants in interaction to create intelligibility and solve problems of indexicality in the here and now of encounters.

In professional discourse, however, we can associate it with regular performances of participants, i.e., with their roles in an institution. We have selected moments when legal issues pop up in interaction via formulations. Based on a corpus of real interactional data of three mediation cases, amounting to a total of 6 pre-mediation interviews and 12 mediation sessions (approximately 14 hours of talk), we undertook a qualitative interpretative study, within the theoretical framework of Interaction Analysis. During the first phase of data analysis we counted on a collaborative work of the mediator in joint data analysis.

The study reveals that legal formulations occur when the mediator explains her own practice to participants, trying to make them adhere to the ongoing work, when she furnishes legal official explanations regarding rights and duties of parents, in a consultative mode, among other uses. Particularly, one type of sequence called out our attention. A wrong initial legal understanding which emerged in a utterance of one of the parties is changed by the mediator via questions and answers, which co-construct with parties a new legal point of view, making them collaboratively change his/her mind. Legal formulations are therefore associated with the more global issue of access to knowledge and (in)equalities, as the main conference theme indicate.

RC14-245.2

CORTÉS SUAZA, GUSTAVO* (Research Group of Socio-cultural Studies, *gcortessuaza@hotmail.com*)
OCAZIONEZ JIMÉNEZ, MARÍA GABRIELA (Research Group of Socio-cultural Studies)

Cultural Industry and New Forms of Capitalism

It seems that relative agreement there is among scholars of social sciences that we are in a new period of capitalism, characterized by the rapid expansion of what Adorno and Horkheimer called as "cultural industry". Today this definition has been expanded comprising not only the phenomena linked to the mass media, from the original definition, but also find it more and more interrelated with the production of all kinds of goods and services whose "subjective meaning... to the consumer, is high in comparison with their utilitarian purpose ", as defined by A.J. Scott.

Characterization of the cultural industry is having a central impact on the definition of the new stage of capitalism that some have called cognitive and other informational. Nowadays the cultural industry has become a source of study from different parts of the world. There are research on its participation in the GDP of the countries as well as discussions on the most appropriate way to measure it.

At the same time, other research evaluate new forms of inequality that is creating a society where the culture has become a valuable commodity. Bourdieu studies on the different forms of social resources private accumulation, on the "capital" and the enclosure of the groups of cultural producers in "fields" have been one of the most important tools for measuring these changes. The paper seeks to revise these transformations within the framework of a broader investigation into this new phase of capitalism.

RC41-695.2

CORTINA, CLARA* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, *clara.cortina@upf.edu*)
LAPLANTE, BENOIT (Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS))
FOSTIK, ANA LAURA (Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS))
CASTRO MARTIN, TERESA (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC))

Socio-Demographic Portrayal of Same-Sex Couples: New Evidence from the 2011 Census of Canada and Spain

The global movement towards the recognition of same-sex couples as family units has spread out across countries with very different legal traditions and cultures (Festy and Digoix 2004), but for the moment it is circumscribed to Europe, the Americas, and Australia. Even if legal recognition of same-sex marriages or partnerships implies an increasing statistical visibility, the difficulties in enumerating and portraying same-sex couples with available official data prevail (Festy 2007).

In this paper, we focus on Canada and Spain, two countries which have allowed the identification of same-sex couples in their census form since 2001. The strategy used is different: a specific item in Canada and an indirect path through the relationship between the members of the household in Spain. Moreover, Canada and Spain legalized same-sex marriage in 2005, which implies that the exposure time to marriage is the same in both countries. The joint analysis of the two countries allows comparing a) the effect of the two enumeration procedures and b) the likelihood of same-sex couples of getting married.

Using 2011 census microdata, we first analyze the socio-demographic profile of same-sex partners and spouses (age and education of the spouses; homogamy and spatial distribution of the couples). Second, the article explores the differences between unmarried and married same-sex couples. Third, we focus on the household composition in order to obtain information on same-sex parenting patterns.

Preliminary results for Canada indicate that the proportion of married same-sex couples has increased importantly in this country in the last decade and currently reaches nearly one-third of all same-sex couples living together. They also show that the presence of children and educational homogamy have a strong positive effect on the probability of being married instead of cohabiting for same-sex couples.

TG03-937.1

COSTA, CLÁUDIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, *claufcost@gmail.com*)
DAVILA NETO, MARIA INÁCIA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Gipsy Ethnic Invisibility In Brazil, Human Rights and Social Justice

JS-3.3

COSTA, ELIZARDO* (Coimbra University, *eliscarpati@hotmail.com*)

The Brazilian Neo-Developmentism in the Canons of the Post-Industrial Era

The purpose of this communication is to demonstrate the fundamental features of the Brazilian model called neo-developmentism over the last 10 years, supported by the theoretical neo-Keynesianism. This model enabled a considerable increase in the formalization of labor in Brazil which reached record levels, although is strongly supported by the general increase in precarious employment relationships through the growth of the service sector and outsourcing of work, having as component intensifying the use of new information technologies (TICs) in the execution of the work and its consequent financialisation. Finally, this model predicts the complementarily of economic and political relations between state and the market still has industrialization as a factor structuring the economy. The wounds created by this option societal development are strategically attenuated through the adoption of redistributive policies that aim to mitigate social conflict and ensure greater social justice and reducing social inequalities. The relative

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

189

success of the combination of social policies which simultaneously benefiting the poor and the destitute over the income transfer through real increase in the minimum wage, the increased supply of credit to all social classes, the scholarship program-family as the main social policy rescue of a sector called precariat, the strong incision over big capital with the maintenance of high interest rates, with the adoption of floating exchange rate policy and strict targets of inflation control and primary surplus to pay interest on the public debt markets, complement revenues from Brazilian neo-developmentism in the canons of global capitalism.

RC07-146.3

COSTA, LYGIA* (FGV, *lygiacosta@yahoo.com.br*)

Income Inequalities in Brazil: Changes in the First Decade of the Twenty-First Century

Income Inequalities in Brazil: changes in the first decade of the Twenty-First Century

Unequal income distribution in Brazil, a country that is still one of the most unequal in the world, hasn't been news for some time now, as a number of different authors have registered. The unequal distribution rates affect families' living conditions, especially amongst the poor. That is why it is so important to continually evaluate the impact of income inequality on current Brazilian social conditions. The aim of this study is to analyze the general determining factors implied in the changes observed in domestic per capita income or just plain domestic income in the last decade. We have taken into analysis the period between 2001 and 2011, giving special emphasis to: 1) evolution and change in domestic per capita income inequalities in Brazil: national and international structural characteristics; 2) domestic income inequalities as characterized by sex; 3) regional aspects of domestic per capita income inequality; 4) social stratification and domestic per capita income in Brazil; and 5) the impact of socio-economic factors on domestic income. The analysis was undertaken using the results of the National Domiciliary Research by Sample – IBGE's micro-data (PNAD. Methodologically, the study aggregates two kinds of analysis. The first kind is a description of average domestic income variables; average per capita domestic income, sex, and occupation. The second is a linear regression used to test the effects of each independent variable (sex, age, race, educational experience, International Socio-economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI), social protection, region and rural/urban, on the dependant factor, namely domestic income.

RC34-585.5

COSTA, LYGIA* (FGV, *lygiacosta@yahoo.com.br*)
SCALON, CELI (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

Youth As a Complex Issue: Notes on Brazilian Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Youth as a category is tied to a complex network of relationships as occurs in any given society. According to Sposito (2000), youth may not be categorized with any sort of precision, but this imprecision is exactly what makes defining youth relevant. The concept of youth is wrapped up in a complex representation thus it is understood in different ways and varies between different regions and/or countries. With this in mind, certain definitions will be taken into consideration so as to define the group that we consider as young in our study. Youth is a category that encompasses multiple social issues and brings may challenges for any society in terms of the kind of attention given to this socially defined segment. This concern links the study of youth with debates about major social and economic problems, since society still projects its future on youth, as part of a development ideal. In this paper we aim to analyze the general characteristics of the young population in Brazilian rural and urban areas, showing the differences among them by sex, education, working conditions, as well as the rates of violence and crime that draw a specific scenario for Brazil. The National Household Sample Surveys of 1989 and 2011 provide the principal data used in our study.

RC37-643.2

COSTA, PEDRO* (University Institute of Lisbon, *pedro.costa@iscte.pt*)
LOPES, RICARDO (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon, DINAMIA'CET-IUL)

Artistic Urban Interventions, Informality and Public Sphere: Research Insights from Ephemeral Urban Appropriations on a Cultural District

Artistic intervention in cultural districts can be an outstanding viewpoint to understand the multiple layers of uses and segregations that bring everyday life vitality to the complex organisms cities are. Urban informality contexts can be fundamental for the expression of this diversity and to liminality strategies, particularly interesting in the case of artistic intervention, as artistic creativity is often about transgression, differentiation, and, therefore, conflict. Small initiatives that develop in an informal and ephemeral way by artists who choose the city as stage for their work, exploring the ambiguous and flexible boundaries between public and private spaces are particular interesting, evidencing the usual conflicts verified on creative milieus but being also important to keep these places as vernacular as possible and to avoid gentrification processes.

In this perspective, this paper aims to discuss this relation between urban interventions, informality and public sphere appropriation, analyzing the way informal artistic dynamics can contribute to urban re-vitalization and to the enhancement of real creative milieus. Drawing on a research-action based methodology the authors explore the results and impacts of three experiences of urban intervention that they developed in three consecutive years in informal urban contexts in Bairro Alto, the main cultural quarter of Lisbon, Portugal. These ephemeral artistic interventions introduced in the city new spaces of public use, performing different public and private spaces, and bringing them to the public sphere, creating also "new" zones that re-gain a utility in the city, contributing to the vitality and symbolic centrality of this area.

After introductory and conceptual sections, where the ambiguousness of public sphere is explored and conceptualized, a methodological section centers on research-action methodologies and its potential. The three artistic interventions are then fully analysed, inquiring their purposes, results and impacts. Main findings and principles for urban planning are summed up on conclusion.

RC37-643.4

COSTA, PEDRO* (University Institute of Lisbon, *pedro.costa@iscte.pt*)
PERESTRELO, MARGARIDA (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon, DINAMIA'CET-IUL)
LATOEIRA, CRISTINA (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon, DINAMIA'CET-IUL)
TEIXEIRA, GILES (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon, DINAMIA'CET-IUL)

Reputation Building, Gatekeeping and Cultural Audiences: Some Conclusions from a Survey to Lisbon's Municipal Cultural Offer

The paper draws on some empirical results of a broader research project studying the audiences of cultural facilities and events of Lisbon's Municipal Cultural Agency (EGEAC). In the scope of this project, an extensive survey was applied, within one year to nine of the main cultural facilities in Lisbon city and to a set of specific events managed by City Council's cultural firm, providing data from around 6000 individuals that give us a comprehensive picture of the audiences of these diverse institutions (museums, theatres, monuments, event venues).

The aim of this paper is to understand the importance of reputation building mechanisms and gatekeeping processes in these specific facilities, and to comprehend their importance in the respective art worlds, departing from the answers provided to this survey.

Gatekeeping mechanisms and reputation building processes are well documented in the sociological and economic literature as fundamental to influence both cultural provision and cultural consumption. Through the analysis of the motivations expressed by the audiences, the image they associate to each venue and the cross-analysis of their declared cultural habits, we build a framework for the analysis of reputation building mechanisms that is the empirically tested with this data.

After introductory and conceptual sections, where reputation building mechanisms and gatekeeping processes in these art worlds are explored, we present briefly the scope of the study and the venues analysed. Then, the methodological framework of the survey is presented and main results concerning the used variables are analysed. A comprehensive analyse of reputation building processes is then made, crossing the results of the 10 facilities/events, and presenting the challenges they bring to the conceptual framework on reputation building and gatekeeping processes, by the side of cultural audiences. Main findings and principles for urban planning are summed up on conclusion.

RC07-145.4

COSTA, SERGIO* (Free University Berlin, *sergio.costa@fu-berlin.de*)

Towards a Global Social Stratification: Evidence from Latin America

Research on stratification has conventionally focused on class relations within national societies, ignoring both entanglements between national and transnational/global social structures as well as intersections between class, gender, race, ethnicity, and other categorizations. This paper seeks to challenge established scholarship by discussing stratification from a global and intersectional perspective.

In addition to a review of recent conceptual contributions interested in globalizing stratification research, the paper presents results of empirical investigations carried out within desiguALdades.net (Germany) that show how global legal struc-

tures and global labor regimes impact social stratification, as well as struggles for redistribution.

RC36-625.1

COSTA, TIEMI* (Federal University of Paraná, *tiemicosta@gmail.com*)
ADELMAN, MIRIAM (Federal University of Paraná)

Gaucho Traditionalism, Identity and Culture in Paraná, Brazil

According to both scholars and movement leaders, the Gaucho Traditionalist Movement that emerged in mid-20th century Brazil is today one of the largest movements of popular culture in the world. Thus, the research we present here – based on the study of current ideals of work and leisure within the specific context of a Centro de Tradições Gaúchas (hereafter CTG) in the state of Paraná, and the various events sponsored by this organization, such as rodeos, handcrafts, art and dance festivals, equestrian sports, among others, presents not only a rich case study of how people build identities through a non-profit civil society organization that seeks to foster and uphold traditions and customs identified as "truly emerging from a " gaucho past" but also engages with key contemporary sociological debates. We look at the importance that CTG participation takes on in peoples' lives in and of itself and in relation to other social institutions (eg work, family, school). Our field work has shown that participants' strong commitment to and engagement in recreating and living "gaucho tradition" often goes beyond common definitions of leisure and provides a comprehensive arena for sociability and agency, where particular understandings of rural and urban, modernity and traditionalisn (among others) are constructed. Yet CTGs and their members are also a part of broader Brazilian culture and social life, where enormous changes – in such key areas such as gender relations, or societal discussions on poverty, inequality and political democracy – are underway. Thus, any simple "agency vs. alienation" dichotomy becomes impossible for us to sustain, as researchers and scholars who attempt a challenging analysis of the impact that MTG and CTG participation has not only on its members but on broader social and cultural trends.

RC41-691.8

COSTA GOMES, CARLOS ALBERTO* (Universidade Salvador Laureate, *carlosgomesprof@gmail.com*)
LOPES, JERISNALDO (Universidade Salvador Laureate)
GARCEZ, VIRGINIA (Universidade Salvador Laureate International Universities)
MOURA, ISABEL ADELAIDE (Universidade Salvador Laureate International Universities)

Naturalized Genocide. Study of Homicide in Brazil: Analysis of Historical Series and Correlations Ethnic, Cultural and Political

The taxes of homicides in Brazil are raised between the most of the world: about fifty thousand annual deaths. In some States a significant fall in the annual number occurred in the recent years (São Paulo; Rio de Janeiro e Pernambuco) in others the number increased annually providing in the national total a stabilization in raised platform, annualy superior to the wars as of the Syrian. The biggest falls in the number of homicides occured in the States that had increased the number of prisoners. This work examines the behavior of the historical series of the homicides and the imprisonments searching to identify the existence of some possible correlation. The partial results suggest two strong general correlations and other relevants informations. A direct correlation, of same direction, with the investments of the National Program of Public Security with Citizenship of the Ministry of Justice (PRONASCI) and another inverse one, of contrary direction, in absolute numbers, enters the taxes of homicides and taxes of imprisonment. It is observed that the jail population and of victims have similar characteristics and there is not any explanation for absence of adequate politics. The data had been gotten next to the Health Department and National Department of Prisons (DEPEN) of the National Secretariat of Public Security (SENASP).

RC32-551.10

COSTAS, ILSE* (University of Goettingen, Germany, *icostas@uni-goettingen.de*)
MICHALCZYK, STEPHANIE (University of Goettingen)
CAMUS, CÉLINE (University of Goettingen)

Entrepreneurial Processes in Academia

Entrepreneurial Processes in Academia
Young Academics in a New Public Management Regime and Gender Implications
Ilse Costas Stephanie Michalczyk Céline Camus

Management techniques are increasingly used in public sectors like administration and education. In higher education managerial thinking, rationalization and commodification have transformed working conditions and the incorporate behaviour of young academics.

The implementation of New Public Management (NPM) in universities has deteriorated the situation of young academics. Reforms which should enhance efficiency as well as competitiveness of universities increase precarious work since then. Not only scientific management skills are relevant to a career, but "self-management" for a good performance according to new rules of scientific output regimes signify new challenges for young scientists. Quantitative performance indicators gain momentum and determine competitiveness. Market-related processes and control instruments were imported to academia, intensifying competition for higher positions. This could be detrimental to efforts to obtain gender equality in higher education and research.

Flexibility and self-management are essential criteria of a career in academia. The requirements of high flexibility and strong competition could let women become losers of this game - a tendency that foils efforts to increase female rates in academic careers. The typical "manager" is connotated with masculine properties and stereotypes, such as leadership, assertiveness, aggressiveness, competitive behavior elements as well as risk taking. Internalizing these gendered stereotypes, discouraging impacts on female academics' self-perception and self-image are supposed to be the result – not to mention gendered ascriptions of decision-makers and gate-keepers (Beaufaÿs 2003).

Considering the fact that women are underrepresented in academia, such NPM effects are getting increasingly relevant for the gender issue. Therefore we analyze concepts of NPM regimes in academia in France and Germany under a gender perspective. As a theoretical basis we refer to Foucault's approach of governmentality (Foucault 1991) including the perspective of gendered power relations.

RC48-785.2

COSTAS, JANA* (Copenhagen Business School, *jana.costas@fu-berlin.de*)
REINECKE, JULIANE (Warwick University)

Embodied Protest in Occupy London: Between Homo Sacer and the Biopolitical Body

In this paper we discuss the relation of embodied protest and public space in Occupy London. We draw on Agamben's notion of the homo sacer – the excluded included life embodied by the figure of the homeless, refugee and so forth – to analyze how in protest camps embodied protest relates to resistance against sovereign power . Drawing on primary data gathered through participation observation of and interviews with participants in Occupy London, we investigate the extent to which the camp constituted a subversive space of excluded inclusion as protesters sought to position themselves as homines sacri – "bare life" challenging sovereign power. Yet, we also show how protesters struggled to navigate tensions between representing such "bare life" of the homo sacer and the biopolitical body. This lead not only to various difficulties in building protest community but also in the interactions with the general public and media. Particularly, tensions became manifest as the homines sacri of the homeless people joined the camp. We discuss the implications of Agamben's biopolitical insights for the relation of resistance, public space and community building in protest movements.

RC34-586.7

COTE, JAMES* (University of Western Ontario, *cote@uwo.ca*)

The Proletarianized University Graduate: A Paradox of Knowledge Economies

The results of studies in many countries suggest that the time investment necessary to earn an undergraduate degree has declined over the past few decades to the point where full-time university students need only to treat their studies as a part-time commitment and they can still obtain high grades and graduate. At the same time, other studies find that great proportions of these graduates are seriously underemployed. These trends present a paradox in societies officially deemed "knowledge economies" by their governments, which also promote their mass universities as the drivers in the creation and management of new knowledge and thus economic growth. This phenomenon is not explainable by conventional liberal or conservative sociological theories. However, it is argued that a political economy perspective, in which mass-university graduates are seen to constitute a white-collar proletariat, explains why governments would turn a blind eye to both to low academic standards and high levels of graduate underemployment while still touting the mass-university degree as a social equalizer and economic driver. The implications of this paradox are discussed in terms of the economic utility of the prolongation of youth for Capital.

RC16-292.2

COTE, JEAN-FRANCOIS* (University of Quebec in Montreal, *cote.jean-francois@uqam.ca*)

First Nations Theatre in Postcolonial Context: Interpreting the Fusion of Premodern and Postmodern Cultural Forms in the Americas

The last four or five decades witnessed a remarkable renaissance of First Nations theatre across all the Americas. This hemispheric artistic renaissance is grounded in a postcolonial context that challenges the modern definitions of national cultures that had mostly ignored, eliminated and silenced the traditional and premodern forms of expressions of the pre-Columbian cultural traditions on the continent. Yet the renaissance of First Nations theatre shows not only that such traditions can be revived and transformed, but that the conditions under which they are performed blend easily with the most innovative experimentations of avant-garde theatre developed in the 20th century. The legacy of Antonin Artaud, Bertolt Brecht and Gertrude Stein can then be seen in the dramaturgical contributions of playwrights like Drew Hayden Taylor, Yves Sioui Durand and Monica Mojica, and theatre groups like Ondinnok or De-Ba-Jeh-Mu-Jig. The performative dimension of such a theatrical artistic renovation is also in touch with the political and legal transformations that accompany the wider cultural movement found in the contemporary postcolonial context of the Americas, and signals the presence of the transnational and transcultural processes at work in there. Using the conceptual tools of cultural pragmatics and hermeneutic theory, this presentation will focus on how the premodern and postmodern cultural forms converge and fuse in creating a hybridized theatre that reflects the transformation of the cultural hemispheric scene of the Americas.

RC16-291.1

COTE, JEAN-FRANCOIS* (University of Quebec in Montreal, *cote.jean-francois@uqam.ca*)

Phylogenetic and Ontogenetic Processes in Mead: A New Sociological Understanding of Self in Society

The legacy of G.H. Mead largely rests today on his conception of the self, on which most of the interpretations given to his social psychology have focussed; however, and strangely enough, his conception of society has remained in the meantime almost entirely ignored, or left unexplored in its fundamental determinations. In this paper, I want to argue that the concept of society has to be considered as the essential presupposition of Mead's theoretical presentation of the self. By drawing attention to the concept of society at work in Mead's evolutionary thought, I want to propose that the ontogenetic process of the formation of the self (in self-consciousness) relies on the phylogenetic process of the formation and transformation of society. These processes have then to be considered in their interrelation if we want to get a cogent sociological understanding of the self in society. As this interrelation between these two processes stands at the very core of Mead's theoretical enterprise, it is also at stake in his reformist political vision of the (trans)formation of society by self-conscious individuals. Using schematic representations of these processes, I also insist in this presentation on both less known published and unpublished papers by Mead that establish the connexion between phylogenesis and ontogenesis in his thought.

TG03-934.4

COTESTA, VITTORIO* (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, *vittorio.cotesta@uniroma3.it*)

Human Rights and Civilisations

In the last 30 years the Theory of Human Rights received many criticisms. The most important is the critique proposed from a civilizational point of view. This critique is advanced by many theorists from China, India and, generally, Asian countries. They said that a universalistic Theory of Human Rights is impossible without Asian Values and demand or propose a Confucian or Neo- Confucian Theory of Human Rights.

The same critique is advanced from an Islamic point of view. The critique of a Western vision of Human Rights here is not only a theoretical question but a practical one. The Islamic world had emanated the "Islamic" and the "Arab" Declaration of Human Rights.

Another criticism is proposed from the so called African Renaissance. In African culture (f. e. in Ubuntu culture) and civilisation there is a conception of Human Rights alternative at those of the Western world.

All this critiques says that: 1) the Human Rights conception is a western ideology; 2) in every culture there are the Human Rights. The consequence is the construction of a philosophical context dominated by relativism.

In this context we can appreciate the debate about Human Rights between J. Rawls (Law of the People), J. Habermas, S. Benhabib and many others. The central problem here is the question of Democracy. Is Democracy a "Western" or a "universal" value?

I would like to present the approach elaborated in my book *Global society and Human Rights.* This approach is based on two points: 1) every single culture and civilisation can find in a theory of Huma Rights the valorisation of his particularity and 2) a construction of a universal perspective which can justify/legitimise the

cultural differences. The formula is: Unity and Diversity as a basis for a new and inclusive Theory of Human Rights.

WG01-896.1

COTESTA, VITTORIO* (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, *vittorio.cotesta@uniroma3.it*)

Universalism, Cosmopolitanism and Human Rights

The global society of XXI century there are two main shifts. The first is a commitment to universalism, human rights and, finally, to cosmopolitanism; the second is a re-affirmation of local, ethnic, civilizational identity.

This is evident in the contemporary debate about human rights. A critique against human rights theory say that human rights are a Western ideology and express the Western vision of humankind, and particularly the individualism of Western society and his vision of private property. In this sense are relevant the critiques proposed by the so called African Renaissance, by Chinese neo-Confucian and Indian theorists and also by any Western intellectuals. Another point of these critiques is that in every culture and civilisation there are Human Rights. They demand f. e. that "Asian" or *Ubuntu values* are included in a new theory or conception of Human Rights. But these critiques implicitly admit that Human Rights are the general framework in which only these values can be legitimate. In other words, Human Rights, as general and Western vision of Humankind, must be integrated bay other values. In this sense the Theory can be universal and not only a product of a single civilisation.

The question now is: can we produce such theory? Which are his characters?

A new and more inclusive and universal Theory of Human Rights can be twofold: 1) this theory has to include all common values of cultures and civilisations but 2) it have to include also the diversity of cultures and civilisations. Unity and diversity: this is the main structure of a new and universal Theory of Human Rights.

This Theory, for his universal characters is open to a cosmopolitanist vision of citizenship.

RC15-267.10

COULOMB, LAURELINE* (Laboratoire Dynamiques Européennes UMR7367 - Université de Strasbourg, *laureline.coulomb@misha.fr*)

Disparities in Homeless People's Health Care in France

The French healthcare system is reputed to be one of the best in the world. In theory, it guarantees free access to medical care to everyone by offering specific medical security scheme for each social group. However, this nationalised system has increased disparities across social groups and classes. This paper will try to understand the reasons why normal patients and homeless people are treated differently. Homeless people are entitled to Social Security benefits, yet they often have poor health. This can be explained by the fact that homeless people develop particular modes of behaviour resulting from survival needs. Their living conditions adversely affect their health, but they often reject medical care. Homeless people usually refuse to go to the hospital or to see a doctor despite their need for proper medical care. Healthcare workers often encounter difficulties to understand what their demand is: most of the time, homeless people are ashamed to exposing their damaged bodies. They don't want to admit that they can't preserve their health while living in the street. They only have their bodies, and they are not able to take care of it. They may decline the help they are offered, whatever form it takes, in order to avoid the difficulty to show their troubles. In addition, healthcare can be denied to them in doctors' office or in hospitals, which is often due to their possible lack of hygiene or aggressive behaviour. Doctors or nurses are not used to this kind of patients and may encounter difficulties in taking care of them. Analysing the interactions between homeless people and healthcare workers displays how different their respective logics of action are. Plus, their perceptions of health, illness and body image much differ, which can cause misunderstandings and result in homeless people facing great health inequalities

RC21-365.1

COURNOYER-GENDRON, MAUDE* (Inst National Recherche Scientifique, *cournoyerm@ucs.inrs.ca*)

Moving from Ideas to Action: Community Actors' Local Implementation of Sustainable Urban Development in the Context of Montreal

The city is a place where many environmental issues are emerging. And these issues are at the heart of disputes regarding access to green space or demands in the areas of quality of life and the environment. These disputes are rooted especially in the many meanings that the term sustainable development takes in the eyes of the different actors, with their differing ideological positions, and in the numerous difficulties in the implementation of sustainable development that have been discussed in the literature. Our paper focuses on the local implementation of sustainable urban development from the perspective of the discourses

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

and practices of community actors in the context of Montréal. The paper is based on the findings of a qualitative study that used semi-structured interviews with various community actors in the Rosemont neighbourhood of Montréal. Our objective is to understand how community actors in this neighbourhood are fostering the implementation of sustainable urban development at the local level. Our hypothesis is that these actors use the concept in a way that allows for a re-framing of the issues towards the implementation of sustainable urban development with a broader social scope by incorporating notions of justice, equity and democracy into it. In doing so, they are positioning themselves in opposition to a neoliberal vision of sustainability, where the environment and social inequalities are seen as externalities of development.

JS-35.1

COURTNEY, RICHARD* (University of Leicester, *rac16@le.ac.uk*)
QUINN, MARTIN (University of Leicester)

The Use of Heritage in the Age of Austerity

This paper uses evidence from research across the University of Leicester into the use of the 'Heritage Paradigm' to capture cultural value at local and regional levels. Traditionally, heritage has related to the management of historical assets regarded as central to the British national story. However, in light of the Localism Act 2011 and a restructuring of the executive governance of heritage assets, the UK now views heritage as central to a) place branding, and b) community empowerment. These developments present a way for regions to redefine their populations, economic relevance, and its legacies to the ends of 'inspiring' future economic prosperity. On a theoretical level, the pursuit of 'heritage value' has opened up democratic spaces to include a greater diversity than hitherto represented in official heritage discourse. On a practical level, the paper argues that the 'networked governance' approach, which includes heritage organisations, local communities, local authorities, universities, and private businesses, demonstrates an entrepreneurial approach to realise cultural value. Consequently, the heritage paradigm is less about securing the past, but about capturing cultural value as an over-arching economic rationale emergent from austerity economics. However, this approach is not without criticism, and the paper uses evidence to illustrate that conflicting relationships between public and private interests often limit its successful realisation. The paper will question the extent to which it realistically generates entrepreneurialism more broadly through examples that highlight the divergent rationales of public and private interests. To conclude, the paper argues, using evidence from Leicester City's 'City of Culture' bid that an entrepreneurial strategy to capture cultural value using heritage offers a legitimate means to promote cultural diversity, cultural creativity, and civic pride; but without a choreographed approach to working with the private sector these schemes can offer little to longer-term economic development.

RC20-347.1

COUSIN, BRUNO* (University of Lille 1, *bruno.cousin@univ-lille1.fr*)
CHAUVIN, SÉBASTIEN* (University of Amsterdam, *chauvin@uva.nl*)

Globalizing Forms of Elite Sociability: How Social and Service Clubs Foster Varied International Experiences

Drawing from 50 interviews conducted in Paris and Milan, our research examines the expatriation practices, as well as the cultivation of transnational connections, cosmopolitanism and global class consciousness among members of elite social and service clubs: the Jockey, the Nouveau Cercle, The Travellers, the Automobile and the Interalliée in France; the Clubino, the Unione and the Giardino in Italy; and the Rotary, as the main and most selective "service club", in both countries.

Following two recent articles (2010, 2012) analyzing the multiple ways these institutions manage social capital as individual and collective resources for their members, this paper focus more specifically on international ties. We compare how – according to their respective characteristics – various elite social clubs promote different kinds of bourgeois cosmopolitanism and connections, while differing as a whole from the more recent internationalism of upper-middle class service clubs such as the Rotary. Indeed, such institutional differences have a strong impact on the individual experiences of their members traveling or living abroad.

Each club's peculiar ethos, practice and representations are related to the features of competing clubs through relations of mutual symbolic distinction; for example, some clubs emphasize the 'utility' of links while others prefer to stress their 'genuineness.' The varied forms of cosmopolitanism promoted by clubs partly replicate these logics of distinction, eliciting struggles over the authenticity or inauthenticity of transnational connections. Yet clubs also oppose each other according to the unequal emphasis they lay on international ties *per se*, potentially introducing a competing axiology within the symbolic economy of social capital accumulation.

These oppositions show that while the globalization of the upper class implies an increasing transnational mobility and the international deployment of social

networks, these are not strategized homogeneously among the European economic elite, and participate in the drawing of symbolic boundaries between its fractions.

RC21-367.7

COUSIN, BRUNO* (University of Lille 1, *bruno.cousin@univ-lille1.fr*)
GIORGETTI, CAMILA* (Centre Maurice Halbwachs (CMH-ERIS), *camilagiorgetti@citesetsocietes.fr*)
NAUDET, JULES* (Centre de Sciences Humaines (MAEE/CNRS), *julesnaudet@hotmail.com*)
PAUGAM, SERGE* (CNRS & EHESS, *paugam@ehess.fr*)

The Elite and the Urban Poor. Self-Segregation and Representations of Poverty in Upper-Class Neighborhoods of Three Metropolises: Paris, São Paulo and Delhi

How do the inhabitants of the most privileged neighborhoods of big metropolises see the poor? How do they distance themselves (both physically and symbolically) from them? Can their representations of the urban poor be analyzed as part of traditional or neoliberal repertoires of action and justification? To answer these questions, our paper will be drawing on 240 in-depth interviews conducted in 2012 and 2013 with upper-class and upper-middle-class residents of the most socially selective areas (both in the inner-cities and in the suburbs) of Paris, São Paulo and New Delhi.

The history of the forms of domination, the structure of the elites, and the characteristics of welfare policies are indeed tightly linked to the ways the upper-classes produce, perceive and justify a city's social-spatial order. Their representations of the poor – through frames, symbolic boundaries, logics of distinction and evaluation, narratives, etc. – are strongly influenced by the specificities of their country and of the metropolis they live in.

Therefore, on the basis of an international and inter-local comparative approach, we will present the differences between the cases studied. For each of them, we will also describe the particular articulation between five themes, whose possible mobilization as subjective reasons for self-segregation has been systematically tested in the interviews. These topics are: (1) insecurity and crime-exposure, (2) hygiene and the risks of contamination, (3) the attachment to a moral order that would need to be protected, (4) the naturalization (or racialization) of poverty, and (5) the various valuations of competition and merit vs. solidarity.

Our analysis shows how the rise of a neoliberal urban model, in Europe as well as in the Global South (in contexts characterized by the on-going displacement of the urban poor from the city centers), is also a matter of collective and individual meaning-making.

RC47-773.1

COUSIN, OLIVIER* (Universite Bordeaux Segalen, *cousin@ehess.fr*)

Discrimination and Work

How do individuals perceive and experience discrimination at work? Based on a qualitative survey consisting of 200 interviews and 4 sociological interventions, we distinguish four registers showing that discrimination constitutes a trial that varies according to the social context.

According to a person's social trajectory and position, the experience of discrimination varies widely, thereby demonstrating the importance of access to equality. Indeed, whereas immigrants are objectively discriminated against, they do not feel this as discriminatory because they do not stake a claim to equality. In contrast, minorities experience the hurdles they face as being considerable sources of discrimination because they claim equal treatment. The same is true when comparing the working class and the middle class. The feeling of discrimination does not necessarily correspond to the nature of the trial one undergoes because the more people identify with society and participate in it, the greater and more unfair seems the discrimination.

According to the type of labor market, people feel more or less exposed to discrimination. In open markets such as the audio-visual sector, merit and talent are normally the only criterion. In recent years, this market has become much more accessible to visible minorities (actors, directors etc), despite their feeling a strong sense of discrimination. For each failure can be interpreted as the result of discrimination since it concerns the qualities of the person without the criteria for selection being completely clear. On the other hand, the segmented or closed markets, such as the ethnic business model, appear more protective. While they are objectively segregated, the "racial" organization of labor relations maintains more or less the feeling of discrimination.

It is through these situations that we will analyze the models of integration and the role that jobs play in t

---

JS-89.7

COUTINHO-SILVA, RACHEL* (FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, *rachelcc@acd.ufrj.br*)

Peace Building, Risk and Vulnerability in Favelas of Rio De Janeiro

The city of Rio de Janeiro will host two mega-events in the near future: part of the games of the Soccer World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic games of 2016. As a result, the State and local governments of Rio de Janeiro devised new urban policies for the favelas aimed at bringing public safety to the city. The most important is the program called Police Pacification Units (UPP), which has been put in place since 2008 in several favelas under the control of the drug dealers. Other important programs, such as Morar Carioca (Carioca Housing) and the PAC (Program of Development Acceleration) complement the UPP, focusing on housing, infrastructure improvements, and mobility within favelas.

This paper intends to analyze the impact of these programs on the building up of resilience and adaptive capacity in some of the communities where the pacification program was put in place. The paper focuses on the dimensions of risk, vulnerability, inclusion, safety and the construction of socio-environmental sustainability within the favelas and its surroundings. The study is based on empirical evidence from four favelas in Rio de Janeiro: Comunidade Dona Marta, Morro da Providência, Morro Pavão-Pavãozinho and Complexo do Alemão. It also uses data and information from government and non-government sources and when available, from the plans and designs put forward in these communities.

The proposed analysis as well as its implicit comparative nature will point out the advances and setbacks of these programs, and will indicate possible strategies for improvement. It hopes to contribute to better planning practices and ultimately to diminish social and environmental vulnerability of less privileged communities.

RC16-281.1

COUTO, BRUNO* (University of Brasilia, *brunogcouto@gmail.com*)

The Relationship Between Intellectual Groups and National States in Latin America during the Nineteenth Century

This paper analyzes how the aesthetic, cultural, political and social perspectives of intellectual movements shaped the social imaginary about modernization and national development in Latin America, especially in Brazil, during the nineteenth century, contributing on the setting of a political culture that had great influence on the consolidation of the Latin American states. The main objective of this research is to analyze the formation of homologies between intellectuals and political-economic elites during those centuries.

In Latin America, this process of alliance between intellectuals and political elites has developed through various stages, but, historically, the nineteenth century was a turning point. Since this period, Latin American states began to constitute themselves as modern orders par excellence, holding administrative control and, above all, symbolic control of the territory and the peoples living there. It's precisely at this crucial moment that the intellectuals movements, especially the literature and poetry, played a key role on the formation of a political culture that will give the theoretical and ideological foundations of the symbolic domination by state.

Those intellectuals made great efforts to incorporate the ideas that were being broadcast by the European avant-garde movements and rebuild it in favor of the development of a national art and a national culture. An art and a culture that should be the foundations of a national identity.

It was precisely by the activity of these intellectuals and the broadcast of ideas about the modernization and development of their countries, through the formation of an ideology about the means necessary for the constitution of a politically organized society (through a national identity based on art and culture), that the intellectual movements were incorporated by political elites on the process of strengthening of the Latin America states, exerting great influence on the formation of specific national "political cultures".

JS-60.7

COX, ROBIN S.* (Royal Roads University, *robin.cox@royalroads.ca*)
PEEK, LORI (Colorado State University)
TOBIN-GURLEY, JENNIFER (Colorado State University)

Youth Creating Disaster Recovery: A Participatory Action Research Project

Youth Creating Disaster Recovery (YCDR) is a participatory action research project designed to learn about disaster recovery from the perspectives of youth. Moreover, YCDR focuses on the potential of youth to act as powerful catalysts for change following disasters.

Funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the project has completed its first year of fieldwork in Joplin, Missouri and Slave Lake, Alberta. Both communities experienced recent exposure to catastrophic disasters. On May 16, 2011, one third of Slave Lake was destroyed by a wildfire. Less than a week later, on May 22, 2011, Joplin was devastated by a powerful EF-5 tornado.

YCDR, a collaboration of Royal Roads and Colorado State Universities, uses participatory and creative research methodologies to elicit and explore the perspectives of disaster affected youth in the focal communities. The goal is to contribute to and refine existing socio-ecological theories of disaster recovery and generate evidence-informed, inclusive, and youth-centered approaches to disaster recovery and risk reduction practices and policies. YCDR is committed to empowering disaster-affected youth through this research and the development of peer-to-peer networking opportunities and a North American interactive web-based gallery dedicated to their creative stories of their disaster and recovery experiences.

In this presentation, we will provide an overview of the project and share some of the outputs (photo-stories, videos, songs, poems, etc.) created by the youth participants. We will highlight some of the early findings centered around four research questions: 1.What people and places helped youth to recover after disaster? 2. What activities/ actions were important to youth after disaster? 3. How did youth contribute to their own and to others' recovery? 4. What delayed or hindered the recovery of youth and what could be done to overcome those barriers?

RC11-206.2

CRAIG, LYN* (University of New South Wales, *lcraig@unsw.edu.au*)
JENKINS, BRIDGET (University of New South Wales)

Grandparents Who Care for Children While Parents Work: Characteristics and Time Use Patterns

Grandparents have historically underpinned the functioning of families raising children, particularly through emotional support and guidance. Recently, maternal workforce participation has propelled modern grandparents into a more active role, with many regularly caring for children while parents work. This trend has important implications for female workforce participation, and for childcare, workplace and ageing policies.

To date there has been little examination of regular care provision from grandparents' perspective. This paper addresses that knowledge gap, using the most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Time Use Survey (TUS) 2006 (N>4.000). It investigates whether grandparents who provide regular care for grandchildren while parents work differ demographically from other grandparents. It identifies which specific types of childcare activities regular grandparent carers undertake, and whether/how these compare with (a) non-regular caring grandparents; and (b) parents. It explores relationships between regular childcare provision and grandparents' time in other activities (including leisure, personal care and paid work), subjective time pressure and satisfaction with the way time is spent. All analyses consider gender differences.

Gender is the strongest predictor of whether or not grandparents will provide regular care while parents are at work, but age, income, education status, being married (for men) and employment status are also salient. As for mothers, a high proportion of grandmothers' care is spent in physical, hands-on, care activities. Like fathers, more of grandfathers' care time is spent in play or minding. Being a regular carer doubles grandfathers' time (to about 5 hours a week) and triples grandmothers' (to about 12 hours a week). However, grandfathers' care composition changes most, to include a higher proportion of travel (to school or day care). Regular care provision impacts on both genders' leisure, but only on grandmothers' housework, personal care and sleep. It doubles the likelihood grandmothers will report being rushed or pressed for time.

JS-91.2

CRAIG, LYN* (University of New South Wales, *lcraig@unsw.edu.au*)
BROWN, JUDITH (University of New South Wales)

Weekend Work and Leisure Time with Spouse, Children, and Friends: Who Misses Out?

We explore links between weekend work and leisure time shared with partners, children, other resident and non-resident family, and friends, using the most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics Time Use Survey 2006 (n>4,000 households). Drawing a sample of employed persons (n=3903) we test associations between weekend work and shared leisure time on the day of work and also, to see if shared leisure time is made up on other days, over the following weekdays. We stratify analyses by family type, specifically i) couples with no minor children, ii) couples with minor children and iii) singles with no minor children. For all groups, weekend work is associated with significantly less shared leisure time on days worked. Results suggest some weekend workers recoup some forms of shared leisure time over the following week (particularly time with friends by men in couple families) but most do not. Indeed for some categories of shared leisure, notably with partners and with children, there were further negative associations on weekdays. There were gender differences in amount of shared leisure, but interaction terms showed that all else equal, in families with children, weekend

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

work limits fathers and mothers leisure shared with spouse and with children to a similar extent. We conclude that it is families with young children who are most affected by weekend work, especially Sunday work, and most especially when weekend shifts are combined with long weekly work hours.

TG03-935.2

CRAM, FIONA* (Katoa Ltd, *fionac@katoa.net.nz*)

Indigenous Pathways in Social Research: Addressing Inequities Part 2

Indigenous peoples are decolonizing research methodology so it serves their peoples' needs and aspirations. These needs are rooted in trauma created by colonial agendas that remove tribes from their land, break family bonds, and disrupt identity. Aspirations are about justice, the return of lands, and living *as* indigenous peoples. This panel of Indigenous researchers brings this agenda to life, describing how they are decolonizing research methodologies within their countries. Polly Walker is a Cherokee woman and Assistant Professor of Peace and Conflict Studies. Her presentation, 'Emplaced Research: Reducing Epistemic Violence toward Indigenous Peoples and their Knowledge Systems', explores research that engages in relationship with Indigenous people, the natural world, and the spirit of the place in which the research is carried out. Juanita Sherwood is an Aboriginal woman of Australia and Professor of Australian Indigenous Education. Her presentation, 'Complex trauma a conduit for inequity', examines pathways to prison for Aboriginal Australians that are often about mental health dis-ease as a result of unresolved grief, loss and untreated complex trauma. Hazel Phillips is a Māori woman from New Zealand and an independent researcher. Her presentation, 'Kāpo Māori counter narratives', will critically reflect on the implications of outsider research for Māori who are blind and vision impaired, and argues for an insider, kāpo Māori by kāpo Māori, approach to research. Sonja Miller is a Māori woman from New Zealand and post-doctoral fellow at Victoria University of Wellington. Her presentation, 'Mō tātou: doing it for ourselves', will describe how an Indigenous tertiary education initiative is improving access for Māori to marine science. Simon Passingnan, an Indigenous researcher in Papua New Guinea, will present on building Indigenous researcher capability through apprenticeship-style training. Fiona Cram, an independent Māori researcher from New Zealand, will provide final commentary in her presentation entitled: 'Decolonizing and Transforming Through Research'.

RC29-505.7

CRANE, EMMANUELLE* (UNIVERSITY PARIS DESCARTES, *emmanuellecrane@yahoo.fr*)

Enforcing French Law and Imprisonment or Implementing Aboriginal Justice in French Polynesia?

This paper explores present day violence on women in French Polynesia and the current institutional mechanisms and responses to prevent and sanction criminal offences. Based on alarming statistics of Polynesians overrepresented in the prison of Papeete as well as recurrence of criminal activities such a sexual abuse, my paper will focus on establishing the correlation between local cultural practices, enforcement of « imported » penal institutions and the gap of resolving intrafamily violence in small polynesian communities. I will discuss what are the current discourses of gender-based violence in French Polynesia and consider if the cultural gap between French and Polynesian cultures can be filled/replaced through the introduction of aboriginal justice as it is experienced in New Zealand or Canada. While widespread aboriginal preference tends for "peacemaker justice", can violence towards women be lowered thanks to following community healing based on traditional teachings ? Can aboriginal justice help perpetrators to take and develop reponsibility for their own lives ?

RC32-555.1

CREESE, GILLIAN* (University of British Columbia, *gillian.creese@ubc.ca*)

"I Was The Only Black Child In My School': Hip-Hop and Gendered and Racialized Identities In Vancouver

This paper examines how second generation youth with parents from sub-Saharan Africa negotiate racialization processes and gendered identities in Metro Vancouver. The study is based on interviews with second generation African-Canadian men and women who grew up in metro Vancouver, and explores the gendered impact of growing up in neighbourhoods where they, and their siblings, were often the only African/Black children. Although Vancouver is a diverse multicultural metropolis, the African/Black population is both very small (about 1%) and hyper-visible. In this context, the second generation engages with representations of 'Blackness' widely circulated through American popular culture, and especially through hip-hop, which forms a central element of North American youth culture. Hip-hop constitutes the dominant frame of reference for representations of Black masculinity and femininity among non-African peers, providing spaces of acceptance for African immigrant boys who can successfully perform hip-hop culture. In contrast, hip-hop culture provides few avenues of acceptance for African immigrant girls who must find other avenues of belonging.

RC16-287.2

CREMASCHI, MARCO* (University Roma Tre, *marco.cremaschi@uniroma3.it*)

Re-Working Cosmopolis in Post-Colonial Cities: The Cases of Kolkata and Buenos Aires

The paper questions how memories are re-signified through the making of space. However, we adopt a specular (yet not incompatible) approach to the usual concern with the construction of space through memories. The question concerns both the process of remaking space trough the elaboration of collective memories; and how places came to be a relevant part of cosmopolitan memories (Barthel-Bouchier and Min Hui 2007). Nobody questions in fact the powerful contribution that symbolic place gives to the construction of collective memory since Halbwachs. However, the re-imagining of an urban space through global concerns, and the rise of a cosmopolitan, collective memory of place is another matter. Whether this is the case or not, is matter of a broad investigation. Citizens deal with their built environment, and national history in many different ways. There are times and opportunities when the elaboration process coalesce. The pages that follow offer an initial exploration of the fate of two rather different cities (Calcutta, former capital of the British Raj in India; and Buenos Aires in Argentina). The cities share a contested colonial past, that produced in both cases a peculiar modernist lay-out; and a troubled development in the last decades. These cities were chosen because they have some features in common in the context of social and political changes brought about by globalization. The aim is to discuss a few general warnings about the hybrid nature of postcolonial cities (Harris 2008), which are inspirational cases for reconsidering hybridity among the general qualities of the present era (Canclini 1989). Asian and South American cities do are often considered precisely because they do not fit into the role model of capital accumulation in the process of modernization, and even less so in neoliberal times.

RC35-609.1

CREMIN, COLIN* (University of Auckland, *c.cremin@auckland.ac.nz*)

Historically Determined Apocalypse: The Struggle of Accents in a Time Born of Crisis

Unlike Biblical prophesies or the Protestant belief in predestination, the more secularised apocalyptic prophesies today offer no redemption, spur no industry: provoke no revolution. Rather, they encourage a fatalism and misanthropy. Apocalypse, David Noel Freedman notes, 'was born of crisis'. Drawing on the materialist linguistic theories of the Bakhtin Circle, the paper aims to identify how apocalyptic thinking in this age of crises differs from that of the past, how it is being refracted through the prism of a dominant ideology and the potential consequences this has for how we think about ourselves and our relationship to the world. The paper considers the contribution of critical social theory in 'lifting the veil' on the material processes and relations that underpin apocalyptic thinking in this particular crisis formation. By challenging the fatalism and misanthropy that aligns with such thinking, the future itself becomes a space of ideological and political contestation.

RC52-833.5

CREMIN, COLIN* (University of Auckland, *c.cremin@auckland.ac.nz*)

The End of Employability: Occupying the Absent Centre of Labour in Precarious Times

The most succinct definition of the reversal constitutive of drive is the moment when, in our engagement in our purposeful activity (activity towards some goal), the way towards this goal, the gestures we make to achieve it, start to function as the goal in itself, as its own aim, as something that brings its own satisfaction. Žižek, S. (2000) *The Ticklish Subject*, London: Verso, p 304

It has been said that being exploited by capital is preferable to not being exploited at all. Utilising psychoanalytic concepts, the paper offers a theoretical account of the current dynamics of the labour market with regard to a subject increasingly 'surplus' to the needs of capital but compelled to 'improve' their employability. Describing employability as a master signifier, the paper argues that employability operates at the level of drive in that satisfaction lies in the aim (there is no object to attain) rather than the outcome (an actual job). Irrespective of whether we have a job, we cannot get rid of employability and we cannot get enough it; there is no end to employability because there is no job that can end dissatisfaction or be materially secure in duration and no movement currently able to force a more stable compact between capital and labour. The lack in the

specific employer symbolised by the job vacancy can be filled, it is the void of Capital that necessitates constant adaptation and renewal in which drive is located. The paper considers the consequences of this for the individual and the possibility of reframing the injunction for political purposes.

RC32-555.8

CRESPI, ISABELLA* (University of Macerata, *isabella.crespi@unimc.it*)

Gender Identities and Cultural Values in Multiethnic Families in Italy

Living in a multiethnic family is a challenge that implies that the couple, the families of origin and the broadest social context allow and facilitate the possibility of combining differences and negotiation as best as possible. These families are a micro example of what is the meaning of living in a multicultural society nowadays at the macro level. Differences and similarities are played everyday in the life-course of the couple and their families and requires the entire family group itself (including previous generations) redefines the overall arrangement of cultural equilibrium: it becomes necessary to rethink relational dynamics, but especially to reconsider the hierarchies of values, both individual and familial, due to the different cultural belonging of the partners. Negotiation, therefore, is also about compromise, recognition and respect of differences, openness to dialogue and communication. The family dynamics of mixed couples are based on a continuous negotiation of the partners' historical and cultural differences. Identity is perceived as a set of "experiences of recognition, which allows each individual to recognise themselves over time and which no individual can disregard. They also require the creation of a new gender culture, able to turn difference into a valuable asset, which helps promote open minds and acceptance of the other. The paper shows the results of a research project which investigates 35 multiethnic families (with life stories collected for each partner 70 in total) living in the centre of Italy. In particular, the paper focuses on some specific questions: what connections can be identified between negotiation and conflict of reciprocal identities in the family life of multiethnic couple? How do cultural and religious values affect family and personal identity? What is the relevance of cultural and familial belonging for the partners when they begin their life together? How and if this changes during life-course?

RC52-843.2

CRESSWELL, ADELE* (Nottingham University Business School, *adele.cresswell@btinternet.com*)

Structural Interests and the General Practitioner in the English National Health Service

In England the responsibility for commissioning most health services has transferred to groups of general medical practices known as Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). Interagency partnerships, called Health and Well-being Boards (HWBs), have also been introduced. The paper presents the findings of an empirical study based in an urban area serving more than 500,000 people. The study took place between November 2012 and November 2013.

It develops Robert Alford's theory of Structural Interests, which modelled the relative pattern of interests between doctors, managers, and patients, arguing that a dynamic of dominance, challenge, and repression exists between them. This study re-examines the patterns of complementary and conflicting interests that exist between these groups, with a particular focus on the implications for the general medical practitioner. It presents a nuanced definition of interests, recognising that these differ between types of General Practitioner. Karl E. Weick's sense-making theory is used to provide insight into how different legacies create different types of general practitioner, and that this in turn affects the formation of interests. It also argues that the interests of general practitioners and managers are often blurred associated with the spread of clinical leadership, and the emergence of the hybrid doctor-manger.

The study traced commissioning activities at three levels. Level one commissioning was at the level of the general practice and its approach to managing referrals and drug budget spend. Level two commissioning was those activities that doctors did in collaboration across an area to secure contracts for services from hospitals and others. Level three commissioning was those activities to commission and provide services in partnership with non-health agencies. All three levels included the commissioners' interpretation of a policy known as "Any Qualified Provider" designed to open the English NHS to the competitive market.

TG07-969.3

CRESSWELL, TIM* (Northeastern university, *t.cresswell@neu.edu*)

Assembling Place in a Chicago Neighbourhood

This paper approaches the area around Maxwell Street, Chicago as a rich urban place. The chapters utilizes 'place theory' and the approach of assemblage theory developed by Manuel De Landa to explore how Maxwell Street has been brought together and torn apart through a focus on 'tax increment financing'. It focuses on three key dimensions of place as assemblage – materiality (a place is made of objects), meanings (place as represented and as representational) and practice (place as lived).

RC23-408.5

CRETTAZ VON ROTEN, FABIENNE* (Obs Science, Politique, Société, *Fabienne.Crettazvonroten@unil.ch*)

Who Finds out and Contributes to Energy Decisions in Switzerland after Fukushima?

Switzerland has a turbulent history with energy and nuclear energy in particular (i.e. many public demonstrations, popular initiatives on the subject, a ten-year moratorium accepted in 1990, etc). After the Fukushima accident, the Swiss Federal Council opted for withdrawal from nuclear energy in the horizon 2035. The issue of energy was intensively addressed in the media after the accident, following four frames for science-related policy debates : the frame of governance and public accountability, of scientific and technical uncertainty, of alternative path, and, less frequently, of economic development (Crettaz von Roten, 2013). Surveys after the accident reported that public opinion were negative about nuclear energy. Is there a long-term effect of the accident on the population, or does the wider pattern of concerns (such as economic crisis, climate change) push into the background the energy issue?

This presentation aims to answer those questions by examining a survey realized on energy in a big town of a French-speaking part of Switzerland in 2013. Is the political decision, which occurred after little public consultation, accepted by the population two years after? What is the public affective imagery of nuclear power? Does the population continue to inform and debate on the subject? Do we find that trust relationships towards various stakeholders have been modified?

RC39-667.4

CRISPIANI, ALEJANDRO* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, *tomaserrazuriz@gmail.com*)
ERRAZURIZ, TOMAS* (Universidad Católica del Maule, *terrazur@ucm.cl*)

The Reappearance of Public Matters: Housing Experiences during the Post Earthquake Period

Since the early XIX century, both house and domestic space have gone through a series of technological, programmatic and typological transformations in accordance with the changes in dwelling practices. These range from their progressive connection to utility networks (water, telephone, gas internet, etc.) to the change in number and proportion of places, in their relation with street space or the integration of new devices and technologies. One of the main consequences of this transformation has been the emphasis in private and intimate space as scenario for domestic matters with detriment to different ways of dwelling, which are more permeable to public space.

This presentation intends to understand how the nonuse of these spaces caused by the last earthquake that shook Chile on February 27th, 2010 questioned this compact, autonomous and multipurpose housing condition forcing its dwellers to (re)discover more spaces and practices that depend on the public scope. In the outburst of public/private categories after the earthquake and destruction of entire zones in the city as in Concepcion or Talca, urban conducts and their related spaces also damaged and tumbled down causing a new and transitory urban order where apparently contradictory situations cohabit. Because of the obvious enclosing of neighborhoods by residents, the fear for pillage and the privatization of streets, this presenation is focused on the counterpart of this situation that took place in the same place and nearly same geography. It is about the appearance of the idea of a "house" that is more permeable to the public sphere and, to a great extent, forced to shared uses, eradicating traditional boundaries (established, in fact, by law) that divide citizens.

RC34-584.1

CROFTS, JESSICA* (The University of Melbourne, *j.crofts2@pgrad.unimelb.edu.au*)
WYN, JOHANNA* (The University of Melbourne, *johanna@unimelb.edu.au*)
CUERVO, HERNAN* (The University of Melbourne, *hicuervo@unimelb.edu.au*)

The Persistence of Gender Inequalities in Australia Workplaces: An Analysis of Two Generations

Drawing on the two-decade Life Patterns longitudinal study that follows the lives of two generations of Australians (popularly known as Gen X and Gen Y),

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

through their transitions from education into the workforce, this paper investigates the factors contributing to gender equality in workforce participation and in the labour market. Focusing on female participants in the Life Patterns study, we draw on qualitative and quantitative data to examine the micro and macro explanations that underpin this phenomenon. Firstly, we briefly analyse the impact of social and cultural values in the development of egalitarian approaches to the field of education that have contributed to the expansion of the participation of women in tertiary education and, subsequently, the workplace. Secondly, we focus on neoliberal sensibilities and values underpinned by the concept of choice to understand the egalitarian values that exist alongside persisting gender inequality. Finally, we argue that while institutional arrangements are needed to address persistent inequalities around women's roles and participation at work, there is also a need to scrutinise social and cultural beliefs about work and gender to achieve greater equality.

JS-56.1

CROMPTON, AMANDA* (University of Nottingham, *amanda.crompton@nottingham.ac.uk*)
CURRIE, GRAEME* (University of Warwick, *Graeme.Currie@Warwick.ac.uk*)

Constructing and Maintaining Campaign Boundaries: The Interaction of Organizational Identity and Image -- CANCELLED

Recent studies of organizational formation have highlighted the centrality of organizational boundaries as manifest through dynamic interplay between internal and external forces. In this paper we draw directly on the work of Montgomery and Oliver (2007; 2005) and their theorisation of the process of group formation, particularly the role of centrifugal and centripetal forces in shaping organization boundaries. We seek to extend the insight offered by Montgomery and Oliver (2007) drawing on organizational identity literature to explore interactions between social identity and image. Whereas Montgomery and Oliver (2007) link social identity theory and institutional theory to the development of group boundaries, we argue that 'image' is central to the effectiveness of an organization which relies upon a balance between how organizational 'insiders' view themselves and how 'outsiders' view the organization (Albert and Whetten, 1985). Our empirical case is that of informal organization as we study a network of campaign groups that formed to oppose the development of a high speed rail line (HS2) linking two major cities (London and Birmingham) in England. Drawing on qualitative research we explore the process of group formation with a focus on the campaign network against HS2, in particular the evolution of organizational image. In so doing, we contribute to our understanding of the effective management of multiple organizational identities and explore how tensions are mediated at the organizational level.

JS-42.6

CROMPTON, AMANDA* (University of Nottingham, *amanda.crompton@nottingham.ac.uk*)

Runaway Train: Public Participation and the Case of HS2 -- CANCELLED

In recent years, public participation has increasingly featured in policy decision making. While top-down, or formal methods of participation are upheld as an endorsement of democratic decision making, there is limited understanding of public participation as an informal, or organic phenomenon. This paper contributes to debates about public participation by exploring the interplay between top-down (formal) and bottom-up (informal) interactions between policy makers, planners and the public. In focusing on the motives and experiences of ordinary people as they seek to influence decisions around a prolific policy issue the paper engages with theories of deliberative democracy and public deliberation (see for example Bohman, 1997; Elster, 1998; Dryzek, 2000; Fishkin, 2009; Mansbridge et al., 2012). By exploring these interactions a more nuanced understanding of multidimensional public participation is developed, highlighting some of the challenges for policy makers when consulting about major policy developments and illustrating how the public might drive deliberations about a policy issue.

Our empirical case focuses on the informal participatory mechanisms that informed debates concerning the development of a high speed rail network in England (HS2). In particular we seek to understand 1) how social actors respond to formal consultation opportunities around high profile policy issues, 2) how social actors strive for public deliberation and 3) how 'informal origins' of participation emerge and develop.

RC02-60.3

CRONIN, BRUCE* (University of Greenwich, *b.cronin@greenwich.ac.uk*)

The Influence of US Corporate Interlocks on the Pattern of Congressional Lobbying

There is a long history of research into the relationship between US directorate interlocks and campaign contributions drawing PAC funding data, generally demonstrating the importance of such contributions to sectors reliant on government concessions in some form often associated with bipartisan hedging strategies, alongside some clusters of interlocks with deep-seated conservative funding patterns. But the extent to which contributions amount to policy advocacy are largely circumstantial and the notion of a close link has been hotly contested by protagonists.

Since 1995, however, the lobbying of Congressional decision makers has been subject to extensive disclosure requirements, including the formal registration of those engaged in lobbying activity and the publication of quarterly returns detailing clients and income from these, expenditure on lobbying, targets of lobbying and the issues of advocacy. This provides data on the actual domestic policy advocacy pursued by US corporates and thus a more rigorous basis for considering the relationship between directorate interlocks and corporate political activity than contribution data alone.

Building on earlier research on the central position of the large corporate director interlock structure in the pattern of lobbying of the UK government (Cronin 2012), this paper considers the position of the US interlocking director structure among the SP200 within the pattern of congressional lobbying in general. As in the UK, the US Corporate interlock structure proves to be remarkably central, albeit with strong House and issue delineations.

INTE-25.2

CRONJE, FREEK* (North West University, *freek.cronje@nwu.ac.za*)

Sustainable Social Development

The question of Sustainable Development is still very contentious in the developing world. In South Africa, after *Apartheid*, political, economic, social and legislative re-dress were mainly aimed at dealing with inequality and discrimination, to create a broad participation base, and, in the process, enhance sustainability in the country. Currently, twenty years after democracy, these efforts have not yielded, by far, the positive results that were expected. This paper critically investigates this situation. Reasons for the gap - amongst others - include 'wrong' approaches (e.g., macro and top-down) are still being implemented, a huge division between policy and practice, 'inappropriate' ties between government and other sectors and poor service delivery.

RC09-170.1

CRONJE, FREEK* (North-West University, *freek.cronje@nwu.ac.za*)
THULO, PERTUNIA (Research Committee)
SNYMAN, CARINA (Research Committee)
REYNEKE, SUZANNE (Research Committee)

A Social Licence to Operate within the Iron ORE Industries of South Africa and Sweden: A Clash of Corporate and Community Cultures

When analysing the effectiveness of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes, other developmental projects and Stakeholder Engagement (SE) in local communities adjacent to the operations of large multi-national corporations, the clashing of **'corporate culture'** and **'local culture'** becomes increasingly evident. In this regard, the contentious issue of a **Social Licence to Operate (SLO)** strongly comes to the fore. A Social Licence to Operate (SLO) goes further than formal documentation and legislative requirements (e.g. a mining or a water licence or regulated labour practices), and focuses more on the real processes and practicalities regarding the **acceptance** of a specific company by the relevant community or communities.

This paper reports on the issue of a SLO within a comprehensive comparative study between the iron ore industries of SA and Sweden. Two main conceptual pointers guided the research: **firstly**, the processes followed from the side of the company in order to 'receive' a SLO, and – in the **second instance** - the capacity of and empowerment within the community to grant such a SLO. In terms of the communities, different approaches and models were scrutinised, e.g. top-down/bottom-up approaches, participation and communication, self reliance and resilience within communities.

Key findings of the research (from perspectives of both the company and the communities) will be presented in terms of **similarities** and **differences** between the industries of South Africa and Sweden. **Recommendations** are also being made in order to make the granting of a SLO a less cumbersome process and to 'merge' the two different cultures; in this regard, the role of different stakeholders (companies, communities, government and NGOs) have been highlighted by the research. **Methodologically**, a mainly qualitative approach (personal interviews with key informants of the companies and the communities, focus groups with community members and workers, as well as objective personal observations).

RC12-225.2

CROSS, ANNE* (Metropolitan State University, *Anne.cross@metrostate.edu*)
ECKBERG, DEBORAH (Metropolitan State University)

Measuring the Impact of Lay Observers in the Courtroom on Procedural and Cultural Practices

Our research examines the impact of citizen court monitoring on several courtroom variables including judicial process, courtroom actors' behavior, victim and defendant experience and ultimately, case disposition and sentencing. The study contains two parts. First, we experimentally manipulate the visible presence of court monitors (marked by monitors' use of red clipboards (an established identifier in the local context) and assess the effect of the monitors on the indicators listed above. A second inquiry contextualizes the experiment by conducting in-depth interviews with court monitors, program stakeholders, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, victim advocates, victims and defendants.

RC08-155.5

CROTHERS, CHARLES* (AUT University, *charles.crothers@aut.ac.nz*)

The Scope and Scholarly Impact of Survey Research: Evidence from Data Archives

We live in a world heavily infiltrated by systematic social research sponsored by universities, governments, think-tanks and private enterprise which is then, variously turned into public and private stocks of social knowledge with varying usefulness. Some overview of the volume of survey research can be garnered from surveys on surveys and from industry data but a particularly good source of information on the development of survey research is the metadata of surveys collected in data archives. This paper describes the overall development of survey research and data archives and then compares (especially Anglo-Saxon) countries in terms of the characteristics (subject-matter & methodological) of the surveys which have been archived. Information on use of surveys is also noted.

RC20-350.3

CROWHURST, ISABEL* (Kingston University, *i.crowhurst@kingston.ac.uk*)

Comparative Research in Prostitution Studies: Challenges and Opportunities

This paper starts with a critical overview of comparative research in prostitution studies. More specifically, it outlines the scholarship that has looked at prostitution from a comparative perspective in social sciences, exploring methodological approaches used, scales of analysis adopted, and consideration (or lack of thereof) for the shifting meanings of concepts, prostitution-related practices and cultures across the units of analysis compared. The paper asks what lessons have been and can be learned from doing comparative analysis in this field, and whether more work needs to be done to refine this methodological approach in prostitution studies. The second part of the paper presents an on-going project on "Comparing prostitution policies in Europe: Understanding Scales and Cultures of Governance" (2013-17 COST Action IS1209), discussing the rationale underpinning it, as well as the challenges encountered and opportunities offered in conducting comparative, multi-disciplinary prostitution research in practice.

JS-26.14

CRUZ RUFINO, MARIA BEATRIZ* (Architecture and Urbanism College - USP, *biarufino@gmail.com*)

Transformation of the Urban Periphery and New Forms of Production of Inequality in Brazilian Cities: A View on the Recent Changes in the Dynamics of the Real Estate Market

This article's objective is to discuss recent transformations in the periphery of Brazil's largest cities, considering the expansion of real estate, strongly supported by the government housing programme "Minha Casa Minha Vida" (MCMV). Using historical and theoretical analyses, we will demonstrate the shifting of the primacy of the contradiction between capital and labour, dominated by industrial capital, to the primacy of an urban contradiction, dominated by financial capital.

In that context, we will recollect and discuss the literary production which has problematized the formation of the periphery in the 1970's, interpreted as the process that decreases the cost of labour power reproduction and characterized by self-built housing, in a scenario of strong industrialization and high immigration rates. In this sense, the periphery was consolidated as an important instrument to amplify industry gains and expressed through the intense inequalities in the Brazilian urbanization.

Considering the recent dynamics, we will investigate the changes in the peripheries, produced by the dissemination of large housing developments aimed at the lower income population. The role of the State, through a policy of access to financing and subsidies to achieve a target number of three million housing units, was determinant in the intense real estate appreciation in these territories. To better understand this dynamic, we also need to comprehend the process of financialization and capital centralization in real estate, marked by the dominance of large and expanding real estate developers.

Our hypothesis is that the appropriation of the periphery has consolidated into an essential strategy in the amplification of the gains and expansion of real estate. As a consequence of this strategy of appreciation, the access to property in the periphery tends to become a temporary condition and seems to be imposing new inequalities, which we will discuss using different case studies from Brazilian cities.

RC04-78.28

CÚ BALÁN, GUADALUPE* (Universidad Autónoma de Campeche, *guadalcu@hotmail.com*)
MOGUEL MARIN, SUSANA (Universidad Autónoma de Campeche)
ALONZO RIVERA, DIANA LIZBETH (Universidad Autónoma De Campeche)
RUBIO CERVERA, GILDA BEATRIZ (Universidad Autónoma de Campeche)

Percepción De Los Valores y ética Profesional Que Los Integrantes De Los Cuerpos Académicos Señalan Para Su Desarrollo En Los Estudiantes De La Universidad Autónoma De Campeche (México)

El trabajo de investigación en la Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (México) rescata el proyecto interuniversitario sobre ética profesional entre la UNAM y 14 universidades de la República Mexicana (Hirsch y López, 2008), actualmente plasmado en uno de los objetivos del proyecto de la Red temática de colaboración ¨Red de investigadores y cuerpos académicos en filosofía, teoría y campos de la educación¨ (REDICA) del Programa de Mejoramiento al Profesorado (PROMEP) de la Secretaria de Educación Pública (México).

A partir de lo anterior el trabajo analiza la ¨percepción de valores y ética profesional que los integrantes de los cuerpos académicos señalan para su desarrollo en los estudiantes de la Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (México)¨. La población de estudio fue 86 profesores conformados en diecinueve Cuerpos Académicos (CA) reconocidos por el PROMEP de las cuatro Dependencias de Educación Superior (DES) que conforman a la Universidad Autónoma de Campeche: veintisiete Profesores de Tiempo Completo (PTC) de siete Cuerpos Académicos de la Dependencia de Educación Superior de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades (DESCSH), cuarenta (PTC) de siete Cuerpos Académicos de la Dependencia de Educación Superior de Ingeniería y Ciencias (DESIC), quince PTC de cuatro Cuerpos Académicos de la Dependencia de Educación Superior de Salud (DESS), y cuatro PTC de un Cuerpo Académico de la Dependencia de Educación Superior de Ciencias Agropecuarias.

El instrumento aplicado a la muestra seleccionada de PTC de los diecinueve Cuerpos Académicos está integrado por cincuenta y cinco preguntas con una escala de valoración de uno a cinco, clasificados en cuatro competencias: 1.- Competencias cognitivas y técnicas; 2.- Competencias sociales; 3.- Competencias Éticas; 4.- Competencias Afectivo – emocionales. (Hirsch, 2006). Se diseñó la encuesta en la página web: e-encuesta.com, se envió vía correo electrónico a los integrantes de los CA, se realizó la interpretación descriptiva de la información con el Software estadístico SPSS.

RC04-84.5

CUERVO, HERNAN* (The University of Melbourne, *hicuervo@unimelb.edu.au*)

Teachers and Administrators Speak! Examining the Concept of Social Justice in Education in a Neoliberal Age

In this paper I explore the meaning of social justice for teachers and administrators in Australia. I take the concept of social justice from its theoretical isolation and put it in the immediate context of material disadvantages of rural schooling (e.g. lack of resources, high staff turnover) within the dominant neoliberal context in Australian education. Within the neoliberal project I focus particularly on the impact of three policy technologies –performativity, accountability and marketization- on the work of administrators and teachers. Drawing on the work of Iris Marion Young (1990) and Nancy Fraser (2008) I apply three dimensions of social justice: distributive, recognitional and participation to construct a plural model of social justice that overcomes the shortfalls of the liberal-egalitarian model -which usually equates social justice solely with distribution of resources. By examining administrators and teachers' voices, I offer an important contribution to understanding what is going on in rural schools, which dimensions of social justice are being applied and what the real needs are. These voices also reveal the contested

nature of the concept of social justice and its context-dependence, highlighting tensions between the different pressures in schools of neoliberal policy technologies, and its impact in the morale and work of school staff. Moreover, exploring the subjective element of social justice can make an important contribution to understanding how social injustices are experienced, tolerated and perpetuated in disadvantaged settings. It can also assist in outlining an agenda for change.

RC13-233.7

CUI, LI* (lecture, *cloudhk22@gmail.com*)

Stardom in the View of Media Power: Reproduction of Media Power in the Case of Li Yuchun

The purpose of this study is to examine the stardom of Li Yuchun, a star from *Super Girls' Voice* (an *American Idol*-type show), which in 2005 was one of the most successful television entertainment programs in China, in the view of media power. Based on Couldry's (2000) framework of media power, which focus on the symbolic boundary between the media world and the ordinary world, comparing to the stardom of Song Zuying, as a representative of party stars, and of Jay Chou, a representative of market-driven stars, this study attempts to explore the way in which audiences construct the stardom of Li Yuchun. The difference between Li Yuchun and other stars made in traditional ways, and its implications for the Chinese entertainment industry and popular culture, will be discussed as well.

RC19-336.2

CUNHA, MÁRCIA* (University of São Paulo, *marcia.cunha@gmail.com*)

Lasting Effects of Marketization in Welfare State Policies - the Brazilian Case

Lasting effects of marketization in Welfare State policies - the Brazilian case

Brazilian social policies have undergone similar transformations suffered by policies of other countries during the 1990s. Despite the dismantling of the Welfare State in Brazil has taken place even before its consolidation, the idea that public intervention to solve problems of poverty and inequality should be guided by principles and practices from the market had strength in that period, organizing efforts and investments during the government of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1994-1998 and 1999-2002). For this reason, the opposition to discourses and policies has identified them with what has been classified as the neoliberal bias of those years.

The election of President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva carried much of this criticism. Through his two successive terms (2003-2007 and 2008-2011), the government discourse and some new policies have been developed based on the assertion that their guidelines differed from those of his predecessor, by recovering the centrality of the State and by the privilege of the poorest. The decline in poverty rates eventually left the image of marketization of social policies even more distant. However, would it be marketization a process as ephemeral as a political-partisan government program? Would be changing policies in the passage between governments enough to restore a background of social security policies, as advocated in a Welfare State scenario?

The paper aims to present the hypothesis of the research on which it is based. According to it the changes occurred in those 1990s have produced effects that have being limiting the later possibilities of social policies development. More than that, despite the advances of the government of President Lula, the conditions that underlie the process of marketization maintain their historical and social validity, simultaneously restraining more steady changes and creating new challenges to analysts.

JS-52.3

CUNHA, MÁRCIA* (University of São Paulo, *marcia.cunha@gmail.com*)
OTA, NILTON KEN* (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre-La Défense (Paris X), *nilton.ota@gmail.com*)

Neoliberalism Beyond Economics

Neoliberalism beyond Economics

The 2008 economic crisis encouraged theses about post-neoliberalism. The idea of expiration of a period and beginning of another, in which hegemonic projects have succeeded, takes neoliberalism mainly as economic doctrine. Would not both diagnoses of few practical alternatives to neoliberalism and difficulty of understanding movements beyond its particular forms of manifestations be a sign that neoliberalism have been consolidated as more than a strictly economic set of measures, policies and practices?

The aim of the presentation is to put this hypothesis in debate, mobilizing three distinct – but potentially productive – approaches. The first and most comprehensive is the understanding of neoliberalism as a political rationality. The second reference is the idea of social neoliberalism, which designates a new function of

state, made explicit in its response to demands for social equality and justice. The third one refers to neoliberalism as a shared mental model, ie, a cognitive model oriented to ideological and practical articulation of social groups.

Despite the particularities of each one, the common point among them is the wider view of the social setting in which neoliberal economic policies gained strength. It allows analyzing the conditions that permitted such predominance as well as the required and perennials transformations regarding relations of power and domination, development of public policies and social relations.

These approaches do not discard diagnostics produced by scholars working on post-neoliberalism theses, but open new possibilities of considering them through another point of view. The gain, we believe, is the potential of observing the recent phenomena in historical and more comprehensive perspective.

RC48-791.3

CURATO, NICOLE* (Australian National University, *nicole.curato@gmail.com*)

Crowdsourcing and Democratic Deepening: A Critical Appraisal

The past three decades have witnessed a range of democratic innovations – from the much celebrated participatory budgeting in Porto Alegre to sit-ins to protect green spaces in Istanbul. Although the precise consequences of these innovations leave a mixed picture of success and failures, the importance of public participation and deliberation in political life has been generally considered important for democratic deepening.

Crowdsourcing legislation is one of the most recent additions to these innovations. In Finland and potentially the Philippines, ordinary citizens are given the opportunity to draft and/or comment on bills subject to parliamentary consideration through the use of technology. The lawmaking process is viewed to be more participatory, epistemically superior and responsive to citizens' opinions by aggregating the "wisdom of crowds."

While crowdsourcing legislation has the promise of creating more inclusive and direct forms of political engagement, my presentation aims to take stock of crowdsourcing's normative and practical assumptions using a deliberative democratic framework. It is argued – albeit tentatively – that while the crowdsourcing can be an innovative platform in collective problem-solving, it also creates and reinforces existing hierarchies in participation.

RC34-589.4

CUZZOCREA, VALENTINA* (Università di Cagliari, *cuzzocrea@unica.it*)

'then the 25th (birthday) Arrived and at That Point I Wanted to Take a Decision about My Future': Time, Rhythmicity and Waithood in Youth's Uncertain Transitions

Youth transitions literature considers the investigation of procratination and interruption of (what used to be) linear paths as a core theme. From the classic idea of Erikson's moratorium (1968) onward, the notion that young people find themselves taking time before embarking on one path or another, or while doing so, has been seen as a constitutive element of transition, whether in erratic forms or under institutionalised shapes – such as 'gap years' spent travelling. However, while the need for exploration brings along openess to the future, forms of 'time taking' such as 'waithood' are more slippery and often hide ambivalent ways of looking at the future.

Departing from the notion of waithood, this presentation reflects on the rhytm of imagined futures as emerged in the analysis of 300 essays written by 18 year-old Italian students who were asked to imagine to be 90 and narrate their future lives (in the past). In this extremely rich material, two contrasting temporal narratives emerge in relation to the work dimension: one where aspirations result totally unrealistic due to the understimation of time and efforts normally involved in developing those paths; another, where it is expected that a few years will be spent waiting for something to happen (a job to be offered, the 'right' mentor to be met ect).

Drawing on youth transitions literature, but also on studies on the life course and temporality (as in Brannen and Nilsen, 2002), this paper ultimately relates these themes with the context where they emerged, in an effort to reconstruct the meanings that young people give to the phases and rhythmicity of their transitions to adulthood.

Brannen, J., Nilsen, A., (2002) *Young People's Time Perspectives: From Youth to Adulthood*, Sociology 36(3): 513–537

Erikson, E. H. (1968) *Identity, Youth and Crisis*. New York: Norton.

RC31-539.1

CVAJNER, MARTINA* (Yale University, *martina.cvajner@unitn.it*)
SCIORTINO, GIUSEPPE (University of Trento)

"They Think I Am a Free Lunch". Why Everyday Interactions Between Emigrants and Sending Communities May Actually Discourage Return

*The recent research on transnational fields has had the great merit of claiming attention to the important topic of the relations between **E**migrants and the sending communities. Such research has documented how international migration is a factor of social change not only in receiving societies, the traditional focus of research, but also - and may be even more - in the places of origins of emigrants. The potentiality of such approach, however, have been unduly constrained by the widespread - and often implicit - tendency to assume that transnationalism is perceived as a challenge only in receiving states and societies. We will argue, on the contrary, that receiving communities show a deep ambivalence toward their emigrants. We will document how it is possible to identify in many sending communities a set of social mechanisms - operating at the kinship, interpersonal, communal and symbolic level - that severely constrain the maintenance and development of long-term transnational relationships. Such understudied mechanisms may actually weaken such transnational spaces and contribute to prevent return migration.*

These arguments will be grounded in an analysis of the data collected in a long-term, ethnographic, multi-sited project on female migrations from some Eastern European countries to the household services sector of some Mediterranean countries. Researchers have carried out in coordinated way ethnographic observations of foreign careworkers both in the sending and receiving contexts over several years. A particular importance has been given to following some informants in their trips back home as well as carrying out ethnographic fieldwork in the place of origins while they were absent.

RC11-212.8

CZARNECKI, LUKASZ* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *lukasz@comunidad.unam.mx*)

The Implications Of Demographic Changes On Intergenerational Relations and Social Policies. The Case Of Mexico City

Demographic changes have been experienced by societies all over the world. Senior people experience social exclusion, poverty and cumulative disadvantages. Now, Mexican population is ageing rapidly and this situation is a challenge for the government at both the federal and local level. At the local level, in Mexico City, the capital of Mexico with a population over 9.5 million, there were registered changes in the government policies in recent years. In Mexico City, the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) came to power in 1997, implementing the social policy based on the principle of universality. In that context, two major programs of direct money transfers began, i.e. The Senior Subsidies Program (*Programa de Adultos Mayores)* and the *PrepaSí* Subsidy Program. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of beneficiaries of the Senior Subsidies Program has nearly doubled, from 250,000 in 2001 to 480,000 in 2011 and for 2013 the same limit, 480,000, remains. Theoretically, all Mexicans living in Mexico City aged 68 or more receive financial transfers, which is equivalent to 85USD. However, in Mexico there are at least 600 000 adults over 68 years, so 120,000 adults do not receive aid. The other program is the money transfer for public high school students in Mexico City, the *PrepaSí* Subsidy Program. Actually, a total of 210,000 teenagers receive money transfers that are equivalent to 30, 40 and 50USD depending on their school academic performance. The **question** is, how to design new old-age and youth social policies, different from those of money transfers that result to be costly for the local government, which will respond the demographic changes and improve the well-being of the elderly and the youth? The **hypothesis** is that money transfers are insufficient to fight poverty among the elderly and among the youth in Mexico City.

RC12-218.1

CZARNOTA, ADAM* (University in Bialystok, *a.czarnota@unsw.edu.au*)

25 Year Later. Law and Society after Communism. an Attempt of Assesment

In 2014 it will be 25 anniversary of the collapse of communism which started in Poland. The paper will focus on role of law played in the post-communist transformation. It will try to show the dilemma of law sued as tool of social change and law situation when legal institutions function in normatively empty or/and sometimes hostile environment.

The second part will be devoted to role of law in dealing with the communist legacies especially abuses of human rights and restitution of property.

Next I will present a hidden dimension of the operation of formal law in the post-communist social systems concluding with portrait of law and society 25 years after the collapse of communism.

RC05-114.8

CZECH, FRANCISZEK* (Jagiellonian University, *franciszek.czech@uj.edu.pl*)

Bangsamoro Challenge in the Philippines

Bangsamoro challenge in the Philippines

In terms of ethnic relations, the Philippines - as other states in Asia-Pacific region - are characterized by extreme diversity. As many as over 168 ethno-linguistic groups are recognized there. To make situation even more complex, linguistic and religious divisions overlap each other.

Bangsamoro or Moro people are members of minority Muslim ethnic groups which constitute 5% of population in this predominantly Christian country. The most important ethnolingusitic groups of Bangsamoro are: Tausugs, Maguindanaos, and Maranaos.

Despite enduring activities to establish one independent Bangsamoro state, new patterns of Muslim inter-ethnic relations have emerged recently. This year Moro National Liberation Front (where Tausugs dominates) was involved in several incidents (Sabah Ride in February of 2013 and Zamboanga atrocities in September 2013) aiming to postpone peace negotiations between the Government of the Philippines and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (organization dominated by Maguindanaos). Even though both leading separatist organizations speak for Moro people, the tensions among Muslim ethnic groups seem to be more visible.

Professor Hannbal Bara at the official website of National Commission for Culture and the Arts claims that "The cohesiveness of the 11 Muslim groups under the spirit of Islamic brotherhood is a living reality of Bangsamoro nationalism"[1]. Nevertheless, the question of the future of Bangsamoro identity can be asked.

At my presentation I intend to discuss the ethno-religious nature of Bangsamoro identity in order to point out the emerging patterns of the complex ethnic relations in the South of the Philippines.

[1] Hannbal Bara, ***The History of the Muslim in the Philippines,*** *http://www.ncca.gov.ph/about-culture-and-arts/articles-on-c-n-a/article.php?igm=4&i=232* (29.09.2013)

D

RC22-384.6

D'AGOSTINO, FEDERICO* (University of Roma III, *federico.dagostino@uniroma3.it*)

Public Religion, Collective Memory in a Multilocal and Global Society

The new times we live are characterized by the public role of religion (Casanova): not only the religion as an institution, but the real dimension of religions entering and pervading the public sphere: affecting the relationships between religion, family, cultures, public politics, welfare state, health problems: this phenomenon is not a return to medieval time where church and political systems tried to dominate one upon the other, but the new modernity or post traditional society conveys at same time the autonomy of religious sphere respect to the political one, but at same time the partial exit of religion from the boundaries of the religions institution still influencing many aspects of social life.

Public religion or civil religion (R. Bellah) is closely related to a collective memory which is a social construction and representation of reality, but it is also a sedimentation of symbolic capital within a cultural system, in a given historical time and space. It is also a stratified reality almost as an archeological circle where the present, the past and the projection toward the future constitute a collective memory. The analysis of collective memory leads up to the discovery of the magma of popular religiosity, the families lineage, the mythological points, the grounding meanings (M. Weber) the collective unconscious (Freud, Jung, Neuman) the place of transcendence in the social life (R. Bellah) The analysis of collective memory can be analyzed in a small community in the South of Italy as I have done in my research on Images of Death and Symbolic Construction of Reality or at global level by analyzing the cultural bases and the collective memory in a process of development and globalization, as I have done in my work on the Grammar of Development.

RC08-163.4

D'AGOSTINO, FEDERICO* (University of Roma III, *federico.dagostino@uniroma3.it*)

The Dynamics Of Rational and Non Rational In The Process Of Social Change and Desease Of Contemporary Society : Pareto and Freud

The paper will focus of the dynamics of rational and non rational exploring in a new light the contribution of Pareto to the structure of social action beyond the only interpretation of T.Parsons and confronting the concepts of logic and non logic action with the analysis of S.Freud on the role of the unconscious.It is possible to establish any connection between the concepts of residui and derivations developed by Pareto with the dynamics of unconscious for the disease of our civilization and at the same time to use the processes of rationalization to make sense of the substratum layed in our culture and of its ground meanings.Probably in the symbolic construction of reality there is a meeting point for the interaction between so distant thinkers whose fortune has been unequal in developing the sociological and psychological analysys of modern society. The interest of the analysis is about the concept of residui in Pareto and to what extent they can fit not only in the social action but in the archeology of savoir of Foucault and the unconscious of Freud. At the same time the process of rationalization linked with the concept of derivation can be related not only with super ego and the ego of Freud, but also with the process of rationalization of M.Weber which ends up with the iron cage of bureacracy and the irruption of charisma in the social fabric of reality.

RC14-246.2

D'ARRIPE, AGNÈS* (Université Catholique Louvain-la-Neuve, *agnes.darripe@icl-lille.fr*)
COBBAUT, JEAN-PHILIPPE (Université Catholique de Lille)
ROUTIER, CÉDRIC (HaDePaS)

Une Recherche « Avec » Les Personnes En Situation De Handicap Mental : Un Projet Utopique ?

Ces dernières années, la compréhension du phénomène du handicap a largement évolué. Nous sommes passés d'une compréhension du handicap comme déficience liée à une réalité personnelle, au handicap vu comme un construit social, résultat de la rencontre d'un individu avec un environnement incapacitant (Sen, 1999). Comme le précise Boucher (2003), un nouveau paradigme d'analyse du handicap a vu le jour: l'approche émancipatoire (Oliver, 1992). Si les chercheurs de ce courant iront parfois jusqu'à opérer un renversement du stigmate (Goffman, 1975), reprochant aux chercheurs non handicapés leur incapacité à aborder la question du handicap telle qu'elle est vécue par les personnes handicapées (Barnes et al., 1999), nous nous interrogerons sur la situation particulière des personnes en situation de handicap mental. Ces dernières sont en effet souvent exclues par principe de la construction des recherches qui les concernent (dans leurs objets, méthodologie, appropriation des résultats). Or, nous portons le projet utopique (Mannheim, 1929) d'une réelle participation de ces personnes à nos recherches. Selon nous, elles sont tout à fait capables (Sen, 1999) de participer à des dispositifs de recherche, pour peu que l'on mette en place les conditions le leur permettant. En orientant notre propos sur une recherche-action menée avec une section d'usagers d'un établissement d'aide par le travail, nous exposerons de quelle manière la complémentarité entre les différents types de savoirs (chercheurs, personnes en situation de handicap et professionnels) peut devenir effective à travers la mise en place d'outils et comportements particuliers. L'originalité se situe dans l'association des personnes en situation de handicap et des professionnels, comme véritables acteurs y compris de l'analyse des matériaux récoltés. Nous verrons comment le travail mené permet de dépasser, à différents niveaux, une représentation de la personne handicapée mentale comme étant « incapable », tout en pointant les limites et les difficultés rencontrées.

RC04-78.8

D'HONDT, FANNY* (Ghent University, *fannyl.dhondt@ugent.be*)
VAN HOUTTE, MIEKE (Ghent University)

Ethnic Discrimination and the Collective National and Ethnic Identities of Turkish and Moroccan Minority Students in Flemish Secondary Schools

Many scholars focused on the negative consequences of racial/ethnic discrimination on different behavioral and psychological outcomes. However, there is a lack of large-scale quantitative studies giving insight in the experience of racial/ethnic discrimination by peers and teachers within a school-context, especially in non-Anglo-Saxon contexts. The first goal of this study is to examine the impact of perceived racial/ethnic discrimination on the anti-school attitudes of students of Turkish and Moroccan descent in Flanders (the northern part of Belgium). Furthermore, in the literature, racial/ethnic discrimination is seen as a risk factor that increases the probability of negative outcomes without directly causing them. As such, it is interesting to focus on factors that can buffer or compensate for the experience of racial/ethnic discrimination. Research in the US shows that identification with collective national and ethnic identities both compensate for and buffer against the impact of perceived discrimination. It is theoretically interesting to test this for Turkish and Moroccan minority students in Flanders. Hence, the second goal of this study is to explore whether Turkish and Moroccan minority students' identifications with collective national and ethnic identities mediates and/or moderates the relationship between (perceived) racism and anti-school attitudes. On the one hand we take identification with the dominant society into account (e.g., Flanders and Belgium), on the other hand we focus on different dimensions of the ethnic identity (centrality, private and public regard of the Turkish or Moroccan identity). To answer the research questions, we will analyze data from a large-scale study (N=767 students of Turkish and Moroccan descent, 47 schools) collected during the school year 2011-2012 and designed to study ethnic discrimination and racism in Flemish secondary schools.

RC04-98.8

D'HONDT, FANNY* (Ghent University, *fannyl.dhondt@ugent.be*)
VAN HOUTTE, MIEKE (Ghent University)

The Impact of Perceived General and Ethnic Victimization By Peers and Teachers on the School Belongingness of Ethnic Majority and Minority Students in Flanders

The relationship between ethnicity and educational inequalities, especially in relation to the achievement of ethnic minority students, is an important topic in educational research. However, the present study does not want to focus on achievement, but wants to examine a less researched factor that plays an important role in the academic and personal success of students, namely school belongingness. Belongingness has a positive influence on the behavior and motivation of both ethnic minority and majority students, and because of that it is interesting to explore if both groups of students feel to belong in Flemish schools. In addition, it seems very interesting to examine which factors influence the school belongingness of ethnic minority and majority students, especially since the determinants of school belongingness received little research attention. This study focuses on the impact of victimization. We might expect that victimization will have a negative impact on school belonging, but we have little knowledge about the difference in impact for ethnic majority and minority students. Furthermore, in relation to ethnic minority students, it is important to differentiate between general victimization (e.g. because of clothes or appearances) and ethnic victimization (e.g. because of race, ethnicity or skin color). In sum, this study focuses on these three research questions: 1) Do ethnic minority and majority students feel to belong to Flemish schools?, 2) Which impact does victimization have on school belongingness and does this differ for ethnic minority and majority students?, 3) Is there a difference in impact of ethnic and general victimization on the school belongingness of ethnic minority students? To answer the research questions, we will analyze data from a large-scale study (N=4322 students, 56 schools) collected

during the school year 2011-2012 and designed to study ethnic discrimination in Flemish secondary schools.

RC10-188.2

DA COSTA, ISABEL* (CNRS - IDHE, *isabel.da-costa@ens-cachan.fr*)

Participation and Transnational Restructuring Agreements

The literature about the "Europeanization" and the "internationalization" of industrial relations has increasingly been dealing in recent years with transnational framework or company agreements and the European Commission database on transnational company agreements currently contains over 200 such texts. Do these new tools of transnational industrial relations at the company level also constitute a new form of regulation? What kind of employee participation do they entail? How have they changed with the crisis? First different levels and actors of transnational industrial relations will be identified, among which multinational firms, Global Union Federations, European Industry Federations, and/or European Works Councils. Then existing transnational forms of regulation will be analyzed with particular attention to restructuring and the crises. This communication is based on ongoing field work about transnational framework agreements with a focus on restructuring. The conclusion will reconsider the notion of "industrial democracy" and outline the evolution of the notion of "participation" as applied to the transnational level.

References:

2012 : Isabel da Costa et Udo Rehfeldt (coordonnateurs), numéro spécial "La participation des salariés au niveau européen : comités d'entreprise européens, société européenne, syndicats européens" de *La Revue de l'IRES* n°71, 2011/4. http://www.ires-fr.org/publications/la-revue-de-lires/493-revue-de-lires-nd71-numero-special-la-participation-des-salaries-au-niveau-european-comites-dentreprise-europeens-societe-europeenne-syndicats-europeens-coordonne-par-isabel-da-costa-et-udo-rehfeldt

2012 : da Costa Isabel, Valeria Pulignano, Udo Rehfeldt and Volker Telljohann, "Transnational Negotiations and the Europeanization of Industrial Relations: Potentials and Obstacles" in : *European Journal of Industrial Relations*, June 2012 vol. 18 no. 2, p.123-137.

2011: da Costa Isabel, Rehfeldt Udo, 'Transnational Restructuring Agreements : General Overview and Specific Evidence from the European Automobile Sector', in Konstantinos Papadakis. (ed.), Shaping Global Industrial Relations: The Impact of International Framework Agreements .Geneva: International Labour Office/Palgrave Macmillan, collection: Advances in Labour Studies: 143-163.

RC30-516.6

DA CRUZ, MICHAEL* (LEST-UMR 7317 - Aix-en-Provence, *dacruz.michael@gmail.com*)

"Offshore Workers": The Case of Mexican 1.5 Generation Returnee Migrants Working in Mexico City's Bilingual Call Centers

Over the past few years, return migration from the U.S. to Mexico has been an increasing phenomenon. As it involves the conventional return migration, composed in its great majority by males adults who migrated to the United States in a traditional worker migration pattern, it also concerns a less common category of returnees which is composed by young people who belong to what the migration academics calls the 1.5 Generation: the children of the first generation migrants who were not born in the U.S. In the US-Mexican immigration context, it also often implies that these children are, as their parents, illegal migrants. It is estimated that today in the U.S. more than two millions individuals face such situation. When they arrive in Mexico, a country that most of them barely know, as they often grew up most of their lives in the U.S., they are confronted to limited job opportunities mostly due to the fact that they're unskilled. As a consequence, many of them incorporate into bilingual call centers thanks to their cultural capital – English linguistic skills, American cultural codes - which are the result of their life experience in the U.S. Based on thirty interviews with 1.5-generation Mexican returnees working in Mexico City's call centers, this paper focuses on these young return migrants as key figures of globalization, transnational and transborder processes. The aim is to highlight the factors that push them to return to their parents' homeland and their incorporation patterns into the Mexican labor market. The analysis shows how their lack of formal diplomas is compensated by the cultural capital gained in the U.S. and how bilingual call centers have progressively become the only job niche in Mexico for most of them. Finally, this case highlights the intimate connection between the issues of international migration and globalized economy.

RC31-538.13

DA CRUZ, MICHAEL* (LEST-UMR 7317 - Aix-en-Provence, *dacruz.michael@gmail.com*)

"Uncle Sam's Illegitimate Children". the Mexican 1.5 Generation Returnee Migrants Case

Over the past few years, an increasing number of Mexican migrants from the United States have gone back to Mexico. Among these returnees we individualized a group composed by members of what the migration academics call the 1.5-generation: the children of the first generation migrants who were not born in the U.S. In the US-Mexican immigration context, it also often implies that these children are, as their parents, illegal migrants. It is estimated that today in the U.S. more than two millions individuals face such situation.

The case of these return migration trajectories is worth attention at least for two different issues: first, it does not correspond to the conventional return migration to Mexico which in its great majority is composed by males adults who migrated to the United States in a traditional worker migration pattern. Secondly, more than deportees – an increasing phenomenon that implies more and more long stay Mexican and Central American migrants – we identified a considerable group of young voluntary return migrants.

The motives of their return to Mexico, a country that most of them barely know, as they grew up most of their lives in the U.S., are plural. Among these decisional factors, the impossibility of social and economic ascension – Glass Ceiling – due to their illegal status and the reverse family reunification processes in Mexico, play a crucial role.

In this paper, based on thirty interviews with 1.5-generation returnee migrants working in English-speaking call centers in Mexico City and Monterrey, we analyze these new return migration trajectories which interrogate, on the background of the Dream Act debate, the social and economic obstacles that 1.5-generation are confronted with and the role the latter play in decision making process to return to their parents' homeland.

WG05-928.2

DADLANI, PRADEEP* (Working Group, *pradeepdadlani@rediffmail.com*)

Sustainable Urban Development for Poor

Cities in India today are drivers of economic growth. About 70% of GDP is accounted by urban areas. Today cities remain the home of an increasing numbers of urban poor living in the informal settlements, with large infrastructure backlog, poor service-delivery, extensive housing shortages, and weak urban management and governance systems. Hence, there is a strong reliance on improving informal settlements as a strategy to address urban poverty.

A recent report by the Committee on Slum Statistics/Census estimates that 93 million people currently live in slums in India, and this number is expected to increase to 104 million by the end of the 12th plan period in 2017.

Govt. of India launched The JNNURM in 2005 a flagship program aimed at creating economically productive, efficient, equitable, responsive and inclusive cities. The program is considered to have been more successful in its infrastructure investments than its urban reform agenda. To complement this The RAY program was launched in June, 2011 but after a research, it has been found that a new program needs to be introduced to incentivize and support selected states and cities towards the implementation of their slum-free city strategies through cost effective solutions i.e. *in-situ* upgrading of tenable slums, alternative approaches to new housing delivery such as sites and services, and support pilot integrated urban livelihoods activities. The major component of the program include financing of selected physical infrastructure investment, support to community mobilisation, project implementation and technical assistance to implementing agencies at city and state level.

This is expected to augment and complement the Rajiv Awas Yojna which focuses on primarily on the Housing for the slum dwellers. Thus improving the overall infrastructure & the life style of the people staying in the slum.

RC54-866.3

DAGIRAL, ERIC* (Université Paris Descartes, *eric.dagiral@parisdescartes.fr*)

Step By Step Self Learning? the Quantification and Interpretation of Walking Activities

In recent years, the rise of sensors and tracking devices in the field of health and fitness has renewed the ways people trace and represent their physical activities. Promising "self knowledge through numbers", the Quantified Self movement has helped popularize the expectation that continuously wearing an electronic device (wristband, watch, mobile phone, etc.) is key to a better understanding of one's body, mind and self. Nevertheless the many ways people start and/or stop using such tools, experience and experiment with them are not well documented, especially when it comes to spheres other than sports activities.

Drawing upon an empirical study of how individuals equip and experience -lastingly or not- footsteps tracking devices (Fitbit, Jawbone, etc.), we consider issues of appropriation, embodiment and interpretation these mobile technologies entail. We focus on the practices that allow one to: describe one's own physical relation to the tool(s) and user interfaces; read into generated data and upcoming application messages; and possibly share these and new data.

Our findings underline the role of meaning making and reflexivity in making pedometers and accelerometers technologies wearable and usable in everyday

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

life's embodied experience, and ensuring that measurements, data sets and comparisons can be performed. When it comes to confrontation with traces of one's own -apparently trivial- walking activity, much encoding/decoding and multiple interpretations are at work. For some, the knowledge produced can be criticized for being inaccurate or even pointless, whereas others find motivational support and unexpected ways of relating to their physical activities, on their own or through the online sharing of data and experience. At some point, all users are confronted with the normative dimensions (excess weight, inactivity, illness, etc.) scripted and embedded in these devices and the advice they produce. This in turn questions the sociopolitical implications of these embodied technologies.

RC48-788.3

DAHBI, KHALIL* (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, *kdahbi2@gmail.com*)

New Constitutional Framework, Persisting Authoritarian Practices: The Case of Morocco after the 2011 Constitutional Reform

Following one of the largest waves of protests that the country had experienced since its independence, Morocco witnessed the drafting and the adoption of a new and arguably less authoritarian constitution. The subsequent electoral success of the Islamist Parti de la Justice et du développement (PJD) and the formation of a PJD-led government were considered tokens of goodwill demonstrating the monarchy's commitment to the reforms. Nevertheless, the optimism faded away in the face of increasingly repressive responses from the state to the protests, the continuing inability (or unwillingness) of the PJD government to pursue its reformist electoral promises, the extremely slow pace of the drafting of organic laws pertaining to the enactment of various constitutional provisions, and the awkward responses of the government to scandals that elicited popular outrage and sporadic protests.

The overall picture emerging from a review of the political situation in Morocco in the years following the adoption of the new constitution is that of a political system unable or unwilling to follow through with the process of reforms in which it engaged itself. Thus, this paper argues that the Moroccan state seems unlikely to be able to move beyond the repressive modes of authoritarian governance that it has hitherto relied upon, given the deeply entrenched interests of its elites, a factionalized and divided opposition, and a population that mistrusts institutionalized politics and is wary of the risks associated with revolutionary changes. It also analyzes the uncomfortable position of the PJD, caught between its inability to deliver on its electoral promises and the recurring snubs that it receives from the monarchy and its allies. Finally, this paper suggests that the reform in itself is better understood as being more of a show of goodwill targeted at the international community rather than a sincere commitment to democratization.

JS-59.4

DAHER, LIANA MARIA* (University of Catania, *daher@unict.it*)

Reproductive Rights and Bioethics. Feminist and Feminine Action and Consequences in Italy

Abortion and fertility treatments issues involve bioethical values and choices usually influenced by ideology and religion belonging. This is particularly true in Italy were the two principal women standpoints openly clash. From the Feminist perspective, in fact, the above practices have to be free and depend only on the woman's choice (*ethics of choice*) whereas from the "feminine" one the defending of life and family comes first (*ethics of care*). However, both positions seem to defend the rights of women and family.

But, the effects of those reasons and the way of dissemination of the related principles contributed to the implementation of some widespread individual behaviour (e.g. conscientious objection) and cultural opinion. The many restrictions, which are not found in the same laws of most European countries, of in vitro fertilization treatments (L. 40/2004) are an emblematic example, underlying the hypothesis of a strong correlation among ideology, religion and law.

Therefore, looking at the consequences of feminist and feminine discourse on reproductive rights several questions emerge about women's rights that seemed to be solved. First of all, if the power of women on their body and life project has increased so much as to allow them to choose freely; secondly, if the concept of citizenship is today held on behalf of gender equality, especially in relation to the mental and physical health of women and their rights concerning motherhood and if the relationship between rights (needs) and obligations (responsibility) could emerge from an extension of this concept in a bioethical sense.

This paper aims at answering the above opened questions through the analysis of the contributions of feminist and feminine engagement in bioethics (Document analysis) and focus groups with activists, so as to arrive at some conclusions regarding present-day conflicts in Italy.

RC48-795.2

DAHER, LIANA MARIA* (University of Catania, *daher@unict.it*)

Second-Generations Asking for Citizenship. the Italian G2 Network Against the Consequences of Migration

Migrants' descendants associations are now quite common in Italy. Their main claims are focused on the issue of citizenship, demanding a redefinition of the law that takes note of the changed conditions of the country after migration flows.

This is the case of Rete G2 that, along with other more or less formalized groups, have recently given birth to the media campaign on the rights of citizenship named "I am Italy, too" (L'Italia sono anch'io), and to a large number of petitions and claims.

A lack of recognition of equal opportunities in the labor market, but also the exclusion from active participation in the political and social life of the country to which they feel they belong are the main topics of their claims. Thus, the "right to difference", often invoked by their parents, becomes a handicap for their full social integration: being different involves the risk of becoming "second-class citizens."

Second-generation youth believe they have gained the same rights of mobility of their native peers, but they often remain anchored to the subordinate social position of their parents. They do not feel like foreigners even though they are placed as such, at least from a legal point of view. They live the complexity of migration without being migrants adding to the typical adolescent insecurity conflicts emerging from the inter-relationships between home country, parents and receiving society. In this context, the construction of a balanced definition of identity in a plural sense often becomes uncertain.

The paper aims at examining the underlying reasons of migrants' descendants protests relating to social inclusion, as unexpected and unwanted consequences of migration, and looking at these associations/movements as one of the possible agents of legislative/institutional as well as cultural change. The speech will also be articulated referring to empirical data collected on the ground.

RC02-58.12

DAHIWALE, SAMARTH* (Retd. University of Pune, *smdahiwale@yahoo.com*)

New Economic Policy and Its Impact on Marginal Segments in India

The essay deals with the impact of New Economic Policy (NEP) on poverty, employment, farmers' suicide, displacement of peasants and adivasis (aborigines), slum dwellers, etc. Wage employment schemes under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) of the Congress led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government has helped alleviating poverty in rural India. In the reform era, the overall employment rate in organised sector has come down, but it has increased in private sector with uncertainty of both income and job security.

The UPA government described its economic growth "inclusive." The government saw inclusion in terms of social inclusion and financial inclusion. In social inclusion, the government devised: poverty alleviation, employment generation, health, education and social welfare, and in financial inclusion, subsidies, loans and social security benefits to be directly credited to the accounts of the beneficiaries. Since there are reports of corruption in the implementation of welfare schemes and social services such as education and health have become privatised/commercialised, marginal sections, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Muslims remained excluded from the benefits. Inclusive growth, therefore, is questioned. And, thus NEP has become a stumbling block to supporting the development of social sector in general.

Interestingly, the governments, viz., Left Front in West Bengal, Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha in Jharkhand and the like, known for the cause of the disprivileged, failed to address the issues of survival and governance. The author, therefore, calls for the initiative of civil society/ the role of intellectuals in taking up the programme of conscientisation, i.e., an approach of perceiving contradictions and taking action against the oppressive elements/ forces in society.

RC19-339.1

DAHL, ESPEN* (Oslo and Akershus University College, *espen.dahl@hioa.no*)
ELSTAD, JON IVAR (NOVA)
HALVORSEN, KNUT (Oslo and Akershus University College)

Economic Crisis, Social Policy and Health Inequalities: A Systematic Review of the Research Literature

Purpose: The purpose of the systematic review is to collect and review research that has examined how economic crises have impacted on population health and health inequalities and to which degree the welfare state has played a modifying role. Based on the available evidence the ambition is further to develop testable theories and hypotheses for the empirical analyses to follow. The review is part of a larger project funded by the Norwegian Research Council which will use com-

parative data sets to study health-related consequences of the current downturn in Europe.

Background and Research questions: We will draw from insights and findings from Brenner's earlier studies of business cycles and mortality and Ruhm's more recent studies. Also experience from countries that have undergone deep crisis or transformations like Russia and other Eastern European countries will be scrutinized. Further, the experience of recessions in the two Nordic countries during the early 1990s, Sweden and Finland, will be examined, in particular the hypothesis that the welfare state was able to buffer the detrimental consequences of the economic downturn. Studies of the current recession by e.g. Stuckler and collaborators will certainly provide valuable material. In the review, we will try to identify the following dimensions of crises that we suspect will have an impact on the outcomes: What kinds of crisis are we facing, (economic, political, fiscal, social), what is the speed with which it has evolved, how has the state responded to meet the crisis, and what are the changes in social and health policy?

Methods: We will comply with guidelines issued for instance by the Campbell collaboration by developing clear inclusion/exclusion criteria, having an explicit search strategy, and a systematic coding and analysis of included studies.

RC32-551.8

DAHMEN, JENNIFER* (University of Wuppertal, *jdahmen@uni-wuppertal.de*)

THALER, ANITA (Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt)

Glass Elevator Versus Sticky Floor: Tackling Gender (In-)Equality in Academia

Women's under-representation in science and technology has been a major concern for the European Commission since nearly two decades (c.f. ETAN Report 2000, ENWISE Report 2004, Gender and Excellence in the Making 2004, WIRDEM Report 2008, Benchmarking Policy Measures for Gender Equality in Science 2008, She Figures 2013). While first the attention was brought the women themselves, the research during the years emphasized more and more the importance of structural change for achieving gender equality in research organisations or institutions of higher education. Supported by Joan Acker's work in 1990, this led to the common recognition of organisations as 'gendered organisations'. Organisations and institutions cannot proclaim gender neutrality as gender as social category is deeply embedded in all organisational processes.

The European project 'GenderTime' wants to tackle this challenge by initializing organizational structural change through identifying the best systematic approaches in the participating institutions with the help of tailor-made gender action plans. The plans involve activities in the fields of careers development & networking, institutional culture, management & policy making, recruitment, staff development & support, and work-life balance. But even though these individual measures benefiting career progression of academic staff can be considered as a crucial factor, it is important to focus on the prevalent organizational structure itself for achieving gender equal workplace conditions (Castaño et al 2010).

In our presentation we want to discuss how the female academic staff, who is mainly the target group of those implemented gender measures perceives their organizational work culture. Are the activities considered as helpful and/or career supporting? Or are informal support mechanisms much more efficient in term of achieving a scientific career? Our deliberations will be based on the results of a quantitative survey on 'working culture' carried out at the participating institutions supplemented by qualitative focus groups.

RC21-376.11

DAI, GUOWEN* (University of Amsterdam, *g.dai@uva.nl*)

Institutional Hybridity of the Chinese High-Speed Railway Oriented Development: Exemplified By Three Chinese Cases -- CANCELLED

The rapidly extending High-Speed Railway (HSR) network and new stations are expected to be the catalysts for a new round of leapfrog spatial expansion and regional restructure in China. Unlike the redeveloped (central) stations in European and Japanese cities, most of the Chinese HSR stations are peripherally located on the collage of urban-rural land. They are speculated with airport-style spatial arrangement and ambitious urban plans. It triggers the power game between the transport actors, governmental actors, local civic actors, and developers. Given the hybridity of institutional settings, the current HSR oriented development are heading towards different directions. The actual implementation of the blueprint is profoundly dependent on the games between various actors with differentiated preferences and orientations.

Therefore, this paper introduces the perspective of Actor-centred Institutionalism, aiming to illustrate the action arenas of the speculated HSR new towns on urban periphery. It addresses the research question: How do the institutional hybridity under the Chinese Urban Entrepreneurialism impact the decision-making of location choice and implementation process of HSR oriented development? It gives comparative insights into three Chinese cases, Hongqiao CBD around Shanghai Hongqiao Integrated Transportation Hub, South City Extension around Nanjing South Railway Station, and Yangchun-lake Sub-city-centre around Wuhan Railway Station. Each case represents one specific type of actor arena, which is il-

lustrated by analytic unit of four collective action problems: location choice, infrastructural integration, spatial integration, and social coherence. The paper is not to conclude with the ideal typology, but to gain implications to avoid segregations in such a rapid urbanization trajectory of Chinese cities.

RC25-450.1

DALE, SPF* (Sophia University, *sonjadale@gmail.com*)

Saying 'I' - Gender, Identity and Social Status In Japanese Pronouns

The question of 'I' and first-person pronouns is one that needless to say differs between and within cultures and contexts, and in this presentation I will focus on the case of Japan, and specifically on the first-person pronoun use of individuals who identify as x-jendaa. 'X-jendaa' (x-gender) is a term that emerged in Japan in the late 1990s, and simply put, refers to identifying as neither woman nor man, although the definition of the term and its specific usage depends on the person employing it. There are a number of first-person pronouns in Japanese, and a person is not limited to using just one fixed pronoun throughout their life-course, but rather shift pronouns depending on social context. The use of social pronoun depends on a number of different factors – social hierarchy (especially in a business or work context), geographical region, and significantly, gender. Although there do exist pronouns that can be considered gender-neutral, most first-person pronouns have a notable gender bias, and one would be expected to use a specific pronoun depending on how one appears and passes gender-wise. Based on interviews conducted with individuals who identify as x-jendaa, in this presentation I will seek to examine how these individuals choose what pronoun to employ in their daily lives, and at the same time explore the social ramifications that these pronouns have in turn. It should also be noted that it is possible to communicate in Japanese without using first-person pronouns, which is a tactic that some of my informants also employ. Through this presentation, I seek to bring forth the restrictions as well as possibilities that language brings forth, and how using or not using personal pronouns reflect as well as forge one's social experiences.

RC54-867.3

DALGALARRONDO, SÉBASTIEN* (CNRS/EHESS/IRIS, *dalgala@ehess.fr*)

HAURAY, BORIS (INSERM / EHESS)

"Forever Young". Biomedical Innovations and Temporality: Sociology of Anti-Ageing Promises

According to anti-age advocates, the « elixir of life » has finally been discovered. Hormone replacement therapies, that aim to compensate the natural decline in hormones secretion during the ageing process, stand as one of the major medical strategies developed to address biological ageing. With anti-ageing medicine, biology is no longer destiny but an opportunity. The body is construed as biological mechanism; organisms seem amenable to transformation and optimization.

Since the mid-1980's, scientific claims have raised hope about a sex steroid – the DHEA – which came to be presented as a "fountain-of-youth" molecule. In spite of the doubts expressed by public authorities and other scientists, DHEA consumption rose all around the world and bolstered the very idea that biomedicine could "cure ageing". This paper, relying on an analysis of DHEA trajectory in France (1980-2010), will show that understanding the institutionalization of anti-ageing promises – and the challenging of these promises – requires exploring the interactions between different social spaces: media, market, scientific and political spaces. Anti-Ageing Medicine as a new medical offer convey a new conception of the aging body in our society. Aging is no longer seen as a state of life, but a lifelong reversible process, the greatest risk factor for every age-associated pathology. By considering the impact of biomedicine on the conception of old age, this presentation will contribute to the study of the articulation between biomedical innovation and temporality in our society.

RC27-467.2

DALLAIRE, CHRISTINE* (University of Ottawa, *cdallair@uottawa.ca*)

HARVEY, JEAN (University of Ottawa)

Sport, Nationalism and the Politics of Language in Canada : Celebrating Francophone Belonging at the Pan-Canadian Francophone Games but Avoiding the 'National Question' at the Quebec Games

Canada's *Official Languages Act* aims to advance the equal status and use of English and French while also supporting the development of English and French linguistic minority communities. While this legislation establishes the bilingual character of the Canadian nation, Canada is not composed of two demographically equal linguistic communities. Indeed the 2011 census showed that less than 25% of Canadians had French as a mother tongue or spoke French at home. Only in the province of Quebec are the tables reversed where Francophones represent

        * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

the majority and English-speakers are the minority. The comparative study of the 2008 pan-Canadian francophone games and the 2010 Quebec games illustrates the complex relationship between nationalism and the politics of language at French-only large sporting festivals. The 2008 pan-Canadian Francophone Games funded by the federal government successfully serve to foster Francophone identity and sustain minority Francophone community development. Organizers and youths proudly claim their Francophoneness and celebrate French language and culture throughout the weekend. Conversely, the Quebec Games focus on their sporting character rather than their nation-building purpose. This annual multisport competition financed through the Quebec leisure and sport policy is also meant to foster a distinct cultural identity among Quebeckers (Harvey, 1999), Quebec being the only province with French as its sole official language. While Quebec is formally recognized as a nation within Canada, the use of the provincial Games as a vehicle to promote the Quebecois distinct language and culture depends on the government of the day as well as on local organizers. The 2010 event avoided any reference to the 'national question' celebrating youth and sporting performances in a taken-for-granted, but also unacknowledged, French environment. The comparative analysis outlines the distinct challenges of promoting a Francophone distinct majority vs. minority identity in today's bilingual Canada.

RC18-325.9

DALLINGER, URSULA* (University Trier, *dallinger@uni-trier.de*)

Voter Demand and Politics of Redistribution - Does Democracy Correct Market-Inequality?

Rising income inequality partly has been mitigated by public income redistribution in most highly developed countries during the past decades. However, a widening market income distribution not automatically creates government response. In a democracy, of course, citizens can address governments and demand an intervention into the distribution of market incomes. Disparities of market income distribution could be healed by a political majority. However, as the Median-Voter model and other explanations of redistribution from political sociology and economy pointed out, the poor need coalitions with the middle class to put through their demand for more equality. The poor resp. parties representing their interest in measures compensating the market income losses especially the poor had to endure in past are not powerful enough. So, the median voter should constitute political power within cross class coalitions of redistribution. Is this really so? Moreover, social scientists pointed to the fact that only political factors transfer voter demand into the political system. So class specific participation and the way, parties represent different political cleavages and transit their demand, are decisive steps constitution politics of redistribution.

The paper to be presented wants to confront the assumptions underlying the model with data on political behavior of the median and the poor voter, on party polarization and the ideological shift of left parties and on the institutional incentives for political participation. These questions will be discussed: Do middle class voters sympathize with politics for the poor or do they rather support coalitions with the affluent? Did left parties shift to the middle of the political left right-spectrum and did this make them successful in political competition? Is there congruence between voter demand and actual political programs? Data come from Luxembourg Income Study, the Comparative Manifesto Program and attitude surveys (ISSP, ESS).

RC18-325.1

DALLINGER, URSULA* (University Trier, *dallinger@uni-trier.de*)

Voter Demand and Politics Of Redistribution - Does Democracy Heal Inequality?

Rising income inequality has been mitigated by public income redistribution in most highly developed countries during the past decades. According to the classical democratic model citizens can address governments and demand for an intervention into the distribution of market incomes. In this ideal model, 'inacceptable' disparities in the market income distribution can be healed by a political majority. This basic model has been developed further and enlarged by political factors. Explanations of redistribution from political sociology and economy assume that coalitions between middle class and the poor are necessary to put through demands for more equality. The poor resp. parties representing their interest in measures compensating the market income losses especially the poor had to endure in past are not powerful enough. So, the median voter is decisive for the political power necessary to build cross class coalitions of redistribution. Three points are decisive in that model: a) The political orientation and behavior of the median resp. the middle class voter; b) the political participation of the poor; c) the transmission of voter demand into politics. Recent debates doubt that governments respond to demand.

The paper will confront assumptions underlying the model with data on the changing political orientations of the median and poor voter/ class specific voter behavior, on party polarization and the ideological shift of left parties and on the institutional incentives for political participation. These questions will be discussed: Do middle class voters sympathize with politics for the poor or do they rather support coalitions with the affluent? Did left parties shift to the middle of the political left right-spectrum and did this make them successful in political

competition? Is there congruence between voter demand and actual political programs? Data come from Luxembourg Income Study, the Comparative Manifesto Program and attitude surveys (ISSP, ESS).

RC20-350.2

DALOZ, JEAN-PASCAL* (CNRS University of Strasbourg, *jean-pascal.daloz@misha.fr*)

Conspicuous Modesty in a Cosmopolitan Environment? a Study of Nordic Expatriates in Strasbourg

Within the framework of my comparative studies on social distinction, I have emphasised that in some societies (such as those of Nordic European countries), social differentiations are more often than not under-communicated while sameness is over-communicated. What can often be observed is a relative avoidance of distinction from one's peers.

The question arises, however, as to whether what I call 'conspicuous modesty' in those countries is a phenomenon that can also be observed among Scandinavians or Finns working abroad - and sometimes interacting with fairly conspicuous well-to-do people from other cultural areas. This paper summarises the results of a research about Nordic expatriates in the 'Euro-city' of Strasbourg along such lines.

RC30-514.1

DAMAMME, AURÉLIE* (Univ Paris 8-Vincennes-Saint-Denis, *adamamme@yahoo.fr*)
KAWANO, EIJI (Osaka City University)
SUGITA, KURUMI (CNRS)
OTA, MIHO (Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique (France))

« Le Rôle D'aidant Familial Et La Vie Professionnelle En Période D'austérité. Articulations Et Points De Rupture. La Comparaison France/Japon »

Cette communication présente la méthode et les résultats de l'enquête comparative sur les aidants familiaux et leurs trajectoires professionnelles en France (Ile de France) et au Japon (à Osaka).

L'objectif de l'enquête est d'appréhender deux types de trajectoires, professionnelle et du care, et d'étudier leur interdépendance. Nous ne limitons pas notre recherche à un type de fragilité. Dans le contexte de prolongement de l'espérance de vie, un individu peut fournir de l'aide dans sa vie à plusieurs périodes, périodes qui peuvent être discontinues, continues ou chevauchées. Il peut avoir également plus d'une personne à aider dans la même période. Dans les deux cas, il peut s'agir de fragilité de type différent. Ce constat appelle la prise en compte des temporalités et de la globalité de la vie de l'aidant. Nous employons la méthode d'analyse séquentielle des données sur les trajectoires de vie de l'aidant, afin de repérer et analyser les variables qui influent sur la trajectoire professionnelle. L'analyse séquentielle est complétée par l'étude de réseau de *care* constitué autour de l'aidant interviewé, identifiant les acteurs qui interviennent dans le déroulement du *care*.

Quelles sont les différentes figures d' « aidant » qui peuvent être dégagées ? Comment éclairent-elles à la fois les conceptions et pratiques d'aide à un proche en situation de « dépendance » et certaines dynamiques à l'œuvre sur le marché du travail ?

Si les caractéristiques de l'aidant, le sexe et la place dans la famille par exemple, semblent jouer un rôle important dans les trajectoires, les politiques publiques autour de la prise en charge des situations de fragilité dans chaque pays ont également une influence qui doit être évaluée. Dans quelle mesure les modifications de ces politiques sous l'effet de l'austérité, variables selon le type de fragilité et le pays, modifient-elles les articulations entre rôle d'aidant et vie professionnelle ?

RC04-99.2

DAMM, KATHARINA* (Potsdam University, *damm@uni-potsdam.de*)

National Answers to Global Challenges: An Example of Faculty Employment Regulation at Public Universities in Brazil and Germany

All advanced national higher education systems around the world are challenged by the increasing and strengthened global norm of efficiency, above all, in the management of universities, in teaching, and in research. Through the argument of global competitiveness this leads in many countries to a greater flexibilization of working contracts and insecure career opportunities and paths for the academic faculty. Although this is a global trend, there are significant differences between distinct national states. While some national higher education policies

internalize the "new trends" in flexible management of their universities and the ideology of the market, others stick more to their own traditions and open up little to these new trends. One outstanding example of the first group is Germany, an example for the latter group is Brazil. Even though both countries are closely intertwined in the global market and challenged by global competitiveness in formation and knowledge production they follow distinct ways to meet those tasks. Through the example of employment regulation of faculty in public universities in Brazil and Germany, this paper seeks to analyze the influence of national traditions and state politics in dealing with the global challenges for the national higher education systems.

RC04-95.3

DANIC, ISABELLE* (Université Européenne de Bretagne, *isabelle.danic@univ-rennes2.fr*)

FILHON, ALEXANDRA* (Université Européenne de Bretagne - Rennes 2 ; France, *alexandra.filhon@univ-rennes2.fr*)

Educational and Professional Ambitions of French Girls

Educational and professional ambitions of French girls.

With the European research project GOETE (Governance of educational trajectories in Europe), we are able to deepen the educational and vocational guidance by taking the teenagers' point of view.

To explain and understand the construction of educational trajectories, GOETE associates a double quantitative and qualitative approach in 8 European countries. Data was collected by questionnaire aimed at teenagers in the last year of lower secondary school and from questionnaires aimed at their parents, and also by interviews with teenagers, parents, and professionals (teachers, guidance counselors, supervisors, social workers, nurses, youth workers).

The first statistical results reveal that on average the girls' vision for their future includes a longer educational trajectory than the boys', with sometimes large gaps in their favor as in Slovenia for example. Contrary to this, in France, despite better success in schooling, young women remain less ambitious than young men.

Following a general panorama of the perspectives of these young European people, we will focus on French youth to understand this phenomena. We will expose the objective and subjective barriers : how the French teenage girls cope with divergent advices from guidance counselors, teachers, parents and why they limit their educational trajectories - often marked by their gender and their social background.

JS-73.2

DANIC, ISABELLE* (Université Européenne de Bretagne, *isabelle.danic@univ-rennes2.fr*)

Teenage Girls and Leisure : The Social Construction of a Plural Culture

Teenage girls and leisure : the social construction of a plural culture.

In an intersectional perspective, this paper aims to highlight inequalities in accessing leisure by focusing on teenagers in France.

Based on quantitative and qualitative data collected in three French regions in 2013, the focus of this paper is to shed light on the leisure activities of teenagers in terms of differentiated social practices according to gender, age, social class, physical and social morphology of the neighbourhood, and relational and situational criteria. Their leisure is channeled by public policies as well as educational, family, and socio-educational care that structure their time and space. However, this paper also aims to highlight the subjective dimension. Gender, age and social network define living conditions and possible futures. More or less forgotten by the authorities (and by researchers), the teenage girls studied have different leisure activities from that of the boys. This paper seeks to point out that teenage girls in deprived neighbourhoods, in reaction to what they perceive as a social limitation, try to meet friends in other places and other networks, to experience new activities, situations and spaces.

Ultimately, the framework of their leisure experience brings these teenage girls, compared with the boys, to develop more heterogeneous leisure practices without hostility to conventional culture. In doing so, they build a plural culture.

RC04-94.3

DANIEL FILHO, BRUNO JOSÉ* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica , *bdaniel.filho@gmail.com*)

DE SOUZA, ROGÉRIO CÉSAR (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo)

Inequalities in the Elementary Teaching System in São Paulo (Brazil)

Inequalities in the Elementary Teaching system in São Paulo (Brazil)

In São Paulo, the Brazil's most developed state, it was promoted a process of transferring Elementary Teaching's supply (ET) from the state level to municipal

level in recent years: in 1995 were enrolled 5.263.112 students in the state net and 646.500 in the municipal nets. While in 2011 there were respectively 2.563.326 and 2.359.825 students.

Many believed that this would bring positive effects, such as best access conditions to the ET and a better students' performance, due to higher accountability in the municipal nets and greater management capacity as a consequence of the reduction of the state net's enormity.

The public system showing a better students' performance, would be possible to think that a growing percentage of different social classes members would prefer it, giving to students from variable familiar origins background to compete in an equal way for positions of quality either in subsequent stages of learning or in the labor market.

Viewed this way, the so called decentralization of the ET may be understood as one of the adopted policies by state of São Paulo government to reduce the educational inequalities.

This article intends to observe, based on data produced by SAEB (the Brazilian Basic Teaching Evaluation System) for the years 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, e 2011, what kind of audience is attending each network (state, municipal and private schools) in order to verify the evolution of the students' performance in each system.

Supported by these observations, it will be possible to identify if this process is contributing to the reduction of ET's inequalities or, on the contrary, if it's being built a public system of questionable results for underprivileged population and a private system of better results for privileged people, increasing educational inequalities across the region.

RC36-622.1

DANILOVA, ELENA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *endanilova@gmail.com*)

Changing Nature of Individualization in Post-Communist Countries

In post-communist countries the process of individualization has been reinforced and accelerated during last two decades. Not denying similar globalizing factors, the extra pushing forces of individualization in these countries seem to be different from those in the western societies. Such forces are encapsulated in the consequences of the dramatic social transformation. The researches show that individualist values and egoistic claims increased so fast in these societies. Russian society is a telling example of the trends. There seem a lot of 'naked individualism' and alienation in the way people arrange their lives and in social practices under capitalist conditions aggravated by unadjusted rules and norms. The trend is arguable as the phenomena contain traits of pseudo-individualism and a kind of patrimonial relations. The paper searches for explanation in the field of competing theories. Changing paradigm of social development in these societies and the fall of the safety of individuals rather led to the mobilization of traditional mechanisms of survival and self-preservation, with the consequent transfer into modern as well as patron-client relationships. The structural framework in which individuals and groups act is constantly reinterpreted and in this way the social setting acquires new shapes and agency.

JS-90.2

DANILOVA, ELENA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *endanilova@gmail.com*)

Inequality, Social Justice and Transformative Change in Russia and China: Who Feels Better in Big Cities?

The paper raises a question of egalitarian demand in the transforming societies such as Russia and China. It involves unique comparative data from the surveys of adult population of two big cities (St.-Petersburg and Shanghai). Economic and political reforms go differently by speed and ways of implementation in these countries, however produce the similar challenges. Increasing social inequality evokes public awareness of social justice and egalitarian thoughts in both Russia and China, but egalitarian demands differ in a number of aspects.

The study reveals that Russian citizens produce more radical egalitarian demand as they view the changes in distributional arrangements as unfair zero-sum game in which some high status groups and privileged citizens appropriate much of economic benefits, whereas in China the perception of distributional regime applies rather variable-sum principle and provokes functional egalitarianism with focus on introducing reformist measures for social inequality reduction.

The data shows that the model in which the most economically deprived and lower status groups feel more radical in terms of welfare distribution not exactly true for Russian and Chinese cases but in different ways. There is the evidence that in Shanghai those with higher status position express less radical but functional egalitarian demand. In St.-Petersburg the professionals with higher education feel deeper resentment in comparison with those in Shanghai and express more radical egalitarian views. The paper offers explanation of found similarities and differences by looking at the institutional changes and their adjustment to cultural contexts.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC31-538.14

DAO, HA* (Australian National University, *ha.dao@anu.edu.au*)

Stay or Return, When and Where Family Reunion Will Happen?

Since early of 2000', due to a high demand for their labor, Vietnamese women have dramatically joined and out-numbered men in spontaneous migration streams especially from rural areas to cities and industrialized zones (*General Statistical Office 2005b*, *2010b*). Participating in the movements are not only single but also married women, many of whom had to leave their families behind. General Statistical Office and IOM Vietnam (*2012*) reported that married female migrants who moved alone to work made up the single biggest group of migrants in their study. However, until now little is known about the group. This paper will contribute to the knowledge gap by exploring the plan for family reunion among mother-migrant/father-stay-at-home families in contemporary Vietnam. Based on in-depth interviews carried out in 2013 with matched husbands-wife pairs in the receiving city and the sending villages, this paper counters the commonly-held view of internal migration that migrants moving for work once arrive in the city will try to remain and live there. This paper argues that wife-out-migration for work after getting family consensus does not lead to spousal abandonment. Family reunion will definitely happen often in village of origin due to the commitment to ancestor and elderly, the land or house ownership in the sending village and the unfamiliar feeling with city life. The decision on when family reunion happens tends to be the choice and negotiation of migrant wives while the decision on where it happens more likely belongs to stay-at-home husbands. By claiming that family reunion certainly happens in the village of origin, this paper also stresses the need to provide more social supports for migrant mothers/wives and their left behinds in maintaining family ties while living apart and readapting into family and community once migrants return home.

RC32-542.7

DAO, HA* (Univ Social Science and Humanities, *ha.dao@anu.edu.au*)

Who Should Move for Work, My Husband or I?

Since early of 2000', due to a high demand for their labor, Vietnamese women have dramatically joined and out-numbered men in spontaneous migration streams especially from rural areas to cities and industrialized zones (*General Statistical Office 2005b*, *2010b*). Participating in the movements are not only single but also married women, many of whom had to leave their families behind. However, until now little is known about the group. Based on in-depth interviews carried out in 2013 with matched husbands-wife pairs of mother-migrant/father-stay-at-home families in contemporary Vietnam, this paper will contribute to the knowledge gap by examining reasons why married women but not their husbands are the one who move to work.

Reference

General Statistical Office. 2005b. The 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey-Internal Migration and related life course events (Dieu tra di cu Viet Nam 2004 - Di cu trong nuoc va moi lien he voi cac su kien trong cuoc song). General Statistical Office, Ha Noi, Statistical Publishing House.

General Statistical Office. 2010b. Migration and urbanization in Vietnam: Patterns, Trends and Differentials. edited by H. N. General Statistical Office, Statistical Publishing House.

RC02-57.3

DAOUD, ADEL* (Max Planck Institute Study Societies, *adel.daoud@sociology.gu.se*)

Investigating Financial Contagion Links in the U.S. and Eurozone Financial Crises upon Non-High Income Countries

In this paper we are investigating the relationship between high income countries on the one hand and middle and low income countries on the other hand. The paper analyses the effect of financial contagion of the U.S financial crisis of 2008, and later by the Eurozone crisis on non-high income countries. The paper utilizes social network analysis combined with regression analysis. Several hypotheses will be tested: most notably, (1) financial markets (countries with developed financial markets have been affected worse than those who do not have developed markets), (2) trade links (export dependent countries affected more than those with little export), (3) international aid and remittances (countries dependent on aid were hit harder, if aid-flow decreased to these countries). . This paper is part of a larger project on the effect of the economic crises (U.S. and EU) on child poverty in middle and low income countries, and therefore, special attention will be given to this matter (inequality, poverty, etc.).

RC47-774.3

DAPHI, PRISKA* (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, *p.daphi@gmx.de*)

Emotions and Movement Identity: Emotional Boundaries in Memories of the Global Justice Movements in Italy, Germany, and Poland

Collective memories play a crucial role in movement identity. Next to providing a sense of continuity, these narratives draw emotionally loaded boundaries that distinguish the movement from the outside as well as provide internal differentiations. This paper examines the emotions activists of the Global Justice Movements in Italy, Germany, and Poland attach to boundaries drawn in collective memories. Which emotions are attached to internal boundaries, which to external ones? How does this differ across different constellations of the Global Justice Movement in Europe?

The analysis draws on 48 narrative interviews conducted with Italian, German, and Polish activists in 2011 and 2012. Italy, Germany, and Poland constitute different constellations of the movement with respect to actors, repertoires, and size. The analysis shows that a broad range of emotions are linked to boundaries across countries. In particular, it reveals that the relation between emotions attached to internal and external boundaries varies with the degree of movement cohesion. In constellations with a high degree of movement cohesion emotions attached to external boundaries clearly differ from those attached to internal boundaries: feelings such as mistrust and anger are linked to the first, while trust and sympathy predominate in the second. When cohesion is lacking, emotions linked to external and internal boundaries either converge or are reversed.

RC32-564.29

DAPPARABAIL, VANITHA* (A.V.K college for women, *dvanitha.mohan@gmail.com*)

Changing Scenario of Bunt Women, a Study with Special Reference to South Kanara of Karnataka , India

The position of women has been different from society to society and from time to time. India is no exception to this.Women in India is essentially feminine and noted for feminine virtue, gentleness and tenderness. Indian women's life encompasses various dimensions of personal, domestic and community life. Women studies in India understood as a body of literature that embodies the concerns for women, s equality and development. It seeks to find explanations and the factors, the historical evolution and the present state of women's social position. It strives to find remedies for unequal position of women and the methods to empower women.

Early research on woman in India were primarily done by social historians , indologists, anthropologist investigated the position of woman , mainly of the high caste and elite sections of the society and to find the solutions to the social evils like child marriage , satee, the general oppression of widows , illiteracy.Indian society of institutions and practices which were believed to be deterrents to national resurgence and progress and which gone India a bad name in western world. Research on women is significant to generate new and organic knowledge through intensive fieldwork. This would help to generate the data essential for understanding areas of academic analysis into higher to neglected sectors.The present paper looks in to the understanding and investigation of problems of Bunt Women and her status, problems in a closer way and also an attempt to highlight how Bunt women have undergone a series of changes in her positions and roles and also to know how the Bunt women participate in decision making process of the family, political participation, economic and cultural spheres of life.

JS-55.3

DARÉ, WILLIAM'S* (CIRAD, *williams.dare@cirad.fr*)
VENOT, JEAN-PHILIPPE (Wageningen University)
JANKOWSKI, FRÉDÉRIQUE (CIRAD)

Enhancing Local Users in Water Resources Decision Making in Burkina Faso : How to Modify the Balance of Power

People in the watershed of the Bougouriba 7 are facing multiple issues to ensure their access to water for drinking and irrigation purpose, livestock watering and fishery activities, but also in terms of quality as artisanal mining activities or bad fishing practices led to water pollution. In 2010, a local water management committee, the CLE, has been set up in the context of a broader Integrated Water Resources Management policy developed since 1998 in Burkina Faso. But after its establishment, the CLE remained inactive for 3 years, largely because water was not a priority for its president, the High Commissioner, whose mandate concerns the overall development of a province that is much larger than the Bougouriba 7 watershed.

However, the CLE is meant to be a dialogue platform where representatives of deconcentrated technical administration, decentralized government, users and civil society can discuss local water management issues. Whereas the CLE has been created with the hope that it would «give a way to overtake the usual and exclusive focus on an administrative regulation, which puts public authority and its departments at the center of the institutional, legislative, statutory, and normative plans» (MAHRH, 2004) our study shows that local users have still limited

decision-making power which is not an isolated situation as the comparison of 13 other CLE has shown.

In this communication we analyse the process of implementing the CLE to show that it was not a "bottom up" approach. Then we describe how we have given voice to users and local stakeholders to express their viewpoints about water issues in front of national to provincial administration representatives. As result, the CLE has been stimulated, the users have pushed and built their own action plan, some of them envision now to ask for decisional positions in the new board.

JS-55.2

DARÉ, WILLIAM'S* (CIRAD, *williams.dare@cirad.fr*)
VENOT, JEAN-PHILIPPE (Wageningen University)
LASITER, KALIE (Emory University)
STAWICKI, STEPHANIE (Emory University)

Inequalities Faced By Women in IWRM Policies in Burkina Faso and Ghana

The aim of our communication is to show the inequalities still faced by women in the uses and the decisions related to water management despite their recognition as central to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Since almost 20 years, IWRM is at the core of the water policy framework of more and more countries, specially in Africa. One of the Dublin principles of IWRM includes « participatory water resource management and inclusion of women » (Prakash, 2007, 293). The Action Plan for IWRM in Burkina Faso and the National Water Policy in Ghana insist in the involvement of women in water management. Notably because of their numerous activities in rural areas they are considered as one of the crucial components to alleviate poverty and increase food security. Nevertheless, studies we have conducted in the South West of Burkina Faso and in the Upper East Region of the Ghana shows that women are still facing inequalities in terms of access to water and in decision making process about this resource. Several elements lead to this situation : a land tenure in customary and modern systems allow them to cultivate small and less fertile lands, at best ; an ineligibility to obtain large loans to expand their farming and processing endeavors ; a disconnection between policies that adress women issues in the boards of IWRM institutions, from local to national levels, where their integration is weak. We show that a participatory modelling approach, called Companion Modeling has been useful to give them more room to express their voice.

JS-73.5

DARMAJANTI, LINDA* (University of Indonesia, *lindib_204la@yahoo.com*)

Global Economy Network, Leisure and New Urban Teenager Life Style in Jakarta. -- CANCELLED

This paper is the result of two undergraduate student thesis at undergraduate program of Sociology University of Indonesia, by using two different methods which are quantitative and qualitative. "Nongkrong" or hangout at Seven Eleven (Sevel) and using Behel (dental braces), Blackberry, and Belah tengah (even god hair style) called "3B" is urban teenager life style preference in Jakarta to spend their free time. Hanging out in some places has become urban teenager culture. 63% of them agreed to spend their free time at Seven Eleven (Sevel). Seven Eleven as one of global economy groceries network oversees the business opportunity in Indonesia. They are providing comfortable stools and benches and Wi-fi. It created a new lifestyle for urban teenager in Jakarta to spend their free time (60%). This lifestyle preference called "anak Sevel". Interestingly, parents have become primary contributor of hanging out style, 95% agreed to hangout is malls or Seven Eleven. On the other hand, sociology study about dental brace (behel) found interesting findings. At the beginning, dental brace was used to re-align and straighten teeth. Nowadays, it has become a part of teenager lifestyle beside Blackberry mobile phone and even god hairstyle. Dental brace used as part of dental health became one of lifestyle accessories in particular social class. This teenager lifestyle is threatening social deviation in association perspective also from health point of view. Dental brace is sold as one of accessories which are below health quality standard. It expected can increase social status in urban teenager association. Both studies found, teenagers from particular social class want to proclaim their social class status is higher than the others by using "3B" and becoming part of "anak Sevel". This social symptom is becoming social prestige for urban teenager as indirect cause from global economy network.

RC35-615.4

DARR, ASAF* (University of Haifa, *adarr@univ.haifa.ac.il*)

Embeddedness In Action: The Socio-Cultural Institution Of Gift Giving As a Resource In Consumer Markets

Social embeddedness is often presented in the research literature as framing economic action, and socio-cultural institutions are portrayed as influencing the preference function of markets actors, rather than as a flexible resource in the actual process of economic exchange. But what happens when institutions become an interactive part of economic action? By focusing and analyzing the context and content of daily sales encounters in a computer chain store in Tel-Aviv, Israel, this study presents how and when sellers and buyers mobilize the socio-cultural institution of gifting to further their diverse socio-economic interests as they buy and sell goods. The article divides the empirical manifestations of the socio-cultural institution of gift giving into three phases of the sales process: Pre-sale gifting, closing gifts and post-sale gifting. In each case the distinct mobilization of gift giving is described and analyzed as part of the interactive sales encounter. Discussion centers on the flexibility of gift giving as it becomes a resource in economic transaction, and on the more general claim that the notion of social embeddedness of economic action can be strengthened by examining the mobilization of socio-cultural institutions in action, that is as part of interactive sales encounters.

RC40-678.7

DAS, EMMANUEL* (Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Services, *epkdas2012@gmail.com*)

IMPACT of Krish Vigyan Kendra (AGRICULTURE SCIENCE CENTRE) on Knowledge and Adoption Behaviour of Farmers

IMPACT OF KRISH VIGYAN KENDRA (AGRICULTURE SCIENCE CENTRE) ON KNOWLEDGE AND ADOPTION BEHAVIOUR OF FARMERS
Prashan and Dr. E. P. K. Das

The present growth rate of population in India demands Production of additional 5-6 millions tons of food every year for ensuring food security at the household level. To increase the food production at the rate of at least three per cent per year the effort of government organization alone is not sufficient. The Indian council of agricultural researches (ICAR), during the fifth five year plan, launched an innovative project for imparting training in agricultural and allied areas to the farmers, school drop outs and filed level extension functionaries in the country by establishing Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs).

objectives

The as certain the socio- economic profile and trainees and non trainees of KVK

To determine and compare the knowledge and attitude of trainees and non trainees towards KVK.

Bharthana block of etawah distric was selected purposively for the present study.

6 village of this block were selected randomly. 10 trainees and 10 non trainees of KVK were selected randomly form each of these sex villages.Total number of respondent were 120 (60 trainees and 60 non trainees).

45.0 per cent trainees and 48.33 per cent non trainees belong to middle age group i.e. 36-50 years of age. 38-33 per cent trainees and 31.67 percent non trainees belong to young age group i.e (20-35) years of age.20.0 per cent trainees and 15.0 per cent non trainees are educated up to junior high school.

48.0 per cent trainees and 43.0 per cent non trainees have medium socio – economic status. Trainees have more knowledge about KVK than non trainees. Same way trainees have more favourable attitude toward KVK than non trainees. Trainees of KVK have more adoption of improved paddy practice.

RC32-564.25

DAS, EMMANUEL* (Ins Agriculture, Technology & Sciences, *epkdas2012@gmail.com*)

The Dual Role of Christian Women, at Home and in the Workplace

Economic pressure is the main factors for women's employment. Women also opt to work in order to face future crises or economic disaster. They are also engaged in earning extra money due to inflation and low income of husband. Low or class women work in-order to fulfill the need to the family whereas middle class women work in order to raise the standards of living. But education sense of equality and consciousness of modernisms also inspired Christian women to opt for job. Christian working women are satisfied with their social and economic life. But they remain dissatisfied with insufficient care of their children.

objectives.

1. To ascertain the socio – economic profile of Christian working women.
2. To determine the material adjustment of Christian working women
3. To analyze the new forms for adjustment with the work.

The present study was conducted in Varanasi and Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh, India. 200 Christian working women were selected randomly for the study. 100 from Varanasi and 100 from Allahabad.

47.5 per cent Christian working women are between 31-40 year of age. 45.0 per cent Christian working women are intermediate, 28.0 percent are graduate. 50.0 per cent Christian working women are teachers. 28.5 percent are nurse. As far as the marital life of Christian working women is concerned 64.5 percent women have high marital adjustment. As far as adjustment with work situation is concerned 54.5 percent working women said that they are satisfied with their salary. 60.5 percent women said that they have got this job by competition. 54.0 percent women have good relations with their higher authorities at the work place. Only 10.0 percent women have average relationship with higher au-

thorities. Same way they have good relations with their colleagues. 42.5 percent women said that their children are suffering due to their employment.

RC54-869.3

DASHPER, KATHERINE* (Leeds Metropolitan University, *k.dashper@leedsmet.ac.uk*)

Dances on Hooves: Embodiment and Interspecies Communication through Dressage to Music

Horses and humans have a long shared history, spanning millennia and continents. Once vital to the development of human societies via agriculture, transport and warfare, the horse is now predominantly a leisure animal, partnering humans in sport and other forms of physical recreation. Following on from popular success in the 2012 Olympic Games, dressage to music (DTM) represents one contemporary manifestation of the horse-human relationship. DTM is a form of interspecies dance. Combining the quiet, controlled power of traditional dressage with original choreography and musical interpretation, DTM offers an opportunity to consider some of the complexities of embodiment in action.

The ultimate goal of equestrian sport is to achieve "a oneness with the horse, a kind of fluid intersubjectivity" (Birke and Brandt, 2009: 196) and through DTM horse and rider try to achieve this mutual becoming as a form of dance. This paper draws on an ethnography of DTM, including participant observation, interviews and autoethnographic reflections, to consider how the horse-human dance is developed and performed.

If dance is a form of bodily education, then DTM is about training human and non-human bodies, and an attempt to decrease the boundaries between bodies and between species, albeit temporarily. In this paper I consider how DTM, as a form of interspecies dance, encourages human participants to focus both on their bodily movements and on their mental/emotional state, as they attempt to lead their equine partner through the complex dance routine. DTM is a form of competitive sport, which is judged for both technical and artistic merit, and the public performance of the interspecies dance offers an opportunity to consider how the musical interpretation of complex physical practices (dressage, in this case) is produced on and through bodies, human and non-human.

WG01-894.1

DASRE, AURELIEN* (INED, *aurelien.dasre@ined.fr*)
HERTRICH, VÉRONIQUE (INED)

How to Measure Religious Plurality and Mobility in Sub-Saharan Africa? Lessons from Research in Rural Mali

The study of religious affiliation of individuals in sub-Saharan Africa faces distinct challenges to those encountered in Western countries. The strong influence of traditional religions, coupled with the recent implementation of universalistic religions (especially Christian religions in West Africa) contributed to the adoption of non-exclusive religious practices (syncretism , religion changes) . Even though debates on the plurality of religions and dynamics are present in sociology and anthropology, they are rarely based on statistical data, which would allow measuring the diversity of practices and resulting social differences. Conversely, quantitative studies, although they often collect information on the religion of peoples, ignore the diversity of religious practices and mobility. In this paper we evaluate, based on a case study, the relevance and feasibility of a statistical approach to religious practices, taking into account the complexity and variability of practices in the individuals' lives. Our data covers a population followed over 25 years in Southeastern Mali, in bwa villages where traditional and Christian religions coexist. A particular strategy, balancing demographic and anthropological approaches, has been developed to capture the complexity of religious behavior. Thus, in the context of a comprehensive biographical survey (2 villages, 3165 biographies), a specific module has been dedicated to religious itineraries. It recorded for each individual the succession of religions over their lifespan, as well as information to approach the level of commitment to the Christian religion and the level of distance taking from the traditional religion. This study contributes thus to sociologists' and anthropologists' debates on religious mobility by proposing a formal quantitative perspective and other elements on the feasibility of a complex record of religion in quantitative surveys.

RC55-882.1

DATE, HEIWA* (Kyoto Univeristy, *date.heiwa.56e@st.kyoto-u.ac.jp*)

Exploring Social Backgrounds of Domestic Violence in Japan: Findings from Japanese General Social Survey 2008

This study aims to explore social backgrounds of domestic violence in adulthood toward female in Japan. Researches of domestic violence against female have pointed out that experiences of violence in their childhood are related to the opportunity of victimization of domestic violence in their adulthood. Based on this finding, this research will verify whether this phenomenon is observed as well as in Japan by national sample data, and analyze whether this is related to other factors such as social stratification of origin, home discipline types of father and so on. These analyses are based on the Japanese General Social Survey 2008 (N=2060). This data set includes three types of violence; punched or beaten experience in childhood, punched or beaten experience in adulthood, severely criticized or yelled experience in the past 5 years by their spouse or intimate partner. According to basic analyses, we found that female respondents experienced domestic violence much more than male. For example, 9.5% of female respondents reported that they experienced physical violence by intimate partner or spouse, while 0.5% of male respondents reported. Moreover, 11.8% of female and 3.6% of male reported that they had experience of verbal violence. We also found that people who were victimized by violence in childhood also tended to experience domestic violence in adulthood, both physically and verbally. In addition, the types of home discipline from father were slightly related to likelihood of both abuse experiences. On the other hand, social stratification variables didn't directly affect violence experience in adulthood. Overall the findings indicate that their status of origin is less significant when we predict the likelihood of domestic violence in adulthood. Other outcomes about the relationships between social stratification and disciplining will be discussed.

JS-24.6

DATTA GUPTA, SHAMPA* (Government of West Bengal, *dg.shampa@gmail.com*)

The Socio – Cultural Changes of Naga Tribes – Its Effect on Women

The paper talks here on the effect of socio-cultural changes among the Naga tribes OF North Eastern part of India and its effect on the women community living in dilemma and fighting constantly either for being deprived of community culture or in adjusting with new culture of plain community . The women in a Naga family though grow up in a matrinomial family, they are allowed equally with man . They as such allowed to migrate to the city for higher education but they are not allowed to violate the community culture inherent in them. As per Naga culture they are not expected to marry non tribe community .In case of any such occurrence, they are expected to be killed by the community people. So in Nagaland, the women in case of her involvement with any male from the outer community they leave the community connection and come down to the plane land for the fear of losing life. The shift in settlement from the tribal community to the plane land do not help them much to get rid of their problems. They are expected to pick up the new culture in which they are culturally and feature wise mismatch . The negotiation with the new community culture puts her to a dilemma. The present paper while talking on the impact of cultural changes on Naga women and difficulties witnessed by them while negotiating with the outer world.

RC38-654.1

DAUSIEN, BETTINA* (University of Vienna, *bettina.dausien@univie.ac.at*)

Text and Contexts: A Pragmatic Approach to the Interpretation of Biographical Interviews

According to the methodological concept of interpretive social research, analysing biographical narratives is conceptualised as a process of re-construction. Methodological writings usually concentrate on theoretical arguments for this approach ("why") and present more or less idealised methodical steps for the procedure itself ("how"). Of course, they can hardly show exactly "how it works". In my paper I will focus on the question what we are really doing by "re-constructing" the meaning of a text. I will suggest a notion of "co-construction" which draws attention to the *contexts* that are made relevant by the interpreter when she or he produces an interpretation (or better: various 'readings') of a text, e.g. a transcript of a biographical narrative interview. I will introduce a model reflecting on some text-context relations which play an important role in the research practice and will exemplify them by using the case provided by the session organisers.

RC06-125.8

DAVID, BEATA* (Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, *bea.david@ella.hu*)
ALBERT, FRUZSINA (Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
HEGEDUS, REKA (Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
BÓNÉ, VERONIKA (Institute of Mental Health, Semmelweis University)

The Born and Unborn Children of the 1989 Hungarian Transition: Analysing Childbearing Intentions on a Three Waves Family Panel Research

In 1989 the Sociological Institute initiated a longitudinal panel study among parents expecting their first child in 8 settlements in Hungary. In the first phase of the study 300 women in the last trimester of their pregnancy were asked to fill out standardized questionnaires. In the second phase, the families were revisited 3-13 months after giving birth. Then altogether 194 families (both mothers and fathers) filled the questionnaires plus 50 in-depth *mother interviews* were made.

From 2011 a 3 year research is funded to (re)continue the study of this special family panel data, to follow up the life history of the families taking part in the research 20 years ago. This data collection aims not only to find and ask the parents but to involve their children born then, and grown up adults by now. In the 3rd wave 110 families were interviewed.

Our presentation is a journey in time with an interesting account of the societal and demographic changes 20 years after the transition. We give a thorough and detailed picture of the childbearing intentions of both, the parents' as well as the young adult's generation. What are the causes, explanations how the parents' generation realized their childbearing intention, and what are the reasons behind the postponement or abandonment of childbearing intentions of the young generation.

RC07-143.3

DAVID, ROMAN* (Lingnan University, *roman.328@gmail.com*)

Transitional Justice and Collective Memory: Dealing With Japan's Occupation In South Korea

Transitional Justice and Collective Memory: Dealing with Japan's Occupation in South Korea
Roman David, *Lingnan University, roman.328@gmail.com*
Abstract: *This paper examines the effect of transitional justice, defined as measures that deal with historical wrongdoings, on perceptions about wrongdoers. According to major schools on collective memory, the perceptions may stem from the past, the present, or the interplay of both. In order to assess these perspectives, we draw on Freeden's analysis of political ideologies and theorize that memories of wrongdoing have a morphology that resembles ideologies: wrongdoing forms "the core" of memory, transitional justice its "adjacent parts," and denial its "periphery." We hypothesize that transitional justice transforms perceptions about wrongdoers if its reparatory, retributive, and reconciliatory components are all implemented. These components were operationalized as an experiment based on a 2x2x2 factorial design, which was embedded in a cross-sectional survey of 640 adults randomly selected from the Gallup Korea online panel. South Korea was selected as a research site owing to the unresolved legacy of Japan's occupation in 1910-45. The non-linear distribution of the five-item perceptions scale and the significance of the third-order interaction term from a tobit analysis suggest patterns of memory. Perceptions about wrongdoers can be transformed by their abandonment of denial and the implementing of comprehensive transitional justice.*
Key words: collective memory, morphology, transitional justice, South Korea

RC44-727.14

DAVID-FRIEDMAN, ELLEN* (Sun Yat-sen University, *ellendavidfriedman@hotmail.com*)

Surprise... An International Labor Center In China

Difficulties accompany the establishment of an International Labor Center in China - political restrictions, historical antagonisms, and logistical opacity. Yet such a Center is now in its flourishing infancy at Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou, having found a conceptual "space" in which to thrive. One opportunity for an academic center is to create a space where labor exploitation and resistance can be recognized and analyzed, while not transgressing on the official mandate of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU). Owing to the particular legacy of state socialism in China, workers facing the relentless coercion of capitalism may neither organize themselves nor be organized by a union; the space for this is "occupied" by the ACFTU, but remains largely empty. Similarly, the space for ideological development is occupied by formalistic theory ("socialism with Chinese characteristics" in word; free-market fundamentalism in practice). Yet, increasingly, critical thinking is arising at universities, as students insist on finding a lucid explanation for the contradictions exploding in the middle of their own lives. A Labor Center should help ground this inquiry in the broader intellectual world. Seeking to meet these needs we established the International Center for Joint Labor Research, following several years of relationship building among academics and practitioners in the U.S., Germany and China. This Center now maintains a steady pace of research, analysis, inquiry, outreach, publication, skill development, and exchange. We help cross-fertilize ideas between some of the world's leading labor scholars and the most anonymous, grass-roots level activists, between PhD candidates from remote Chinese villages and battle-scarred trade union officials from former Eastern European socialist states. In short, we provide a platform of mutually respectful engagement between the full spectrum of actors in the global labor family, in the milieu of the world's rising capitalist hegemon.

RC33-566.3

DAVIDOV, ELDAD* (University of Zurich, *davidov@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

Testing the Equivalence of Values in Europe with the New PVQ-RR Scale

Investigating whether European societies share common values requires that the values are in the first place comparable. Since its inception in 2002 the European Social Survey (ESS) has included a short version of 21 questions to measure ten basic human values (Schwartz 1992). This enabled studying European values across countries and over time. Studies assessing whether and to what extent these values are comparable across European societies have led to partly disappointing results: Whereas it could be shown that associations between values and other theoretical constructs of interest may be meaningfully compared across countries, statistical tests of equivalence demonstrated that value means may not be comparable. Methodologists have suggested that this finding was a consequence of the efforts of the ESS to maintain value coverage while using nonhomogeneous items to measure each value. This might change now. In 2012 Schwartz and colleagues have proposed a refined value theory with 19 more finely distinguished values and a new instrument, PVQ-5X with 57 questions to measure these values. This scale has better reliability properties of the older ESS instrument, it takes only 2-3 minutes longer to complete, and most importantly, first results suggest that it displays better equivalence properties across countries and may allow comparing means of at least some of the values across some European countries. The current study investigates the comparability of values in Europe with this new instrument, and enquires if sufficient levels of equivalence are achieved, to study the similarity, commonality or uniqueness of value priorities across European societies.

RC13-233.5

DAVIDOVITCH, NITZA* (Ariel University of Samaria, Israel, *d.nitza@ariel.ac.il*)

A Multicultural Perspective on Leisure in the 21rst Century – Tradition and Modernity

The paper focuses on the perception of leisure in Israel in terms of time, activity, value, and self-realization. Our aim is to explore the changes in the perception of leisure in Israel over the 65 years of the state's existence; identify the factors that shape the perception of leisure and styles of leisure in Israel, a young state that has fought for its existence for many years, and whose citizens also experience existential anxiety, and as a state whose cultural foundation combines tradition and modernity, a state whose social fabric includes longstanding new immigrants, minorities, religious and secular individuals. We will explore the leisure culture in Israel and the changes that have occurred in it. This paper may have practical implications for the educational challenge of leisure education that promotes understanding of others, tolerance, and may even pave the road to unity.

RC24-435.6

DAVIDSON, DEBRA* (University of Alberta, *debra.davidson@ualberta.ca*)
JONES, KEVIN (University of Alberta)
PARKINS, JOHN (University of Alberta)

The Role of Food Safety Risks in Facilitating Agricultural Transitions: Alternative Beef Production in Alberta, Canada

Alternative beef production in the Province of Alberta, Canada is evaluated in the context of recent discussions of sustainability transitions. By combining the insights of Archer's sociological Reflexivity/Morphogenesis Theory with Sustainability Transitions Theory, we analyze the findings of a qualitative case study comparing the interviews of conventional and alternative beef producers, treating alternative beef production as a niche operating within the dominant regime of global industrial agri-business. In particular, we highlight the role of food safety crisis events in niche dynamics. Among our key findings are that food safety crisis events—some of which emerge as a direct consequence of the socio-ecological contradictions embedded in industrial agriculture—represent opportunity windows for the further establishment of system niches with the potential for contributing to sustainability transition. Further, the anticipated common identity among niche producers was not borne out empirically; to the contrary, producers are motivated to support this niche on the basis of a wide diversity of histories and sentiments. Finally, our study raises the possibility that the long-term viability of alternative agriculture sectors may well depend upon their stabilization *as* niches, rather than their expansion.

RC53-859.2

DAVIES, CRISTYN* (University of Sydney, Australia, *cristyn. davies@sydney.edu.au*)
ROBINSON, KERRY* (University of Western Sydney, *k.robinson@uws.edu.au*)

Reconceptualising Family: Negotiating Sexuality in an Era of Neoliberalism

Based on qualitative research, this presentation examines the complex kinship relations involved in constructing queer families. We focus on the heterogeneity of queer families; the difficulties encountered in association with processes of recognition and how this is negotiated across different contexts within queer families, extended families, and bureaucracies; how sexual subjectivities are articulated within the context of 'family'; and concerns raised by queer families in relation to children's early schooling. Of particular importance to this discussion is awareness that in a governmental climate of neoliberalism, there are contradictory and competing discourses about queer subjectivities, the child, and constructions of family. The queer subject is frequently and increasingly positioned as a targeted consumer and this consumption extends to accessing foster care, adoption, reproductive technologies, the healthcare system, and education. However, despite the invitation to queer families to be consumers in these contexts, the normative family is still viewed as heterosexual, with queer families continuing to be excluded and rendered invisible in representations of family. Early education should include knowledge about different kinds of kinship relations including queer families, non-biological formations of family, including fostering and adoption, and alternative reproductive practices and technologies through which many young children are now conceived. Currently, most early childhood education and primary school curricula in Australia do not reflect the reality of many young children's lives. Educating all children and youth about alternative families and sexuality is critical to children becoming socially informed citizens and politically active members of their communities who can participate in creating alternative and more equitable futures.

RC29-502.1

DAVIES, SHARYN* (AUT University, *sharyn.davies@aut.ac.nz*)

Gangnam Style Versus Eye Of The Tiger: People, Police, and Procedural Justice In Indonesia

This paper explores whether people in Indonesia would welcome a procedural justice model of policing. I take procedural justice to involve the quality of police decision-making, the quality of treatment extended by police to the public, and moral similitude between police and citizens. While a large volume of work has been published on procedural justice and policing since Tyler's model was developed in 1990, this work has been predominantly quantitative (and largely grounded in psychology), and almost exclusively based in the US, the UK, and Australia. In exploring the applicability of procedural justice to policing in Indonesia, this paper extends the geographic scope of the procedural justice model, and provides a richly contextualised and nuanced account of people's everyday experiences with police within a procedural justice framework. The article draws on data from nine months of ethnographic fieldwork on policing in Indonesia spread between 2011 and 2013. What this data suggests is that people in Indonesia would be receptive to a procedural justice model of policing.

GANGNAM STYLE VERSUS EYE OF THE TIGER: PEOPLE, POLICE, AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE IN INDONESIA

RC16-294.7

DAVIS, HOWARD* (Bangor University, *h.h.davis@bangor.ac.uk*)

The Category of Religion in Alain Touraine's Critique of Modernity

Alain Touraine's distinctive contributions to sociological theory include his theory of action, his approach to social movements and his critique of modernity which offers a 'post-social' approach to contemporary societies. In *Critique of Modernity* (1992) his vision of the transition to modern society is one of conflict between the technocratic vision of industrial society (system) and new movements to liberate the subject (actor). One of Touraine's key aims is replace normative, integrationist notions of modernity and provide a sociology of the subject as a corrective to institutional sociology. He draws on evidence and examples from the forces of modernization at work in nationalism, markets, consumption and sexuality. In subsequent publications he develops the political and ethical aspects of his critique at greater length, with more frequent references to religion. The paper will explore this development which has puzzled some commentators and intrigued others. One of the arguments of his latest book *La fin des sociétés* (2013) opposes mainstream secularization theories, insisting that the liberation of the subject from alienating dogmas and sacralised institutions allows a new kind of subject to emerge, laden with meaning for the contemporary world. Touraine neither intends to reinstate a principle of transcendence nor to oppose the secularization of the social order. But subjectivation of religion is one way for subjects to apprehend human destiny and fill the void between instrumental action and cultural orientation. The paper will investigate a number of questions which arise from Touraine's latest presentation of the problem of modernity including: the relationship of religion to the categories of individual, subject and actor; religion, culture and the principle of universalism; and the capacity of critical sociology to capture the self-transforming character of social relations in modernity.

RC23-417.6

DAVIS, JOSIE ELIZABETH* (independent, *josie@ josieelizabethdavis.com*)

A Case Study in IP Arising in Art/Science Performance Research and Transdisciplinary Collaboration

In this paper, I discuss the projects and practice of the art/science collective Davis & Strathmann as a case study in transdisciplinary, collaborative, practice-based performance and design research with a unique history of unresolved trademark and intellectual property (IP) conflicts between members.

Transdisciplinarity is examined through the history of two projects, *Sink* and *Hunter/Symbiosis*, as examples of work conceived by Davis and developed for the exchange between members from U.S. and Argentina and as part of a six-week art/science design residency at the Helen Riaboff Whiteley Center, University of Washington's Friday Harbor Laboratories, highlighting the expertise of project members in audio and media production, performance and critical studies, publishing, concept and visual design, and on the application of these shared practices toward art/science research.

Issues arising from creative practices including divergent views on the role of performance as documentation, media authorship, process versus product, ethics and professional discourse, and transparency are examined and, specifically, methods of production, communication, administration, and IP leading to the dissemination of the Davis & Strathmann collective. In particular, this study examines unresolved IP challenges after the residency including the abuse of online administrative permissions, exploitation, irresponsive behavior toward the collective identity, threats of legal action and IP misconduct with regard to the exhibition of future work, subversive efforts to deface fundraising platforms, and the withholding of media by collective members for personal gain.

This study examines contributions of members to the above issues, how these actions may have been avoided, and steps taken in preventing the recurrence of IP conflict. In closing, it offers suggested actions and recommendations for resolving complex performance, creative, and strategic agendas addressed by individuals and organizations seeking to avoid IP conflict and to improve communication standards in their field. Supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1142510.

RC38-656.4

DAVIS, KATHY* (VU University, *k.e.davis@vu.nl*)

Passion, Experience, and Biography: What Can Tango Dancers Tell Us?

Biographical researchers depend upon communication with their informants, usually in the form of a chronological story about their lives. However, not all experience can be put so easily into words, let alone into a linear narrative with a beginning and an end. Drawing upon my research with people who are passionate about dancing Argentine tango, I will explore how they make sense of this passion – a passion which is highly embodied, attached to strongly-felt emotions, and often implicated in biographical transformations, yet difficult to capture in words. I will argue that their attempts to talk about their passion for dancing tango can help us as sociologists to expand our discursive approaches to the investigation of biographies in productive and provocative ways.

RC32-549.2

DAVIS, LWENDO MOONZWE* (ICF International, *lmoon02@ gmail.com*)

Promoting Gender Equality Using CEDAW: The Case of Zambia

In 1963, the UN began to prepare language for a single instrument describing the rights of women; this declaration was drafted to lay the foundation for a treaty that specifically addressed issues pertaining to women's rights. In 1979, the General Assembly adopted CEDAW and it entered into effect in 1981. The Republic of Zambia ratified the convention on June 12 1985. Zambia has submitted two reports in prudence of CEDAW's Article 18; the third and fourth reports that covered the period from 1964 to 1997 and the fifth and sixth report submitted in 2007. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has reviewed both these reports and published summary of records of the proceedings. This study analyzes the reports submitted to the CEDAW committee, the records of the proceedings and data from a study conducted in a peri-urban settlement in Lusaka, Zambia, which includes observations, secondary analysis of in-country newspapers, 60 in-depth qualitative interviews with and the administration of a survey instrument to 205 women in the study community. Findings suggest that

since its ratification, various parties have deployed elements of CEDAW in an effort to address gender inequality. This paper discuss the progress the country has made since it ratified the convention in 1985 and the ways it has negotiated customary laws and traditional practices, which are often in direct contradiction with the principle of CEDAW. The findings show how the settlement has adopted elements of the convention to improve gender equality, individuals describe the changes in their community, and the convention can be further implemented to increase the rights of women in Zambia. This case offers important implications of how multiple agencies can effectively utilize CEDAW as leverage, and at times succeed, in changing negative gender ideologies.

RC09-174.4

DAVIS, LWENDO MOONZWE* (ICF International, *lmoon02@gmail.com*)

Women's Capabilities and Empowerment in Lusaka Zambia

Sen (1985) states that resources and agency constitute capabilities, which are the potential that people have for living in the way they want to and of achieving valued ways of being and doing. Drawing on Sen (1985), Kabeer (1999) defines empowerment as the ability to exercise choice, and states that this ability is composed of three interrelated dimensions: resources, agency and achievement. The concept of empowerment has been defined in several ways, including decision-making capabilities, and is often proposed as a way to improve women's overall wellbeing. For example, due to women's increasing risk for HIV/STIs, several organizations have promoted interventions that empower women as a way to improve their health outcomes and reduce their sexual risk. This study focused on women's empowerment and its relationship to sexual risk and sought to delineate the roles of the family and social context in both empowerment and sexual risk. Data from the study, conducted peri-urban settlement in Lusaka, Zambia, includes observations, secondary analysis of in-country newspapers, 60 in-depth qualitative interviews with and the administration of a survey instrument to 205 women in the study community. Findings from this study highlight the complicated nature of the concept of empowerment. Results indicate that the nature of a woman's relationship with her male partner is a crucial mediating variable in her sexual risk. A positive partner relationship was associated with lower levels of violence and men's sexual risk behaviors. Further, joint decision making between a woman and her partner was associated with lower risk for HIV, whereas individual decision making by the woman or the man was associated with increased risk for HIV. This study lends support for empowerment interventions that take a holistic approach to risk reduction by not only involving women's male partners but also targeting changes in societal and cultural norms.

RC16-280.4

DAVY, ZOWIE* (University of Lincoln, *zdavy@lincoln.ac.uk*)

Bodily Aesthetic Affects in Trans Erotica: Towards a Wider 'Spectra of Desire.'

The sexualisation of trans people is a thorny issue due to the pathologizing undertones within sexological literature. After many years of being on the one hand, silenced about sexuality or on the other hyper-sexualized, for fear of being pigeon-holed as unworthy recipients of medical interventions by the medical teams providing healthcare, transsexual and transgender people have started to explore and produce their "sexual bodies" and represent them in novel ways through prose, poetry and pornographic film. 'The political move to illustrate the wider 'spectra of desire' (Stryker, 2006) and experiences of trans-sexuality was announced to be politically important as a way of shifting stereotypical associations surrounding trans embodiment and sexuality generally. These projects of sexual representation rely on transforming spaces and discourses within cultural mediums in which transpeople explore their sexuality. Pornography and erotica are two sites that offer personalized accounts of trans-sexuality that often speaks back to medicalization. I argue, in the words of Kate Bornstein (1994: 163), these erotic productions offer "irreverence for the established order" and incorporate the "often dizzying use of paradox" which underpins my analysis. Using trans erotica texts, I will illustrate that 'transsexualism' and 'transgenderism' are not solely about gender, as a core characteristic, and suggest that sexuality is part of trans subjectivity too. I will suggest further that new representations of trans-sexuality within the erotic representations pose challenges to the medical policy and practices surrounding trans medicalization and the sedated ideas surrounding transpeople as either non-sexual or hyper-sexual. This focus on erotica allows for new analyses and conceptualizations of trans-sexuality that incorporate bodily aesthetic affects of the transitioned and transitioning body. Simultaneously, understanding trans bodily aesthetic affects helps us move away from territorialized identitarian markers, such as gay, lesbian and bi and explore a wider spectra of trans desire.

JS-7.7

DAWOOD, QURAISHA* (University of KwaZulu Natal, *quraishad@gmail.com*)

An Emerging Profession: Mechatronic Engineering In South Africa

The professions have perpetually arisen as a topic of contention within the sociology of professions. For the most part, these debates have centred on the definition of the term 'profession.' However, only a few have concerned themselves with the question of how new professions emerge and become established. Fewer have investigated this process contextually. The paper explores this question from the perspective of new, emerging professions in South Africa. It attempts to interrogate the question in two sections. The first sections draws on the literature within the sociology of professions and the relevance of traditional professions and models of professional development. It will also draw on theoretical meanings embedded in the emergence of a new profession. These include the concepts of qualification, cultural mandates and closure. Through this analysis, I will argue that a contextual or practical analysis into the emergence of professions is necessary.

In the second section, I draw on the practical example of the emerging profession of mechatronic engineering in South Africa. This section, based on fieldwork, focuses on 3 issues. These include- what constitutes mechatronic engineering as new or emerging, how the concepts discussed in the first section interact or shape the emergence of mechatronic engineering, and finally, the challenges to the emergence of this profession in South Africa. The paper draws on current qualitative research throughout the country using the snowball or referral method. This paper hopes to contribute South African voice to the literature on emerging professions and provide new insight into a novel profession.

RC27-475.2

DAWSON, MARCELLE* (University of Otago, *marcelle.dawson@otago.ac.nz*)

'Fitter, Faster, Stronger, Better': Crossfit as a Reinventive Institution

In a world where health and fitness are upheld as values that we should all aspire to, we have witnessed the emergence of global, corporate 'body projects'. One of these body projects is CrossFit – a fitness regime founded on a 'belief' in fitness. Its frontman, Greg Glassman, claims that CrossFit is designed to 'best prepare trainees for any physical contingency – prepare them not only for the unknown but the unknowable' (Glassman 2010). Careful scrutiny of the promotional culture and language of CrossFit reveals that it is not unlike the dogma of both mainstream and unconventional religions, including cults. The serious implications of cults are evident in the case of Jim Jones who successfully convinced more than 900 of his cult followers to take their own lives in order to avoid a range of implausible eventualities. This study examines the beliefs and motivations of CrossFit trainees and coaches and contrasts them with the views of avid gym-goers and fitness trainers who do not subscribe to the CrossFit regime. Findings suggest that elite fitness programmes, like CrossFit, constitute what Susie Scott calls 'reinventive institutions', which are aimed at finding and cultivating the 'perfect self'. Using Scott's notion of 'performative regulation', the paper highlights the parallels between CrossFit coaches and trainees and cult leaders and disciples. It argues that the gurus and devotees of the CrossFit regime, are caught in a contradiction between 'forging *elite* fitness' on the one hand, and establishing a CrossFit *community* on the other.

JS-85.6

DAWSON, MICHAEL (University of Chicago)
FRANCIS, MEGAN* (Pepperdine University, *mfrancis@pepperdine.edu*)

The Revolution Will Be Televised: Youth, Political Protest, and Hip Hop From The U.S. To Egypt --CANCELLED

The impact of hip hop music has transcended borders and transformed global understandings concerning the relationship between music and protest. This paper will use the emergence of the hip hop movement by Arab youth as a lens to analyze the influence of United States hip hop and its subsequent influence on global hip hop culture. It examines in particular, the Egyptian rap scene and the crucial role of rap music in galvanizing youth to act and in articulating the betrayal felt by many Egyptians from President Hosni Mubarak's oppressive regime. The use of hip hop as a form of solidarity and a tool against political oppression was brought to the fore during the Arab Spring in 2011, which set off a number of revolutions in the Middle East and North Africa. Rappers such as El General from Tunisia, the Arabian Knightz and Deeb from Egypt, and the Syrian American artist Omar Offendum—frequently point to United States rappers such as 2Pac, Biggie, and Public Enemy as providing inspiration to their craft. I argue that the emergence of rap music in Egypt was fueled by many of the similar exigencies (high youth unemployment, failed revolutionary dreams, and political marginalization) that fueled the development of the hip hop movement in the United States but that its impact on the political establishment has been even greater. The Egyptian hip hop scene that came of age during the revolution showcases how rap music's influence on citizens and political institutions has dramatically increased in the modern global era. In other words, this paper argues that we can learn a lot about

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

the current state of youth led social movements by examining Arab rap music during the Egyptian revolution.

RC08-153.1

DAYE, CHRISTIAN* (University of Graz, *ch.daye@uni-graz.at*)

Why Dead Ends May Remain Well-Trodden Paths: Epistemic Hopes and Obstacles in the History of the Delphi Technique

Quite in contrast to any conception of the scientific process as being determined by verification plus adoption versus falsification and dismissal, one interesting feature of ideas in the (social) sciences is the relative inertia that accompanies their identification as dead ends. Even if under relentless fire by a wide array of critics, proponents of a dead end idea can continue to believe in its quality and capacity and defend it against any kind of attack. This might, in some cases, be explained by reference to Leon Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance, and the historian of science can analyze the ways in which proponents attempted to reduce the dissonance extant between their claims and reality. However, especially in the social sciences and humanities, a clear-cut event that causes the dissonance is missing. The paper proposes to use the concept of epistemic hopes for such cases. As an analytic category, epistemic hopes are the expectations towards capacity, productivity, efficiency, and impact of a scientific idea that guide the author(s) of this idea in its creation and development. Moreover, epistemic hopes can also be used as an explanatory category. They can draw attention away from the flaws of one's own idea and obstruct an objective assessment of its capacity, productivity, efficiency, and impact. In this, they are similar, but not identical to Gaston Bachelard's epistemic obstacles. Referring to the history of the Delphi technique, the paper discusses the concept of epistemic hopes and its relation to Bachelard's epistemic obstacles.

RC21-359.5

DE ALBA MUIRRIETA, FELIPE* (UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA METROPOLITANA, *fdealbam@me.com*)

ARE Water Conflicts Changing The Modern State? Reflections On Informalization In Mexico City

In the past decades, the sociological literature on environmental issues and natural resources has attempted to characterize the demands, the actors, and the international channels used by environmental movements, and in environmental protests and struggles. This paper is located in this literature, focusing primarily on water conflicts in a large city of the Global South.

More specifically, using a political ecology framework, the paper explores how the notion of informality can shed a new light on hydropolitics through a discussion of the modern state's relation to non-state actors. The paper compares traditional political mechanisms such as clientelism or electoral promotion, with emergent informal practices such as the multiplication of intermediaries and water provision through a network of water trucks ambiguously subsidized by public institutions.

Through an empirical analysis of the various means through which people face hydric stress in Mexico City, the paper offers a reflection on the transformation of the Mexican modern state.

The chronic insufficiencies of the modern state (or of governments with fragile legitimacies) articulated with clientelistic practices channelled through local intermediaries illustrate clearly how formalization and informalisation processes work in a country where formalization was never complete, but where the modern state has a long tradition of authoritarianism. The aim is to better understand the instrumentalization of the water crisis in current state restructuring processes, and its impacts on hydric precariousness.

RC24-438.29

DE ALMEIDA, ZENOLIA MARIA* (Univ Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, *zenalmeida@gmail.com*)
SCHEUNEMANN, INGUELORE (Instituto Bioatlântica)

River Doce: Water As an Environmental Perception Factor

The act of perceiving the environment where one is inserted awakens the notion for co-responsibility of the users, leading them to better understand the interrelationships between man and environment. Of those: cognition, perception and interpretation of levels and dimensions of river Doce's reality, its singularities and importance contribute to the understanding of visible and non-visible transformations, tangible or not, of the landscape, perceived and interpreted as heritage of the people, which must be passed on to future generations. The river Doce that bathes the city of Governador Valadares, Minas Gerais, Brazil, is the 10th most polluted river in the country, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Currently, its water surface is extremely reduced, at serious risk of compromising the city supply. Having been raised by its margins, River Doce represents memory, identity, culture and history to Governador Valadares. This study presents the social perception of water manifested in a survey

of high school students and teachers from public and private schools of Governador Valadares. Analysis of data collected through the questionnaire allowed the assessment of links between attitudes, values and social practices with regard to the Doce river, natural and cultural heritage of the community. Preliminary information identified in this exploratory study is relevant to the formulation of public and private policies that focus on the sustainable development of the Doce river basin.

TG07-971.1

DE ALMEIDA CASTRO, RITA* (UnB - University of Brasilia, *cassiacas@uol.com.br*)

The Senses in Scene

The senses in scene.

This article reflects part of the trajectory of the collective *Theater of the Instant*, associated with the research group *Poetics of the Body*, from the Department of Scenic Arts at the University of Brasilia. This group, since 2009, gathers researchers and artists around the processes of scenic creation, and exercises inter-disciplinarity through the interface of theater and other areas such as literature, music, aesthetic computing and new media. It also aims at experiencing processes of reception, with research dedicated to provoking the spectator's different senses, amid other aspects of experimental dramaturgical treatments.

This group's creation presents itself as a unfolding of the research begun in my doctorate in anthropology, which is described in the book *Being in Scene: Flower in the Wind. Etnography of hybrid looks.* The book took from training in traditional techniques such as the seitai-ho, a bodily education of japanese origin that aims at rescuing and maintaining the body's sensibility and the yoga of voice, a technique that unites chanting traditions of indian, indigenous and african cultures. The contact with these outlooks offers an exercise in displacement, the construction of a gaze and a body that transform day-to-day life and the situations of aesthetic performance.

In this friction between traditional and contemporary knowledge there is a focus on experience, with an emphasis on perception and the relationship with the senses, both in those responsible for the performance and in those watching it. There is an exploration of new sensorial experiences and an intention of expanding the potentiality of interaction and communication with the other. A notion of body-memory is at work, looking to create a field of activating imagination so that the fragments of each other's life-stories emerge in the direction of a web of fictional dramaturgic constructions.

Keywords: experience, senses, body-memory, imagination.

RC52-843.3

DE BONT, ANTOINETTE (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
LEENDERTSE, ANNE* (University Medical Centre Utrecht, *anneleendertse@xs4all.nl*)
ZWART, DORIEN (University Medical Centre Utrecht)

A Pharmacist without Sweets. Bending Incentives to Enlarge the Scope of Practice of Pharmacists in Primary Care

To improve patient safety in primary care regulatory agencies aim to enlarge the scope of pharmacists in primary care in the Netherlands. We started a study to measure the effect upon patient safety of the employment of clinical pharmacists in practices of general practitioners (GPs). For this study, we had to define the exact position and role of the clinical pharmacist in GP practices. We set two conditions. The first condition was to align the incentives for patient safety with pharmaceutical care. The second condition was to create a stable jurisdiction for the clinical community pharmacist.

The particular position of the clinical pharmacist in primary care in the Netherland is a perfect case to conceptualize incentives and interests as 'incenterests'. Financial incentives are important features of the position of pharmacists in the community pharmacy. In addition to financial incentives, an uncertain jurisdiction shapes the professional behavior and identity of pharmacists.

To conceptualize the 'incenterests' for medication safety, we conducted a literature study, analyzed policy documents and did a pilot study. In this pilot study, the first author acted as clinical pharmacist in GP practices. The data were analyzed with the agency theory in institutional economics and by sociological theory of new professionalism.

Based upon the analysis we came to the following intervention. From 2014 onwards, we will employ ten clinical pharmacists in GP practices. As the pharmacists have a fixed income, they have no incentives to dispense medication nor to stop medication. In addition, the clinical pharmacists will become part of the community of GPs as they share the offices and their case notes within the GP practice.

RC32-552.5

DE BRUIJN, JEANNE* (Free University , *jeanne.de.bruijn@vu.nl*)
KRIEK, FRANK (Regioplan Amsterdam)
DE VAAN, KATRIEN (Regioplan Amsterdam)

Domestic Violence and Rationality on Small Islands

Quality of Governance in Domestic Violence Policies in Small Island Development States (SIDS); a Case of the Dutch Caribbean

Small island development states and territories face special difficulties in taking care of domestic violence policies. Characteristics of governance need their own fine tuning in a context of fear, a sensitive subject, and small scale territories, where everybody knows each other, professionals, public servants, politicians, victims and perpetrators. From a rational choice perspective we look at how professionals and public servants in such a context deal with conflicting values, public service motivation, incidents and the public's view. How do the values of politicians and street-level professionals relate and what care institutions and juridical institutions do matter? The qualitative research (40 interviews with professionals and public servants) took place in the three Dutch Caribbean islands (Bonaire, St. Eustatius en Saba) in the context of the intended ratification of the CAHVIO-Treaty (European Treaty against Domestic Violence and Domestic Violence). From an external perspective the coping strategies found could suggest irrational elements, while they were rational from an insular cultural perspective. Conflicting modern and traditional value systems slow the quality of governance.

RC12-221.2

DE CABO, ANNELIE* (University of Gothenburg, Sweden, *anneli.decabo@socwork.gu.se*)

Prostitution Policy in Sweden

In 1999, Sweden became the first country in the world to adopt a law that criminalizes the client in prostitution – but not the person offering sexual services. Since then, Finland, Iceland and Norway have adopted similar legislation, making it illegal to purchase sexual services but not to sell them. The wording of the Swedish Sex Purchase Act is gender neutral. However, the law was politically motivated, discussed and enforced from a gender equality perspective in the context of women selling sex to men, and prostitution was constructed as a part of the patriarchal oppression of women. In contemporary time, the law is largely uncontroversial and has been officially accepted across the political spectrum. However, questions regarding the effectiveness of the law remain somehow unanswered.

In this paper, the "language of prostitution" in a Swedish context is put under scrutiny and is analysed in relation to gender, ethnicity and sexuality. Drawing on empirical data consisting of interviews with Swedish police officers and social workers, my analysis indicates that the implementation of the Sex Purchase Act differs from the explicit intentions in the draft works. Firstly, practitioners do not seem to perceive the law as a mean to achieve gender equality. Instead, they cast prostitution as a 'human problem' and how they apply the law is largely dependent on stereotype notions that exist on certain groups involved in prostitution. Secondly, analysis shows that the enforcement of the law is highly gendered, racialised and sexualised. On a practical level, the law is used in a much lager extent in relation to men buying sex from foreign women working in Sweden, and used as a strategy for border control. In relation to men buying sex from men, however, the practitioners do not comprehend the law as applicable at all.

RC14-253.5

DE CASTRO ALMEIDA, ANA LUÍSA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica , *analuisa.puc@gmail.com*)

DE OLIVEIRA BARRETO, RAQUEL (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)

Social Networks and Popular Movements in Brazil

Brazil witnessed, in 2013, a growing wave of social manifestations that spread throughout the country. Initiated by secondary school and college students, the movement took over an increasingly large dimension potentialized mostly by the use of social networks. With diverse causes, the movements revealed a generalized popular insatisfaction, which is compared to that of specific historical moments of the country, such as the movement *Diretas Já* and the support towards the impeachment of president Fernando Collor de Melo. This article specifically intends to discuss the appropriation from the popular manifestations of a concept created by an advertisement campaign launched by and automaker on the occasion of the Confederations Cup of football. The campaign, called "Vem pra rua" (meaning "come to the streets"), was subversively used in the realm of the social manifestations symbolizing the calling for all the population to join the manifestations for the defense of diverse causes, such as the improvement of public transportation, education, healthcare, the end of corruption, among others. From the standpoint of the social movements, which were the meanings (re)built from the appropriation of the campaign? How should the automaker deal with this situation? The initially violent reaction of the government towards the manifestations gave the movement strength, because it brought up the discussion about the freedom of speech, in all instances. In this context, it was demanded of all social actors to give their opinion and position themselves on the debated matters and about the consequences of the movement in general. It is thus necessary to discuss about how a social movement can appropriate of social networks and of the institutional discourse of an organization and the role that social networks

play today in social manifestations in opposition to traditional media and the role of the government.

RC34-588.9

DE CASTRO ALMEIDA, RACHEL* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica , *rachelalmeida@terra.com.br*)

The Young Students of Th University of Brasília: Professional Aspirations

This communication is supported by two central themes addressed by contemporary sociology: the changes in the transition to adulthood and the rise of the values of self-expression, from the perspective of post-materialist theory. This study examines how the young university students from the University of Brasilia, entering the 1st half of 2012 (N3564), reveal their aspirations in the work sphere. We use a quantitative data obtained by means of a framework of work values, similar to those that have been used in the World Values Survey research. We are mapping the main work values between this group. Inglehart's thesis was observed in significant valuation question "interesting work", however, in this group, there is still a predominance of aspiration "job security". The data express a transversely this scale of values when analyzing the differences between the social origins, gender and scientific area of each course. Is important to note that this is an exploratory study, it is worth while track for future studies aiming to better understand the various dynamics experienced by university students, among them the aspirations in the sphere of work, as well as adjustments of these tables of values throughout the process transition to adulthood.

RC19-339.3

DE DEKEN, JOHAN* (University of Amsterdam, *J.J.DeDeken@uva.nl*)

Nudging Wage Earners into Accepting the Burden of the Financial Crisis: The Politics of Choice and the Individualisation of Retirement Risks

During the last two decades of the 20th century a shift in the finance of old age pensions, from a PAYG logic towards a funded strategy based on equity finance, appeared to be a miraculous solution to the problem of an ageing society. Countries with a tradition of social insurance engaged on a path of gradually replacing the second tier function of their public pensions by privately funded occupational pensions. Countries with a Beveridgean tradition removed the PAYG elements from their funded second-tier by reforming their funded DB schemes (tampering with the indexation to wages and inflation of pension accruals and benefits), or by altogether closing down DB schemes and replace them by DC systems (in an attempt to limit the back-servicing liabilities that form a PAYG element in funded DB schemes). During the final decade these changes seemed to come at no cost to future pensioners, as stock markets were booming. But following the dot.com crisis of the turn of the century the first dark clouds started to appear, and after the banking crisis the risk, uncertainties and transaction costs of individualised forms of funded retirement provision became apparent. One way that policy makers seem to have sought to make these new risks and burdens, that individuals increasingly are exposed to, acceptable to the population, was to masquerade them under the mantra of individual choice. The paper investigates how this individualisation has taken shape in a number of different kinds of welfare states: Germany, Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It not only looks at the attribution of various risks, but also at measures that attempt to counteract possible adverse effects of expanding individual choice, such as the myopia and bounded rationality of the pension plan participants, and the possible opportunism of private providers of pension products.

RC21-369.2

DE JONG, BART* (Municipality of Haarlemmermeer, *bart.de.jong@haarlemmermeer.nl*)

Understanding Amsterdam Airport Schiphol through Controversies

Due to its ambiguous multi-actor character, the decision making process concerning complex governance systems, such as Amsterdam Airport Schiphol (AAS), is experienced as being incremental and highly indecisive. That is why in these cases collaborative arrangements of involved stakeholders are often created to give advice on how to tackle these complex problems. In this paper I would like to stress that complex problems and policy deadlocks cannot be resolved by the use of specialist knowledge and technical expertise. Even the opposite may be true: There is a multiplicity of stakes associated with specific issues while, at the same time, there are often disagreements about values, norms, objectives, research, information and knowledge; leading to complex and unstructured problems. This means that reductive solutions are not available.

To shed a different light on Schiphol's deadlocked situation, I will use the Actor Network Theory (ANT). ANT not only takes the mutually intertwined impact of facts and values, governance and governance systems for granted, but it is more

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

focused on (collaborative) politics in the making through socio-technical controversies. I will use these theoretical insights to analyse the quest for an alternate route design for the Schiphol Spijkerboor departure in 2009-2010. Redesigning this departure route became focal point of a major controversy between the concerned actors. The case will point out that decision-making processes should focus on the disposition of complexity: as a multiplicity of stakes and divergent perceptions arise, disagreements, ambiguities and uncertainties ensure that the decision-making process takes place in an undefined area somewhere between facts and values, where science and politics are mutually intertwined. By shifting the focus from "studying complexity" to "studying the disposition of complexity", deadlocks can be understood in a different way, leading to new insights on how to break free from them.

RC30-513.10

DE KOK, JAN* (Panteia, *j.de.kok@panteia.nl*)
DOOVE, SOPHIE (Panteia)
KRAAN, KAROLUS (TNO)
OEIJ, PETER (TNO)

Scale Effects in Workplace Innovation

Workplace innovation is defined as the implementation of new and combined interventions in work organisation, HRM and supportive technologies, and strategies to improve performance of organisations and quality of jobs. Previous research indicated a positive relationship between workplace innovation and organisational performance. Through OLS regression we empirically tested whether firm size moderates the relationship between workplace innovation and organisational performance. We used a sample of 1,132 Dutch firms. Our database consist of variables from The Netherlands Employers Work Survey (NEWS; 2010) and balance sheet statistics for non-financial firms (NFO; 2010 and 2011) collected by Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Organisational performance is operationalised as the labour productivity growth, employment growth, and growth of return on capital. Firms are categorised into four size classes: micro firms (≤9 employees), small and medium firms (10-≤249 employees) and large firms (≥250 employees). Workplace innovation is measured with four sub-constructs: strategic orientation, flexible work, smart organising and product-market improvement. We find a combined effect of firm size and strategic orientation on labour productivity growth. In terms of labour productivity growth strategic orientation is significant more beneficial for micro firms compared to small and medium sized firms. Additionally, the result show a combined effect of firm size and product-market improvement on labour productivity growth. For micro sized firms product-market improvement seems to have a negative effect on labour productivity growth, whereas it has a positive effect on labour productivity growth for small and medium and large firms. Furthermore, we find an interaction effect for firm size and product-market improvement on employment growth. For large firms product-market improvement has a negative effect on employment growth, however it has a positive effect on employment growth for micro and small and medium firms. This indicates scale effects exist and policy measures aimed at stimulating workplace innovation should differentiate between size classes.

RC24-438.3

DE KROM, MICHIEL* (Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO), *michiel.dekrom@ugent.be*)

Farmer Approaches to Animal Welfare: Understanding on-Farm Animal-Human Relations

In the last three decades, livestock production practices have risen to importance in scientific, political, and public debates on sustainable development. Topics of debate related to livestock farming's environmental impact, food safety and security, and animal and human health have received considerable sociological attention. Animal welfare issues, and particularly the farm animal-human relations implicated in these, have only recently become a topic of sociological scrutiny and remain under-theorised – despite an increasing public and policy attention for animal welfare. This paper aims to contribute to the understanding of approaches to animal welfare by a group of actors whose actions are particularly consequential for farm animals' well-being: farmers. The paper argues that to date studies of farmers' stances on animal welfare have focussed too little on how these stances are informed by farmers' embodied, and socially and materially contextualised interactions with their animals. In this light, the paper develops a practice-oriented conceptual framework that allows for an analysis of the situated dynamics of farmers' animal welfare approaches. Drawing on qualitative interviews with Belgian pig farmers about their implementation of EU animal welfare legislation that required them to group-house their gestating sows, the paper discusses how farmers 'negotiate' an amalgam of political, ethical, socio-economic, and practical demands when designing and managing their daily interactions with their sows. Furthermore, the paper analyses how farmers' understandings of their sows' welfare experiences and needs were affected by their daily interactions with these animals in the context of the new sow housing system. Moving beyond understandings of farmers' involvement in animal welfare governance as economic rational actors or as rather passive recipients of governmental and market-based

norms, the paper ends with a reflection on the scientific and policy implications of its more situated understanding of farmers' animal welfare approaches.

RC07-138.6

DE LA PUENTE, CARLOS* (Complutense University. Madrid, *cdelapuente@cps.ucm.es*)

• *Propuesta De Paradigma Neurocuántico. Proposal of Neuroquantic Paradigm*

Propuesta de un paradigma denominado Neurocuántico (PNC), que es el marco utilizado para definir las características del objeto (nivel ontológico), la relación del sujeto-objeto (nivel epistemológico) y el proceso que se utiliza para proceder a la adquisición del conocimiento (nivel metodológico).

Se considera y propone como la continuación de la tradición de los paradigmas Positivismo, Pospositivismo, Teorías Críticas y Constructivismo.

El PNC hace referencia a elementos físicos: las neuronas (neuro) como el soporte físico de almacenamiento de la información, y la luz (cuántico), ondas sonoras y estímulos químicos que llegan hasta los sentidos para crear la información. Por lo tanto se considera que aporta una base material y objetiva, para los hechos de la Sociología considerados principalmente inmateriales y subjetivos. Por estas características, sería considerado un paradigma científico.

Por lo tanto, se asume que existe una realidad externa, y una realidad interna del sujeto.

Esta comunicación acarreará la propuesta de un método para la investigación en Sociología.

Aplicaciones prácticas:

Aplicaciones Teóricas: Propuesta de alguna duda razonable sobre algunos de los planteamientos de Newton, Darwin, Einstein y Descartes.

Posibles aplicaciones a la vida cotidiana

RC34-595.3

DE LANNOY, ARIANE* (University of Cape Town, *ariane.delannoy@uct.ac.za*)
NEWMAN, KATHERINE (Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences)

The "Born Free Generation" in South Africa: Vulnerabilities and Aspirations -- CANCELLED

Almost twenty years after the end of apartheid, South Africa remains one of the world's most unequal countries. Despite promises of a 'better life for all', racial and class inequalities continue to shape young people's identities, life chances and dreams for the future. 'Black' and 'Coloured' youth are especially vulnerable, with high levels of school drop-out, unemployment and large numbers of 'discouraged work seekers'. The situation has given rise to a new moral panic around the country's exceptionally large youth cohort. Yet little is understood about how ordinary young South Africans experience their reality of un(der)employment in the context of transformation and promises about upward mobility. This paper draws on 18 months of ethnographic research with 6 young South Africans of the so-called "Born Free generation" in the Western Cape. The study provides rich insights into the participants' current life trajectories and their families' background. Detailed family histories enable us to unravel how differences in racial categories, geographical location, and class influenced the decisions people made at the time of the transition. Such decisions continue to affect the socio-economic position of many young people today. In-depth research also enables us to focus on individual trajectories, for example, in the search for employment. The paper describes detailed trajectories in search of work and the "saw tooth" patterns of youth transitions through employment stages. The discussion identifies gaps in our understanding of life with long term unemployment or constant short term employment, problematizing the ways in which employment or unemployment are generally measured and the category of young adults "Not in any kind of Employment, Education or Training". The work notes severe psycho-social consequences for young adults in un(der)employment, and offers detailed insights that are relevant to policy discussions about a Basic Income Grant or Youth Wage Subsidy in South Africa.

RC14-246.7

DE LESELEUC, ERIC* (INSHEA, *eric.deleseleuc@inshea.fr*)
ISSANCHOU, DAMIEN* (Université Montpellier 1, *damien.issanchou@outlook.fr*)

Le Cas Oscar Pistorius, Analyse Des Débats Médiatiques à Propos De La Technologisation Du Corps Humain

Oscar Pistorius est un athlète Sud-Africain bi-amputé fémoral. Il court avec deux prothèses insérées sous les genoux. Ses performances le porte sur les plus hautes marches des podiums en sport adapté. En 2007, il demande l'autorisation de participer aux Jeux Olympiques (donc avec les sportifs "valides"). Cela lui est

interdit par la Fédération Internationale d'Athlétisme en janvier 2008. Il fait appel auprès du Tribunal Arbitral du Sport qui autorise sa participation en mai 2008. Depuis cette date, le "Cas Pistorius" alimente une controverse dans les médias autour de deux questions.

-    Est-il légitime qu'il participe ou non aux J.O. ?
-    Est-il avantagé par ses prothèses de jambes, au détriment des autres athlètes non appareillés ?

L'analyse des discours de cette controverse médiatique montre qu'Oscar Pistorius pose un problème de catégorisation anthropologique. En effet, tant qu'il court dans la catégorie « sport adapté », il ne suscite aucune réserve. Par ailleurs, la controverse ne porte pas sur le fait qu'il soit handicapé, car dans l'histoire plusieurs handicapés physiques ont participé à des Olympiades sans provoquer ni rejets, ni débats. Mais pour la première fois, un sportif produit ses performances grâce à un appareillage technologique rajouté au corps et celles-ci se rapprochent des performances des sportifs « valides ». Ce faisant, Pistorius remet en question les imaginaires sociaux définissant la place des personnes handicapées ; elles sont « moins » que les personnes dites « valides ». Il oblige ainsi les sociétés à s'interroger sur la place des personnes qui, suite à un accident, une maladie, ou un choix personnel, vivrait avec un corps « augmenté » par une hybridation technologique.

RC41-687.4

DE LOENZIEN, MYRIAM* (IRD-CEPED, *Myriam.de-Loenzien@ird.fr*)
ANDRO, ARMELLE (IDUP)
DUTHÉ, GÉRALDINE (INED)
KABBANJI, LAMA (IRD-CEPED)
LESCLINGAND, MARIE (Nice Sophia Antipolis University)

Demography in the Early 21st Century: An Insight from French Doctoral Theses in Population Studies

French demographers have played a major role in the development of quantitative techniques in demography. More recently, population studies more opened to other social science disciplines and qualitative approaches have flourished in many countries. How does demography relate to population studies in recent doctoral studies in France? Which topic do these studies address? In which institutional context are they realized? To answer these questions, we draw on a database of doctoral theses defended in France during the last decade (2000-2012). This database has been built using the French Documentation University System and related indexing language. The topics are classified in 14 categories. Among 851 references, 746 theses have been selected and are analyzed using EXCEL, SAS and IRAMUTEQ software. Analyses performed include principal component analysis and textual analysis.

Results show that the number of doctoral theses per year is relatively constant, with fluctuations due to institutional constraints. Doctoral students are mostly female (55%). The concentration of researches in six main geographic poles reflects the structure of demography training. Demography is the main discipline (65%) followed by sociology, geography, political science and economy. Studies on mortality and health tend to involve more modeling and to be more associated with population structure whereas fertility is often analyzed in conjunction with family and sexuality and tends to more frequently adopt a gender perspective. By contrast, migration, which represents the most frequent topic, is more associated with culture, minorities, using qualitative approaches. It also addresses issues related to environment and territory. This analysis provides insights into population studies boundaries as well as the way disciplines complement each other. In the longer term, our database should be completed with theses prior to 2000. It may participate in the constitution of a comparative international database of doctoral theses in population science.

RC18-316.4

DE LUCA, MARINO* (UNIVERSITY OF CALABRIA, *deluca.marino@gmail.com*)

The Membership in the Italian Democratic Party

Several parties throughout the world are democratizing their internal life. The most recurrent tools to this aim are the primary elections to select candidates and party leaders. This process of democratization has accelerated the decline of the party members figures. For this reason, the new key actor has become the "selectorate", in which the members seem to have lost power compared to the figure of supporters.

This paper tries to explain the role of the party members by using survey data relating to a web-survey carried out to the members of the Italian democratic party. We interviewed more than 13,000 members with regard to their relationship with the party (participation and activism), the use of information (including new communication technologies) and their role during the electoral campaign.

RC35-612.5

DE MARINIS, PABLO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, CONICET, *pdemarinis@fibertel.com.ar*)
BIALAKOWSKY, ALEJANDRO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, *alebiala_25@hotmail.com*)

Community and/or/Versus Gemeinschaft? about the Emerging Problems By the Translation of a Concept from 'Central' to 'Peripherical' Cultural Spaces. the Case of the Sociological Work of Gino Germani

Community and *Gemeinschaft* certainly made a long and prolific way along the history of social/sociological theory. They still remain key concepts, in the space of these theories and also in the broader political and cultural debate. These trajectories were not linear, and were marked by the deepest divergences between cultural fields as well as within them. Thus, Dewey, the authors of the Chicago School of Sociology and Parsons, in (North)American cultural field, and Tönnies, Weber, Plessner and König, in the German one (among many other names that could be mentioned here), overlapped different layers of meaning on a conceptual construct which invariably refers to ways of living together, usually (but not always) positively connoted.

For very complex and historical reasons, it is an indisputable fact that both cultural fields (German and North-American) were for a long time (and still are even today) "central" in relation to other cultural fields, as the Latin American, which were so located as "peripheral". In ways that still could only be exploratory, this paper aims to analyze some of the problems of translation which necessarily emerge whenever *Gemeinschaft* and *community* were reappropriated, and creatively invested with new meanings by different Latin American social theories, in also different historical contexts of problematization, since the 40s of last century to the present times. Special attention will be given to the work of the Italian-Argentine sociologist Gino Germani, who in the 50s of the last century gave a strong impetus to what was then called "scientific sociology", in strong connection with "modernization theories".

RC15-274.1

DE MONTIGNY, JOANNE* (University of Ottawa, *jdemo096@uottawa.ca*)
BOUCHARD, LOUISE (Université d'Ottawa)

Collaborative Governance in Intersectoral Strategic Planning for the Development of Healthy Public Policies: A Case Study of the Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategic Alliance

Society's wicked problems are complex and intractable problems whose resolution depends on a whole-system approach that involves many actors from various policy sectors. The ability to undertake intersectoral policy action rests on the collaborative processes and structures of governance. The Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategic Alliance offers an excellent example of a system-wide initiative to tackle one of society's most pressing wicked problems: failure of the food system to support healthy living and a vibrant regional economy. OBJECTIVE: To understand how, and to what extent, a multi-stakeholder strategic alliance is able to create and sustain the necessary conditions and requirements to undertake intersectoral strategic planning at a system level, as viewed through the lens of collaborative governance. METHOD: Yin's qualitative case-study method is used, entailing three data-collection techniques: a review of documents; direct observation; and semi-structured interviews. Dimensions of interest include (1) stakeholder engagement in terms of level of diversity of perspectives, extent of agreement on goals, and degree of articulation of operating terms; (2) shared motivation in terms of trust, mutual understanding, and commitment; (3) capacity for joint action in terms of leadership, resources and governance structures and procedures; and (4) other factors supporting collaborative-governance sustainability. EXPECTED RESULTS: This case study will yield insights as to the enablers, barriers and lessons learned regarding the further development of collaborative governance arrangements. This knowledge will highlight opportunities to move beyond silo-based administration towards viable means of intersectoral collaboration for effectively addressing society's wicked problems, and in particular, for building a strong and diverse food system through which to promote healthy eating, help prevent chronic diseases, and ensure both economic and environmental sustainability.

PLEN-5.2

DE MUNCK, JEAN* (Université catholique de Louvain, *jean.demunck@uclouvain.be*)

Human Rights as Capabilities. From Political Philosophy to Sociology. CANCELLED

*** denotes a presenting author.**   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

In our global world, domination *and* critique use the same vocabulary : the "human rights discourse" has become a general framework of political conflicts. How can sociology deal with this new aspect of the "objective spirit" (as Robert Fine puts it) of our times? Sociology must overcome the traditional dismissal of human rights as an abstract universal masking Western imperialism. Nevertheless, the critique of formalism and hegemonic distortions are more than ever necessary. On the *epistemological level*, two discussions are to be connected : the discussion inside the political and legal philosophy on the idea of *rights* (Sen, Raz, Habermas...); the discussion of legal sociologists on the efficiency of legal institutions in a globalized world. The "Capability approach" to rights can be a fruitful approach if we supplement it with a *pragmatist*, *institutionalist* and *pluralist* sociology. On the *empirical level*, we should use the Capability approach in order to overcome the legalistic understanding of human rights. Implementation of rights is more than sheer application of a legal rule; social control of human rights implementation is more than judicial review. Discussions in social movements on the meaning of the rights are quite important (the "right to food sovereignty", for instance, in the "Campesino movement"). If used by a critical sociology, human rights can be an efficient way toward global justice.

AUTH-984.1

DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA* (Colegio San Jeronimo, bsantos@ces.uc.pt)

Boaventura DE SOUSA SANTOS: Para descolonizar Occidente

Modern Western thinking is an abyssal thinking. It consists of a system of visible and invisible distinctions, the invisible ones being the foundation of the visible ones. The invisible distinctions are established through radical lines that divide social reality into two realms, the realm of "this side of the line" and the realm of "the other side of the line." The division is such that "the other side of the line" vanishes as reality, becomes nonexistent, and is indeed produced as nonexistent. Nonexistent means not existing in any relevant or comprehensible way of being. Whatever is produced as nonexistent is radically excluded because it lies beyond the realm of what the accepted conception of inclusion considers to be its other. What most fundamentally characterizes abyssal thinking is thus the impossibility of the co-presence of the two sides of the line. To the extent that it prevails, this side of the line only prevails by exhausting the field of relevant reality. Beyond it, there is only nonexistence, invisibility, non-dialectical absence. To decolonize the West offers a fundamental theoretical synthesis to question and reinterpret the modern Western thinking.

Para descolonizar Occidente. Buenos Aires, CLACSO/Prometeo, 2011

PLEN-9.1

DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA* (University of Coimbra, bsantos@ces.uc.pt)

Conceptions of Justice from Different Historical and Cultural Traditions

In my presentation I will address the following question: Considering that only a global revolution of indignation may generate an alternative to the current global civil war under way in a growing number of countries, how can we conceptualize such a revolution in a world so diverse in conceptions of dignity and liberation.

JS-66.1

DE TERSSAC, GILBERT* (UNIVERSITE TOULOUSE 2 CERTOP CNRS, detersac@yahoo.fr)

Syndicalisme Face à L'organisation: Un Paradoxe?

The trade unionism and the organization in the sense of all the decisions and the choices which structure the work maintain a critical and sometimes distant relationship. On one side, the trade unionism seems always late with regard to the organization. On the other hand, the employer holds the monopoly of choices and ways assigned to implement them, with the exception of the zones of dialogues planned with the labor union in the various committees, but we can summarize the labor-union intervention in his participation.

By leaving of cases pulled by our studies in the territorial public service, we clarify on one hand, one news forms of the trade unionism which we call "trade unionism of organization "; it is situated between the trade unionism of opposition and the trade unionism associated with the power and it differs from the trade unionism of control (Tourraine, on 1962). Supported by groups of exchanges and confrontations with union activists, we clarify on the other hand, in which and under which conditions the work of the union activist allows to act on the organizational causes of the organizational skids, of the degradation of the professional situations and the deterioration of the health.

The union activists are not against rules, but for working rules on the condition of participating in their training and negotiating them: on one hand, they react to the individual requests of the agents to analyze it as a faintness of the organization and on the other hand, act on the organizational deviations by trying to stand out as a normative power.The trade unionism tries to build controversies

on choices and decisions taken by the managers and be recognized as competent to discuss these choices.

RC19-341.1

DE VENANZI, AUGUSTO* (Indiana University, dvenanzi@ipfw. edu)

Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. Policies against Poverty and Inequality: A Comparative Analysis of Results 2000-2010

After the *Lost Decade,* Latin American countries started to explore innovative strategies aimed at reducing poverty and social inequality. Their search was conducted with a certain degree of independence from the dictates of multilateral organizations, which lead to two trends: (a) a renewed confidence in the state's capacity to guide social planning; and (b) a rejection of the rigid fiscal austerity measures typical of structural adjustment plans. This study looks at three countries: Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela and their attempts at improving the social conditions of the poor. Special attention is paid to key policies implemented by each government: *Family Grant* in Brazil, *Families in Action* in Colombia, and the *Social Missions* in Venezuela. Flagship policies in Brazil and Colombia are of the *Conditional Cash Transfer* type, whereas in Venezuela, most social spending is channeled into a direct-service model. Attention is also drawn to reforms in social security: the three countries have all procured important reforms in pension regimes aimed at allowing non-contributing citizens, such as the elderly at risk, to draw welfare benefits. The reforms also seek to incorporate informal sector workers into social security. Data for the period 2000 - 2010 reveal that each country has made advances against poverty and inequality: poverty rates have declined and so have GINI coefficients. However, no key policies have been able to drive a substantial number of workers into the primary labor market, nor have they resulted in the expected vigorous participation by beneficiaries in the administration of policy at local levels. So far the policies' effects have been mostly compensatory. Reforms in social security have aided some targeted populations though statistics regarding the inclusion of informal workers into social security are vague and inconclusive.

RC32-556.5

DE VRIES, CALDA* (University of KwaZulu Natal, caldadv@ gmail.com)

Socioeconomic Mobility and Household Welfare of Female-Headed Households in Eastwood, Pietermaritzburg (South Africa)

Drawing from life-histories of female heads of households (FHHs), this paper examines social mobility and household welfare of FHHs in the community of Eastwood, which is historically a working class community in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. This paper broadly assesses the working and dynamics of social mobility as framed against, on the one hand, the milieu of South Africa's increasing inequality and poverty, and, on the other, the context of increasing feminization of poverty and the workplace. As individuals squeezed by market forces and neglected by the state, I pay particular attention to the social networks and associations to which female-headed households in the community of Eastwood belong to, invest in, and how they benefit from them. I also closely interrogate the kinds of exchange, sharing, reciprocity, trust and support systems that characterize these networks and associations that contribute to household welfare and socioeconomic mobility. Following Waite's (2000:155) assertion that FHHs cannot be understood as non entities operating in a vacuum away from the broader social, economic and political institutions in which they are embedded in, I start by asking what social and structural factors constrain or enable socioeconomic mobility and household welfare of FHHs.

JS-2.7

DEBNAR, MILOS* (Kyoto University, Graduate School of Letters, milos.debnar@gmail.com)

Skills, Occupations, and Inequalities Among the Europeans in Japan

In this paper, I consider the cases of skilled European migrants in Japan and attempt to deconstruct the image of highly skilled and privileged group often associated with them. The paper is based on empirical research among 56 migrants residing in Japan conducted between 2009 and 2012.

Similarly to, for example, Shanghai (Farrer, 2010) the unvarying picture of the 'privileged elite' from the West is getting distorted through increasingly diverse migration flows as well as persistence of the nationalism. Whereas on the basis of their residency status or Japan's standard occupation classification, the jobs many of my interviewees held are classified as professional or high-skilled, they often engaged in very specific jobs characterized by their culture. Many Europeans in the job market are seen primarily as authentic bearers of the 'foreign' or 'Western' culture that is usually associated with globalization as well. This 'culture' is being commodified and consumed and, in a certain way, represents Japan's modus

vivendi of engaging with the global world. On the other hand, access to other spheres of job market is constrained by strong expectations of the majority population seeing the foreigners as intrinsically 'other', temporary sojourners rather than possibly more permanent residents possessing also professional skills not related to their culture as well as particularities of the Japanese job market such as high importance of the school to work transition in the career formation.

Consequently, such a closure of the Japanese job market produces a new class of skilled migrants located in segregated job niches that are not exerting the skills for which they are praised in policies and public discourse. Their positions are less privileged and inequalities with the majority population as well as other, more typical high-skilled migrants such as expatriates are produced.

RC33-571.1

DECATALDO, ALESSANDRA* (University of Milan Bicocca, *alessandra.decataldo@unimib.it*)
FASANELLA, ANTONIO* (Sapienza University of Rome, *antonio.fasanella@uniroma1.it*)
BENVENUTO, GUIDO* (Sapienza University of Rome, *guido.benvenuto@uniroma1.it*)

Continuity and Innovation in Higher Education. the Case Study of Sapienza University of Rome

The paper involves a secondary analysis of longitudinal data of administrative type for a description of the phenomena of student late performance and dropping out.

It focuses on the batches of students enrolled in specific key moments before (from academic year 1991/1992 to 2000/2001) and after the DM 509/1999 - a didactic reform - (from academic year 2001/2002 to 2006/2007) at Sapienza University of Rome. Each of these batches (about 410,000 student enrolments) was monitored up to the official closing date of academic year 2006/2007.

The analysis take into account *ex novo* enrolments, excluding both the re-registrations and students who have already obtained another degree. Longitudinal analyses (the generational approach) allow us to individually monitor students in a single generation for a number of years, reduce the risks associated with aggregate data.

The assumption behind this research design is that the longitudinal perspective is able to provide an *accurate frame* of student curricula (that are monitored at intervals of six months) and to reconstruct the potentially relevant events to the outcomes of their university career. Longitudinal *panel* studies monitor the same generation of students (that is an aggregate of students enrolled during the same year) over several years; consequently these strategies are able to offer quite more accurate results because they reduce the risks related to the utilization of aggregate data.

From a practical point of view, we analyzed how the DM 509/1999 was introduced and implemented within and by the university organization (analyzing a wide variety of phenomena such as dropping out, delayed and decreasing graduations). From a methodological point of view, we came to the creation of longitudinal multidimensional models of the students' careers, aiming at identifying the "mechanisms" through which from an initial state t_0, a subsequent state t_1 is generated.

RC29-505.2

DECKER, CATHARINA* (University of Hamburg, *catharina.decker@dhpol.de*)
MAGIERA, KIM (University of Hamburg)

Police Officers' Conflict Management and Restorative Justice

Generally, citizens call the police when things happen that deviate from normality and (may) lead to all sorts of conflicts. In particular, interpersonal conflicts have to be solved by police officers. Consequently, police officers' respective conflict resolution activities need to be sustainable and fair to prevent conflicts from new and repeated outbreaks. Restorative justice approaches refer to the idea of sustainable and fair conflict resolution, e.g., by defining principles of restorative justice. However, there is only scarce literature on police officers' daily conflict resolution. Additionally, there is little literature on the link between conflict resolution by the police and restorative justice. We addressed this topic by conducting an interview study with 12 German police officers examining their view on conflict resolution by the police. We asked them which strategies of conflict resolution were applied, and which obstacles occurred during conflict resolution. Interview data were analyzed using grounded theory methodology. The research shows that police officers use cooperative as well as dominating strategies of conflict resolution. Main obstacles are formal requirements and citizens' role expectations of the "typical police officer". Furthermore restorative principles like respectful communication were named as critical conditions for successful conflict resolution. This is the first study to investigate the interplay of police officers' subjective theory of professional conflict resolution and restorative principles. Study findings can be used for police officers' conflict management trainings.

RC51-831.3

DEGUCHI, HIROSHI* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, *deguchi@dis.titech.ac.jp*)

Research Program Gap Between Luhmann's Social Systems Theory and Contemporary Systems Sciences

We discuss the issues of social systems theory in comparison with contemporary systems sciences. Social systems theory by N. Luhmann is characterized by theoretical approach of macro communication process [Luhmann, 1984]. This approach came from the theory of representation collective by E. Durkheim. This macro approach is natural from a sociological point of view.

While it is strange and out of scope from the standpoint of standard semantics of analytic philosophy. In the history of analytic philosophy, the meaning of proper name is given by referred object in the real world or at least as rigid designator (Soul A. Kripke) or definite description (Bertrand Russell) [Kripke,1972]. Common noun is treated as a set of objects. There is a weak connection between sociological treatment of representation collective and these analytic philosophical treatment.

There is a strong gap of research program between Luhmann's social systems theory and contemporary systems theory. The gap causes incommensurability between two research groups about theoretical terms such as systems boundary, environment, micro-macro link, self reference, communication, complexity, and autopoiesis. The purpose of this presentation is to find the missing link between research programs and bridge this gap from theoretical and methodological points of views.

RC51-830.1

DEGUCHI, HIROSHI* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, *deguchi@dis.titech.ac.jp*)

Toward Next Generation Social Systems Sciences - from Cross Cultural and Science of Artificial Points of View -

In this presentation, we focus on cross cultural analysis of social systems as a social science of artificial. There are many sociological ideal types and its systemic properties that are developed by sociology and social systems sciences. These models are sometime considered as cross cultural ones but sometime not. Compared with economics, sociology dose not depends on rational nor normative standpoint. Where do the universality of the ideal types and its systemic properties come from? That is a basic question for social systems theory and the reason we need more cross cultural consideration and talks. Besides the cross cultural universality of the theory, we have to consider another universality of the theory for constructing new generation social systems theory. Nowadays our society is becoming more artificial day by day. On the one hand each society has its historical root, but on the other hand we are constructing artificial new global society. We have to design our society and life world from "as is" to "to be" by ourselves as something artificial. There is no sacred canopy. How the process should be analyzed, how it can be managed and what type of theoretical concept should be constructed? That are open and serious questions for social systems sciences. We focus on basic concept of sociology such as individual, self, reference group, family, organization, society, social norm, micro macro link, meaning, role taking, function, structure etc. How these basic concepts can be defined on more artificial context and cross cultural context. We reconsider these systemic properties from theoretical and a cross cultural point of view.

RC16-278.3

DEGUCHI, TAKESHI* (The University of Tokyo, *deguchi@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

Beyond Shame and Guilt Culture to Globalised Solidarity: Reappraising Keiichi Sakuta's Sociology of Values As a Galapagosized Sociology

Keiichi Sakuta (1922) is Professor Emeritus at Kyoto University and one of the most influential sociologists in post-war Japan. In my presentation, I reconstruct the sociology of values that he developed in the 1960s and reappraise it as an innovative theory of solidarity in the age of globalisation.

To reappraise Sakuta's sociology, I introduce the methodological concept of galapagosisation. This term originated from the Galapagos Islands, which is inhabited by rare and endemic species of fauna and flora that have undergone a unique process of evolution due to their separation from the mainland. Similarly, Japanese sociology has been protected by a strong culture and language barrier, consequently developing unique social theories. Using this term, I clarify the characteristic features of Sakuta's sociology of values.

Sakuta adopts western sociological and anthropological theories and applies them to an analysis of post-war Japanese society. However, he never accepts western theories uncritically, always revising them to fit the characteristic structure of Japanese society. Particularly, he reconsiders the "shame culture" that Ruth Benedict introduced in her famous writing, *The chrysanthemum and the sword*, to characterize Japanese culture. In addition, Sakuta discusses another feeling called *shuchi* (embarrassment), which is positioned between shame and guilt. According

to Sakuta, people feel *shuchi*(embarrassed) when they are alienated from both reference group (state) and membership group (intermediate group) and lose their organisational support. As a result, these people seek solidarity that is not based on strong organisation.

Although Sakuta developed his inquiry into *shuchi* in line with post-war Japanese modernisation and rehabilitation, in my presentation I reappraise his sociology as an innovative theory of solidarity in the age of globalisation.

RC16-298.5

DEGUCHI, TAKESHI* (The University of Tokyo, *deguchi@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

Critical Thoery and Its Development in Post-War Japanese Sociology

In my chapter, I examine the process of the adoption of Critical Theory and its unique development in post-war Japanese sociology from the perspective of theoretical response to capitalist modernization. In Far Eastern Japan, nearly all theories of social sciences have originated overseas since the government opened the country to the West and capitalist modernization began with the Meiji Restoration in 1868. In general, the adoption of social theories and their unique development has natural biases resulting from the social–cultural structure and development peculiar to the adopting country. Japanese society has been characterized by a historical situation never observed in Western countries: too rapid capitalist modernization. In particular, the post-war rehabilitation and economic growth have been so swift that during the process of rapid modernization, pre-modern feudal elements co-existed with the late modern—or sometimes seemingly post-modern—circumstances of mass society. That is, the power of democratization, which was imported from the West with outside pressure after the Second World War, remained at a superficial level of society and did not reach the foundation of the social structure. Hence, Japanese critical sociologists continued to have a sense of criticism against superficial democracy, which did not establish itself firmly in post-war Japan; and it is those critical sociologists and their critical sociology that I examine in my chapter. 'Critical sociologists' refers to those in the field of sociology who have developed a critical social theory under the strong influence of German critical theorists such as M. Horkheimer, T. Adorno, E. Fromm, H. Marcuse, J. Habermas and A. Honneth. To explain the uniqueness of this Japanese version of critical sociology, I will introduce it in comparison with Habermas's reconstructive approach, the concept of 'dialectical constructivism' or the 'dialectical constructive approach'.

RC22-382.1

DEININGER, MATTHIAS* (University of Heidelberg, *matthias.deininger@asia-europe.uni-heidelberg.de*)

Neoliberalism, Social Christianity and the State in Singapore

This paper explores the complex interrelationship between Christian organizations and neoliberal policies in the context of the island-city-state of Singapore. It departs from an understanding that rather than globally homogenizing, neoliberal ideas, practices and policies are embedded in specific socio-economic and politico-institutional settings and thus bring forth local variegation and hybrid forms that are mutually constituted and evolving. In this regard, the Singaporean neoliberal model of governance can serve as an interesting case study as it manages to combine two seemingly opposing logics: high levels of state intervention and regulation on the one side and the strategy of pursuing economic growth at all costs through deregulation, liberalization and privatization on the other. What emerges is a type of hybrid state, in the form of the neoliberal-developmental state, where neoliberal logics of the free market and the ideal of national communitarianism are deeply intertwined.

This form of governance has affected the relationship between Christian organizations and the state in considerable ways. On the one hand, the Singaporean government exercises strong bureaucratic and legal control over the functioning of all religious matters, therefore limiting the freedom of action for Christian organizations. Yet, on the other hand, Christianity is recognized and valued as a constructive social and stabilizing moral force within the multi-confessional and multi-ethnic Singaporean polity, which in turn has led to public-private partnerships between government agencies and Christian organizations. This paper argues that Christian organizations in Singapore have become to function as important non-state sites that do not negate neoliberal restructuring *per se*, but re-embed neoliberal logics by addressing social needs and providing certain social services that have gone unmet by the state. Empirical examples will be given from my ongoing Ph.D. project on Pentecostal organizations in Singapore.

RC28-493.5

DEITCH, CYNTHIA* (George Washington University, *deitch@gwu.edu*)

Displaced Workers in the Great Recession and Not-so-Great Recovery: Gender, Race, and Class Inequalities in the U.S. Labor Market

Early in the recession (2008-2009), OECD data showed much greater unemployment among men than women in many industrialized economies, leading to a media narrative of a "mancession" whereby men were depicted as suffering much more than women. Knowledgeable analysts showed the mancession was due to the higher concentration of men in sectors experiencing greatest job loss such as mining, construction and manufacturing. By 2010, reports showed men doing better than women in the recovery. Looking beyond a quarterly or yearly snapshot to the recession-recovery period over time, I examine whether gender inequality in the U.S. labor market increased, decreased, or remained unchanged.

The media narrative of the mancession missed complex and intersecting dynamics of gender with race and class based inequalities. Men who lost job were disproportionately non-college, blue-collar workers. As among men, certain groups of women, such as single moms, non-college, and racial-ethnic minorities, were much more likely to experience job loss and less likely to find new jobs than college educated white counterparts.

My research uses data from the 2010 and 2012 Displaced Worker Surveys (DWS). a supplement to the U.S. monthly Current Population Survey in January of even numbered years. In these statistically representative U.S. national sample household surveys, individuals are asked if they lost or left a job in the previous 3 years (covering 2007-2011) due to: a plant or facility closing, a layoff, or the abolition of their position or shift. Data were collected on household and individual demographic and economic characteristics, on wages and other characteristics of the lost job, on re-employment including characteristics of the new job. I conducted multivariate statistical analyses to examine intersecting race, class, and gender effects on (a) incidence of job loss, (b) patterns of post-displacement employment, and (c) changes over time.

RC12-222.3

DEITCH, CYNTHIA* (George Washington University, *deitch@gwu.edu*)

Mistreatment of Immigrant Workers in U.S. Workplaces: Are Discrimination Lawsuits Against Employers a Viable Remedy?

In many parts of the world, immigrant workers do not have access to the same legal protection against mistreatment by employers as citizens, and undocumented workers have less protection than "legal" migrants. Lack of access to legal protection is due in different contexts to varying combinations of shortcomings in the law itself, lack of enforcement, and to obstacles to making claims.

Currently, in the U.S., although it is illegal for undocumented immigrants to obtain employment, "illegal" workers are nonetheless protected (in principle) by U.S. anti-discrimination laws regardless of immigrant or immigration status. While there is no civil or human rights protection against discrimination based on immigrant status per se, immigrants are protected, to a degree, by laws banning discrimination based on race and national origin, as well as sex, religion, age, and disability. However, among many other obstacles, those who complain risk deportation. Additionally, immigrant workers are concentrated in low wage industry and occupational sectors where labor law and civil rights law violations are rampant.

Some scholars and human rights advocates find U.S. employment law, and the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) as the equal rights enforcement agency, inadequate to protect vulnerable immigrant workers. However, in recent years, the EEOC has filed and settled a growing number of employment discrimination lawsuits on behalf of immigrant workers, many of whom are undocumented. Most of these cases involve charges of sexual and/or national origin harassment. Harassment, in some of these cases includes threats or incidents of sexual and other physical assault as well as verbal and psychological abuse. The lawsuits have resulted in significant monetary awards, court-mandated workplace reform, and some protections against deportation. My research examines over 80 lawsuit settlements, asking whether and how Title VII lawsuits can or do address the legal vulnerabilities of undocumented immigrant workers.

RC43-722.8

DEL PINO, JULIO A.* (UNED, *jadelpino@poli.uned.es*)

Second Homes in Spain: Transnational Mobilities and Family Capitalization

Topic, hypotheses: Spain has a big rate of second homes although it is not one of the wealthiest countries in Europe. There are two main scenes: the mediterranean coast, devoted to international tourists and retirees, and the inland areas, with a much more complex dynamic. We try to show how second residences in Spain indicate family strategies of residence and mobility. These are related to consume patterns as well as with reproductive conditions of households.

Methodology: Our research is focused on the relationship between second residences and trends of populations' spatial distribution and mobility. A quantitative research has been conducted using data from population registers (Census

and migration flows from the Spanish Statistical Bureau). The analysis combines cross-section tests, focusing on 2001, and a longitudinal enquiry (focusing on the period between 1986 and 2008). Malaga illustrates the case of an international coastal destination developed by the real estate and the international touristic services sectors. We also examine the cases of two inland territories, Segovia (near Madrid) and Zamora, in order to contrast the role of second homes in two rural environments with different recent demographic trends. Results: In the case of the Mediterranean coast, the development of international tourism led to a real estate boom based on the purchase of second homes by foreign people. Many Spanish families were also attracted to buy a second home, which would be used as an asset and as a resource for family strategies (retirement of the elderly, emancipation of youth), contributing territorial restructuring processes.

In the case of inland second homes, there is a great complexity based on the degree of tourism specialization and the strength of counteruban mobilities. Demographic dynamics make second homes to play either a residual function in a context of depopulation or a revitalising role for new developed areas.

RC04-79.26

DEL VALLE, ANA IRENE* (Universidad del País Vasco, *anairene. delvalle@ehu.es*)
VECINA, CARLOS* (Universidad de las Islas Baleares, *carlos. vecina@uib.es*)
VENEGAS, MAR* (Universidad de Granada, *mariter@ugr.es*)
SAN ROMAN, SONSOLES* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, *s.sanroman@uam.es*)
USATEGUI, ELISA* (Universidad del País Vasco, *elisa.usategui@ ehu.es*)

Secondary Spanish Teachers: Advances of a Research on Educational and Professional Guidance

This paper constitutes a first approach to a research project submitted to the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, in the call for research grants within the State Program of Research, Development and Innovation for funding corresponding to the State Program for the Promotion of Scientific and Technical Research, I + D + i.

Our goal is to present the progress of an ongoing research whose purpose is to analyse the social and cultural representations that influence teachers in the role and practice of counselling students, both educationally and professionally. It means to examine these social and cultural representations in order to identify guidance models deployed and practiced by teachers, according to the characteristics and socioeconomic and cultural conditions of the environment. So, with job opportunities, aspects such as the location and characteristics of schools, the social origin of the school population, its cultural capital and ethnic background, or gender ideology, become relevant in this analysis, due to its impact on the interaction between students and teachers and, consequently, in the construction of the valuations that teachers offers about students.

In this first approach to the phenomenon, we have chosen four autonomous regions: Balearic Islands, Basque Country, Andalusia, and Madrid to try to develop a typology of teachers and curriculum models, considering the existing socio-economic sectors in the Spanish territory.

RC44-727.7

DELANEY, ANNIE* (Victoria University, *annie.delaney@vu.edu. au*)
BURCHIELLI, ROSARIA (La Trobe University)
TATE, JANE (Homeworkers Worldwide)

A Federation for Informal Workers: Networking Workers Across Global Labour and Global Production

This paper positions the Federation of Homeworkers Worldwide (FHWW) as a new organisational form within the global labour movement. The FHWW collaborates with a range of union and NGO organisations to support new organizing amongst informal, low paid women homebased workers in a broad range of sectors and global regions, although a large extent of its work has been in the textile, garment and footwear industries.

The over-representation of women in informal and precarious work suggests that the gendered nature of global production remains an important site of investigation. This is further informed by the challenges to understand how workers may gain legitimacy or assert influence in the global production network (GPN). The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyse the role and activities of FHWW within the global labour movement, to understand how it supports women's networks to build new labour organizing for women. Through our examination of the efforts of FHWW in India, we illustrate some recent initiatives to establish and build organisation of Sumangali and camp labour textile workers in Tamil Nadu, India. Trade unions appear to have little presence in these mills and have been further marginalised by the employer strategies to keep unions out. NGOs

in the Tirupur region have been actively campaigning on this issue since the early 2000s, but little progress has been made towards collective organisation.

The paper explores the question of why there is a need for a federation of informal workers and examines how it functions with minimal resources to work with informal worker groups, which in turn reveals important lessons for unions and labour rights groups around the possibilities of organizing with few resources and employing participatory, grass-roots strategies as opposed to top-down approaches.

WG02-900.5

DELAVIGNE, ANNE-HÉLÈNE* (Museum Histoire Naturelle, *delavigne@mnhn.fr*)
CRENN, CHANTAL (Cnrs)

The Refusal of the Vegetables Consumption : A Resistance Act ?

We shall present an analysis of an experimental action of supply in fresh vegetables and premises implementation, in France, by one of the actors of the food aid. This experiment is connected with the will of an appreciation of the food of the disadvantaged said social classes. The consumption of vegetables (the set of three : hunger / bad balances food / problems of health) allows to build the Other one, " poors ", as radically different from ourselves and seems to serve as measure and to « make border ».

Considering the actors in presence: beneficiaries, volunteers, persons in charge of grocer's shops, in their culinary practices and respective food representations, taking into account their routes and statuses ; observing food retailings in social grocer's shops of the Southwest and the Central France, the concrete organization and the means of the grocer's shop, we question the idea of the lack of taste of the beneficiaries for vegetables; suspected, of having none of it, and thus of foiling the initiatives.

It is during these daily relations voluntary / responsible for grocer's shops / beneficiaries and within the framework of the intrinsic relations of power in the food aid, as much as in routes and statuses of the profitable persons, that takes place the way the food practices build themselves.

Between the lines, we shall highlight how the border builds itself between the " good eaters " and the " bad eaters ". The representations of a " good food " revealing in hollow the "bonuses" or the places" in the society that are looking for those who get involved there, particularly, the volunteers and those who refuse it, to whom this action is supposed to benefit, the beneficiaries, these categories sometimes confirming itself.

INTE-22.2

DELCROIX, CATHERINE* (Université de Strasbourg, *cadelcroix@wanadoo.fr*)

Creative Parenting in Transnational Families and the Gender Diagonal

Having followed immigrant families (coming from North Africa), in France, in Belgium and in the Netherlands over long periods as ethnographic observer and biographical-narrative interviewer, I have recurrently been impressed by the centrality of the parents' *project for a better life:* for themselves, for their kin at home, and especially for their children (boys and girls) whom they invest with the responsibility of carrying on further this project. This project drives all their courses of action under harsh life conditions. Deprived of "capital" such as money, education, or "useful connections" (all "objective" resources), they can only mobilize their "subjective" resources, that is to say: themselves, their energies, their reflexivity, their character and creativity. A lot of creative parenting takes place in their homes.

In patriarchal societies where these parents come from, gender contrasts are very sharp. They entail differences in the hopes and aspirations that are projected onto sons and daughters by father and mother. Initially, fathers will tend to project upon their sons their own frustrated upward mobility aspirations. They expect good grades at school. Some sons will live up to their father's expectations; but others will not, while some of their sisters will do better. In such cases the father's hopes will move over the years from his son to his daughter. It is this phenomenon that we have come to call "the diagonal of generations", or "the gender diagonal".

This comes on top of the host society's differential discrimination, which is stronger on boys. To avoid the damaging consequences of rivalries between brothers and sisters, and eventual splits, parents have to find ways to teach them to resist stigmatization (or "discredit"). We will show how family relationships are continuously shifting, under these dynamics, necessitating a continuous effort of creativity in parenting.

RC38-654.2

DELCROIX, CATHERINE* (Université de Strasbourg, *cadelcroix@wanadoo.fr*)

Analyzing Recurring Themes in a Life Story with Social Context in Mind

Analyzing Recurring Themes in a Life Story with Social Context in Mind

Every life story tells about the history of a person who has lived in a given social niche of a given society with a specific cultural model. Thus sociologists may learn a lot from it about this social niche and cultural model; especially if multiplying life stories lived in the same social context. In analyzing the life stories I have collected myself, I usually follow three main steps. First, as Bertaux (2007) indicates, I reconstruct the *chronology of life events*, which during the interview have usually been mentioned according to some semantic associations rather than strict chronology. Secondly, through *thematic analysis* I'll look for *recurring themes*; their very recurrence usually signals crucial processes (e.g. discrimination, selection) *out there*, in the external social world. Thirdly I'll look for *hints, indices, clues* about social processes out there; e. g. constraints, limits to action, social barriers, or - by contrast - opportunities, spaces for initiative, creative courses of action. Bertaux states that a life story should be read and re-read many times while focusing - and trying to imagine – patterns of *social relations* 'out there' that shaped it. I agree, but I also pay much more attention to *childhood.* Indeed I believe (with Wordsworth, Nietzsche, Freud ...) that *the child – i.e. childhood - is the father of the adult*. A given childhood includes many keys which, if unraveled, will prove very helpful in deciphering the grown-up adult's inner workings. Another issue is about *turning points* in the course of life. As Hareven and Masaoka have shown, far from happening out of nowhere through impact of some external event, turning points in life usually result from a slow maturation taking place in the inner space of psyche.

RC24-436.2

DELDREVE, VALÉRIE* (IRSTEA, *valerie.deldreve@irstea.fr*)
CLAEYS, CECILIA* (Aix-Marseille Université, *cecilia.claeys@univ-amu.fr*)

Are National Parks Inherently Unequal? the Reform to Parks and Its First Application in Metropolitan France

In France, many conflicts have marked the genesis of national parks enabled by the Law of 1960, right up to the blocking of their creation or had a lasting effect on their existence (Larrère 2009). In an attempt to overcome the local resistance that inevitably accompanies having a natural site classified as a national park, the French government passed a new Law (2006) which grants greater power to local elected representatives, explicitly recognizes the rights and knowledge of local users, and invites them to participate in actually defining the park project.

Our research into the creation of the new Calanques National Park, however, points up that the application of these new principles actually reinforces the environmental inequality that they were meant to reduce. How should we interpret this apparent paradox? The goal of this paper is to outline the interacting processes at work in the park's creation that exacerbated local environmental inequalities. We will look at both the weight of procedures and the more structural factors behind such inequality.

We will show how the consultation procedures adopted tend to reproduce the asymmetry of the public sphere (in the Habermasian sense) that developed throughout the 20ᵗʰ century around the protection of the Calanques. They as such helped institutionalize in the park project the dominant norms through whose lens certain uses seen as "worthy of a park", whereas others are downgraded. In a related phenomenon, the new National Park label has re-increased the environmental value of the surrounding neighbourhoods, further boosting their new appeal. This process has even affected the poorest areas and led to a relocation of the most economically distressed populations outside the site, meaning far from the natural amenities that had formed the bases of their living conditions and leisure activities.

TG07-969.4

DELEEUW, SARAH* (University of Northern British Columbia, *Sarah.deLeeuw@unbc.ca*)

No/Place

This creative non--fiction essay, which is ethnographically--informed and located in critical geographic theory, contemplates remote and deeply overlooked places in Northern British Columbia (Canada) located along Highway 16, colloquially known as 'The Highway of Tears' because of the more than 30 (mostly) Indigenous women who have been murdered or gone missing along its paved shoulders in the past two decades. The photo--accompanied essay works in multiple textual registers,from poetry to research interviews, in order to consider and evoke a variety of emotional and material places making up the always colonially--impacted geographies along Highway 16. These places include homes of on--reserve families whose children are routinely removed by the provincial government, staff in women's centres and police detachments tasked with organizing search parties for women's bodies dumped in ditches, and vast regions of forest and watersheds routinely characterized by both industry executives and often urban dwelling nature-enthusiasts as unpopulated and open for development and discovery.

RC24-428.5

DELGADO-PUGLEY, DEBORAH* (Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, *Deborah.delgado@uclouvain.be*)

A Panamazonian Project Facing the State? Particularities and Constrains of Indigenous REDD+ Proposal

As globalized economies develop new forms of intervention in the Amazon, using various levels of governance to further their encroachment, halting the abatement of "indigenous space" (Chirif, 2006) seems both ever more urgent and highly implausible. Payments for ecosystem services (PES) expand as a paradigm for environmental management in the biome, REDD+ being one of its most ambitious experiments (Corbera 2012). PES schemes are contributing to change not only legal frameworks that regulate access to natural resources but also the value of "natural" assets. These transformations lead to further changes in indigenous peoples' recognition, legal rights and economic opportunities.

Indigenous peoples networks detain different praxis in order to protect themselves from dispossessory process (Li, 2010). Facing the national-state has always being hard for their movements. One of their main strategies to gain influence was to change the scale of their intervention (Pieck, 2006). In 2009 a proposal for "holistic management of forests", that seeks to adapt REDD+ objectives to indigenous worldviews, is presented by their umbrella organization, the Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon River Basin (COICA).

States engagement in the climate regime can be seen as a 'denationalized state agenda' (Sassen 2006), as they actively participate in new kinds of trans-governmental partnerships and highly specialized convergence in regulatory issues. Tropical countries are adopting new institutional arrangements aspiring to receive climate financing in the form of cooperation and new business opportunities. How do Amazonian States currently read indigenous peoples' proposals regarding territorial management? What can we learn from indigenous movement's practices facing green economy? Based on fieldwork both in the UNFCCC and in Peru and Bolivia, this paper seeks to contribute to a reflection on the role imagined for and attained by communities with diverse approaches to the biophysical environment.

JS-93.4

DELGADO-PUGLEY, DEBORAH* (Université catholique de Louvain, *Deborah.delgado@uclouvain.be*)

Indigenous Peoples Facing Climate Change Policies: The Struggle for Autonomy of « Forest Dependent » Communities

While globalization of both extractive capitalism and indigenous rights policies has deepened during the XXI century, contention over access and control of "environmental" and "natural" resources in indigenous territories is escalating around the world. Since the national becomes a more complex site for the global, the specific and deep histories of a country become more, rather than less, significant and hence produce distinctive negotiations with the new endogenous and external global forces (Sassen 2006). In this context, how do indigenous peoples struggles for their communities deploy at different levels of governance? Which shared meanings can we find in the diverse political spaces where their movements intervene? In this presentation we would like to tackle these questions analyzing the Amazonian indigenous peoples participation in the global climate change policy debate.

On the climate change regime, one of the most ambitious international policy scheme is being negotiated under the acronym of REDD+ (reducing emissions of deforestation and forest degradation) (Corbera 2012, Berstein and Cashore 2010). In this framework indigenous peoples and "local" communities are presented as *forest dependent people* attaching issues regarding their rights and livelihoods to the conservation of forests. How do indigenous peoples movements see this process *vis-à-vis* their will for autonomy and demands of respect for their worldviews? This presentation is based on fieldwork with indigenous peoples organizations of the Amazon Basin both in the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change negotiations (UNFCCC) and at national and territorial level in Bolivia and Peru.

RC40-677.7

DELLA FAILLE, DIMITRI* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, *dimitri.dellafaille@uqo.ca*)
COTINEAU, VANESSA (Université du Québec en Outaouais)

Biocultural Diversity and Agriculture: Reflections on Worlds in Movement

Since the 1990's, we have experienced an increased amount of literature presenting case studies that explore de relationship between human beings and nature from the point of view of biocultural diversity and agricultural practices. There is also a recent academic literature on global projects defining alternative worlds to the dominant model called "Western-liberal-modernist ontology". That literature labels those projects as "political ontologies" or "worlds in motion". In

our presentation, we will examine, in the light of that academic literature, numerous case studies. To be more specific, we will be looking at the social, political, cultural and knowledge dimensions of the biocultural diversity and agricultural practices contribution to the foundation of these worlds in motion.

RC07-140.2

DELLA FAILLE, DIMITRI* (Université du Québec en Outaouais, *dimitri.dellafaille@uqo.ca*)

South-South Statistical Cooperation

This presentation proposes to examine on the current state of South-South cooperation in the production of statistics in matters related to development. Based in part on the author's fieldwork in Africa, Central America and South East Asia as well as a literature review, this presentation would like to reflect on some current and upcoming challenges in technical cooperation. Taking the stance of a political sociology of the state in so-called developing countries and of a critical study of the international system, this presentation will examine issues related to bilateral and multilateral cooperation between countries in the "South".

Surveys and census are an area generally acknowledged to be still mainly dominated by "Northern expertise". However, current research show that South-South cooperation in statistics is emerging in terms both of knowledge and technology transfer. Indeed, regional powers in the South as well as countries from the BRICs emerge as possible new poles of knowledge and technology which they share at the regional or global level. This is, for instance, the case of Brazil in Portuguese-speaking Africa and that of the Philippines in Myanmar and North Korea. In spite of being a promising avenue for challenging "Northern expertise", this emerging South-South cooperation in statistics is not exempt from possible issues (such as the reproduction of schemes of dependence) which this contribution will reflect on.

RC01-41.4

DELORI, MATHIAS* (University of Bordeaux, France, *m.delori@sciencespobordeaux.fr*)

Killing without Hatred? the Social Construction of the Consent to Kill in Modern Warfare

Killing other people is not something trivial. Therefore, the military organizations spend a great deal of energy in order to prepare the soldiers to this prospect. As J. Butler recently put it, they do so by constructing "frames of war", i. e. meaning structures that regulate the military "economy of compassion". This paper aims at identifying the frames of war at work in the new Western way of war. The literature on this issue suggests that the Western modern frames of war are subject to two contradictory dynamic. On the one hand, modern warfare seems to be deeply engaged in the path of rationalization of violence and reification of the enemy. On the other hand, a discourse is (re)emerging which frames the Western wars as "humanitarian". The paper tries to understand whether and how the latter affects the former. It does so by focusing on a particular case study: the frames of the French soldiers who participated to the war in Libya in 2011. The research relies on forty semi-structured interviews with military leaders and fighter plane pilots. The analysis reveals a dominant frame which shows great sympathy for some and total indifference for others. The paper argues, in other words, that the discourse on the humanitarian war displaces rather than enlarges the economy of compassion.

RC14-248.3

DEMAILLY, LISE* (Université de Lille 1, *lise.demailly@univ-lille1.fr*)

Le « Clone » Dans Les Romans De Science-Fiction, Support De Métaphores Politiques

Depuis que le génie génétique a initié l'exploitation scientifique et technologique du clonage, faisant passer un phénomène naturel dans le domaine de la technologie et de l'invention, le « clone » est un objet hybride et ambigu qui déplace les limites et les conventions politiques, déstabilisant les frontières animé/inanimé, humain/non-humain, mortel/immortel, objectivité/subjectivité.

L'humain ou l'animal sensible semblent pouvoir s'incarner dans des artefacts

La représentation la plus populaire, dans le film Star Wars, met en scène des légions de « star-troopers », produits en masse, organisés, hiérarchisés au service d'un vaste projet impérial de domination des humains et de la nature.

On propose de s'intéresser à la situation diversifiée des clones dans les romans de science-fiction. Souvent exploités et stigmatisés , ils peuvent être les instruments passifs de systèmes implacables de domination, ou en revanche, dans quelques romans, acteurs, secondaires ou emblématiques, de luttes pour l'émancipation et l'égalité des droits.

Le clone est ainsi un outil fictionnel commode pour penser des rapports sociaux dans lesquels l'autre humain est d'abord un objet, par la faute des hommes, et doit conquérir son humanité. C'est une métaphore pour penser les rapports

de domination: esclavage, colonialisme, exploitation sauvage, pour renouveler la thématique de l'accès à l'individualité par la socialisation, l'entraide et la communication et subvertir la répartition des rôles entre héros, masses et pouvoirs.

RC14-246.1

DEMAILLY, LISE* (Université de Lille 1, *lise.demailly@univ-lille1.fr*)

Retournements Symboliques Autour Du Handicap Psychique: Les "Pairs Aidants"

Le « handicap psychique » donne lieu actuellement en France, après des expériences similaires aux Etats Unis, au Québec, et en Hollande, à une expérimentation qui remet en cause bien des habitudes dans les services psychiatriques : il s'agit de la création de fonction de « médiateurs de santé pairs » en santé mentale, « pairs – aidant » professionnels, c'est-à-dire anciens malades, en cours de rétablissement, chargés de travailler au côté des soignants des hôpitaux ou des services psychiatriques ambulatoires pour aider les patients.

L'expérimentation est sans nulle doute portée par une utopie : déstigmatiser la maladie mentale, montrer l'utilité des savoirs et points de vue profanes dans le processus du soin, créer un nouveau métier sur la base de l'expérience de la maladie et du rétablissement. La reconnaissance et la mise en œuvre d'un type inédit de compétence remettent en cause nombre d'apriori symboliques et économique de l'emploi, la fonction et de la relation de soin. L'évaluation de ce dispositif est en cours, mais on peut déjà analyser les difficultés idéologiques et pratiques qu'il révèle en s'y confrontant et parfois surmonte.

RC31-536.1

DEMIR, IPEK* (University of Leicester, *id34@le.ac.uk*)

Subverting Hegemonic Discourses in the Country of Origin Via Transnational Activities and Networks: The Case of Kurds

Kurds have been present in Europe since the 1980s (see for example, Griffiths 2002; Wahlbeck 1999). They are now a sizable community, and a significant component of many vibrant neighborhoods of European cities. The movement of Kurds from Turkey has been fuelled by the suppression of their cultural and linguistic rights and their forceful displacement from Kurdish villages, as well as their facing multiple forms of deprivation and exclusion in Turkey. They now run transnational community organizations, businesses, and satellite channels; they are increasingly active and involved in the social, cultural and political life of Europe (Demir 2012). Indeed, as Hassanpour & Mojab (2004: 222) also state, 'the Kurds of Turkey have maintained a hegemonic presence in [European] diaspora politics'. This is because Kurds in Europe have created an alternative diasporic space which has turned them into active transnational agents, enabling them to challenge and disrupt Turkey's construction of the Kurdish problem, and tell an alternative story about Kurdishness. Gaining rights in Turkey and subverting the hegemonic discourses about Kurds in Turkey rests, partly, on how well the Kurdish diaspora can build transnational networks in Europe (and elsewhere) and thus mobilize to gain influence and recognition. Moreover, the translation of Kurdish culture, rebellion and struggle (both to Europeans and to their second and third generation) and the transnational battles of Kurds are closely interrelated. My paper will examine such processes by discussing the findings of my recent ethnographic research.

JS-4.4

DEMIRAL, SERKAN (Mrs)
ODABAS, ZUHAL YONCA* (PhD, *yoncaodabas@yahoo.com*)

Children As a New Witness of Disasters: Drawing the Experiences of Van Earthquake 2011 Turkey

For a few decades the experiences of children have been gained more attention by social sciences scholars. From the social constructionist point of view, it is asserted that their everyday experiences shape their sense of self and their views of others, events around them and the society as a whole. However it must be added that the culture and region are also important factors that effect the world view and the other things listed above. In this presentation it is aimed to explore the children's view of disaster by depending on both their drawings and expressions in the case of 2011 Van Earthquake in Turkey. This earthquake has some specific features in some senses. This City is located at the Eastern Anatolia and the density of Kurdish ethnic group is higher. Since then it can be assumed this earthquake contains some complex relations at political, social and economical levels in Turkey

RC22-384.9

DEMIREZEN, ISMAIL* (Istanbul University, *idemirezen@hotmail.com*)

The Politics of Religion in Turkey

The Politics of Religion in Turkey

According to the World Values Survey, the percentage of Turkish citizens who consider religion to be important in their lives increased from 61 percent in 1990 to 81 percent in 2001. This data indicates that Turkish people have become more religious than they were ten years ago. Although founders of sociology, including Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, and Max Weber, have argued that religious beliefs and practices would decline because of modernization, why was this not the case? What happened during this period of time? In the face of rapid modernization, why did Turkish people become more religious?

The country of Turkey serves as a sociologically and culturally illuminating, theoretically inspiring, and historically timely case study for an analysis of the relationship between modernization and secularization. Turkey is a modern republic moving towards becoming member of the European Union.

In addition to all these unique characteristics, Turkish history is a compelling test case for the relationship between the politics of religion and collective memories of religious and secular past as well. Late Ottoman Empire (1876-9123) tried to construct an Islamic identity. The Modern Turkish republic was immensely devoted to educational and social efforts to secularize Turkish society by creating a secular national identity from its foundation in 1923 until 1950. Although these efforts were reduced after 1950 because of democratic elections, they would keep continuing in a diminished capacity until 1980. After the political and social liberalization of the 1980's, Turkish Republic tried to construct a Turkish-Islamic synthesis emphasizing collective religious memories of Late Ottoman Empire. After 1980's, reactivating collective religious memories has provided an opportunity structure for religious movements to emerge in Turkey. My paper examines this emergence by analyzing the relationships between the politics of religion and collective religious memories.

RC32-555.3

DEMIRKOL, ESRA* (University of Sussex, *esrademirko@gmail. com*)

Women's Lives behind a Migration Story

The main aim of this study is to understand how women's lives change in terms of authority, power and gender roles after their husbands' migration from Fatsa (Turkey) to Nagoya (Japan) since the beginning of 1990s. In this regard, the research question of this study is how women's lives change in terms of authority, daily life practices and gender roles after the migration of their husbands. Otherwise stated, this study inquires whether male migration empowers women's lives; especially their controls on the household, in terms of decision-making processes in the family issues and if yes to what extent it takes place. This research question also provides an opportunity to shed a light on a further point to grasp the meaning of the whole picture of women's lives. Although, male migration has similar impacts on women's lives in different parts of the world; how do women develop different strategies from the other cases to handle with the absence of men in Fatsa? In other words, what makes this study different from the others? How do women experience the process of migration from Fatsa to Japan? Perception of the migration process by the women is essential to focus on as it can be argued that this process is the point where everything starts to changes in women's lives. The process of taking the decision of migration to Japan, specifically the city of Nagoya, and women's strategies to handle with this decision and process will be discussed from the perspective around this point.

RC32-550.8

TEXLER SEGAL, MARCIA* (Indiana University Southeast, *msegal@ius.edu*)

DEMOS, VASILIKIE* (University of Minnesota, Morris, *demosvp@morris.umn.edu*)

DEMOS, VICKY (University of Minnesota, Morris)

Narrations of the Shooting Death of Trayvon Martin and the Trial of George Zimmerman As Intersectional Challenge to the School-to-Prison Pipeline in the United States

Reactions to the shooting death of unarmed seventeen year-old Trayvon Martin in February 2012 and the not guilty verdict in the trial of George Zimmerman in July 2013 could be heard throughout the United States and around the world. In Al Jazeera, Susan Abulhawa, a Palestinian writer, wrote, "The contempt, the disregard, and the disrespect for the black body runs through this whole case. It runs through this country and transforms itself to adapt to the times."

On August 12, 2013, U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder announced that the Justice Department would work with the Department of Education, "to confront the 'school-to-prison pipeline' and those zero-tolerance school discipline policies that do not promote safety…."but instead lead to the criminal justice system. Reactions to the death of Martin and the announcement of a new approach to the disciplining of youth are acknowledgements of the systemic use of violence to control people of color in the United States.

While many accounts of the Martin/Zimmerman case have focused on race as a central theme, some have pointed to race as it intersects with gender and/

or age. A narration is constructed so that it resonates with an audience, thereby providing a kind of truth. Intersectional analysis complicates a narrative, but it also provides a nuanced view of societal violence/power as well as a vantage point from which to exercise agency and bridge the research/practice gap.

Using content analysis of media from around the world, we identify multiple ways in which the Martin/ Zimmerman case has been narrated, focusing on inter-sectionally-framed accounts that along with race point to gender--masculinities deployed--and/or age—youth/adult to make sense of the violence. Statistical data on incarceration in the United States will be used to show the relevance of the narrations to the school- to- prison pipeline.

RC15-261.3

DEMPSEY, DEBORAH* (Swinburne University, *DDempsey@ swin.edu.au*)

Global Relational Dilemmas and Commercial Surrogacy

Commercial surrogacy continues to be illegal in a number of developed Western countries such as the UK and Australia due to concerns about the exploitation of women and children. At the same time, commercial ART clinics patronized largely by Western clients (many from Australia and the UK) have flourished in developing countries such as India and Thailand due to the more lenient regulatory frameworks and the lower costs of services for intended parents.

This transnational commercial use of reproductive technologies is generating a range of what I call 'global relational dilemmas'. These include the creation of stateless and parentless children when mismatches occur in countries' laws, impediments to children born of these procedures to obtain knowledge of their biogenetic or gestational origins, and concerns about how to facilitate connections between intended parents, surrogates and gamete donors across considerable cultural and socio-economic divides.

In this paper, which builds on Viviana Zelizer's notion of 'relational work', and Jennifer Mason's concept of 'tangible affinities', I argue that the heavily defended distinction between 'commercial' and 'altruistic' surrogacy in some Western countries such as Australia hampers thinking through creative solutions to the global relational dilemmas generated by international surrogacy. Based on empirical social research into surrogacy use by Australian gay men, along with analysis of Internet-based sources such as surrogacy blogs and websites, I explore the relational and kinship work performed by clients, managers and clinicians in commercial surrogacy settings. This is with a view to thinking through what might constitute sustainable transnational practices in family formation through commercial surrogacy that respect the human dignity of the children born, surrogates, gamete donors and intended parents.

RC55-883.3

DENCKER-LARSEN, SOFIE* (SFI & University of Copenhagen, *sdl@sfi.dk*)

Expanding Labour Market Effect Measures: Measuring Distance to the Labour Market As Increase or Decrease in Barriers Hindering Access to the Labour Market for the Unemployed

Do Active Labour Market Programmes (ALMP) reduce the number of barriers hindering unemployed persons entering the labour market? Studies show that ALMPs have little, non-existent or negative effect on unemployed persons who have been assessed by their case worker to have problems besides unemployment. These studies typically use subsequent employment or reduced welfare benefit dependency as effect measures.

There are no validated effect measures that include steps before actual entry to the labour market; steps in which the unemployed may come to feel healthier, happier, more confident etc. Therefore I develop and test a graduated measure of distance to the labour market. The measure explicitly factors in a complex set of barriers assumed hindering entrance to the labour market for unemployed individuals. The measure consists of internationally recognized measures of and questions on well-being, health, and happiness supplemented by questions on e.g. subjective feeling of readiness for work. Indeed, among the group in question, issues in these areas of life are widespread, and so focusing on these aspects may show other results regarding the effects of ALMPs than previous research.

I test the measure as an indicator of distance to the labour market in three ways. I: 1) analyze data from a panel survey on a sample of 4,400 unemployed from Copenhagen, Denmark, with waves in 2013 and 2014, 2) assess whether the measure is a good proxy for future employment using detailed data from administrative registers, and 3) compare the measure to findings from qualitative interviews with case workers and unemployed.

In developing the measure, I draw on marginalisation theories in viewing unemployment as degrees of marginalisation from, at the one end, social exclusion from the labour market and, at the other, social inclusion in the labour market, where health and related problems act as a barriers against inclusion.

RC46-760.3

DENG, FURJEN* (Sam Houston State University, *soc_fjd@shsu.edu*)
SWARTZ, MARIA (University of Texas -MD Anderson Cancer Center)
LEE, SHEAU YUEN (Light and Salt Association)
SUN, HELEN (Light and Salt Association)

A Home-Based Dietary Intervention for Chinese-American Cancer Survivors

Cancer is the leading cause of all deaths among Asian American populations in the United States (CDC, 2013). Asian Americans are also reported to have lower cancer deaths compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Consequently, more Asian Americans will survive cancer diagnosis and live a longer life after treatment. Studies also confirmed that cancer survivors generally are more likely to develop progressive, recurrent, secondary cancers, cardiovascular disease, and other chronic diseases (Yabroff, et al., 2004.). For Chinese cancer patients and survivors in the United States, quality of life can be further deteriorated because of language, cultural, and structural barriers.

This study is to test the effectiveness of a home-based diet intervention in Chinese American cancer patients and survivors. The goal of the study is to engage Chinese cancer patients and survivors in systematic changes toward desired health behaviors. The intervention includes a 50-week period with four sessions of consultation by a registered dietitian (1st- 30 minutes, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th- 10 minutes), 13 telephone consultations by trained volunteers (1st month-weekly, afterwards bi-monthly and monthly), and 4 telephone prompts.

Evaluation data are obtained from baseline surveys and post (10-month follow-up) surveys of those who complete the intervention. In addition to basic demographic characteristics, weight status, medical history and NCI-24-h dietary recalls, three standardized scales are used to measure quality of life (SF-36), physical activity (CHAMPS), and health education impact (heiQ). Fifty five cancer patients and survivors were recruited for the study and all of them have completed the baseline surveys, 24-hour dietary recalls. Currently, we are in the process of last stage of intervention. The research team will start to collect the follow-up surveys by the end of this year. In the spring of 2014, the research team will analyze the data and prepare a manuscript based on results from this study.

JS-2.1

DENG, JIAN-BANG* (Tamkang University, *dengjb@mail.tku.edu.tw*)

Marginal Mobilities and Social Inequalities: The Migration Experience to Inner China for Taiwanese Expatriates and Chinese Skilled Workers

After twenty years of conducting operations in China, many Taiwanese manufacturing companies are facing a problem of transformation, particularly in terms of the change in the socio-economic environment surrounding the area of the Pearl River Delta. However, recent developments in Inner China have given Taiwanese manufacturing companies new opportunities, enticing them to migrate inward, towards the middle and western regions of China. This paper explores the inward migration of Taiwanese manufacturing companies and the mobility of Taiwanese and Chinese skilled workers to Inner China.

Three research questions will be addressed: 1) How did the process of Taiwanese manufacturing companies, moving from Taiwan to China's Pearl River Delta area, develop and also how did Inner China's development contribute to the inward movement of these companies in the past recent years? 2) What kind of new relationships, in terms of the workplace regime, are created between migrant (Taiwanese and Chinese) skilled workers and local Chinese employees? 3) What is the migration experience to inland provinces of China like for Taiwanese and Chinese skilled workers, and how these (highly) skilled migrants negotiate social inequalities during their migration and mobility to Inner China?

RC04-78.5

DENIS, ANN* (Université d'Ottawa, *adenis@uottawa.ca*)

Women Students in Canadian Engineering Faculties and Their Sub-Disciplines: Gender Inequalities, Inclusions and Exclusions - Empirical and Theoretical Considerations

Women Students in Canadian Engineering Faculties and their Sub-Disciplines: Gender inequalities, inclusions and exclusions - empirical and theoretical considerations

Engineering remains one of the few undergraduate programs in Canadian (and American) universities in which women are a numerical minority (typically about 20% of the engineering enrolment), but their percentage in engineering sub-disciplines ranges from 10% or less to over 50%. On the one hand, there has been little empirical study of Canadian engineering students, while on the other American

research has posited a number of explanations for continuing gender inequality in engineering, including the structural features of engineering programs, the lack of female role models within engineering, and the macho culture associated with engineering.

This paper draws on material from a multi-disciplinary study which uses a variety of methods to question both women and men - students, administrators and professors in faculties of engineering in three Canadian universities, in each of which a relatively high percent (about 30%) of the engineering undergraduates are women. Based on the Canadian empirical data, we explore various theoretical explanations, seeking answers to such questions as:

-    Is gender equity a priority in the engineering programs of these universities? And if so, how is this manifested?
-    Are some of the sub-disciplines in engineering more explicitly socially relevant than others and is social relevance more appealing to women than men (as has been suggested)?
-    Do considerations of gender equity influence women's choice of university, their decision to study engineering, their choice of sub-discipline within engineering?
-    To what extent does a stereotyped macho culture persist in the classroom, in para-academic activities and in social activities within these engineering faculties? And what are the implications of the prevailing culture(s) in terms of gendered inclusions and exclusions?

RC05-106.19

DENIZ, A. CAGLAR* (Usak University, *caglar.deniz@usak.edu.tr*)

Ethnic Identities and Conciousness of University Students from Turkey in the Metropolitanization Process

Ethnic Identities and Conciousness of University Students from Turkey in the Metropolitanization Process
Dr. A. Çağlar DENİZ, Usak University
Key Words: Ethnic Identities, Youth, Adjustment , Metropolitanization
Abstract:

Turkey hosts lots of ethnic groups. All ethnic groups in the research sample are Muslims traditionally and they are distinct from the classical perception of minority in Turkey which is given with international agreements such as Lozan. This research has used qualitative research methods.

University youth coming from rural areas and small or medium sized cities to Istanbul, it is called the only metropolitan city in Turkey, have been involved to a metropolization process. Each ethnic group's experiment is unique and different than others. For example, Kurdish young people have developed an ethnic pride attitude about their identity. They involved to learn academic Kurdish language, try to speak to each other in Kurdish language and appropiate the Kurdish literature and history as parts of their national identity. This attitude could be regarded a very modern, it aims to a nation construction in a constructed nation.

Arab people have strong relations with other parts of Arab world. They use their language opportunity to communicate and make a trade with them. But Arab youth studying in metropolitan universities have a weak relation with their mother language. Most of them understand Arab language but they can not speak it fluently. The young Arab people in Turkey tend to assimilate to the Turkish community whether Alawites or Sunnis.

Laz people and Greek spoken Muslims have shared same lands. They live on the coast or Black Sea. They have unique languages and communicate with them to each other in their special community. But they tend to assmilate to Turkish community, and most of them are very proud to be a Turk, although they have disparate ethnical roots.

RC19-328.3

DENNEY, JUSTIN* (Rice University, *jtdenney@rice.edu*)
TOLBERT KIMBRO, RACHEL (Rice University)

Helping out to Get By: The Poverty Paradox in Children's Food Insecurity

Sociologists should be concerned with understanding the contributors to food insecurity. In the United States (U.S.), one of the most developed nations in the world, more than 1 in 5 households with children are unable to access and provide adequate food for a healthy, active lifestyle. Prior work has established important individual and family predictors of food insecurity but largely failed to account for local context. Partially as a result of this focus on individual families, solutions and policy aimed at eliminating food insecurity have fallen short. In fact, in recent years, food insecurity in the U.S. has increased. In this study, we examine the relevance of community contributors to food insecurity among children, utilizing geocoded, nationally-representative data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten cohort (ECLS-K). We propose and test hypotheses suggesting 1) an accumulation of family and community risks, whereby the most disadvantaged families living in the most disadvantaged communities face the highest odds of food insecurity and 2) a poverty paradox, whereby the most disadvantaged families in the most disadvantaged communities may have better access to helpful resources and collaborate in unique ways to alleviate food

insecurity, especially when it impacts the community's most precious resource – children. We find that community environments matter over and above characteristics of individual families and that family and neighborhood traits combine in ways consistent with the poverty paradox. Our next steps include gaining a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying our findings as it will aid in our understanding of how community resources in disadvantaged areas can be leveraged to alleviate food insecurity and thus improve the health and achievement of children.

RC11-205.6

DENNIS, MARY KATE* (University of Kansas, *mkdennis@ku.edu*)

Health Insights Across the Life Course of Oglala Lakota Elders: From Wellness to Illness

In my research with 25 Oglala Lakota Elders (22 women and 3 men between the ages of 55 and 98 years of age) living on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota in the United States, I employed an qualitative Indigenous methodology called the Conversational Method. The recorded conversations ranged between 1.5 hours and 9 hours in length. Elders were directly approached and recruited from nine elder meal sites throughout the reservation, through snowball methods with friends and family members of the elders and from cultural community events. The narratives were analyzed using thematic analysis. These American Indian elders faced great adversity over their life course in terms of social conditions and weathering the federal assimilation strategies asserted on their communities throughout the 20th Century. The elders reveal the modes of food production and communal living in their childhood years. They resided on family homesteads where they raised farm animals and grew their own vegetables. This self-sufficiency gave way to federal food programs in their adult years leading to increased experiences of chronic diseases. Modern life on the reservation has moved away from communal living and caused a great deal of strain on health of the elders. Many of the elders lived alone and struggled to acquire adequate healthy foods, which negatively impact their physical health. Additionally, the elders had limited access to formal health care for much of their lives and they traced the early years of being nurtured by their grandmothers with traditional medicine to the shift to western medical care. The elders struggled to navigate western medicine and shared the confusion of living with chronic diseases in a resource poor environment. Tracking these changes across the life course reveals sites for intervention to positively impact the health of Lakota elders.

RC52-840.8

DENT, MIKE* (University of Staffordshire, *mike.dent@staffs.ac.uk*)

Medicine, Hybrids and Management in European Hospitals

Abstract
This paper examines the changing character of hospital doctors and management across Europe and explores the concept of professional 'hybrids'. The relation between physicians and managers has undergone changes over recent decades, in the wake of the now well entrenched new public management reforms and newer governance arrangements. We are seeing in many countries what has been termed the 'hybridisation' of medical roles with doctors increasingly taking on managerial responsibilities (Dent, Kirkpatrick and Neogy 2012). This development, however, is one that is variegated as between countries. In this paper we examine the cases of Denmark, Germany, France and England and explore some of the reasons for the similarities and differences. The paper draws largely on research collected within the European COST Medicine in Management (IS0903) network.

RC40-677.1

DENTZMAN, KATHERINE* (Michigan State University, *dentzman@msu.edu*)

Rice-Fish Coculture for Environmental, Economic, and Cultural Well-Being

Rice is one of the staple grains that feeds the modern world, and as such holds a very important place in agricultural systems internationally. Because rice is such an important dietary element , particularly in Asiatic countries, it has also become a foundational cultural component. As populations across the globe expand, however, the demand for rice has increased drastically, and while technology and modern farming methods have resulted in higher yields of rice, this comes at a severe environmental and sociocultural costs.

Rice paddies are a significant source of several environmental pollutants, including pesticides and fertilizers. Industrialized methods of growing rice have compounded this problem by pushing out more traditional, sustainable practices. Interestingly, some of these 'old' ways of growing rice can have similar yields to modern cropping systems while utilizing far fewer externally sourced inputs,

resulting in less pollutants exiting the system and becoming problematic in the surrounding environment (Xie et. al, 2010). This could be extremely useful information given current environmental concerns, as well as providing an avenue for cultural retention of traditional systems.

Specifically, a form of time-honored rice cultivation known as 'rice-fish coculture' has been studied as a way of reducing the environmental impact of rice paddy cultivation while maintaining high yields in order to provide economic security. Additionally, the reintroduction of rice-fish cocultures offers the opportunity for cultural revival and diet diversification. For example, rice-fish coculture was practiced in China for thousands of years and was recently designated as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) praised for its ecological, economic, and social functions. (Koohafkan, P. & dela Cruz, n.d). This system provides an excellent opportunity to combine traditional knowledge and practices in a way that will increase the sustainability and viability of small, rural rice paddy operations.

RC31-526.16

DEORI, BANTI* (Indian Institute of Technology Madras, *deori.banti@gmail.com*)
THAMPI, BINITHA (Indian Institute of Technology Madras)

'Aesthetic Labour' in the Emerging Labour Market

'Aesthetic Labour' in the Emerging Labour market: *A case study on female labour migrants from North Eastern India to the metropolitan city of Chennai, India.*

Since the onslaught of globalization, the emergence of new service industries have attracted 'single women migrants' towards sectors such as retail services, hospitality industry, call centers etc. These newly emergent service sectors have become one of the major employers of women that accelerate the process of single female migration to urban centers. Thus, globalisation has blurred down the stereotypical gender roles and reconstituting itself by inventing a new category called 'aesthetic labour' which is in fair demand in the labour market.

The aesthetic labour force in Indian cities is largely populated by the female migrants from the North Eastern regions of India, who now are creating a niche in certain labour markets in the metropolitan cities. Their nature of being flexible, fair skinned and the fact that they are ready to migrate from the economically poorer regions of India easily qualify them as an ideal workforce for services like retail selling and hospitality. A new dynamics of inequality is framed through this processes of globalisation that prioritises soft skills (the attitude and appearance of employees) when it comes to selection and performance evaluation in their respective fields. The 'Pan Asian' physical appearance is a central character that negotiates interactions with the members of host community and they are subjected to different kinds of social evaluations and treatments from the host.

This paper would examine the process of migration of single female migrants from the North Eastern states of India to the Chennai city to see how the aesthetic labour market functions these women migrants negotiate and reconstruct their gender roles and identities.

RC38-656.1

DEPELI, GÜLSÜM* (Hacettepe University, *gdepeli@gmail.com*)

Autobiographical Narration in Turkish Women Weblogs

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NARRATION IN TURKISH WOMEN WEBLOGS
Last decades have witnessed a shift in the textual genre of life narratives from conventional biography to autobiography. Both the feminist qualitative researches and the quantitative data on the profiles of weblog users reveal that this shift from biography to autobiography also led to a remarkable transition from a male domain towards the female one in life narratives. Moreover, in the era of digital media, new communication technologies also created significant changes in the form and content of "writing about oneself". They have enriched the forms of expressions through new textual and audio-visual supports. Besides, the intellectual and emotional mood of the autobiographic texts has also changed in a considerable way. Autobiographic texts of today, which are framing a new kind of "private publics", are roughly being generated in the light of certain dichotomies such as the present versus the past, fictional versus factual/real, life versus death, whole versus partial, *Erlebnis* versus *Erfahrung* (in terms of Benjamin's conceptualization), and, intimacy/subjectivity versus objective distance.

Moreover, today not only the celebrity/famous people but also ordinary people can share their autobiography through the internet. Hence, it is possible to speak about a kind of democratization through the new media also in terms of acting as autobiographic personas.

In this paper, following the main path determined and marked by this ongoing shift, I will attempt to analyse Turkish women weblogs in the context of "autobiographical narrative" and the "construction of the self and identity" with regard to the controversial discussions on empowerment through new media.

RC24-437.3

DERRICK, STEPHEN* (Monash University, *stephen.derrick@monash.edu*)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

225

Food Supply Chains, Refrigeration and Performativity

This paper explores food supply chains through the lens of refrigeration technologies and systems and examines how they have influenced approaches to food. The first commercial household refrigerator was introduced in the 1920's. Refrigeration of food is now so pervasive that it influences what we eat and has shaped understandings of "fresh". Callon's notion of performativity (1998) is useful in making sense of how refrigeration has shaped our practises and understandings. The discourse around refrigeration and fresh food is both 'outside of the reality that it describes' and at the same time is a part of the 'construction of the reality of an object by acting on it' (Callon 2006).The increasing length of food chains and reliance on fossil fuelled systems of handling, storage and transport of food reinforces feelings of increasing time space compression (Harvey 1999) and peoples' remoteness from their food supply. This separation from food also is also connected with increasing reliance on food packaging and pre-preparation techniques which are an inherent part of global food supply systems. The types of foods that are available and transported globally, have implications for greenhouse gas emissions; food waste; food security and nutrition and health among others. In a world where food availability and price is heavily determined by agro-industrial corporations, an examination of the social implications of further economic concentration in our food supply sector is needed.

JS-37.6

DEUSDAD, BLANCA* (Rovira i Virgili University, *blanca. deusdad@urv.cat*)

Language Codes and Production of Meanings in Emergency Calls of Domestic Violence

Violence against women is a world spread phenomenon. Even in moderns Western societies domestic violence is transversely present and affects not only lower classes, as it could be believed, but also women of upper-middle classes, different culture backgrounds and origins. The emergence call is a crucial mechanism to assist women when there is an aggression. For instance, these calls have been centralized in call centres (112) in Catalonia since 2007. Professionals of this service have structured violence situations into codes with institutional meaning. We are wondering how this service is implemented, the different actors involved, which are the proceedings to decide that the woman is in danger. Structuring codes implies to produce meaning for the different agencies involved (police, health services, woman agencies...). I.e. how codes should be used to measure and the efficiency of the service, in terms of the response to the emergency and its quality. Even though Catalonia is one of the regions which has increase the most the number of denounces (*Informe anual del observatorio estatal de violencia*, 2007), there is still a debate among professionals about whether is better denounce or not. That is due to the fact that it implies a double victimization for women. Therefore, it is important to denounce in the following hours or day after the aggression, in which case this service has an important role in the process and achievement of the goal: the security of women.

RC47-772.5

DEUTSCHMANN, ANNA* (University of Vienna, *anna. deutschmann@univie.ac.at*)
DANIEL, ANTJE (University of Bayreuth)

Social Movements in Kenya: Navigating Between Individual Motivations, Visions of Social Movements Organizations and Targets of Collective Action

Are social movements' necessarily political actors that exist for a certain period of time before they disperse or transform themselves in institutionalized organizations? How does the organizational structure changes, and how do different individual purposes and organizations visions correlating and shaping social movements' claims?

Transformation processes as well as their trajectories will be described and analyzed in the paper proposed. In order to explain the relation between organizations and movements it is important to consider the contradiction between individual behavior of activists, organizational missions and social movements claims as well as their specific historical and political context. We use empirical data to analyze the meaning and modality of student's and women's movements in Kenya. The movements transformed themselves over certain periods of time and due to their specific political, societal, cultural and historical settings.

In the case of student movements the students changed themselves from a de facto opposition to the one party system in the 1980s to a current organization which is influenced by and connected to national politics. Current student leaders in Nairobi, for instance, are sponsored by national politicians and are integrated in clientelistic structures of Kenyan politics. Individual purposes of students seem at least partly in contradiction to organizations aims.

The example of women's movements in Kenya shows how activists negotiate social movement claims in a contradicting field of international norms of women's rights, the guidelines of donors and individual targets. A reasonable chance of so-

cial movement's success decides about the strategy of action and to what extent they seize up an issue.

(Abstract together with Anna Deutschmann, University of Vienna)

RC09-178.2

DEUTSCHMANN, ANNA* (University of Vienna, *anna. deutschmann@univie.ac.at*)

Student's and Women's Movements in Kenya Transforming the Political Landscape

Social movements are an important part of the political landscape in Kenya. For instance, social movements have been strong forces during the struggle against the authoritarian rule in the 1980s, while they remained co-opted before. Social movements transformed themselves over certain periods of time and due to their specific political, societal, cultural and historical settings. The particular historical relation between social movements and the state shapes the impact of the activism and limit their contribution to the democratization process.

In order to explain the state-society relations we draw attention to the political environment social movements and in particular social movement organizations (SMOs) face in Kenya: First, SMOs fill political gaps left open by the state, such as the provision of extensive social services in fields where the state is not sufficiently active. With support of international donors, SMOs provide social services beyond states responsibility. Thereby, they de-legitimize the state and the ownership for development processes. Due to the fact that social movements highly depending on the support of the donor community, SMOs ensure accountability towards the donors rather than towards the state or the citizens. Furthermore, SMOs undertake the political recruitment for parties. SMOs are important vehicles in order to develop the profile of political aspirants and to gather political loyalties by adopting SMOs visions or using existing recruiting networks of social movements.

Based on field studies in Kenya, two case studies - the student's and the women's movements show the structure and impact of social movements in Kenya. In order to explain to what extent social movements shape the democratic processes we analyse the particular relation and interaction between social movements and the state.

(Abstract together with Antje Daniel, University of Bayreuth)

TG06-961.4

DEVAULT, MARJORIE* (Syracuse University, *mdevault@syr.edu*)

Managing Communication Access in Health Care: Who's in Charge?

Disability rights activists have made substantial progress in securing the rights of citizens with disabilities. In the United States, the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act, passed in 1990, stands as both a signal achievement of that movement and also the foundation for future efforts. As with any legislation, however, achievement of the intent of the ADA—full social inclusion for people with disabilities—will depend on the implementation of the legislation, a fundamentally social process. This paper focuses on deaf patients' experiences of health care in the United States, and on the responses of health-care professionals and facilities to the ADA mandate to provide access. Drawing on interviews with professionals in different positions within the health-care hierarchy, I examine policies and practices. The results suggest that managers and front-line professionals must navigate a web of competing mandates as they confront communication differences, and that well-intentioned policies may sometimes give the appearance of access while significant problems remain.

JS-49.4

DEVILLE, JOE* (Goldsmiths, University of London, *j.deville@ gold.ac.uk*)
GUGGENHEIM, MICHAEL (Goldsmiths, University of London)
HRDLICKOVA, ZUZANA (Goldsmiths, University of London)

Disaster Exercises and the Shape of Organisations

What is the relationship between disasters and organisations? Does it matter, whether a disaster preparedness organisations prepares for floods or for earthquakes? Does the organisation itself conceive itself in the light of particular disasters? Or did so-called all hazards approaches solve the problem of organisational diversity matched to particular disasters?

The problem we have to confront here is two-sided: From the viewpoint of disaster studies, the question is simply which organisations are best suited to tackle disasters. Yet from an organisational perspective, it is clear that from a comparative and historical viewpoint, disaster organisations evolve according to their own logic, tied as much to particular (local) organisational models. Moreover, particular organisations may have evolved for one type of disaster and may now deal with others.

A particular problem here, which distinguishes disaster organisations from other organisations, is that most disaster organisations need to operate usually

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

in the absence of their main object, i.e. actual disasters. Most of the operations take place with stand ins for this object, as in exercises. The problem then becomes how enactments and representations of disasters in exercises shape organisations.

In our presentation we compare disaster preparedness organisations in the UK, Switzerland and India and analyze how their organisational structures reflect varying disasters through hthe lens of exercises. We report from ethnographical studies among state disaster organizations in these countries. We pay particular emphasis on how exercises are adapted to particular disasters and how these disasters structure organisational routines, but also how disasters are viewed through the lens of the feasibility of exercises.

RC34-591.2

DEVLIN, MAURICE* (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, *maurice.devlin@nuim.ie*)

Young People, Youth Work and Inequality in Austerity Ireland

At the outset of the 21st century Ireland experienced the unprecedented economic boom of the short-lived 'Celtic Tiger' followed by a precipitous collapse and a protracted period of austerity, disproportionately impacting young people. Meanwhile the youth population, unlike much of Europe, is projected to increase by more than one third in the coming decade. However, there is a return of net outward migration, the highest among the most qualified young people. For the least qualified, options of all kinds are severely limited and unemployment the highest in living memory. Rather than celebrating the country's 'demographic dividend' media commentary and political discourse portrays the dangers of a 'lost generation'.

We explore the circumstances of diverse young people in Ireland and how long-established inequalities are persisting while new ones are emerging. Case studies of youth work responses to class, gender, 'race' and ethnicity, disability and sexuality show contrasting levels of attention to, and action on, different forms of inequality. A focus on LGBT issues has increased greatly while gender rarely features prominently either in policy and practice fora. Despite examples of excellent work with ethnic minorities, a comprehensive intercultural strategy for youth has never been adopted at national level. Action relating to disability remains poorly developed within generic youth work organisations; and class inequality continues to be addressed (if at all) primarily through the prism of 'disadvantaged youth'. On the other hand, recent policy statements relating to youth place a greatly increased emphasis on human rights, equality and diversity as compared with those of the 1980s and '90s. A forthcoming national youth policy framework and a number of developments in Europe, if combined with appropriate initiatives both in youth work practice and worker training and education, hold out the possibility of a more concerted and coherent youth work response to inequality.

RC52-844.7

DEVLIN, MAURICE* (National University of Ireland, Maynooth, *maurice.devlin@nuim.ie*)

Youth Workers As 'Knowledge Professionals': The Irish Experience in International Context

While youth work (non-formal and informal educational work with young people) has a long history, going back at least to the 19thcentury, it is taking new forms and facing new challenges and opportunities today. It has always been 'knowledge-based' in that it is centrally concerned with the generation, facilitation and even 'manipulation' of both information and ideas among young people: information and ideas about self and society and the relationship between the two. It has therefore always had an inescapably ideological dimension.

Recent and current social and economic change is influencing both the types of knowledge with which youth workers are concerned and the ways in which they, and the young people they work with, relate to it. It is also influencing youth work's relationship with other occupational and professional areas such as formal education, employment and training services, commercial leisure and the media.

This paper will provide a case study of the 'state of play' regarding professionalism and professionalisation in Irish youth work, making reference also to some relevant developments elsewhere in Europe and further afield. It will explore the tensions and apparent contradictions between an increasing policy focus on quality standards and professionalism among workers and an austerity-driven climate in which workers themselves are increasingly often in precarious job situations and the young people they work with are disproportionately affected by the economic crisis and its impact on jobs and public services. It will also consider the legacy of youth work's history as a social movement as well as a professionalising occupation, and the 'problems' as well as possibilities that lie in relationships between volunteers and paid workers. Finally it will refer to recent efforts (often through the use of new media) to develop a stronger collective purpose and voice among youth workers and young people.

RC25-440.15

DHAOUADI, MAHMOUD* (Univ.of Tunis, *m.thawad@yahoo.ca*)

Sociopsychological Map of Tunisian Bilingualism

The Tunisian society uses two languages : Arabic its native/national language and French as the colonial language. Written and oral presences of these two languages in Tunisia create two types of bilingualism : 1- a bilingualism which does not blame the use of French instead of Arabic among Tunisians. This bilingualism is the most widespread. 2- a bilingualism that avoids the use of French between Tunisians. Only a very tiny group of Tunisians stands for this. The two bilingualisms are also associated with two forms of " Arabization" whose first meaning is the promotion of the wide societal use of Arabic. The second meaning of the term is what I call " psychological Arabization ": having a very close relationship with Arabic. Bilingualism 1 does not strongly promote either of the two types of "Arabization ". But bilingualism 2 is very committed to the promotion of the two types of " Arabization". Sociopsychological analysis shows that bilingualism 1 continuing prominence in Tunisia is the outcome of : a - the spread of French in Tunisian society during the French colonisation (1881-1956). b- Many Tunisians went to schools in Tunisia where French language and its culture were dominant. Furthermore, Some Tunisians had attended French universities. c- The Tunisian graduates of secondary schools and universities have taken power to rule the country after independence. In Boudieu's terms, these French educated Tunisians have re-produced themselves in Tunnisian society by giving great importance the presence and the use of French and its culture in independent Tunisia!

RC41-691.7

DHRUVA, SHAILAJA* (S.L.U. Arts and H & P Thakore Commerce College for Women,, *shailajadhruva@yahoo.co.in*)

Gender Based Violence (A case study of Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal)

Gender based violence is violence against women based on women's subordinate status in society. Gender based violence includes physical, sexual and psychological violence. It occurs in both the public and private spheres.

This research paper is an empirical and secondary data based paper. The data is collected from Gujarat Stree Kelvani Mandal, a well known prestigious NGO of Ahmedabad.

The main objective of this study is to know the types of gender based violence, causes and role of Gujarat Stree Kelvani Mandal for removal of domestic violence.

Since the last five years there were 542 cases related to domestic violence in Gujarat Stree Kelvani Mandal. The study indicates that gender based violence has no barriers of social class, caste and religion. Patriarchal society, power relations and subordinate status of women are the basic roots. There are some socio cultural and economic reasons for gender based violence.

Women suffer physical, mental and economic violence because of stereo type roles and attitude of family.

The Gujarat Stree Kelavani Mandal has played a positive role as arbitrator between the two parties. The study makes a number of recommendations for action.

This paper is divided into four parts. The first part shows aspects of gender based violence. The second part shows socio-economic profile of respondents. The third part shows the main causes of gender based violence and the role of Gujarat Stree Kelvani Mandal. The last part contains concluding remarks and recommendations.

RC11-206.5

PRICE, DEBORA (King's College London)
DI GESSA, GIORGIO* (King's College London, *giorgio.di_gessa@kcl.ac.uk*)
GLASER, KAREN (King's College London)
TINKER, ANTHEA (King's College London)
RIBE MONTSERRAT, ELOI (King's College London)

What Drives National Differences in Intensive Grandparental Childcare in Europe?

Grandparents play an important role in looking after grandchildren. The provision of intensive grandparent childcare varies considerably across Europe, with figures ranging from less than 4% in Sweden and Denmark, to almost one quarter in Greece. This paper investigates whether contextual-structural factors (such as formal childcare and labour market structures) and family cultures influence the level of informal childcare support from older parents to their adult children, using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Multilevel analyses suggest that grandparental childcare variations are mostly driven by macro-level factors. Both parent and grandparent socio-demographic and economic characteristics were associated with intensive childcare and were consistent with existing literature. However, even accounting for socio-economic and demographic differences between national populations, country-level variations

in the level of provision of intensive grandparental childcare remain. Most of such variation can be explained by structural and cultural factors. In particular, in those countries where both parents and grandparents are expected to work, formal childcare is generally well provided and appears to be the norm; thus, there is a lower level of grandparental childcare. In contrast, in countries where there is a high percentage of women who are not in paid employment, maternal care for pre-school children appears to be the preferred norm. In such countries, provision of formal childcare is limited as care is expected to be provided by family members, and mothers in particular rather than grandmothers. If, however, a mother is in paid work in a country where mothers are expected not to work (but to look after children), she tends to rely on grand-maternal support on an almost daily basis. Recent European policies which encourage older women to remain in the labour market are likely to impact on mothers' employment, particularly in Southern European countries where there is little formal childcare.

RC47-773.3

DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* (Associazione Bruno Trentin - IRES - ISF, *d.dinunzio@ires.it*)

Vulnerable Workers in Action: Self-Organization and Unionism in the Work Fragmentation

In the last two decades, fragmentation, precariousness, casualization, flexibility, insecurity, individualization of the working life have become major problems for an increasing number of workers (Castel, Castells, Gallino, Sennett, Standing). In Italy, and in a large part of Europe, there is an increase in the use of temporary contracts, employment agencies, false self-employment, "poor workers" and "mini jobs", as well as there is an increase in unemployment and dismissals due to the frequent downsizing and outsourcing processes. As result of these trends, a growing number of individuals is more and more "vulnerable", while trade unions have many difficulties to represent a large part of workers in this changing world of work. Nevertheless, inside and outside the institutional trade union organizations, individuals try to create collective actions with the aim to affirm their workers' rights and to improve their quality of work and life.

This paper analyzes the collective actions of "vulnerable" workers, considering individuals with a temporary job, without a job, or at risk to lose their job. We analyze the actions promoted by the unions as well as by the workers' "self-organized networks", with a focus on the Italian context and an analysis of the European perspective (20 interviews in Italy and 10 interviews at European level). Objectives of this paper are: a) understanding the meaning of action (Touraine) of the individuals involved in these social movements; b) understanding the relationships between "institutional" trade unions and "self-organized networks"; c) understanding the impact of these collective actions on the public sphere, especially considering the relationship between workers' movements and democracy in the present age.

RC22-384.10

DI PUPPO, LILI* (National Research University, *lilidipuppo@gmail.com*)

The Russian State Promotion of Islamic Education

The paper will examine the Russian state initiatives to promote an Islamic education in Tatarstan and the North Caucasus. It will ask the question of what forms of Islam does the state promote and what is understood as "moderate Islam".

The question of the form of Islam promoted by the Russian state highlights how certain boundaries are being drawn between a secularised, traditional and "Soviet" Islam that is represented by the Sufi branch of Islam and alternative forms of Islam such as a Salafi inspired Islam that are portrayed as being alien and not compatible with Russian secularism. References to collective memories linked to the Sufi tradition are thus emphasised in Tatarstan, even if the region also proclaims to represent a modernist trend in Islam in the form of *jadidism*, in order to draw a boundary with Salafi inspired movements. Furthermore, Tatarstan emphasises the connection with global efforts aimed at promoting a moderate Islam, for example in Western countries.

At the same time, such boundaries shed a new light on the way in which concepts of "modernity" and "tradition" can be associated to notions of "secularity" and "religion". Indeed, the Russian state is perceived as supporting the traditional Sufi establishment that is described as being "non-democratic" and lacking in religious knowledge and authority by alternative Islamic movements such as the Salafis, in particular in the North Caucasus. Further, the Russian state has tended to isolate the North Caucasus from transnational networks of Islamic knowledge. The Sufi establishment, also represented in the region of Tatarstan, has been delegitimised as a religious source of authority due to its perceived cooptation with Soviet structures and with federal authorities after the end of the Soviet Union.

RC21-376.6

DIAO, PENGFEI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *diaopf@cass.org.cn*)

Chinese People's Tolerance of Inequality

Based on the analysis of national representativ survey data, Chinese Social Survey(CSS), this study probe the factors influencing people's attitudes toward inequality. Journalists used "social volcano" to predict the protests and discontent of grassroots, while researchers found that Chinese respondents, on the whole, still think that current resouces allocation model is equal, moreover, rural residents have a stronger sense of fairness than urban residents. This paper try to figure out why Chinese people tolerate inequality and why the rural residents in lower socio-economic position have positive attitudes toward inequality. If the objective socio-economic positions of people are not tightly associated with their subjective attitudes, we try to find out what are the intermediating factors between ojective positions and subjective attitudes. Factors including value of success, class identity, and urbanization are analyzed to explain how Chinese People are facing inequality.

JAPA-14.3

DIAS, ANTHONY* (St Xavier's College, *anthonyda@gmail.com*)

Fukushima's Impact on India

The Nehruvian vision of development envisaged mega projects: Industrial estates, dams, highways and thermal power plants. These necessitated acquisition of natural resources, often the livelihood base and safety net of the poor. Economic growth was compelling enough to overshadow environmental and social costs. A burgeoning population, economic reforms and opening up of markets led to more demand for power. This inexorably led to the nuclear energy option, despite opposition.

Mega projects resulted in massive displacement of people. Resistance began to grow as the narratives of human suffering and environmental degradation began to be documented and told; and re-told. Although safety considerations were important in projects such as dams, they became more pronounced in the case of nuclear power plants. With Fukushima embedded in public consciousness, the fierce agitations against India's current nuclear installations – Tarapur and Jaitapur in Maharashtra, Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu and Mithi Virdi in Gujarat have intensified.

Fukushima has altered the terms of the debate over the choice of nuclear power and has challenged the traditional notions of 'development' and 'public interest'. It has triggered a re-prioritizing of issues. Safety has become an overriding concern. Fukushima became a weapon in the hands of people's movements and intellectuals. The disaster is being repeatedly cited as a warning to the proponents of nuclear power. As the people battle the state, it has become more defensive. It claims highest standards of safety. It also offers enhanced compensation. When its attempts to mollify people fail, it becomes repressive. Women, children and men were arrested and beaten up; NGOs were warned and in some cases their funds were frozen and false cases filed against them.

People's movements, larger alliances and the search for energy alternatives offered by Intellectuals and scientists are reasons for hope.

RC40-675.3

DIAS, GUSTAVO* (HUMBOLDT University, *gustavohsdias@yahoo.com.br*)
CAVALCANTI, JOSEFA SALETE B. (Federal University of Pernambuco)

The Social Dimension of Coordinative Arrangements and Work Organization in the Export Chain of Grapes and Mangoes from the São Francisco Valley, Brazil to Europe

Since 1980's the São Francisco Valley region in the Northeast of Brazil has been going through a period of accelerated shifts. The structural transformations based on public investments in large-scale irrigation infrastructure boosted with the singular results in exports. This way a semi-arid area earlier dominated by extensive live-stock ranching and small-scale river side agriculture and fishing was turned into a pocket of production of value-added agricultural commodities such as mangoes and table grapes. Phenomena related to these shifts include the migration of individuals from a variety of social backgrounds, levels of instruction and technical capabilities inserted in a complex array of productive functions from rural wage labor to sophisticated logistic systems. Drawn by their perspectives on local potentialities these social actors are since then entangled in the region's routes of development. By its turn, all such routes involve coordinates and priorities accruing simultaneously from local and global determinants. Central for reflecting this context is the conceptualization of particular institutional arrangements found in global chains of fresh fruits. These arrangements are understood to constitute coordinative mechanisms organizing what, how, how much, when and the means of transport of given products. The aim is to investigate how social actors are involved in this export chain experience and tackle dilemmas of coordination with consequences for the configuration of production and labor. The research is based on the collection of qualitative data. Furthermore, the research work followed a methodological strategy informed by Grounded Theory's core principles. Generated insights illuminate on an array of rationales of evaluation

    *** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

on issues such as, product quality, the legitimacy of contractual arrangements, labor relations and work routines, among others. These rationales were employed by the actors in concrete business relationships.

RC32-549.6

DÍAZ, CAPITOLINA* (Lydia González, *capitolina.dm@gmail.com*)

The CEDAW: How a Cold War Product Could Become a Key Instrument for Women's Rights in the Global Society

Women's rights were controversial in the international arena at the early 20th century. Nowadays, women's human rights and women's empowerment have spread over the world. This process has been supported by the United Nations agenda for gender equality, the global women's movements, the international public opinion, and Western powerful democratic countries. The CEDAW, and its Optional Protocol, is the most relevant legal instrument in this global trend. The CEDAW itself has a global dimension, since just a few countries have not already signed the document. Feminist movements all over the world use the CEDAW in order to put pressure on nation-states for the recognition of women's rights.

In this paper we will analyze three aspects of the CEDAW from a global society perspective that can be useful to think about current and future strategies to face gender inequality in the 21st century. First, we will try to find out global and regional trends in the expansion of the CEDAW and its Optional Protocol in order to identify contagion effects, reference groups and followers. Second, we will focus on the role of the inter- and transnational women's movements regarding the success of the CEDAW ratifications. Diverse considerations and uses of this document need to be seen in relation to the different "waves" of the transnational women's movement and its ideological debates. And third, we will address the content and limits of this document since its approval in 1979. We will take into account the Cold War context – with emphasis in the shocking US refusal to sign the CEDAW – that shaped the document and we will set out current transnational women's movements proposals to update our "international bill of rights".

RC04-78.30

DÍAZ ORDAZ CASTILLEJOS, ELSA MARÍA* (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, *elsamara56@gmail.com*)
CHÁVEZ MOGUEL, ROSARIO GUADALUPE (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)
LARA PIÑA, FERNANDO (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)

Profesores De Posgrados De Calidad. Ética Profesional y Requerimientos Institucionales

Los programas de posgrado se clasifican de acuerdo con su orientación en los siguientes dos tipos: de profesionalización y de investigación (Conacyt, 2013). Recientemente en México se observa que, en el mayor número de casos, las instituciones de educación superior privadas ofrecen estudios de posgrado orientados a la profesionalización (actualizar a los profesionistas de diversas áreas de conocimiento), mientras que las universidades públicas incluyen ambas orientaciones (con énfasis en los procesos de generación de conocimientos).

El reconocimiento y acreditación de los programas de posgrado en este país obligan a cubrir un conjunto de requisitos entre los que destaca el contar con una planta académica de tiempo completo con altos grados de habilitación y experiencia en la docencia e investigación. Para esto los profesores de tiempo completo se someten también a proceso de acreditación y evaluación ante diversas instancias (por ejemplo el Programa de Mejoramiento del Profesorado o el Sistema Nacional de Investigación).

En la ponencia se retoman experiencias de profesores de tiempo completo de la Maestría en Estudios Culturales y el Doctorado en Estudios Regionales que han colaborado en el diseño y conducción de estos programas que actualmente se encuentran inscritos en el Padrón de Posgrados de Calidad del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología.

Estas experiencias se recuperan a manera de dilemas en los que se les cuestiona sobre los beneficios e inconvenientes que conlleva el reconocimiento y mantenimiento de los programas de posgrado en este padrón de calidad, aludiendo a los principios de ética profesional en los que fundamentan su práctica.

RC10-197.3

DIBOU, TANJA* (Tallinn University, PhD student, *dibouta@hotmail.com*)

Cooperation Of Various Stakeholders In Providing Youth Services In Estonia

Youth policy is a relatively new challenging phenomenon studied under various contexts. In the context of EU studies, the youth policy is seen as system of the complex interactions between domestic, transnational, and supranational actors in the youth field. The young people require a new attitude, that means seeing youth policy across traditional sector boundaries and from youth perspectives. Currently, the main issue of youth policy implementation is the problem to organize an efficient interaction between different institutions and stakeholders across levels and sectors.

The important task of the paper is to present Estonian experience of the implementation cross sector integrated model of youth policy. The objectives of the paper:

-to explore how the main actors of youth policy identify cross sector integrated youth policy, their attitudes, views about it;

-to analyse how is youth policy playing out across vertical levels or horizontal levels of governance. If it is not working well and if so why? Consideration of and barriers to better implementation of integrated youth policy;

- to share good existing practices of cooperation between various stakeholders in the youth field and to introduce the key tools for good cooperation and participation in youth policy.

The main theoretical conceptions that are used in work:

-Simona Piattoni multilevel governance framework to study vertical and horisontal dimension of cooperation in Estonian youth policy.

-Howard Williamson theoretical approach "the five Cs" to characterize Estonian youth policy.

The analysis is based on the results of semi-structured interviews and 1 focus group with experts from youth field in Estonia. The survey examined the following issues:

- • Knowledge about integrated youth policy across various stakeholders,
- • Contribution of main stakeholders in developing Estonian youth policy
- • Cooperation between stakeholders.

WG01-887.3

DIBOU, TANJA* (Tallinn University, PhD student, *dibouta@hotmail.com*)

Youth As Youth Policy Actors: Options Of Youth Participation In Estonian Youth Policy

Youth as youth policy actors: options of youth participation in Estonian youth policy

Raising youth active participation in decision making process is the one's of main priority of many international and national agendas on youth. For instance, one of two overall objectives of the European Union Youth Strategy (2010-2018) is to encourage young people to be active citizens and participate in society.

Comprehensive analysis of the present existing options of youth participation in youth policy offers a more effective way to understand youth ability to influence their own lives. A focus on the youth involvement in civil society brings to discuss about various forms from *'true'* to *'false'* forms of activism. Scholars in youth field identify that not every action of young people in society should be seen as the full of value.

The objectives of the paper is to explore how and whether the state provide opportunities to youth participate in decision-making process of youth policy and how this process is organized in Estonia. Author have chosen for analysis Estonia, as example of Baltic states, where in youth policy it is possible to find at the same time EU appoaches and post Soviet experience.

The youth participation will be analyzed through a review of theoretical literature with providing some practical examples and empirical data from youth sector, using the Estonia states´ documents, statistics, surveys and data from individual research (10 interviews and 1 focus group with experts from youth field) The main question for author is to explore whether youth opinions are taken into consideration by politicians.

RC43-724.4

DICK, EVA* (TU Dortmund University, *eva.dick@tu-dortmund.de*)
HEITKAMP, THORSTEN* (TU Dortmund University, *thorsten.heitkamp@tu-dortmund.de*)

South Africa's Public Rdp Programme in the Light of Temporary Migrants' Housing Needs: A Critical Reflexion

In spite of moderate immigration rates in the last decade, South Africa's large cities have been experiencing an unhalted growth of informal settlements. This, so the present paper argues, is a consequence of the 'missing link' between public housing schemes and the housing needs of temporary migrants. Drawing upon primary and secondary data collected during three short field visits to South Africa in 2012 and 2013 the authors explore the background of the mismatch and outline possible solutions for a pro-poor led National Housing Policy considering temporary migrants' housing needs.

South Africa's Government Housing Policy has experienced various programmatic turns in recent decades. The first and possibly most important one is related to the end of Apartheid in 1994. In order to counter the huge housing backlog of the time, a massive, policy driven public housing program for low income households in the context of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, RDP,

was put in place: since 1994, approximately 3 million housing units were built. In 2004, with the start of the "Breaking New Grounds" initiative, the importance of in situ upgrading of informal settlements for the affordable housing provision of the urban poor, was acknowledged and becoming part of policy agendas.

At the same time South African society has profoundly changed in many ways. The evolving 'post fordist' labor market has become much more flexible than during Apartheid years, pushing people to move behind informal job opportunities, thereby changing the 'spatiality' of cities. In this context it is argued that, due to a combination of job-related constraints and socio-cultural connections with regions or countries elsewhere, highly mobile temporary migrants have different housing needs than permanent migrants. They even tend to be systematically disadvantaged by the RDP programme, which pursues the number-driven objective of converting 'informal' into 'formal' dwellers.

RC10-185.1

DICKENS, BARBARA* (Flinders University, *barbill@internode. on.net*)

The Challenges in a Fragmented World of Achieving a Holistic Approach to Urban Planning for a Sustainable Future

In our 'complex, fragmented urban world' (Stoker) 'global problems are generated at the local scale and should be solved there too' (Condon). Yet, neither governments nor citizens take responsibility for the collective problems, while political systems focus on short-term rather than long term benefits.

Held emphasises 'the need for a strong public sector, and the requirement for multilateral governance', while acknowledging 'conflicts between economic development and the strengthening of civil society'. McIntyre-Mills argues, 'policy and practice needs to consider social, economic and environmental implications for all life'.

The field of urban planning exemplifies this. Key issues of democracy and participation in public policy making at local and regional level, the role of the private sector and the balance of markets, government and civil society, and a containerized approach by government, results in much urban planning failing to recognize future consequences of current choices.

Any approach to resolve this complex mess and balance the state, market and society requires, as McIntyre-Mills says, 'a democracy/governance cycle that spans conceptual, spatial and temporal boundaries'. At the same time democracy needs to change to meet the convergent social, economic and environmental challenges. McIntyre-Mills recommends 'both centralized controls to protect the global commons and decentralized engagement to test out our ideas'.

Urban planning also will only succeed if it recognizes that 'we need to be the subjects not the objects of other people's designs' (McIntyre-Mills). However, participatory design is complex and difficult and, while digital communication can potentially include more voices, like any engagement it works best when complementing other processes and 'built around the needs, goals, and concerns of the potentially engaged,' (Leinghninger).

Sarkissian therefore argues that urban planning needs to take a holistic approach, 'taking into account multiple layers and components of social systems' and to be long term focused.

RC03-67.1

DICKENS, LUKE* (The Open University, *luke.dickens@open. ac.uk*)

Creating Hackney As Home: Youth Perspectives on Gentrification in London

This paper focuses on how studies of and with young people contribute to our understanding of contemporary urban redevelopment including processes of gentrification. Within urban centres, demands from competing stakeholders have led to juxtaposing expectations of space use and a concomitant potential for everyday conflict between residents, local authorities and developers. These processes of change are being documented through various approaches but there remains a need for more focus on how young people experience this urban transformation and what this means for urban theory and practices of redevelopment.

The *Creating Hackney as Home* project, working with five peer researchers, has used participatory visual methods to document young people's experience of gentrification in the London Borough of Hackney. This area has been marked by rapid transformation given its location close to the financial centre of the city and the Olympic site. The project found that young people maintain an ambivalent relationship with this locality, recognising that changes can be beneficial but 'not always for them'. Feelings of exclusion from planning processes and displacement from their neighbourhoods were matched by expressions of comfort in new public spaces and shops. Participants noted the uneasiness generated by changing demographics, such as the movement of creative industries and young urban professionals into the borough, as well as the skills necessary to adapt to these new circumstances. In conclusion, the paper highlights the complex, ambiguous processes of growing up in post-industrial cities.

Project information and the films can be found at: www.hackneyashome.co.uk

RC34-601.2

DICKENS, LUKE* (The Open University, *luke.dickens@open. ac.uk*)

Rethinking Public and Private Boundaries: The Ethical Challenges of Using Social Media in Participatory Research with Young People

The London Borough of Hackney has become iconic of the intensity of change in contemporary cities, marked as it is by high levels of mobility, urban regeneration, cultural diversity and social inequalities (Mayhew et. al. 2011; Wills 2010). Within this context, young people are at the centre of debates on social inclusion, crime and media representations of the borough.

The *Creating Hackney as Home* project used a participatory approach to explore with young people their experience of space and space use in Hackney, and in particular the formation of a 'home' in which they have a stake. The project centred on the production of films by five peer researchers which were later broadcast on the project website, linked to an online discussion forum as well as social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Moderated by the peer researchers, this online presence generated debate among young people locally, nationally and internationally.

This paper will focus on the methodological and ethical challenges that the project raised, particularly related to using social media and online technologies. The *Creating Hackney as Home* platform brought new possibilities for participatory research but also its own set of challenges in terms of ethical practice, with social media at times blurring the line between public and private, confidentiality and anonymity. The paper will also address questions of power dynamics in university collaboration with third sector organisations and an analysis of the conditions under which participatory methods should or should not be used.

Project information and the films can be found at: www.hackneyashome.co.uk

RC24-424.5

DIDHAM, ROBERT J.* (IGES, *didham@iges.or.jp*)
LEE, SO-YOUNG (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES))
OFEI-MANU, PAUL (IGES)

The Role of Governments in Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC): Capacity for the Effective Implementation in Asia-Pacific Region

Sustainable consumption is an integral element of sustainable development and an issue of paramount importance to the United Nations. At the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012, the Heads of State reaffirmed that promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is an essential requirement for sustainable development and the outcome *The Future We Want* adopted the 10-Year Framework of Programme on SCP. The importance of education in facilitating a shift towards sustainable development and in promoting sustainable lifestyles has also been internationally reaffirmed in the UN's decision to launch a UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development 2005-2014. Hence, Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) is understood as the way to promote responsible environmental citizenship and national policy for ESC is a powerful instrument to influence sustainable consumption behaviour.

This paper addresses how to improve the capacity of governments in implementing effective ESC. The research was conducted through primary interviews with relevant government officers, survey/ questionnaires, and analysis of policy documents in Asia-Pacific Region: East Asia cases from P.R.China, Japan, R.O.Korea in 2010-2011 and Southeast Asia cases from Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand in 2013-2014. This research targeted governmental capacity for implementing effective ESC as an important opportunity for strengthening the meta-level structures through which transformative change can be encouraged.

The findings identify key aspects of current governmental context for promoting sustainable consumption. The six country cases are analysed in a comparative capacity assessment based on the four levers of change identified in UNDP's capacity development framework: institutional arrangements, leadership, knowledge, and accountability. The recommendations aim to strengthen policy and institutional frameworks for ESC and to link with wider policies for SCP and Education for Sustainable Development.

RC09-173.4

DILARE, PRAKASH CHANDRA* (JNU, *prakash.csss.jnu@gmail. com*)
MANUSHI, KU (JNU)

Mgnrega a Way Forward to Development: A Case Study of a Tribal Village in Madhya Pradesh

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act currently provides right of employment to the rural poor of the country. The Act provides employment guarantee to every rural household for 100 days in a year. This is perhaps the first time that the

Panchayats have been provided with the freedom to plan and execute works and is backed by substantial resources, which are at their own disposal. Ideally, the Act and the programme design reflect to bring about a radical change in the rural areas as far as employment generation and creation of sustainable assets for the villages is concerned. The NREGA programme's efficacy is based on the logic of using the productive capacity of ordinary rural folk to build and nurture productive and infrastructural assets, while simultaneously alleviating the problem of chronic unemployment and poverty. This paper is based on the study Eradication of Poverty and MGNREGA conducted recently in Harda district of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh accounts for 23 percent of the total tribal population in the country. In spite of favorable resource conditions, tribal regions perform poorly in terms of infrastructure, returns from agriculture and almost all human development indicators. As compared to other sections of the Indian society, the tribal population has the lowest Human Development Index (HDI). Among the social groups, scheduled tribes (STs) have the highest proportion of the poor (54 percent), followed by scheduled castes (SCs, 50 percent). So, this paper will examine the implementation of MGNREGA in Bori village of Harda district in terms of development. It will explore the impact of MGNREGA on the lives tribes of Bori village and also present the ground realities related to the MGNREGA.

RC36-621.2

DILLI, SIRIN* (University of Giresun, *sirin.dilli@giresun.edu.tr*)

Turkey Case Study: Ocuppy Gezi! Public Protests

This presentation focuses on Istanbul's *Occupy Gezi* protests that started on May 28 2013 and spread via *Facebook, Twitter, Friendfeed* etc. The purpose of this research is to find out how and to what extent social media activism is changing the role of social actors - online and offline -. Some of the research questions to be answered are:
-	Are communities more active because of the opportunities offered by digital tools?
-	Have community engagement and participation improved because of digital transformation?
-	What cultural and media practices of communities affected by digital transformation?
-	Who are leading on increasing the use of digital tools in communities?
The protest which started on May 28, 2103 in Istanbul was against the destruction of *Gezi Parki*, the only big green park left in the centre of Istanbul, and construction of a shopping mall instead. Protesters spread the word by using social media; starting *Facebook, Twitter* and *Friendfeed* and using the following hashtags: #ayagakalk #geziparki #occupygezi. In short time the protest became an international news issue. Within hours their page was liked by hundreds of thousands of people and by the end of the day, *Occupy Gezi Park* became world news. Nevertheless, the coverage of the Taksim   Square protests will not be remembered as a moment of glory for a number of Turkish mainstream media. While demonstrators were being tear-gassed and beaten by police, *CNN Türk* was airing a documentary on penguins and *Habertürk* had a debate on mental illness.

RC21-374.4

DIMMER, CHRISTIAN* (The University of Tokyo, *Chr.Dimmer@gmail.com*)

Relational Place-Making, Actor-Networks and the Emergence of Tokyo's Sub-Centre Shibuya

Much has been written about global(ising) Tokyo. While some have identified familiar neoliberal, entrepreneurial forms of governance as response to pressures of global competition, with big corporations playing a major role in urban restructuring, national government cheer-leading and local governments increasingly marginalised (Sorensen 2003, Jacobs 2005, Waley 2007), others have emphasised Tokyo's rootedness in local policy frameworks and a distinct development state that evade universalistic narratives (Saito 2003, Fujita 2011, Tsukamoto 2011). This paper seeks to contribute to these discourses. While existing studies tended to be macroscopic and quantitative, this research focuses on the making of one major place in Tokyo —the Shibuya Sub-centre— in the *longue durée*. It traces systematically how contestation and collaboration between different actor-networks over history led to dominating rationalities, legitimising discourses, and established political traditions that informed the ongoing spatial restructuring of this hub of consumption, post-industrial cultural production, symbolical representation; and vice-versa. As places are not inherently local nor fixed at a particular scale, major national and international events, such as the Beijing Olympics 2008, or Tokyo's Olympic bids in 2009, 2013, as well as developments, such as technological progress, policy innovations, or changing patterns of consumption, are important. The paper, then, seeks to develop a more nuanced understanding of how the socially negotiated, constantly changing and contingent "networked politics of place" (Pierce, Martin, Murphy 2010) are emerging at the intersection of national, metropolitan and local urban politics, the place-making efforts of two powerful railway and retail corporations, diverse community building initiatives, social movements, and everyday users of public space. ANT serves to untangle this "complex weave of competition, struggle, and cooperation within shifting social and physical landscapes" (Harvey 2001); among different actor-networks of many types and scales that only become visible in moments of contestation.

RC21-375.4

DIMMER, CHRISTIAN* (The University of Tokyo, *Chr.Dimmer@gmail.com*)

{Re}Assembling Public Space/ Creating New Urban Commons: Evolving Geographies of Contestation, Celebration, and Collaboration in Contemporary Tokyo

When Walter Lippmann (1925) famously called the public a phantom, he meant to stress it's fragile, provisional nature —ceasing to exist, once no longer upheld, re-assembled, performed. Clive Barnett suggests that publics do not simply exist a priori, but must be convened in open-ended, contingent processes without the certainty of success (2008). Nancy Fraser emphasises the presence of many "subaltern *Counter*publics," where marginalised groups congregate to discuss matters of common concern (1990). Also Bruno Latour rejects the idea of one unitary public sphere, where only the quality of the best argument matters but not the identities of those presenting it — suggesting that the public and the political are constantly {re}assembled through devices, procedures, and mediums; crystallising around specific issues, or topoi. Highlighted are the processes of *how* publics are created, and the many small, mundane acts and things that support these. 'True' public space has therefore a performative and ephemeral quality, that only exists in an instance when a public sphere is temporally supported, or even convened into being by a physical setting. In such a moment a public space turns into more than just a state-owned venue of accidental, amorphous sociability and begins to take on a broader collective, often political, relevance. This paper is interested in the transformative potential of such public spaces and examines the myriad of new commons in Tokyo, having recently sprung up in the form of collective houses, artists communities and others places. Here people are testing new modes of sharing time, goods, skills and spaces beyond state and market — prefiguring new models of post-consumerist society in privately owned settings. Although neither explicitly political, nor fully public, arrangements like these create new affordances, and social capital that may later become pertinent; transforming society in many small, quotidian, pragmatic steps.

JS-20.1

DINERSTEIN, ANA CECILIA* (University of Bath, *A.C.Dinerstein@bath.ac.uk*)

'Decolonial Marxism' and Neozapatismo: Bridging Counterhegemonic Struggles in the Global North and South

How can we understand the diversity of forms of radical counter hegemonic resistances within current processes of accumulation of capital, from a non-Eurocentric perspective? In this paper, I anticipate a conversation between two approaches to resistance: Decolonial School and Open Marxisms. By constructing the imaginary dialogue between these two perspectives I identify their theoretical strategies, limitations and mutual misrecognitions that prevent fruitful cross-fertilisation, in order to delineate a new direction in the study of counterhegemonic politics and social emancipation. To DS it is indispensable not only to recognise particular trajectories of experience of power, oppression and domination but also to overcome 'both Eurocentric and Third World "fundamentalisms"' (Grosfoguel 2008). Marxists and political economists reproduce the 'coloniality of power' that movements in the South are struggling against. However, a DS fails to consider the material processes of emergence of counterhegemonic pluriversal resistance within and against new forms of accumulation of global capital. (Open) Marxists and radical political economists offer an adequate critique of global capital. They explain how current forms of 'accumulation by dispossession' (Harvey 2003) and 'crisis' have changed the experience of oppression, exploitation and resistance. Yet, are they aware of the epistemic distortion implied in the (North-centric) character of their critique of capital? I offer the term 'Decolonial Marxism' to designate a form of critique that bridges diverse forms of counter hegemonic resistance within current processes of accumulation of capital from a non-North centric perspective. 'Decolonial Marxism' offers a new understanding of *pluriversal* forms of resistance against and beyond global. I also contend that Neozapatismo constitutes the practical and political embodiment of Decolonial MArxism for it bridges the struggles of indigenous, rural, urban counter hegemonic struggles, in the North and South, challenging in practice, the theoretical divide and allowing the incorporation of movements' own theorising into the critique of capital.

RC20-352.4

DINESEN, PETER THISTED (University of Copenhagen)
SØNDERSKOV, KIM MANNEMAR* (Aarhus University, *ks@ps.au.dk*)

Danish Exceptionalism: Explaining the Unique Increase in Social Trust over the Past 30 Years

Contrary to the general trend in most countries, social trust has been rising steadily in Denmark for the past three decades. The purpose of this paper is to understand this development. Our analyses show that the rise in trust can partly

be attributed to generational differences, a rise in education, an improvement in the quality of state institutions, and the trust in these institutions among citizens. The analyses build on data from a number of Danish surveys, including both a cross-sectional and a panel survey.

RC41-688.3

DINESEN, PETER THISTED* (University of Copenhagen, *PTD@ ifs.ku.dk*)
SØNDERSKOV, KIM MANNEMAR (Aarhus University)

Ethnic Diversity and Social Trust: The Role of Exposure in the Micro-Context

In this paper we argue that residential exposure to ethnic diversity reduces social trust. Previous within-country analyses of the relationship between contextual ethnic diversity and trust have been conducted at higher levels of aggregation, concealing substantial variation in actual exposure to ethnic diversity. In contrast, we analyze how ethnic diversity of the immediate micro-context – where interethnic exposure is inevitable – affects trust. We do this using Danish survey data linked with register-based data, which enables us to obtain precise measures of the ethnic diversity of each individual's residential surroundings. We focus on contextual diversity within a radius of 80 meters of a given individual, but compare the effect in the micro-context to the impact of diversity in more aggregate contexts. The results show that ethnic diversity in the micro-context affects trust negatively, while the effect vanishes in larger contextual units. This supports the idea that interethnic exposure underlies the relationship.

RC27-475.4

DING, YIYIN* (Waseda University, *ding-yiyin@moegi.waseda.jp*)

Mapping the Modern Chinese National Identity through Celebrity Body: The Rise and Fall of the Sporting Hero Liu Xiang

In the globalization of modern sports, celebrity sports athletes have acquired a stardom equa to that of entertainment icons. Celebrity athletes serve the role of national representatives and shoulder the responsibility to win glory for the nation. This acquired identity has put elite athletes under the media limelight, and celebrity athletes are constantly subjected to media scrutiny and framing, especially when they fail to live up to national expectations. Discourses of the elite sporting bodies are "characters within a set of narratives" (Laclau, 1977, quoted in Whannel, 1992: 121), and the formation of sporting celebrity is "intrinsically tied to the rise of the modern nation-state, yet in both realms the nation-state has increasingly come under pressure as the dominant frame for the organization of political and sporting discourses alike"(Sandvoss, Real & Bernstein, 2012: 11-12).

This paper maps the media discourses surrounding Chinese 110m hurdler Liu Xiang (刘翔) from his record-breaking success in 2004 to his two-times withdrawal from both 2008 Beijing and 2012 London Olympics. Data were collected from two major Chinese newspapers: *People's Daily* and *Titan Sports*. Analysis also draws from data of semi-constructed interviews with 13 Chinese sports journalists regarding the myth surrounding Liu Xiang. Through in depth research, it provides 1) a comparative content analysis of the attributes to his body before and after his failed performance within the frenzy of Chinese Olympic success in Athens, Beijing and London; 2) an account of the production site for the media representation of Liu Xiang through journalists' interviews; 3) a discussion of Chinese national identity projected through the discourse formation of Liu Xiang.

RC15-267.3

DINWIDDIE, GNIESHA* (University of Maryland College Park, *gnieshad@umd.edu*)

A Duboisian Dogma Appropriate for Addressing Social Context and Global Health: The Case of Cardiovascular Disease

W.E.B. Dubois (1906) was the first Sociologist to show "social context" was a major mechanism driving racial differences in morbidity and mortality. The problems identified in Dubois' empirical studies "The Philadelphia Negro" and "The Health and Physique of the Negro American" have continued relevance for understanding the underlying factors driving race/ethnic disparities in health presently. Using two of his seminal projects as frameworks, this paper uses empirical evidence from 3 secondary datasets to investigate the role of "social context" in cardiovascular disease, measured by hypertension prevalence, for race/ethnic groups in the United States, Canada and South Africa. Findings suggest African American hypertension rates remain higher than whites (OR=1.48; CI= 1.47,1.48) that are explained by education, smoking, drinking, age, sex. For South Africa, Coloureds (OR=1.44; CI=1.44, 1.44) and Asians (OR=1.43; CI= 1.43, 1.44) had higher hypertension rates compared to Whites, that were explained by heavy drinking and smoking. In Canada, "visual minority" groups had higher hypertension rates (OR=1.11; CI=1.02, 1.21) compared to whites that were explained by education, health behaviors and age. This paper proves the factors implicated in high mortality rates for African Americans identified by Dubois, continue to be

the same factors driving health disparities for Blacks, marginalized race groups and "visual minorities" presently. Conclusions challenge scholars, researchers and public health professionals to think critically about how to address race/ethnicity and racial subjugation in global health policy in order to move forward to improve population health in varying geographic spaces, particularly in countries with socialized medicine.

JS-44.22

DIOP, CARMEN* (Université Paris 13 Villetaneuse, *carmendiop@yahoo.com*)

Black and Executives in France : Straw Women?

In France , the managers assume autonomy, weak hierarchical constraints and progression within the organization (Flocco 2006) . Paradoxically they are both filled and devoid of these attributes. They have a power which is not real. They can act with a limited and confusing scope. Their initiatives remain uncertain. (Cousin , 2008). A current qualitative survey with Black women graduates in public and private French companies provides some answers to the following questions : Do they actually chose their own rules of action? Their potential autonomy is it effective and proven ? What are the forms of objective and subjective requirements which they face? Are they the actresses of their own careers? (Flocco , 2006). In labor relations, the "ethnic imbalance", issues of sex, class and race, lead some employees to refuse the authority of people that they perceive as dominated (De Rudder , 2000). Than, Black women graduates often occupy functional jobs with no command and / or financial responsibility, when they are not isolated from collective work and management. As if these executives were "straw women", who do not really have the power, but a limited scope and uncertain initiatives. However they allow France to show a diversity and equal opportunities façade. This paper is based on biographical interviews, an intersectional methodology and a feminist and post-colonial approach. It draws on studies conducted in the Netherlands and the USA with highly qualified bicultural Black women (Essed 1984, 1991 2004) to analyze the aspects of labour cross cultural relationships in France. It asks questions of leadership style and values related to diversity, gender, age, disabilities, etc . It testifies pseudo success stories of women who are faced with the role reversal in the home and workplace and in the social order of invisibility .

RC25-446.4

DIOP, CARMEN* (Université Paris 13 Villetaneuse, *carmendiop@yahoo.com*)

Standpoint Epistemology, Auto-Theorization in France: A Counter Hegemonic Knowledge?

How does language (biographical empirical data) account for the social relations and their context? My research on untold experiences of suffering in the social space of work is the result of my own immersion in the social relations that I am studying. It is embodied in the French debates on gendered equality at work and post-coloniality. The French scientific knowledge production promotes distance vis-à -vis the object. Nevertheless, I highlight the heuristic value of the standpoint epistemology (Mathieu 1971 ; 1991; Juteau, 1981, Haraway, 1988). My epistemic advantage (Hartsock, 1998, Harding, 1990 ; 2003) is central and my work is likely to be returned to journalism, fiction and socio-political subversion, and excluded from academic recognition (Bourdieu, Morrison, 2000). This epistemology denies the rift between commitment and sociological knowledge (Guillaumin, 1981 ; 1992 ; Delphy, 1998 ; 2001) and raises the issue of race and gender diversity in academia (Essed , 1997, 1999). Considered "unscientific" by the White North Western male bourgeois ", this approach questions both the producer of knowledge and his object. In French sociology, it is considered harmful (Boudon, 2001) and auto-theorization remains marginal. The issue is : How am I represented , and how do I self- represent myself outside the usual frameworks, based on a theory of personal experience (De Lauretis , 1987) ? I aim to produce an academic knowledge from practical and subjective discursive truths, in a process of translation of subjectivities. As an Afro-Caribbean researcher in "a sexualized and racialized world" (Morrison, Din 1994), I use my epistemic advantage, in order to produce a counter- hegemonic knowledge of the social relations of gender, race , etc. inside the academy (hooks, 2000 ; Hill Collins, 1989) in France .

RC40-681.2

DIXON, JANE* (Australia National University, *Jane.Dixon@anu.edu.au*)

The Role of Social Protection Policies in the Food Security of Farmers and Agricultural Labourers

The role of social protection policies in the food security of farmers and agricultural labourers
Jane Dixon, PhD

Senior Fellow, National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Australian National University

Cheap fresh food provokes a conundrum: it can provide higher levels of nutrition security than if the food was more expensive but it can also lead to inadequate and unsustainably low farmer livelihoods. What is good for consumer health, in terms of fresh food availability and affordability, is not necessarily good for agricultural sector worker incomes or health. Farmers now constitute a growing proportion of the world's poor. It is in this context that numerous international agencies argue that food security is first and foremost a matter of human security (including income/social protection and universal health coverage). This paper outlines arguments linking food and human security and social protection being made by the World Health Organisation and the Special Rapporteurs on the right to food and on extreme poverty and human rights. It also describes the wider applicability of The WorldFish Centre's recommendation that poverty and food security goals become explicit in fisheries sector policy. The paper concludes that operationalising the links between human security and food security within all agricultural sectors is the best way to ensure the long term survival of agriculture.

RC49-802.5

DIXON, JEREMY* (University of Bath, *J.Dixon2@bath.ac.uk*)

Mentally Disordered Offenders' Perspectives on Their Level of Risk to Others

Mentally disordered offenders subject to section 37/41 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (England and Wales) are subject to conditions and restrictions operated by the Ministry of Justice. The legal basis for such an order is that it is 'necessary for the protection of the public from serious harm' and mental health services are tasked with identifying, monitoring and minimising mental health risks in order to maximise public safety. Relatively little has been written about the way in which this group of offenders understands and makes sense of their own level of risk. This paper draws on original research with mentally disordered offenders subject to this order and demonstrates the way in which they sought to dignify and explain behaviours that had been identified as risky by others. It is argued that offenders gave accounts relying heavily on notions of identity in order to justify their actions. I begin by examining those who explained their offending as having occurred as a consequence of being ill. I then turn to those who rejected illness explanations and examine techniques which they used to present themselves. Not all research participants fell neatly into groups of people accepting or rejecting notions of mental illness. A large proportion gave complex and sometimes contradictory accounts. Within these accounts, risk and safety were framed in a variety of ways in order to emphasise the moral aspects of service users' identities. Attention will be given to the wide range of strategies used to achieve this. I will explore differing ways in which participants described mental disorder, notions of risk as fate, hierarchies of risk and the use of jokes. Finally I draw a number of conclusions in relation to what this tells us about service users' understanding of their identities.

RC05-114.1

DJAJADI, M IQBAL (University of Indonesia)
ZAINI, REZA* (University of Indonesia, *reza.zaini@yahoo.com*)

Becoming Chinese in Indonesia: A Study on Ethnic & Nation Identities in Tangerang, Banten

Studies of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia tend to look at in an objective, general and static perspective. Imagining that all members have the same characteristics, they voluntarily acknowledge as a single community of Chinese people. The following study conducted over a number of people in South Tangerang, Banten, shows a different situation: there are many sub-groups in what collectively known as "Chinese people." Each individual member has the freedom to identify her/himself as a member of the community. They initially refused to be known as "the Chinese," preferred to identify themselves as "orang keturunan (descendants)." A term that draws her/him to the neighborhood of "orang pribumi (natives)" i.e., Betawi and Sundanese. With the physical and socio-cultural characteristics more like Indonesian people in general, what they do are just convert themselves from Confucianism and or a Buddhist to a Muslim, automatically they are recognized by the surrounding community as full members. But in its development, along with their geographic mobility to Jakarta, Chinese migration from other parts of Indonesia and settled in their traditional settlement, as well as the change of Indonesian government policies that tend to be more pro-Chinese, they do the necessary efforts ranging from religious conversion (converted to Christianity), learning languages (Hokkien dialects and Mandarin), change the mentality (trying to be more diligent at work), changing profession (from peasants to traders), to improve their economic statuses (getting rich) and whiten skin color (from brown to a lighter one). All was done so that they can claim and recognize as "Orang Cina Udik (uphill Chinese)" and, even better, "Cina Benteng" ("Chinese of the fort" a term that despite distinguish themselves with other Chinese people in Indonesia (Chinese of Medan, Bangka, Pontianak etc.), but confirms them as one single community: "Chinese people".

RC36-626.2

DOANE, ASHLEY* (University of Hartford, *doane@hartford.edu*)

Alienated Consciousness and Dominant Group Racial-Ethnic Identity

The evolution of dominant group racial-ethnic identities is a key factor in understanding alienation and intolerance. Historically, the emergence of nationalism, racism and ethnocentrism was an important element of global capitalist development that was grounded in colonialism, enslavement, and other forms of domination. Ruling elites fostered what Charles Mills has called a "racial contract" in which dominant group working classes received limited social and economic privileges in return for their acquiescence to systems of racialized capitalism. This served as the basis for cross-class racial and national alliances to resist anticolonial and antiracist social movements in order to maintain group-based privileges. Over the past half-century, the increasing pace of globalization and the expansion of neoliberalism have placed dominant group working classes in an increasingly precarious social and economic position. This has included a rearticulation of the "racial contract" and the increasing alienation of dominant group working classes. In this paper, I analyze the nature of this new "racial contract," the rise of reactionary social movements and the prospects for progressive social movements.

RC24-439.7

DOBIGNY, LAURE* (UNIVERSITY OF PARIS 1 PANTHEON SORBONNE, *dobignyl@gmail.com*)

Renewable Energy As Factors of Equality ? Socio-Anthropological Case-Studies of RE Communities in Austria, France and Germany

According to many research, energetic crisis and environmental problems will cause new inequalities between countries or communities. However technics like Renewable Energy can also be factors of more equalities (economic, social and environmental). Indeed, a socio-anthropological study of rural towns having achieved full or partial renewable energy self-sufficiency in three western countries (Austria, France and Germany) shows that these RE projects emerge in territories with local difficulties (poverty, unemployment, few economics opportunities or tourism, decrease and/or ageing of population, poor soils, pollutions, etc.). How should we explain this fact? What are the local implications of this energy choice? And how can RE be factors of equality?

RE are indeed opportunities of local development, with a more sustainable energetic system. All territories have sustainable energy resources (sun and/or wind, and/or biomass, etc.). RE are also simple and appropriable technics and its maintenance can be locally managed. Therefore this local energy self-generation has economic but also social and symbolic implications: local employment, tourism, solidarities within or outside the community, redefinition of the role and the place of farmers and inhabitants living inside those villages, local and collective identity, etc. The use of RE inscribes itself in another relationship to the world and all this constitutes a new form of social appropriation of energy (technical, symbolical, economical and political).

Paradoxically, the energy crisis and necessity of a more sustainable way of life in western societies could create new opportunities for communities in difficulty, and contribute to more equality between territories.

RC05-102.3

DOBRATZ, BETTY* (Iowa State University, *bdobratz@iastate.edu*)
WALDNER, LISA (University of St. Thomas)

Right-Wing Populist Rhetoric Among White Power Supporters In The United States

Populist rhetoric has characterized numerous movements in the United States as well as elsewhere. We draw on data collected mainly during the 1990s based on interviews of and questionnaires from white power supporters. Our analysis focuses on the penetration of populist rhetoric among individual supporters rather than the framing of issues by white power leadership. Drawing especially on work of Kazin, Berlet and Lyons, and Caiani, della Porta and Wagemann, we focus on the elements of producerism, elitism, conspiracism, scapegoating, and demonization. Supporters tend to see their organizations as working class based and are critical of those at the top and at the bottom of society. The framing of the hard working white man unjustly being taken advantage of by the very rich and those on welfare may well appeal to a number of people in hard economic times. A small portion of interviewees mentioned support of the Populist Party (e.g., David Duke and Bo Gritz) and were much less likely to support the use of violence in the movement. The penetration of populist rhetoric illustrates how more recent movements like the Tea Party are likely to be attractive to white power supporters and how the white power movement could be attractive to a certain segment of supporters of the Tea Party movement.

RC12-226.1

DOBROVOLSKAIA, ANNA* (National Chengchi University (NCCU), *anna.dobrovolskaia@gmail.com*)

Japan's Pre-War Jury Trials As Seen By the Journalists of Hōritsu Shinbun (Legal News)

In May 2009, the Act Concerning Participation of Lay Judges in Criminal Trials ("Lay Judge Act") was enforced in Japan. This piece of legislation established a new mixed-court jury (*saiban'in*) system where the verdict and sentencing in major crimes are decided by a panel comprising three professional judges and six laypersons.

The introduction of the *saiban'in* system is not the first experimentation with citizen participation in the criminal justice system in Japan. The twelve-layperson jury system functioned in early *Shōwa* Japan between 1928 and 1943.

Just like the first *saiban'in* trials in contemporary Japan, the first jury trials in the pre-war period attracted a significant amount of attention from the general public, academics, and journalists.

This paper describes and analyzes the journalistic accounts of the first cases tried by jury in pre-war Japan that appeared in the *Hōritsu Shinbun* (Legal News). The *Hōritsu Shinbun* articles not only contain the objective description of the jury trial proceedings and the strategies of the defense and prosecution, but also include a subjective element--the personal impressions of their authors. The observations of the authors of the articles provide readers with important insights into how the jury system was perceived by the general public at the time.

Highlighting these insights is the first objective of this paper. Outlining the features of Japan's pre-war jury system is another. Placing the details of the functioning of the *saiban'in* system in contemporary Japan into a historical context is the third goal.

RC44-727.19

DOCENA, HERBERT* (University of California, Berkeley, *herbertdocena@gmail.com*)

A Climate for Change: The 'Climate Justice Movement' and the Rise of Green Capitalism

Since global warming first burst onto the global political agenda in the 1980s, a new global movement has also emerged: Environmentalists, indigenous peoples, women's, labor, other social movements, working in uneasy, coalitions with governments from the South, have come to constitute a "global climate justice movement." Straddling and negotiating North-South, inter-state, and intra-state divisions, this movement has pushed for more radical globally-coordinated measures to address the ecological crises, pressed for far-reaching changes to how the international community is governed, and offered alternative visions for how the earth's commons should be shared. They have demanded not only drastic greenhouse-gas emission reductions from Northern states, they have also called for more punitive measures, such as penalties and reparations, to counter the industrialized states' and corporations' insistence on more voluntary, incentives-oriented market-based approaches to global environmental problems. Critical theories of nature-society relations which seek to explain the emergence of a neoliberalized "green capitalism" over the last two decades, however, have largely overlooked the significance of this movement or see its impact merely in terms of its effects on capitalisms "crisis of accumulation." Drawing from archival research on, and interviews with people involved in, the international climate change negotiations, I argue that this movement has mounted a counter-hegemonic challenge to the North and that the North's attempts to contain or absorb this challenge can better account for capitalism's turn to market-based environmentalism. In making this argument, I seek to contribute to reconstructing theories of global politics and nature-society relations.

RC52-836.7

DODDASIDDAIAH, N* (Department of Sociology, Karnataka State Open University, *ndoddasiddaiah@rediffmail.com*)

Division of Men in Uniform: Formal and Informal Bases

Police department is ideally assumed to represents a streamlined bureaucracy organized on the basis of rank, authority and responsibility, following strict principles of super ordination and subordination. Each rung in the hierarchy right from orderlies to the top brass is vertical differentiated while horizontally being homogenous in status, powers and privileges. But such depiction of ideal hierarchy appears to be far from actually being in operation with different sections in police coming to be associated with differing tasks being in different trades. The paper focuses on the tenability of other forms of differentiation based on considerations other than mere rank and responsibilities in view of strong preferences for different branches and trades within police force despite pay scales and other perks being the same across the police force for similar ranks. An investigation into preferences and their determinants or bases among police in the State of Karnataka through a structured interview of 435 men and officers of police force reveals that, horizontal inequities operate on the lines of trades like, law and order, traffic, crime, investigation, special tasks and vigilance assignments in other Government departments. Despite similar pay and privileges across similar ranks, there are differential preferences on the grounds of importance, public authority, immunity, autonomy, visibility and the like. These considerations appear to have given rise to an informal hierarchy of branches and trades within police, based on a sense of superiority and inferiority, which in turn appear to be the bases of satisfactions, deprivations and inequalities.

RC04-98.6

DODDASIDDAIAH, N* (Department of Sociology, Karnataka State Open University, *ndoddasiddaiah@rediffmail.com*)
PATIL, DR. N.H (HKES College, Aland)

Educational Expansion and Social Exclusion

Education is the most crucial component of Human Development Index evolved world over and has been viewed as a potent means, mechanism and strategy of equity and empowerment of weaker sections particularly in the context of developing economies. Despite being aware of this, educational equity has still been a major concern of all the societies. In India education has been accorded highest priority in Five Year Plans since independence and Right to Education Act has been passed recently. But realisation of educational equity for empowerment in true sense of the term still appears to be a distant dream. Based on the analysis of data from Census, World Bank, UNDP, Government department reports, the paper seeks to identify the nature, extent and constraints of educational inequities with a view to provide empirical insights and inputs for future policy initiatives. The analysis reveals that inequities in educational attainments vary significantly with religion, family occupation, parental education, residence and size of family and much against commonly held assumption, the role of gender and caste is on the decline owing to the massification of education. The analysis further reveals that expansion of education has had limited impact on inclusivity because there is still disparity in access to education that empowers which continues to be at the disposal of the advantaged sections resulting in perpetuation and in some sectors accentuation of inequalities. Equity in technical, professional and higher education appears to hold the key for inclusive development

RC25-447.2

DODYKHUDOEVA, LEYLI* (Institute of LIngistics, Russian Academy of Sciences, *leiladod@yahoo.com*)
IVANOV, VLADIMIR (Moscow State University)

Language Shift in Progress: The Case of Iranian Languages

The paper presents an overview of a variety of situations typical to the Iranian languages that are located in a wide area of Eurasia, from westernmost Kurdish up to the Wakhi language in China.

All minor Iranian languages are in various stages of endangerment: We analyse situations of minor Iranian languages and their status in such countries, as Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Turkey, Russia, Armenia, Iraq, India/ Pakistan, China. In this perspective we give analysis of environment of the Iranian languages that are or were historically situated out of the mainstream of Iranian languages. These situations are typical for spoken languages in various non-Persianate countries, such as marginal Kumzari in Oman, Saryqoli and Wakhi in China; in these cases the process of language shift is most intensive. This type of the sociolinguistic situation can be supplemented by the state of Ishkashimi in Afghanistan, where the process of language shift is in progress, and has come a long way in one part of the community and finalized in the other, as local communities do not speak mother tongue any longer.

In our paper we provide specifically detailed record of endangered East-Iranian languages spoken today in Pamir-Hindu Kush region – the Pamiri languages spread in Badakhshan and its vicinity – a single linguistic and cultural area divided by a political border between several countries. Furthermore, we examine situations of extinct East-Iranian languages in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, India/Pakistan and China, such as Khotan Saka, Bactrian and Soghdian; in addition, we offer an account of the stagnation of the Yaghnobi language – an offspring of one of the dialects of medieval Eastern Iranian Soghdian language.

We examine situations of pressure of one minor language on the other, and discuss migration, and cross-cultural processes.

In conclusion we propose approaches to the problems of endangered Iranian languages.

TG06-966.1

DOHERTY, CATHERINE* (Queensland University of Technology, *c.doherty@qut.edu.au*)

Making Trouble: Ruling Relations For Students and Teachers In Non-Academic Pathways

In 2009, all Australian states raised the minimum age for compulsory schooling. Young people are now required to be 'earning or learning' until age 17. Where upper secondary schooling selected students into limited academic opportunities, now the same institutions must accommodate different sorts of students. Alternatively, such students can attend pre-vocational programs offered in Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges which are more oriented towards industry, credentialing and employment. The policy change has effectively grafted classrooms of a different ilk into two institutional templates. The paper will draw on a project designed to explore what kind of moral order these two institutional settings invoke when it comes to managing such students. Originally designed as classroom ethnography, the project involved extended observations and ongoing semi-structured interviews of teachers and students in three TAFE settings and two high school sites in towns experiencing high youth unemployment. Three to four weeks were spent observing the same core English and Maths classes for sixteen year olds in non-academic pathways in each site. The project was motivated by the wish to support teachers to work productively in such classrooms with such students, under the assumption that teachers orchestrate classroom interactions. However, it became clear events in these classrooms were forcibly shaped by relations and parties above and beyond the classroom, as much as by those present. Teachers and students were observed to both comply with, and push against, the layers of policy and institutional processes regulating their behaviours. This paper re-thinks the project through the gaze and resources of institutional ethnography, to reveal layers of policy texts, accountabilities and documentation practices that impacted on routine behaviours. By mapping the multi-nodal webs of 'ruling relations', it shows how both teachers and students could make trouble, and then be held accountable for this trouble.

RC04-85.3

DOHERTY, CATHERINE* (Queensland University of Technology, *c.doherty@qut.edu.au*)

The Constraints Of Relevance On Curricular Knowledge

Under the Council of Australian Government's 'Compact with Young Australians' in 2009, all Australian states raised the minimum age for leaving school with the expectation that young people will be 'earning or learning' until age 17. Where upper secondary schooling has historically focused on selecting students into further academic opportunities through disciplinary studies, it must now cater for students who do not identify with the traditional academic pathway. The presence of this new group of 'retained' students has institutionalised a second layer of school curriculum premised on, and legitimated by, its claim of relevance to the students' lifeworld. This paper will draw on an ethnographic study of five classrooms catering for such students in high schools and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges in towns experiencing high youth unemployment. It will typify the curriculum and modes of assessment offered to students in these non-academic pathways, highlighting both the similarities and differences across institutional settings. While the curriculum offered to these students aspired to be prospective, orienting to future work and life scenarios, the students often, in volatile classroom discussions, demanded that the curriculum be grounded in their present, that is, as knowledge for immediate consumption, given their limited prospects to imagine skilled futures. In addition, teachers in their efforts to foster and recontextualise such relevance, stripped the curriculum of any vertical discourse. This in effect reduced any mileage the students might make from the knowledge acquired. Using an analytical language from Bernstein's distinction between vertical and horizontal discourses and knowledge structures, the conclusion reflects on what is gained and what is lost when relevance serves as the only principle for curricular selection.

RC45-749.2

DOKUKA, SOFIA* (University of Groningen, *sdokuka@gmail.com*)
STEGLICH, CHRISTIAN (University of Groningen)
VAN DUIJN, MARIJTJE (University of Groningen)

Political Protest and Social Integration. the Role of Online Brokerage and Offline Activity in the Formation of Facebook Friendship Ties: The Case of Russia 2011

Despite their different political agendas, recent protest movements in the Arab World, Europe as well as North and South America share a strong reliance on social media. The use of Facebook or Twitter for recruitment, information dissemination and coordination also was common during the protests emerging during the Russian parliamentary elections in 2011. A striking feature of these protests is that a large group of citizens from competing political camps endorsed the opposition's general agenda. We suggest that political protest increased social integration among participants by fostering friendship ties between political opponents. We elaborate two alternative mechanisms of the link between political protest and the formation and stability of friendship ties: "offline activity" during protest events (e.g. demonstrations) and "online brokers" (individuals with many online contacts) facilitating the creation of friendship ties between political opponents. The effect of offline activity is inferred indirectly, by comparing structural changes

in the online group during demonstration periods and demonstration free periods. The effect of online brokers is inferred directly as the tendency towards closing structural holes in the contact network. Longitudinal data extracted from one of the largest Russian protest groups on Facebook is used to test both hypotheses. The dataset consists of about 3000 participants and more than 35000 friendship links, measured at four time points. Two types of data were collected. First, attribute data (e.g. gender, place of living) and friendship choices were drawn from Facebook pages. Second, political opinions (socialist, liberal) were determined based on content and discourse analysis of users' pages. Stochastic actor-oriented modeling is applied for testing the hypotheses.

WG02-901.3

DOLAN, PADDY* (Dublin Institute of Technology, *paddy.dolan@dit.ie*)

The Individual Child, the Future, and the Duty to Protect: Individualization and Changing Standards of Care Towards Children in Ireland

Following a figurational sociological theoretical framework, and empirically drawing upon changes in teachers' manuals, educational handbooks, curricula, and newspaper reports, this paper examines the escalating notions of innocence and individualization attached to childhood in Ireland since the nineteenth century. The conceptual identity of, and emotional identification with, the child changes in non-linear ways over this long time frame. At various historical periods, there were oppositional views of the nature of childhood and consequent practices of appropriate intervention. Broadly speaking, the earlier concern of building the character of children to serve the needs of the adult world and social expectations was overtaken by the adult responsibility to nurture and reveal the individual personality of each child and enhance his or her self-esteem. This indicates, as Elias argues, the widening distance between adults and children in terms of the individual civilizing process; the standards of emotional self-control expected of adults and children widen. But in another respect the cultural distance between these social categories diminishes in that children are increasingly afforded rights to express themselves and exert agency. The prohibition on personal violence between adults is extended to relations between adults and children, especially in schools where corporal punishment is eventually banned in Ireland in 1982. These changing adult-child relations are connected to broader processes such as state formation in Ireland when state and nation builders after the disintegration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland looked to the collective past for sources of tradition and national distinction. This tilted the We-I balance towards the 'we'. The increasing openness of Irish people towards global others from the 1950s encouraged a greater future-orientation. Increasing social differentiation and mobility meant children were not destined to follow in their parents' footsteps and each child was increasingly expected to 'choose' a path in life.

RC47-771.6

DOMARADZKA, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, *anna.domaradzka@uw.edu.pl*)
WIJKSTRÖM, FILIP* (Stockholm School of Economics, *filip.wijkstrom@hhs.se*)

New Urban Movement As an Emerging Field in Poland

Since 2008 we observe the intensification of grassroot neighbourhood activism in Polish cities along with popularization of the Lefebvre's idea of the "right to the city" among urban activists (Lefebvre 1968, Harvey 2012). With a number of international actors on global level promoting the idea of "placemaking", Poland becomes a country where a dynamic neighbourhood movement emerges, inspired by specific local problems fused with external influence (coming mostly from so-called "norm entrepreneurs", Finnemore & Sikkink 1998).

The main focus of this paper is to understand the dynamics of this emerging phenomenon and its wider international as well as national context. We argue that the visibility of ideas and actors of this new movement is a result of growing severity of urban problems as well as raising awareness of cities' inhabitants, willing to participate in the city governance and striving to become an important actor at the "urban scene". Although very diverse in nature, we claim that this process and the involved actors can be described and explained using framework of field theory (Fligstein & McAdam 2012).

We use qualitative data from in-depth interviews with both local and international key urban activists as well as with experts in the field to examine the processes that shape the new urban movement and its development in Poland. We postulate that urban renewal can be viewed as a distinct field, as defined by Fligstein & McAdam (2012), in-between the tension of a number of earlier and more established fields and that in the particular case of Poland we can also observe the process of „field-maturing", with already well established main actors and common definitions. On the other hand, the dominating discourse is still developing, which creates tensions between different parts and actors of this rather heterogeneous movement and raises questions about its future.

RC10-192.3

DOMEN, TAKAHIRO* (Hitotsubashi University, *t.domen@r. hit-u.ac.jp*)

Associations As Quasi-Public Bodies in Japan: Cases of Maintenance and Management of Public Lands

This research focuses on associations to be quasi-public bodies to maintain and manage public lands in Japan. Public lands are generally maintained and managed by governments because the governments have owned them. However, the governments often lease their public lands which are used especially as community farming and growing to associations after they made lease agreements in the USA and the UK. In these cases, associations can show their ideas to maintain and manage the public lands. On the other hands, the governments had only maintained and managed the public lands in Japan. Therefore, associations had not had chances to show their idea to manage and maintain the public lands. However, the Office of Nerima Ward of Tokyo enacted the Ordinance for Liveable Development in 2002. The ordinance has the definition of the community engagement on the public lands. In the Nerima Ward, associations can suggest their idea to manage and maintain public lands to the ward office. Moreover, the ward office authorises the associations as the bodies to manage and maintain the public lands. There is one case authorized by the ward office at present. In this case, there is a finding that the associations are needed to get approval from neighbouring landlords and users to be authorised by the ward office. This is considered that the associations are not just "Not for Profit Organizations" but "quasi-public bodies".

This research suggests a question why the ward office should authorise associations as the bodies to maintain and manage the public land in the Nerima Ward of Tokyo, though local governments make lease agreements with associations in the USA and the UK. Through to resolve this question, this research will clarify the meaning of the association which maintain and manage public lands and the public matter on the Japanese context.

WG02-909.1

DOMINGUES, JOSE MAURICIO* (IESP-UERJ, *jmdomingues@ hotmail.com*)

Global Modernity: Levels Of Analysis and Conceptual Strategies

This paper tackles some methodological issues in sociological theory, in particular as a way to resume the discussion of modernity with a systematic intent. Descriptions and descriptive concepts are distinguished from middle-range analytical categories which are distinguished from general analytical categories. History and evolution are also included methodologically in the analysis. Trend-concepts, which imply the development of some features of modernity in the long run, are some of these concepts, which have not been adequately dealt with by sociology recently, though, their status therefore remaining undefined. They offer the focus of this article. This is discussed initially in general terms and the theme is then deepened with recourse to an analysis of secularization processes, with the concept of collective subjectivity drawn upon in order to take the discussion beyond individual action and structural-functional features. Analytical concepts receive pride of place in the methodological strategies suggested in the article.

RC09-173.8

DOMINGUEZ ALFARO, BRUNO DAVID* (IPN-UPIICSA, *bdomingueza1200@alumno.ipn.mx*)

Comunidad Virtual

La comunicación en una comunidad se manifiesta como un evento independiente de las tecnologías de información, una tendencia que se ha mantenido durante siglos. Por otro lado, las tendencias de las redes sociales ha incrementado, y cada vez más personas alrededor del mundo se unen a estos grupos virtuales, esto dado, a que las barreras como la distancia y diferencias sociales no existen. La construcción de una comunidad virtual para un territorio supone un nuevo paradigma que representa una infraestructura tecnológica innovadora en la cual los habitantes de una comunidad podrían interactuar y colaborar en sucesos tan relevantes como eventos culturales, campañas de limpieza, pasando por asistir de manera remota a reuniones comunales donde se estén tomando decisiones trascendentales de la comunidad, hasta la oportunidad de detectar problemas sociales como la delincuencia y organizar viajes en el transporte público. Los puntos relevantes de este trabajo es identificar las necesidades básicas que expone la comunidad como requerimientos directos para generar comunicación y que puedan transmitirse en la comunidad virtual. El reto final es encontrar los componentes genéricos que permita proponer esta infraestructura a diferentes territorios y se beneficien de utilizar estos medios de comunicación como individuos y como integrantes activos de una comunidad. El contexto base de este tema es el puente que hoy existe en las comunidades de un país y el uso de tecnologías de información, conocimiento y comunicación que permita el surgimiento de territorios inteligentes.

RC10-197.4

DOMINGUEZ ALFARO, BRUNO DAVID* (IPN-UPIICSA, *bdomingueza1200@alumno.ipn.mx*)

Las Tecnologías De Información, Conocimiento y Comunicación: Una Nueva Infraestructura Para La Participación

La participación dentro de una comunidad es tan visible por el lugar donde impacta las decisiones que se toman, pero muchas veces esta expresión de los integrantes de una comunidad no se da en las cantidades que podrían beneficiar a la misma comunidad. Este fenómeno para para muchos pudiera ser "normal". En realidad puede tener diferentes razones, desde un contexto personal, dado por diferencias entre los vecinos, hasta un contexto dado por las insuficiencias del medio de comunicación para involucrar a todos los vecinos en los eventos que se suscitan. Entonces, estos contextos que por su naturaleza, presentan características, da la pauta que exigen un nuevo medio por el cual la participación presente su mayor cualidad: beneficiar a los vecinos y la comunidad. Todos los vecinos juegan un mismo papel como integrantes de la comunidad, y para generar la participación se necesitan alguien que emerja en un nivel que le dé un carácter como organizador, que establezca los principios que promueva la participación. Sin embargo, hoy en día, ya no se necesita un actor que solamente organices, sino que vaya más allá. El nuevo perfil debe entenderse como un conjuntos de vecinos que si promuevan y organicen las participaciones, pero también, una herramienta que pueda cubrir las carencias de los medios de comunicación típicos de la comunidad y establezca las bases de una base sólida para generar conocimiento.

JS-64.8

DOMMARAJU, PREMCHAND* (Nanyang Technological University, *premchand@ntu.edu.sg*)

Family, Elder Care and Caregivers in India

Filial piety, a traditional virtue espoused by religion and culture in India, places the responsibility of support and care for the elderly on the family. In addition to cultural values, lack of affordable formal and institutional care, and limited state support for the elderly means that the elderly have to rely on family support. The importance of the family is further underscored by recent legislation, Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, which provides redress for the elderly to seek maintenance from children and other family members.

This paper examines elder care from the viewpoint of the caregivers in the context of India where legal, social, cultural and economic values emphasize the role of family in elder care. While there is research on the situation of the elderly in India, literature on the type and magnitude of care provided by the family and the impact of such care on the well-being of the caregivers is very limited. Using data from the WHO Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE) survey conducted in 2007, which interviewed about 11000 respondents in six states in India and has a section on impact of caregiving, I'll examine following key questions. First, I'll examine the characteristics of the caregivers (age, gender and relationship to the care receiver), and the type of care provided (physical, emotional, financial and health care) by them. Second, the analysis will examine the subjective and objective well-being, and quality of life of the caregivers. Especially the analysis will investigate the role of gender, education and relationship of the caregiver and receiver on the well-being of the caregivers. The findings will be situated within the broader family, social and cultural context of India.

RC06-129.2

DOMMARAJU, PREMCHAND* (Nanyang Technological University, *premchand@ntu.edu.sg*)
AGADJANIAN, VICTOR (Arizona State University)

Marriage, Divorce and Remarriage in Kyrgyzstan

Post-Soviet Central Asia has witnessed massive changes in economic, political and social spheres, which in turn have influenced demographic behaviours in areas of marriage, fertility and migration. Much of the research on changes in demographic behaviour has focussed on changes in fertility that is evident in all countries of Central Asia though the magnitude and direction of such changes varies by country. There has, however, been little research on various aspects of marriage—decision to marry or cohabit, type of marriage (arranged, forced, free-choice), age at marriage, spousal characteristics and homogamy, marital stability and remarriage—in the context of the rapid changes in Central Asia.

This paper examines some aspects of marriage, with a focus on marital dissolution and remarriage, in Kyrgyzstan, a multi-ethnic Central Asian republic, using detailed marital history data from a nationally representative sample survey that interviewed about 2000 households in 2011-12. The paper has two main objectives. First, provide a detailed overview of the various aspects of marriage in Kyrgyzstan using quantitative data. Second, conduct an in-depth examination, using rigorous multivariate statistical procedures, of the changes and variations in entry into marriage, marital stability (divorce and separation) and remarriage.

The analyses will pay particular attention to differences by gender, education and ethnicity (all three have shown to have important influence on other demographic behaviours). The findings will be contextualized within the socio-economic and political changes in Kyrgyzstan such as the revival of Islam and "traditional" practices, ideational changes, lack of significant economic growth, ethnic tensions and migration. The changes and variations will also be interpreted by drawing on the rich social and demographic literature on marriage and divorce from developing countries.

RC06-126.3

DONEKER MANCINI, KAREN* (Towson University, *kdonekermancini@towson.edu*)
SETTLES, BARBARA (University of Delaware)
WILLIS HEPP, BETHANY (Towson University)

Perceptions and Experiences of the Frail Elderly: Definitions of Family, Home and Independence

Projections anticipate that the frail elderly, individuals who are 85 years old and older, are the fastest growing sector in all developing nations and in particular in the United States. Majority of the elderly live in non-institutional settings, however, more than 15% of them require services and some accommodations to support their current lifestyle. The number of elderly of individuals requiring institutional support and or assistance with daily living is rising. The services available to this age group can include two types of support within the home: instrumental support for activities of daily living such as shopping and cleaning and personal care support with activities of daily living such as eating, dressing and moving within the home. Additional services are offered through institutions and may range from adult daycare services, graduated assisted living experiences, nursing home care and hospice care. Extended family and friends may provide some of the social and instrumental support needed as many of this age group are single and/or widowed. By this point in their lives, the frail elderly have often responded to life changes that have influenced family structure, the physical home and the perception of need and acceptance of assistance. Modifications in the community that have addressed access for individuals with disabilities are now benefitting those with difficulties due to age. This mixed methods study explored the experiences of the frail elderly in the mid-Atlantic region of the United States. Data collection included individual interviews with open ended questions and a short quantitative survey. Perceptions of independence, definitions of home and family, and knowledge and use of services and accommodations were explored. Implications for policy and service provision will be discussed.

TG04-957.2

DONOGHUE, JANE* (Lancaster University, *J.Donoghue@lancaster.ac.uk*)

Risk, Victimization and Vulnerability

In this paper, I intend to make a principal original contribution to the risk-based criminological literature by concentrating on risk in the context of victims. Although there now exists a significant body of scholarly work examining the impact and complexity of clinical and actuarial risk assessment methods on criminal justice decision making (see, e.g. Feeley and Simon 1992; 1994; Hudson 2004; Kemshall 1998; 2003; Hannah-Moffat 2005), efforts to construct a strategic knowledge of risk are yet to provide a coherent set of theoretical and conceptual tools that can be used to explain the dynamics of risk both in terms of the 'risky' individual, as well as the 'at-risk' victim. While the argument developed in this paper relates to empirical developments in England and Wales, the theorizing of victim-oriented approaches to risk management is both innovative and more generally applicable beyond the jurisdiction examined herein.

The theoretical contribution to the risk-based literature that is offered in this paper should be understood as both aligned to, but distinct from, O'Malley's conceptualization of the potential and limits of risk. For O'Malley (2008; 2010), the promise of risk-based techniques often lies in discovering the disparate possibilities for experimentation, and identifying those sites of resistance that exist within the 'culture of control' (Garland 2001). While O'Malley's account offers particularly interesting insight into how risk functions through proxies of experimentation and resistance, this paper instead focuses on the central importance of a risk-based paradigm in facilitating the ascendancy of victims in constructing notions of victimhood, vulnerability, resilience and in contributing to the development of responses/outcomes and professional praxis.

RC11-212.3

DONOGHUE, JED* (University of Tasmania, *jedonogh@utas.edu.au*)
TAYLOR, CHRIS (North Sydney Council)

Aged Care Challenges and Solutions In Australia

This paper will examine some of the issues relating to the provision of community aged care in Australia. It will outline the population trends and major issues that impact on the delivery of community aged care services. The second part of the paper will assess some of the challenges raised by the Productivity Commission report (2011) into Aged Care. Finally it will put forward some solutions that were not fully considered by the Productivity Commission report as a way forward to making the provision of community aged care more sustainable in Australia.

Community aged care services in Australia will undergo significant change in the next four years. In 2012 the Australian government took over the funding and administration of Aged Care services and programs from the State governments. It is anticipated that there will be major changes in the way that services are funded with an expected move to more consumer directed services and individual funding by July 2015.

Many community organisations that provide Community aged care services will have to adjust the way in which they provide services and how they market services to the older population. In the last 20 years attitudes to residential care have also changed. More older people are expected to choose to reside for longer within their own home and local community. Australian Governments have recognised and encouraged the trend to remain at home. Governments have supported it with increased funding for community based services and community aged care packages. However, there remain significant challenges facing the Australian aged care system.

RC21-366.7

DONOGHUE, JED* (University of Tasmania, *jedonogh@utas.edu.au*)

Rough Sleeping In Tasmania: Homeless Not Helpless

This paper provides a brief outline of the activities, outcomes and partnerships involved in the Rough Sleepers project in Hobart, Tasmania. In 2011 The Salvation Army (Tasmania) agreed to work with Common Ground Tasmania and a number of other NGOs to implement a campaign to address rough sleeping, which they called the 50 Lives/50 Homes (aka 50/50 campaign).

The broad objective of the campaign was to generate business, community, and government support for rough sleepers to enable a coordinated response to homelessness in the Greater Hobart area. The aim of the Hobart campaign was to identify and respond to the needs of 'rough sleepers' in the Hobart area who were susceptible to dying prematurely due to the poor health outcomes caused by sleeping rough. The campaign involved three stages; the planning stage; the street survey (or count); and the follow up of rough sleepers by a homeless response group, which was comprised of non-government and government support, health and housing services.

RC05-107.3

DOR, TAL* (Ecole Doctorale Erasme , *tal30dor@gmail.com*)

Internalization of Israeli-Zionist Othering Processes? Doctoral Researcher Self-Critique -- CANCELLED

In this paper, based on examples taken from recent field work, I intend to self-critique my position as an Ashkenazi-Israeli doctoral student interviewing Palestinian and Mizrahi-Jews on one hand. I am concerned by understanding whether I ended up reproducing othering processes within these interviews. Therefore this paper will first present othering processes within Israeli-Zionist context. I will then present questions such as: Whether holding the interviews, with the Palestinians participants, in Hebrew, thus my mother tongue and the hegemonic dominant one, is at the end of the day my internalization of hegemonic othering processes. How then did this influence the interviews? What dynamics did it generate?

Social and political positioning are key factors in transformation processes to radical consciousness. Asking Israeli and Palestinian political actors to expose themselves and their consciousness transformation processes, I am thus concerned by my own ethnic/national and gendered position as a researcher. Born to South-African parents, I have experienced to this day socio-political positioning of an Ashkenazi-Jewish woman in context of armed conflict such as the Israeli case.

Mechanism of war and militarization create socialization processes which are often expressed in military concepts of superiority and power. Within the Israeli-Zionist context othering processes were first applied to the Palestinians, by Israeli hegemony. However, later with the construction of Israeli state, it was also employed when referring to Mizrahi Jews. This view of the East as aberrant, underdeveloped, and inferior, exists in order to constitute the Occidental self, thus Hegemonic I, as rational, modern, and superior. Israeli Ashkenazi-Jewish identity aims at constructing a western image of self, in order to distance oneself of the representation of the passive, oriental body that might have been their identity in Diasporic Europe and was now projected onto the native Palestinian population and Arab-Jewish migrants.

RC14-255.4

DORMAGEN, JEAN-YVES* (UMR CEPEL 51112, *jean-yves. dormagen@univ-montp1.fr*)
NEIHOUSER, MARIE (UMR CEPEL 51112)
BOYADJIAN, JULIEN (UMR CEPEL 5112)

Inégalités Sociales Et Capital Numérique

Le développement des réseaux socionumériques a permis de renouveler les questionnements relatifs à la notion d'influence.

Les recherches actuelles étudient ce phénomène selon deux directions : sous l'angle d'un processus relationnel (qui influence qui ?), et à partir de la problématique de sa mesure (quelles sont les variables qui traduisent le mieux la notion d'influence ?). En revanche, ces travaux ont délaissé une question centrale : comment devient-on influent sur Twitter ?

En s'interrogeant sur la manière dont se produit l'influence au sein de la twittosphère politique, cette communication s'intéresse aux mécanismes d'accumulation et de reproduction du capital numérique.

À partir de l'étude de plusieurs centaines de milliers de comptes, nous avons identifié deux logiques d'accumulation du capital numérique. La première repose sur une accumulation progressive de la part d'agents n'occupant pas de positions dominantes en dehors de l'espace numérique. Dans ce cas, il n'existe pas de conversion de capitaux du *offline* vers le *online*. A l'opposé, nous avons identifié un second mode d'accumulation reposant sur la conversion de capitaux de la part d'agents disposant d'importantes ressources *offline*. Pour ce second type d'agents, l'espace numérique prolonge et renforce des positions d'influence préexistantes.

À partir d'une sélection de tweets émis pendant la campagne présidentielle 2012, nous avons constitué un panel des 1048 comptes Twitter les plus « influents » sur le plan politique. Ces comptes ont été systématiquement analysés et codés de manière à déterminer avec précision les positions sociales - *offline* et *online* - de leurs auteurs.

Nos résultats permettent d'établir que dans la majorité des cas l'influence numérique est déterminée par la possession préalable d'un important volume de capital *offline*. Néanmoins un certain nombre de comptes semblent échapper à cette logique. Avoir été un primo-arrivant sur Twitter peut permettre de pallier ce déficit de capital initial.

RC33-569.5

DORMAGEN, JEAN-YVES* (UMR CEPEL 51112, *jean-yves. dormagen@univ-montp1.fr*)
NEIHOUSER, MARIE (UMR CEPEL 51112)
BOYADJIAN, JULIEN (UMR CEPEL 5112)

Panel Random and Digital Networks

The great majority of research studies on social digital networks focuses on interindividual relationships ("friendship" or "followers" networks) and represents them by graphs. On another hand, works about individual internet users' attributes give a greater place to qualitative approaches on smaller corpus.

This communication shows that, to analyze social digital networks, more precisely Twitter, it's possible to adopt a quantitative approach, taking account of individual users' attributes. Panelisation method, applied to the "twittosphère", let us to reconcile these two exigencies. Analyzing reasoned sample, panelisation allows to qualify Twitter accounts manually (sociodemographic attributes or audience data, etc.) and allows to explore message contents on the long way.

In these conditions, the question is: according to what logic can we sample Twitter? Is a panel randomly selected really representative of the network? Does Law of large Numbers apply to a socio digital network where every individual doesn't have the same weight neither the same visibility? Actually, on Twitter, accounts don't have the same visibility neither the same influence. How taking account of these inequalities?

We experiment two sampling logics. The first with a random sample: every account has the same weight, whatever its activity or its influence. From an exhaustive list of the population, we randomly select a panel of 2000 accounts. The second logic takes account of the hierarchical structure of Twitter. The "influence panel" is constituted from a list of accounts classified according an index of influence. We select the 1000 first accounts of the list.

RC21-360.8

DORMOIS, RÉMI* (Université de Lyon, *remi.dormois@hotmail. fr*)
SALA PALA, VALÉRIE (Université Jean Monnet Saint-Etienne)
HEALY, AISLING (Université Jean Monnet Saint-Etienne)

Governing Cities Facing Demographic Decline: Insights From The Case Of Saint-Etienne (France)

Studying the political capacity building process in cities with weak assets for governance represents a real scientific added-value: how to deliver collective actions when economic actors are less inclined to cooperate with public actors? Starting from fieldwork carried out on the policy-making in urban renewal in Saint-Etienne, a French city nearby Lyon which has faced a huge demographic and economic crisis for forty years, we propose to present three main research results concerning shrinkage and governing capacity.

Firstly, in contrast with scholars insisting on the State rescaling, we observe that a form of spatial Keynesianism is maintained. Budget and technical expertise are granted by the French central State for the urban regeneration of Saint-Etienne to limit uneven development within the Lyon's metropolitan area. State appears as schizophrenic: mainstream urban policies are meant to position French (including shrinking) cities in the international territorial competition and contribute to the increasing of uneven development; but, other policies are implemented to fight against urban decline.

Secondly, if a grant coalition dominated by public actors has been stabilized in Saint-Etienne around the objective of increasing the residential attractiveness of the inner city, the mobilization of local private actors is really limited. Global investors are absent. Local land owners prefer renting flats at low prices but without making works than being actors of the urban regeneration with weak perspectives of financial profit.

Thirdly, while urban regeneration policies have a direct impact on the social profile of neighborhoods (social housing demolitions, development of housing for medium and upper average classes), local contention remains limited. It will be explained by the low share of the middle class in the social structure, by the closure of the local political arenas and by the neomanagerial French urban renewal policy orientation which limits local democratic process.

RC12-223.2

DOTAN, YOAV* (Hebrew University, *yoav.dotan@mail.huji.ac.il*)
DEKEL, OMER (College for Law and Business)

Debiasing By Law: Rules Vs. Standards

Debiasing by Law: Rules vs. Standards
The distinction between rules and standards is central to legal theory and to the practice of any judging. Recently there is a growing interest in this distinction, and particularly in the role that these distinct types of rules may play in the process of decision making.. From the point of view of Behavioral Decision Theory (BDT), law can be regarded as a social mechanism aimed to prevent, control or compensate for human cognitive biases. In this respect, the choice between different types of legal rules may be highly relevant to the kind of strategy that the law may adopt as a vehicle to debias legal decision makers.   . Research in BDT, however, is only beginning to address major questions regarding the impact of rules on legal decision-making of judges and bureaucrats.

We join the efforts to probe into the function of different types of rules and their effect on debiasing cognitive errors in legal decision-making, specifically focusing on the context of competitive bidding procedures (CBs). We propose a series of studies aimed to test the impact of cognitive bias on evaluations and decisions made by public officials who specialize and are experienced in CB procedures, versus lay people, under varying types of rule conditions, i.e. discretionary, clear-cut rules, and ambiguous standards.

RC06-122.9

DOUCET, ANDREA* (Brock University, *andreadoucet@mac.com*)

Rethinking the Concept of 'Stay-at-Home Father': A Progressive or Conservative Concept?

The term "*stay-at-home dad*' (SAHD) has become a taken-for-granted one in academic and popular discourses. Increasing numbers of cross-disciplinary research projects and journal articles use the term to categorize fathers and families; scholars and journalists often employ it as a short hand description for fathers who leave full-time leave paid work for intermittent or extended periods of time; government statistics cite growing numbers of stay-at-home dads in many countries - especially in North America and Europe. Yet the concept 'stay-at-home dad' is a particular historical and social construction. Its meanings and the everyday practices of work and care of men who use, or are given, this label are incredibly diverse; moreover, there are contradictory gendered implications that emerge from this cocncept and this rising set of practices.

Informed by a twenty-year research program on breadwinning mothers and 'stay-at-home' or secondary earning fathers, this paper traces the historical and social evolution of the term 'stay-at- home dad". It makes three arguments and poses two questions: First, I argue that 'stay-at-home father' is an ambiguous concept, which simultaneously essentializes and creates a binary between breadwinning and caregiving. Second, while it seems to indicate a radical gendered change, the concept, and its associated practices, inadvertently support the privatization of care work while possibly shifting attention away from more collective and radical solutions for caregiving. Finally, I argue that the term should be re-thought in the light of shifting dynamics between gender, work, care, and consumption. The paper poses two questions: Is the SAHD a progessive or conservative concept?

      * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

And what are the practical and theoretical implications of discarding or changing this concept?

RC24-432.11

DOUGLAS, KAREN MANGES* (Sam Houston State University, *kmd007@shsu.edu*)
SJOBERG, GIDEON (University of Texas at Austin)

Organizational Planning for Future Droughts: The Instructive Case of the Edwards Aquifer Authority in Central Texas

For over a decade we have been studying the construction and implementation of rules and regulations of the Edwards Aquifer Authority (EAA). The EAA was created to conserve the waters of the Edwards Aquifer. In 2011 a severe drought engulfed Texas. This prolonged drought represented the first major test of the rules passed by the Authority since it assumed responsibility for managing the aquifer in 1998. Our objective is to highlight the theoretical implications of the activities of the EAA. We ground our framework in the ongoing activities of the EAA; we are influenced by the works of Beck, Giddens, Firey, Ostrom, Mol and Spaargaren, and Famiglietti -- whom we take into new directions.

We outline some of the fundamental sociological issues that have emerged from our empirical investigations of water planning. We begin with the composition of the EAA Board. This elected board represents key sectors of the Aquifer. By design the largest stakeholder, San Antonio, has a dominant voice on the board but not an exclusive one. In order to enact strategic legislation San Antonio board members must forge alliances with members representing other jurisdictions. The Board has also shown flexibility in its governance. While the Board created rules for all groups who live in the region, due to aquifer variations, these rules cannot always be applied in a standardized manner.

We believe Elinor Ostrom's notion of commons property to be central to planning for water and the future. We also focus on the growing importance of conservation. Conservation planning extends beyond the aquifer itself as the aquifer is dependent on the recharge zone. As a karst aquifer, the Edwards is self-replenishing. However, to replenish takes rain - a resource in short supply in this part of Texas. This abstract highlights a few problems we consider in more detail in the paper.

JS-13.3

DOUGLAS, NADJA* (Humboldt University, *nadja.douglas@hu-berlin.de*)

Societal Control of the Armed Forces - New Criteria for an Old Framework

Although the primacy of the political has incontestable manifested itself in established democracies, the question of the control or oversight of the military by civilian actors proves to be as relevant as ever before. However, the executive power as point of reference in a mostly self-referential civil-military-debate is of limited explanatory value today. Holding not only national security structures, but also the "guardians of the guardians", accountable is the task of an emancipated civilian side that encompasses a broader than usual understanding of civilian expertise. This submission seeks to deconstruct the limitations of prevailing civil-military relations concepts based on new criteria and a methodology that widens the focus of inquiry by drawing on a cognitive-interpretative approach (exploiting data from problem-centred interviews with grassroots actors). The aim is to show how actors have changed or been integrated into the debate on security and defense in response to altering institutional frameworks.

RC24-432.9

DRAETTA, LAURA* (Institut Mines-Telecom / Telecom ParisTech, *laura.draetta@telecom-paristech.fr*)
DELANOË, ALEXANDRE (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)

Between Promise and Risk. RFID, a Controversial Technology

La protection de l'environnement et de la santé des personnes, la sécurité publique et des chaines logistiques, la maîtrise de la demande d'électricité, sont des nouvelles opportunités de développement pour l'Identification par Radio-Fréquences (RFID). Des objets et des environnements communicants - faits de réseaux de capteurs, d'étiquettes électroniques, de lecteurs, d'infrastructures réseau - sont aujourd'hui développés avec un objectif de traçabilité et de contrôle : tracer des objets ou identifier des personnes, surveiller des comportements, localiser des produits, modéliser et faire des prédictions statistiques. Invisible, la RFID fait déjà partie de notre quotidien et son déploiement à large échelle est préconisé au niveau gouvernemental.

Pourtant, lorsqu'on observe ses différentes applications, notamment celles orientées vers le grand public, force est de constater que le marché de cette technologie tarde à trouver ses usagers. Car son déploiement massif ne va pas sans

risques et fait l'objet d'un débat public émergent. Des controverses sociales et scientifiques se construisent progressivement autour des risques et des problèmes associés à certains usages de l'identification par radio-fréquences : risque d'atteinte à la vie privée, risque sanitaire, risque écologique, risque socio-professionnel.

En nous fondant sur une analyse des controverses, nous essayerons de montrer les termes du débat sur la technologie RFID et de cartographier les risques que les acteurs concernés lui attribuent lorsqu'ils s'expriment publiquement.

La recherche dont nous faisons état dans cette communication a été réalisée à partir de trois terrains d'enquête : la presse écrite grand public et spécialisée, que nous avons analysée quantitativement et qualitativement ; les laboratoires de R&D en systèmes RFID, que nous avons approchés par des entretiens et par observation directe lors de manifestations publiques; une expérimentation d'usage dans le domaine de la santé, que nous avons suivie par observation participante.

RC24-438.26

DRAETTA, LAURA* (Institut Mines-Telecom / Telecom ParisTech, *laura.draetta@telecom-paristech.fr*)
LICOPPE, CHRISTIAN (Institut Mines-Telecom / Telecom ParisTech)
DELANOË, ALEXANDRE (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)

The Quantified Self in the Energy Demand Management: A New Forme of (bottom-up) Regulation of Practices ?

Our presentation analyzes the development of "reflexive" socio-technical infrastructures in the field of environmental protection and energy demand management. Such reflexive infrastructures aim at enabling and organizing the encounters between people and real-time dynamic visualizations of their own practices, in the hope that such encounters will give rise to new forms of individual conduct. Such reflexive infrastructures are crucial to the development of a trace-based regulation of practices by offering "augmented" subjects ways of coming together and interacting in a kind of public space of traces.

Based on an experimental case study of smart metering for the residential electric consumption, we will try to understand how users are affected by such encounters with traces of their own activity, and how such encounters constitute particular types of subjects and attachments, i.e. "quantified selves". But mostly, we will discuss the limits of these technological infrastructures of self-tracking. And we will show how several social devices, based on gamification and social interaction, are used to reinforce and make such attachments socially accountable, for instance by using the accountability requirements or reward for the effort that seem to promote virtuous practices in the field of environmental protection.

RC44-727.3

DRAHOKOUPIL, JAN* (European Trade Union Institute, *jan.drahokoupil@uni-mannheim.de*)

Integrating Eastern Europe: Experience from the Multi-Level System of Worker Participation in Europe

This contribution reflects on the experience of conducting and communicating research on industrial relations and labour issues in post-socialist Eastern Europe conducted within the European Trade Union Institute (ETUI). The institute runs a research programme on the multi-level system of worker representation in Europe. In this context, the integration of East-European worker representatives into this multi-level system, particularly through European Works Councils, is an important concern. In this context, the links between researchers and labour activists are important on two levels. First, ETUI researchers use the experience of local worker representatives and trade unionists to collect data about the functioning of the European system of worker representation and its significance and impact on outcomes on the company level in Eastern Europe. Second, research produced by ETUI and in its networks is used in training activities for worker representatives organized by the ETUI in the region to enhance capabilities of local actors through using the opportunities provided by the European structures. The research on labour issues in Eastern Europe also informs activities of industry union federations on the European level.

RC02-53.1

DRAINVILLE, ANDRÉ C.* (Université Laval, *Andre.Drainville@soc.ulaval.ca*)

The Moral Economy Of Global Crowds

The moral economy of global crowds
In four decades, neo-liberal world ordering has grown into a totalitarian attempt at mining societies like quarries for best practices from which to assemble a global, self-reproducing, social order.

Presuming hegemony, critical theory has not problematized this mutation. Here, I want to stay a little longer with praxis itself as it takes shape in moments of encounters between global power and its opposite, when world order can still be problematized as if it was at stake.

In the first section, I look into three distinct episodes when 'global crowds' gathered: the so-called 'bread riots' in Egypt (January 1977); the general strike in Barcelona (March 2012), and the 'V for vinegar' protests in Brazil (June 2013). From a political point of view, global crowds are never more than mobs. Their myopic rebellions of the belly beg for a new prince to draw them out of themselves. Seen less condescendingly, global crowds reveal common legitimizing notions: a moral (or sociological) economy at work. In contrast to the 'steady-state' morality of peasants, the moral economy of global crowds is more properly thought of as a morality of *situation*. It not about subjectivity placed and embodied, but, more radically, about the possibility of presence in the world.

In the second section of the text, I argue for the relative coherence of resistances as part of a 'moral and ethical order', against which capitalist world ordering, for all its hegemonic swagger, remains fragmented and reactive, still excluded from actually-existing social relations.

That we may still be in a time when it appears unnatural for power to be defined outside concrete, historical, situations when presence is possible suggests that domination, not hegemony, should serve as our reference point for thinking about world order and resistance.

RC32-551.3

GRANT, KAREN* (Mount Allison University, *kgrant@mta.ca*)
DRAKICH, JANICE* (University of Windsor, *drakich@uwindsor.ca*)

The Matthew Effects of the Canada Research Chairs Program: Do Women Enjoy the Same Benefits As Men?

In a classic 1968 paper Merton described the "Matthew Effect" as the tendency among elite scientists to accumulate advantage. Alongside Merton's analyses, Zuckerman and Cole (1975) documented the experiences of women scientists and found women's productivity was routinely eclipsed by men's. This, they argued, accounted for the propensity for men to reap disproportionate rewards over their careers. In the years since, the gendered nature of academic work has been the focus of significant attention around the world. Recently, the Council of the Canadian Academies' Expert Panel on Women in University Research (2012) found that women continue to face obstacles in their appointment to faculty positions and their progress through the ranks. Structural and individual discrimination continue to have adverse effects on women academics.

In 2000, the Canada Research Chairs program was established to attract and retain research leaders across all disciplines. Initially, most chairs were awarded to men. More than a decade after the program was established, only 26.2% of CRCs are held by women. In this paper, we are interested in the way in which the Matthew Effect plays out for women and men CRCs. We have previously argued that on many dimensions of professional achievement, status, and rewards, women and men CRCs enjoy similar experiences (Grant and Drakich, 2011). Yet, critical differences do exist and these centre around the gendered nature of academic work and workplaces. In this paper, we focus on measures of research productivity (specifically, research grants and publications), career advancement, and awards and honours. As well, we examine how the dynamics of accumulated advantage vary by discipline. Findings based on 60 qualitative interviews show that men are more likely to enjoy greater benefits. We explore the reasons for the enduring pattern of inequitable distribution of rewards amongst women and men.

RC35-612.2

DREHER, JOCHEN* (University of Konstanz, *jochen.dreher@uni-konstanz.de*)

Construction and Constitution of Community – Epistemological and Cultural Comparative Reflections

The community concept gives rise to cultural comparative reflections since diverse notions of community are represented when going back to the roots of the sociological discipline contrasting the Anglosaxon and the German tradition, opening up the comparison to the American, Asian and other contexts. Combining a social science with a phenomenological perspective, I will analyze the *construction* and *constitution* of the community phenomenon. On the one hand, from a social science viewpoint, it will be investigated in which expressions in diverse socio-historical conditions the idea of community was *constructed*. On the other hand and from a phenomenological perspective, it is highly significant that communities or communal relationships are *constituted* on the basis of general structures of experience in activities of consciousness. The phenomenological perspective allows describing the structures of the life-world as "mathesis universalis" which is seen as a priori of the social world. It opens up the ground for historical and cultural comparison of diverse ideas and empirical expressions of community, even though Ferdinand Tönnies considered it to be a general sociological concept. The 'parallel action' of phenomenology and social science allows

reconstructing the specificity of the respective community concept within a particular cultural background. It permits e.g. to analyze the distinctiveness of Max Weber's idea of the communal relationship, in which the orientation of social action is based on the subjective affectual and traditional feeling of the parties of belonging together.

RC35-611.3

DREHER, JOCHEN* (University of Konstanz, *jochen.dreher@uni-konstanz.de*)

Construction and Constitution of Individuality – a Parallel Action Between Social Science and Phenomenology

The present study investigates the concept and social phenomenon of "individuality" from two different perspectives. From a social science viewpoint, I will concentrate on socio-historic expressions of concrete forms of individuality or the individual which appears in different cultural contexts. The second focus applies phenomenological reflections which describe constitutive processes of the "individual" from an egological perspective. My analysis starts from the assumption that phenomenology and the social sciences have to be seen as two disciplines with differing research methods which complement one another. Therefore I will present a "parallel action" of phenomenology and the social sciences which is used to study the constitution and construction of the phenomenon of "individuality." The structures of the life-world from a phenomenological perspective serve as "mathesis universalis" which is considered to be the a priori of the social world. It opens up the ground for historical and cultural comparison of diverse expressions of individuality in contrast to cultural and theoretical conceptions that do not consider the individual as the primary unit of consciousness, but the belongingness to a social relation.

RC24-438.13

DREILING, MICHAEL* (University of Oregon, *dreiling@uoregon.edu*)
NAKAMURA, TOMOYASU (Senshu University)
LOUGEE, NICHOLAS (University of Oregon)
BRAUN, YVONNE (University of Oregon)

After the Meltdown: Energy Regime Crisis and Environmental Conflicts in Post-Fukushima Japan

Since the Kyoto Protocols, Japanese environmentalism largely avoided a critique of the hazards of the nuclear industry with the energy demands of the country. Instead, small and marginal anti-nuclear movement organizations remained focused on this issue. Then, in 2011, the Fukushima nuclear disaster and humanitarian crisis caused by the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami called the entire nuclear industry into question. However, the silence among established environmental organizations continued. Based on an extensive study of Japanese environmental organizations, we investigate why the Japanese environmental movement was relatively silent on the largest environmental crisis in the country's history. Why were environmental organizations not in the lead of the mass protests demanding an end to nuclear energy in earthquake and tsunami prone Japan? We address this question historically and quantitatively, incorporating survey data on the Japanese environmental movement as well as extensive network data. This research is the first to quantitatively operationalize power structures in Japan and test their impact on the behavior of a large sample of environmental organizations. Our network data trace ties between the private electric utility companies (nuclear) and their key industry partners in finance, insurance, and the media to key government agencies in Japan. These industry, government and media connections are then traced to board memberships of a large sample of environmental organizations. Among other factors, the statistical analyses identify significant negative associations of government and corporate ties on environmental groups' adoption of a reflexive and critical position on nuclear energy following the Fukushima meltdown.

RC39-665.1

DREILING, MICHAEL* (University of Oregon, *dreiling@uoregon.edu*)
NAKAMURA, TOMOYASU (Senshu University)
LOUGEE, NICHOLAS (University of Oregon)
BRAUN, YVONNE (University of Oregon)

An Energy Industrial Complex in Post-Fukushima Japan: A Network Analysis of the Nuclear Power Industry, the State and the Media

Despite suffering the force of a nuclear meltdown amid a natural disaster, national political leaders have re-committed Japan to a heavy reliance on nuclear energy. By examining the network connections between 400 energy corporations, government agencies, and other large corporations in post-Fukushima Japan, we

argue that a nuclear Energy Industrial Complex (EIC) uprooted attempts to criticize nuclear power and helped re-establish nuclear energy as a major priority for the country's energy mix. The network analyses of our original data depict this EIC as an institutionalized power structure that empowers corporate policy preferences and shapes public opinion in order to secure long-term energy development agendas suited to their particular profitability interests. We also observe how environmental organizations are embedded in some of the same networks with the state energy regulatory boards, energy companies, lawmakers and advertising corporations. The density of network overlap between the EIC and environmental organizations is interpreted as a highly constricted political opportunity structure, limiting avenues for claims by environmental movement activists that strive to expose the risks of nuclear power. We conclude that national energy policy priorities are not determined by responses to disaster (human or environmental) but are instead propelled by the relative power of large scale corporate interests that forge *Energy Industrial Complexes* with government leaders and agencies.

RC34-602.2

DRUTA, OANA* (University of Amsterdam, *o.druta@uva.nl*)

Negotiating Independence: Housing Transitions of Younger People and Family Support in the UK and Japan

The restructuring of welfare states coupled with changes in housing systems across advanced economies have exposed deepening inequalities in the housing transitions of younger people. Japan and the UK are two countries in which ownership of housing has been avidly supported by governments and considered key to sustaining a welfare system based on individual responsibility. However, labor market changes and economic upheavals have challenged both these systems. Younger generations, entering the housing market in the last decade, have especially felt the effects. Family support has become a main factor determining housing transitions, as evidence suggests that inter-vivo transfers and in kind support both speed up transitions and make them smoother. Using data from qualitative interviews with young households who have achieved residential independence and members of their family networks who supported them, this paper will trace the housing trajectories of younger people, focusing on the negotiations of family support and the generational interdependencies that the giving and receiving of support create.

RC17-306.11

DU GAY, PAUL* (Copenhagen Business School, *pdg.ioa@cbs.dk*)

Organization As a Way of Life: On the Continuing Significance of 'the Classic Stance' in Organization Theory

Many of the concepts and concerns animating practitioners of what I term 'the classic stance' in Organizational Theory are now seen as having little explanatory 'traction' in the present. This paper explores the work of one significant, but now largely forgotten, exponent of 'the classic stance', the businessman, minister of state, and organizational theorist. Wilfred Brown. Through an exploration of Brown's analysis of 'bureaucracy', 'authority' and 'the judging of performance', I question the common assumption of the present having 'moved beyond' the sorts of concerns, and the organizational toolkit, developed by practitioners of the 'classic stance' in Organizational Theory. Perhaps contemporary matters of organizational concern are not so far removed from those animating the classicists? And maybe, their conceptual toolkit is not quite so anachronistic as we might assume? Maybe their highly formulated knowledge of 'what makes up good organization' (Brown, 1965:32) has some possible traction for us, here and now?

RC16-296.10

DU PLESSIS, IRMA* (University of Pretoria, *Irma.DuPlessis@up.ac.za*)

Global Public Intellectual Personas: A Critical Engagement with Some Recent Contributions to Reconfiguring Social Theory Canons

This paper examines recent attempts at *reconfiguring* social theory canonicity with a specific, but not exclusive, focus on work that has sought to do so from the global "south" - see for example Connell; Comaroff & Comaroff; Burawoy & Von Hold as well as multicutural readers and social theory introductions - see for example Lemert. Specifically, it examines the implications, possibilities and limitations posed by such endeavours, particularly where such interventions are explicitly framed or implicitly understood as responses to demands for representivity, recognition and reparation, and explores the centrality of intellectual personas to this practice. It is argued that these interventions need to be understood against the background of what arguably is a much wider culture of celebrity and the associated phenomenon of contemporary global public intellectual personas, mediated by visual cultures, social media platforms, database-underpinned indexes, quotation circles and other social practices.

RC22-390.5

DU TOIT, CALVYN* (University of Pretoria, *calvyn@outlook.com*)

AURET, HENDRIK (University of the Free State)

The Site of Recapitalizing the Spiritual Capital of the City: Welcoming the Stranger with Intention and Architectural Edifice

Violence during the protests in Tahrir Square, buses driving through London that threaten undocumented foreigners with extradition, and xenophobic attacks in South Africa. These events divulge a spiritual capital bankruptcy in the city of our era. The dominant reaction to this spiritual bankruptcy is analysis, but the spiritual capital present in the city is not analytically-complicated, it is (counter) intuitively-complex. Rather than an Analyst narrative, we need the Lacanian opposite: a Master narrative, which offers solutions to the spiritual capital bankruptcy. In our paper we offer a Master narrative of spiritual capital that moves beyond the Analyst narrative. This we do by combining our two fields of study: Spirituality and Architecture. The Master narrative of spiritual capital comes in the form of the Stranger, who passes through the city. The Stranger, as political neighbour, has the potential to recapitalize the city spiritually. Then, we move to conceptualise and visualise an architectural edifice that can facilitate the spiritual recapitalization of the city in the Stranger's movement in and through the city. This architectural edifice will aim to recover a historical aspect of spiritual architecture that has been neglected: architectural edifices as build expressions of kindness extended in acceptance to the Stranger. From the intricate systems of asylum offered by medieval churches, to the social functions embodied in the Ottoman Külliye, spiritual architecture traditionally upheld the way of life of the place, while being open to the influence of the Stranger. The above-mentioned edifice will be conceived as a re-interpretation of Norberg-Schulz's formulation of 'belonging' to the 'vocation' of the place, inspired by Heidegger's concept of *'sorge'* (care). As an expression of the art of care, the architectural edifice extends kindness to the Stranger and provide a location for the spiritual recapitalization of the city.

RC04-79.23

DUBEY, BIRENDRA NARAIN* (Central University, *dubeybbau@gmail.com*)

Contextualising Right to Education Act (2009) in Globalising India: A Sociological Introspection of Marginalised Communities

This paper attempts to contextualize Right to Education Act (2009) in neo-liberal India where the state has been declining from welfare activities and social responsibilities. Institutional reforms followed by structural adjustment programme concomitant with second generation reforms have forcefully advocated privatisation at every level of schooling. Unfortunately, this notion of unprecedented privatization of education system has not been much supportive for children hailing from socio-economic and educationally marginalised communities like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. India is one of 135 countries to implement RTE as one of the fundamental rights but data from Ministry of Human Resource Development indicates that more than 20 million children in the school going age are not enrolled anywhere. Though government caters to the educational needs of almost eighty percent of children, research studies illustrate that the schooling system has responded poorly on the bench mark of Retention and Quality. The overall situation appears pathological when broad indicators like NER, GER, drop-out rate, retention rate, gender gap are considered. Majority of 'sarkari' schools are facing challenges like poor infrastructure, acute shortage of trained teachers (particularly) in science subjects, adverse Teacher Pupil Ratio (1:59 in Bihar), and poor cognitive outcomes. Educational history of India shows that after independence in 1947, it adopted a policy of Protective Discrimination by reserving twenty two and half percent seats for SCs and STs in government education system but the objective is yet to be achieved. Again making and implementing a new act like RTE with provisions to provide 25% reservation for disadvantaged children in private schools appears to be quite exigent in the era of globalisation where profit making by private school managements have emerged as stronger and more powerful in manipulating norms and not confirming with provisions laid down in RTE Act by the Indian Government.

RC34-584.7

DUBEY, BIRENDRA NARAIN* (Central University, *dubeybbau@gmail.com*)

KUMAR, BRAJESH (Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar (Central) University)

Pathways and Transition to Work in New Economies: A Study of Young People in Lucknow City, India

Two decades of economic reforms has brought about far reaching changes in the nature of Indian economy. The nature of employment and industrial organization is also undergoing change. Highly flexible labour market, located in global

market economy, has emerged. This is best described by the term post-Fordism. The workforce is required to be multi-skilled and flexible in new economies. Further, the growing economic instability and rapidly changing technoscapes pose a big challenge for making smooth transition to work life. Post-Fordism brings an accentuated division between core and periphery workers. The workers in the core are relatively well paid and have secure jobs. But the workers in the periphery lack job security. It is further argued that career decision making are mainly about 'opportunity structures' which in turn is strongly influenced by social class and associated social and cultural resources of young people. This paper answers three research questions. Does core employment in current labour market is restricted to well-educated and trained youth? How the location of young people in hierarchical career structure of market economy is influenced by their cultural resources? What pathways are followed by young people belonging to different class position? The study reveals that both core and periphery workers in market economy needs high level of education with constant re-skilling to adapt themselves continually to new and more demanding work opportunities. The adaption of young people in workforce is in turn affected by the cultural resources at their disposition. The young people in Lucknow are not a homogeneous group; they belong to different class positions and hence face different challenges in their transition to work life. Career decision making of young people and their pathways of transition to work is largely determined by social structure and cultural resources and partly determined by 'reflexivity of the self'.

RC14-254.1

DUBEY, GERARD* (Institut Mines-telecom/TEM, *gerard.dubey@telecom-em.eu*)

La Télésanté à l'Épreuve des Savoirs Profanes

Résumé de la proposition : Le principe d'une fracture numérique recèle très souvent un implicite, à savoir que l'évolution des sociétés humaines suivrait une seule voie dont le développement des technologies numériques, ou la communication numérique, serait le modèle. Mais ce que mettent en relief les inégalités d'accès ou d'usage à ces technologies est, d'une part, qu'il existe différents modes de communications dont certains sont rétifs à la numérisation (et il faudra s'interroger sur les savoirs alternatifs sous-jacents à ces « résistances »), d'autre part que l'existence d'autres modalités de connaissance et de savoir suppose d'autres trajectoires technologiques que celles qui sont actuellement proposées ou imposées. Tout l'intérêt de l'examen de ces pratiques de braconnage ou de résistances consiste justement à mettre en lumière, et à réactualiser la pluralité des formes d'intelligence pratique non prises en compte dans ce modèle unique. Par comparaison cela nous invite également à interroger les changements en profondeurs induits par l'extension du paradigme numérique sur les cadres de l'expérience commune. C'est ce que nous proposerons de faire en partant de l'exemple de la télésanté. Nous montrerons en particulier que les difficultés formulées dans un langage avant tout technique (celui de l'ingénierie informatique) reflètent en même temps qu'elles recouvrent des réalités incommensurables avec les procédures de modélisation algorithmiques actuelles (savoirs profanes, amateurs, à base historique avec une prévalence des situations particulières, des cas individuels, des éléments biographiques...). Nous illustrerons ce point à partir du cas de la domotique et de la robotique personnelle dans le cadre de l'assistance aux personnes (robotique personnelle ou cobotique pour robotique collaborative), mais également des usages des smart technologies et des réseaux sociaux dans le domaine de l'autonomie et de la santé.

RC48-784.3

DUBEY, RAJEEV* (Central University, *dubeyrajeev.jnu@gmail.com*)

Rapid Social Change and New Religious Movements in Post-Independent India

The changing texture of religion is considered to be an important part of the structural transformation in post-Independent India and one worthy of closer analysis. As we know, theorist of modernity had written off religion in the 1950's and 1960's. It is now accepted, if a little late in the day, that religious identity rarely disappears with modernity. Rather, modernity refashions religious identities in various ways. It is manifested in the global religious resurgence of 'New Religious Movements' (NRMs). Possibly the rise of 'New Religious Movements' are felt rather strikingly in modern western societies undergoing rapid social change and experiencing diverse anxieties and ambiguities inherent in a hyper-modern and technological civilization. Yet, what gives meaning to the proposed paper is that it sees beyond the west, and examines how new religiosity is increasingly visible even in a society like ours.

As our society is undergoing rapid transformation and a new middle class with new aspirations is emerging, we witness the steady growth of religious channels on television, phenomenal growth of new gurus and cults, and new preoccupation with yoga, ayurveda, health and alternative life practices. This research paper aims to highlight Rapid Social Change which necessitated and facilitated rise and growth of new religious movements in Post-Independent India. It focuses on a fast-growing and high-profile contemporary Guru faith originating in India

and attracting a transnational following. By drawing upon multi-sited fieldwork among the Sri Mataji Nirmala Devi primarily urban, educated 'middle-class' Indian devotees, the researcher provides crucial insights into new trends in popular Hinduism in a post-Independent and rapidly modernizing Indian setting. It attempts to locate the macro structural sources of New Religious Movements in post-Independent India; highlight the micro structural availability of people in a particular New Religious Movement.

RC15-274.2

DUBOYS DE LABARRE, MATTHIEU* (UMR 1041 CESAER INRA-Agrosup Dijon, *matthieu.delab@free.fr*)

Analyse Des Processus D'émergences D'une Politique Publique Au Croisement De La Santé Publique, De La Cohésion Sociale Et De L'agriculture

Cette communication est issue d'une recherche interventionnelle ECOALES (Empowerment, Comportement Alimentaire et Economie Solidaire). Cette dernière, vise à évaluer l'intervention UNITERRES portée par l'A.N.D.E.S, un réseau d'épiceries sociales et solidaires. L'intervention UNITERRES repose sur le possible lien entre le développement de systèmes durables de production et de distribution de l'alimentation et une amélioration des comportements nutritionnels.

En se basant empiriquement sur l'intervention UNITERRES, cette communication souhaite interroger les processus institutionnels et politiques à l'œuvre dans l'émergence d'une nouvelle vision du lien entre santé publique, cohésion sociale et agriculture. Comment des conceptions issues de la consommation critique se diffusent ou sont incorporées au sein d'institutions parties prenante de ce programme? Peut-on parler d'un phénomène *d'empowerment,* dans le sens où des associations issues de l'économie sociale et solidaire imposeraient cette nouvelle vision dans l'agenda politique et administratif ? Il s'agira d'explorer les processus sociopolitiques qui sont à l'œuvre autour de cette intervention. Quels processus ont permis la mise sur agenda de ces questions ? Comment analyser les jeux d'échelle et les relations entre les niveaux local, national et européen ?

Si la vision sous-tendue par ce programme est loin d'être adoptée comme un nouveau modèle, il est intéressant de comprendre comment elle a réussi à occuper une place non négligeable dans l'agenda politique. Nous avons mis au jour deux facteurs qui nous semblent centraux dans ce processus. Le premier est que, loin d'être uniquement le fruit du secteur associatif (qui l'aurait « imposé » aux administrations), ce projet est dés ses origines une co-construction entre les administrations centrales et les associations. Le second facteur concerne les jeux d'échelles entre le niveau local, national et européen. Nous avons pu observer un processus d'imbrication entre différents niveaux d'échelles qui ont contribué à renforcer la visibilité et l'émergence de ce projet.

RC24-424.3

DUBUISSON-QUELLIER, SOPHIE* (Sciences Po-CNRS, *s.dubuisson@cso.cnrs.fr*)
GOJARD, SÉVERINE (INRA)

Why Environmental Standards Do Not Guide Food Practices: The Role of Certified and Rewarding Dimensions of Standards in Understanding the Sustainable Consumption of French Households

Several researches have been emphasizing how much food practices are inertial and not so easy to convert. Indeed, they are embedded in cognitive, symbolic and material devices that constrain them by producing routinized path of consumption. However, households are submitted to a variety of standards that they may refer to in different manners. In France, they have been educated for several decades to implement the rules of a balanced meal; more recently, they have been regularly exposed to different public messages on how to consume eco-friendly food. However, environmental standards are often competing poorly with other kind of standards, especially nutritional standards. They may either be ignored or disqualified by individuals. Why environmental prescriptions are not more efficient in orienting food practices in France?

By relying on an in-depth ethnographic study conducted among 30 households in France, we identify the conditions of use of nutritional and environmental standards by households in their food practices (planning, shopping, cooking, eating). Our results are twofold. First, we state that individuals rely on standards they consider as stabilized knowledge, even though they may use it in a very idiosyncratic way. Since they may consider environmental standards as relying on negotiable belief rather than certified knowledge, they are less prone to implement them. Secondly, standards are not only guiding practices, individuals also use them to get rewarded. Considering the case of food practices, following proper nutritional standards for a mother is a way of receiving rewards from peers and family for being a good mother. This is not the case for the environmental standards, for which the peer group does not generally play this role, and, moreover could deny the existence of such a standard. These insights could be of help for understanding the unsustainable features of some food consumption practices.

     * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC51-824.2

DUCCI, GEA* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, *gea.ducci@uniurb.it*)

Public Communication in the Processes of Transparency and Accountability in the Era of Open Data

Transparency and accountability in the public sector are currently at the center of the communication policies by public administrations in different institutional contexts. With the development of ICT and the prospective of open data and open government that invests in recent years the renewal of the public system in various countries and supranational realities (such as Europe), accountability seems to find new impulse. Public institutions tend to make available to the public information concerning the processes of administration, the manner of use of public goods and resources.

At the same time, in the Network Society (Castells 2008, Jenkins 2006) each institution is called upon to deal with the demand for transparency and participation of citizens, which use for this purpose increasingly the Internet and social media (new forms of civic engagement) (Castells 2010 to 2012, Dahlgren 2010).

Observing the ways in which public authorities are transitioning towards open data (through the analysis of significant cases at the level of local and national governments) emerge strengths and weaknesses, including a problem of attribution of sense to produced data, at the macro level (institutions) and the micro level (individual and associated citizens).

Public communication plays a crucial role because it can accompany open government, through a contextualization and adequate communication of the data that goes beyond the mere publication.

This effort, associated with the ability of individual and associated citizens to practice a selection of data, it is possible the emergence of the construction of sense that it favors the desired micro-macro link (Ardigò 1998, Mazzoli 2001, 2012), the possible compatibilization between macro-systems and environment, life-worlds.

RC16-292.6

DUDINA, VICTORIA* (Saint-Petersburg State University, *viktoria_dudina@mail.ru*)

Performative Turn and Epistemological Reconfiguration of Social Knowledge

This report discusses the process of epistemological reconfiguration of social knowledge from representation to performativity, which can be observed in the context of performative turn in social sciences and outlines some features of performative epistemology.

For the last decades, sociological knowledge has changed but epistemological concepts are still based on representational idiom. Representational epistemology is the epistemology of observation. Social knowledge is estimated by the criteria of observation and other dimensions of social cognition are overlooked.

Performative turn is redefining basic elements of research. In the context of performative epistemology the epistemic subject (knower) should be considered not as a person or a scientific community, but as a dispersed knower enfolded in complex machineries of different devices, networks and social conventions. Scientific facts and observations are effects of agency. Fact is not something that should be discovered, rather it should be produced or performed. Performative social theory takes part in enacting reality which it describes and it could not be evaluated in accordance with the representational criteria. The criteria of accurate representation should be replaced by the criteria of reconfiguration of reality. New scientific objectivity implies that the main criterion for evaluation of sociological knowledge is not the accuracy of representation, but the degree of reconfiguration of social reality.

Shift from representation to performativity provides a new prospective for social science. If social sciences take part in enacting reality, struggle between different scientific models and theories implies the struggle between realities, enacted by these models and theories. If sociologists want to make sociology more credible they should think not only about how to represent reality, but how to promote sociological version of reality.

RC20-357.2

DUELMER, HERMANN* (University of Cologne, *hduelmer@uni-koeln.de*)

Decomposing the Deteminants of (Dis)Trust in Outgroups in Germany and Spain: Results from an Experimental Design Using the Factorial Survey

Social trust is understood in social sciences as a key component for social cohesion, economic growth and political development of a society, as it is the "glue of social life". Immigration caused by the economic miracles after World War II and by refugees from crisis areas generated a growing religious an ethnic diversity in Western societies. The plurality of origins, denominations and cultures that increasingly form part of our society is frequently assumed to undermine social trust in current modern societies (Putnam). The purpose of this paper is to decompose for the first time empirically the impact of different factors that are assumed to be determinants of trust and distrust by using a factorial survey. This experimantal design carried out among students from Bilbao and Cologne consists in judging variing descriptions (vignettes) of fictitious persons acting in an from the researcher in advance defined situation. By using mulilevel analyses the implact of the described characters of the ficitious persons as well as the impact of respondent characteristics on trust can be estimated simultaneously. Besides it also allows to answer the question of whether trust is higher a) among people that share the same characteristics and b) in denominational comparably more mixed Cologne than in denominatinal rather homogenious Bilbao.

WG01-896.2

DUFOIX, STÉPHANE* (University of Paris Ouest Nanterre, *stephane.dufoix@wanadoo.fr*)

The New Global Life of Cosmopolitanism in Social Science

Cosmopolitanism as an idea is not a new one. Its use within the realm of social sciences and humanities has yet dramatically increased since the early 1990s, even becoming part of various labels – Ulrich Beck's "cosmopolitan sociology", Laurence Roulleau-Berger's "cosmopolitisme méthodologique", Adam Kuper's "cosmopolitan anthropology" to name a few – and concepts – Daniele Archibugi's "cosmopolitican" or "cosmopolitical democracy", David Held's "cosmopolitical governance". The objective of this paper is first to investigate the link between the end of the Cold War and this resurrection of cosmopolitanism in the academy ; second to provide an historical analysis of the re-emergence of this perspective and of its use ; and third to study how this "cosmopolitization" of global social science and humanities addresses the issue of the "spatialization" of the world.

RC52-833.2

DUJARIER, MARIE-ANNE* (Sorbonne Nouvelle / LISE (CNAM/CNRS), *marie-anne.dujarier@wanadoo.fr*)
BOUSSARD, VALÉRIE* (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense, *valerie.boussard@wanadoo.fr*)

How to be a Good Financial Advisor in the M&a Sector ?

This communication presents research evidences about peculiar Knowledge Workers : professionals who work in mergers and acquisitions Financial Services (M&A) as employees in consulting or financial firms. This professional group is structured by a "up or out" rule, with high turn-over and sharp selection. In order to keep their job or to be promoted, workers have to think and act in line with a peculiar way of representing the firms they sell and buy. Hence, we investigate the set of images, frameworks, language and meanings which is shared by this group of workers. We examine it as a social construction which institutionalize, and at the same time, is institutionalized (Berger and Luckmann, 1997).

The communication is based on a large sociological qualitative inquiry, conducted since 2011 (observations of work and more than 70 interviews with M&A French financiers) and an analysis of curriculum vitae of professionals of financial services. Theorical frame is mainly borrowed from sociology of professions and sociology of work and particularly French activities's analysis.

We will briefly introduce the professional milieu and its occupants. We'll then demonstrate that they construct a specific representation of the companies they sell and buy. We argue that this mechanism of subjectivation derives from 3 main social processes: daily activities (characterized by obedience and extra work), socialisation (limited) as well as professional pathways and careers. We demonstrate that those workers are binded to narrow they representation of firms they sell and buy down to a set of abstract figures so as to stay as employee and, for a few of them, to reach the top.

RC46-754.2

DUJARIER, MARIE-ANNE* (Sorbonne Nouvelle / LISE (CNAM/CNRS), *marie-anne.dujarier@wanadoo.fr*)

L'évaluation Du New Public Management Par Les Travailleurs. Ou Comment Joindre L'inutile Au Désagréable

L'évaluation du *New Public Management* par les travailleurs. Ou comment joindre l'inutile au désagréable.

Le *New Public Management* s'est imposé dans les administrations publiques européennes et américaines depuis un quart de siècle. Cette communication rend compte des résultats d'une analyse de cas clinique dans des organisations françaises (observations au poste de travail, entretiens individuels, analyse documentaire, mise à l'épreuve collective des hypothèses). Le cadre théorique est la sociologie clinique du travail.

Nous rendrons compte de l'évaluation que les travailleurs font de ce mode d'encadrement du travail. Nous montrons qu'à hauteur d'activité, le pilotage par les nombres sous contrainte de productivité, engendre quatre processus typ-

iques : l'accélération, la simulation des résultats, l'abandon de tâches incommensurables et la sélection des dossiers et donc des citoyens. Cette réponse pratique opère une triple dévalorisation, d'après eux : la valeur immanente de l'activité (la possibilité d'en faire une ressource pour la santé) comme la valeur sociale d'usage des services sont altérées, au même moment que la performance semble n'être pas au rendez-vous, d'après leur expérience. Le *New Public Management*, d'après eux, joint donc l'inutile au désagréable.

Dans la suite d'une sociologie critique du travail taylorien, ces résultats interrogent finalement l'épistémologie même du *New Public Management*, c'est-à-dire la représentation du travail qui préside à son organisation. Dans une veine foucaldienne, nous montrons que cette forme de management à distance exercé par la médiation de dispositifs, s'oppose point à point à une épistémologie clinique du travail.

RC23-414.6

DUKAT, CHRISTOPH* (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, *christoph.dukat@kit.edu*)
CATON, SIMON* (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, *simon.caton@kit.edu*)

Trust and the Reflection on Social Media Related Risks

Several weeks ago newspapers were full of the Prism-scandal and still there are lots of discussions about it. Platforms like facebook presumably gave access to their user data. In a seminar I held last semester about internet-based exchange and cooperations some students discussed this problem where the spectrum of comments reached from "it doesn´t really matter, because my data isn´t relevant to them (NSA)" and "everybody is responsible for what data he or she offers to facebook" to disgusting reactions with the announcement to leave the platform. I don´t know if these students really left facebook, but usually events like this irritate only for a short time the "habitual trust" people have in technology. To put it shortly people´s naive confidence in technology is disturbed by short moments of reflection caused by the thematization of technology related problems respectively risks.

In contrast to the main assumption of the session organizers in our opinion not a loss of confidence but an unreflected attitude at least towards social media technology is common. We would like to discuss these contrary positions in regard to sociological approaches on trust. In sociology the phenomenon "trust" is mainly considered as a form of calculated risk taking corresponding to specific decision situations in social interactions. With this a mainly reflexive form of trust is addressed. Even approaches in which several types of trust are differentiated there is a tendency to regard i.e. "habitual trust" as a form which evolves from "reflexive trust". Beyond this we would like to figure out the preconditions "reflexive" as well as "habitual trust" in relation to the phenomenon of distrust.

RC08-164.1

DULLER, MATTHIAS* (University of Graz, *matthias.duller@uni-graz.at*)

Epistemological Consequences of a Global Encounter: The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg near Vienna is a remarkable example of a transnational scientific organization due to the political circumstances of its foundation during the Cold War, its institutional setting as a meeting place for scientists with different national and political backgrounds, and its research into some of the most pressing issues of global change.

First proposed by US-President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966 as part of his 'bridge building' initiatives between the USSR and the USA, the institute's rationale was both political, in hoping to foster rapprochement between the blocs by organizing cooperative research into common problems of the industrialized nations and scientific, in that solutions to large-scale global problems shall be facilitated which cannot be achieved by either of the sides alone.

The IIASA-Charter was eventually signed by representatives from twelve member countries from East and West in October 1972, establishing IIASA as a non-governmental research institute, where scientists from all member states worked together in applied research projects. Within the methodological framework of systems analysis, research problems included questions of the environmental dangers of the modernization process, population growth, urban planning, energy production and water resources, thus being inherently interdisciplinary and global in scope.

The paper builds upon a thick contextualization of IIASA to explain the methodological changes, systems analysis has seen as a consequence of its internationalization. These changes are marked by a gradual, and in retrospect dramatic increase of 'soft' social science perspectives and an ever growing skepticism towards the formerly strong positivistic epistemology in systems analysis. Though primarily concerned with the case of IIASA, this effect of internationalization shall be underlined by drawing comparisons with earlier US-American versions of systems analysis as well as other international research contexts like that of area studies.

JS-47.5

DUNÉR, ANNA* (University of Gothenburg, *anna.duner@socwork.gu.se*)
BJÄLKEBRING, PÄR (University of Gothenburg)
JOHANSSON, BOO (University of Gothenburg)

Choice and Decision-Making in Swedish Elderly Care

The Act on System of Choice (2008) has resulted in increased expectations on the Swedish municipalities to implement customer-choice models in elderly care. Proponents of choice models predict the empowerment of older people as well as improved quality. However, knowledge of the impact of competition, privatisation and choice models on eldery care quality are limited. Hence, it is uncertain how older people act within customer-choice models, both as regards to how active they are in the situation of choice and as to what extent they base their considerations and choices on available information. It has been showed that older peoples' choices and decisions within elderly care are not isolated instances, but rather have the character of ongoing processes in which choices are constantly negotiated and renegotiated depending on changing circumstances and priorities. Few older people change their choice of elderly care provider, and if so it is usually because the providing firm ceases. Research also shows that older people who are in most need of care may be so cognitively and/or physically affected that they have great difficulties to act as rational consumers. In addition, research show, that rather than acting as willing customers in an elderly care market, older people are trying to accept that they may need help. The introduction of choice models involves changing roles for older people in need of care, their relatives and local care managers.The aim of this study is to investigate older peoples' decision making in the Swedish elderly care context with respect to the grounds and conditions for decisions that contribute to well-being and preserved autonomy. Three municipalities with different models according to older peoples choise and influence in elderly care have been selected for the study. Preliminary results from interviews and participant observations will be presented.

RC24-420.1

DUNLAP, RILEY* (Oklahoma State University, *riley.dunlap@okstate.edu*)

Sociological Perspectives on Climate Change: American Realism and Pragmatism Versus European Constructivism and Agnosticism

Anthropogenic climate change (ACC) has been the subject of sociological analyses for over two decades. Early on the large majority of sociological work employed constructivist approaches. Scholars employing social problems theory analyzed the manner in which ACC was constructed as a major societal problem (emphasizing the role of issue entrepreneurs and media) while those operating from a sociology of science perspective analyzed the development, practice and limitations of climate science (ranging from micro-level analyses of climate models to macro-level analyses of the IPCC). By 2000 the strong constructivist approaches came under criticism for their relativism and post-modern excesses in "deconstructing" ACC, and more moderate forms of constructivism came into vogue. At the same time, not only did the evidence for ACC become stronger, but data on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at various geographical scales (especially the national level) became available. These latter developments, as well as advances in analytic techniques like GIS, have led to an increase in realist-based analyses of ACC by sociologists, as illustrated by the work of the American Sociological Association's Task Force on Sociology and Global Climate Change. Accepting the reality of ACC and adopting a pragmatic approach in which the best available data on GHG emissions and projected biophysical impacts are incorporated into sociological investigations, the Task Force provides analyses of the drivers and impacts of ACC as well as adaptation and amelioration efforts. In contrast, European scholars continue to adopt an "agnostic" stance toward ACC, emphasizing constructivist analyses that do not "privilege" climate science and theoretical explorations that avoid employing empirical data. The relative strengths and limitations of the pragmatic and agnostic approaches are examined, especially their abilities to enrich societal understanding of ACC.

RC01-42.1

DURÁN, MARIÉN* (University of Granada, *mduranc@ugr.es*)

Armies and NGOs Roles in Postconflict Reconstruction. the Kosovo Case

The wide cooperation kept between the Armed Forces and NGOs in reconstruction and development post-conflict scenarios has brought up many questions on the nature of the relationships and the impact of those actors in such scenarios. The current research gives accounts on how collaboration, coordination and cooperation between militaries and NGOs could have a positive impact for local populations. Taking into account the Kosovo case, in which we developed an empirical research with fieldwork, we highlight the following key issues: (i) Formal and informal networks of collaboration, coordination and cooperation were

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

developed between actors (ii) trust between those actor increased due to changes in interests, identities and norms; (iii) this in turn implied a benefit for local populations and those actors due to the many different projects developed to increase life conditions of local actors (iv) it will be extract theoretical issues in the area of social constructivism and implications for others scenarios will be extracted.

RC01-40.3

DURÁN, MARIÉN* (University of Granada, *mduranc@ugr.es*)

Armies Cooperation in International Military Peace Operations

The current paper presents the results of an empirical research conducted for the Spanish Army in the context of an international project. We will discuss from a descriptive, analytical and theoretical framework the Spanish Army relations with other armies (Turkey, Philipines, Italy, Denmark, Bulgary, South Korea, South Africa, Slovenia) in different Peace Operations and International missions (Lebanon, Afganistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, Irak...). The results will mainly hightlight the following key issues: (i) the different positive and negative experiences maintained in the missions (ii) the cultural barrieres found during the interaction between armies (iii) proposals for working in multicultural environments (iv) main theoretical implications that help us to propose lessons learned for other scenarios of international missions.

RC24-427.7

DURAND-DAUBIN, MATHIEU* (EDF R&D, *mathieu.durand-daubin@edf.fr*)
CARON, CECILE (EDF R&D)

Involving People in the Mitigation of Electric Demand Peaks: Attitudes and Behaviours in a Peak Pricing and Load Shedding Experiment

As part of the current quest to reduce energy demand in buildings, people behaviors are increasingly seen as one of the main factors driving households consumption, making them potential levers for energy savings or peak shifting. Peak shifting is an increasing concern in a context where electricity demand grows while networks need massive investments and generation becomes less flexible in the process of its decarbonisation.

Among the different ways people can be driven to shift their electricity consumption from peak to off-peak time, we've studied load shedding remote signals and tariff incentives effects through a field trial. How do people perceive those interventions? How do they change their daily practices? What are the outcomes in terms of peak shifting and energy consumption?

Our work relies on both qualitative and quantitative materials. In depth interviews and observations at home revealed the diversity of the changes and actions undertaken by people in reaction to the signal and/or incentive. A comprehensive analysis of the energy consumption main dimensions (usage, project, context) was carried out, from the motivations leading people to take part in the experiment to the underlying semantic fields and the antagonisms structuring them: individualism/community, comfort/moderation, transformation/preservation, efficiency/morality. Eventually those attitudes and behaviours could be related to the measured consumption shifts and load shedding acceptance, providing insights on how to enhance or mitigate existing dynamics in people practices impacting energy consumption.

RC02-56.3

DURBIN, SUSAN* (University of the West of England, *sue.durbin@uwe.ac.uk*)
NEUGEBAUER, JOHN (University of the West of England)

The Vulnerable Organisation: Austerity and the Third Sector

The on-going economic recession in the UK has led to the introduction of austerity measures by the coalition government, which has been accompanied by feminist analyses of how the recession is disproportionately affecting women. Cuts in government budgets and public sector jobs have occurred alongside cuts in government support services, especially those set up to support women. At a time when these third sector, not-for-profit, organisations are most needed by women, financial support to this sector has either been reduced or simply withdrawn. Despite these measures, in 2010, the UK coalition government launched the 'Big Society' policy initiative, with an aim to empower local people. One of the stated priorities was to support charities and social enterprises.

This paper will examine the extent to which three key, third sector organisations, set up to support women in the South West of England, have been affected by these austerity measures. Through qualitative research with key personnel, the extent and implications of the cuts will be examined. Ironically, demand for support services is increasing as more women are affected by the austerity measures, such as cuts in public sector jobs, a reduced level of pay in the private sector, a public sector pay freeze and changes in the benefits system. On the other hand, such individuals may find themselves turning to alternative third sector organisations, such as foodbanks, set up to help individuals and families who face such difficult financial situations.

To what extent have third sector organisations, set up specifically to help women, been affected by austerity measures? How vulnerable are these organisations? How sustainable is the concept of 'the big society'? What does all of this mean for the future of gender equality?

RC53-851.3

DURRANT, JOAN E. (University of Manitoba)
CARREIRO, FATIMA* (University of Manitoba, *Fatima.Carreiro@umanitoba.ca*)

A Matter of Rights: Social Inclusion Among Refugee Children in Canada and Sweden

In 2010, Canada accepted approximately 25,000 refugees. Of these, 25% were children under the age of 15.   Refugee children often have experienced trauma, exploitation and human rights violations, which can make it difficult for them to become fully included in the society they are entering. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) obligates States to ensure the social inclusion of all children, including refuges. While all but two countries have ratified the CRC, few have fully implemented it. In this paper, we explore the relationship between a country's level of implementation of the CRC and its level of social inclusion of refugee children. We examined the policies of Canada, which has made relatively slow progress in implementing the CRC, to those of Sweden, which has extensively advanced CRC implementation by incorporating it into legislation. We focused on five policy areas particularly relevant to children's social inclusion: 1) family reunification; 2) health care accessibility; 3) housing accessibility; 4) education accessibility; and 5) economic security.   To measure CRC implementation in each policy area, we developed five CRC Implementation Scales based on criteria recommended in UNICEF's Implementation Handbook. Each country was scored on whether the implementation criteria were met in each policy area. To measure refugee children's social inclusion, we identified comparable indicators in each country of family reunification; accessibility of health care, housing, and education; and economic security.   As expected, Sweden's CRC Implementation scores were higher than Canada's in all five policy areas, and these differences were reflected in a higher level of social inclusion among refugee children in Sweden than in Canada in each of the five areas. The findings suggest that the well-being of refugee children reflects a country's level of commitment to upholding their rights.

WG02-901.2

DURRANT, JOAN E.* (University of Manitoba, *joan.durrant@umanitoba.ca*)
OLSEN, GREGG M. (University of Manitoba)

Leaders and Laggards: Banning Corporal Punishment of Children in Scandinavia and the Anglo Nations

This paper will explore the unfolding of a global phenomenon – the legal prohibition of corporal punishment of children. Until 35 years ago, this near-universal practice was considered appropriate, necessary and a parental right. But a paradigm shift in conceptions of childhood has led to a global movement to redefine it as violence and as a violation of children's rights. Today, 33 countries have prohibited it in all settings, including the home. This remarkable shift reflects profound cultural changes in thinking about children and their development, parent-child relationships, and the role of the state in family life.

This movement began in Scandinavia, when Sweden became the first country to explicitly abolish all corporal punishment of children in 1979. Finland and Norway were the second and third countries to prohibit corporal punishment of children - in 1983 and 1987, respectively. Interestingly, but perhaps not surprisingly, progress in the Anglo nations has virtually stalled. New Zealand became the first Anglo nation to pass a corporal punishment ban in 2007, but this did not happen easily. In all other Anglo nations (Australia, Canada, UK, US), legal defences continue to protect adults who corporally punish children.

In this paper, we will examine the process of law reform in the three Scandinavian "pioneer" countries and contrast it with the situation in the Anglo countries. We will address the following three questions: 1) Why did this particular law reform movement begin in Scandinavia? 2) What social, political and historical reasons account for Sweden, Finland and Norway being the first to reform their laws? 3) What accounts for the Anglo nations' slow progress on this front?

JS-29.5

DUSHINA, MARIA* (Research Fellow, *marydushina@mail.ru*)
ABLAZHEY, ANATOLY* (Assistant professor, *ablazhey@academ.org*)

Research University in Modern Russia: From Science to Innovation

Historically, science in Russia was concentrated at the academic and applied-research institutions. Nowadays, state science policy is aimed at the development of scientific researches in higher education institutions. As a result, some universities received the status of National Research University. Research universities become entrepreneurial, characterized by the managerial model similar to business. The consequences of such business-oriented strategies turned into unstable conditions of work for scientist, limitation of permanent contracts, public perception of scientist as ordinary worker.

The principles of research universities were imported into Russian educational system, which is included into particular socio-economic conditions: the state, not private sector, is a major customer in producing public goods. In this regard, it is important to understand the effectiveness of Research University in Russian reality.

This report will present the results of empirical study, conducted in 2013 at the laboratories under the supervision of leading scientists in St. Petersburg. These laboratories represent Biomedical and IT clusters. We have sent 50 questionnaires per e-mail to the young researchers. The questionnaire includes three parts: global situation in Russian science, situation at the university, own professional career. We obtained 9 interviews with leading scientists.

We have created rating scale with following items: the prospects of line of investigation, the potential for innovation, scientific productivity, efficiency of management, the training of young researchers and their academic advancement on the labor markets. The resulting survey data are being processed. Interviews revealed "trigger points" for the work of research laboratories. In spite of the high scientific productivity, there is a weak role of business in the financing of science, "bureaucratization", uncertainty for laboratory at the end of the project, continuing "brain drain". Thus, in Russian educational environment some universities may become "research", not entrepreneurial.

RC55-875.1

DUSSAILLANT, FRANCISCA* (Universidad del Desarrollo, *frandussa@gmail.com*)
GUZMAN, EUGENIO (Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile)
GONZALEZ, PABLO (Universidad de Chile)

Suffering and Capabilities in Chile

In Sen´s and Nussbaum´s capability theory, subjective wellbeing or suffering as usually measured is a functioning, i.e. a realization or state of being. This mental and emotional state is a result of different factors including the capabilities that each individual enjoyed to pursue her life projects. The chapter examines the factors associated with different indicators of suffering - negative affect, depressive symptoms, scale of suffering and life dissatisfaction- using a unique Chilean survey conducted by UNDP to evaluate subjective well being in Chile. These factors include different variables considered in the literature such as sex, age, civil status, labor status, personality, recent negative or positive events, etc., as well as individual capabilities. By doing so, the paper provides a novel empirical assessment of the relationship between suffering and capability deprivation. The results suggest that some capabilities are more related to suffering than others.

RC32-553.7

DUSSUET, ANNIE* (Université de Nantes, *annie.dussuet@univ-nantes.fr*)
BIGOTEAU, MONIQUE (CNRS Espaces et Sociétés)
CAILLAUD, PASCAL (Droit et Changement Social (UMR 6297 CNRS))
CHAUDET, BÉATRICE (Université de Nantes)
PÉRIBOIS, CARINE (MSH Ange Guépin)

Reconciling Work and Family Care for Women : What Different Impacts on Working Carers and Care Workers ?

Since the late1980s, French policies are intended to promote the development of household services, especially for children and elderly care, through social contribution exemptions or tax reductions. The main political discourse was to justify these policies both through the creation of jobs and the answer they provide to the needs of children and elderly care. But it was also said that these services help women to balance work and family care, as women are still the ones who mainly care for others in households.

This paper will examine the effects of these policies in terms of gender and social class: are the inequalities between men and women being diminished? and among women?

To answer these questions, we first use the results of researches conducted in the 2000s on the quality of employment in household services in France and secondly qualitative data obtained through the French part of european FLOWS program. On one hand, we show how public policies have resulted in a low quality of care jobs : care workers, who are almost only women, more often have part time jobs that provide them low wages and and are hardly reconcilable with their own family responsibilities. On the other hand, we also show how this low quality of care jobs results in poor quality of services available to women in employment, especially those with elderly dependent parents. So this policy involved in a "job creation"quantitative perspective has perhaps helped to reduce the burden of care tasks for women already engaged in the labor market ; but it has not helped to reduce inequalities or progress towards equality between men and women or between women in employment.

RC32-550.2

DUTTA, CHANDRABALI* (CONTRACTUAL WHOLE-TIME TEACHER, *chandrabali_d@yahoo.com*)

Exploring Multidimensionality in Women's Marginalization: The Intersection of Gender, Language and Social Class in 21st Century Kolkata

The present paper explores the interrelationship of gender, social class and language in India from 'intersectional perspective. The introduction and application of 'intersectionality' in feminist sociological theorizing has burgeoned since late 1980s, when Kimberle Crenshaw (1989) coined the term and rejected 'single-axis framework' by embracing multiple dimensions. Moreover, the increasing worldwide affinity among feminist sociologists to adopt 'intersectionality' perspective has contributed significantly not only to the understanding of gender but as well as to emphasize women's lived experiences by unearthing the hitherto uncultivated and subjugated areas of knowledge regarding everyday practices, including their linguistic usages. However, language in general or more specifically in intersection with other social variables like gender, class, age, ethnicity and sexuality etc. have not adequately been dealt with by sociologists in India, in spite of its multilingual social reality. The substantive 'second-grade existence' of women as well as their marginalization has always been accentuated by the catalytic roles played primarily by their gender, followed by their language and social class. Even today, language is fundamental to gender inequality, where language used about women, and also used by women places them in a double bind between being appropriately feminine and being fully human. In addition, women's social class positions based on their education, occupation, income and lifestyle patterns also further their domination giving rise to 'multiple oppressions'. Therefore, with the help of 'narrative' analysis of 80 Bengali women in Kolkata, the present paper attempts to reflect how subjectivity is constituted by mutually reinforcing vectors of gender, language and class and thus to underscore the multidimensional inequalities of these marginalized subjects (i.e. women) in Kolkata, a modern urban metropolis in 21st century.

RC19-341.9

DUYULMUS, CEM UTKU* (McGill University, *cem.duyulmus@mail.mcgill.ca*)

Politics and Distributional Dynamics of Conditional Cash Transfer Program in Turkey

Conditional cash transfer programs were promoted by International Organization as the most efficient policy instrument for poverty alleviation with its focus on human capital development of children addressing inter generational transfer of poverty (Handa and Davis, 2006). The growing scholarly interest on the diffusion of conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs (Ancelovici and Jenson, 2013; Fiszbein and Schady, 2009) orients researchers to concentrate on the national stories of this adoption process to understand the variation in the program design across cases. By focusing on the institutionalization of conditional cash transfer programs in Turkey since 2004, this research investigates the politics of CCT social assistance program examining how its design and its institutionalization were shaped by the vote seeking practices of the Justice and Development Party government (*Adalet ve Kalkinma Partisi*-AKP) (Aytac, 2013; Yoruk, 2012). This research will aim to understand the "translation" (Campbell, 2004) or the "vernacularization" (Levitt and Merry, 2009) of ideas and policy instruments (Dobbin, Simmons and Garrett, 2007). There is an important role of domestic actors in the adaptation of policy ideas into domestic circumstances. Following the financial crisis in 2001, the CCT program was launched in Turkey within the scope of the Social Risk Mitigation Project initiated by the World Bank. Although the financial assistance provided by the World Bank has been exhausted in 2006, AKP government has institutionalized this social assistance instrument. How can we explain the institutionalization of the CCT by the AKP government as an anti-poverty scheme? What are the implications of the CCT for the welfare and citizenship regime in Turkey considering regional, ethic and gender dimension of poverty in Turkey? This research suggests that CCT has been used to contain the Kurds in Southeastern regions of Turkey as well as to gather and increase votes in local elections by the AKP government.

RC25-448.2

DVORAKOVA, TEREZA* (Charles University in Prague, *terka.dvor@gmail.com*)

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Humanity and Institutional Categorization of the Unemployed Poor in the Context of Czech Welfare System

When welfare professionals in the Czech Republic speak about unemployed, they specify different kind of humanity of the unemployed and qualify them as „deserving" or „undeserving" poor. Similar processes of moral differentiation among the poor are ethnographically described by sociologists and anthropologists such as Howe, Haney, Dubois etc., who in their analysis focus on changes of welfare systems in Europe. They focus specifically on the process of creation of categories and thus also moral communities according to which the unemployed were measured and evaluated as „un/deserving". In the Czech context this process of evaluation is highly loaded with ethnicity - *Gypsynness*. Roma/Gypsy are the only visible „group", that is publically assigned to the „undeserving" category. The welfare professionals has to stand up to paradoxical situation: they mostly share the common-sense and understanding the Roma as „undeserving", on the other hand they stress neutrality and standard criteria for distributing money to the poor and thus pretend the welfare system as not being ethnically loaded field. The paradox in their standpoint brings ambivalences also into everyday situations among professionals and claimants. These ambivalences open space for responses and for the negotiation of quality of humanity by professionals and by claimants themselves. In the paper (that comes up from participant observation at two Czech welfare offices that I did in 2012) I show, how this pretended neutral space is in Czech context morally loaded field that always come up from racial differentiation among different quality of humanity. In other words I show how these ambivalences are filled with specific meanings of humanity and how claimants stress their humanity in opposition to other claimants alongside the racial line.

JS-37.5

DVORAKOVA, TEREZA* (Charles University in Prague, *terka.dvor@gmail.com*)

ŽAneta's Life: Whose Fault? "Patient" Unemployed and the Others in the Czech Welfare System

In the paper I would like to portray the life of one Roma woman Žaneta, who lives in Czech town Chomutov and whose life I could follow during fieldwork in 2012 and 2013. On her life experience I would like to illustrate how changes in Czech welfare politics produced new discourses about the poor ("patient poor" are "deserving"), new way of social work (from social work to discipline work) and also how through categorization of the unemployed welfare professionals exercise power and reproduce inequality among the poor. Žaneta was one of the unemployed who were "suspicious character" for her social worker also because she was sensitive to any kind of devaluation of her self-esteem and responded back in order to protect her identity. Later on she was found as "undeserving", "cheating" the system and thus "abusing state money". This categorization created new situation to her. It sentenced Žaneta to live without welfare money, limited her possibilities to responses and also refused her Czech citizenship. In sentenced her to live without support by the welfare office, later on without support by local NGO, and later on without support by the Czech and Slovak legal systems. Showing her different responses in different periods of her life I show, how her difficult life was more and more understood by different institutions as outcomes of her own faults, not being "patient" specifically.

RC14-256.5

DWIANTO, RAPHAELLA DEWANTARI* (University of Indonesia, *raphaella.dwianto@ui.ac.id*)

Japan Redefining National Culture: Unintended Consequence of 'Cool-Japan'

Since the word 'Cool Japan" was introduced by Douglas McGray in his article of Japan Gross National Cool in 2002, the word represents the global strong wave of Japan's pop and youth culture; and the academic debates on it also focuses on these various cultural products that can be classified as the 'Cool Japan', consumed by people outside of Japan or foreigners in Japan. Among abundant academic findings on the subject, though conducted from various approach, ranging from media to economic studies, very few academic studies put forward arguments on the impact of 'Cool Japan' to the Japan as a nation and a state in term of redefinition of national culture. This study will elaborate how the 'Cool Japan' wave has led Japan to position and re-position herself in the global world, and as the (unintended) consequence of the repositioning, how Japan attempts to re-define the National Culture. Through a qualitative approach that includes close study on the content of media coverage on the 'Cool Japan' and interviews to key-person in the government and non-government institutions of Japan who are closely connected to the policy of 'Cool Japan', and by making comparison with other country's experience, this study attempts to understand the process of re-definition of national culture for Japan, as a nation and as a state.

RC21-359.3

DWIANTO, RAPHAELLA DEWANTARI* (University of Indonesia, *raphaella.dwianto@ui.ac.id*)
SUPRIYANTO, RADITIA WAHYU (State Ministry of National Development Planning, Republic of Indonesia)

Spatial Justice for Urban Informal Sector: The Case of Indonesia

Urbanization and urban development in Indonesian cities had resulted in co-existence of formal and informal sector, despite the fact that restructuring of physical and economic activities had caused the core of the city to shift from a manufacturing center to a services and financial activities. Intensive and borderless flows of investment, goods, information and people contribute significantly to the co-existing formal and informal sector, creating spatial injustice. The condition was further enhanced by the Asian Economic Crisis at the end of 20th century, which for Indonesia was coupled by political crisis that led to the ending of the 33 years long centralized-regime. The commencement of 21st century in Indonesia –known in Indonesia as the era of reformation– was marked with the implementation of a new decentralization law in 2001, which should have given more opportunities to city government in their attempt at creating spatial justice for the citizen including the informal sector. This study will elaborate the positioning–contestation–repositioning of the informal sector in two local cities in Indonesia whose city governments have adopted contrasting standpoint on informal sectors. By applying qualitative approach on two local cities through on-site observation, coupled with several interviews of key person from the city governments and informal sectors, as well as other important actors, also through study on secondary data, conducted approximately one decade after the implementation of the new decentralization law in Indonesia, this study aims at understanding the underlying process of the production of spatial (in)justice.

RC15-258.8

DWIVEDI, PREETI* (Mahila Mahavidyalaya College, Kanpur, *preetidwivedi70@yahoo.co.in*)

Feasibility Of Social Capital and Leprosy Patients In India : A Quantitative Study

Feasibility of Social Capital and Leprosy patients in India: A Quantitative Study

Leprosy still evokes social stigma and prejudices in the society and it exercises constraints on the patients to live a socially excluded life. Low level of social capital is one of the manifestations of social stigma associated to leprosy. In the present study an attempt has been made to understand the observance of effect on social capital in case of patients suffering from leprosy. A total of 120 leprosy sufferers were selected randomly from 'The Leprosy Mission (TLM)' hospital of Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh (India). Both deformed (N=60) and non-deformed (N=60) patients were selected in the sample. Data were collected through interview – schedule in two time context; i.e. before the onset of ailment and after the onset of ailment. Interaction patterns of leprosy sufferers with their family and community were also observed. In addition, a four point scale was also used to observe the intensity of social capital with the increased intensity of deformation. Analysis of data indicates that deformed leprosy patients have low social capital in terms of interpersonal trust, reciprocity, social support and social participation than non-deformed patients. 'Sin of previous birth', 'punishment of God', 'fear of infection by germs' and 'visible signs of deformation' lead to low social capital in case of leprosy patients. On the contrary 'unawareness about the ailment', 'lack of physical deformation', and 'modern medical belief system' are promoting their bonding with their family and community as much as before the onset of ailment. In that case patients have good stock of social capital.

RC04-91.2

DWORKIN, A. GARY* (University of Houston, *gdworkin@central.uh.edu*)
TOBE, PAMELA (University of Houston)

Neoliberal School Accountability Policies and Gaming Practices By School Personnel: Consequences For Schools, Children, Teachers and Society

Professional ethics in public K-12 education requires that teachers and school administrators ethically perform the duties of their position within schools that serve to enhance the learning and welfare of their students and prepare their students for future adult roles as citizens of their society. The traditional relationship between teachers and other school professionals has been based on organic trust (Bryk and Schneider 2002), in which teachers and other school professionals accept salaries that are lower than those earned by similarly-trained professionals in the corporate world in exchange for job security. Neoliberalism associated with globalization impose external accountability systems on schools and schooling have altered that social contract, as they assume that school personnel will

not work for the welfare and learning of their students unless they are pressured to do so under the threat of draconian measures. Within Neoliberalism, the principal indicators of school effectiveness are scores on standardized tests. Low-performing schools face closure and the termination of staff. The current accountability systems adopted in several developed nations and increasingly considered in developing nations are thus based on a *hierarchy of distrust* (Dworkin and Tobe 2012). Especially in high-poverty schools teachers and school administrators do not trust that their students will perform adequately enough on high-stakes, standardized tests to ensure their own job security. This leads many to "game the system" by an array of techniques that give the appearance of student learning gains when such gains are fraudulent. School teachers, administrators, and even government education agencies have been found to engage in such gaming, with the result that student learning deficiencies are not detected and students are deprived of the education they deserve. The systems of accountability and the need to game the system adversely affect the morale of school personnel.

INTE-18.3

DWYER, TOM* (University of Campinas, tomdwyer@terra.com.br)

Emerging Society and Sociological Discourse in Brazil

Sociological research in Brazil pays little attention to the dynamics of economic and cultural globalization, and especially not to that with the BRICS. This paper proposes a sociology of the Brics, based in symbolic interactionism and a classification which sees globalisation as occurring in three relatively autonomous spheres: supra-national, economic and cultural. (Wieviorka) Following upon Weber, I define the sociology of the BRICS as having at its centre the significant interactions that occur between citizens (and 'objects') that represent the BRICS countries. This research uses mixed methods, drawing upon observations, interviews and readings. A massive increase in Brazilian presence in China is observable over the past two decades, this has been accompanied by a rising number of strains between Brazilians and Chinese. The results of recent field research in Southern China, especailly with Brazilians who serve as cultural intermediaries, will be analysed. Some consequences drawn from this study for Brazil-China relations are detailed and some future research initiatives suggested. My hypothesis is that the objects of sociological discourse will adjust to meet the emerging needs in the society.

RC14-245.4

DYAKONOV, MIKHAIL* (Russian State Social University, dyakonov.m@gmail.com)

The Consumerist Aesthetics and the Spirit of Capitalism: New Forms of Inequality in the World and Modern Russia

From the 60th years of XX century the thesis of a fundamental change in the type of capitalist relations existing in developed countries became popular. It is, primarily, the transition from the classic puritan capitalism (that was described by Weber and Marx) to its hedonistic and consumerist type. Examining the "spirit of capitalism", we naturally approach to its two main aspects – the ethic and aesthetic. And the role of aesthetics, that increases over time – is the main subject of our study. The special role of "aesthetic shift" was played in the development of capitalism in the Soviet Union / modern Russia, where it's changed, but not completely adapted aesthetic was adopted actualy before it's economic and ethical components. In many ways, the collapse of the ideological system of communism was defeat in this direction. This paper examines "aesthetic shift" in retrospect, and referring to the data obtained by the author about aesthetic aspect of perception and attitude toward capitalism in different parts of the modern Russian society.

RC39-664.1

DÜNOW, LEA* (Humboldt University, lea.duenow@gmail.com)
LANGE, WOLFRAM* (Humboldt University, w.lange@gmx.net)
SCHELCHEN, ANJA* (Humboldt University, anja_schelchen@hotmail.de)
PIRZER, CHRISTIAN (Humboldt University)

Connecting People and Nature: Challenges and Potentials for Reducing Vulnerability through an Ecosystem Based Approach

In January 2011 the population in the mountain region of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, suffered once again from an environmental disaster: excessive rainfall in a short time provoked landslides and floods which caused more than 900 fatalities and led to a major material damage. Generally, those events are natural because of the rugged topography and vulnerable geology and soils, but anthropogenic land degradation and informal housing contribute to disaster risk. Due to scarcity of inhabitable land, lack of public transport and social infrastructure poor people are increasingly forced to live in high risk areas.

In order to reduce the risks for the population, an integrated disaster risk reduction approach is needed. Apart from "grey" infrastructural measures and relocation of the most vulnerable inhabitants, it is essential to implement "green" measures such as using ecosystem services to achieve a more feasible and cost-effective reduction of vulnerability.

An important precondition for the inclusion of all levels of society into risks reduction strategy is the assessment of social perception regarding options and constraints for actions. The focus of our study is the potential for the valorization of ecosystem services through the participation of the population via preservation and recuperation of nature.

The paper presents a case study in the municipality of Teresópolis where quantitative and qualitative data collection has been conducted in order to assess the perception of the local population of environmental risks and the potential for reducing vulnerability through the valorization of ecosystem services. This analysis is an essential basis for developing a sensitization strategy for ecosystem based measures for disaster risk reduction.

Especially the poorer strata of the population perceive a lack of possibilities and empowerment. Sensitization measures have to be adapted to the special needs of the target group in order to ensure their contribution on community level.

RC39-658.4

DÜNOW, LEA (Humboldt University)
LANGE, WOLFRAM* (Humboldt University, w.lange@gmx.net)
SCHELCHEN, ANJA (Humboldt University)
PIRZER, CHRISTIAN (Humboldt University)
CAVALCANTE, LEANDRO (Humboldt University)

Social Perception of Climate Change and Ecosystem Based Risk Reduction in Teresópolis, Brazil

In January 2011 once again the population in the mountain region of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, suffered from an environmental disaster: excessive rainfall in a short time provoked landslides, mudslides, floods and rock debris which caused more than 900 fatalities, left more than 35.000 people homeless and led to an estimated material damage of 1.2 billion USD. Generally, those events are natural because of the rugged topography and the vulnerable geology and soils, but anthropogenic land degradation due to inadequate land use by agriculture and informal housing contribute to an elevated disaster risk. To worsen the situation, predictions of climate change for south-eastern Brazil forecast an increase of torrential rainfall and, therefore, enforcing the need for adaptation to environmental risks in the region.

Up to the present, the disaster risk reduction strategy followed by the authorities in the mountain region includes manly "grey" infrastructural measures such as contention of slopes or channelization of rivers as well as the partial relocation of population in risk. However, rather than relying solely on grey infrastructure, "green" measures based on the ecosystem services approach are important for a feasible and cost-effective adaption strategy and an increase of resilience. The preservation and recuperation of dense forests on steep mountain slopes, gallery forests on river banks or flood parks play an important yet underestimated role for efficient risk reduction.

The paper presents a case study in the municipality of Teresópolis where quantitative and qualitative data collection has been conducted in order to assess the perception of the local population of environmental risks, climate change and the potential of adaptation through the valorization of ecosystem services. This analysis is an essential basis for developing a sensitization strategy for ecosystem based measures for disaster risk reduction in times of climate change on community level.

RC15-262.1

DZENG, ELIZABETH* (Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, edzeng@gmail.com)

Physicians' Perceptions of Patient Autonomy in Do Not Resuscitate Decision-Making: A Comparison Between the US and UK

In both the United States, and increasingly in the United Kingdom, consumerization and deprofessionalization have resulted in increasing demands for patient autonomy in health care decisions (Haug, 1973). Loss of physician authority and concerns over paternalistic practices shifted decision-making power towards patients at the expense of physician control over clinical decisions (Truog, 2012).

Using the example of the Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order at the end of life, I discuss how decisions made between physicians and patients reflect changing power dynamics, and how unlimited patient choice might threaten the physician's ability to act in the best interest of their patient. In the US, DNR decisions are largely determined by patient choice whereas in the UK, physicians are permitted to make decisions unilaterally based on what they believe is in the patient's best interest. Through semi-structured interviews in the US and UK, I explore how prioritization of choice and patient autonomy over clinical judgment result in con-

flicts in DNR decision making and moral distress in American doctors in ways that do not occur in Britain.

Less experienced physicians in the US feel especially compelled to offer unlimited choice, as compared to more experienced physicians who feel more comfortable giving recommendations based on clinical judgment. Despite this, most American physicians acknowledge that patients often do not have sufficient information or the tools necessary to make informed decisions. Junior doctors tend to perceive recommendations as a violation of patient autonomy and are less willing to take on the burden of responsibility for clinical decision making due to lack of experience and confidence. These prioritizations of unrestricted choice forces physicians to perform futile therapies that they believe are harmful to the patient and ethically unacceptable.

E

TG06-968.3

EASTWOOD, LAUREN* (State University of New York, *leeastwood@msn.com*)

Indigenous Peoples Organizations in Intergovernmental Policy: Conflicts and Strategies for Participation

This paper analyzes the ways in which Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs) have negotiated their participation in intergovernmental policy that has been deliberated within the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In both bodies, Indigenous Peoples Organizations have been influential in shaping various aspects of the policy processes. The paper identifies some of the most salient issues that have arisen for Indigenous Peoples in the two policy processes, and analyzes some of the strategies that IPOs have used to influence the policy decisions. The broader legal framework of international law as it pertains to Indigenous Peoples has focused on self-determination and sovereignty. However, within the UN system, nation-states are given primacy, thus relegating IPOs to "non-governmental" status. The legacy of the nation-state system upon which the UN is predicated presents obstacles for IPOs who advocate for rights for people who are often marginalized or not recognized by UN-legitimized governments. However, competing processes, such as those taking place under the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (IPFII), can serve to put pressure on parallel policy dialogues. Additionally, Indigenous Peoples' participation has been institutionalized in both the CBD and the UNFCCC, with varying results for the efficacy of Indigenous participation. Informed by institutional ethnography, the primary data for this paper were collected through participant observation at UNFCCC, CBD, and IPFII meetings. Additionally, I have followed transformations in various policy texts as they have been influenced by IPO engagement with the policy processes.

RC22-393.19

EBALLO, ARVIN* (University of Santo Tomas, *aeballo@yahoo.com*)

The Dynamic Interface Between Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches and the Municipality of Bustos, Bulacan in the Good Governance and Transparency Advocacy

This paper explores the dynamic interface between Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches and the public servants of the municipality of Bustos as advocates of good governance and transparency. As a practitioner of community development, the mayor of Bustos, Bulacan has introduced participatory governance since he was elected in 2010. The partakers of this form of governance are representatives of various sectors such as the members of Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches who have been empowered to safeguard the budget and monitor the expenditures of the municipality. They actively participate in the planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the municipal development program. This alliance collaborates with the municipal government and in return, the latter allocates fund to their activities that address holistic development of the people of Bustos.

The researcher uses Pierre Bourdieu's 'practice theory' and the theory on participatory governance as its framework in this research. It also utilizes in-depth interview of the key informants, participant –observation and triangulation. Key informants include the mayor, the municipal councilors, the secretary to the mayor, the municipal department heads and the officers and members of Bustos Alliance of Christian Churches. Participant-observation is done during the actual municipal planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Triangulation is done to validate the data gathered. Findings are analyzed using specifically the theory on participatory governance of Dr. Oscar P. Ferrer of the University of the Philippines followed by the conclusion and recommendation derived from the result of the study.

RC42-703.5

EBERHARD, VERENA* (Inst Vocational Education & Training , *verena.eberhard@googlemail.com*)
ULRICH, JOACHIM GERD* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), *ulrich@bibb.de*)

Do Gender Differences in Vocational Choice Result from the Need for Social Approval?

Gender segregation among occupations which can be traced back to gender specific vocational choice leads to gender inequality in the labor market. According to Gottfredson's (1981) theory of vocational choice and role identity theory (Stryker & Burke, 2000) gender differences in occupational choice appear because gender is a significant part of the self-concept. Since adolescents attempt to fulfill

social expectations regarding gender roles they choose occupations in which persons of their own sex are predominant. By doing this, we assume, young persons try to receive social approval from significant others in order to develop and enhance their self-concept.

To test the hypothesis whereby gender specific vocational choice is driven by the fundamental human need for social approval we used data from a representative survey of 4.621 applicants for vocational training in Germany in 2010. Within this survey participants were asked to anticipate the reaction of their social environment if they would choose a specific occupation. The adolescents assessed 16 different occupations varying with regard to status and sex ratio. Furthermore the participants provided information about the occupations they had actually applied for.

Using regression models, we firstly demonstrated that young persons anticipate social approval from significant others more likely if the assessed occupation is appropriate to their sex. Secondly, we showed that the likelihood for applying for a job is influenced by the adolescents' expectation about how their social environment will react upon their occupational choice.

The results indicate that adolescents use vocational choice as a tool to gain credit and avoid blame by showing gender appropriate behavior.

Gottfredson, L.S. (1981). Circumscription and Compromise: A Developmental Theory of Occupational Aspirations. *Journal of Counseling Psychology, 28*(6), 545-579.

Stryker S. & Burke, P.J. (2000). The Past, Present, and Future of an Identity Theory. *Social Psychology Quarterly, 63*(4), 284-297.

RC17-308.2

EBERT, NORBERT* (Macquarie University, *norbert.ebert@mq.edu.au*)

Global Financial Class and Precarious Work Societies

Global Financial Class and Precarious Work Societies

The purpose of this paper is to investigate whether the formation of a global financial class is paralleled by the development of a global precarious work society. Taking global developments into account, the paper will trace differentiating and integrating aspects of global work relationships. While the formation of a global financial class could be described as a new integrating and collectivising element in the global economy, I argue that it comes with a shadow side. This shadow side I describe as a global precarious work society. Wherever we can observe the development of a global financial class, the development of a precarious layer of work relationships is not far behind. The paper will map out which industries, which population groups or economies play which role in the development of a global precarious work society. The formation of a global financial class and the development of a global precarious work society ultimately cannot be separated and need to be looked at as social consequences of financialisation as a differentiating and integrating process.

RC09-169.3

EBNER, ALEXANDER* (Goethe University Frankfurt, *a.ebner@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)

The Institutional Dynamics of Transnational Entrepreneurship: Theoretical Considerations and Empirical Evidence

The phenomenon of transnational entrepreneurship refers to the transnational operations of the start-up enterprises of migrant entrepreneurs. It may be viewed as a complement to the networking dynamics of large transnational companies, thus resembling a 'globalisation from below' (Portes). Transnational entrepreneurs combine resource mobilization in their countries of origin and destination, augmented by resources in third countries. The factor movements of labor, capital and knowledge are framed by network relationships that combine local and transnational components in terms of a 'multiple embeddedness' (Kloostermann and Rath). Against this background, the question arises in what sense transnational entrepreneurship exhibits strategic qualities regarding the utilisation of socio-cultural resources. This would imply that transnational entrepreneurship gains an institutional logic of its own. Empirical evidence regarding this matter has been gained from empirical research projects that have been carried out in Frankfurt/Rhine-Main during 2011 and 2012, primarily by making use of interviews with entrepreneurial actors. Frankfurt/Rhine-Main is the economically and socially most internationalised region in Germany with a share of migrants in start-up enterprises that is set well above 40% since the mid-2000s. Corresponding transnational segments of business operations involve not only capabilities in mobility, multilingualism and intercultural interaction but increasingly also human capital in terms of professional qualifications. In exploring the multiple dimensions of embeddedness the projects confirm the hypothesis that transnational entrepreneurship goes together with a strategic utilisation of socio-cultural resources and identities.

RC02-62.2

EBNER, ALEXANDER* (Goethe University Frankfurt, *a.ebner@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Transformations of Industrial Policy in East Asian Capitalisms: The Rise of the Entrepreneurial State

The role of industrial policy in the rapid economic growth of the East Asian economies is subject to persistent discussions. A key issue in these debates is the concept of the "developmental state", which takes on the exposed role of the governmental executive in political systems and its relative autonomy in the relationship with the business sector. The state exercises industrial guidance in a national effort of catch-up growth. In this manner, the concept of the developmental state has been said to address key aspects of the 'East Asian miracle' that unfolded since the 1960s and lasted well into the 1990s, providing the empirical basis for ongoing concerns with the institutional specificity of Asian capitalisms. During the late 1990s, however, East Asian types of capitalism have been subject to an ongoing transformation, including the set-up of the corresponding developmental states. Political systems have been marked by a flexibilization of government-business relations with firms turning into global players while approaching the technological frontier. Besides, the Asian financial crisis of 1997 contributed to this process. The proposed paper explores the institutional transformation of government-business relations by addressing the reorientation of industrial policies in East Asia, with a focus on Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Singapore. The key argument is that the developmental state is transforming into a post-developmental constellation that is in line with the pressures of globalisation and technological as well as structural change, well approached in terms of an entrepreneurial state.

RC25-441.5

ECHEVERRIA, BEGOÑA* (University of California, Riverside, *b.echeverria@ucr.edu*)

Don't Know Much about History? Methodological Insights and Challenges in Examining the Archival Record to Understand Gendered Linguistic Inequalities

In this paper, I share methodological challenges I have faced in trying to understand the historical factors contributing to gendered inequalities that persist in the use and symbolic meaning of the Basque language ("*Euskera*"). Mainstream discourses currently define a Basque person who speaks the Basque language, which presumably would make the identity available to second-language learners of the language in addition to native speakers. The linguistic properties of the language also make the identity seemingly available to female as male speakers alike: *Euskera* has no grammatical gender ("el" or "la") or natural gender ("she" or "he"). The only place that gender is marked is in the second-person familiar pronoun, "*hi*;" *noka* marks the addressee as female; *toka* marks the addresses as male. However, my ethnographic research has shown that the prototypical Basque is constructed as the native, male speaker who uses the familiar. I have further shown that contemporary discourses consider *noka* as "semiotically inferior" to *toka* even as it is linguistically equal: its use is "looked badly" upon and considered disrespectful, while *toka* is semiotically linked primarily to hegemonic masculinity, which has both negative and positive associations. To better understand the differential symbolic weight attached to *noka* and *toka*, I have used methods drawn from sociolinguistics and historical sociolinguistics – such as intra-textual analysis --to examine the archival record, composed primarily of biblical texts, folksong, legends and myths. To my knowledge, however, few sociologists have examined historical documents such as these to understand gendered use of linguistic variables in the present. In this paper, I will share some findings, insights and challenges my methodological approach with regard to the Basque case have yielded thus far.

RC14-247.7

ECHEVSKAIA, OLGA* (Novosibirsk State University, *etchevskaia_olga@student.ceu.hu*)

Reshaping Inequalities, "Reassembling Selves": Community Transformations and Narrative Identities of Former Factory Workers in Siberian Industrial Town

The paper focuses on the transformation of communities and emerging new inequalities in an industrial town of South-Western Siberia, Russia.

The large-scale crisis of tree town-forming enterprises in mid-1990s, accompanied with dispossession, large-scale poverty and massive unemployment, resulted in the erosion of communities due to disappearance of the organizing role of work and labor, decline of the structured leisure, erosion of factory communities, individualization and fragmentation of life paths accompanied with the feelings of insecurity and uncertainty.

The economy and community life in town was almost "rebuilt from scratch". Currently the economic consequences of the crisis are mainly over, but not the transformation of inequalities or emergence of new communities and subjectiv-

ities. Basing on the analysis of interview transcripts (91 interviews collected in town in 2007-2008), the paper contributes to the study of new subjectivities including, but not limited to, class-based ones.

The transformations of subjectivities are traced on the basis of the narratives of "coming back to life" (life trajectories and their interpretations) after the collapse of factories, which are told by former factory workers more than 10 years after the collapse. The decision to focus on people working for the three factories is based on a suggestion that the experience of living and working in shared environment, community building, and loss of both, constitutes a relational setting which shapes the repertoire of events and justifications used for making sense of common past, multiple present, and diverse visions of the future.

"Narrative identity" is understood as a performing subjectivity creating and maintaining an individual's permanence in time and space. The research shows how the new "modes of permanence" emerge after the collapse of "factory-based" ones, focussing on materialities and moralities as building bricks for new subjectivities and communities in town.

RC22-393.1

EDDINS, CRYSTAL* (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, *eddinscr@ msu.edu*)

Lessons For Studying Religion In The African Diaspora: Charles H. Long & Ruth Simms Hamilton

Crystal Eddins' paper is situated directly within sociologist Ruth Hamilton's propositions about African Diaspora populations as subjects of their own reality. She highlights ways in which 18th century Africans and African descendants employed their organic social formations, specifically religious ones to organize rebellious antecedents to the Haitian Revolution. Dr. Dodson will serve as Chair of the panel and each presenter is aware of the proposed activities and has agreed to participate.

RC22-393.2

EDDINS, CRYSTAL* (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, *eddinscr@ msu.edu*)

Organic Social Movement: Antecedents To The Haitian Revolugion

Crystal Eddins' paper is situated directly within sociologist Ruth Hamilton's propositions about African Diaspora populations as subjects of their own reality. She highlights ways in which 18th century Africans and African descendants employed their organic social formations, specifically religious ones to organize rebellious antecedents to the Haitian Revolution.

RC06-122.3

EEROLA, PETTERI* (University of Jyväskylä, *petteri.eerola@jyu.fi*)

Responsible Fatherhood: A Narrative Analysis of Finnish First-Time Fathers

In Finland, a gender-balanced distribution of childcare is the goal of official family policies, an issue promoted by family experts, and nowadays also a cultural norm of parenting. Thus, in most families, fathers play an extensive role in hands-on caregiving from the very onset of parenthood. This presentation draws on the results of a recent study analyzing the narratives of early fatherhood produced by Finnish first-time fathers. The narratives were produced in 60 interviews conducted with 44 fathers during the first three years of their fatherhood. In this presentation, the men's narratives are considered within the framework of recent time-use and parental leave statistics.

The men's narratives emphasized responsibility, especially in terms of nurture and care, above issues of age and social class. Beneath the surface, however, the narratives exhibited wide variation in what aspects of paternal care were stressed. For example, whereas in some narratives equally shared parenting, from family planning to daily care practices, was emphasized as a matter of gender equality, in others, although the father was seen as competent in nurturing, the mother was nevertheless more important in this respect. However, although breadwinning was also emphasized in most of the narratives, it was generally subordinate to "hands-on" practices. The statistics also highlighted the increase in men's share and engagement in childcare, but contrary to the narratives, socioeconomic differences remained significant and a notable gender gap in parental practices and parental leaves emerged.

As the results suggest, while the cultural ideal of shared parenting has probably promoted the narration of nurturing responsibilities among fathers, these have not yet been fully realized in practice. To turn the narratives into reality, in addition to men's own willingness to adjust their paternal behaviors, more support from the mothers, working life and family policies is needed.

RC11-213.5

EGGER DE CAMPO, MARIANNE* (Berlin School of Economics and Law, *marianne.egger@hwr-berlin.de*)

How the Rhetoric of Reaction Justifies the Legalization of Migrant Care Labour in Austria

Austria legalized the 24/7 care for older adults provided mainly by migrant carers from poorer Eastern European countries. The debate around this legalization during the years 2006-2008 shows patterns similar to Albert Hirschman's *Rhetoric of Reaction*: The *jeopardy thesis* claims that a legalization according to established labour law standards of domestic care personnel would lead to skyrocketing costs jeopardizing the sustainability of the welfare state. The *futility thesis* denied that the existing legal system of elder care would be sufficient for severely care dependent older adults, since home care is delivered in relatively short house calls and hardly available on weekends or at night. The *perversity thesis* again imputed the paradox effect of a veritable care crisis to the legalization, because migrant care workers would fear retroactive punishment.

The Rhetoric of reaction aims at diminishing social rights for people in need of the welfare state.

So the legalization subjected the mostly migrant care workers to much worse working conditions compared to domestic care personnel enjoying social security and the benefits of collective bargaining.

RC08-161.3

EGGER DE CAMPO, MARIANNE* (Berlin School of Economics and Law, *marianne.egger@hwr-berlin.de*)

Translations of Concepts over Time: What Criteria Decide about the Appropriateness of a Translation?

About children's literature it has been amply discussed whether certain terms or plots of classics are to be changed in new editions in order to comply with a notion of political correctness. To what extent is something similar taking place in social science literature?

Translating Lewis Coser's Greedy Institutions (1974) into the 21st century provides an example for the difficulties of relating a theory to contemporary phenomena.

Between the 1950s and 1970s Coser discussed various forms of Greedy Institutions with their total claim on the individual. Greedy Institutions demand undivided time and loyalty from the individual who will voluntarily devote him/herself for exclusive benefits granted to loyal followers only. Although the ancient authorities have vanished – princes with their court Jews, masters with their servants, or religious and political missionaries – the concept is far from obsolete today. Management consultants, 24/7 old age carers from Eastern Europe and particularly the hive mind of the New Social Media show that a revival of Coser's theory can help understand power relations governing today's individuals. Consequently this justifies a German translation of Coser's work, particularly since it has hardly been received in the German speaking world.

Whether shifting the context from Coser's original examples of court Jews and eunuchs in Byzantium is accepted within the scientific community as appropriate, is not a question of mere plausibility. While e.g. the proposition that internet based Social Media act similar to religious or political sects received wide approval, depicting spin doctors or management consultants as present day equivalent of the court Jews is seen critical.

Thus, translation also requires an effort of cultural sensitivity to the political culture. This eventually determines how the scientific community is going to receive the translated work.

RC46-759.3

EGGS, JOHANNES* (Institute for Employment Research, *johannes.eggs@iab.de*)

The German Welfare Reforms and Individual Health

In order to improve the competiveness of its labour market, major welfare reforms were implemented in Germany in the last decade. Old schemes of welfare and unemployment assistance were amalgamated into a new type of welfare called unemployment benefit II (UB II). UB II was supposed to be the new basic social security scheme and as such supposed to provide the minimum resources necessary for an individual to meet his or her basic needs. The central aim of UB II was the reintegration of individuals back into the labour market, that had been detached from it. Eligible for UB II receipt are not only long-term unemployed and people that received welfare prior to 2005, but also individuals, where other forms of income are not enough to provide the sufficient resources to meet basic needs.

The aim of this study is, whether UB-II-receipt has a singular effect on health. A negative effect could be caused by the stigma attached to the new welfare program.

In order to analyze this possible association, longitudinal data from the panel study "Labour market and social security" is used. The sample consists out of 12000 respondents aged 18 to 65, who participated up to five years from 2006 to 2011. Subjective health measures are the outcomes of interest. Fixed Effect panel models are calculated to establish a possible association between subjective health, unemployment and UB-II-receipt.

WG05-923.3

EGHAREVBA, MATTHEW* (Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria., *matty_osa@yahoo.com*)
ABIMBOLA, OLUREMI (Covenant University)
SULEIMAN, BARNABAS (Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria.)

Ethnic/ Religious Insurgencies and Nation-Building in Nigeria

Over the last decade, the activities of ethnic/religious insurgencies have permeated the Nigerian nation, bringing into question the essence of survival of the Nigeria project. This ranges from the activities of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), the Niger Delta Volunteer Force, the indigene/settler crisis in many states, and the Boko Haram saga in the North-East region. Several factors ranging from economic, political and cultural marginalization, widening social inequalities, lack of basic infrastructure and exclusion have been cited as reasons for these insurgencies in order to attract attention from the national government and the international world, it is the contention of this paper that employing tactics of violence and killings against innocent individuals, communities and armed conflict with the state creates more long-term devastating consequences than the short–term goal of attracting attention to whatever genuine demands any group may hold. The paper further argued that insurgency creates conditions where the most vulnerable particularly women and children are more at risk of hunger, malnutrition related illnesses and death. Furthermore, countries in conflict suffer disruptions in livelihoods, infrastructure, schools, markets, assets, nutrition, health and loss of resources required for food production and distribution. The end result is that instead of the nation building sustainable development, the perpetration of conflict and violence causes the country to suffer long-lasting losses, including losses to food production. The paper concludes with the recommendation that employing constructive non-violent dialogue and demanding accountability from the leadership in all spheres of life and authority without recourse to employing parochial ethnic and religious sentiments would go a long way in getting answers to the people's socioeconomic grievances so we can all galvanize our collective drive, energies and resources in generating more secure livelihoods for the population currently mired in poverty, hunger and insecurity.

RC15-258.3

EGHAREVBA, MATTHEW* (Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria., *matty_osa@yahoo.com*)
AHMADU, FREDERICK (Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria.)
JEGEDE, AJIBADE (Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria.)

NEO-Liberal Reforms and Health Disparities in the Global South: The Case of Nigeria

For over two decades since Nigeria's adoption of the neo-liberal policy, its impact on standards of living of the citizenry has not been rather satisfactory as manifested by the unequal income distribution gap between the rich and the poor over the years. Besides, the health conditions of the people has experienced a decline as revealed by the increasing rate of child/infant mortality and maternal mortality which expresses the failure of government reform in adequately addressing goal 4, 5 and 6 of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets. Using secondary sources of data, and the elite and world system theoretical models, the paper argued that government implementation of the neoliberal policies of removal of subsidies on essential goods and services, reduction of capital expenditures in the provision of healthcare and educational services and infrastructure have contributed to growing inequality, poverty and unemployment which had adversely narrow opportunities for human development. Today, Nigeria's position in the UNDP Human Development index (HDI) ranking over the past years have remained poor, reflecting a combination of intense poverty, low educational levels and limited life expectancy. The paper concludes with the position that what is required to address the challenge of human development in the global south is a strong government commitment in looking inward to fashion out people oriented policies that channel the nation's economic resources into promoting healthcare, education, infrastructure, sanitation, nutrition and equity as well as incorporating safe and viable indigenous methods of treating health issues that are easily accessible and affordable.

RC28-486.3

EHLERT, MARTIN* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, *ehlert@wzb.eu*)

Household Influences on Employment Insecurity over the Life Course

Previous research on employment instability mainly focused on labor market related factors. I argue however, that employment instability over the life course is also influenced by the household a person lives in. Building on literature about the "marriage premium" and the "maternal penalty" in labor earnings, I expect that there are several mechanisms through which households shape the incidence of involuntary displacements. The household context may influence preferences toward stable jobs, impose constraints on job search, or influence employers' hiring and layoff decisions. These mechanisms differ by gender. For example, men in male breadwinner households may have a preference for stable jobs. Mothers in couple households on the other hand, who more often have to reconcile paid work and housework are constrained in their job searches and therefore may have to take up less stable jobs. Finally, especially among men, being married may be seen as a positive signal for productivity by employers and therefore they more often obtain stable jobs. Moreover, employers may displace married men and women with children less often because they are considered more productive and also have to support a family. In sum, these considerations suggest higher employment instability among single adult households, mothers and especially single mothers. I test these expectations by comparing the risk of involuntary job loss between different household types using the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP). To control for selection into households, I apply discrete-time event history models. Preliminary results indicate a higher risk of job loss among single men and to a lesser extent among single mothers. This seems to be rather driven by employer discrimination than by self-selection into unstable jobs.

RC20-350.4

EIDLIN, BARRY* (University of Wisconsin–Madison, *eidlin@ssc.wisc.edu*)

Just Another "Special Interest": Collective Identities and Union Strength in the U.S. and Canada in the Twentieth Century

Why are labor unions weaker in the U.S. than in Canada, despite the two countries' many similarities? This was not always the case: unionization rates only diverged in the mid-1960s, with consequences for inequality and social policy. Standard explanations emphasizing long-standing differences in national characteristics and policy differences are insufficient. I argue that union divergence resulted from different processes of political incorporation, which created different collective identities for labor in both countries. Labor was incorporated as an interest group in the U.S., and as a class representative in Canada. These collective identities enabled and constrained labor's scope of action. U.S. labor's interest group identity led it to focus on using inside influence and lobbying. As its influence within the Democratic Party weakened and employer attacks intensified in the 1970s, labor was unprepared to return to a more mobilization strategy, its independent organizing capacity sapped by decades of behaving as a responsible interest group. By contrast, Canadian labor's class representative identity allowed it to retain its independent organizational capacity. Labor fought for legislative reforms, while also mobilizing outside political pressure. This left Canadian labor better equipped to withstand increased employer and government attacks on labor beginning in the 1970s and 80s.

RC44-727.11

EIDLIN, BARRY* (University of Wisconsin–Madison, *eidlin@ssc.wisc.edu*)

Why Is There No Labor Party in the United States? Political Articulation and the Canadian Comparison, 1932-1948

Why is there no labor party in the United States? This question has long stood at the heart of debates about the shape of American politics and social policy. Existing explanations use a "reflection" model of politics, whereby parties reflect pre-existing differences in political cultures, institutions, and cleavages. But an analysis comparing existing U.S. electoral data with newly compiled Canadian data challenges reflection models: instead of difference, the data shows similarity prior to the 1930s, then divergence. Labor party support collapsed in the U.S., and took off in Canada. To explain this, I propose an "articulation" model of politics, which emphasizes the role of parties in assembling and naturalizing different class coalitions. I show how struggles surrounding working and agrarian class political incorporation during the Great Depression reconfigured class alliances in both countries. In the U.S., FDR and the Democratic Party made the Great Depression a class issue, and used state policy to articulate a liberal-labor alliance that undermined labor party support. In Canada, mainstream parties excluded agrarian and labor constituencies, leaving them available for an independent left political coalition. This foreclosed the possibility of a liberal-labor alliance and allowed the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) to take root as a farmer-labor party.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC33-570.1

EIFLER, STEFANIE* (Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, *stefanie.eifler@ku.de*)
MENOLD, NATALJA (Leibniz Institute Social Sciences)

Quality of Semantic Differential Scales - an Application of Multiple Correspondence Analysis

Semantic Differential Scales (SDS) are frequently used to assess self- and other-descriptions. The application of SDS is based on a number of assumptions: (1) the linearity of rating scales, (2) the symmetry of scales, (3) the equal distance of scale points; however, these assumptions are usually not matter of analysis. Against this background, the present study employs Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) to analyze the underlying assumptions of SDS. A randomized between-subject experiment (split-ballot) was realized, varying three different forms of SDS. The first form was a classical form with polar adjectives (good – bad), the second form used unipolar adjectives (good-not good) and the third form was a bipolar form, but with nonsense pairs (good – passive). The respondents had to evaluate themselves and a well-known German politician by one of the SDS forms. We conducted a web survey on a probability sample of German residents (N = 552, 53% males, age M = 42.63, SD = 14.77). The results of MCA are reported and discussed with regard to their methodological implications.

RC14-243.12

EISENTRAUT, STEFFEN* (Bergische Universität Wuppertal, *eisentraut@uni-wuppertal.de*)

Teenagers' Use Of Mobile Media As Practices Of Social Inequality

Mobile media have become a fundamental part of adolescents' everyday lives. Serving as "permanent digital companions" and taken for granted by its users, mobile phones and internet capable smartphones are deeply embedded in peer interactions. Mobile media usage encompasses both mediatized interactions and face-to-face-interactions related to media, creating different technosocial situations in which specific social rules and interaction orders are generated.

In the context of qualitative research (group discussions, interviews and media diaries), respondents (aged 12-18) gave valuable insights about such situations, focusing on interactional routines and conflicts as well as social expectations towards media (related) interactions. When looking at new media sociologically it is *firstly* necessary to question the associated social norms being negotiated by users and its implications for interaction orders. *Secondly*, it is instructive to scrutinize to what extent media (related) practices produce and reproduce social inequalities.

Deriving from the respondents' narratives, it is argued that mobile media on one hand facilitate new forms of pairing and bonding within peer groups, but on the other hand reveal and amplify processes of social exclusion. Finding them faced with certain constraints, expectations and obligations with regard to mobile media, it becomes apparent that the young actors handle certain situations in various ways which are highly specific to their social background and gender. This is remarkable as teenage peers are often seen as rather inclusive collectives operating in their own logic beyond institutional or political belongings and an "unequal world" – especially when we look at studies on adolescent media usage. Indeed all respondents happened to own a mobile phone and participate in corresponding practices. Nevertheless their distinct use of mobile media mirrors social polarization within juvenile groups as they steadily (re)produce inequalities through interactions.

RC08-156.5

EKERWALD, HEDVIG* (Uppsala University, *hedvig.ekerwald@soc.uu.se*)

Life Trajectories of Three Swedish Sociologists

To contribute to our knowledge of the social production of sociology, this paper builds on three interviews. The interviewees are Swedish sociologists, two men and one woman, one of the men having a foreign background. They are born between 1935 and 1955 and represent the active group of the first two generations of professional sociologists in Sweden.

The first Swedish chair in sociology in 1903 (shared with economics) did not get any successor. Therefore the starting year of the next chair in sociology more often counts as the start of the discipline in Sweden, namely 1947. The discipline was built up during the first three decades and is now represented at 21 universities and colleges in Sweden.

The chosen three personalities are not "ordinary", but they fit in based on the criterion 'median academic rank'. One of them reached professorial status being 65 years old, and the other two are associate professors. The man with Swedish background has had the strongest career, also with an international impact. The woman could have been a top professor had she been raised now, not in the patriarchal times when she made her doctoral thesis (the 1970s). The man with the foreign background is a political refugee from Latin America who has over-

come many obstacles in his way to get to his present university position. They are interviewed as historical witnesses under their real names. As familiarity with sociological concepts can be presumed, the interviews themselves are based on an interactive sociological analysis by interviewer and interviewee. The interviewer is a Swedish, female sociologist born in the 1940's who started to study sociology in 1968.

RC21-378.2

EL-KAYED, NIHAD* (Humboldt University Berlin, *nihad.el-kayed@hu-berlin.de*)

Spatial Inequality As Political Inequality? How the Spatial Distribution of Immigrant Networks and Organizations Affects Political Participation

One result of international migration is that a significant amount of people do not live in the nation states of which they are citizens. They therefore do not have full citizenship rights in their countries of residence because they are not full members of the polity. A result from this is an increasing democratic deficit, especially in cities where immigrant communities tend to concentrate.

This presentation examines how chances to participate politically are affected by residential location of Turkish immigrants in Berlin. Past studies have shown that the embeddedness in immigrant communities, namely in immigrant social networks and immigrant organizations, is able to include people politically even when they do not hold full citizenship status. Social networks and organizations activate immigrants by informing about politics or by motivating immigrants to e.g. take part in demonstrations.

However, chances to build such networks or to get active in voluntary organizations are different in different localities – even in one city. People living in different parts of the city, under different contextual conditions, have therefore different access to structures that make it easier to get politically active. In the presentation the impact of these structural conditions (namely the density of migrant organizations and the availablitiy of immigrant networks) are examined using data from a multilevel-survey currently conducted in 30 Berlin neighborhods which focuses on people with a Turkish migration background.

In the first part of the presentation citizenship policies of the German state towards people with a Turkish migration will be examined (especially in regard to political rights). In a second step, it will be analysed how these citizenship practices interact 'on the ground' with practices of immigrant social networks and civic organizations.

RC31-537.4

EL-KAYED, NIHAD* (Humboldt University Berlin, *nihad.el-kayed@hu-berlin.de*)

The Meaning of Space for Civic and Political Participation of Immigrants

The topic of immigrant voluntary organizations and their importance for immigrant incorporation has gained more and more attention in recent years. However, so far we have a limited understanding of how the spatial distribution of voluntary organizations affects immigrant civic participation, although immigrant organizations cluster in certain cities and even in certain spaces in cities.

The presentation is empirically based on a multilevel-study which is currently conducted in 30 Berlin neighborhoods and focuses on inhabitants with a Turkish migration background (first data will be available at the end of this year). It examines especially if the residential context affects the likelihood that immigrants participate civically, mainly through the spatial availability of immigrant networks and immigrant organizations. Thus, it examines in essence if access to civic participation is spatially segregated.

In a first step the presentation analyses if and how the spatial availability of civic organizations influences civic participation of Turkish immigrants in Berlin. This is examined in relation to personal resources such as education, income, citizenship status and access to informal networks. In a second step it is asked how this affects different kinds of political participation.

The central question that is asked here is how immigrant organizations are embedded in space and how this affects the process of civic and political inclusion of immigrants. This will be examined in relation to several dimensions of personal resources such as education, income and citizenship status.

RC32-562.1

ELABOR-IDEMUDIA, PATIENCE* (University of Saskatchewan, *patience.elabor-idemudia@usask.ca*)

Entrepreneurship As Immigrant Women's Strategy for Coping with Unemployment: A Canadian Case Study

Immigrant women, particularly those from Africa, often confront devaluation of their foreign credentials and work experiences gained from their countries of origin. Some of the women who migrated to Canada under the family unification

program are often perceived as dependants of their husbands and, therefore, not destined for gainful employment. The fact remains however, that economic challenges often confront the women's families as husbands/fathers' incomes do not adequately meet the needs of family members especially where children are involved. Mothers who cannot find gainful employment and who have limited access to child care, often resort to setting up small-scale enterprises in the basements of their homes. Such enterprises generally involve hair-braiding, tailoring, and sale of ethnic food and products which yield some much needed income for meeting some of the needs of family members. This paper will highlight what establishing an enterprise entails and the challenges small-scale entrepreneurs confront in running their enterprises some of which are transnational in nature. The paper will also explore ways in which support can be generated for the growth of such enterprises in order to become major alternative means of employment for unemployed African immigrant women in Canada.

WG03-913.1

ELDER, CATRIONA* (University of Sydney, *catriona.elder@sydney.edu.au*)

Visualing Dispossession As a Mode of Reconciliation: An Australian Case Study

In the late twentieth century non-Indigenous Australians came face to face with the violent past of settler colonialism. During a decade of Reconciliation (1991-2000) they engaged (voluntarily or otherwise) with materials that informed them about the often ignored atrocities and everyday violence that had been directed at Indigenous peoples for the past two centuries. Thinking about a series of images of land and belonging, the paper addresses the question of violent representations and pedagogy. Using three different modes of the visualisation of violence directed towards Indigenous peoples – popular cultural (commercial television and film), documentary (public television), and government commissions (photography) - produced in the period of reconciliation or its aftermath, it asks the question what and who does it cost to re(member) a violent past. Analysis draws on Anthony Moran's (2002 1016) notion of non-Indigenous fantasies of Australia as empty space, which meant:

settlers could build their own utopias without hindrances. Such discourses [represented] indigenous society... [as] not count[ing] as historical societies with their own traditions and historically sedimented relationship with the land. Therefore nothing stood in the way of the establishment of those new utopian societies.

It is this clearing of space – the elimination of Indigenous peoples through massacre, removal to reserves or 'adoption' as a cheap source of labour - that has been a key site of disruption to the 'utopian' vision of peaceful Australia. The paper explores how the three modes of visualisation address different audiences, and the how the subtly different logics that underpin each genre produce different affects for the intended non-Indigenous audiences, but also the Indigenous peoples who are the subject of the images. Making a distinction between a desire to right injustices and the needs for dominant groups to address their own problem, this paper considers the effects of remembering.

RC35-614.1

ELDER-VASS, DAVE* (Loughborough University, *d.elder-vass@lboro.ac.uk*)

Defining The Gift

There is increasing sociological interest in contemporary giving practices; the literature, however, continues to be strongly influenced by the Maussian tradition of economic anthropology, with its stress on reciprocity and conceptions of the gift as a form of deferred exchange. Implicitly, and sometimes even explicitly, this tradition defines *giving* and *the gift* as theory-laden terms of art, and the theory with which they are laden is derived from the study of non-modern societies. The assumptions built into such definitions are thus potentially problematic: first, because they exclude many phenomena that are *included* in *giving* as it is understood in contemporary lay usage. Secondly, failure to recognise the disconnect between the concept of gift implicit in anthropological accounts and the everyday concept of gift leads to misguided attempts to argue as if actual gifts in contemporary late-modern societies are or must be subject to the analytical conclusions reached by the anthropologists.

The sociology of contemporary giving, I will argue, must begin from a definition of *gifts* that is based in contemporary lay usage. The paper will consider the issues involved in defining empirical terms for use in social theory and take these into account in developing a definition of *gifts*. Each significant term in this definition itself raises a number of issues. Must the gift, for example, be voluntary? And if so, what sorts of influences on the decision to give are compatible with it being so? Does giving entail a transfer of property rights? Or can gifts be made that evade our conceptions of property? In examining such issues the paper will map out a range of types of giving that is significantly different from that implicit in work in the anthropological tradition.

RC02-52.2

ELDER-VASS, DAVE* (Loughborough University, *d.elder-vass@lboro.ac.uk*)

Retheorising The Concept Of Mode Of Production In Diverse Economies

Mode of production is a central concept in political economy, and one that has often seemed relatively uncontroversial. The prevailing usages, however, tend to frame modes of production as thoroughly dominant in their epochs, thus tending to marginalise other forms of production as socially and economically insignificant. Yet even today, in capitalism's pomp, there are massive sections of the economy that are far from capitalist in form. Labour in the household, subsistence agriculture, and the many and varied forms of gift and solidarity economy take a vast range of economic forms, few of them recognizably capitalist. And increasingly it is clear that alternatives to capitalism will not be imposed by taking control of the state but rather are developing all around us in the interstices of our already diverse economy. We cannot make sense of this diversity without discarding or radically revising the concept of modes of production.

This paper engages with some of the issues that arise when we do so, and introduces an alternative approach organised around the concept of *appropriative practices*. If we think of the economy as a mixed economy of appropriative practices, which may be combined and recombined in a variety of economic forms, we can give ourselves the theoretical flexibility to make sense of a far wider and more open range of alternative futures – and indeed of the varied and complex range of actual contemporary economies. We may then begin to theorise the forms of interaction between these competing economic forms, the sometimes surprising ways in which they bolster and undermine each other, and develop a political economy that is no longer trapped by its own terms between an inexorable capitalism and an impossible socialism.

RC42-699.2

ELGIN, VEYSEL* (Abant Izzet Baysal University, *elgin_v@ibu.edu.tr*)

Please Call Me "You" Rather Than 'you': Culture of Honor and the Significant Consequences of Subtle Insults

Culture of Honor is a significant and fruitful field for examining the cultural characteristics of some areas of the world like Mediterranean region. It is certain that the Culture of Honor in social psychology requires more studies to expand and deepen this important and relatively new field, and the related studies in Turkey have great potential to provide such findings. Regarding the honor cultures, insult is a significant issue, and violent response to insult is one of the decisive properties of the Culture of Honor. However, this conclusion mainly results from the studies where insult is obvious and direct. In this study, it is hypothesized that if insult is very critical in honor cultures then it can also be detected in situations where insult is even subtle, and after perceiving the insult corresponding reactions are given. For that purpose, two real-life short videos of a popular international TV show (i.e., Turkish version of the show) depicting a small conversation between a performer and the judges of the show were watched by the participants of this study. After each video, participants were asked to answer some open-ended and closed-ended questions. It was revealed that even subtle insults (i.e., word choice: usage of informal "you" -"sen" in Turkish- rather than formal "You" -"siz" in Turkish- by the performer towards each judge member) were generally perceived as great insult and reacted by anger and the desire of retaliation by the majority of the participants. The findings also match with the related findings of the previous qualitative studies (i.e., field and focus group studies) conducted in Turkey by the same researcher, which will also be mentioned during the presentation. The results of the study and suggestions for the future studies about the Culture of Honor will be discussed on the basis of the literature.

RC08-158.4

ELIAESON, SVEN* (Uppsala University, *sven.eliaeson@ucrs.uu.se*)

Max Weber and Modern Nation-Building

Max Weber and modern nation-building.

Max Weber is in several respects "mossgrown", since he dealt with contemporary problems of German nation-building and security policy more than a century ago. He has no immediate fresh response to problems of multi-level governance or globalization. He takes the state for granted as the natural unit of analysis and his international community is one of Hobbesian realism. He also overestimates the role of charisma.

He nevertheless remains both a source of inspiration and a sustainable sparring partner to many new approaches, only to mention multi-Modernity paradigm and post-secularism, both challenging Weber's basic vision of the roots of the dominance of Western rationality.

Weber, moreover, gains new relevance for problems of nation-building, especially among "late children of 1848" in the newly independent states East of the Elbe. Charisma is one concept which gets a second and prolonged life after the implosion of the Soviet Empire. Weber might be a part of cosmopolitan bourgeoisie but is basically a nationalist political economist and his problem agenda – renewal of forms of state, political sociology and political representation - has many parallels today.

It is high time for an inventory of Weber's work from the vantage point of its relevance and utility in today's world.

RC37-636.5

ELLIOTT, EVA* (Cardiff University, *Elliotte@Cardiff.ac.uk*)
BYRNE, ELLIE* (Cardiff University, *byrnee@cardiff.ac.uk*)
WILLIAMS, GARETH* (Cardiff University, *Williamsgh1@cardiff.ac.uk*)
BARKER, CLARE* (Leeds University, *c.f.barker@leeds.ac.uk*)
FAZIL, QULSOM* (University of Birmingham, *q.a.fazil@bham.ac.uk*)
SALTUS, ROIYAH* (University of South Wales, *roiyah.saltus@southwales.ac.uk*)
SEAMAN, PETER (Glasgow Centre for Population Health)

Using Arts to Generate Representations of Resistance to Hegemonic Understandings of 'Deprived Communities'

This paper will explore how community representations produced through creative arts practices can be used to challenge and disrupt numerically based framings of health policy and practice. Policies for health improvement in the most deprived localities in the UK tend to focus either on the impact of poverty and deprivation – but with little historical or cultural differentiation of the meaning of deprivation – or, most commonly, on the prevalence of 'unhealthy behaviours', with limited attempts to connect these with meaningful ways of life under varying conditions of disadvantage. Whilst health inequalities continue to be a priority for the UK government, many of the policies designed to address 'austerity' have served further to stigmatise, blame and silence those who languish in the bottom population quintiles produced by standard indices of deprivation. This paper will draw on theoretical development and early data collected from a three year research project, working in five neighbourhoods in Wales, Scotland and England. In this project, academics from the social sciences and the arts and humanities together with creative artists and community members seek to use the arts to develop new modes of describing and representing who they are and where they live. This experiment starts from the conviction that the creative arts, along with modes of analysis and critique derived from the humanities, can play a transformative role in a process of improving communication, dialogue and knowledge exchange as well as providing the resources of hope for forms of collective social action and agitation. The paper will also discuss the implications for sociology of developing an epistemology that is nourished by the literary, visual, and performative arts, and how this might influence processes of knowledge exchange with policy makers.

RC11-207.5

ELLWARDT, LEA* (University of Groningen, *l.ellwardt@rug.nl*)
VAN TILBURG, THEO (VU Amsterdam University)
AARTSEN, MARJA (VU Amsterdam University)
WITTEK, RAFAEL (University of Groningen)
STEVERINK, NARDI (University of Groningen)

Characteristics in the Personal Network and Mortality Risk in Older Adults

Research on aging has consistently demonstrated increased chance of survival for older adults who are integrated into rich networks of personal relationships. Theoretical explanations are that personal relationships offer direct behavioral and physiological pathways to longevity, as well as buffer stress and provide coping resources during critical life-events. These pathways often operate independently from age, sex, lifestyle, well-being, chronic diseases and functional limitations. Besides these insights, many studies fail to establish a strong link between social integration into personal networks and risk of mortality. We suggest that the life-prolonging effects may vary considerably across the different conceptualizations of integration into personal networks. Furthermore, research designs need to account for changes in the personal network during the aging process. The objective of this study is to model mortality risk depending on a variety of personal network characteristics, including for example network size, social support and diversity in relationships, e.g. with a variety of family members. We expect most protective effects for complex and multifunctional personal networks (e.g., diversity). Data are from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA) and include >2,900 Dutch participants aged 54 to 85 at baseline in 1992 and six follow-ups covering a time span of twenty years. Preliminary findings suggest dif-

ferential impacts of the personal network characteristics, e.g. there is a reduction in mortality risk for individuals integrated into diverse personal networks.

JS-6.4

ELPHICK, JEAN* (University of Johannesburg, *jeane@afrikatikkun.org*)

Even the Most Marginalised Can and Do Exercise Collective Agency!: Case Study Empowerment Programme for Caregivers of Children with Disabilities in a South African Township

This case study examines the medium-term outcomes on collective agency contributed to by a Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) empowerment programme for caregivers of children with multiple disabilities in a peri-urban South African township. CBR is the World Health Organisation-endorsed approach to promoting human rights and improving quality of life for people with disabilities in developing settings. The newest conceptualisation of CBR includes an empowerment component that encourages interventions to mobilise communities of people with disabilities; promote self-advocacy and effective communication; and develop peer-led self-help groups. This paper adds to a small but growing evidence-base for CBR using empowering, participatory qualitative methods to allow members of a CBR self-help group to participate as co-researchers in analyzing the outcomes of their participation in the programme. Concrete examples of their burgeoning civil engagement and collective agency illustrates how even the most marginalised in society can and do exercise agency.

RC40-677.6

ELRASHEED, MUTASIM* (Sudan Univ. of Science & Technology, *mutasimmekki@yahoo.com*)
SAKAMOTO, KIYOHIKO (Kyoto University)
IBA, HARUHIKO (Kyoto University)

Challenges for Farmers Field School in Sudan: Towards Participatory Synthesis of Traditional Practices and Modern Knowledge for Sustainable Farming and Livelihood

Farmers in Gadarif State, Sudan, are suffering from Striga, a parasitic weed also known as witchweed, which attacks sorghum, their staple food crop. Given the threat to food security, Farmers Field School (FFS) program, launched by Sudanese researchers with funding from Japan, works with local farmers to develop weed control techniques combining traditional practices with outcomes of modern research. This paper, based on interviews with the researchers, examination of technical documents, and survey and interviews with farmers, presents our self-critical assessments of prospects and challenges of FFS striving to improve the food security and build sustainable livelihood. First, FFS attempts to revive, combine, and scientifically validate traditional practices to control Striga, including crop rotation, deep plowing and soil flooding, which currently few farmers adopt. Assessing these methods with local farmers, FFS is expected to generate a feasible, effective, and hence sustainable weed control regime to improve the food security of the underprivileged farmers. Second, while the livelihood in rural Gadarif is likely to continue centering on agriculture, many farming household members now seek non-agricultural income opportunities, as informed by the livelihoods approach literature. The livelihood diversification may indicate that FFS's scope should eventually be widen to respond to diverse needs of farmers, such as comprehensive farm household management, financial literacy education and entrepreneurship. FFS's participatory approach therefore should dedicate its efforts to truly empowering the participants beyond the technical development. Third, despite its promising bid, FFS leaves an essential question unanswered as to why Striga has recently come to damage sorghum devastatingly. Answering this question may demand a scrutiny of changes in political-ecological conditions of the region. Whatever the true reason is behind the Striga epidemic, attention to wider social, political, economic and ecological conditions is vital to tackle the problem and build sustainable farming and livelihood in Gadarif.

JS-44.2

ELRICK, JENNIFER* (University of Toronto, *jennifer.elrick@mail.utoronto.ca*)
SCHNEIDERHAN, ERIK (University of Toronto)
KHAN, SHAMUS (Columbia University)

Caught Between the State and the Subject: Studying Identity and Belonging within State-Based Classifications

Public research funding often requires researchers to frame their work in relation to the state-based classification schemes (e.g. ethnic and racial statistical categories) that guide government interests. Surveys and interviews built around these classifications set durable, *a priori* boundary markers between groups, and respondents must articulate an identity within those confines. They also elicit re-

sponses that capture only one component of identity: a consciously articulated sense of one's location within the available classification system that cannot capture the implicit, situational, and interactive component of identity. What strategies are available to researchers wishing to avoid the pitfalls of the 'groupness' that state-based classification schemes imply?

This paper explores one methodological solution to this dilemma, using the example of research conducted with an NGO in London, which was commissioned by the government to study the financial inclusion of aging 'Black and minority ethnics' (BMEs). Our method draws on analytical techniques developed by German sociologists for operationalizing Mannheim's notion of 'documentary meaning'. Instead of asking subjects who they 'were' or 'were not' in relation to the official category that they were recruited to represent, we implicitly explored what it 'meant' to be an aging BME by observing how subjects engaged in political communication at a deliberative assembly on matters central to being a member of a political community. At the core of this technique is an intersectional impulse wherein identity markers are seen as emergent through practices, relationships, and interactions and thereby deeply enmeshed with other identity markers: in this case, generation, citizenship and class. The deliberative context also created a critical distance between participants and researchers that enabled the former to challenge directly the empirical and analytical validity of state-based practices of classification, such as statistics.

RC36-618.1

EMBRICK, DAVID* (Loyola University of Chicago, *Dembric@luc.edu*)

Diversity Ideology, Alienation and Social Exclusion in the Post U.S.-Civil Rights Era

This paper explores alienation and social exclusion in major transnational corporations. Specifically, it is interested in the ways that inequality is embedded in the business world through both ideological and structural processes that help to exclude women and minorities while creating opportunities for the majority through "white male bonding." The result in many corporate settings is a business climate that is hostile to women and minorities. Such a climate is socially isolating for the few women and minorities who work in middle management or higher positions. However, under the guise of diversity and inclusion, corporations are able to mask the inequities in the workplace while maintaining the status quo. Women and minorities in such extreme social situations find themselves not only having to maneuver an uphill battle to keep their jobs or get promoted, they have to do so often while socially, politically, racially, and gender isolated.

RC32-560.2

EMBRICK, DAVID* (Loyola University of Chicago, *Dembric@luc.edu*)

Women in the Workplace: Diversity Ideology, Gender Inequity, and Discrimination

This paper explores gender and social exclusion in major transnational corporations. Specifically, it is interested in the ways that gender inequality is embedded in the business world through both ideological and structural processes that help to exclude women while creating opportunities for the majority through "white male bonding." The result in many corporate settings is a business climate that is hostile to women. Such a climate is socially isolating for the few women who work in middle management or higher positions. However, under the guise of diversity and inclusion, corporations are able to mask the inequities in the workplace while maintaining the status quo.

RC47-772.3

EMPERADOR BADIMON, MONTSERRAT* (Université Lumière Lyon-2, *m_emperador@yahoo.es*)

Collective Action As an Instrument of Control? the Case of Employment-Focused Movements in Morocco

Contentious action in coercive settings has been given different explanations. The level of repression, the stock of legitimacy of authorities and the prospects of efficacy have been mobilized as explicative variables. In this paper, we will propose an alternative framework in order to understand some cases of contentious action in North Africa. Our framework is built around the possibility for collective action to be used as a regulation instrument by governmental authorities, concerned about the control of social unrest.

This explication applies to some examples of collective action targeting material goals. We consider that material-focused movements can not be simply described as corporatist phenomena, since they invoke arguments about the fairness of resources distribution among different categories in a given society. But the materiality of the pretended goals plays a key role in our analysis: we argue that it is the result of a process of construction and definition of the movement's

targets. The fact of claiming a material goal explains a great deal of the viability of a contentious movement in a coercive setting.

We will focus on two examples of employment-oriented movements in Morocco: the "unemployed graduates" collective action and the collective demand of jobs in the Office Chérifien des Phosphates, in Khouribga. Both cases differ in terms of geographical setting (the first one is national, while the second is regional), but they deploy an analogous discourse towards government authorities. Both cases differ also in terms of efficacy. Since the mobilization of the unemployed graduates appears more efficient than the OCP one (in terms of obtained jobs), this difference allows us to test our assumption about the "regulation instrument" status of contentious action.

This research is based on ethnographic observation and semi-structured interviews in Rabat and Khouribga, between 2005 and 2012.

JS-6.1

EMPERADOR BADIMON, MONTSERRAT* (Université Lumière Lyon-2, *m_emperador@yahoo.es*)

The Mobilization for Dignified Housing in Spain: A Case Study of the PAH

Since 2008, there has been a sharp increase in the number of house evictions in Spain and mobilizations in favor of "dignified housing" (*vivienda digna*) have multiplied. They are mostly based on unemployed home owners facing downward mobility that depart from the traditional profile of radical youths active in the squatters' movement (*okupa*) or the global justice movement. These home owners are middle-class and working-class people that benefited from easy access to housing credit in the 2000s, during the real estate bubble. When the bubble burst and they lost their job, they became unable to pay their mortgage and faced eviction threats from the banks.

In order to explain the multiplication of mobilizations in favor of "dignified housing," we focus on a particular organization created in 2009 in Barcelona and which has become the most visible and influential actor of this movement: the "Platform of people affected by mortgages" (*Plataforma de los Afectados por la Hipoteca*, PAH).

We argue that the growth of the PAH is not a mere side-effect of the crisis. Many other categories of people are affected by the crisis but do not mobilize as much. We claim that its relative success stems from two processes. First, the PAH has managed to reframe the housing crisis in terms of fraud and deception rather than personal responsibility and as a systemic rather than individual issue. Second, the horizontal structure of the PAH is highly inclusive, allows for multiple types and degrees of involvement, and feeds the development of a sense of belonging that helps sustain the mobilization over time.

Our research is based on semi-structured interviews as well as participant and ethnographic observation in Barcelona in 2013.

JS-53.1

ENARSON, ELAINE* (Independent Scholar, *enarsone@gmail.com*)

Gender-Based Violence in Disasters: An Action Research Agenda

Does gender-based violence increase after disasters? While the question is still asked, international studies have documented this social fact while taking into account significant contextual differences and measurement challenges. This essential baseline research supports the new global planning resources now available in the "good practice" tool kit of contemporary humanitarian relief work. Some proactive training, preparedness, and mitigation steps are also apparent from service providers, feminist activists, and anti-violence advocates, generally in response to specific disaster events.

Based on the author's prior research and on critical review of English-language work in the field, this presentation will synthesize and challenge the main international lines of research, analysis, and action to date. Four specific issues will be considered, each grounded in the assumption that gender-based violence can and must be prevented in disaster contexts: (1) the distinguishing features of gender-based violence in disaster contexts; (2) persistent gaps in evidence and analysis; (3) research designs supportive of the most pressing research questions; and (4) prospects for using our expanding knowledge in this area to better protect fundamental human rights in disasters.

The presentation will also situate the Japanese experience in broader context, and potentially help launch a proposed international research collaborative for understanding and addressing gender-based violence in disasters.

RC12-230.5

ENDO, NAOYA* (Fairness Law firm, *endo@fair-law.jp*)

The Pyramid Model of Legal System Toward Responsive Law

In Japan, the social system has been disturbing by abrupt and arbitrary criminal punishment in the field of political conduct, business behavior and medical treat-

ment. Apart from the natural and traditional crime, criminal sanction should not be used or should be limited to extremely heavy legal violation.

In order to develop the economical social system or to prevent the injury and restore the damage, preventive administrative system should be formulated, civil procedure should be strengthened and soft-law should be put to practical use in administrative organs, various parties and business groups.

In Japan, old criminal system has been carried out in the every field. For example, here has been the heavy grilling without recording in the detention center for long term, and no complete criminal discovery system. "Beyond a reasonable doubt" principle has not been observed on the adjudication of the court. Criminal punishment to the politicians, enterprisers, doctors, accountants and lawyers gave the serious bad effect. On the other hand, Japanese police didn't prevent abduction by North Korea and other heavy traditional crimes.

Japan should massively use the power for preventing the violent crimes, and depend on other new system for defending the technology, the freedom and the health.

Japan should proceed to responsive legal society from repressive law or autonomous law that I originally present by the 4 steps pyramid model of legal system as follows:

1. Criminal Penalty, final sanction to violent crime
2. Civil Trial Relief, compensation to damage, restoration to original state
3. Administrative Prevention, hard-law, soft-law
4. Self Governing, soft-law, self-rule

RC36-623.4

ENGDAHL, EMMA* (Allborg University, *emma@socsci.aau.dk*)

Depressive Love: A Contemporary Form of Self-Alienation

Both *love* and *depression* are central concepts in science, art and everyday life. They are frequently used to capture the fundamental needs of human beings: *love* is seen as the result of the recognition or satisfaction of those needs, whereas *depression* is seen as the result of the misrecognition or violation of those needs.

Love and depression are key elements in the cultural script of emotions or affectual life within contemporary Western society.

In this paper presentation the following surprising observation will be discussed as a form of *self-alienation*: Love and depression tend to be intertwined in the cultural script of emotions or affectual life in contemporary Western society to such an extent that it is informative to talk about depressive love as a sign of the time.

The surprising observation triggered questions by help of which a concept of depressive love as a contemporary form of self-alienation will be developed:

In what ways are depressive love expressed in contemporary Western society?

Is depressive love a new phenomenon? Is it possible to find expressions of depressive love in other epochs or time periods of Western society?

If so, what distinguishes the depressive love of contemporary Western society form the depressive love of other epochs or time periods of Western society?

What (dys)functions do depressive love have in contemporary Western Society?

RC54-866.6

ENGDAHL, EMMA* (Allborg University, *emma@socsci.aau.dk*)

Embodiment in Consumer Society: The Case of Store Window Mannequins

In this paper presentation I will investigate the embodiment of ethos as part of self-development within modern consumer society. Modern consumer society has reinforced the focus on the body and invented new forms of desires that aim at the sexed and gendered body (Featherstone 198?; 2012; Bartky 1990: Bordo 2001; Howson 2005). Empirical material that points at the changes of *gendered embodiment* within modernity will illustrate its significance. The aim of the paper presentation is twofold: First, I will outline a theory that explains how ethos becomes embodied as part of the self. The theory will elaborate the concept of ethos by integrating it with theories of self-development and the part embodiment plays in that process. Especially, George Herbert Mead's theory of self-development will be considered, but also more contemporary ideas such as the notion of *postsocial relations* (Knorr-Cetina and Breugger 2002) is taken into account. Second, I will trace the transformation of ethos as it appears in Swedish shopping windows from the beginning of the 20ᵗʰ century until today with special considerations to gender. Going beyond the obvious message of the store window's sales argumentation, I will decode the different ethos that store window mannequins portray. My empirical material consists of over one thousand pictures of shopping window displays. The more recent material, 2000-2012, is from different shopping windows in down town areas in different cities in Sweden , whereas the historical material from 1930-1970 belong to a large collection of pictures from MEA (Militär Ekiperings Aktiebolaget)

RC23-411.1

ENGELMANN, WILSON* (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, *wengelmann@unisinos.br*)

THE "RIGHT TO BE INFORMED" OF THE POSSIBILITIES AND RISKS RELATED TO NANOTECHNOLOGY: THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT IN BRAZIL FOR THE DESIGN OF A (NEW?) FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT AND DUTY

RC25-451.1

ENGLAND, SARAH* (Soka University of America, *sengland@soka.edu*)

Systemic Gender Discrimination or Psychopathic Gangs? Media Representations of Femicide in Guatemala

The objective of this paper is to analyze the way that murders of women are represented in Guatemalan newspapers and how that representation has changed in response to women's organizations' efforts to bring a gendered analysis to the issue. For several decades women's organizations have argued that newspaper reports of murdered women use language that blames the victim, minimizes the problem, and deflects attention away from systemic gender violence within the family and other institutions by suggesting that the majority of murders are carried out by psychopathic youth gangs. In order to combat this representation of the problem they have conducted studies of violence against women, held press conferences reporting those results, worked on changing and introducing laws, and held workshops with the media in order to sensitize them about how they report these crimes.

For this analysis I use reports of murdered women, feature articles on gendered crimes, and articles reporting on the activities of women's organizations for the last five years from the two Guatemalan newspapers with the largest circulation. I analyze the way that victims and perpetrators are represented, theories of causation offered by different social actors, how feminist language is used by these different actors and by the journalists, and the overall "moral of the story" that is being presented to the Guatemalan public. I compare this to the points of view of women's organizations and human rights groups gleaned from their publications and interviews with key members. I argue that while there is more inclusion of feminist language and points of view in media reports, these are dwarfed by the daily barrage of murder reports that, with bare minimum descriptions and very little follow up, leave the Guatemalan public to fill in the blanks with their own interpretations of what is "really" going on.

JS-92.2

ENGUIX, BEGONYA* (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), *benguix@uoc.edu*)

New Practices, Old Debates : Ambivalence and Conflict in Identity Politics

Identity-based social movements face a well- studied and basic contradiction: using their difference to achieve equality reinforces their differentiation. Tensions between difference and equality have permeated activist discourses at least since the 60s shaping various activist positions that range from assimilationism to radicalism.

In the current Spanish LGBT movement the tension between assimilation and radicalism has produced an 'official' LGBT activism (hosted by the FELGTB[1]) and a 'critical' activism being LGBT Pride celebrations their main battlefield. The progressive incorporation of entrepreneurship - LGBT or not- to such celebrations, and the ambivalent position of public institutions deepen the split between these activist positions. Madrid will not hold the 2020 Olympics, but will hold the World Pride in 2017. Its candidacy was championed by AEGAL (LGBT business association) and the City Council with the support from the 'officialist' LGTB associations.

The importance of tourism as a source of income, identities as business, the spectacularization of the claims and the idea of consumption as the backbone of identities all mark the present and seem to mark the imaginable future of LGBT activism in our country. This ' gaypitalista' (Shangay Lily) Pride is presented as opposed to 'authentic' conceptions of vindication.

In this scenario, it is urgent to overcome old antagonisms and find new ways to represent and visualize vindications, new 'practices' that aspire to the articulation of the 'inevitable' (reification, commodification and exposure of identities) with the defense of rights and claims.

We aim to analyze the strategies for the present and the future in this field through content analysis of in-depth interviews with businessmen, politicians and activist leaders ('officialist' and critics) and various digital media (blogs, comments on news and websites).

[1] LGTB: Lesbian, gay, transsexual and bisexual. FELGTB: Federación Estatal de LGTB.

RC44-734.5

ENJUTO MARTINEZ, REGINA* (London School Economics & Political Science, *R.Enjuto-Martinez@lse.ac.uk*)

Beyond Empowerment or Consent: Labor Law, Legal Action NGOs and Workers' Negative Capabilities

Since the mid 1990s, accompanying the development of legal frameworks that regulate the Chinese labor regime, there has been the upsurge of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that pursue the protection and promotion of peasant-workers' (*nongmingong*) rights. These labor-legal action NGOs play a multifaceted role: reproducing and maintaining capitalist arrangements and structures embedded in the labor laws; diffusing the legal discourse; and, providing a support structure for workers' legal actions when experiencing an industrial dispute.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the interplay between labor laws, legal action NGOs and workers' actions. It illustrates how structural conditions reach workers through a double channel - the legal system and legal action NGOs-. Unsurprisingly, the convention is that both the simple existence of labor laws and workers' contact with NGOs have an empowering effect on workers as they have been entitled with rights, they acquire legal knowledge, raise their rights awareness and are enabled to pursue legal action. The critique or counter-argument would sustain that this legal structure obtains workers' consent to the capitalist labor regime and contains their actions within the borders of legality.

However, in line with Roberto Unger's (2004) *false necessity theory*, there are subtle spaces for peasant-workers' *negative capabilities* or self-empowerment and action *both* within and outside the structural constraints posed by the law and legal action NGOs. This paper will illustrate through ethnographic material gathered during fieldwork in three NGOs in China throughout 2012 and 2013 that it is in fact because of workers' apprehension of these structural constraints and their contact with legal action NGOs that many of their *negative capabilities* are developed, stimulating their actions to go beyond the predetermined by law.

RC12-224.2

ENJUTO MARTINEZ, REGINA* (London School Economics & Political Science, *R.Enjuto-Martinez@lse.ac.uk*)

Framing Disputes: Labour Law and Legal Aid NGOs in China

In the year 2008 a significant legal reform was introduced into China's labor regime with the enactment of new laws, the Labor Contract Law and the Labor Disputes Mediation and Arbitration Law amongst them. Since then, labor disputes brought to the legal channels –which had steadily grown throughout the 1990s and early 2000s- experienced an exponential rise: a 98% increase between 2007 and 2008.

Official statistics on labor legal disputes evidence a greater readiness to use the established legal channels to resolve conflict. Key in inducing this readiness has been the role of legal aid NGOs that provide legal services to peasant-workers (*nongmingong*, the bulk of Chinese labor force in industrial areas). These civil society actors - legal aid centers, labor NGOs and lawyers - provide free legal services, legal consultation, and legal training. On behalf of peasant-workers, they advocate for the protection of their legitimate rights, claiming for better enforcement and compliance of the laws, hence contributing to the development of the legal system. Moreover, they elicit the rise of workers' rights consciousness and kindle their dispute behavior into legal action.

Through an analysis of the aforementioned labor laws and through qualitative material collected during ethnographic research in China during 2012-2013, this paper argues that the labor laws and the support structure of legal aid centers, NGOs and lawyers intends to relieve the increasing levels of industrial conflict in China by framing the nature of labor conflict and dispute behavior: the definition of what constitutes a legitimate dispute in labor relations and its procedures for resolution (including a specific idea of legal justice) is pre-determined by law. This way labor conflict is contained, and by avoiding its spread and radicalization, the government of the Chinese Communist Party maintains the necessary and desired social order for its economic development model.

RC04-79.14

ENOCH, YAEL* (Open University of Israel, *yaelen@openu.ac.il*)

Equality of Opportunity in Higher Education

Equality of Opportunity in Higher Education: The Contribution of an Open University

An issue that has concerned sociologists, who have studied the expansion of higher education, is the consequence of this process in terms of social stratification. Does the increase in the number of universities and colleges ensure growing access by students from disadvantaged social categories? Or does the inequality tend to persist, because potential students from the more advantaged groups tend to utilize the growing opportunities better than those from lower social strata?

Previous studies that have examined the expansion of higher education and its effect on educational inequality have usually discussed the contribution of all educational frameworks taken as a whole and have not distinguished between various types of educational institutions. These studies which have been carried out in a large number of developed countries (see summary in Boliver, 2010) tend to agree in their conclusions: Expansion in higher education does not necessarily reduce inequality.

The present paper examines the contribution of a special type of educational framework, an open access distance teaching university – as exemplified by the Open University of Israel (OUI). Does this type of university provide a unique contribution to the increase of equality by eliminating several barriers that have previously prevented equality of opportunity in higher education?

Data relating to the OUI and characterizing its student body at two different points in time show that also in this educational framework, students from a higher status background tend to choose the more prestigious fields of studies, whereas students who hail from a lower status background are usually registered in the less prestigious subject areas. This is noticeable in view of the entirely open admission both to the university as such and to its different departments. The general significance of this finding will be discussed.

TG04-944.2

ENOMOTO, MIYOKO* (Tokyo International University, *enomoto@tiu.ac.jp*)

The Japanese Way of Coping with Vulnerability: Divisions Among Lay-People after the Great East Japan Earthquake

In Japanese society, in the discourses on ecological risks and health risks, we are all included in the terms mankind, global citizens, the nation, and consumers, all of whom bear responsibility for the earth or body in the future. There are tacit premises such as scientific correctness and rational choice that we should obey. We are expected to be good citizens. However, there is also the risk that discourse will lead to divisions among lay-people. By clarifying how the Japanese judge risk and make decisions when facing their fears in everyday life, we can see the divisions in society brought about by those decisions. This study involved a qualitative investigation based on interviews with various groups such as mother activists who aim to protect their children from radioactivity, volunteers who evacuated people from Fukushima, people who collect and dispense scientific information through SNS, people who are disinterested, and so on. Risk was what primarily divided my interviewees. For example, some people reported that they could not speak of their fears of things such as radioactivity because they wanted to maintain good relationships with others. Additionally, many people do not trust mass media reports and government announcement and thus they must decide for themselves what to do or whom to trust. For these respondents, preference was an important factor when they needed to judge which scientific discourse is correct. We can find many divisions related to many decisions and judgments, such as what or whom to trust, what media to use, what to eat, and where to live. By discussing why and how people are divided, and what drives people's emotional connections to each other, I suggest ways to resolve these divisions.

RC22-397.2

ENSTEDT, DANIEL* (University of Gothenburg, *daniel.enstedt@lir.gu.se*)

Apostasy, Deconversion and Collective Religious Memories: Religious Faith in the Context of Religious Disaffiliation

This paper will examine the impact religious memories have on collective and individual identity formation in the context of religious disaffiliation. Through a series of apostasy and deconversion narratives from former Muslims, I will examine how religion – in this case Islam – is remembered, and the influence of such religious memories, even when religion is abandoned. What impact has collective and individual religious memories in apostasy and deconversion processes, and what role plays religious memories for religious defectors?

This paper tackles questions about how Islam is understood and represented in apostasy and deconversion narratives by making use of contemporary theories about collective and cultural memory. From such a point of view, religious disaffiliation is not primarily about religious amnesia. It could rather be understood as a, more or less far-reaching, reformulation of religious memories. I will discuss theories about 'emblematic' and 'loose' memories, as well as concepts of power and authority, especially when focusing on how hegemonic memories are at work in the exclusion, erasure and silencing of non-hegemonic memories.

RC42-701.3

ENTOMA, CHRISTIAN MICHAEL* (Social Weather Stations, *mike.entoma@sws.org.ph*)
OCENAR, CRISTINE (Social Weather Stations)

Attitudes and Views on Working Mothers: Findings in the Philippines Compared to China, India, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea

Traditionally, Filipinos see men as the "pillar" of the home and women as its "light". In plain words, Filipinos view men to provide for their family by earning the money his household needs, while women are tasked to take care of the household and their children's needs. But with the growing inequality in income and

wealth distribution, women are forced to work and leave their traditional roles out of necessity.

This paper will focus on findings of surveys done by Social Weather Stations (SWS), a non-stock, non-profit research institution based in the Philippines. Since 1991, SWS has been annually implementing the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) module in its national surveys, with the module on family and gender roles being implemented in 1994, 2002 and 2012, thus allowing for comparison with fellow ISSP member countries such as China, India, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

In particular, this will look into Filipino society's view and acceptance of the multitude of roles portrayed by Filipino working mothers through time. In addition, the survey findings will show if these views and attitudes are changing or are being reinforced in relation to traditional gender roles.

RC06-123.7

ENTOMA, CHRISTIAN MICHAEL* (Social Weather Stations, *mike.entoma@sws.org.ph*)

Attitudes on Gay Parenting Across Countries

In recent years, Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) groups in the Philippines have been actively advocating for equal rights as citizens of the Philippines. These groups even formed their own political party list groups that joined the political race in 2010 and 2013 elections, but unfortunately did not win any Congressional seats because Filipinos were not yet ready for LGBT leaders. Therefore, it would not be surprising if attitudes towards gay parenting would not be so favorable.

Social Weather Stations (SWS), a non-stock, non-profit research institution, conducted the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) module that asked about, among other things, attitudes towards marriage and alternative family norms – which includes gay parenting – in its 2012 November nationwide survey. The survey found out that opinion is split towards the idea of a same sex female couple raising a child, with no differences in opinion among males and females. Plurality is not in favor of a same sex male couple raising a child, with this opinion being also true among females. This paper will also compare findings with 47 other ISSP member countries to see the level of acceptance of these alternative parenting setups.

RC31-526.1

EOM, SUJIN* (UC Berkeley, *ximamoto@gmail.com*)

Suspended Space: Ambivalence and the Making of Chinatowns in Japan and Korea

In the course of Japanese expansionism in Asia, Cold War politics, and the post-war state-building projects, an assertion of national belonging remains highly contested for the overseas Chinese communities residing in Japan and South Korea. Looking at Chinatowns as suspended spaces of their in-between lives, this paper explores how the built environments of Chinatowns have become the locus for the Chinese immigrants to negotiate their fluid identities in the two host societies. In so doing, this paper questions the notion of dwelling related to their ambivalent belongings not only to their native homelands but also to their adopted places of residence, the Chinatowns. With multiple identities situated somewhere between (or beyond) Taiwan, China, Japan, and Korea, how have the Chinese grappled with their places of residence? Examining the postwar developments of the Chinatowns in Yokohama (Japan) and Incheon (Korea), the largest Chinatowns in their respective countries, this paper investigates the built environments of the Chinatowns which have reflected such endeavors of the overseas Chinese with their ambivalent identities located in the center of their lives. Although outside visitors may view the Chinatowns merely as a variation of Disney-like theme parks, the way the spaces have transformed into major tourist destinations in the postwar years not only reveals how the Chinese quarters have been recognized by local governments as cultural assets. Rather, it also shows the very ambivalence of the immigrant communities for whom the Chinatowns are the only feasible means to assure their spatial belongings. Arguing that the built environments of the two Chinatowns are the spatial manifestations of the ambivalence felt by the Chinese communities on an everyday basis, my paper recasts the notion of ambivalence not as a negative emotion, but as the very characteristic of migrancy that helps produce spaces that we call Chinatowns.

RC04-78.18

EPIKHINA, JULIA* (Russian Academy of Science, *epikhina@gmail.com*)

Class Position As a Determinant of Learning Skill Acquisition in Russia's Secondary Schools

Russian educational system has been undergoing reform for the last 20 years. The reforms have been contributing to inequality in Russsian society. Traditionally, the Russian sociology understood inequality in education as differences in access to edicational resources. It has been consistently revealed by sociological

studies that different social classes have different chances to access higher education. Differential access to economic and cultural resources associated with a class position provide for a variance in outcomes of educational trajectories. We propose to add another type of inequality that differentiates education – the inequality of learning quality. We assume that members from the different classes delve into curriculum differently and receive the different educational skills. This can be substantiated by the data of the international survey PISA. Russia participated in the PISA surveys 5 times (2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012). The PISA data include the results of school math and reading tests as well as information about the pupils' social background, their families' economic and cultural resources. There is evidence showing that the inequality of the learning process has been increasing and the difference of tests results is related to families' economic and cultural resources.

RC18-315.3

ERANTI, VEIKKO* (University of Helsinki, *veikko.eranti@helsinki.fi*)

Organization of a Networked Presidential Campaign in Social Media

Even though participation in traditional party politics is in decline, novel campaigning approaches can create momentous movements and mobilize people outside traditional party membership. Finland, with its until recently stable party system, is no exception. Following the overseas examples of the campaigns of Howard Dean and Barack Obama, Pekka Haavisto (Green) pioneered usage of social media in an unprecedented scale during the Finnish presidential election of 2012. This paper explores how traditional party structures can use social media and campaigning tactics that are traditionally more suited to different types of social organizations.

Mr. Haavisto comes from a small party with a lousy track record on previous presidential elections and a lackluster funding. Although Haavisto ultimately lost the election, the campaign is a landmark in how it used social media. The most effective parts of the campaign were based on completely autonomous campaigning groups with little or no oversight from the campaign office. These groups were self-organized around memes, which were also an effective tool in online campaigning. 80% of campaign was funded through a micro-funding tool.

My paper aims to describe in detail how the campaign used social media for communication and fundraising. It uses key person interviews and a collection of material from social media to create a rich profile of the campaign tactics. The paper analyzes, what the campaign looked like and what new conflicts emerged from the setting that included 1) the campaign office, 2) party headquarters and most importantly 3) hundreds of volunteers without direct oversight. The paper argues, that a move from a centralized traditional campaign office towards more agile and decentralized forms of networked campaigning especially regarding funding and communication can be made even inside party structure.

JS-44.21

EREL, UMUT* (Open University, *umut.erel@open.ac.uk*)

Mobile Citizenship: Gender, Ethnicity and European Privilege

Mobility rights within the Europe Union are a key feature of European citizenship. Yet there is little research on how this privileged form of mobility engenderrs new forms of belonging and identity. Drawing on empirical research with migrant women from Europe in London, the paper explores how they construct belonging for themselves and their children. European citizenship is an important social division between migrant mothers: European citizens are entitled to migrate to and work in the UK, whereas non-European citizens have to legitimate their presence with recourse to humanitarian reasons (refugees) or their ability to economically contribute. The project explores how a group of middle class, white mothers with privileged mobility rights in the EU experience and conceptualise cultural identity, mobility and belonging for themselves and for their children. The paper presents different mobility strategies of these mothers, and discusses how these intersect with economic, professional and national positioning. Furthermore, the paper explores how the social positioning of these mothers relates to the moral and political positions they take on migration, mobility and citizenship rights.

RC24-433.4

EREN, ZEYNEP CEREN* (Middle East Technical University, *zeyneperen86@hotmail.com*)

"Once upon a Time We Had the Commons" the Change on Small Peasantry: The Case of Kocaoba, İzmir, Turkey

Especially after the post-80s, the rural Anatolia has been under rapid change due to the neoliberal policies. Capitalist penetration into rural, crystallized through the Structural Adjustment Policies, have provided radical consequences for the small peasantry, which is still the dominant category in agriculture. However, despite having experienced intensively the process of commodification, the land acquisition by inter/national companies is not a common phenomenon yet.

Unlike many countries of the South, the land has newly become a commodity itself in Turkey.

The case of Kocaoba could be seen as one of the exceptional examples in this manner. The company of AGROBAY, has bought 150 hectares of land recently, with the purpose of establishing a large-scale greenhouse. Yet, the land occupied by the company has been previously used as a pasture by the peasants, whose livelihoods depended mainly on husbandry. However AGROBAY have started production and marketing to European countries successfully. The other companies have also started to come to the area.

In this study, the main socio-economic consequences of land grabbing as such would be investigated on local community level. Could the change of the ownership of the rights be counted as a beginning of a new phase in the process of commodification? If so, what would be the response given by the peasants, how do they deal with the new situation in their daily life? In the light of the discussion on dispossession/proletarianization of peasantry, the strategies of the villagers would be included to understand the main dynamics underlying the re-formation of the households. In this context, the ongoing field research will be extended on the village of Kocaoba; in-depth interviews and focus groups are planned to be conducted with the villagers.

RC20-351.6

ERGIN, MURAT* (Koç University, *muergin@ku.edu.tr*)

"Ottomania" and "Cool Japan" in Comparative Perspective

Japan and Turkey have comparable histories of modernization, with both countries experiencing the epitome of their westernization in the nineteenth century, at the end of their imperial eras. Both produced modernities that are considered a mix of "eastern" and "western." Over the last decades, both have had to face their histories of modernization, pondering the question of what comes after modernity, and manufacturing their versions of an authentic and exportable modernity.

This presentation discusses two symptoms of this process. Ottomania refers to the increasing cultural consumption of Turkey's imperial past in Turkey and neighboring countries. Cool Japan is a government-sponsored project, emphasizing popular products in entertainment, fashion, youth culture, and computer, and intending to shift Japan's image into a "cool" place. The collapse of traditional hierarchies in Japan and the erosion of the trope of modernity in Turkey have paved the way for the promotion and export of new identity claims rooted in imperial cool.

Internal and external representations of Ottomania and cool Japan differ: 1) Internally, Japanmania and Ottomania are fragmented. The meaning of cool is perishable in Japanese popular culture while different interpretations of Ottomania are a matter of debate in Turkey. 2) Externally, cool Japan and Ottomania are linked to international "soft power" through TV dramas and other exported cultural forms, and offer alternative and accessible forms of modernity to their former imperial hinterland—China and Korea for Japan, and the Middle East and the Balkans for Turkey. The main difference is that, Ottomania corresponds to declining government intervention in popular culture whereas "cool Japan" represents an explicit attempt to shape Japan's image. After decades of pursuing aggressive paths of modernization, Turkey and Japan seem to be claiming new Middle Eastern and Asian identities, a process fraught with uncertainties and multiple interpretations.

RC27-476.4

ERHARD, FRANZ* (Universität Leipzig, *fr.erhard@uni-leipzig.de*)
SAMMET, KORNELIA (Universität Leipzig)

Disciplined Masculinity: Self-Conceptions of Young Immigrant Boxers

The social inclusion of young male first or second generation migrants in Germany is often perceived as precarious. They are considered as a peculiar problematic group with a high risk of being excluded or marginalized in the education system and the labour market. Commonly the main reason for this precarity is seen in their orientational dilemma between traditional family life on the one hand and aspirations to proficiency and individual fulfillment on the other hand. In this situation semantics of honor and respect can be held as guidelines. They are found in the peer groups of young migrants but cannot be filled with practical substance due to the distance from mainstream society.

In our presentation we assume, that sports can provide a field to avert this problematic condition and enable social inclusion. We show how young males develop particular patterns of orientation and life conduct that are approved by the mainstream society. Based on qualitative interviews we analyze how they train them during their practice and even borrow them for their daily life. Coaches function as role models, give orientation and stress the acknowledged value of proficiency and self-discipline.

The presentation takes boxing as a sportive discipline that provides the possibility of social inclusion and identity work for males from immigrant families. On the basis of qualitative interviews we reconstruct self-conceptions of young immigrant boxers and discuss the hypothesis that boxing introduces the possibility to embody a socially acknowledged form of masculinity characterized by discipline.

The presentation refers to qualitative interviews that were conducted within the framework of a research project titled "Worldviews in precarious conditions of life". They were evaluated by using the hermeneutic procedure of sequential analyses.

JS-47.4

ERIKSSON, BENGT G* (RC 11 and RC 15 (joint session), *bengt-g.eriksson@kau.se*)
YOSHIHARA, MASAAKI (RC 11 and RC 15 (joint session))
SHIMIZU, YAYOI (RC 11 and RC 15 (joint session))
FALCH, ÅSE-BRITT (RC 11 and RC 15 (joint session))

Policy and Practice Of Dementia Care - Comparing Japan and Sweden/Norway

Background: The trend towards aging populations is worldwide. Japan has the oldest population in the world, the Nordic countries have almost the same figures. Increased rate of dementia goes along with expanded life span, and dementia diseases are predicted to be one of the most prominent future public health threats. In this session, results from an ongoing study on dementia care will be presented. Findings so far indicate for instance that dementia care in both countries is highly person-centered, but also with differences in emotional nearness between users and staff.

Aim: To compare policy and practice of dementia care in Japan and Sweden/Norway from macro/national and micro level perspectives, using mixed methods.

Method: Comparative study on macro/national level concerning: 1) historical background, 2) statistics on dementia prevalence and distribution, 3) legislation, 4) health and care organization, 5) economics, 6) ideological base (emphasizing medical vs social aspects), and 6) methods of scrutinization/diagnosis. Official statistics and national documents will be analysed, the latter through comparative discourse analysis. In addition, personal interviews with experts and central politicians will complement and deepen the data material. Comparative studies on micro level will be designed as case-studies in 4 settings of dementia care: special housing, long-term hospitals, day care activities and group homes. Prominent aspects of comparison will be 1) physical conditions, 2) staff parameters, 3) content of care/daily activities, 4) relations between users and staff, 5) emotional atmosphere. Data will be collected through interviews and observations, and analysed via comparative case study method and qualitative content analysis.

Results: The results will be presented as statistics, discourse analysis, case descriptions and qualitative content analysis. Comparison between Japan and Sweden/Norway, and comparison of macro and micro level will be four integrated aspects of the result presentation.

RC33-568.1

ERNST STAEHLI, MICHÈLE (Cnt Expertise in the Social Sciences)
VANDENPLAS, CAROLINE* (University of Lausanne, *caroline.vandenplas@unil.ch*)
JOYE, DOMINIQUE (Université de Lausanne)

Comparing Post-Stratification and Propensity Score Nonresponse Adjustment: Bias Correction and Precision Loss – a Case Study with the Swiss ESS 2012 Data

Nonresponse bias is a well-studied issue. Some techniques to reduce this source of errors are applied during data collection (e.g., targeted fieldwork) and some post-survey. Depending on the available paradata, nonresponse adjustments can be calculated to hopefully correct for bias. The problem, especially with low response rates, is the loss in precision that it causes. If adjustment weights vary highly, the confidence intervals become larger. The increase in standard errors can in some cases counter-balance the decrease in bias. Moreover, a good nonresponse adjustment is based on variables that highly correlate with the response propensities; such variables are rarely available. For this reason the choice of a nonresponse adjustment technique and variables used have to be thought of carefully.

We will study two nonresponse adjustments for the ESS 2012 survey in Switzerland. The first will be based on socio-demographical variables from the population register from which the sample is drawn. Such paradata are commonly used in post-survey adjustment, as they are often the only data available. But they are known to have low correlations with response propensities and with many key variables. In a second step, data from the nonresponse survey that was conducted shortly after the main ESS 2012 will also be used to construct post-survey adjustment. The nonresponse survey is designed to collect information that correlates highly with the propensity to answer and should lead to an efficient nonresponse adjustment. The expected decrease in bias could sadly be neutralized by the possibly substantial effect on precision of such a weighting scheme. A second shortcoming is that the core of the nonrespondents that did not participate in either survey cannot be corrected for. Our aim is to compare these two methods, assessing the effect on estimates, nonresponse bias and on the precision of these estimates by applying a bootstrapping.

RC28-493.2

EROLA, JANI* (University of Turku, *jani.erola@utu.fi*)
KARHULA, ALEKSI (University of Turku)
LEHTI, HANNU (University of Turku)

Parental Unemployment, Socioeconomic Status and Economic Recession

We study the intergenerational impact of parental unemployment on the socioeconomic status of the children. We compare the Finnish children facing parental unemployment during the rapid economic growth of the late 1980s and the recession of the early 1990s at the age of 12-18, taking into account the length of parental unemployment spell. The recession was one of the worst in the OECD history and in Finland far more severe than the recession of the 1930s. The ISEI status of the children was observed when they were 30 years old in the mid-2000s, after a decade of growing economic prosperity.

We use propensity score matching to analyse high quality Finnish register data, including 15991 children. We match each individual experiencing parental unemployment in childhood to a pair with similar parental background according to matching variables and calculate the average treatment effect (ATE) to measure differences in ISEI. The matching variables include the occupational class status and educational background of both parents, whether the parents were divorced or separated and household income during the examined period.

The results indicate that parental unemployment has a statistically significant negative effect on the socioeconomic status of the children only during economic growth. Only when the spell is longer than three years the unemployment also has a negative effect during depression. In the further analyses we consider the gender differences and the unemployment of both or only one of the parents.

The results suggest that the negative effect of parental unemployment is largely related to non-economic factors, such as lost social capital or stronger negative stigmatization. They also indicate that the economic depression may level off the negative intergenerational effects otherwise associated with parental unemployment.

RC32-564.13

EROMONSELE, ANDREW* (Ambrose Alli University, *romosele@yahoo.com*)
EGUAVOEN, AGATHA (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Nigeria)

A Sociological Examination of Property Inheritance System in Esan LAND of Edo State Nigeria

This paper examined Property Inheritance system in Esan land which constitutes Central Senatorial District of Edo State, Nigeria. The study examined variants of inheritance system as they affect the women folk and the coping strategies adopted by the women in living with inheritance pattern. Qualitative research method was adopted. We discovered there is strong desire for male preference for the purpose of inheritance even among the women folk. To sustain this hegemony of male preference for inheritance purposes, women were further manipulated consciously or unconsciously, through various socio-cultural constraints, to give credence and legitimacy to these variants of inheritance system. From the study population, a marriage without a male child was deemed not be a successful one. Three major strategies were identified to have been employed by women to cope and live with the inheritance systems: The first involved those that resigned to fate and accepted the system. The second are those who have also accepted the inheritance system but devised a means of creating their own wealth; and thirdly, those who stressed the need for women empowerment and education of the girl child. However, there appears to be some windows of change opening up in relation to the issue of Property Inheritance systems in Esan land. In order to squarely address the problem of Property Inheritance in Esan land some recommendations were suggested.

Keywords: Property Inheritance, Gender, Productive Assets, Widow, *Arebhoa*.

RC02-46.2

ERSCHE, CHRISTIAN* (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, *christian.ersche@soziologie.uni-freiburg.de*)

New Players, Old Game: The Chinese-Brazilian Relations

Spokesmen of countries in the global South frequently use the rhetoric of South-South cooperation. At the same time many of these countries integrate themselves all the more closely into the international free trade regime as it was installed during the height of Western hegemony. This paper analyzes the relations between China and Brazil as a case example of South-South cooperation that has intensified rapidly in recent years. Based on qualitative interviews with scholars and policy advisors realized in 2011/12 in both countries and backed by a review of secondary literature, it focuses on the question of whether developments in the South remain guided by thinking in Western categories and worldviews or whether they actually present new approaches to international cooperation.

Politicians from both countries often speak about equality, mutual benefit, and the rejection of hegemony. This implies a rejection of the disproportionately strong position of Western states in global economic affairs and a struggle for self-determined development. The argument of this paper is, however, that this does not necessarily imply a rejection of Western norms and values. Development models in the South – be they free market or state-led – first of all aim at growth and competitiveness. Both China and Brazil benefit from their mutual economic exchange within the liberalized global economy. They benefit, however, in terms of national economic growth, while connected problems like social inequality are considered as issues for national social politics. Accordingly, reform-proposals of the global economic order basically aim at changing the power balance between states rather than the underlying principles of cooperation. Therefore, the question to be addressed is whether the rise of and cooperation among the South represents an alternative globalization or whether it merely reproduces material and power imbalances and their epistemological justifications, not only between but also within these countries.

RC10-190.3

ERTIÖ, TITIANA-PETRA* (University of Turku, *titiana.ertio@utu.fi*)

Designing Technology-Mediated Democracy: Case Citizen Participation in Urban Planning through Mobile Apps

How can technology improve local democracy? Governments around the world seek opportunities to engage citizens in matters of public policy through a variety of technology-mediated tools. The tools are intended to contribute to democratic ideals such as transparency and inclusiveness, but how these ideals can be met in practice is not clear. In this paper, I examine this question through the case of citizen participation in urban planning though smartphone apps, or *mobile participation*.

Smartphones are seen as tools to engage a broad audience in urban planning, in particular youth and young adults who do not participate in traditional public meetings. By reviewing a broad range of relevant literature in urban sociology, democracy theory, and interaction design, I examine the conditions, requirements and design principles that must be met for this objective to be attainable.

The findings of the review show that building technologies for participation requires taking into account a broad range of factors, such as social norms, trust and reputation, motivation, opportunity, feedback and dialogue. Participation on-the-go from a specific location also raises the question of who owns a tool with which to participate as well as issues of privacy in a public setting. I conclude that citizen participation needs to move past present shortcomings and become a sustainable process grounded in democratic principles.

RC17-309.2

ERTURK, ISMAIL* (University of Manchester, *ismail.erturk@mbs.ac.uk*)

Post-Crisis Technocratic Vigilantism: New Unconventional Roles of Central Bankers

Since the 2007 financial crisis central bankers in all major capitalist economies have introduced what they themselves call "unconventional monetary policies" to prevent a catastrophic collapse of financial markets and restore economic normality. Bernanke in the US, Darighi in the euro zone, King and then his successor Carney in the UK, and Kuroda in Japan have almost become household names through their heroic acts of quantitative easing that involved injection of trillions of dollars into the financial system and recently through their communicative weapons called "forward guidance". Increasingly these unconventional monetary policies of central bankers attract public debate because there are concerns about their allocative and distributive implications as well as their democratic legitimacy. In this paper I will develop a cultural economy framework based on the figure of superhero vigilante to discuss the transformation of central bankers from independent technocrats responsible for inflation targeting to public servants fighting against the economic forces that threaten the collapse of financialized capitalism. What we witness here is blurring of identity and role at sociologically and economically underexamined public servant whom the financial crisis empowered in a very ambiguous and contestable way.

RC04-79.7

ESCANDON, ARTURO* (Nanzan University, *arturo.escandon@gmail.com*)

Hypothesis Testing: The Role Of Intersubjective Constructions In The Development Of Spanish As a Foreign Language At Entry Level In Japan

The present study deploys a socio-genetic notion of hypothesis testing based on activity theory and Bernstein's theory of codes. It analyses hypothesis testing in different pedagogical settings, from grammar to communication courses at entry level in Japan. In light of the results, it is suggested that the hypothesis-testing processes carried out by students are specific activities closely linked to the pedagogical objectives set by the teacher and not easily transferable to other settings. In other words, in grammar tasks that have as object the learning of the formal system, students will see severely limited their capacity to test hypotheses in the field of pragmatics or explore the communicative potential of language. In contrast, during a communication class, students will see limited their capacity to explicitly test hypotheses concerned with formal aspects of language. The apparent integration of a programme does no ensure hypothesis testing (or L2) development. Instruction should be subsumed under developmental targets and not the other way around. It is concluded that structural instructional tasks represent a bridge between theory and practice and an opportunity for students to test their hypotheses, as they are given more control over instructional tasks.

RC43-719.6

ESKELÄ, ELINA* (University of Helsinki, *elina.eskela@helsinki.fi*)

Making Home in Helsinki: Indian Skilled Migrants and Housing

How have Indian skilled migrants settled in the Finnish built environment? This paper discusses the issue by analysing the housing experiences of Indian skilled migrants living in the Helsinki metropolitan area, Finland. The study's background is in urban geography and housing studies, and it employs both structuralist and humanistic views in order to tackle this multifaceted research problem.

Immigration to Finland is a relatively new phenomenon. As a receiving country, Finland offers rather homogeneous housing alternatives. Furthermore, India and Finland differ greatly in climate and culture. What are the home-making practices of Indian migrants in this challenging environment? How do they choose their dwellings and what are the important aspects of housing for them? Do they feel at home in their neighbourhoods and in relation to native population? How do they construct their social life in the frame of the build environment?

The data consists of semi-structured interviews with Indian skilled migrants who have migrated to Finland to work. All of the interviewees were highly educated and worked in knowledge-intensive positions in research and business fields. The results of this study offer insight to the home-making practices of this migrant group and can be utilized in shaping the housing policy of the diversifying country.

RC53-857.3

ESPINAR-RUIZ, EVA* (University of Alicante, *eva.espinar@ua.es*) LÓPEZ-MONSALVE, BEGOÑA (University of Alicante)

Children and Intimate Partner's Violence Against Women. Quantification and Mother's Perceptions

Over the last years, a growing number of authors have been raising the necessary incorporation of children in the study of gender violence, and specifically in the study of violence against women by an intimate partner. Such incorporation can provide not only a lower level of invisibility and vulnerability of exposed children, but also a better understanding of the characteristics and dynamics of the violence itself. Based on these considerations, we have developed a secondary analysis of the data obtained by the Spanish Center of Sociological Research (CIS for its acronym in Spanish) through the last national survey on gender violence (2011). Despite the fact that the main objective of this survey it is not the analysis of children, relevant information can be gathered about the presence of boys and girls in the context of gender violence and about the possible relationships between this presence and women's perceptions of aggressors' parental role and the decision of reporting the aggression.

RC04-80.2

ESSACK, SHAHEEDA* (Nat Dept Higher Education & Training, *essack.s@dhet.gov.za*)

An Assessment of Intervention Programmes Aimed at Addressing the High Failure RATE of Students at Universities in South Africa (SA)

Since the early 1990s, the failure rate among students and especially first year students enrolled at South African (SA) universities has been exceptionally high. In 2008, *Higher Education South Africa*(HESA), the vice-chancellors' association representing the country's 23 public universities reported that the student drop-out rate had grown alarmingly and had hit 35% at some universities, with the bulk of those leaving being first year students (Makonyi, 2008). Specific to the SA context is the political and moral imperative of access, equity and success – forces playing themselves out in a society undergoing massive and rapid transformation.

Needless to say, the literature provides extensive explanations and reasons for this high failure rate ranging from poverty, lack of funding, poor student housing to academic under-preparedness. Most of the reasons are neither new nor specific to the SA context. Parallels can be drawn with universities in diverse and heterogenous societies. Universities have responded in several ways through the implementation of programmes ranging from supplemental instruction to staff development programmes.

The aim of this paper is to provide an assessment of the type and nature of intervention programmes offered across all 23 universities in SA with a focus on its objectives, the intended outcomes and the sector it targets. The method used for gathering information is based mainly on documents and official publications of the institution which may be combined with a few interviews.

RC06-129.9

ESTEINOU, ROSARIO* (CIESAS, *esteinou@ciesas.edu.mx*)

Intimacy in Mexican Society over the XX Century

Intimacy is a relatively recent theme in international literature. It is also a difficult area of sociological research since it relates to affection, emotions, feelings and subjective interactions, all of which are difficult to grasp. This paper aims to analyse intimacy in Mexican society throughout the 20th century, specifically in family settings. My aim is to explore two aspects of the ideas developed by Giddens and Jamieson regarding the Western debate: on the one hand, to identify the features of 20th century Mexican society that point towards different types of intimacy, taking as a criterion for classification the balance between the bonds of family obligation and freedom of choice when making those bonds, and on the other hand, to consider whether over the course of the century there was a trend towards increasing disclosure and democratization when building intimacy; in other words, what kinds of intimate citizenships – to use Plummer's term – developed during that century. I accept as a starting point the argument of Jamieson that all societies develop some sort of intimacy grounded on close association and privileged knowledge. Mexican society and family life can be therefore analysed from this perspective. This will be done mainly by reviewing the socio-cultural narratives and norms that moulded or influenced social life and behaviour.The discussion is organised as follows: I first develop some of the theoretical assumptions which guide the study of intimacy nowadays and how it can be applied to a Latin American society, and in Mexico in particular. Secondly, I trace some of the characteristics intimacy has assumed in three periods: from 1900 to 1950, from 1950 to 1970, and from 1970 to 2000.

RC02-52.8

ESTEVES, ANA MARGARIDA* (Sunway University, *anamargarida.esteves@gmail.com*)

The Emerging Action Fields of Solidarity Economy: The Brazilian Case

This project aims to produce theory about "emerging action fields" (Fligstein & McAdam, 2012) that promote and sustain, through normative and strategic innovation, community-based initiatives based on principles of "Solidarity Economy". What factors prevent the over-determination of agency and resource management within these initiatives by mainstream economic logic, while promoting their integration within larger society?

Fligstein and McAdam's (2012) claim that an "emerging action field" (EAF) is a space where "rules do not yet exist", but are progressively constructed as a result of the discursive construction of collective interests. This communicative process, in its turn, results from the interaction between participating actors. This perspective does not take into account the possibility that such process may in itself be regulated by pre-existing norms and repertoires of action and repertoires that were circulating within the public sphere. As a result, it is not able to account for the way in which "challenger groups" within EAFs challenge those pre-existing norms and promote new rules and action frames, therefore contributing to their emergence and consolidation as autonomous "Strategic Action Fields" (SAF). This paper aims to fill that gap in SAF theory by connecting it with Habermas' theory of "communicative action", as well as Fraser and Young's theory of "counterpublics". It uses the process of emergence of the Brazilian Solidarity Economy movement as an illustration of: 1) how pre-existing norms and repertoires of action within a "counterpublic" regulate the emergence of an EAF; 2) how "challenger groups" within an EAF promote normative and strategic innovation, therefore promoting the emergence of an autonomous field; 3) how the pre-existing norms and repertoires act as a common "matrix" that prevents secession, by ensuring that the norms and action frames developed by "challenger groups" will not diverge too much from those of other groups within the EAF.

RC07-143.1

ESU, AIDE* (University of Cagliari, *esu@unica.it*)

Contested Land, the Implicate Relation of Memories and Traumas of Israelis and Palestinians

Israel and Palestine, over the course of their historical conflict, have created a complex patchwork of memory narratives dealing with different representations of the same landscape. The paper examines how the two peoples have elaborat-

ed their narratives of national identity by practicing a pre-modern repertoire to shape a modern identity, and by knitting together their collective, multiple visions of the land. Israelis and Palestinians have used space as a temporal-spatial tool to practice the remembering of lost land and to elaborate an imaginative geography.

In an intractable conflict like the Israeli-Palestinian one, a culture of conflict and a psychological repertoire of conflict have developed. This repertoire includes ethos, emotional orientation and collective memory, which all sustain and reinforce the conflict. My purpose is to focus attention on both narratives adopting Bar-Tal's view: "Israeli society represents a mirror image of the Arab societies, particularly of the Palestinian society (…) both societies shared beliefs and mutually held social representations."(Bar-Tal 1998). The case of the Israeli and Palestinian memories raises many questions; however, I wish to limit the discussion to the relationship between dreamt/imagined space in the Diasporas memories, and the entanglements related to loss and claims of return. The time line does not follow a unified, progressive chronology. A temporal dialogue keeps memory alive, but the past is not simply "preserved. The results of the 1948 war dramatically changed the relationship to the land. Political Zionism fulfils for "people without land the dreamed-of homeland. The uprooting from the homeland is the focal point of Palestinian national identity, the trauma and the loss feeds their memory and nourish their narratives.

RC47-767.1

ESU, AIDE* (University of Cagliari, *esu@unica.it*)

Is Mobilization for a Better Life a Challenge to Change Society?

Is mobilization for a better life a challenge to change society?
Contemporary social movements are in large extent linked by networked communication technologies, quickly developing a borderless public sphere in a mix of new cosmopolitan citizenship deep-rooted to local issues. The social movements of the internet age create online and offline communities to share views, practices, and strategies, creating a third space defined by Castells a space of autonomy to challenge the disciplinary power. In the paper, first we pay attention how the communication flows across the offline and the online communities are set up, how the local level is intertwined to borderless frame to enhance collective strategies. We analyses how they capitalized past social movements backgrounds, like campaigns, and networking platforms, how they appraised the repertoire of action and communication forms of past social movements. Secondly, we pay attention to Middle East social movements in the call to question the Western concept of citizenship rights, pressuring the illegal migration flows and showing the EU exclusionist vision.

TG06-968.4

EULE, TOBIAS* (University of Bern, *tobias.eule@soz.unibe.ch*)

Contested Control: An Institutional Ethnography of Immigration Offices in Germany

This presentation takes a closer look at the place in which the legal status of migrants, and thus their access to public life, is decided. Without legal residence, immigrants are unable to work, study or attain most social welfare, The focus is on the process of the regulation of immigrants in immigration offices in Germany. Rather than looking at legislation, its application and implementation will be considered through an institutional ethnography of the bureaucracy of migration management. The presentation is thus about individual stories and the system that assesses and processes their requests. It is based on four four-month periods of participant observation in different immigration offices, gaining repeated in-depth and longitudinal insights into the implementation of immigration law in Germany. The study is neither a technical assessment of the efficiency of German immigration bureaucracy nor does it measure the application of individual paragraphs and passages of the law. In its broader approach, it examines the law as well as those who apply it, the conditions under which it is applied as well as the forces that shape these conditions. In looking at the "human face" of migration policy and immigration policing, this study aims to shed light on the practice of decision making, to illuminate the dilemmas, troubles and hazards faced by immigration caseworkers in exercising their power: to decide who can stay – and why.

RC12-225.1

EULE, TOBIAS* (University of Bern, *tobias.eule@soz.unibe.ch*)

Migrants Vs. the State: Courtroom Dynamics in Immigration Law Cases in Germany

Appeals on immigration law decisions are usually the first points of contact between migrants and the legal system of their country of destination. As a result, the courtroom has a highly symbolic role to play, as it represents "the" overall legal system and will shape general attitudes and expectations of immigrants of "the law". In addition, immigration law cases can be highly politicised and held under high levels of public scrutiny. Finally, they matter greatly to the appealing party, because the legal residence status mediates all other aspects of life for immigrant. Based on ethnographic observations of court sessions in Germany and interviews with all agents involved (migrants, their lawyers, immigration officials, judges), this presentation will show how all courtroom interactions engage on these three levels: the actual case, the symbolic-integrative, and the political. As a result, informal interactions and side remarks between legal agents play a crucial role, especially if they are outside of official court transcripts. Specifically judges acknowledge the specific challenge of dealing with recent immigrants, and go out of their way to either include immigrants into the proceedings or to show their impartiality by completely ignoring the precarious situation of the appealing party.

RC23-417.2

EVANS, KATHRYN* (The University of Texas at Dallas, *kcevans@utdallas.edu*)
MALINA, ROGER (School of Arts and Humanities, The University of Texas at Dallas)

Bridging the Silos: Curriculum Development As a Tool for Crossing Disciplines in the Arts, Sciences and Humanities

Investigators in the 21st century are finding that there are tools, information and points of view from other disciplines than their own that can answer the problem they are studying. However, higher education becomes more restrictive as a student moves from general education courses into graduate school, where a single department awards degree based on a usually narrow set of course requirements and a thesis or dissertation. Little is known about the kinds of cross-disciplinary courses that are currently being offered, the mechanisms that employed to offer them or their pedagogical effectiveness. A first necessary step is to research current cross-disciplinary offerings in higher education on an international basis in order to understand the modes of development of such curricula. We present an analysis of a compendium of arts-science-humanities cross-disciplinary courses created through several Calls for Contributions (2009 to 2013). A web site was created and submissions were posted at *http://www.utdallas.edu/atec/cdash/*. Permissions and updates were received for over 100 courses, along with additional material. The data (from courses) was analyzed as to the nature of the cross-disciplines, level of offering (graduate vs. undergraduate), geographical location, level of collaboration (number of instructors) and department(s) offering the course. A comprehensive re-visioning of curricular structure to encourage collaborative and cooperative teaching of integrative courses and programs is needed. Suggested actions include specific ideas to enhance networking and visibility, asset mapping, sharing of syllabi and course materials, and a research effort to demonstrate the effectiveness of cross-disciplinary art-science-humanities courses. This preliminary study points the way towards further efforts in curricular design and research that will be required for cross-disciplinary courses to be integrated into college curriculum.

This project was initiated for a SEAD white paper, developed in collaboration with the Leonardo Education and Art Forum (LEAF), and supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.1142510.

JS-72.2

EVANS, PETER B.* (University of California-Berkeley, *pevans@berkeley.edu*)

Alternative Visions Of Work In a Neoliberal World: An Impossible Dream Or a Project Under Construction?

"We give people jobs" is the capitalists' prime legitimation for monopolizing political and economic power. The reality behind this ideology is that the role of capitalists is to make sure that the supply of jobs is inadequate and to degrade those jobs that remain. Yet, the idea that supporting the dominance of capital is the only route that will enable people to exercise their productive capabilities and receive livelihoods in return remains one of the most powerful elements of neoliberal "commonsense." Replacing this "commonsense" with an alternative vision for organizing social production that is credible and compelling in the context of the contemporary global political economy is a central challenges in the production of counter-hegemonic knowledge. The centuries old history of frustrated efforts to escape the imposition of inhumane and counterproductive modes of organizing work notwithstanding, it remains a project that must be resurrected anew in every era. This paper will combine an effort to systematize an analytical counterattack on the current commonsense together with an exploration of existing efforts to formulate alternative strategies for expanding productive livelihoods and implementing alternative organizational forms for securing those livelihoods in practice, within the hostile environment of global neoliberal capitalism.

RC44-732.2

EVANS, PETER B.* (University of California-Berkeley, *pevans@berkeley.edu*)

National Terrains and Transnational Articulations: Global Labor's Evolving Architecture Under Late Neoliberalism

The neoliberal era has undermined worker's rights and labor's power at the national level, but there have been some positive developments in the transnational articulation of national labor movements. The growth of global corporate empires has expanded opportunities to use connections among national labor movements for "reverse whipsawing" – applying labor's strength in one national terrain to increase the power of labor in another national context where it is weaker. Extreme adversity at the national level has pushed U.S. unions toward a new transnationalism. Brazil shows how the more important global economic role of major countries in the South, when combined with a strong national labor movement, can create fruitful opportunities for transnational alliances. The growth of Global Union Federations, which has outpaced the growth national unions, and the development of new governance instruments like Global Framework Agreements, have also created opportunities for articulating the efforts of national labor movements and strengthening labor's ability to mobilize globally. These developments must be balanced against global labor's inability to find effective ways of supporting the ability of insurgent workers to become a political force in the home of world's largest national working class and the likely future hegemon -- China. Assessing both recent advances in the architecture of the global labor movement and its future prospects as positions in international hierarchy of nations shift is an essential task for global labor studies.

RC04-84.4

EVANS-ANDRIS, MELISSA* (University of Louisville, *mevans@ louisville.edu*)

Improving Teacher Quality: Outcomes of a Clinical Model for Teacher Preparation

Teacher quality, as it relates to the preparation of new teachers, has drawn widespread national attention in recent years. With problems such as teacher attrition, especially among early career teachers (Cochran-Smith, 2004; Darling-Hammond, 2003; Ingersoll, 2001), the need for a new model to educate teachers in the service of P-12 student learning is compelling. Guided by principles detailed in the *Blue Ribbon Panel Report* (NCATE, 2010), current reform in teacher education focuses on clinical preparation and partnerships between higher education and P-12 to prepare teachers for improved student learning.

Using qualitative and quantitative data, this project examines the implementation of a clinical partnership for teacher preparation involving a college of education at a Midwestern research university and one large urban public middle school in the local district. The partnership builds on the previously established collaboration among educators in the district, the college, and the university, to offer a more authentic, comprehensive, and systemic approach to clinical teacher preparation. The project addresses two goals:

1. To determine the extent to which the clinical model in this middle school develops toward "integrated" on the Continuum of Partnership Development for Clinically Based Teacher Preparation (Howell, 2013; NCATE, 2001);
2. To document, assess, and track improvement of teacher candidate performance and related outcomes of a clinical partnership.

Project findings inform the development and implementation of model of teacher preparation and provide direction for educators who are establishing or refining clinical partnerships. The transformation of teacher education through clinical partnerships forms the organizing structure within which all stakeholders commit to the recruitment, admission, preparation, assessment, and continuing development of teachers who effectively enhance student learning in all contexts. The extent to which this is successful holds broader implications for replicating and sustaining the model at other middle schools with similar characteristics both locally and beyond.

RC48-785.3

EVERHART, KATHERINE* (Vanderbilt University, *katherine.t.everhart@vanderbilt.edu*)

Everything but the Funnel Cake: Art and the University of Puerto Rico Student Occupation of 2010

My dissertation, *Everything but the Funnel Cake: Art and the University of Puerto Rico Student Occupation*, explains the use of aesthetic performance and display in protest. In the summer of 2010, students occupied the University of Puerto Rico (UPR) for 62 days, protesting austerity measures by newly elected Governor Luis Fortuño. In retrospect, the occupation would be referred to as "The Creative Strike," for its overwhelming aesthetic dimension. Drawing upon two years of ethnographic data, including both on-site and virtual observations, 31 in-depth interviews, and movement documentation, my research is situated at the nexus of sociology of culture and social movements.

The use of artistic intervention in protest is not novel; however, contexts specific to the 21st century, including new media, paved the way for an emerging set of tactics in response to increasing privatization and economic austerity measures. The UPR protest resembles past actions like the Battle of Seattle in 1999 and anticipated coming actions, such as the Occupy movement. These actions are notable for the heterogeneity of participants, stated commitment to non-hierarchical

organization, and dynamic aesthetic atmosphere. This dissertation illuminates the elevated role of art as a means to manage movement pluralism, demonstrating how aesthetics are deployed to *both* unify and differentiate movement participants. It combines major theoretical perspectives from social movements, the sociology of culture, and political sociology, filling in subdisciplinary gaps in "user-created" culture and identity formation, and the challenge of political pluralism. In doing so, it illuminates both longstanding protest challenges and 21st century configurations.

RC11-214.2

EYERS, INGRID* (University of Surrey, *ingrid.eyers@surrey. ac.uk*)

Knowledge Transfer: From Indentify Determinants of Poor Sleep in Nursing Homes to Developing and Implementing Solutions Supported By Technology

This paper presents the process of knowledge transfer from within a research project into the development of best practice recommendations. It will show how research findings inform practice development involving the use of technology and how this can improve night time care provision in nursing homes. Building on research conducted in England, best practice recommendations have been developed to improve sleep in nursing homes.

An extensive study of 10 nursing homes in England aiming to identify the determinants of poor sleep incorporated a collection of quantitative and qualitative data from 183 residents aged 65-100 and 40 members of staff. One of the key findings from the study was related to sleep disruption caused by regular, physical checking of the bedclothes to establish if they needed changing. A recommendation from the study was to enhance person-centred care at night by the use of technology, e.g. sensors in the mattress. In this instance the use of sensors in a mattress can for example indicate whether the bed is wet or dry and when the resident is more restless, implying that they are not in a deep sleep phase. Care supported by technology can be provided when it is needed and suits the individual sleep pattern of residents. Consequently restorative sleep can be achieved and dignity maintained. Thus the evidence based knowledge and understanding related to a determinant of poor sleep is transferred to the development of care giving procedures involving the use of technology. This process can be seen to improve care delivery and result in an outcome which acknowledges the individuality of night time sleep and maintains personal dignity of older people.

RC17-305.3

EYNAUD, PHILIPPE* (University Panthéon Sorbonne, *philippe. eynaud@univ-paris1.fr*)
MALAURENT, JULIEN (ESSEC)

What Impact Do Various Sociomaterial Assemblages Have on Collective Thinking Activities?

The association "Pole Bio" has created a multi-tenant project called "Melibio" to support organic agriculture in the Massif Central region, France. Pole bio is intending to manage this project for a three years period (2011-2014) to improve knowledge sharing in the organic farming field. And this focus group is specifically interested in meadows composed of a variety of flora or forage crops. It brings together a group of heteroegeneous actors: researchers in biology, computer scientists, Chamber of Agriculture officials, trainers, agricultural experts, farmers' associations. The project is funded by the region and aims to find new techniques to tackle the climate change.

The project has two main objectives: the first one consists in producing a decision-making model to assist seeding. This decision-making model will be embedded within an online platform to assist farmers to calculate the ideal mix for seeding flora in meadows. The ideal-type process is the following: farmers will have to enter local data into the software (such as location, soil type, weather conditions), and will get back advices for seeding recipes. The second objective is related to the creation of a wiki-based knowledge platform to articulate both expert and lay knowledge to improve the collective expertise of the organic farming community in that region.

Given the complexity of the relationships between group members due to a number of factors such as personal interests, institutional interests, and geographic distance, we wish to focus our interest in the role played by sociomaterial assemblage for collective thinking activities. To do so, we suggest the adoption of a slightly different research paradigm compared to the classic sociomaterial apparatus (Leonardi and Barley, 2010; Orlikowski, 2007) based on a Cultural Historical Activity Theory (CHAT) framework, suggesting an original perspective to look at the role of material artefacts during thinking activities.

JS-69.4

EZAWA, AYA* (Leiden University, *ayaezawa@gmail.com*)

Dutch-Japanese Encounters: Gendered Experiences Of The Japanese Occupation Of The Netherlands East Indies

This paper examines the stories of women who transgressed national and racial boundaries by entering a relationship with the 'enemy' during the Pacific War: Indo-European women (with Dutch citizenship) who conceived a child with a Japanese man during the Japanese occupation of the Netherlands East Indies (1942-45). To date, their actions remain highly controversial in the Netherlands, as they apparently willingly engaged with an enemy that even now evokes strong emotions for subjecting large parts of the Dutch civilian population to three years of internment. Unlike Comfort Women, they have not received recognition for their wartime experience in form of pensions for war victims, as they were considered as collaborators, opportunists and prostitutes. The treatment they suffered by their own families and communities left deep scars in the lives of women and their children, and evokes memories that are often too painful to articulate even in private. The persisting silence surrounding the origins of their children constitutes an important starting point to investigate the political and social processes that have defined the 'truth' and memory of the war and women's experiences of the occupation. Their stories reveal that their actions not only contradicted the wartime enemy image, but also the prevailing ideologies of women's expected relationship to the nation and its men. Based on Japanese and Dutch archival documents, including interrogation reports and accounts of mothers themselves, and 21 life history interviews with children born of these unions, I reconstruct the wartime experiences of these mothers from the perspective of their children. Their stories not only shed light on women's agency and their gendered experience of life and survival during the Japanese occupation, but also a family and community discourse, that continues to marginalize and silence women and children within the history and memory of the Japanese occupation.

RC22-392.4

EZZY, DOUGLAS* (University of Tasmania, *Douglas.Ezzy@utas.edu.au*)

Sex and Witchcraft: Performing and Transforming the Gendered Body

Eighty people dance naked around a large bonfire during an all night ritual at Faunalia, a Pagan festival in Australia. This paper examines how these ritual performances transform embodied forms of gender inequality for women and men. Women with poor body image find self confidence and pleasure in their somatic performance. Men discover new ways of relating to the feminine sides of themselves. Both men and women explore same-sex interactions, such as kissing someone of the same gender, and as a consequence become more comfortable with homoerotic desire. The paper argues that many forms of gender inequality are located in emotional and somatic self-understandings and that ritual performances allow these to be countered and transformed.

F

WG03-913.2

FABA, PAULINA* (Universidad de Chile, *pafazu@hotmail.com*)

The Museification of Military Coup and the Years of Dictatorship in Chile. the Construction of Post-Conflict Visual Imaginations at the Memory and Human Rights Museum of Santiago

Through the example of the Memory and Human Rights Museum of Santiago (MMHR), this paper analyses the display of different images and objects associated with the military coup (September 11, 1973) and the years of dictatorship in Chile (1973-1989). Inaugurated in 2010 under the government of Michelle Bachelet (2006-2010), the MMHR constitutes a major architectural and curatorial project created in order to "never forget" the traumatic past of the country. Since the last five years, different forms of images of this past have been publicly reproduced and exposed, especially by television.This text explores the hypothesis that the emergence of the Memory and Human Rights Museum constitutes a powerful signal of re-definition of national memory that seems to "leave behind" all social conflicts and political divisions in Chilean society. Are the visual strategies of collective remembrance contributing to a process of consensus? What is the relationship between the museification of images and the redefinition of the national memory? These questions are explored by following the MMHR visitors in their interaction with architecture as well as by the analysis of the formation of collections and the display of museum images.

RC31-531.2

FABBIANO, GIULIA* (CADIS - EHESS, *gfabbiano@hotmail.com*)

Mediterranean Crossings : Postcoloniality and Migratory Practices from France to the Maghreb

Despite shifts in perspective and theoretical renewal, socio-anthropology continues to neglect evermore significant North-South movements. Inversing the canonical distinction between countries of immigration and countries of emigration, this proposal problematizes the categories hitherto used to define these movements and presents the main results of a group research project on mobility from France to the Maghreb countries. At the crossroads of urban and migration studies, the proposed approach underscores the complexity of actors' experiences, in addition to the ways in which they position themselves in relation to the spatial movement undertaken. The diversity of figures, trajectories and networks but also the imaginaries and practices that emerge from mobility, giving rise to distinct social situations, will be discussed using a specific and historically salient ethnographic case study: that of Algeria. Particular attention will be paid to the impacts of these social situations on local society and the logics of interaction produced.

TG04-942.4

FABIANSSON, CHARLOTTE* (Victoria University, *Charlotte.Fabiansson@vu.edu.au*)

Edgework: A Modern Phenomenon Or a Discourse Symbolising An Innate Human Quest?

The paper explores if edgework is rooted in a human quest for excitement and challenge and if contemporary edgework can be compared with historical explorative expeditions, where humans and equipment endured extreme challenges. Hunter Thompson (1971, 1979) defined edgework as a voluntary risk activity requiring extraordinary knowledge, mental and physical skills, which is different from voluntary risk taking actions where no skills above everyday knowledge are required. More recently, Lyng (1990) explores the edgework discourse in analysing skydiving and Fletcher's (2008) risky behaviour and practices within elite and professional sport. Activates based on a perception of having control of a situation, such as gambling, might also relate to edgework (Fabiansson 2010). The paper argues from Bourdieu's (1978, 1984) habitus discourse the influence of the social and cultural environment on human action and perception of societal place, that contemporary edgework activities and historical expeditions have common grounds in symbolising an innate human quest to challenge the everyday, but differs in presentation of the achievements in the private and public spheres. Where historical expeditions are placed in the public sphere for the explorer to gain public acknowledgement, while modern edgework is practiced in the private sphere or within a close knit group of likeminded edgework followers.

RC05-106.12

FABIANSSON, CHARLOTTE* (Victoria University, *Charlotte.Fabiansson@vu.edu.au*)

Young People Feeling Valued and Safe In Mono - and Multi-Ethnic Australian Communities

The paper explores if young people growing up in mono-ethnic regional or in multi-ethnic urban communities present different experiences in feeling valued and safe in the community. The paper argues from Bourdieu's (1978, 1984) habitus discourse that the social and cultural environment influence the community setting and young people's feelings of being supported by friends, their social networks, and trust in people. The mono-ethnic young people live in regional communities dominated by generations of Anglo-Australian heritage and traditions. While the multi-ethnic young people live in ethnically diverse urban communities in Western and South Western Sydney with it's intermix of young people from Arabic and Middle Eastern, Pacific Island and Asian heritage. The young people in the mono-and multi-ethnic communities are all aged between 13 and 21 years and live with their families. The research shows that the urban young people living in multi-ethnic communities feel more valued by friends and they have more positive experiences about community living. They feel more supported by friends, but also by their extended family, a contributing circumstance for them to feel more secure in the community, then what the mono-ethnic regional young people expressed.

RC42-703.2

FABRYKANT, MARHARYTA* (National Research University, *marharyta.fabrykant@gmail.com*)

Neo-Traditionalism, One or Many? Structure of Gender Roles at Individual and Country Levels

Transformation of gender roles is regarded as one of the key dimensions of modernization. Notions of gender, as hardly any other set of beliefs, possess universal relevance and pervade everyday life. Not surprisingly, the gender issue has become one of the key themes in rhetoric and sources of mass mobilization for neo-traditionalism. As a result of the polarization of positions in global public debate, most gender role expectations are easily recognized as belonging to either a liberal or a neo-traditionalist value set. What remains less clear, however, is the variability of modernization patterns for different gender norms. Do all role expectations form a one-dimensional factor, or are there several autonomous dimensions of notions about gender, each with its own liberal versus neo-traditionalist extremes? Can the same dimensions be used to compare gender role expectations at individual and country levels? To answer these questions, we analyzed the integrated database of the European Values Survey and World Values Survey by means of multilevel structural equations modeling. The formulations of relevant items, as well as the current theoretical agenda, suggested their possible division of gender roles into those describing behavior in work and family settings. The results, however, revealed a division along different lines: the first factor comprises duties, both in public and private spheres, while the second factor includes hedonist gender role expectations, related to self-fulfillment and enjoyment. At the country level, the first factor proved to be non-existent, while the second was reproduced with almost the same structure as at the individual level. Thus, gender roles are both horizontally and vertically differentiated, and form different dimensions of neo-traditionalism. To account for these differences, we compare sets of predictors for the two factors, with special regard to cross-level interactions.

RC05-109.1

FABRYKANT, MARHARYTA* (National Research University, *marharyta.fabrykant@gmail.com*)

Post-Nationalism, Cosmopolitanism, and Modernization of Values: Empirical Evidence from 85 Countries

At the start of the current phase of globalization, nationalism was supposed to become obsolete, with new means of communication opening new degrees of freedom for individuals worldwide and thus giving way to cosmopolitanism. Later it became apparent that the established significance of national identities and nation-states gave way not so much to new individualism and cosmopolitanism, but to new forms of collective identities and entities, including supranational unions like the EU, transnational corporations, and new international organizations, but also a revival of local ethnic identities. Moreover, instead of losing its emotional appeal, as was expected from the cosmopolitan turn, these new manifestations of post-nationalism opened a new debate on the meaning, origins and consequences of nationality and ethnicity, and sometimes in its rhetoric and actions closer resembled the prototypical nationalism, or even xenophobia, than cosmopolitanism. What is the relation between these two transformations of nationalism at the microlevel? What value orientations lie behind cosmopolitanism ad post-nationalism? What is to be expected from post-nationalism in the future? To answer these questions, we used the integrated database of the World Values Survey, including the third, fourth, and fifth waves – in 1995, 2000, and 2005 respectively. A series of multilevel regression models estimated on these data show that, contrary to what might be expected, the contemporary nationalism in most countries is not significantly related to xenophobia and, moreover, positively related to cosmo-

politanism. Unlike in its structural dimension, the contemporary nationalism, as viewed from the cultural perspective, implies primarily not relocation of power, but a general quest for identity, which makes post-nationalism a sophisticated interplay of loyalties. For this emerging post-nationalism, modernization theories are revealed to have higher power than modernist theories aimed at explaining earlier forms of nationalism.

RC48-784.6

FADAEE, SIMIN* (Humboldt University of Berlin, *simin.fadaee@hu-berlin.de*)

Civil Society Actors and the Construction of Human Rights in India

Human Rights discourse has increasingly been adopted by social movements and civil society actors around the world since the 1990s. This discourse has generated negative and critical assessments from scholars in a variety of discipline. However, there is little scholarly research on how local organizations strategically adapt human rights discourses to local exigencies and challenges. In this paper I present original research on the practice of human rights activism in New Delhi, and I focus on NGOs that frame their activism in terms of human rights. I demonstrate that human rights activism is multidimensional, and that notions of 'human' and 'rights' are empty signifiers which are given contextualized meaning by local actors in the course of activism. I argue that human rights discourse can empower local actors by providing a framework within which they can bundle claims and frame localized struggles. Thus, I suggest that the criticism of human rights discourse is misguided, and instead scholars should focus on how this discourse can serve as an emancipatory vehicle for localized struggles.

RC07-136.3

FADAEE, SIMIN* (Humboldt University of Berlin, *simin.fadaee@hu-berlin.de*)

Envisioning a Real Utopia in Iran

The Real Utopia scholarship is overwhelmingly focused on cases that take place in liberal democratic political systems. It remains unclear however, how real utopias can be envisioned and realized in the absence of a vibrant public sphere. In this paper I present original research on a utopian project in Iran, an initiative called *Sustainable Living* which is a cooperative that embraces an alternative lifestyle and whose aim is to create Iran's first eco-village. Through an analysis of this initiative I elucidate how a real utopian vision becomes desired and acted upon in Iranian society. I demonstrate the channels through which utopian visions are circulated and are adapted to local context in Iran, and ultimately I seek to broaden our understanding of the realization of emancipatory social science. Hence, I not only show how utopias are envisioned in Iran but I examine the groundbreaking struggle of people to make them real in a restrictive political environment.

RC20-353.4

FAIRBROTHER, MALCOLM* (University of Bristol, *ggmhf@bristol.ac.uk*)

The Political Economy of Religiosity: Development and Inequality Reconsidered

Existing studies present economic development and income inequality as two key determinants of cross-national differences in religiosity, and of changes in religiosity over time. But the case for both explanatory variables remains uncertain. First, some studies claim that religiosity has not been declining over time; if so, rising incomes cannot have had any impact. Second, there is as much reason to think religiosity is a cause as a consequence of development and inequality. Third, the mechanisms linking inequality to religiosity remain unknown. Addressing each of these limitations, this paper tests more robustly whether and potentially how development and income inequality shape religiosity. I find, first, that inequality, though not development, correlates with religiosity over time. Second, using an instrument to rule out reverse-causality, historically rooted differences in both inequality and development have powerfully shaped countries' current levels of religiosity. Third, deference to authority correlates with both inequality and religiosity, suggesting it is a key mechanism linking the two. In recent decades, then, the increasing inequality experienced by many countries appears to be one reason for the relatively modest decline in religiosity.

RC18-325.2

FAIRBROTHER, MALCOLM* (University of Bristol, *ggmhf@bristol.ac.uk*)

Two New Tests of the Relationship Between Inequality and Political Engagement

Does inequality discourage political engagement? Previous studies have noted that people are less politically engaged in societies with higher income inequality. This cross-sectional association has been taken as evidence of a causal relationship, with inequality discouraging engagement by leading all but the wealthiest people to conclude that politics is not about them or their concerns. If correct, this interpretation suggests that the increasing inequality seen in many countries in recent decades has been driving down engagement, with potentially serious implications for the quality of democracy. Yet the association could be spurious, or due to reverse-causality. The very reason scholars care about political engagement is that they believe it has consequences for democracy and distribution; rather than inequality discouraging engagement, disengagement could foster inequality. Using multilevel models fitted to two measures of engagement from all five waves of the World/European Values Surveys, this paper re-assesses the thesis of a causal relationship running from inequality to disengagement, in two ways. First, I investigate whether the relationship holds not just cross-sectionally but also longitudinally. Second, I use an instrument for inequality to test whether the correlation between inequality and engagement holds even when ruling out reverse-causality. I find mixed evidence for a relationship over time, but a clear correlation when instrumenting for inequality. At least over the long run, then, it seems that unequal societies tend to develop less participatory politics.

RC49-797.3

FAKO, THABO* (University of Botswana, *FAKOTT@mopipi.ub.bw*)
LINN, JAMES G. (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare)

Providing AIDS Nursing Care In Botswana;what Explains The Level Of Job Satisfaction

Despite the many strengths of its health services and economy. Botswana has experienced one of the world's worst HIV/AIDS epidemics. HIV prevelance for most age groups doubled over the 1990s resulting in an adult infectiion rate of 38.6%,which was reported in the National Survey for 2001.HIV/AIDS infection became the main cause of hospital admissions as health services in all units of the healthcare system became strained and shortages of clinical personnel ,especially nurses, appeared nationwide. As a result of many new & expanded government health services,the HIV infection rate and number of new cases has declined significantly. Recent data shows that 31.8% of women attending antenatal care clinics & 17.6% of the general population are infected with HIV-1. Yet,as with other countries of Southern Africa, Botswana continues to have a generalized epidemic that for the foreseeable future will present a challenge to its healthcare system. Nurses and other clinical service providers must constantly treat HIV symptoms and AIDS related illnesses while also giving other required care. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the level of job satisfaction and its predictors among a sample of 202 nurses involved in HIV/AIDS care in Botswana. A model is derived for explaining jobsatisfaction among these nurses which can be tested in other healthcare systems in Africa.

RC28-482.2

FALCON, JULIE* (Life course and Inequality Center (LINES, *julie.falcon@unil.ch*)

Returns to Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Times of Crises: A Stepping Stone or a Trap for Career Advancement?

VET is often acknowledged as being a very efficient stepping stone to integrate the labor market: it prevents unemployment risks and insures good returns to first employment. However, while benefits of VET are undeniable from a short-term perspective, they remain more questionable from a longer-term stance: it would seem that, from a longer-term perspective, graduates of VET face higher unemployment risk and lower career advancement opportunities than their counterparts with general education. Yet, this under-studied aspect is crucial as the political response to the recent economic crisis has been to promote vocationally oriented education rather than general education (see Europe 2020 strategy).

Therefore, I will investigate the following research questions: Does VET offers better – short terms and long terms – returns to education than other academically oriented educational levels? How these returns vary according to institutional arrangements and according to economic context? I will focus on four countries who depict different educational systems, namely France, Germany, Switzerland and the United-Kingdom to investigate these questions. In order to gain insights as regard to the evolution of returns to VET, I will analyse the evolution of career prospects of each cohort of VET graduates using labour force survey data on the longest-time frame as possible. In other words, the analysis will consist in analysing returns to VET in each countries at an aggregated level to see whether we can observe cohort and/or period effects.

I expect important cross-national differences in returns to VET, with higher returns to VET in countries with vocationally oriented educational systems (Germany and Switzerland) and lower returns in more academically oriented ones (France and UK). I furthermore expect overall long-term returns to VET to have decreased since the emergence of repeated economic crises.

RC14-243.7

FALCON, LAIA* (Universidad Complutense Madrid, *lfalcon@ccinf.ucm.es*)

Media Literacy As an Educative Tool Against Inequality: The Results of the Programme "Preventing in Madrid"

Most analysis on the effects of Media and new Technologies on children and teenagers focussed either on the social risks (concerning inequality, social stereotypes, violence or substance abuse behaviours that may be increased by the patterns shown by Media) either on the positive opportunities that Media may bring (regarding new chances of learning and development). Based on the integration of both sort of studies, this research underlines the use of Media Literacy as a tool to be used in prevention programmes with children and teenagers, in order both to reduce social risks and to increase opportunities of freedom and equality. As an example, we propose the results of *Preventing in Madrid* (University Complutense of Madrid), a prevention programme against violence and social discrimination that has been developed in schools of Madrid since 2002.

RC42-712.2

FAN, GANG-HUA* (Shih-Hsin University, *ganghua.fan@gmail.com*)

Gender Differences in Religious Influence on Subjective Well-Being: Evidence from Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

Research has consistently shown that women tend to be more religious than men. The structural location theory proposes that, due to disadvantageous social positions, women are more likely than men to regard religion as an alternative source of social support. The relative importance of religiosity versus socioeconomic status on subjective well-being is thus expected to be more salient among women. Nevertheless, empirical verifications of this thesis, especially under East Asian contexts, are relatively few. To address this gap, this article use data drawn from AsiaBarometer 2006 survey to examines gender differences in religious influence on subjective well-being (measured with happiness and life satisfaction) in three East Asian societies: Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. The three hypotheses proposed in this research are: 1) the association between religiosity and subjective well-being is stronger among women; 2) the relative importance of religiosity compared to socioeconomic status on subjective well-being is greater among women; 3) gender differences in religious influence on subjective well-being are more salient in societies with greater gender stratification. Results of analyses provide certain support for the above three hypotheses. In these three East Asian societies, the influences of religiosity on subjective well-being are more significant among women in both absolute and relative measure. Also, gender differences in the association between religiosity and subjective well-being appear to be more salient in South Korea, where gender stratification in terms of education and occupational status is greater than that in Japan and Taiwan.

RC04-86.1

FAN, WEN* (University of Minnesota, *fanxx102@umn.edu*)

Education Delayed but Not Denied: Returning to School of the Chinese Cultural Revolution Cohort

This paper examines a unique Chinese cohort whose educational opportunities were lost due to an unexpected exogenous shock. The Cultural Revolution (CR) cohort came of age during China's Cultural Revolution decade (1966-76), when the educational system came to a halt (especially colleges whose normal recruitment stopped for 11 years). Based on life history data collected in the *1994 State and Life Chances in Urban China Survey* (Zhou and Moen 2002) and Cox proportional hazards models, I find that, compared with the pre-CR cohort just before them, the CR cohort members are considerably more likely to return to school after their late 20s to compensate for their initial educational disadvantages, thus narrowing (but not closing) their educational gap with the pre-CR cohort as they age. Marriage and having young children discourage women - but not men - from returning to school. In addition, children whose fathers held a senior-high degree and/or whose fathers were cadres or middle-class/intellectuals have significantly higher school reentry rates, which lead to a widening educational stratification with respect to social origins, nullifying the state's success in attenuating intergenerational transmission of educational (dis)advantage by launching the Cultural Revolution, as reported previously using data collected from the CR cohort in their early adulthood (Deng and Treiman 1997; Zhou, Moen, and Tuma 1998).

RC04-97.5

FARIAS, MAURICIO* (Fundación Chile, *mauricio_farias@yahoo.com*)

Choice and Inequality: Transition from Secondary to Tertiary Education in Chile

Higher education is increasingly desired by families because it is seen as an important mechanism of social mobility that allows students to achieve better living standards. However, access to higher education appears consistently correlated with student socioeconomic status. The lack of prior opportunity to study a curricular program that provides both the quality and content required to proceed to higher education is suggested as the most important barrier. It is worrisome, then, that some low-income, high-performing students who expect to continue to higher education choose programs with lower-level content or quality.

This study utilizes the case of Chile to explore whether choice between vocational and academic education at secondary level (VESL and AESL respectively) could help to the reproduction of inequality throughout the diversion of high-performing low-income students from the academic to the vocational track. This study approaches a causal analysis combining propensity score matching and robustness check strategies. It also uses an ad hoc survey and a rich panel of censal data that follows students from eighth grade to higher education.

The findings show that socioeconomic status, culture, the environment, and self-perception are correlated with enrollment in VESL. In addition, there is an important gap in the national entrance test to higher education between comparable VESL and AESL students (0.2 – 0.5 SD). Results also show that high-performing, low-income VESL students are less likely to go to a bachelor degree program and more likely to enter a vocational program at tertiary level than a comparable AESL student. Finally, VESL students tend to have a lower persistence at vocational tertiary education than AESL students. Hence, VESL could be distracting and preventing some low-income, high-performing students from obtaining better incomes, employability, and social status, ultimately reducing their social mobility. In this way, choice could be contributing to the reproduction of inequality.

JS-70.4

FARIAS, RHAISA NAIADE PAEL* (Universidade de Brasília, *rhaisapael@gmail.com*)
MULLER, FERNANDA (Universidade de Brasília)

Childhood in the City: The Children in Focus

Research indicates that children have spent more time in institutionalised places than in public spaces (WARD, 1978; RASMUSSEN, SMIDT, 2003; TONUCCI, 1996). However, the same studies show the ability of these children in breaking the charges of adults, transforming spaces planned for them in their places. Thus, the claim that urban children experience fewer public spaces is not universal but may vary from city to city, neighborhood to neighborhood depending on the social groups that live there. The present work aims to study specifically how four five-year-old children, two girls and two boys, who live in Brasília/Distrito Federal/Brazil, perceive the city. Thus, from the recognition of children as social agents, producing meaning and that regardless of their size interact with the physical environment (CHRISTENSEN; O'BRIEN, 2003), we propose this research. The methodology of the study considers the child as a primary informant and seeks to involve their perspectives from visual methods connected to the narrative. Each child was invited to build a city map with blocks of wood and artifacts in miniature, like cars and trees. Later, presenting the picture of the city map construction, it was possible to conduct a photo-elicitation exercise (CLARK-IBÁÑEZ, 2004; BANKS, 2009). The methodology helped to increase the involvement of children in discussing aspects related to their urban experiences.

TG03-932.7

FARIDA, ANIS* (University of Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, *anis6872farida@gmail.com*)

Women's Local Social Movements

This study aims to understand whether the phenomenon of rural women's collective action in Dasun, Kediri can be interpreted as a social movements, and related to the issues, actors and the setting, how's that social movements can be categorized and have an implication to social justice, and can improve the inequality of women's life. Based on this, this study aims (1) to explore and interpret the phenomenon of collective action undertaken by women in Dasun, if indeed a social movement and (2) the implications of social movements to improve inequality of women's life and to develop a social justice.

This study is a qualitative research with an ethnographic approach, which a plural method include observation, participation, analysis of records, and interviews. The subjects of this study included some Dasun's women activist and outsiders who were involved in the growth of the local social movements.

Based on the results of field research and theoretical analysis led to some the conclusion, an important finding of this study, show that a women leader is the product of the movements. The ability to produce a leaders, as far as the author know, is the specific notion that can not be found on collective action in other places. Collective action in Dasun can be interpreted as a social movements, with the fulfillment of the element of collectivity, shared goals, a loose organization, leadership, spontaneity, and moving beyond the village's authority. The implications of the achievement of social movements in family life is shown by the involvement of women in decision-making and financial control lies in the female. In society, women have begun to participate in the socio-cultural, political, economic

and environmental fields which can improve inequality of women's life and to develop a social justice.

RC05-106.8

FARQUHARSON, KAREN* (Swinburne University of Technology, *kfarquharson@swin.edu.au*)

Race without Racial Classification: The Case of Australia

Australia is a settler nation that has been structured along racial lines, in particular, the White Australia Policy, which limited migration to people who were considered first 'white', then to those from Europe. However with the end of the White Australia Policy in the 1970s Australia stopped collecting most forms of racial data. As a result, Australia has no official racial classification system. Nevertheless, race and racism are part of everyday experience and discourse in Australia.

There are debates around the collection of racial data. Proponents argue that it is difficult to measure racism without first measuring race. The counter-argument is that race, a social construction, is solidified and reified as a social institution through racial classification. If we are to dismantle racial hierarchy, we must first dismantle racial categorization. This paper considers race in the absence of a racial classification system. Through an examination of race in contemporary Australian media discourses and through Australia's census categories, I explore what happens to race and racism when race outside of Aboriginality not officially measured.

RC06-131.2

FARRELL, MICHAEL* (University at Buffalo, SUNY, *ofarrell@buffalo.edu*)
BARNES, GRACE (University at Buffalo, SUNY)

Family, Neighborhood, and School-Based Networks of Black and White Adolescents: Effects on Conventional and Unconventional Behavior

Adolescents drift between family, school, and neighborhood networks, taking on situated identities in each context and being subject to different idiocultures. Their behavior may vary depending upon the degree to which they are embedded in each type of social capital. We examine how embeddedness in family, school, or neighborhood networks affects conventional and unconventional behavior. Data were gathered as part of a longitudinal study of families (N=699), friendships, and adolescent development in Buffalo, New York. We first compare network size of black and white adolescents, along with the degree to which they are embedded in family, school-based, or neighborhood networks.   Second, we examine the effects of embeddedness in each type of network on conventional and unconventional behavior. The larger the percent of network members seen in a context, the more embedded in that context.   Finally, we examine whether effects vary by race. On average, black adolescents' networks are smaller than whites, but they include a much larger percentage of family members (i.e., blacks are more embedded in family networks). Whites are more embedded in school-based networks. Both groups are equally embedded in neighborhood networks. The more embedded adolescents are in family networks, the higher their GPAs and the less likely they are to smoke, use marijuana, get drunk, commit acts of major deviance, or have multiple sex partners. Interaction effects show stronger effects of family embeddedness for black adolescents on multiple sexual partners, and for whites on marijuana use. Regardless of race, the more embedded in school-based networks, the higher their GPAs, the less likely they are to smoke cigarettes, and the fewer sex partners they have had. The more embedded adolescents are in neighborhood networks, the more likely they are to smoke cigarettes, use marijuana, and commit major acts of deviance, such as robbery, assault, or gang fighting.

JS-2.4

FARRER, JAMES* (Sophia University, *j-farrer@sophia.ac.jp*)

The "Foreigner" in China's Corporate Labor Market: A Critical Race Perspective on Skilled Migration

This paper weds field theory to critical race theory to conceptualize the inter-ethnic competition among actors in the multinational field of corporate employment in China's most global city Shanghai. In sum, the field of corporate work is constituted as a field of relationships and activities in which ethnic social, cultural and symbolic capital serve as field-relevant resources. In this field "highly skilled" migrants working in Shanghai are hired in part for their cultural and ethnic backgrounds, so that ethnic and national identity are part of the cultural constructions of technical "skills." There thus can be no separation between purely technical and culturally based accounts of human capital within this field. Rather the field of corporate labor is revealed to be a site of ethnic and racial micropolitics, including forms of ethnic "boundary work" through which actors claim and contest a position in the racially and ethnically stratified field. Grounded in a long-term

ethnographic study with over three hundred in-depth interviews, this approach provides an account of the changing position of the foreign skilled migrant in the corporate labor force in Shanghai from the 1980s to the 2010s, a period in during which expatriates transition from a dominant field position as incumbents who defined the "rules of the game" for employment, to challengers who must defend a marginal position within a much expanded field.

RC04-79.1

FARRIS, NICOLE* (University of West Alabama, *df1104@gmail.com*)

MCDONALD, HEATHER (University of West Alabama)

Narrowing The Pipeline? Assessing Female Participation in STEM Fields

The underrepresentation of female Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) faculty members at teaching institutions leaves few role models for young female students, particularly racial/ethnic minorities, interested in pursuing careers in STEM academic fields. A shortage in the number of professional women in STEM narrows the pipeline for future progress in every STEM discipline. The underrepresentation of women STEM faculty members everywhere, but most notably at small, primarily teaching institutions parallels the national statistics, which indicate numbers disproportionate to student and community demographics at institutions of higher education.

We intend to: examine and evaluate the specific needs and practices regarding advancement of women in STEM fields at a small, southern, rural, primarily teaching university and similar regional teaching institutions, and formulate specific sustainable strategies and goals toward increasing representation of women for the success of female scientists, our institution, and the future of scientific innovation.

A variety of measurable quantitative data and qualitative information will be systematically gathered from female STEM faculty and from a comparison group of male STEM faculty to determine causal factors influencing the underrepresentation of women in STEM. All baseline data gathered on female STEM faculty will be compared to results obtained from male STEM faculty. The data will be analyzed in order to assess needs and methods for implementing policies and conditions favorable for achieving positive change in the number of and professional advancement of STEM female faculty at this institution and to contribute to the existing body of knowledge regarding the underrepresentation of women STEM faculty.

RC47-776.4

FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* (Università di Roma La Sapienza, *antimoluigi.farro@uniroma1.it*)

Subjective Struggles and Collective Movements

Movements are constitutive parts of contemporary global realities, buttressed forward by online communicational flows. They present a counterpoint to broad systemic powers which aim to condition and control individuality, thereby deconstructing social life. Financial forces are increasingly constituted through informational platforms, which take place outside the real economy. Moreover these movements increasingly underscore the differentiation between themselves and systemic actors. Movements underscore for us the separation between systemic forces and real life as expressions of the fragmentation of social life. Individual subjects become participants in the construction of collective movements to affirm themselves in the face of systemic domination as well as to engage in experiments around new living constructs as an alternative sociability to fragmentation. Communication by physical and online networks enables individuals to establish a common cultural framework. The result of this is a new political re-democratization and sociability confronting the contemporary context of global reality.

RC47-767.3

FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* (University Sapienza Roma, *antimoluigi.farro@uniroma1.it*)

Urban and Environmental Development Issues

Collective movements operating at local, national, regional levels are contesting the increasing global trend of urbanization as a threat to environmental sustainability. These movements have become central to the economic, social, cultural and political contexts of environmental management. They confront the problematic activities of dominant financial actors whose activities mold urban spaces. They highlight the importance of subjective engagements with actual physical space that increasingly takes the form of individual actions. The individualization of collective action brings forward new experimental spaces that suggest the building of a new sociability as they contest urban development and the risk it poses for environmental sustainability.

JS-44.11

FARRUGIA, CLAIRE* (Macquarie University, *cfarruge@gmail.com*)

Sharing to Belong: African Women in Sydney and Practices of Social Solidarity

Nestled inside a 1980s-style arcade in the Western Suburbs of Sydney, the African Village Market is a meeting place, social enterprise and a site of recognition. The market was established as a means through which African women in Sydney could sell their own products, provide African goods that were otherwise hard to get and foster a sense of community across African groups in Sydney. Drawing on ethnographic research conducted at the African Village Market in late 2013-early 2014, this paper will explore how women at the market experience and give meaning to solidarity. While the market holds a particular resonance for the Kenyan community in Sydney, it also functions as a meeting place for other African communities. It is a particular site where solidarity is practised in the everyday through the act of sharing; the sharing of space, friendship, knowledge and support. By asking why people choose to share with each other, what they choose to share and who they choose to share with, this research will explore the complex ways that solidarity functions across various axes of difference. In the context of a steady decline in funding for ethnic group organisations, it is necessary to understand what role these spaces play as sites of difference that foster a sense of social solidarity within and across communities.

RC34-593.1

FARRUGIA, DAVID* (University of Ballarat, *d.farrugia@ballarat.edu.au*)

Geographies of Reflexivity: The Spatio-Temporality of Contemporary Youth Subjectivities

This paper approaches the spatio-temporality of contemporary youth subjectivities through a discussion of the spatial dimensions of individualisation. The paper argues for a renewed focus on the reflexive practices of young people in relation to the way that local social conditions are shaped and reshaped as part of broader processes of social change taking place across the western world. Emerging debates about the meaning and significance of reflexivity are situated within geographical theories that emphasise the construction of space as a meeting point of temporalities, as well as the relationship between place, identity, and social practice. In order to provide a located and spatialised understanding of the consequences of social change for young people's identities, the reflexive practices and biographies of young people in different spatial contexts are situated within this theoretical context. The paper argues that reflexivity is a spatialised phenomenon: young people mobilise reflexive practices in relation to local structural conditions, themselves embedded within the spatial dynamics of globalisation and individualisation. The paper concludes by calling for a spatialised understanding of the consequences of social change for young people's identities.

RC34-596.6

FARRUGIA, DAVID* (University of Ballarat, *d.farrugia@ballarat.edu.au*)

SMYTH, JOHN (University of Ballarat)
HARRISON, TIM (University of Ballarat)

Place, Rural Youth Identities, and Social Change

This paper responds to emerging critiques of the metrocentric and placeless focus of contemporary youth studies with a located, emplaced analysis of youth identities in rural and regional Australia. While theories of social change currently influential in youth studies depict a homogeneous and placeless modernity, nevertheless the processes these theories describe have reshaped young lives differently across urban and rural environments. Drawing on a research project ongoing in western Victoria, this paper analyses young people's identities and biographical narratives in relation to arguments about social change, including arguments about globalisation, individualisation, reflexivity and the meaning of place in late modernity. Narratives and biographical imaginings of rural and regional young people articulate identities constructed across geographical scales, as well as providing a located understanding of the genesis of reflexivity and its relationship to locality and local inequalities. Discussing the contemporary significance of place, mobility, and changing geographical inequalities, this paper moves towards a spatialised and comparative analysis of youth identities in a changing world.

JS-9.5

FARSAKOGLU, EDA HATICE* (Lund University, *eda.farsakoglu@soc.lu.se*)

Everyday Boundaries and `Queer` Experiences in the Transit Migratory Space of Turkey

Looking at the everyday as a crucial site for being and becoming as well as for (re)shaping belonging(s) of marginalized social groups (Manalansan, 2003), this paper seeks to examine the everyday worlds of Iranian queer refugees in Turkey. The paper draws on findings from a doctoral dissertation project, which is based on 11-months of fieldwork consisting of key-informant interviews as well as on ethnographic data and narratives collected through in-depth interviews with 43 Iranian sexual refugees living in different "refugee" cities in Turkey.

Turkey is a transit locality for non-European refugee communities due to its `geographical` limitation to the 1951 Geneva Convention. Among other irregular migrants and transit refugees, Turkey hosts many Iranian queer subjects, who are seeking asylum based on sexual orientation and gender identity persecution and waiting for resettlement to a third country in the global North. Time they spend between `home` and `final` destination affects and inflects their everyday life struggles and experiences as they shift across multiple boundaries and hierarchical axes of difference within the conditions of cross-border mobility as well as of asylum seeking while living in the transit migratory space of Turkey. In that sense, the main aim of the paper is to go beyond a panoramic snapshot of what the mundane activities of Iranian sexual refugee population in transit in Turkey looks like, toward a sociological analysis of how race/ethnicity, class, gender, and sexuality intersect and create borderlands in the daily life struggles and experiences of migrating Iranian sexual dissidents.

RC31-524.2

FARSAKOGLU, EDA HATICE* (Lund University, *eda.farsakoglu@ soc.lu.se*)

Identities, Migrations, and Asylum: Thinking through the Experiences of Queer Refugees

Since the early 2000`s Turkey has become a prominent transit destination for Iranian queer subjects who are seeking asylum based on sexual orientation and gender identity persecution. However, to date, there has been little research focusing on this growing component of queer/asylum mobilities. In line with the larger literature on international forced migration, much of the existing literature has avoided asking questions about these queer subjects` understanding of self in relation to their movement, as well as concerning their choices and motivations for departure. Often, this lack of academic coverage is due to so-called protection-related ethical dilemmas which many researchers are facing. Paradoxically, however, to avoid asking such questions in our researches strengthens the victim perspective on humanitarian responses towards queers and refugees. This might even further diminish possibilities of inclusion for (queer) subjects who seek justice, safety, and belonging beyond the borders of their countries. Moreover, this lack of academic coverage elides the real complexity of (queer) asylum mobilities.

Drawing upon in-depth interviews with 43 Iranian sexual dissidents seeking asylum and waiting for resettlement to a third-country in transit in Turkey, this paper offers insights into Iranian queer refugees` understanding of self in relation to their movement as well as concerning their choices and motivations for departure. More specifically, the paper draws on the migratory trajectories and identity accounts of Iranian queer refugees to formulate an understanding of how they create, sustain, and/or negotiate a sense of self and belonging while shifting across multiple boundaries and hierarchical axes of difference within the international refugee regime. The main argument of the paper is that experiences at the intersection of *queerness* and *refugeeness*, influenced by the norms, politics, and processes of the refugee apparatus in the migratory space of Turkey constrain Iranian queer refugees` possibilities for being, becoming, and belonging.

TG04-943.5

FASSARI, LETTERIA GRAZIA* (Sapienza. Università di Roma, *letteria.fassari@uniroma1.it*)

Poplife. a Strategy to Mitigate the Social Risk

The research is centered on the hypothesis that the propensity of a significant number of young people to partecipate to a reality show is related to social risk and uncertainty in planning their own life. Such an hypothesis is captured under the concept of realytism. From a theoretical point of view, realitysm" may be defined as a social logic characterizing the relationship between reality and imagination as strategy to cope with fundamental social risk. Such a logic has been very pervasive in the past fifteen years in Italy as well as in many other countries. From an empirical standpoint, the research is supported by 750 video interviews, and pictures of individuals wishing to participate to the reality show "Big Brother" (Italian edition). The results show that realitysm is, in many cases, the response of individuals to the fragmentation and the precariousness of social experience from both neo-liberalism and failure of societal institutions in keeping alive the emancipatory promise. Particularly, the logics of the action of the young people surveyed are specified in two directions. In the first, they show a sort of " camouflage " through which they intend to mitigate the discovery of a social insecurity that becomes existential and that seeks to transform the feeling of con-

fusion and demoralization in challenge and euphoria. In the second, participation to the reality show it is only a realistic strategy. They use imaginary to be able to live an "ordinary" life that is now made impervious by social conditions. It is the project of life that is configured, today, for them, as " microutopia". As a result, the audition replaces the "social proof" and the Big Brother house becomes a space suspended between imagination and reality having the appearance of a melancholy therapy to survive.

RC07-132.3

FASSIO, ADRIANA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, *adrianafassio@yahoo.com*)

Experiences on Improving Quality in Home Care Services for Seniors in Argentina

In this paper we present research progress on the National Home Care Program in Argentina that has been carried out continuously since 1997 and with greater intensity in the period 2003-2013. The objective of the research is to investigate the impact of public policy aimed at the older population with some degree of dependence with respect to the learning incorporated by public and non-governmental organizations involved in the decentralized structure from which perform these services.

The proposed research is a comparative case study of implementing organizations of National Home Care Program in order to detect changes and learning that occurred in these organizations from the perspective of the actors (members of these organizations and users of its services, including home caregivers service cooperatives originated in the program) to build indicators and make proposals for continuous improvement of the quality of this public policy

RC11-198.1

FAST, JANET* (University of Alberta, *janet.fast@ualberta.ca*)
KEATING, NORAH (University of Alberta)

Caregiving and Employment in the Canadian Context

According to Statistics Canada, in 2012 more than 8M Canadians had provided care to a family member or friend with a long-term health condition, disability or aging-related needs during the previous year. The largest proportion (44%) were age 45-64—that is, baby boomers in peak earning years. Moreover, the number of boomer caregivers increased by 20% between 2007 and 2012. As in most developed countries, most Canadian caregivers are employed and many report care-related employment consequences. Many also report psychological, emotional and physical health consequences, many of which are serious enough to result in a visit to the doctor. Gender differences are narrowing: a slim majority (54%) of caregivers were women in 2012, but women still spend more time on care tasks, do more high demand tasks (personal and medical care), and experience more health and economic consequences.

Demand for care will continue to grow in Canada, as in most parts of the world. But Canada's public caregiver support infrastructure is under-developed compared to other countries. And, despite growing awareness of the negative impact caregiving can have on labour force attachment, commitment and productivity, Canadian employers remain largely uncommitted to supportive workplace practices for caregivers.

In this paper we report results from further analysis of Statistics Canada's 2012 General Social Survey on Caregiving and Care Receiving examining incidence and predictors of care-related health and employment consequences for caregivers, as well as estimates of monetary costs that accrue to caregivers' employers as a result. These findings will be interpreted against the backdrop of the Canadian public and private policy context and implications for future policy and practice in the health and continuing care and labour domains discussed.

RC53-856.1

FATTORE, TOBIA* (Macquarie University, *tobia.fattore@ mq.edu.au*)

Children's Health and Well-Being: Making Sense of the Health Conundrum

Lifestyle related morbidities affecting children have attracted attention from national and international policy makers. One response to these public health concerns is to inform children and their parents of health promoting behaviours so as to establish life long habits for good health. However, epidemiological trends suggest that the prevalence of childhood morbidities is increasing. This suggests that health promotion programs appear to be struggling in effecting change in response to a complex set of factors driving this trend.

This paper attempts to make a small contribution to understanding this problem by presenting some research on children's understandings of health and well-being. The study is based on a participatory, multi-stage qualitative research study with 123 children aged 8-15 years, focussed on children's understandings of 'well-being'. While a significant amount of research draws upon the sociology

   * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

of health to understand children's perspectives of their illness, less common is research that obtains children's perspectives of what health or well-being means.

Our findings show that when children discuss their health they invoke themes from health promotion campaigns, which share many of the features of 'healthism' (Crawford 1980). However, children also call upon different and more broad-ranging meanings of well-being which problematise these healthism discourses. These include locating health as one dimension of well-being that prioritises agency, security and a positive sense of self; as promoting the body as a 'functional entity; and of health as generated intersubjectively which reproduce patterns of moral anxiety among carers. The findings suggest that children's understandings of well-being provide important clues as to the limits of health promotion campaigns and a set of considerations policy-makers need to take into account to effectively respond to the health conundrum.

RC53-848.2

FATTORE, TOBIA* (Macquarie University, *tobia.fattore@ mq.edu.au*)

Enterprise and Network As the Basis of Solidarity – Strong and Weak Ties in Children's Work on the Informal Economy'

Fundamental transformations in the world of work have created different opportunities for social integration depending on group membership. Furthermore these transformations have helped define the different economies that children work in. This presentation critically evaluates children's work in the informal economy. Based on a study of 11000 children 12 to 16 years of age in New South Wales, Australia, the presentation examines, for the work children perform on the informal economy, how the particularity of relationship between employee and employer prescribes rules of conduct given the absence of other forms of social integration, such as formal regulations. It examines the extent network solidarity, and particularly reciprocity, provides a normative structure that underpins operation of the informal economy for children.

Three categories of informal work performed by young people on the informal economy are identified: enterprise work, informal employees and associative workers. Each category of work is embedded in different social relations between 'worker' and 'employer' that represent different relationships of appropriation. These relationships of appropriation reflect latent class structures with young people from poorer backgrounds more likely to undertake work as informal employees and wealthier young people more likely to be involved in enterprise work.

The nature of appropriation also influences intrinsic and extrinsic orientations towards work. Informal employee' relations, predicated upon strong particularistic ties, do not evidence greater levels of intrinsic attitudes, but are least commodified. Enterprise work, predicated upon weak universal ties, is characterised by higher levels of instrumental attitudes. However young people from poorer neighbourhoods are more likely to show altruistic orientations.

RC06-127.9

FAWAZ, JULIA* (Universidad del Bío-Bío, Chile, *mfawaz@ ubiobio.cl*)

New Roles in Rural Contexts. Women, Work and Family in Chile Today

Globalization, modernization and neoliberal policies have significantly contributed to the transformation of traditional rural life in Chile in the last decades. A more heterogenous and modernized rural world has emerged, although still strong gender and social inequalities remain. Within these changes, the visibility of women in public spaces highlights, in particular in the educational sphere and in labor market, even though Chile still has a low rate of female labor participation compared to other Latin American and OECD countries. These new reality implies that the traditional sexual division of labor is being transformed or questioned, since women incorporation to higher educational levels and to labor markets implies for them geographical mobility, new social and economic networks and new perceptions and images about their roles in society. Therefore, the new productive role contributes to women "empowerment" at personal, family and local levels, having accordingly an impact in family life and men´s role.

From a perspective that combines quantitative and qualitative methods, this paper analyzes the effects of the new productive role of rural women in the re-estructuring and current dynamics of families, in the intra-family relationships, negotiation processes and strategies of conciliation between work and family, and explores the implications of these changes at local and community levels and for society as well. The paper is part of a broader study held in the province of Ñuble, Central Chile, concerning with female work in different social and geographic spaces and the effects of paid female work at personal and family levels and in local and national development (Proyecto DIUBB 133324 2/R).

WG05-923.2

FAYOMI, OLUYEMI* (Covenant University, *nike.fayomi@ covenantuniversity.edu.ng*)

AJAYI, LADY (Covenant University)
AZUH, DOMINIC* (Covenant University, *dominic.azuh@ covenantuniversity.edu.ng*)

Famine Meets with Conflicts in West African Sahel Region: A Retrospective Study

The Sahel constitutes the eco-climatic and bio-geographic zone of transition, in Africa, between the Sahara desert to the north and the Sudanese Savanna to the south. It covers parts of (from west to east) the Gambia, Senegal, southern Mauritania, central Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Algeria and Niger, northern Nigeria and Cameroon, central Chad, southern Sudan, northern South Sudan and Eritrea. Famine has been a perennial problem in the Sahel region of West Africa and some parts of Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad and Sudan are hard hit. One of the area's worst droughts occurred in 1914, but the increased rainfall throughout the 1960s made the drier areas more sustainable. The highly visible famines occurred between 1968 and 1974, 2005 and 2007 and in 2010. And these recorded the presence of international humanitarian assistance. In the West African Sahel, majority of people survive by producing crops such as groundnuts, grains and in addition rearing of animal. Man-made problems also complicated the issues of famine and its attendant consequences particularly the political instability of several countries where the locust had infested their crops could not receive adequate treatment. For examples conflicts in Mali and Niger forced over 300,000 people from various households with many escaping to refugee camps in neighbouring countries. Traditional animal grazing routes have been cut off and many local markets were closed due to the conflicts, which have far reaching consequences for West Africa sub-regional food security. The paper discusses the historical antecedents of famine and conflicts in the Sahel region of West Africa, analyses the effectiveness of the World Food Programme , the governments of the various affected countries and other international humanitarian assistance in the quest for food security in the sub-region. Consequently, the paper recommends plausible solutions to both famine and conflicts in the region.

JS-37.1

FEDOROVA, ALENA* (Ural Federal University, *dekan_2002@ mail.ru*)

GATTI, MAURO (Sapienza University of Rome)
MENSHIKOVA, MARIA (Sapienza University of Rome)

The Influence of the Organizational Performance on Psychosocial Health at Work

At the present time there is a domination of cost-effectiveness criteria in the practices of modern businesses which are more attracted by the economic and management activities that can allow the company to prosper and achieve efficient financial results. Nonetheless, statistics show a steady growth in the number of workers who are victims of diseases such as addiction to alcohol, drugs, mental disorders and insomnia, the difference caused by excessive stress due to adverse methods of work organization and interpersonal relations in the workplace. Downsizing, layoffs, retirement, overtime work and forced leaves without pay have a significant disruptive impact on workers, their physical, social and psychological wellbeing. Thus, there is underestimated the social aspect of a negative impact of the organization's economic activities on psychosocial health at work. The given research deals with the issue of social pollution, expressed in reducing the level of welfare and deterioration of physical and psychosocial health of workers caused by the economic activities of the company. The theoretical study has allowed us to formulate hypotheses about the toxic management practices and their negative impact on people's psychosocial health. An empirical study conducted by the authors in comparison between Russian and Italian companies has permitted to verify the given hypotheses: to examine in detail the nature of social pollution of the intra-organizational environment and to identify toxic elements of the socio-labour relations in the company. An important feature of the current research is studying the social pollution phenomenon from the point of view of employees, employers and trade unions.

RC04-92.4

FEDULOVA, ALLA (Lomonosov Moscow State University)
ORLOVA, IRINA* (Lomonosov Moscow State University, *irorlova@mail.ru*)

Russian Universities in the Neo-Liberal Reforms

In Russia, for two decades, neo-liberal reforms have been carried out in all spheres of social life: economy, politics, culture, and education. The higher education reforms (universities in particular) dismantle the previous Soviet national education system trying to substitute it by a new pattern based on the Western model "for the purpose of being fully integrated into the global community".

The process of transplanting Western education patterns on Russian ground resulted in the fact that education no longer performs its most important social functions of integration and differentiation.

The integration function implies the system of education that is supposed to reproduce a set of core values reflecting the spiritual priorities of society and uniting people in a common social, historical and cultural community. It is known far and wide that every society does its best to preserve national identity, socio-cultural and mental characteristics of the population. Therefore, in order not to lose national identity communities try to transmit (and reinforce) their most important values through education systems.

The differentiation function implies preparing people of the younger generation for "embedding" them into cells of the social structure; bringing social and occupational structure of society into the right track; preparing the right number of specialists of different skill levels and different specialties for the country, according to the strategy of its development.

But the paradox of contemporary Russian situation is that neither twenty years ago, when the construction of the neo-liberal capitalism was just at the beginning, nor now – nobody elaborated or formulated the development strategy. There was too much that was obscure: there wasn't ordered a priority system in the development of certain sectors in the economy, science, and social services. People were unaware of the economic model and the model of society they would create through liberal reforms.

RC14-248.2

FEIGELSON, KRISTIAN* (Sorbonne University, *kristian. feigelson@univ-paris3.fr*)

The Film Factory

This communication "The film factory" about globalisation and labor markets will examine different forms of work organization in film studios. Drawing on concrete analyses carried out, for the most part, in the Barrandov's studios in Prague, the paper takes filmic delocalizations as a framework and considers filmmaking processes as well as the organization of the labor market. Particular attention is given to contractual workers in the French entertainment industry (intermittents) in order to understand the anonymous history of the technicians who craft the cinema and the inequalities process in this field.

This communication (*Globalisation et dynamique des marchés du travail*) will draw on sociological inquiries on these subjects, published in my book "*La fabrique filmique: métiers et professions* [The Filmic Factory: Careers and Professions]" Ed Armand Colin, Paris 2011.

RC01-44.6

FEINBERG, SETH* (Western Washington University, *seth. feinberg@wwu.edu*)

Pathways For Prevention: Disentangling Causal Relationships Of Preventable Mortality and Forced Migration In Post-Colonial Africa

If humanity consensually agrees that innocent children should be spared the ravages of violence, political murder is not a reasonable means of debate, and that no person should be led to starvation at gunpoint, then we must also agree that humanity has failed modern Africa. This research summary points to a volume of historical evidence linking a host of independent factors that consistently predict higher rates of preventable mortality from violence, starvation, and disease across sub-Saharan nations. A wide-angle view of dictatorship and resource exploitation in the independence era (1957-1980) set in motion the foundation for modern conflicts that continue to brutalize millions of Africans. Sadly, violence, starvation, disease and other preventable mortality causes are easily predictable, yet continuously occur across many parts of Africa. A second function of this research summary is to highlight causal pathways between extant social, geographical, economic, and agricultural indicators and the increased likelihood of forced migrations and preventable fatalities. If scholars can disentangle the cause and effect relationships that have resulted in millions of lost African lives decade after decade, local and global society will be best prepared to prevent similar catastrophes in the future.

RC08-165.13

FEIRING, MARTE* (Oslo and Akershus University College, *marte.feiring@hioa.no*)

Science of Selection: Developing Social Technology in Educational and Vocational Field 1920–1940, Norway

This paper explores how creating the applied science *psychotechnics* redefined societies' views on abilities and disabilities during the early twentieth century. The main empirical sources are textbooks, articles and political documents. It studies the making of applied psychology as two interrelated processes: first, the early experimental laboratory developments of scientific knowledge and the new understanding of the relationship between body and mind, and second, the introduction of new quantitative techniques for measuring intelligence and aptitudes in schools, the military, and employment services – that is, for society in general. I name the first process 'scientification' and the second 'politicisation of the new sci-

entific techniques'. The two analytical terms point to how abilities and aptitudes were redefined due to scientific and political interests. This article first gives an overview of the international innovations that I term 'social technologies', and thereafter analyses how these technologies transformed the Norwegian system – first the special schools, then the vocational schools, and finally the employment services.

RC34-592.2

FEIXA, CARLES* (University of Lleida, *Feixa@geosoc.udl.es*)

Chronotopes of Youth in the Global City

This session is based on the contributions to a book with the same title, to be published by Brill in 2014. It follows some similar themes represented in a previous edited collection published following the International Sociology Association World Congress in Brisbane, Australia in 2002 (Feixa & Nilan, *Global Youth? Hybrid cultures, plural worlds*, London and New York, Routledge, 2006). The new book builds on the themes of the previous volume but extends the analytical and theoretical approach to focus on the concept of chronotope, that is, the time/space dimension of social practices. Urban space and time are paradigms of analysis that can be productively applied to the study of contemporary youth phenomena, especially the study of youth cultural practices. Place is a defining element in the social relationships between youth, and between young people and the rest of the community. In the city, not only physical places are important though, social and symbolic spaces are equally significant. The virtual spaces available through mobile phone and internet technology enable communication, information, sharing and networking. In both public and virtual spaces young people can collectively connect with the cultures and political agendas of a world brought closer by the pressures of globalisation (Nayak, 2004), even while they give priority to the local. 'The local now transacts directly with the global' (Sassen, 2001), altering the conditions of everyday life and producing new kinds of spatial and temporal relationships in urban settings. The spatial temporality of the contemporary city therefore offers a 'strategic lens' (Sassen, 2000) for the study of a major social formation - the period we know as youth – in terms of practices and representations.

RC48-795.1

FEIXA, CARLES* (University of Lleida, *Feixa@geosoc.udl.es*)
SANCHEZ GARCIA, JOSE (University of Lleida)

Comparative Research on Contemporary Youth Social Movements: The Case of the Sahwa Project

The methodological approach of the SAHWA project responds to the call of the European 7FP under the topic SSH.2013.4.1-2 "Facing transition in the South and East Mediterranean area: empowering the young generation" by conducting a systematic analysis of young people political participation, economic prospects, job opportunities, and the experience of such processes of transformation in other regions such as Europe, as well as the nature of change in social values and norms in the SEM countries. The data and insights produced by the research and the prospective foresight exercise will provide the basis for new policy approaches to a region that is undergoing profound transformations. This approximation lies on the border between scientific disciplines and concepts and its inter-disciplinary approach. SAHWA explores norms, social values and the role of youth cultures in the SEMs in a comparative and critical perspective. Its intent is to build upon previous research, employing an innovative, pro-active approach that views youth's political participation as a potential tool for the exercise of agency by different youth groups. In this way, the norms, social values, agency, economic challenges and political empowerment phenomena can be assessed according to the critical nodes emerging from encounters of the local with the global, conceptualized as "the increasing interconnections between youth across the world and their awareness of such connections" (Schafer, cited in Hansen 2008). It has become clear that the current challenge for sociological and anthropological research is to map the new contours of these changing times and the roles being played by various social agents. The epistemological orientation is guided by the extended case method proposed by M. Burawoy (1998). This method is based on an interpretive view of social science, generalizing from structural and symbolic connections between actors and social processes, as revealed by the research itself.

RC29-497.2

FELLINI FACHINETTO, ROCHELE* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, *rocheleff@gmail.com*)

When Men Kill Women and When Women Kill Men: The Aspects of Gender and Social Class in Legal Discourse at Homicide Trials

This work investigates how aspects of gender relations permeate the system of justice, giving rise to practices that corroborates relations of dominance and of reproduction of inequalities in the trial by Jury. It analyzed the discourses of the prosecutors and public defenders who acted in the trial by Jury in the city of Porto Alegre, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, from October 2008 until November 2010 only in cased involving men who killed women and women who

killed men. A total of 26 sessions where observed and systematically registered in field diaries. The study identified aspects related to gender and social classes being mobilized in the discourse of those agents in the legal field to consubstantiate their thesis for both accusation and defense. It is possible to perceive that these aspects are summoned in representations ellaborated in the discourse as an strategy undertaken by the agents for a differentiation of the cases submitted to the trial as being either "crimes of passion" or "drug trafficking crimes". According to the findings of this research, the resort to this strategy makes evident a discursive violence in relation to aspects of gender and social class yielding the idea of defendants (female or male), victims (female or male) or crime committed being "more accepted" or "more tolerated" than others.

RC02-54.3

FENG, QIUSHI* (National University of SIngapore, *socfq@nus.edu.sg*)

Globalization, Market Transition, and Variety of Developmental Models: The Case of the Chinese Car Industry

The Chinese automobile industry has been experiencing some profound changes during the recent market transition and globalization of the Chinese economy. Regarding to the ownership structure and technological upgrading strategies, there have been emerging four major developmental models among the domestic assemblers. Three major theoretical perspectives are then employed including the Schumpeter's hypothesis, the approach of global value chain, and the developmental state argument; however all have major limitations to provide a good explanation.

This paper proposed to apply an institutionalist approach to understand such a variety of developmental models in the Chinese automobile industry. Four representative cases including FAW, SAIC Group, Chery and Geely were sampled for a systematic comparison in the empirical analysis. The major argument is that the divergent paths among these Chinese car makers were historically rooted in the pre-reform ear of the planned economy, from where the local political structure, developmental ideas and related agencies took on different looks in the market transition and together contributed to a local social construction over the local automobile sector.

RC28-483.7

FENG, TIAN* (Chinese Academy of Social Science, *tianfeng_cass@126.com*)

Image of Occupational Stratification in China

Based on the traditional social stratification theories, this research focused on the image of occupational stratification in China. According to different principles, such as income, prestige, power, the population can be divided into different occupational groups. From the perspective of academic study, this research firstly set up a serious of occupation titles, then exam how and why the interviewers divide the occupational titles into groups. As a consequence, the principles which be used most frequently is the key factor to distinguish the occupational stratification including some special influences such as household registration and the property of the working units. Hence, an image of occupational stratification can be constructed and be test by using survey data.

RC28-483.4

FENG, TIAN* (Chinese Academy of Social Science, *tianfeng_cass@126.com*)

Seniority Wage and Wage Inequality in the Segmented Labor Market: The Case of Korea

RC19-330.4

FENWICK, TRACY* (Australian National University, *tracy.fenwick@anu.edu.au*)

Bringing the State(s) Back in: From Lula's Bolsa Familía to Dilma's Sem Miséria

Since Brazil's former President Lula Ignacío da Silva launched his successful national conditional cash transfer program (CCT) known as *Bolsa Familía (BF)* in 2003, academics and development practitioners have been fixated on—who gets it, how are the beneficiaries identified, where does the money come from and how is it delivered, and what are the program's impacts—usually, does it reduce poverty. Judged upon these variables, BF has been quite successful and has been widely diffused throughout Latin America. It has however, been criticized for being a rather narrow form of social protection. This paper argues that BF and like-CCTs should not be considered as ends in themselves, but rather as a means towards consolidating a broader poverty alleviation strategy that includes complementa-

ry social investment initiatives such as labour activation policies and vocational training. Within *Sem Miséria*, new supply-side initiatives are being grafted onto the otherwise stable framework of BF. By tracing the timing and sequencing of Brazil's poverty alleviation initiatives over three presidents, this paper will demonstrate that Dilma's *Sem Miséria* is an institutionally feasible next step in expanding Brazil's social investment strategy beyond CCTs, a strategy that is dependent both here and elsewhere on cross-sectorial and intergovernmental collaboration.

RC16-279.8

FEOFANOV, KONSTANTIN* (Moscow State Technological University, *konstantin.feofanov@gmail.com*)

Civilizational Basis of Russian Modernization

Every country participating in the global modern age contest, has its own unique modernization profile, which is based on the country's civilizational features. Speed and specifics of every country's traditional societies evolution into the modern ones and further, are still subject to close analysis with a view to discover efficient methods, reasons, mechanisms, recipes and secrets of "progressive" and "accelerated" modernization development.

Russian modernization determinants are of a special interest because they hold back progressive, sustainable and effective growth. For over three centuries they have been recurring repeatedly, with great persistency and literality, and the modernization processes have been of inorganic, catching-up, tardy, mobilization, relapsing and recurrent nature. Their implementation procedure includes initiation not by society but by government using force. These processes are deeply rooted in Russian civilizational history and culture, as well as character and psychology; they are enormously powerful and no matter how much the government or population want it, they cannot easily "adjust" them.

These features of Russian modernization obstruct the transfer from tradition to modernity, and disable long-term and productive Russian modernization on a Western model, which would result in actual democracy, corruption level decrease, rule of law, and thereupon, in economic, environmental, cultural and technological achievements. Individual reforms and "modernization leaps" initiated "from the top-down", can only lead to temporary and relative results. Specific version of traditional society based on recurrent waves and de-modernization elements of the largest modernization projects, keeps prevailing. There is "balancing" between the imminence of "catching-up" copying of certain elements from Western modernity, and "national peculiarity" as inability to implement this assimilation, as well as floating influenced by increase of one factor after another without a resulting vector.

RC37-633.1

FERGUSON, PRISCILLA* (Columbia University, *ppf1@columbia.edu*)

The Multi-Culinary City: Transforming Traditions

Multi-cultural/multi-ethnic/multi-culinary : these dimensions of gastronomic spaces complement even as they counter each other. The proliferation of restaurants of all sorts and the consequent profusion of culinary choices endow the city with a cornucopia of gastronomic spaces. Yet, all gastronomic spaces are not equal. Horizontal differentiation conflicts with vertical distinctions: The premium placed on creativity relegates the reproduction of tradition lesser status than production of the new, the untoward, the heretofor unknown. In the exceptionally competitive dining world of New York City, culinary identity builds, not on products or people or places, but from the infusion and transformation of a broad range of traditions.

RC21-366.4

FERNANDES, CAMILA NASTARI* (Universidade Federal do ABC, *camilanastari@gmail.com*)
MORETTI, RICARDO DE SOUSA* (Universidade Federal do ABC, *ricardo.moretti@ufabc.edu.br*)

The Phenomenon of Homelessness in Brazil: Advances of Legal Frameworks and the Right to Social Protection through Adequate Housing

The population of homelessness has steadily increased in the city of São Paulo and other cities in the country according to the specific surveys and censuses. Parallel to this, in recent years the policy of social assistance has improved in the care of this population, considering recent regulatory frameworks at national level in conjunction with states and municipalities. Although there is the strengthening of the System Unified of Social Assistance (Sistema Único de Assistência Social) which seeks to guarantee the right to social protection of these people. We start from the hypothesis that there is still significant limitations in this assistance, in particular as regarding the issue of intersectoriality and the issue of adequate housing. The aim of this paper is to present the results of a recent analysis of a special shelter service (named República) in Sao Paulo which is a type of essential

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

273

care, but it is not widespread by the government even providing a set of fundamental attributes for the out of the streets process.

RC07-133.5

FERNANDES, DANIELLE CIRENO* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, *daniellecf@gmail.com*)
LIMA, LUCIANA* (Development Agency of the State of MInas Gerais, Brasil, *limamarx@gmail.com*)

Perception of Discriminatory Practices Among Brics' Countries: Brazil and South Africa

This paper addresses the question of whether individual perception of discrimination is affected by occupational segregation by race and job status. We use data from Brazilian 2000 Census, Belo Horizonte Area Survey (2005) and Cape Area Survey (2005) conducted by the Federal University of Minas Gerais and Cape Town University. These surveys were designed to have comparable socioeconomic measures of many kinds of both cities. Processes of opening and closing of the labor market due to racial discriminatory practices are well-established topics among social stratification literature.

Perceptions of discrimination in South Africa and in Brazil are unique phenomena. In South Africa, up to 1994 discriminatory practices based on race were straightforward and safeguarded by national constitution. African, Coloured and Indian inhabitants were denied the right to vote and forced to reside in peripheral townships. Interracial sex or marriage was formally prohibited. In Brazil, in another hand, there is no clearly distinct cultural boundary that separates blacks from whites. Both groups have the same mother tongue and most identify themselves with the same icons of Brazilian nationality. The commonalities among Brazilian ethnic groups led to the establishment of a myth of racial democracy, that despite being contested with evidences, still seems to prevail in some sectors of society, whereas discriminatory practices linger as a tacit social agreement. We found evidences in both countries that point to a higher perception of social discriminatory practices when the socioeconomic and cultural status of the under-privileged group is higher. We can imply that more access to material and symbolic goods of the dominant group – as information, earnings and culture – could increase, instead of diminish, the perception of the minority groups of their conditions of prejudice and discrimination in the society.

JS-77.2

FERNANDEZ, KLEIN* (Centre for Health Stewardship, Australian National University, *fernandez.klein@gmail.com*)

Changes in the Health System of the B'laan Indigenous Community– Its Factors and Effects

The influences on the changes of the health system within a B'laan indigenous community in Southern Philippines deserve a deeper sociological analysis to partly explain the disparages in the epidemiological trend presently observable in indigenous health. In here, understanding health system adaptation is logically focused on the various aspects of belief system on health and illness, the health providers, preventive and curative treatments, utilization of medicines, and food source and dietary patterns. External factors in the form of exposure to outsiders, government intervention, acculturation to western-based medicine, and agro- industrialization are considered to be strong influences to the changes in the health system. On the other hand, internal influences to change include the demise and decline of traditional healers in the community as well as the non-utilization of the present locals to their traditional health knowledge.

As the change in the health system among the B'laans is inevitable and apparent, their ability to create an adaptive mechanism in the management of sickness, health and well-being is very limited. In turn, low adaptation capacity to western-based medicine likely result to poor health outcomes among the indigenous groups when compared to their referent majority population. Beneath the forceful influences, we go through the production and relations of power within the health system as the driving element for low-adaptive capacity.

RC23-405.6

FERNÁNDEZ-DÍAZ, RAMÓN* (University of Extremadura, *ramonfd@unex.es*)
BAIGORRI, ARTEMIO* (University of Extremadura, *artemio.baigorri@gmail.com*)

Agobiados?: El Impacto Del Plan Bolonia En La Estructura De Usos Del Tiempo Del Profesorado Universitario

Se ha producido en Europa una profunda transformación del sistema universitario, para adaptarlo a los principios pragmáticos y de empresa propios de la cultura anglosajona, pero ajenos a la tradición de la Europa continental. Hemos asistido a un drástico cambio que ha afectado a todos los componentes estructurales de la Universidad desde sus formas organizativas a las metodologías docentes. El principio que alienta dichos cambios es que la práctica docente pasaría de estar centrada en el profesor, para centrarse en el alumno.

Este proceso ha supuesto que, frecuentemente, alumnos y profesores han sido, al par, actores, sujetos y objetos. Paradójicamente, a pesar del fuerte impacto (y rechazo) que el Plan Bolonia ha supuesto, y del interés sociológico del proceso y sus efectos, es escasa, y en el caso español prácticamente nula, la investigación sociológica generada hasta la fecha. Sin duda una de esas cuestiones más impactantes, por la importancia que el uso del tiempo tiene en nuestras sociedades avanzadas, es la aparición de muchas nuevas obligaciones para el profesorado, que van más allá de las tareas docentes e investigadores y de gestión, propias de su trabajo.

Nuestra comunicación presenta los avances de una investigación sobre el impacto que la citada reforma ha tenido en los hábitos de trabajo del profesorado, en términos de usos del tiempo; esto es el tiempo dedicado a la investigación, la formación, la docencia, la gestión, la evaluación de su propia actividad o de otros profesores, etc., y de qué forma ello está afectando a su vida personal. La investigación se ha realizado con un abordaje de triangulación, mediante la utilización de tres técnicas complementarias: los grupos de discusión, una encuesta masiva de actitudes y una aplicación de laboratorio para el seguimiento durante varios meses de los usos del tiempo de un grupo de profesores.

RC50-814.2

FERNANDEZ-REPETTO, FRANCISCO* (Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, *frepetto@uady.mx*)

Between Academic Tourism and Student Mobility: Narratives of Students on the Move

More than ever before student mobility is playing an important role to fulfill the idea behind "becoming a global citizen". Whether private or public, universities all over the world are incuding in their mission statemets the commitment of attaining global citinsenship by their students. US universities have a long tradition of sending students abroad (Hoffa 2007), in Europe they have developed a similar structure as a result of the Bolongna Process. The vast majority of students involved in mobility are non-degree students who spend a year, semester or a few weeks abroad. Being abroad involves a complex process in which several agendas intersect, the university sending the sutdent, the host university, the student's family, the host communities with all their cohorts and the student. From each side, several discourses and concers arise: global citizenship, campus internationalization, cultural awareness, safety and security and the student personal, and often times, not clearaly formulated agenda. Having received US students regularly in Merida, Mexico for over a period of twenty years, in this session I explore the narratives of travel and experiences that they have created/constructed in order to cope with they daily experiences while in Mexico when trying to conceal the different agendas. Of particular interest is their effort to avoid stereotypes, create a community on the move and engage with other communities avoinding academic tourism and the tourist gaze.

RC33-569.3

FERNEE, HENK* (Institute for Social Research , *h.fernee@scp.nl*)
SONCK, NATHALIE (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research | SCP)

A Comparison Between Time-Use Data Collected By Smartphones and a Paper Diary

Smartphones and "apps" allows time-use research to be set up in a completely different way, such as for example a time-use app. Smartphone users have (almost) permanently access to this device, so respondents can report (more easily) their activities at multiple times per day, instead of using a paper diary in traditional time-use research. Additionally, smartphones enable to collect complementary information, such as exact location (by GPS), how people feel at random moments during the day (i.e. experience sampling), what short-term activities they do throughout the day (by pop-up questions such as about social media use), etc.

The Netherlands Institute for Social Research | SCP and CentERdata jointly conducted experiments to collect time-use data by smartphones. An app was specifically designed for this purpose (following HETUS-guidelines) and tested (n= 150). The pilot study was evaluated positively regarding the technical software development and tests, as well as the willingness of respondents to participate, their response quality and the ease with which even inexperienced persons were able to use the smartphone app. Therefore the smartphone app is implemented in a larger survey. Data are collected from a random selection of the LISS-panel, which is representative for the Dutch public aged 16 years and older. People without a smartphone can borrow one, in this way everyone is able to participate. In order to be as similar as possible to the data collected by the traditional time use survey in the Netherlands (2011/12), data are collected for an entire year (2012/13). This paper will compare the smartphone data collection with the traditional Dutch time use surveys using a paper diary, both based on the HETUS guidelines.

RC19-332.4

FERRAGINA, EMANUELE* (University of Oxford, *emanuele.ferragina@spi.ox.ac.uk*)
FEYERTAG, JOSEPH (University of Oxford)
SEELEIB-KAISER, MARTIN (University of Oxford)

Economic and Labour Market Outsiderness Among Young People in the EU

This paper analyses economic and labour market outsiderness for young people across different European countries and welfare regime models. We define 'outsiders' as those people who are either unemployed, in temporary contracts or have an income below 60% of the median. By using cross-sectional data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC, 2006) we find: (1) a considerable variation in rates of youth outsiderness across EU member states. The persistence of youth outsiderness – measured observing the duration of the spell of outsiderness – is higher in Mediterranean countries than in Liberal, Continental and Scandinavian countries; (2) that the depth of youth outsiderness is influenced by the different types of skills possessed by young people. However, the strength of the effect varies across different welfare regimes.

RC32-563.16

FERREE, MYRA MARX* (University of Wisconsin, *mferree@ssc.wisc.edu*)

Inequality, Intersectionality & the Politics of Discourse

Paying attention to the history of the concept of intersectionality is essential if it is to be used to illuminate rather than disguise the dynamic politics of multiple inequalities in particular sites. The European borrowing of an originally US-centered term raises interesting questions of the kind of political work it is intended to accomplish. The naming of certain issues as "intersectional" (which implies that others are not) and the frequent use of the term "diversity" as a near-synonym to intersectionality as a process (which tends to remove it from a political to a managerial context) are two of the potential problems that arise in transplanting this term from one specific context to another. Intersectionality arose as Crenshaw's means of naming the exclusions in US antidiscrimination law targeting race and gender separately; what work does intersectionality do instead in a context in which diversity is framed as an addition to gender mainstreaming ("gender plus") or as localizing and individualizing culture as "differences" in Europe? Can intersectionality travel transnationally without either obscuring the distinctive history of racialized nationalism in the US or encouraging avoidance of confronting modern forms of racialization in Europe? Looking at several specific cases illuminates this argument about the "traveling discourse" of intersectional feminist policy discourse.

RC24-435.3

SOUZA, LUIZ (unicamp)
FERREIRA, LEILA* (Campinas State University, *leilacf@unicamp.br*)
FETZ, MARCELO (Campinas State University)

Global Environmental Change: Environmental Policies in China with Reference to Brazil

Ferreira, Leila C; Feltz, M; Vieira de Souza, L. *(Campinas State University/UNICAMP)*
Global Environmental Change: Environmental Policies in China with reference to Brazil

Abstract

The environmental issue has assumed the status of global problem, mobilizing civil society organizations, media sectors and governments around the world from the last two decades of the twentieth century. Among global environmental changes, climate change has proved to be structuring the debate in recent years, characterized as one of the main challenges of the global society at the entrance of the XXI century. Both Brazil and China still have many challenges to be addressed with respect to the set of problems that make up the environmental issue in a world characterized by high modernity, by the risk society and by the context of global environmental changes. These two countries have been noted for their international importance and, above all, the importance of environmental issues at the core of their political processes. In this context, this project aims to investigate the trajectory by which Brazil-China have internalized the environmental issue, especially with regard to the climate issue, primarily analyzing two social spheres fundamentally present in this process: the sphere of government and the scientific community. The study of the pillar Science-Policy in Brazil-China is of fundamental importance, and consequently one of the innovations proposed in this research project. Regarding methodological aspects, different methods of investigation will be adopted, including, in particular, the systematic analysis of primary and secondary sources, such as the bibliographic and documentary research, and semi-structured interviews with government and scientific agents. We have a team of Doctors and Postgraduate students who will participate in the activities described in this research project, contributing to the realization of the proposed study in this project.
Key words: global environmental change, climate change, environmental policy, Brazil, China.

RC24-432.25

FERREIRA, LUCIA DA COSTA* (Campinas State University, *luciacf@unicamp.br*)
DI GIULIO, GABRIELA (University of São Paulo)
CALVIMONTES, JORGE (Universidade Estadual de Campinas)
VIGLIO, JOSÉ EDUARDO (Center for Environmental Studies and Research - University of Campinas)
IWAMA, ALLAN (CAMPINAS STATE UNIVERSITY)
ARAOS, FRANSCISCO (CAMPINAS STATE UNIVERSITY)

Climate and People in a Region of Tension Between High Urbanization and High Biodiversity: Social and Ecological Dimensions of Climate Change

Single policies adopted at a global scale are unlikely to cope with risks, impacts and uncertainties associated to climate change (Ostrom, 2009). Stakeholders of science, police and civil society recognize that dealing with environmental global change requires a multilevel and interdisciplinary approach to identify gaps and opportunities, and promote collective action. While climate change will expose regions to similar impacts, the extent of those impacts and effective response at the local level will be determined not only by the location's sensitivity and vulnerability but also by local groups and individuals' capacity, including their institutional links, social networks and motivation to actions. Considering this perspective, a research project is undertaken on São Paulo Coast, Brazil, a region of tension between high urbanization and high biodiversity. The São Paulo Coast exhibits the socio-ecological dilemmas of contemporary economic development. The combined pressures of tourism, industry, oil extraction transport, and sustainable development are increasingly difficult to resolve. The prospect of climate change intensifies this problem. Drawing on an empirical research on this area, our study aimed to set groundwork research on the environmental consequences of climate change along the coast of São Paulo, including the investigation of how solutions may require better understanding of local and regional government stakeholders' knowledge, concerns and actions related to climate change. Our results points out that are different arenas and conflicts around the local environmental issues. The identified arenas are characterized by different interests and aims, and asymmetric capacities to mobilize resources. The results highlight how local stakeholders and residents perceive climate change risks, indicating that the social and economic context and government support are determinants in the way people responded to risk threats. Our results also indicate how climate change issues are being framed by local governments in terms of policy strategies and instruments.

RC24-432.20

FERREIRA, LUCIA DA COSTA* (Campinas State University, *luciacf@unicamp.br*)

The Dynamic Equation Between Social Conflicts, Natural Resources and Environmental Disasters: The State of the Art and a Theoretical Proposal

In the recent years, environment, risk, biodiversity and climate have been among the main intellectual dilemmas presented by the social reality and constitute the greatest challenge to the sociological investigation. The social sciences field has not only sought to theorize these dilemmas, but also to analyze empirically recent objects of the contemporary societies, in order to deal with the super complexification of social dynamics in a polycentric and polyphonic world. Considering this perspective, recent studies on conflicts demands a robust intellectual substratum which involves a review of classic and contemporary approaches from authors affiliated with Sociology and Anthropology areas as well as efforts from social scientists to be opened to the power of the investigated social reality. It means that social scientists are called to better understand social groups who live or work on affected areas by different restrictions or arbitraries, such as: (i) legal issues, related to the use or appropriation of natural resources; (ii) scarcity related to quantity or quality of resources; (iii) natural disasters or disasters caused by human activities; (iv) issues related to the exclusion of territory or resources provoked by disputes among different social groups and among social groups and species. This paper seeks to review and analyze the state of art on social conflicts focused on natural resources and catastrophic events that have been debated in the international literature. We also seek to present and debate our theoretical affiliation which has been hold our studies on these issues.

RC01-44.1

FERREIRA, RIALIZE* (RC01, *rializeferreira@gmail.com*)

Different Viewpoints of Contemporary African Intrastate Small Wars

ABSTRACT

Africa has always been affected by external influences such as Western colonial rule and processes of independence of most states since the 1960s. The changing nature of African post-colonial politics led to increasing conflicts in most states because of power devolution and violent regime changes by military coups. Historical causes of intrastate small wars are mostly due to belligerents and non-state actors having greed and grievance issues, power struggles, resource wars, ethnic and religious differences, a lack of western norms and values which are not part of cultural ideas of development and also a lack of democratic principles, as these are not yet instituted in most countries. The default action is always to fall back on violence when belligerents are dissatisfied with current governments and breaking of peace accords by either of them. Changing sides in Africa is a normal occurrence, because alliances can change overnight. Enduring conflicts such as those in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan lead to economic hardships and social problems through the internal displacement of thousands of people in their home countries, as well as those of political refugees. Consequently, two-thirds of global conflict is currently in Africa and the majority of United Nations (UN) peace missions are hosted in these conflict-ridden African states. Reference to South African peacekeeping contributions in these states will be made briefly.

RC32-556.1

FERREIRA DE ALMEIDA, JOÃO* (CIES-ISCTE-IUL, *ferreira.almeida@iscte.pt*)
TORRES, ANALIA (ISCSP-Technical University of Lisbon)
BRITES, RUI (CIES-IUL)

Impacts of the Economic Crisis on Gender and Class Inequalities in Europe

The presentation aims to understand to what extent the present crisis increases gender and class inequalities and subjective well being in Europe.

In periods of rising unemployment and reduced disposable income it is clearly relevant to assess their differential impact on gender and class relations.

Evidence will mainly be collected from the different rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS - 2002; 2004; 2006; 2008; 2010 and 2012). Other sources will also be used such as official information of GDP, Unemployment rates, Gini Indexes per country, Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measurement (GEM), in order to "quantify" the effects of the crisis, comparing rescued and non-rescued European countries, the last ones being submitted for long to severe austerity policies.

Differences and inequalities between women and men should be accounted for, among other evidences, in social values types and loads of paid and unpaid work and in levels of life and work satisfaction.

RC14-245.9

FERREIRA LEITE DE MORAES, DÉBORA* (FUNDAÇÃO GETULIO VARGAS, *debora.moraes@fgv.br*)

Reflections about Work, Time and Subjectivity in the Contemporary Culture

The obsession for innovation, planned obsolescence and the consequent discardability have become conditions of the contemporary culture. A culture of consumption and the commodity form have impregnated our way of life, even people and their relationships. In this article, methodologically inserted in the dialogue between psychoanalysis and social theory, we will start from the premise that in this new version of capitalism, people can be considered as commodities in the labor market. And if we are commodities, in this endless shelf of products, we need to remain saleable because we are also disposable (or, to use common expression in business: we must invest, continuously, in our employability). It is precisely this point that interests us. The rules are unfair but clear: we must uninterruptedly upgrade to keep up with the frenetic speed of technological change. As well as the products, we have to innovate ourselves to keep our chances of employment. It is necessary to always deliver more in less time; we must permanently say yes to more tasks, donating our time of life to work. In fact, not only our speediness, performance and behavior have been constantly evaluated, but our personal values have been incorporated as a skill by the labor market. The contemporary discourse places our moral values at the same route of our technical or behavior skills. Our life has become a hurry to improve the commodity that we are and this include adapt our behavior, our moral values and also our beliefs according to the market demands. And all of this is necessary, but it is not enough. Besides not being sufficient there is no guarantee. Furthermore, in this condition of full mobilization, in this new capitalism of spirit, there is no separation between working time and lifetime.

RC06-128.3

FERREIRA-VALENTE, M. ALEXANDRA* (University of Coimbra, *mafvalente@gmail.com*)
COELHO, LINA (University of Coimbra)

Family Money Management Arrangements: Using the 2010 Statistics on Income and Living Conditions Survey to Study the Portuguese Case

In the last three decades, economists and sociologists have been interested in understanding intra-household money management arrangements among couples, its determinants and its implications on marital power, on intra-household inequalities and on the individual well-being within the family. One important contribution to the field has been the work of Jan Pahl and Carolyn Vogler (1993), who defined an useful, yet not free of criticisms and limitations, typology of money management systems, which has been applied in different cultures and contexts, mainly in the Western countries.

This research field has received limited attention in the Portuguese context, specific for its socio-demographic, labor-market, cultural, religious, and familialistic particularities, in the context of Mediterranean *organic communities* emphasize strong interpersonal interdependent relationships and close family ties within extended kinship relations. This research area may benefit with transcultural comparisons, as such international survey family micro-databases, as the 2002 International Social Survey Program, has been used in the recent years. Also the 2010 Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is an international survey whose data enables cross-national comparison. Nevertheless, it has never been used before with this purpose.

In this study, we apply Pahl's typology to the Portuguese case drawing on Portuguese 2010 EU-SILC data, enlightening the Portuguese intra-household money management patterns and its determinants. Of the 5182 households which participated in the Portuguese EU-SILC survey, 3331 composed by at least one heterosexual couple completed the study criteria and were included in our sample. Consistencies and inconsistencies, comparing to previous research, were found. Limitations in the applicability of Pahl's typology to the Portuguese case, and other difficulties in marrying up data collected at the individual and household level were also found, and its implications for the adaptation and refinement of this typology, as well as the particularities of the Portuguese case, are discussed.

TG04-944.3

FERSCH, BARBARA* (Centre for Comparative Welfare Studies (CCWS), Aalborg University, *fersch@dps.aau.dk*)
BREIDAHL, KAREN N. (Aalborg University)

Social Risks, the Nordic Welfare State and Institutional Trust – Do Migrants "Go Native"?

In modern Western societies, the welfare state became a source of security against social risks. In general, social risks are often characterized by high uncertainty and vulnerability, e.g. concerning old age or unemployment. By granting a certain insurance against social risks the welfare state, conversely, provides the individuals with a certain "basis" for coping with social risks. However, what are the mechanisms that "translate" this basis into the individuals' perceptions and understandings? Concerning this aspect, the role of institutional trust has been emphasized and characterized as both important for the individuals to handle social risks (i.e. "translation") and the welfare state to gain and reproduce support by the citizens. The Nordic welfare states, characterized in general by a high social protection, universal, predominantly tax-financed welfare state arrangements, and comprehensive work/family policies, seem to do pretty well when it comes to trust, both concerning generalized social trust and institutional trust.

In this context, migrants in the Nordic countries constitute an interesting case – as newcomers to a high-trust country and thus its welfare state, how do they "adapt" concerning questions of how to handle social risks, the welfare state and institutional trust? Our empirical material consists of qualitative interviews with migrants in Denmark that contain e.g. topics like the migrants' experiences with the Danish welfare state, their perception of it, how and if their perceptions on certain issues related to social risks have changed since their arrival in Denmark and how institutional trust is playing a role here. This gives us the possibility to shed light on mechanisms of (potential) institutional trust-building in the context of the Nordic welfare state.

RC08-160.5

FETZ, MARCELO* (Campinas State University, *marcelofetz@gmail.com*)
FERREIRA, LEILA (Campinas State University)

A Reflexive Calling: The Rise of Sociology and the Problem of Scientific Knowledge

The rise of sociology during the Nineteenth century represented not only the strengthening of new ways of understanding the reality of social problems. In this historical process, it is also possible to see the rise of new ways of comprehending the scientific knowledge, specially the problem of objectivity in social science fields in connection with the objectivity foundations of natural sciences. The sociological "*Discours de la Méthode*" can be observed and understood throughout the classic period as a proto-reflexive critical concern about the logical development of the scientific reasoning, both in natural and human sciences (*Geisteswissenschaften*). As a result of the classical sociological analysis of the scientific method as a way of consolidating the epistemic roots of social sciences reasoning, the sociology developed during the XIX century an important and unique capacity of comprehending "science through the scientific method". Thus, in this paper we aim to develop a historical analysis of the rise of the critic and "reflexive vocation" of classic sociology as an important epistemic condition to the strengthening of the modern sociological conception of science in different fields of sociology like sociology of knowledge, sociology of science and sociology of scientific knowledge. In a first moment, the classics of sociology pointed out the "problem of knowledge" as an internal challenge to the development of a sociology as a scientific way of thinking; in a second moment, the contemporary sociology pointed out the "problem of knowledge" as a general difficulty to the whole scientific conception of reality, promoting a crisis in the logical demarcation of science in face of a real "social demarcation of knowledge".

RC25-440.11

FIALKOVA, LARISA* (The University of Haifa, *lara@research. haifa.ac.il*)
YELENEVSKAYA, MARIA* (Technion-Israeli Institute of Technology, *ymaria@techunix.technion.ac.il*)

Russian In Israel: Group Competition and Language Status

A linguistic situation in Israel has been charged with conflicts since the formation of the state. The primacy of Hebrew was the ideological cornerstone of Zionism. But the language that for centuries had been primarily used in religious practices had to compete with the flourishing languages of the Jewish Diaspora: Yiddish, Ladino, Judeo-Arabic and others, as well as with the European languages such as Polish, German, Rumanian and so on. Irrespective of the size of immigrant waves, all groups either voluntarily or by coercion rejected the language of their homelands in favor of Hebrew. The first immigrant group that showed determination to preserve its language and promote its status was Ex-Soviets immigrants of the 1990s. Today, Israel has two state languages, Hebrew and Arabic. De facto English functions as an official language, has high status and is essential for socio-economic upward mobility.

Ex-Soviet immigrants were primarily monolingual Russian speakers brought up in a multiethnic country where Russian dominated. Members of this group had higher education status than average Israelis and rejection of their mother tongue was perceived as the first step in downward mobility. This paper will analyze how creation of Russian-language media, schools, theaters, associations of compatriots and various informal networks went hand in hand with the promotion of the Russian language in the host society. We will look into the role of immigrant politicians, scientists and artists in bringing Russian culture to native Israelis thus preventing ghettoization of the immigrant community. We will also discuss linguistic implications of the rising status of Russian-speaking Israelis for one-and-a half and second generation immigrants. Material for the paper was drawn from in-depth interviews, conventional and electronic media and participant observation.

RC44-732.5

FICHTER, MICHAEL* (Global Labour University, *mike.fichter@ global-labour-university.org*)

Meeting the Challenge of Global Corporate Power: A Strategy for Global Unionism

Today, unions around the world are struggling to fulfill their role as voices of the political and economic interests of working people. In a climate of outsourcing, offshoring, flexibilization and casualization of work, the loss of union power and the deregulation of labor markets has flourished and opened the way for increasing precariousness and agency work. While continuing to fight to protect their hard-won regulatory instruments within their national domains, trade unions have also begun to look for transnational approaches to combat unfettered international competition that is fed by a race to the bottom over labor costs. The challenge for global unionism is in developing a strategy that will serve as a political and organizational answer to the dilemma it faces – namely, how to bring the power of unions, as locally or nationally organized entities, to bear on the transnational regulation gap in labor relations. I argue that there is a need to pursue a global union strategy consisting of three basic elements: First, it is based on the global framework agreement (GFA), a contract negotiated and signed between transnational corporations and Global Union Federations to set minimum standards of labour and human rights and enable unions to build and strengthen their organizational base. Second, it is dimensioned to extend labour relations beyond single transnational corporations to encompass the broader arena of global production networks. And thirdly, it is designed to link together local, national and global unions in transnational union networks to enhance the collective voice and organizational leverage of labour.

RC40-686.6

FIELKE, SIMON* (CSIRO, *simon.fielke@adelaide.edu.au*)
BARDSLEY, DOUGLAS (University of Adelaide)

The Role Of Farmer Education In South Australia

There is a significant challenge involved with balancing food security at local and global levels whilst mitigating the environmental and social consequences of the historically productivist agri-food system, this work will address the importance of education in the South Australian agricultural sector as a tool to maximise beneficial outcomes. The results of a blended mixed method research project, which involved farmers and governance stakeholders in South Australia, are presented as empirical evidence highlighting the positive roles education, in particular university education; have in regard to increasing sustainability. Interviews with agricultural governance stakeholders emphasised the important role that education will play in building the adaptive capacity of farmers and having positive outcomes on the future development of the South Australian agricultural industry. It was also found that higher levels of formal education contributed to farmers: having greater confidence in their respective communities; being more likely to prioritise their environmental stewardship roles; being less concerned about the risks posed by large agri-business corporations; feeling there was less need to re-regulate the agricultural industry or restrict imports; and, looking for more support from government to adapt to a changing climate. Most importantly, however, was the dramatic reduction in farmer concerns with government support programs as education levels went from secondary or less, through to vocational qualifications, and finally university degrees. These results suggest that further education provides farmers with the capacity to compete effectively in a liberalised economy.

RC24-421.3

FIG, DAVID* (University of Cape Town, *davidfig@iafrica.com*)

A New Tsunami : The South African Anti-Nuclear Movement in the Wake of Fukushima

South Africa's government has made clear its plans to order a fleet of six nuclear reactors, providing an additional output of 9 600 megawatts. It also aims to reactivate other elements of the nuclear fuel chain such as the construction of an enrichment plant, a fuel fabrication plant, and a nuclear waste smelter. President Zuma has taken over from his deputy the chairing of the National Nuclear Energy Executive Co-ordination Committee, the intra-governmental body that is charged with overseeing procurement. The overnight costs of the reactors alone are likely to amount to between US$60 – 100 billion, by far the biggest infrastructural purchase made by democratic South Africa in its 20-year history.

Seemingly the impact of Fukushima has not had repercussions among the responsible decision makers. Instead they have sought and gained approval from the International Atomic Energy Agency for the expanded nuclear programme.

However, civil society continues to challenge the plans as a *fait accompli.* Whilst the principal thrust in the anti-nuclear movement has come from its environmental NGO sector, new formations and new sectoral opposition is notable. Significant disquiet has been voiced by the trade union movement (in political alliance with government, but not on this issue), faith-based communities, academic energy researchers and civil society energy lobbyists, the consortium of large-scale electricity using companies, communities situated close to the construction of nuclear facilities, and even the government's National Planning Commission.

The paper seeks to understand the dynamics of government indifference to Fukushima, and the stress on Fukushima by opposing social movements, who have adopted TSUNAMI as the name of their coalition (The Southafrican United National Antinuclear Mobilising Initiative).

RC24-433.1

FIG, DAVID* (University of Cape Town, *davidfig@iafrica.com*)

Shale Gas in South Africa: Regulating a Resource Grab

A number of transnational oil companies have recently been given the go ahead by the South African government to initiate hydraulic fracturing for the exploration of shale gas in a semi-arid part of the country, the Karoo region, despite a lack of robust regulatory procedures being in place. When she lifted an earlier moratorium in September 2012, the minister of mineral resources provided no indications of the source from which the substantial quantity of fresh water necessary for fracking would be derived. Existing economic sectors fear the contamination by the oil companies of local groundwater, on which all farming and tourism in the area relies, and a subsequent loss of livelihoods, biodiversity and heritage. In the race to exploit the resource, encouraged by the National Planning Commission, a grab will be made for up to 20 per cent of South Africa's land surface.

The country's mineral rights are not vested in landowners but in the state, which has allocated them to the oil transnationals. Taken together with scarce water resources, the cost of the industry's activities will be far higher than the temporary energy dividend. Yet government uses the language of energy security, lower carbon emissions, and local economic development, all of which concepts have been questioned by civil society, pointing to shale gas as typifying the 'resource curse'.

The presentation looks at potential socio-economic and environmental impacts of shale gas exploration and mining, raises questions about the functioning of the new South African democracy in deciding on controversial new technologies, and proposes legal and regulatory instruments steps that need to be put in place.

TG07-971.4

FIGOLS, FLORENCE* (Concordia University, *florence.figols@ concordia.ca*)

Inscribing Dance: From Embodiement to Digital Media

Inscribing dance: from embodiment to digital media

The ephemeral aesthetic of dance, in comparison to other art forms, contains no tangible corpus. It's matter - body and motion in live performance - are transitory and defy any attempts to record the practice in order to create an accurate transcription and permanency.

Since the beginning of the 21st century the accessibility and proliferation of digital media has influenced the way we document and archive the practice. On one hand, it has contributed to recording unique traditional dance forms that are considered to be in danger of disappearance due, mainly, to socio-political and ecological disturbances. However, though video recording contributes to preserve intangible cultural heritage through the documentation of the *interpretation* of dance works, it cannot be taken for the work itself (as is the text of a play in theatre or the score for music). Further, this accessibility of information through technology, this "visibility in excess", is questioned both by practitioners and scholars; it can create a cultural bias, contributing to the contamination by cultural assimilation and globalization of a specific practice – to a certain extent, erasing what makes it unique.

Using specific examples of traditional and contemporary dance practices - the body as the first site of inscription of kinesthetic knowledge, text-based documents, audio and visual recording - this paper will attempt to shed light onto the different methods of inscribing and documenting dance, taking into account the sensory distribution of the different mediums. What is lost? What remains? And how does this sensorial translatability, from cells to pixels, generate alternative propositions to the documenting and/or re-enacting of dance/choreographic works?

RC54-872.3

FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, DULCE (University of Brasilia)
DE QUEIROZ E SILVA, THAIS* (University of Brasilia - Brazil, *q.thais@gmail.com*)

Is There a Sociology of the Body Itself in Brazil?

The sociology of the body can be understood as a fruitful research field, whose goal is to understand human embodiment (Csordas, 2008). By defining three research fields, Le Breton (1992) aimed to instigate reflections on how the phenomenon of embodiment is understood in the context of the social sciences and to build some sort of disciplinary matrix by mentioning many authors who are devoted to the study of the topic within the sociological field. Our work aims to answer whether there is a sociology of the body itself in Brazil by performing a bibliographical study of the period between 2000 and 2012. We used the journals A1, A2, and B1, classified by Qualis/Capes, from the fields of sociology and physical education. The keywords were: body technique; Mauss; and body. A total of 728 articles were found in sociology journals, of which two referred to body techniques, 36 to Mauss, and 690 to body. Of the total, 220 articles were selected (30%). With respect to physical education journals, a total of 1,791 articles were found. Of these, 45 related to body techniques, 46 to Mauss, and 1,700 to body. Of the total, 199 were selected (11%). Considering the range of works for the interpretative analysis, we selected 53 articles that referenced the term 'body technique' coined by Marcel Mauss. We aimed to identify: object of study; theoretical framework used; methodological approach; researcher's academic field; and the field corresponding to the journal. We found that there are scientific publications in Brazil, mostly from the social sciences and physical education, using the terms 'body technique', 'Mauss', and 'body'. In addition, we found that there is an important theoretical-methodological effort for establishing a sociology of the body itself.

RC54-869.4

FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, DULCE* (University of Brasilia, *dulce. filgueira@gmail.com*)
SANTOS, ROSIRENE* (University of Brasília, *rosi.dance14@ gmail.com*)

The Dances and Their Meanings in the Kalunga Quilombola Community in Goiás/Brasil

Paraphrasing Almeida and Suassuna (2010, p. 59), the stories and social relations that constitute the group are revived during the dances and, while dancing, people take their places in society, revealing the identities of the bodies and mechanisms of resistance or acceptance regarding new cultural patterns. Based on this understanding, this work intends to comprehend the meaning of dances for young people belonging to the Kalunga community of Teresina de Goiás (located in the State of Goiás, Brazil). We sought to analyze the transitional processes that have been taking place in the daily life of the Kalunga community in relation to the reception of the dances (values and practices) between the generations of older adults and young people. An ethnographic research using interviews and direct observation as techniques was carried out in the community. The interpretation of the information took place on the grounds of authors who discuss the topic in the field of social science in dialogue with physical education. As a conclusion, we can affirm that the bodies intertwine in the feasts and dances and promote dancing dialogues established between generations. The ritual system, constituted by means of feasts and dances, reveals the senses and meanings of the dances as a cultural resistance strategy, while allowing for the reconstruction of the past and the re-signification of the present of this social group analyzed. This way, we observed the establishment of hybridization processes between traditionalism (older adults' dance – *sussa*) and modernity (youth's dance – *forró*), revealing multiple influences between traditional culture and the cultural industry, resulting in other cultural patterns.

RC44-728.6

FINE, JANICE* (Rutgers University, *fine@work.rutgers.edu*)

"Movements Wrestling: Union Engagement with Migrant Worker Policy and Organizing in Comparative Perspective

Migrants crossing borders in search of better economic opportunities are often able to utilize their social networks to gain employment but they face the depravities of the labour market alone unless unions and other non-governmental organizations become involved in supporting voice, not only in the workplace but in the polity as well. An institutionalized labour movement can provide protection, support and the possibility of ongoing representation for migrant workers. Indeed, migrant workers are taking advantage of increased opportunities to partner with unions, but this is happening at a time of great peril for the labour movement. Historically, unions have engaged in vigorous debates regarding labour migration; even when they have adopted "pro-migration" policy positions, approaches to organising and representation have varied depending upon the individual culture, structure and ideology of specific national and local unions. Of course unions do not act to influence policy or organise migrant workers in a vacuum, rather they do so within specific state contexts. This paper will focus on some of the key debates concerning migrant issues that unions have engaged, as well as the strategies and specific types of organising efforts that have been launched in recent times and the underlying impetus for these efforts including the role played by national union federations, national unions, global union federations and NGO's. It will draw upon research conducted on US, UK, Jordan, Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka and South African cases.

RC44-740.4

FINE, JANICE* (Rutgers University, *fine@work.rutgers.edu*)
AMENGUAL, MATTHEW* (MIT Sloan School of Management, *amengual@mit.edu*)

A State/Society Approach to Labor Standards Enforcement

Given the tremendous gap between passing laws and outcomes for workers, how can labor organizations improve enforcement? We contrast two sets of strategies for labor organizations which align with distinct conceptions of the state and enforcement. On the one hand, labor organizations can advocate for laws to be passed and then push the state to enforce them using its own capacities. This strategy accepts a view of enforcement as primarily a technical problem to be solved by regulators. Once there is political will for implementation, it is up to the state to provide the resources and choose the best strategy to ensure compliance. On the other hand, after getting legislation passed, labor organizations can work to create conditions for partnering with agencies in enforcement and can become directly involved in the operational aspects of enforcement. This approach is based on a fundamentally different view of state capacity, which is constituted by a combination of the regulators and organized groups in society that complement the state. Such a view challenges the notion that getting enforcement right is a technical problem that can be solved with the right strategy or correct internal organization of the bureaucracy. By contrast, it treats enforcement as apolitical problem of constructing institutions that can facilitate collaboration across the state and society divide, thus ensuring greater enforcement capacity. Using cases from highly different political and institutional contexts (US and Argentina), we contend that the latter approach has the potential to help

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

labor organizations further enforcement and argue that these findings suggest a need to develop more expansive theories of the enforcement process.

RC11-207.6

FINE, MICHAEL* (Macquarie University, *michael.fine@mq.edu.au*)

Intergenerational Dependencies: Challenges for Theory, Research and Policy

This paper examines recent developments in the theory of intergenerational solidarity and dependency, drawing on a review of key sociological studies and policy documents. Despite the rejection of the generational conflict hypothesis in the sociology of ageing, prominent public authors such as Fishman (2010) continue to give popular support to the perspective of demographic determinism and apocalyptic demography. As well as helping to refute such views, attention to the theory of intergenerational dependencies it is argued, has the capacity to reinvigorate research on the sociology of ageing and to provide new research perspectives on policy in the epoch of longevity.

RC21-368.6

FIORETTI, CARLOTTA* (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, *cfioretti@uniroma3.it*)
BRIATA, PAOLA (University College London)

Comparing Two "Banglatowns" – Reflections on the Use and Transformation of the Streets in Rome and London

The paper aims at comparing how two different "Banglatowns" were built-up in London and Rome. In both cases the "street" played a core role in urban transformation.

In London, the Spitalfields' case will be analysed. Here, a typical inner city has become in the last 40 years one of the biggest Bangladeshi enclaves in Europe. Since the end of the 1990s, its marketing as London's Banglatown was a product of an alliance between Bangladeshi political and commercial elites that represent the majority in the local Council. A number of area-based initiatives played a core role in this process.

In Rome, the Torpignattara case will be considered. This is an Italian "periphery" that started to receive foreign immigrants, in particular from Bangladesh, since the 1990s. Here it was the absence of this place in the policy agenda, and some consequent intensive uses of the streets by the immigrants' population that led to its labelling as a Banglatown.

Based on an idea of "diversity" that considers multiple axes of differentiation (e.g. national origin, class, gender), the paper will explore how these places' transformation led to a reconfiguration of the streets' uses that included new groups, excluding others.

The comparison between the two cases will focus on some core issues:
- With reference to the debate between formal vs. informal, policy vs. practice, citizenship right vs. urbanity right, was the presence/absence of a public policy where the immigrants played a core role a minus or a plus in these places?
- Is the street a privileged space for the cohabitation of differences? What kind of diversity is produced in the space of the street?
- With reference to the *Bangla*-towns image, what kind of "authenticity" was produced? Is authenticity a meaningful issue for the social construction of spaces?

RC29-501.2

FIROZJAEYAN, ALI ASGHAR* (Mazandaran University, *firozjayan@gmail.com*)
SABOURI KHOSROWSHAHI, HABIB (Islamic Azad University of East Tehran)

Distrust and Law-Evasion In Iran (Case study: Tehran city)

Distrust and law-evasion in Iran. Case study: Tehran city

Social capital is basis of development and stability in every society. Trust is one of the most important social capital indicators. Distrust is signe of erosion of social capital in every society. Erosion of social capital is named as Weak Intergroup objective and subjective relations in society, can issue disorder or law evasion in society. Therefore distrust to other (people and the authorities) about law-obligation can inbreed law-evasion in society. So this article explains distrust effect on law-evasion. In this research is used Putnam and fukuyama theory to analyses social capital erosion. This method is survey research the study population of this study of women and men over 24 years in Tehran. And the data collected by questionnaire from a sample of size 384 people in Tehran. Method of sampling is Multi- stage sampling. After data collecting, research hypotheses examined in two inferential and descriptive levels by Amos and Spss package. Law evasion is divided in two dimensions: objective law-evasion (behavior) and subjective law-evasion (orientation). In contextual variables, it is seen meaningful relation among gender, marriage position, type of job, age, education, economic position with two dimensions of law-evasion. Basic variables in this research with their total effect on dependent variable consist of, civil distrust (0/44), generalized distrust (0/21), disbelieve to law (0/26).Generally, these independent variables(with subjective law-evasion) explain %31 of the dependent variable variance (objective law-evasion).Whereas these variables explain %45 of subjective law-evasion variance. So social capital erosion has more effect on subjective law- evasion (orientation) into objective law-evasion (behavior).hence to support inter group social capital in society can issue revival of law orientations and hence obey the law in society.

Keywords:

Distrust, subjective law-evasion, objective law-evasion, disbelieve to law,

RC24-420.4

FISHER, DANA* (University of Maryland, *drfisher@umd.edu*)

Race and Class Differences In Urban Environmental Participation: Investigating How School Gardens Connect Students and Families To Communities

How are race and class related to environmental forms of civic participation? This project disentangles the differences in participation in environmental activities by race and class in one urban setting by studying the ways that students, families, and communities are/are not getting involved in their local school gardens. Building on the fact that there are few studies that specifically focus on non-White civic engagement, and even fewer that hold constant social class, compare across race, and look at environmental activities, this project is designed to fill these gaps by studying race and class differences in environmental engagement. Moreover, this study examines how student participation through a state-supported school garden program is related to environmental engagement, science aptitude, and nutritional knowledge of the students and parents of the children who are enrolled in the program. The project integrates pre-existing data on academic achievement, with survey and interview data collected through the three components of the project to understand the impacts the school gardens are having on students, their families and their communities. We find that there are significant differences in environmental engagement by race and class and we discuss how to understand them in detail.

RC05-113.3

FITZGERALD, DAVID* (University of California/San Diego, *dfitzgerald@ucsd.edu*)

Comparative Ethnic Exclusion Of Immigrants In The Western Hemisphere, 1790-2010

This paper calls into question the widely held view that in the long run democracy and racism cannot coexist. It shows that democracies were the first countries in the Americas to admit immigrants according to racial criteria, and undemocratic states the first to outlaw discrimination. Through analysis of legal records from twenty-two countries between 1790 and 2010, it explains a critical history of the rise and fall of racial selection in the Western Hemisphere.

The United States led the way in using legal means to exclude "inferior" ethnic groups. Starting in 1790, Congress began passing nationality and immigration laws that prevented Africans and Asians from becoming citizens, on the grounds that they were inherently incapable of self-government. Similar policies were soon adopted by the self-governing colonies and dominions of the British Empire, eventually spreading across Latin America as well.

Undemocratic regimes in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Cuba reversed their discriminatory laws in the 1930s and 40s, decades ahead of the United States and Canada. The conventional claim that racism and democracy are antithetical—because democracy depends on ideals of equality and fairness, which are incompatible with the notion of racial inferiority—cannot explain why liberal democracies were leaders in promoting racist policies and laggards in eliminating them. Ultimately, the changed racial geopolitics of World War II and the Cold War was necessary to convince North American countries to reform their immigration and citizenship laws.

JS-26.9

FIX, MARIANA* (Unicamp, *mfix@uol.com.br*)
ROYER, LUCIANA* (University of Sao Paulo, *luroyer@uol.com.br*)

Who Builds Our Homes? the Power of Homebuilders in the Urban Landscapes in Brazil and the United States

This paper analyses the transformations in the ownership structure of homebuilders in Brazil, and their relation to the financialization of the housing policy.

The analyses of the ownership structure of homebuilders, as well as their year-to-year transformations over the last ten years, allowed the identification of the investment flows that entered that sector: public funds, private equity funds, and

Initial Public Offerings. The results of our research indicate that these flows contributed to the increase in concentration and centralization of capital in the sector in Brazil. The flow of capital – affected by financial logic – has driven transformations in homebuilders' territorial and market strategies, in the building sites, and also in their products. In short, in architecture and urban forms.

At the same time, the ideology of homeownership and of the 'market economy solutions' were mobilized against other alternatives developed in different fights for the right to the city.

The increase of real estate companies' financial scale represents the increased asymmetry in the power to impose their requirements upon the city, as opposed to residents' power to democratically define the spatial organization of their lives.

The study compares the transformations that occurred in Brazil with those that took place in the United States. The concentration and centralization of capital in the American housing sector – with massive growth in open capital homebuilders – is also a recent process, fed by the housing bubble that exploded in the financial crises of 2007-08. This work discusses the similarities and differences of the impact of financial globalization in such different social structures, as are the Brazilian and the American systems.

This paper is based on research on the theme done during our masters and PHD in the fields of Urbanism, Sociology and Economics.

RC07-137.1

FLAM, HELENA* (University of Leipzig, *flam@sozio.uni-leipzig.de*)

Emotions and the Self's Past and Future

A Canadian philosopher, Charles Taylor, spoke of emotions, such as love and loyalty, as revealing to oneself and others what one strongly cares about. He argued that they play a role of a moral compass and in this capacity are constitutive of one's identity and morality. Many of his examples make it difficult to distinguish them from particularly strongly felt preferences. A British sociologist, Margaret Archer, proposed that in our inner conversations about our future commitments our memory of our past experiences and of the emotions that accompanied them contribute to the very process of decision-making about the future. Also in this case emotions seem to help in the process of teasing out one's preferences and, once these are chosen, of buttressing them. Discussing one form of reflexivity, however, Margaret Archer puts her finger on how the propensity to value strong emotional attachments can standardize personal reponses to a great variety of situations, often with disastrous effects to the self. In my talk in contrast I want to show that specific emotions or, better yet, personal emotional geographies, are constitutive of unique individual identities in a sense of fixing or freezing the way an individual relates to her or his self, others and to the past, present and/or future.

RC01-43.6

FLAM, HELENA* (University of Leipzig, *flam@sozio.uni-leipzig.de*)

The Blinders of the Movement for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation

What can be seen as a movement for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation is part of a larger movement for Human Rights and, along with the War against Impunity, a response to the atrocities caused by the perpetrators of dictatorships, civil wars and wars. In my presentation I would like to briefly sketch out the history of this movement before critically discussing some of its key discourses, and before turning to its forms of institutionalization, such as the Truth Commissions, International Criminal Tribunals and the International Criminal Court in the Hague. I will close by asking what these discourses and institutions leave out. In a Bourdieuian fashion I will propose that we deal with an emerging social field whose construction presupposes a specific, myopic vision of the world.

RC06-122.12

FLAQUER, LLUIS* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, *lluis.flaquer@uab.cat*)
MORENO MINGUEZ, ALMUDENA (University of Valladolid)
ESCOBEDO, ANNA (Universitat de Barcelona)

Changing Family Models: Emerging New Opportunities for Fathers in Catalonia (Spain)?

In the ongoing debate on changing family models as a result of the decline of the male breadwinner family model, the main focus has generally been placed on a possible shift towards a dual, full-time, adult worker model with a more equal gender balance and where fathers are expected to devote more time to the care of children (Lewis, Campbell and Huerta, 2008; Daly, 2011). On the other hand, in a context of growing family diversity less attention has been paid to the emergence of other work-family arrangements with emerging opportunities for fathers' dedication to their children. This is the case of couples with children in which both partners are unemployed or where the potential breadwinner is a woman.

In the present contribution, in the framework of a research project under way on father involvement in the care of children, we are trying to explore the characteristics and profiles of these families with a special emphasis on the changing role of fathers, in an institutional context where new social policies of fatherhood are being developed in the last decade. Using data from ECVHP 2011, a regional social survey whose basic structure has recently been harmonized with EU-SILC, the paper examines the extent to which soaring male unemployment rates, in connection with other social and economic factors, are shaping new patterns of allocation of time involving a more equitable sharing of childcare and of domestic tasks between partners. What can be the long term consequences of these new developments for gender balance and for the relationships between fathers and children? Are these new arrangements here to stay as emerging new opportunities for fathers or will they fade away as soon as there is an economic recovery?

RC32-553.3

FLAQUER, LLUIS* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, *lluis.flaquer@uab.cat*)
MORENO MINGUEZ, ALMUDENA* (University of Valladolid, *almudena@soc.uva.es*)
ESCOBEDO, ANNA (Universitat de Barcelona)
ANTON ALONSO, FERNANDO (University Autonoma of Barcelona)

Explaining Women's Employment Patterns in the Local Context: The Role of Education and Local Care Policies in Terrassa (Spain)

Empirical research into the factors determining female employment has given rise to a lot of interpretations regarding the cultural, institutional and individual effects on women's employment patterns in different countries based on the analysis of individual characteristics and the effects of macro conditions (Del Boca et al., 2009; Fortin, 2005; Hakim, 2004; Crompton and Lyonette, 2005; Pettit and Hook, 2005). However, very few studies have set out to combine both macro and micro perspectives by using discourse analysis to explore the heterogeneity of women's employment patterns over the family life course in different local contexts and among different groups of women (Steiber and Haas, 2012). In this regard, some studies have thrown doubt on whether institutional and cultural factors have the same effect on women's employment patterns in different contexts (Pfau-Effinger, 2004).

In the context of challenges posed by different work-family arrangements, using a multidimensional approach and as part of the European FLOWS FP7 research project, this paper examines variations across different groups of women in the way that contextual factors shape their labour supply. In particular, we propose to analyse from a qualitative methodological perspective how women's education partly explains differential patterns with respect to employment, work-family balance and access to family help in the city of Terrassa (Spain). The analysis is based on information drawn from focus groups with different categories of women. Qualitative analysis is supplemented by the results of a survey conducted locally providing evidence of the relationship between employment and use of formal and informal care. The initial hypothesis is that women's employment patterns over the family life course are closely linked to preferences regarding jobs and the family, with education and the local care system playing a key role as both a mediating and differentiating factor in the formation of these preferences and values.

RC08-156.4

FLECK, CHRISTIAN* (University of Graz, *christian.fleck@uni-graz.at*)
SCHÖGLER, RAFAEL* (University of Graz, *rafael.schoegler@uni-graz.at*)

Indicators for the Institutionalization of the Social Sciences and Humanities

We will present an interim report of work done in the EU funded INTERCO-SSH project, which deals with the institutionalisation and development of the social sciences and the humanities (SSH) in Europe. We will suggest a concise set of indicators which is being established for a comparative analysis of the development of the SSH in different national contexts. Preliminary data will focus on SSH disciplines in Germany, France and the UK from 1945 to the present. We will ask how these indicators can be used for the history of the SSH and what developments they are able to depict. The sources used are of qualitative and quantitative nature: interviews, statistical and bibliometric data, academic texts and archival records are gathered and combined for this purpose.

The objectives of this work is to identify national patterns of institutionalization which might explain the relative isolation of national traditions in the SSH and to assess the importance of the disciplinary division of labor within the SSH in order to reflect upon the historically changing power relations between branches of study, processes of professionalization of new disciplines, the reshaping of traditional forms of scholarship and the potentialities of new mechanisms of intellec-

tual and institutional collaboration and exchange with or without consequences in terms de-disciplinarization of disciplines.

The development of SSH disciplines will be compared in the domains of research, teaching, publication outlets and professional associations. The social and intellectual characteristics of the disciplines' research staff, students, degrees, the research communities' dominant topics and study targets, the technicalities and methods applied and their preferential forms of both, scholarly and popular communication in various periods are part of the data processed in this project.

RC08-159.5

FLECK, CHRISTIAN* (University of Graz, *christian.fleck@uni-graz.at*)

Why Understanding the Nazi Past Did Not Become the Topic of a Book Written By Everett Ch. Hughes

Chicago sociologist Everett Ch. Hughes (1897-1983) spent a semester in post-war Germany as the first visiting professor in an exchange program between his university and the Goethe University in Frankfurt in 1948. As an ardent field worker he wrote field-notes about his experiences, his conversations with ordinary Germans, his observations about his students and the professors he met which he planned to make into a book after his return. He submitted a book proposal and a sample chapter to the University of Chicago Press but the editor rejected it because he thought that there would no public for such a report. Hughes did not approach another press and published only two short papers on the whole topic, one of them became relatively well known: "Good people and dirty work" appeared in Social Problems in 1962.

My paper will first give an overview of Hughes' unpublished book and then point to his "oral publication" of the idea of good people and dirty work, a concept which influenced besides others Hughes' student Erving Goffman. In addition I will indicate later usage of this concept by Hughes himself.

In concluding I will put Hughes' failed book project in the larger context of the remarkable lack of sociological publications about Nazism and argue that one should not blame sociologists for their neglect but also point to attitudes on the side of gatekeepers like publishers and the public at large.

TG03-937.4

FLEMMER, RICCARDA* (University of Hamburg, *rflemmer@gmx.de*)

Challenging the Routine in Peru's Hydrocarbon Sector – the Potential of Prior Consultations, Indigenous Mobilizations, and Conflicts for Change

Peru's first case of prior consultation in the extractive sector concerns the country's most important oil block located in the Northern Amazon. Even though the formal process has not yet officially begun, local indigenous federations have already formed a potent opposition, trying to dictate the terms for conducting consultations in the first place. This means that in an area without much state structure, indigenous peoples were able to use the consultation's announcement to make their own claims heard.

The goal of this presentation is to analyze the preparatory phase to this first prior consultation using the contentious politics approach (Tilly and Tarrow 2007). How did political opportunity structures as well as the abilities to mobilize and build alliances enable indigenous peoples to successfully influence the political agenda and shape the consultation process? Moreover, how can these factors also be effective in shaping consultation outcomes and might they in the long run help to change the non-participative routine in the extractive sector and resolve socio-environmental conflicts?

These questions will be addressed by first taking a closer look at the case described above. In an attempt to generalize some of the findings the presentation will end by taking a brief look at 26 new consultations in the Amazon Area. Those were announced by Peru's state oil company Perúpetro and are currently scheduled for winter 2013.

RC31-529.7

FLIEGE, HERBERT* (Federal Foreign Office, *herbert.fliege@diplo.de*)
RUEGER, HEIKO (Federal Institute for Population Research)
HILLMANN, JULIKA (Federal Institute for Population Research)
RUPPENTHAL, SILVIA (Federal Institute for Population Research)
BELLINGER, MARIA (Federal Foreign Office)

International Mobility of German Diplomats and Their Families: Direct and Cross-over Effects on Quality of Life, Family and Partnership Outcomes

International work assignments are often found to be stressful and to affect employees' and their accompanying partners' well-being. However, whether this applies also to diplomatic personnel who are relocated regularly is unclear. The study surveyed the health-related quality of life, the reconciliation of work and family life, and the partnership satisfaction of German diplomats. Potential risk factors are the duration of international mobility (years spent in the diplomatic rotation scheme; number of postings abroad), perceived stress, and employee's attitudes towards working/living in diplomatic rotation. Potential protective factors include cognitive coping, internal control beliefs, self-efficacy, preoccupation with the host country's culture, and social support. As a key aspect, crossover effects between employees and accompanying partners are analyzed. N=2.433 active diplomats in the German Foreign Service were assessed using self-rated online questionnaires. Corresponding assessments were obtained from N=321 accompanying partners. While perceived stress had negative effects on all three outcomes, the number of years passed in diplomatic service and the number of postings had no effect. Diplomats who saw more advantages over disadvantages of diplomatic rotation reported better health, easier reconciliation of work and family life and better partnership satisfaction. Cognitive coping, self-efficacy and social support had several positive effects on the outcomes. Additionally, cognitive coping moderated the effects of stress on health. Crossover effects revealed that accompanying partners' stress levels and their attitudes towards living in diplomatic rotation are among the determinants of expatriates' quality of life, family, and partnership outcomes. Implications are drawn for personnel management, development and health promotion. The importance of considering families within employer's prevention strategies is emphasized. Examining the highly mobile group of diplomats and their families is an important aspect in the understanding of the major issues and challenges for spatially mobile societies.

RC25-448.1

FLINKFELDT, MARIE* (Uppsala University, *marie.flinkfeldt@soc.uu.se*)

'cultures of Sick Leave': Institutional Categorization, Legitimacy, and Moral Order at the Intersection of Research and Politics in Sweden

In line with what has been described as a 'cultural turn' in the social sciences over the last decade, *'cultures of sick leave'* has become an important concept in Swedish social insurance studies as well as in political debates. 'Culture' has been used for understanding variations in sickness benefit usage between groups and between different geographical areas in Sweden. Examining *how* the concept is used and what it *does*, this study offers an ethnomethodological understanding both on the empirical level and on a meta-level. It is found that 'culture' tends to be used (or refuted) as *explanation*, without much theoretical or methodological grounding. Instead, culture is often applied in a common-sense manner, rarely problematizing how it translates into empirical studies. The paper discusses how the concept of culture works to negotiate the institutional category 'sick absentee' in the intersection of research and politics, positioning the individual in relation to the welfare state and bringing notions of accountability, legitimacy and morality into play: whose fault is a 'culture' anyway, and what can be done about it? As an alternative approach, the paper suggests *ethnomethodology's* way of studying culture as it is being 'done'. Seeing culture as constituted in discourse, and placing culture in action rather than action in culture, opens up for a bottom-up analysis in which members' situated practices are in focus. Furthermore, *conversation analysis* provides a rigorous methodological framework for analyzing institutional categorization processes by closely attending to linguistic detail in interaction. Drawing on a Swedish study of meetings between people on sick leave, their doctor, and the state official administering their sickness benefit, the paper illustrates the use of such an approach, showing just how the legitimate boundaries of the category are co-constructed and negotiated: *how* 'cultures of sick leave' are done in the fine details of interaction.

RC12-217.1

FLORANO, EBINEZER* (University of the Philippines, *efloranoy@yahoo.com*)
PEREZ, JOE-MAR* (Training Division, *joemar.s.perez@gmail.com*)

Building Back a Better Nation: Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery in the Philippines

The paper explores the operationalization of Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery in the Philippines context. It is divided into four sections. The first section discusses the origins and development of Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery as a thematic area. It highlights the paradigm shift in the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System which was brought about by the enactment

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

281

of Republic Act 10121 as its legal framework. The second section discusses the design principles of Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery. It explains how Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery is carried out through the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan. It explains the involvement of the communities in rehabilitation and recovery programs. It also discusses the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) as a specific Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery tool. To further illustrate the use of PDNA, the third section presents the case of Davao Oriental, a province in the Mindanao region, which was heavily devastated by Typhoon "Pablo" (International Name: "Bopha") last December 2012. It also explains how civil property rights serve as among the major considerations in the aftermath of a disaster and how the PDNA takes into account the civil property rights of the victims.

RC55-875.4

FLORES, RUBEN* (National Research University, *rflores@hse.ru*)

Buddhism and Critical Social Science on the Causes of Suffering: Towards a Dialogue

In order to demonstrate the possibilities of building a philosophically and empirically informed framework for the study and alleviation of suffering, this paper compares the Buddhist tradition and critical social science from the perspective of their understanding of the nature and causes of suffering. Though both traditions are driven by the wish to combat suffering, their understanding of the causing of suffering differs. There may be, however, a productive complementarity in this difference; and yet frictions between the two traditions are real enough. Furthermore, neither tradition exists in a social or ideological vacuum. Thus, establishing a dialogue between these and other traditions calls also for reflexivity, critique and self-critique.

RC42-706.2

FLORES SOLANO, JOSÉ ALBERTO* (Inst Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores, *jafloress@gmail.com*)

Globalización y Construcción Identitaria. El Caso De Los Jóvenes Universitarios En México

La globalización ha generado diversos procesos que permiten la movilidad de productos, mercancías, personas, información e ideas sin que las fronteras de los países sean un obstáculo, salvo en algunos casos. En el proceso identitario, las costumbres, valores y significados de una determinada región eran los que conformaban la identidad de una persona o colectivo. Con los procesos de movilidad resultado de la globalización, la permanencia física en un lugar no son necesariamente determinantes en la conformación de la identidad, ya que al estar en contacto con los productos, valores e ideas de otros lugares, éstos van formando parte de los significados que se construyen. La globalización crea una nueva manera de construcción identitaria. Lo anterior puede observarse con mayor facilidad en las ciudades, donde existen los recursos que permiten este intercambio de ideas. Dentro de los centros urbanos, los jóvenes por sus características, resultan consumidores ideales de las propuestas surgidas en el entorno global. En este sector, quienes estudian un grado universitario pueden contar con mayores elementos de asimilación y mayor movilidad para integrarse en un sistema global. Por esto, resulta pertinente estudiar cómo es que la identidad de los jóvenes universitarios se construye. La ponencia que se propone es parte de la investigación que se realiza para integrar la tesis de grado dentro del programa del Doctorado en Ciencias Sociales. Se busca explicar cómo se da la construcción identitaria a través de los agentes socializadores presentes en la vida de los jóvenes. Los medios de comunicación y las tecnologías de información resultan de gran importancia en este proceso, ya que es gracias a ellos que se facilita el intercambio de ideas. Para entender cómo una persona ha construido su identidad con base en la internalización de los significados externos, se estudia cómo verbaliza su historia.

RC46-753.1

FLYNN, MATTHEW* (Georgia Southern University, *mflynn@georgiasouthern.edu*)
FLYNN, MICHAEL* (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, *michael.flynn@graduateinstitute.ch*)

On the Maturation of Immigration Detention: Theoretical Approaches and Evidence

The detention of irregular migrants and asylum seekers has become a prominent feature of both national and international efforts to "manage" global migration. An important aspect of this phenomenon is the emergence of new institutions devoted to migrant detention, which can be observed for example in the gradual shift in countries across the globe from using prisons or other "off-the-shelf" facilities to dedicated immigration detention centers. This maturation of immigration detention regimes has important implications, not least of which is the fact that it appears to have occurred at the same time that the number of migrant detainees has increased. Is there a correlation between the institutionalization of detention regimes and the increasing reliance of this method of migration control? Using data on detention regimes from the member states of the Council of Europe, where human rights norms appear to have had an important impact on how detention practices have evolved in recent years, this paper seeks to address this question through differing theoretical approaches to state behavior. For example, has pressure from human rights actors been a key driving force for the institutionalization of detention? If, so what implications might this have for how rights actors view the long-term consequences of certain liberal norms? On the other hand, does a Weberian model of institution-building provide a better explanatory framework for how detention regimes have evolved? Do theories of policy diffusion shed light on the spreading of these practices across the European region and beyond? Or, is growth in detention institutions more the result of increasing private-sector involvement in state functions, including incarceration? Ultimately, the paper seeks to provide some initial guideposts for investigating immigration detention institutions while making clear the broader implications of this phenomenon.

RC20-346.5

FOA, ROBERTO* (Harvard University, *roberto.foa@gmail.com*)
NEMIROVSKAYA, ANNA (National Research University Higher School of Economics)

Frontier Societies: Culture and Social Institutions

The paper presents a cross-cultural study of contemporary frontier societies, based on analysis of World Values Survey data from the USA, the Russian Federation, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and Brazil. Consistent with Turner's "frontier thesis", we find that frontier societies carry a common syndrome of socio-cultural attributes, ranging from higher levels of membership in voluntary associations and civic activism, to greater libertarianism and skepticism of government. The "frontier thesis" therefore explains not only the historical experience of America, but constitutes a common frontier phenomenon in other world regions and continents, with different settling patterns of new lands. The experience of living on the border areas leads to the formation of a stable set of values, distinctive features of frontier life, such as individualism, egalitarianism, libertarian commitment to the principles of economics, social activism, higher levels of social trust and tolerance of outgroups, civic protest, social conservatism, traditionalism, less support for the federal government rule and others.

RC21-365.2

FOERSTER, KIM* (ETH Zurich, *kim.foerster@web.de*)

Re-Thinking Cautious Urban Renewal. the Iba (Berlin, 1984/87) As an Early Attempt for a Politicized Strategy for a Sustainable City

Apart from the fact that the strategies for a sustainable city today form the basis of a neo-liberal urban, mainly environmental policy, the main question remains of the genealogy and initial potential of some of the key concepts. The International Building Exhibition (IBA) in Berlin in 1984/87 with its two areas IBA Alt and IBA Neu, and the two strategies of a critical reconstruction and a cautious urban renewal, seen as a paradigmatic case study in light of the specific situation in Germany in the 1980s, especially the conditions in West Berlin, by linking urban rehabilitation with social and ecological objectives produced alternative, but ultimately normative models of urban regeneration, not only with regard to European urban planning, but of global interest. This paper analyzes, to what extend primarily the IBA Alt – as a paradigmatic concept of development in response to the policy of redevelopment by demolition and reconstruction of the 1960s and the common squatting practice, with its procedures and highly conflictuous processes of advocacy, participation, and self-building for the socially engaged and responsible restoration and maintenance of old tenements, new forms of responsibility and ownership, the provision of green spaces and social infrastructure – at first promised a politicization and democratization of urban renewal and everyday life. Since the IBA, funded by federal and state agencies, is called back to mind for its projects and protagonists with various research, exhibition and publication projects to mark its 25th anniversary, I will discuss the function of cautious urban renewal, both its positive achievements and uttered criticisms. In revisiting the IBA, I intend to provide a historically argued contribution to the current debate on sustainability and the city, by not only by highlighting planning processes, but by challenging the dimensions of the ecological *and* the social.

JS-59.1

FOGIEL - BIJAOUI, SYLVIE* (The Academic College of Management, *sylvieb@colman.ac.il*)

The Cosmopolitan Future: A Feminist Approach

Our study questions the approach according to which world society is shaped by "the clash of civilizations". For that purpose, referring to Beck and Sznaider (2010), we analyze what we call the cosmopolitanization of feminism, i.e. this pro-

cess which enables the gradual recognition of "the others's others", the women, through the evolution of the political rights of women at the global level.

In this context, the descriptive representation of women (understood as the increase in the number of women elected in order to reflect the composition of the electorate), as well as their substantive representation (women's political representation which advances women's human rights), and their voices within civil society in the North and the South highlight the fact that feminism is undergoing a process of cosmopolitanization, albeit very slowly and in a sporadic way.

In order to present our argument, we adopt a postcolonial feminist reading together with a research method based on national, regional or transnational NGOs' data or on data provided by the Inter-parliamentary Union, UNIFEM and U.N.-Women.

Our article is divided into four parts. In Part One, we precise the meaning of the process of cosmpolitanization as applied to feminism. In Part Two, we describe this process and the way it is articulated "from above" (top-down cosmopolitanization), referring, among other things, to electoral data from around the world and to International Law which, today, guarantees the political rights of women - more or less successfully. Part Three analyzes the cosmopolitanization of feminism "from below" and refers to feminist theories, cyberfeminism and to the global civil/feminist society . Finally, in Part Four, the conclusion, we discuss the common future of feminism and cosmopolitanism.

RC14-246.4

FOND-HARMANT, LAURENCE* (CRP-Santé Luxembourg, *laurence.fond-harmant@crp-sante.lu*)

Logement Et Sructures D'accueil Des Usagers De La Psychatrie : Les Enjeux De La Reconfiguration Socio-Politiques De 6 Pays Européens

L'hôpital psychiatrique assurait jusque là un hébergement à long terme. Avec les grandes réformes de la psychiatrie et le développement des neuroleptiques le suivi médical des patients peut se réaliser en dehors de l'hôpital. L'intégration sociale du patient passe par l'accompagnement de professionnels de structures médico-psycho-sociales. Ce nouveau modèle, en rupture avec le modèle "asilaire" est porté par l'OMS et se développe progressivement en Europe.   Le logement apparait comme un déterminant majeur de santé et d'intégration sociale. Des dispositifs socio-politiques d"accompagnement et de maintien dans le logement des personnes en situation de handicap psychique ont vu le jour. En effet, comme les autres citoyens, les patients de la psychiatrie doivent avoir la possibilité de vivre dans un environnement social qui regroupe tous les lieux de vie : la famille, le logement, l'école, le travail, les loisirs. Est ce une utopie ? Comment renforcer les soins psychiatriques, dans la communauté, avec une dés-hospitalisation raisonnable ? Comment éviter l'héritage de l'ancienne relation asymétrique entre la médecine psychiatrique et la société ? Quelles sont les alternatives aux longs séjours en hôpital sur le territoire européen ?

A partir d'une socioanalyse sur le terrain de 6 pays européens, notre communication se propose de montrer comment dépasser la notion de handicap et accroitre les possibilités d'accès aux soins psychiatriques et de prise en charge dans le milieu ordinaire . Elle précise comment des solutions adéquates sont trouvées en zones urbaines ou rurales quelque soit le pays. Elle dévoile les rapports de pouvoir, les conflits d'intérêt et les enjeux idéologiques, socio-politiques et socio-economiques qui sous tendent cette reconfiguration de la psychiatrie et de la santé mentale.

Notre projet de recherche porte sur les situations française, luxembourgeoise, belge, grecque, suisse et roumaine. Il bénéficie d'un financement Européen.

RC41-688.1

FONG, ERIC* (University of Toronto, *fong@chass.utoronto.ca*)

Social Cohesion in Multi-Ethnic Community

From the beginning of the sociological study, social cohesion in community, usually measured by community ties, have been a key topic of discussion. Community ties provide social support, foster social relations, and facilitate social capital among residents in a community. They also facilitate a sense of attachment to the community, encouraging a commitment to local institutions and involvement in community activities. Two major hypotheses have guided the discussion of community ties in the literature: the *race/ethnic homogeneity hypothesis*, and the *integration hypothesis.* The race/ethnicity homogeneity hypothesis suggests that the larger co-ethnic proportion in a community promotes community ties, while the integration hypothesis suggests that length of residency in the community facilitates community ties. Though there are many publications on these two hypotheses related to community ties, few of them have considered several significant changes in society. First, we know little about how the hypotheses are relevant to the current population of immigrants who come from diverse social and demographic backgrounds. It has been well documented that the representation of immigrants has grown rapidly in major North American cities. Second, as cities become more multi-ethnic, little is known of how the two hypotheses relate to different racial and ethnic groups. In this study, we merged the 2008 General Social Survey with the 2006 Canadian census to explore how co-ethnic composition and

duration of residence in a community are related to community ties. The findings suggest that, in a multi-ethnic context, co-ethnic proportion in the community is no longer associated with overall community ties for minority members and immigrants. However, our findings show that the association between residing for a longer time in a community and overall community ties is still applicable today.

RC16-296.8

FONTAINE, JULIETTE* (Univ Paris I, Sorbonne, CESSP CRPS, *Juliette.Fontaine@univ-paris1.fr*)

The Role of Intellectuals in the Construction of Public Policies: The Example of the Educational Reform of Vichy

This paper aims to show how intellectuals can contribute to the imposition and the justification of a particular social order through their participation in the construction of a public policy. From the example of the educational reform of Vichy, we show the role played by some intellectuals in the definition of a "school problem" and in the prescription and the implementation of solutions to solve it.

Some of conservative intellectuals (academics, writers, journalists) assembled in networks (circles, leagues, associations) struggle, in the interwar period, against the republican school and its ideals. A relatively unified discourse about the problem of the school appears, transmitted by significant resources (specialized and mainstream publications, public meetings, etc.): the established educational institution would promote the moral decadence of society (I). In 1940, the emphasis of this "school problem" by Petain and other high-ranking military officers, members of the same groups which were marginalized under the Third Republic, give them a window of opportunity to contribute directly to the reforms (II). The seven ministers of Education under Vichy and their collaborators come from these networks and will do public policies inspired by the solutions suggested before the war (make the school a nationalist, elitist and religious institution), even if internal contradictions in the conservative group will appear (III).

RC16-299.3

FONTAINE, JULIETTE* (Univ Paris I, Sorbonne, CESSP CRPS, *Juliette.Fontaine@univ-paris1.fr*)

When Symbolic Violence Changes: The Example of the Educational Reform of Vichy

This paper aims to understand the mechanisms of symbolic violence through the capacity of the State to impose a specific social order by means of public policies. Public policies are, according to Pierre Bourdieu, one of practical modes for the exercise of symbolic violence: as much as the government justifies and legitimizes its intervention, it legitimizes the dominant representations of the social world. From the example of the educational reform of the Vichy regime – on which focus our thesis – we will concretely evaluate what resources the new government has to impose a new vision of the educational institution and the limits to which it is confronted.

In 1940, the establishment of the Vichy regime allows activists of a conservative school, marginalized under the Third Republic, to occupy key positions in the Ministry of National Education. Against the republican school (free, secular, positivist) established in the late nineteenth century, it is an elitist, religious and nationalist school that is proposed as necessary to recover France (I). Beyond the speeches, some tools are actually implemented by the new government to produce this new vision of educational institution: change the structure of the Ministry, transform the organization of teaching, change teachers' formation, impose new men at all levels of the hierarchy, etc. (II). This symbolic violence, which really translates into some institutional structures of the society - very quickly because of the authoritarian nature of the regime - is however limited by some actors. Teachers, street level bureaucrats who are responsible for implementing the reform, will resist at this violence (III).

RC46-761.3

FONTAN, JEAN-MARC* (Université du Québec à Montréal, *fontan.jean-marc@uqam.ca*)

Social Innovation and Societal Change: Role and Impact of Clinical Sociology

For over twenty years, a wide range of research processes and activities have been developed in response to demands brought forth by representatives from local initiatives working toward social innovation specifically by means of social transformation. Among the main organizations that embarked on this undertaking are the Service aux collectivités (SAC) of the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), the Alliance de recherche universités-communautés en économie sociale (ARUC-ÉS), the Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales (CRISES) and the Incubateur universitaire *Parole d'excluEs* (IU*PE*).

In that context, collaborations were formed with labour representatives (to counteract plant closures and mass layoffs), with local development initiatives (similar to those involved in the revitalization of the Angus brownfield in Montre-

al), with community organizations (working to provide social housing in the fight against poverty and social exclusion) as well as with the social economy and solidarity-based economy (through Quebec government support for the new social economy).

With this historical backdrop, we present a summary of our reflections on the capacity of such initiatives to impact social change. When evaluating initiatives, we proceed in three steps. To begin, we examine the extent to which an initiative is able to respond to social or socio-economic emergencies, thereby testing its reformist capacity. We then look at its institutional impact on the production of societal frameworks, namely through its ability to contribute to the determination of new path dependencies. In a third step, we identify the conditions that would allow it to increase its reformist or restorative capacity as well as its potential to act as an agent of change within the societal framework.

RC14-254.4

FONTAR, BARBARA* (Université Rennes 2, CREAD, Marsouin, *barbara.fontar@uhb.fr*)
LE MENTEC, MICKAËL* (Université Rennes 2, CREAD, ESO, *mickael.lementec@uhb.fr*)

Entre Dispositif Institutionnel, Représentations Et Usages : Le Numérique Comme Pouvoir De Renforcement Des inégalités Sociales

Les inégalités sont souvent définies à partir de l'adjectif qui les qualifie. Elles sont sociales (Bourdieu, 1966), scolaires (Duru-Bellat, Van Zanten, 2009), éducatives (Perier, 2007), culturelles (Lahire, 2004) ou numériques (Granjon, 2009) et renvoient au fait que les capitaux sont inégalement distribués dans l'espace social. Cela entraîne une hiérarchie des positions sociales des individus où l'inégalité touche ceux qui subissent (Bihr, Pfefferkorn, 2008).

Si les inégalités numériques s'intègrent plus largement dans la définition des inégalités, la réalité de la vie sociale des individus et leurs pratiques numériques sont dans un rapport dialectique. Une continuité existe entre les pratiques *off* et *on line* (Granjon, 2009 ; Casilli, 2010 ; Fontar, 2010). Ainsi, interroger les inégalités numériques nécessite de questionner les rapports entre institutions, représentations et usages.

Le Mentec (2010 et ANR INEDUC[1]) interrogera l'articulation institutions/usages en montrant en quoi les institutions d'aide à l'insertion renforcent les phénomènes d'exclusion à travers la mise en place de dispositifs techniques présupposant des savoir-faire chez les usagers. Plus largement, la relation d'aide proposée s'établit sur un rapport dominant-dominé créant une forme d'inégalité qui touche les capacités d'actions des personnes.

Fontar (2010 et ANR INEDUC) questionnera le rapport représentations/usages en montrant que la tyrannie de la majorité (Pasquier, 2005) créée une norme sociale pouvant générer des difficultés d'appropriation chez les adolescents. La pression sociale à « devoir y être » ne sous-entend pas nécessairement des compétences développées ni des usages variés. Elle s'attachera à déconstruire le mythe du « Digital Natives » (Prensky, 2001) qui présuppose implicitement une innéité des pratiques et voile le rôle des apprentissages.

Ainsi, cette proposition de communication contribue à relativiser les visions enchantées du numérique (notamment ces bienfaits émancipatoires) en en montrant son pouvoir de renforcement des inégalités sociales.

1 ANR INEDUC (2012-2015): programme de recherche sur les inégalités éducatives

RC14-245.1

FONTENELLE, ISLEIDE* (Fundação Getulio Vargas-São Paulo, *idefontenelle@uol.com.br*)

Consumption and the Social Organization of the Illusion

CONSUMPTION AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ILLUSION
Isleide A. Fontenelle
Associate Professor - Fundação Getulio Vargas- Brazil
idefontenelle@uol.com.br

In order to reflect on the reach and limits of the social organization of the illusion that constitutes the very nature of capitalism, and based on the transformations that are occurring in contemporary capitalism, this article analyses how consumption lies at the very heart of the operation of this illusion. The analysis adopts the Marxist approach with regard to consumption's place in expanding value within the context of industrial capitalism. It also looks at the history of marketing strategies that aim to produce a consumer as a new form of subjectivity who is moved by a desire to consume. Resorting to the dialectical method as developed by Marx, i.e. based on the idea of movement and contradiction, the article tries to reveal the contradictions that surround the consumption sphere in the predominant financial and immaterial operating methods assumed by current capitalism, which may result in the possibility of over-consumption, which in turn leads to the non-realization of value. While this points, on the one hand, to the possibility of capitalism coming up against something that is in itself impossible, like the infinite self-expansion of capital, on the other, the solutions sought, also in the field of consumption, point to a hyper-commercialization of the spheres of life

and knowledge, which sets in motion new merchandise expansion mechanisms through the privatization of culture, creativity and human life itself, leading to an equivalent of the "enclosure of the commons".

JS-8.2

FONTES, FERNANDO* (University of Coimbra, *fernando@ces.uc.pt*)
SANTOS, ANA CRISTINA (Centre for Social Studies - University of Coimbra - Portugal)

Disabled Women and Sexual Violence in Portugal

When compared to the general population, disabled people present a higher risk and incidence of violence (UN, 2006; EU, 2011). National reports have highlighted the higher vulnerability of disabled women and people with learning difficulties either living in institutions or with their families (OPM, 2009; INR, 2010). Despite the great investment by Portuguese public authorities in programs designed to prevent violence there are no intersectional studies of violence in Portugal, emphasizing discrimination factors and highlighting the situation of disabled people in Portuguese society. Therefore the lives of disabled people are still marked by exclusion, poverty and prejudice. In a context that is particularly disabling, masculinized and male-oriented, such as Portugal, disabled women are in a particularly vulnerable position, accumulating the inequalities based on disablism and sexism.

Based on the Social Model of Disability and drawing on the research project 'Disabled Intimacies: sexual and reproductive citizenship of disabled women in Portugal' (funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology - reference PIHM/GC/0005/2008) and on my post-doctoral research on disablist hate crime in Portugal (funded by FCT – Reference SFRH/BPD/80059/2011) developed at the Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, this paper considers the issue of sexual violence targeting disabled women in Portugal. In this paper we begin by introducing the Portuguese context in relation to citizenship rights and outlining the phenomenon of sexual violence targeting disabled women in Portugal. The data was gathered from public reports, media coverage and original empirical data collected in biographical interviews and evidences that family and close neighborhood members constitute most of the perpetrators. We continue examining the legal dispositions already in place in Portugal in order to protect disabled women. And we conclude, assessing the effectiveness of the existing laws and exploring the potentialities of the legal recognition of disability hate crime in Portugal.

JS-6.7

FONTES, FERNANDO* (University of Coimbra, *fernando@ces.uc.pt*)

What's New about New Social Movement in a Time of Economic Crisis? Reflections about the Portuguese Disabled People's Movement

Until the 1960s, social movements were comprised mainly of workers' movements, focused on class and economic issues, highly organised in trade unions and political parties and using strikes and demonstrations as their main action tactic. The 1960s and 1970s witnessed, however, an increased variety of social conflicts beyond the workforce, particularly in Europe and North America, and the subsequent emergence of numerous social movements around new 'post-material' issues. The emergence of these new social movements (NSMs) did not only push for a multitude of issues based on identity, but also the investment on civil society as its key location, organised in non-hierarchical structures and networks and embracing direct action and protest.

As with other social groups, the failing of disabled persons by the welfare-state made them especially active since the 1960s. This was especially true of the UK and USA, where disabled people struggled "for equality and participation on an equal footing with other citizens" (Driedger, 1989: 1). This action was made possible by the creation of the Disabled People's Movement composed of diverse organizations *of* disabled people. Most current debates on the Disabled People's Movement included the discussion of whether this is a new or an old social movement.

Drawing on my PhD about social citizenship and the Disabled People's Movement in Portugal (completed at the University of Leeds – UK), this paper investigates the ways in which this case study may contribute to the theoretical dispute between old and new social movements. I will begin by examining significant characteristics of the Portuguese Disabled People's Movement. Then, I summarize the theoretical dispute within disability studies on whether the disabled people's movement is an old or a new social movement. In the last part, I explore the ways in which the Portuguese case study may contribute to this theoretical dispute.

RC32-552.7

FORBES-MEWETT, HELEN* (Monash University, *helen.forbesmewett@monash.edu*)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Violence Against Female International Students and the Need for 'Gender Security'

Violence against women has become a pressing global concern that represents significant social and economic cost. According to the World Health Organization, more than a third of women worldwide are victims of physical or sexual violence. While some progress has been made there remains much to be done to increase the understanding and amelioration of this vast social problem. Within this context, females make up approximately half of the estimated 3.6 million international students undertaking tertiary education in a host country. Previous research has addressed issues of safety and security for international students generally with only passing mention of gender-related concerns. This paper explores the problem of gender-based violence against female international students in their host country and the pressing need for 'gender security'. Focusing on the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia, the paper draws on empirical research involving 146 in-depth interviews with international students and other key informers who work closely with international students. The paper presents knowledge about stalking, rape, assault and domestic violence against female international students. The study also presents ideas about education and response programs that address the issue of gender security. The study uses an intersectional analysis and a claim for human rights to argue for an expansion of preventative and response programs relating to violence against female international students. Findings indicate that female international students are far more likely to be victims of violence than male international students. It is also suggested that low reporting of gender-based violence is exacerbated within the international student cohort. The findings of this paper will be of value to female international students and their families, wider communities including in particular women from diverse backgrounds, practitioners and scholars concerned with the issue of violence against women, the international education sector, and host education institutions and nations.

RC05-112.6

FORD, MARGOT* (University of Newcastle, *Margot.Ford@newcastle.edu.au*)

Comparing Inequality of Educational Achievement in Australia, Britain and South Africa

Using Critical Race Theory as a foundation, this paper will analyse inequality of educational achievement of racially marginalised groups in Australia, England and South Africa. The countries have quite different but connected histories. This paper will focus upon Indigenous Australians, Xhosa in the Western Cape of South Africa and Afro-Caribbean migrants to England and describe the scope of inequality. In each country the educational system is failing these marginalised groups, despite the recognition of inequalities based on racial, ethnic and cultural markers rather than on educational ability. Western style education systems privilege particular epistemological and pedagogical approaches, education structural features and teacher relations, whilst ignoring evidence of different, more inclusive and culturally appropriate approaches that could effectively reduce the inequality

RC44-732.3

FORD, MICHELE* (University of Sydney, *michele.ford@sydney.edu.au*)
GILLAN, MICHAEL* (The University of Western Australia, *michael.gillan@uwa.edu.au*)

Breaking through or Locked in? Global Unions and Their Institutional Articulation with Trade Unions in Asia

Both leading labour geographers and theorists of transnational activism have noted that there is a weak understanding of the articulation between global institutions and networks, institutions and social formations at other geographic scales. As Tarrow (2005) has suggested, what is lacking more generally in discussions of globalisation and civil society is recognition of the specificity of 'the mechanisms necessary to confront the concrete experiences that mould discontent into specific grievances against specific targets' and the ability to 'negotiate boundaries' between 'domestic political settings, national governments and international institutions'.

This paper takes up these concerns with regard to the articulation between the Global Union Federations (GUFs) and trade unions in Asia. The GUFs have all grown over the last decade in in terms of affiliated unions, members and geographic coverage. However, this formal increase in global representativeness has not always translated into legitimacy and meaningful influence with affiliates or externally. GUFs have coordinated many effective multi-scalar union-building organising and campaign initiatives – something their status as 'global' coordination bodies affords unique opportunities to do. However, it is also evident that the scope, form and intensity of GUF interventions are defined by their own institutional capacity and limitations (including resource constraints), leading to an uneven and opportunistic implementation of strategies and goals.

This paper analyses the complex interaction between the development, durability and effect of global/regional labour networks and campaigns and the institutionally embedded character of unions and workers at national and sub-national scales. It argues that, in Asia, such an analysis requires deep consideration of varying institutional and political landscapes as well as unions' forms, repertoires of action, understandings of labour internationalism and articulation to the state and politics at geographic resolutions including, but moving beyond, the national scale.

RC48-790.2

FORNO, FRANCESCA* (University of Bergamo, *francesca.forno@unibg.it*)

Personalized Engagement in the Current 'New' Wave of Anti-Mafia Grassroots Mobilization

This paper discusses the social mechanisms set in motion by a new anti-Mafia organization called Addiopizzo (Goodbye, Pizzo) which has been able to successfully encourage a growing number of entrepreneurs and shopkeepers to refuse to pay racket fees to local mobs in the city of Palermo, Italy. By using communication technologies that enable personalized public engagement as part of a new interpretative frame which has brought political consumerism into the repertoire of the anti-Mafia movement, Addiopizzo activists – a group of post-grad students formed in 2004 – have succeeded in creating a range of collective and selective incentives that have made it possible for local businesspeople to overcome the problems of collective action and build new social bonds of solidarity. Referring to social movements and diffusion theories, the paper discusses how a relatively small and locally based SMO succeeded in bringing about important changes by organizing itself locally as well as globally, and via Internet. Data for the analysis came from several sources of information, such as interviews with the activists themselves, participant observation, media analysis and a unique dataset reporting the answers given to a structured questionnaire with more than 70 closed questions, distributed in 2011 to 277 entrepreneurs who had joined the mobilization campaign entitled "Change your shopping habits to fight the pizzo" at various points in time.

RC40-681.5

FORNO, FRANCESCA* (University of Bergamo, *francesca.forno@unibg.it*)

United We Buy: Re-Embedding the Economy into Society for a Sustainable World

It is increasingly argued that the environmental and social problems that afflict industrialized societies cannot be resolved without a change in citizens' lifestyles and consumption practices. In recent years, the inability (or unwillingness) of institutions in proposing solutions and implement policies to address these issues have stimulated the development of new social movements that, while increasing general awareness on the social effects of consumption practices, have favored the emergence and spread of forms of procurement based on the direct relationship and solidarity between consumers and producers. The paper focuses on some new grassroots initiatives promoting alternative forms of consumption as a way to protect the environment and the right of workers, which have been very successful in Italy in the latest decade. Born in 1994 "Solidarity-based Purchase Groups" (or "Gruppi di Acquisto Solidale") count today more than 900 groups. Their criteria for selecting producers flag up respect for the environment and solidarity, both amongst group members and with the producers. Nevertheless, such criteria are interpreted and appropriated on a strictly local basis. From many points of view, GAS are an important case study for understanding the mechanisms and decisional processes through which citizens can enter into a cooperative relationship amongst themselves and with individual producers or networks of producers, aiming for reciprocal benefit on a concrete basis, namely modifying the production processes towards a higher sustainability. The paper presents the results of two online questionnaires, filled out by 204 members of GAS in Lombardy and by 1658 families belonging to the same groups and reflects on the mechanisms that have fostered the spread of these forms of collective action, exploring both the reasons that have encouraged individuals to take part in these experiences as well as the internal organization and strategies of GAS.

JS-17.5

HIRAYAMA, YOSUKE (Kobe University)
FORREST, RAY* (City University of Hong Kong, *safray@cityu.edu.hk*)

Housing and Social Re-Stratification

This article looks at transformations in the role of housing in social stratification. During the 'golden age' with high-speed economic growth and generous government subsidies, social inequalities were mitigated by the expansion of middle class home ownership and redistributive schemes of providing social rented

dwellings to lower classes. However, with the ascendance of neoliberal prescriptions in the 'global age', new housing systems oriented towards accentuating the role of market economies in providing and financing housing have increasingly exacerbated, rather than alleviated, social disparities. There have been widening gaps between the market-included and the market-excluded in terms of housing conditions. Moreover, within market spheres, various variables such as the timing of housing purchase, the appreciation and depreciation of housing assets, the nature of housing investment, the condition of mortgage borrowing, family support in acquiring housing, intergenerational transfers of residential properties, architectural profile and location of dwellings and the number of houses owned have been becoming more definitive in creating social cleavages. In varied fields of social science, position pertaining to labor markets has been regarded as most important in explaining the formation of social classes. However, housing and property ownership have increasingly been becoming, and will be, more definitive in reshaping social inequalities. This paper will identify housing related key drivers for social re-stratification and explores housing situations in some exemplar countries such as Britain, USA and Japan in arguing the importance of housing in creating new contours of social inequalities.

RC19-337.2

FOSSATI, FLAVIA* (University Zurich, *fossati@pw.uzh.ch*)

Coalition Patterns in Labour Market Policy – How Activation Policies Restructure the Political Contest in Western Europe

Activation policies became the means of choice to address typically post-industrial unemployment rates in a context of "permanent austerity" (Pierson 1996). However, comparatively little is known about how these "novel" policy instruments influence the political contest and the coalition formation mechanisms in this policy domain.

First, in line with the debate on multidimensional modernising reforms (Bonoli and Natali 2012; Häusermann 2010; Clasen and Clegg 2011) this paper investigates the nature of the political conflict in the domain of labour market policy and addresses the question whether the political elite's preferences pertain to more than one dimension.

Second, the analyses address the political elite's coalition patterns by focusing in particular on the political left testing the hypothesis whether social democratic parties address rather insider or outsiders' interests (Rueda 2007, Schwander 2012).

The empirical analyses are based on a novel elite survey which captures labour market policy preferences of all actors involved in the political decision-making process, i.e. parties, state bodies, unions, employers' and social movement organisations in three dualising (France, Germany, Italy) and in two flexicurity-oriented countries (Denmark, Switzerland). The analytical strategy relies on factor and cluster analyses of preference measures weighted by the respective issue salience (cf. Kriesi et al. 2008).

The empirical findings suggest that politics is essentially shaped by policy. In other words, the political elite's preference and coalition patterns are determined foremost by the regime specific institutional legacies and are structured on a redistributive and on an activation dimension. Interestingly, the most salient and controversial issues are related to policies which do not pertain to the conventional repertoire of the labour market regime at stake. Finally, the results support scholars arguing that mainstream left parties support the interests of both insiders and outsiders (Schwander 2012), however, it results that the precise nature of coalitions is regime specific.

RC05-100.1

FOZDAR, FARIDA* (The University of Western Australia, *farida.fozdar@uwa.edu.au*)

'Belonging' in The Land Down-Under: Insights from Three Methodologies

This paper considers differences in articulations of belonging in Australia generated using three different more or less innovative methodologies among different populations. Results from face to face interviews plus a photovoice exercise among refugee settlers are compared and contrasted with data generated in 20 focus groups with migrants and non-migrants across Australia using a set of images designed to elicit discussion around national, transnational and post-national identities. Membership Categorisation Analysis is used to interrogate the presumptions included in the prompts used to generate the data (interview questions, themes for photographs, and images for focus group discussion). The range of parameters of belonging from the political (civic and ethno belonging) to the interpersonal (family, friends, place) are noted, as well as the limits to belonging, particularly the category work done discursively to identify insiders and outsiders. The paper concludes that each method is useful in different ways to gain access to different experiences of belonging and un-belonging.

RC10-186.1

FREITAS, SARA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil, *sara_sfreitas@hotmail.com*)
FRACALANZA, ANA PAULA (Universidade de São Paulo)

The Discussion to Implement Charging for the Use of Water Resources: Challenges in Participatory Management

The participatory institutions appear as one of the greatest innovations occurred in Brazilian democracy since the 1980´s, and have as a principle the joint action between state and civil society and the sharing of responsibilities in the design and management of public policies. São Paulo State´s Water Resources Policy has the premise that water management should be decentralized, integrated and participatory, through the Watershed Committees. One of the tasks of the Watershed Committees is to establish the charging for the use of water, the economic instrument of water resources policy, which aims to encourage the rational and sustainable use of water. This study aims to analyze the discussion for the implementation of charging for the use of water in the Basin Committee of the Upper Tietê, located at the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo, in the period 2006-2010, in order to examine how the participatory process was and how the participation of the state, municipalities and civil society occurred. This article aims to identify the specificity of the participatory process through the analysis of Watershed Committee meeting´s minutes and to compare it with a theoretical reference. The hypothesis is that the state failed to provide igualiary conditions for the representation of participants in the Watershed Committee of the Upper Tietê in the drafting and implementation of water use charging. Furthermore, the inaction of state institutions may have contributed to the slowness of the process. The evaluation of the discussing process for water charging in the Upper Tietê Basin corroborates to the debate about the actual influence of participatory institutions in public policies and the prospects for improving the existing relationship between government and civil society and the conditions for the exercise of democracy in environmental issues.

RC35-612.6

ALVARO, DANIEL* (CONICET/IIGG-UBA/Paris 8, *danielalvaro@gmail.com*)
FRAGA, EUGENIA* (IIGG-UBA, *euge.fraga@hotmail.com*)
SASIN, MARIANO* (IIGG-UBA, *marianosasin@gmail.com*)
HAIDAR, VICTORIA* (CONICET/UNL, *vickyhaidar@yahoo.com.ar*)
TROVERO, JUAN IGNACIO* (IIGG-UBA, *juani73@gmail.com*)

El Concepto De Comunidad: Teoría Sociológica, Historia Conceptual e Historia Intelectual

Desde hace al menos tres décadas la noción de comunidad se ha vuelto central para una variedad de disciplinas asociadas al campo de las humanidades. El así llamado "renacimiento de la comunidad" supuso la tarea de retrazar la historia de esta noción desde sus orígenes griegos hasta el presente. Como es sabido, el surgimiento de la teoría sociológica a mediados del siglo XIX impactó de manera decisiva en la formación y el desarrollo del concepto de comunidad. La indagación acerca de las transformaciones en los usos y significados de dicho concepto a lo largo y a lo ancho de la tradición sociológica parece requerir de una exploración, discusión y evaluación de las potencialidades de diversas herramientas y propuestas teórico-metodológicas provenientes de perspectivas no específicamente sociológicas. En este trabajo nos proponemos, entonces, analizar de forma crítica y programática las posibles confluencias de la investigación teórica o metateórica en torno al concepto sociológico de comunidad con dos enfoques de uso generalizado y cada vez más extendido en las ciencias sociales y humanas contemporáneas: la "historia conceptual" y la "historia intelectual".

RC34-586.1

FRANCE, ALAN* (University of Auckland, *a.france@auckland.ac.nz*)

Youth in the Age of Austerity

This paper will draw upon international evidence of how 'youth' and the 'youth question' within social and public policy has been (and is) changing as a result of the global disruption to international capital. It will examine how 'financial restructuring' in different countries is impacting on public and social policies aimed at the young and how the concepts such as 'youth' 'age', 'transition' 'diversity' 'risk' and 'inclusion' and 'citizenship' are being reconstructed and reconfigured in policy discourses. Since the early 80s 'neoliberalism' has been seen as the major driver to national and international policy frameworks in western type states. This paper will argue that the recent 'crisis' does not create new responses but has accelerated neoliberal strategies that see public and social policies and practices help western states implement a range of new ways of managing young people and the 'youth question'. The focus of the paper will therefore be on how youth

'policy' is using the 'crisis' in responding to the youth question, how it is creating new narratives of youth and the life course and what new types of 'societal pathways' into adulthood for the young are emerging as a result of recent austerity measures in policy. The analysis will examine these developments by the use of international case studies, across Austrasia, North America and Europe highlighting the political ecological framework of policy that integrates an understanding of how 'finance', 'markets' and various neoliberal policy responses to them are re-shaping the life course for the young through the implementation of austerity measures.

RC55-875.3

FRANCIS, ARA* (College of the Holy Cross, *afrancis@holycross.edu*)

A Tale of Two Sorrows: Hurricane Katrina, Parenting Trouble, and the Politics of Suffering

This paper examines a set of intellectual and ethical dilemmas that stem from efforts to define and analyze suffering. Drawing from two separate studies, one on the survivors of Hurricane Katrina and the other on middle-class parents whose children have a wide array of problems, we highlight the gap between sociological and self-referential claims to suffering. How do we conceptualize the experiences of people who appear to suffer but are reluctant to identify themselves as suffering? Should studies of suffering include the experiences of privileged people whose hardships seem comparatively trivial? By addressing these questions, we call attention to the politics of suffering and scholars' participation in the construction of what constitutes "legitimate" distress. We also consider what scholars might gain from comparing the lived experiences of seemingly disparate groups of "sufferers." We argue that when scholars do not pay attention to how people make sense of their own situations, they risk dehumanizing their participants. Sociologists' adoption of psychological and psychiatric vocabularies of suffering is particularly problematic in this regard. In the end, we suggest that it is possible to conceive of suffering as part of the human condition and to embrace all forms of human distress, while at the same time making moral assertions about whose situations warrant political action. However, doing so requires scholars to be explicitly reflexive about the political assumptions that underpin their research.

RC40-684.3

FRANZEN, SARAH* (Emory University, *sarfranzen@gmail.com*)

Contested Landscapes: Film Narratives and the Meaning of Land Rights

In rural areas of southeastern USA, African-Americans have fought to maintain land ownership in order to protect independent farmers and maintain economic and political freedom. Struggles over property rights carry a heavy history from enslavement to contemporary racial discrimination. Landownership among African-Americans peaked around 1910, after which there has been a steady decline of ownership. This trend has many causes, including intimidation, force, access to capital and information, and the legal nature of many African-American landholdings.

Alongside the legal battles and political movements that have come to define land ownership, however, are lived experiences and personal relationships that are intimately tied to landscapes. Using ethnographic film to document and present images of land and stories from rural African-Americans who claim land rights, my research examines the complex and overlapping interactions between humans and land. Land is more than an economic and political asset; for many rural African-Americans land holds meaning and memories and creates a sense of place and identity. These stories reveal that the best legal option for retaining land is not always congruent with the inherent meaning of ownership. In this paper, I use interdisciplinary modes of inquiry to examine the structure of historic and contemporary African-American land ownership and land loss and to demonstrate how personal stories and oral histories often reveal symbolic and temporal layers of understanding that question the very meaning of land rights.

RC34-596.1

FRASER, ALISTAIR* (University of Hong Kong, *afraser@hku.hk*) BATCHELOR, SUSAN (University of Glasgow)

(Im)Mobile Youth?: Globalisation, Leisure and Social Change in Scotland and Hong Kong

In recent years, the 'global' question has become central to debate in the social sciences. For some, processes of globalisation have increased mobility of people, culture and technology; for others, access to 'global' culture remains sharply stratified by access to resources, with those at the margins rendered increasingly immobile, both spatially and socially. At the same time, however, the globalisation of 'mobile' technology has opened up corridors of dialogue and interaction between disparate cultures and communities in ways that are both emergent and inchoate. These new 'geographies of mobility' strike at the heart of debates surrounding the lived experiences of globalisation: the tension between 'spaces of place' and 'spaces of flows'. These debates have a particular resonance for young people, whose lives are lived at the precarious frontier of the global economy, and the leading-edge of global consumer culture.

This paper will engage with these debates through reflection on emergent findings from an ongoing comparative study of youth leisure, funded by the ESRC, in two geographically and culturally diverse research sites: Scotland and Hong Kong. The study adopts a historical and cross-cultural comparative design, building on landmark research carried out in both study locations by the pioneering sociologist Pearl Jephcott; involving concurrent fieldwork and data-collection in communities in both locales - including ethnographic observations, stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions, oral history interviews, and on-line data-collection. While methodologically rooted in these 'spaces of place', the paper will engage with the new configurations of power, identity, scale and mobility thrown up by the emergent 'spaces of flows' that compose the lived experience of youthful global modernities.

RC20-356.4

FREDERIKSEN, MORTEN* (Aalborg University, *mfr@dps.aau.dk*)

Multileveled Uncertainty: Meso-micro Linkages between Trust and Confidence'

The paper seeks to conceptualise the relationship between trusting institutions and trusting people. While these two types of trust are clearly linked and share important similarities, they are also distinctly different at a phenomenological level. This paper elucidates these similarities and differences and the ways in which the two levels interact. First, it draws on Niklas Luhmann's analysis of uncertainty and contingency along with his phenomenological distinction between trust in people and confidence in systems and institutions. Secondly, it draws on K. E. Loegstrup's phenomenology of trusting as the default attitude within familiar social worlds.

Two fundamentally different ways of dealing with uncertainty are conceptualised. Trust, it is argued, is related only to alterity but depends on confidence in systems/institutions in order to bracket the contingency associated with any intersubjective encounter Trust is possible only when preceded by a trusting orientation, a sense that whatever future is in store will not be a bad one. This orientation is it is an expectation of a more or less wide array of possible futures all within what is familiarly relevant to at specific situation, delineated by confidence. However, trust also provides the foundations for building confidence. Confidence can only be established once the issue of human agency invariable linked to institutions and systems has been settled the in form of trust. Consequently, confidence is learned from trusting. The contribution of this paper is two-fold. First, it brings together otherwise disparate writing on the relationship between trust in institutions and trust in people, helping to clarify this point in trust research. Secondly, it provides conceptual tools to describe and analyse the relations ship between trust in intersubjective relations and the ways that familiar institutional and organizational backdrops provide the confidence to trust the other.

RC20-351.4

FREDERIKSEN, MORTEN* (Aalborg University, *mfr@dps.aau.dk*)

Nordic Moral Repertoires: A Contribution To a Comparative Cultural Sociology Of Social Justice

The great values similarity between the Nordic states seems to be a fact beyond dispute (Kildal and Kuhnle 2005; Svallfors 2003; Svallfors 2006). However, since contemporary research primarily focus on the historical and socio-economic causes of these attitudes, the Nordic inhabitants reasons for having these perceptions are all but unknown. This paper seeks to contribute to an understanding of these reasons.

Identifying macro level drivers is crucial to explaining the development and continued existence of welfare states and institutions. Nonetheless, these are inadequate for understanding why people hold values and perceptions supportive of specific institutional structures: people express egalitarian ideas because this is important and meaningful to them, not because they have a working class upbringing.

The analytical framework applied in this paper is drawn from the Sociology of Valuation and Evaluation (Hall and Lamont 2013; Lamont 2012) emerging in the intersection between political sociology (Boltanski and Thévenot 2006; Wagner 1999) and comparative cultural sociology (DiMaggio 1987; Lamont and Molnar 2002). This approach suggests that perceptions of what is good and just differs between groups and nations because of differences in preferred cultural standards of valuation and evaluation.

This paper seeks addresses these research questions:
- What are the dominant standards of valuation employed in justifying the level of redistribution in the Nordic welfare states?
- Which group identities (nation, class, generation) are most salient to differences in standard of valuation?

The research project is a comparative cultural study of Sweden and Denmark focusing on issues of social justice. 60 semi-structured interviews are carried out in each country with people between 25 and 70 currently employed. The sample

is balanced in terms of age, gender and class. The interviews explore the four subject areas: social justice, redistribution, work, and institutional legitimacy and trust.

RC10-189.4

FREGIDOU-MALAMA, MARIA* (University of Gävle, *Maria. Fregidou-Malama@hig.se*)

Sustainable Credit Guarantee Associations

Purpose of the paper
This research analyses credit guarantee associations and their contribution to financial solutions in local societies. Credit cooperatives aim to guarantee bank loans for micro, and small and medium-sized enterprises.

Research method
Qualitative data were gathered through semi-structured interviews and direct observation with organisations, public authorities, businesses and bank institutions to conduct a case study of Upper Norrlands Credit Guarantee Association (ÖNKGF), in Sweden.

Research Findings
Cooperative enterprises have been democratically owned and controlled by their members and have taken economic and social responsibility for the development of local societies and businesses for the benefits of the members and the society. The research shows that ÖNKGF creates relations with the members by communicating their value base as a cooperative organisation. They develop cooperation with local banks to support commercial business and entrepreneurs who want to start and finance their own businesses. They get advantage to attract new members by emphasising democratic management and members´ sovereignty, educate members, network with authorities and bank officials in charge of handling loans and with local and global organisations using mouth to mouth marketing. For the cooperative credit guarantee association we can see an enlargement of the market and members´ participation and also need for innovations to sustain its business. New entrepreneurial activities face difficulties because of lack of stable financial resources.

Main Contribution
The study contributes to the literature of credit cooperative financial sector, by presenting a model of successful operation of ÖNKGF. We recommend managers to develop networks with members and other stakeholders to promote cooperative collateral financial activities in the local economy to legitimate and sustain their business in the local society.

RC38-650.1

FREI, RAIMUNDO* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, *raimundo. frei@gmail.com*)

Social Memories In South America: Generational Narratives In Times Of Political Youth Activism

Social memories in South America: generational narratives in times of political youth activism
Raimundo Frei (PhD Candidate)
Humboldt Universität zu Berlin
Given the recent, extensive political youth activism in Argentina and Chile, these two post-authoritarian countries provide fertile grounds in order to explore identity boundaries by those born after the dictatorships in the Southern Cone. Against this background, the main research questions are *whether* and *how generational narratives have emerged in the context of political democratization.*

Generational narratives link life course sequences with experiences of collective events. This connection must not be regarded in terms of Mannheim's idea of 'participation in the same destiny'. Rather, by sharing stories of a common past, people narrate a generational identity. Put briefly, generational narratives *are attempts to bestow coherence and connect biography and history.*

My analysis draws on sixty narrative interviews with people born in two different age-cohorts (1965-1974 and 1985-1994) in Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile. It will show that whereas long-standing politics of memory in Argentina have created a discursive homogeneity and continuity between generations, the cycle of youth mobilization in Chile during 2006-2011 opened up the opportunity to create new narratives through collective remembering.

My analysis will thus illustrate how ordinary members of the respective society create (or not) generational identities by narrating past and present. That is, I will show that Argentina is an extraordinary social space to observe continuity between generations which risks perpetuating historical divisions, while the Chilean youth movement has contributed to shed light on the country's undemocratic past.

RC15-260.2

FREIDIN, BETINA* (University of Buenos Aires and CONICET, *freidinbetina@gmail.com*)

BALLESTEROS, MATÍAS (University of Buenos Aires and CONICET)
KRAUSE, MERCEDES (IIGG.Universidad de Buenos Aires y CONICET)
BORDA, PABLO DANIEL (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires)
BONETTO, JULIA (IIGG.Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Consumidores Críticos, Pacientes Informados y Pacientes Tradicionales: Visiones y Prácticas De Cuidado De La Salud Entre Usuarios y No Usuarios De Medicinas Alternativas En Buenos Aires

Unos de los rasgos de las sociedades occidentales es el énfasis en la responsabilidad individual en el cuidado integral de la salud. Conservar y mejorar la salud se ha convertido en una medida del logro personal en un contexto epidemiológico en el que se han incrementado la mortalidad y morbilidad debido a enfermedades no transmisibles con etiologías múltiples. Al discurso biomédico se contraponen, o acomodan de manera complementaria, los de las medicinas alternativas que destacan su capacidad curativa, el bienestar psicofísico y espiritual, y el rol activo del individuo en la salud holística. Basándonos en el análisis cualitativo de 8 grupos focalizados con varones y mujeres de clase media de entre 20 y 50 años de edad realizados en el Área Metropolitana de Buenos Aires en el 2013, analizamos sus concepciones de salud y riesgo, la credibilidad otorgada a los distintos sistemas expertos y saberes populares, y las autoimágenes emergentes en torno a las prácticas de cuidado. Entre estas imágenes identificamos, la del *consumidor crítico* frente a la "moda de la vida saludable" y la creciente comercialización de productos y servicios bajo esta rúbrica, así como respecto del uso de fármacos; la del *paciente informado* que a partir de la experiencia personal y de terceros, la información disponible en Internet, los medios masivos de comunicación, y la literatura de divulgación, opta por distintas alternativas de cuidado --incluyendo la complementariedad terapéutica-- o bien descarta la opción de recurrir a medicinas alternativas; y la del *paciente tradicional* que se siente bien cuidado por los especialistas de la biomedicina y que participa de redes familiares y sociales en las que no se cuestiona el paradigma biomédico.

RC10-186.1

FREITAS, SARA* (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil, *sara_ sfreitas@hotmail.com*)

FRACALANZA, ANA PAULA (Universidade de São Paulo)

The Discussion to Implement Charging for the Use of Water Resources: Challenges in Participatory Management

The participatory institutions appear as one of the greatest innovations occurred in Brazilian democracy since the 1980´s, and have as a principle the joint action between state and civil society and the sharing of responsibilities in the design and management of public policies. São Paulo State´s Water Resources Policy has the premise that water management should be decentralized, integrated and participatory, through the Watershed Committees. One of the tasks of the Watershed Committees is to establish the charging for the use of water, the economic instrument of water resources policy, which aims to encourage the rational and sustainable use of water. This study aims to analyze the discussion for the implementation of charging for the use of water in the Basin Committee of the Upper Tietê, located at the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo, in the period 2006-2010, in order to examine how the participatory process was and how the participation of the state, municipalities and civil society occurred. This article aims to identify the specificity of the participatory process through the analysis of Watershed Committee meeting´s minutes and to compare it with a theoretical reference. The hypothesis is that the state failed to provide igualitary conditions for the representation of participants in the Watershed Committee of the Upper Tietê in the drafting and implementation of water use charging. Furthermore, the inaction of state institutions may have contributed to the slowness of the process. The evaluation of the discussing process for water charging in the Upper Tietê Basin corroborates to the debate about the actual influence of participatory institutions in public policies and the prospects for improving the existing relationship between government and civil society and the conditions for the exercise of democracy in environmental issues.

TG04-945.3

FRENCH, MARTIN* (Concordia University, *martin.french@ concordia.ca*)

Transparent Patients: Addressing Risk in Health Information Exchanges

In the United States (US), Health Information Exchanges (HIEs) are emergent initiatives designed to pool the personal health information of individual patients in order to facilitate care. Proponents also hope that HIEs will support diverse secondary uses of health information (e.g. biomedical research, public health

surveillance, comparative effectiveness research, etc.), thereby improving quality while also lowering care costs. Yet, while HIEs stand to transform systems care in some significant ways, they also generate new risks associated with the ubiquitous flows of personal health information. Using documentary evidence (and informed by debates in content- and discourse-analysis), this paper considers how HIEs are conceptualizing, addressing, and attempting to manage emergent risks. With particular attention to the ways that patients are rendered transparent—and focusing on how they are made responsible for managing the risks associated with flows of their personal health information—this paper critically examines potential the unintended consequences of HIEs in the US.

RC47-778.4

FRERE, BRUNO* (Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (University of Liege), *bfrere@ulg.ac.be*)

Solidarity (and alternative) Economy and Its Anarchist Grammar

This paper demonstrates the value of French pragmatist sociology, and particularly the methodological device of a 'grammar' to articulate the normative macro-elements that underpin the organizational principles of the solidarity economy movement in France. Our grammatical analysis demonstrates that the loosely coupled movement is held together by a shared libertarian imaginary. We identify as its core four principles about an alternative organization of economic activity: creativity, conviviality, self-management and political activism; and we trace their historical roots in 19th century libertarian socialism and their renaissance in radical social movements in the 1970s. Analyzing the theorization of the libertarian imaginary provided by Proudhon in the 19th and movement protagonists in the 20th century, we argue that the values of the libertarian imaginary have become recombined into a composite construct of complementary, yet potentially conflicting grammatical elements. Presenting a case of a solidarity economy organization, we illustrate how organizational practices are evaluated through a grammatical lens, but also how the movement can loose its critical edge when the grammar is 'extrapolated'. 'Extrapolation' offers an alternative explanation for movement instrumentalization, a frequently observed and deplored phenomenon in social movements, and suggests that it takes place not by co-optation of an external and conflicting value logic, but by over-emphasizing a value that is constitutive of the grammar itself.

RC11-207.3

FRERICKS, PATRICIA* (University of Hamburg, *patricia.frericks@uni-hamburg.de*)

Solidarity Regimes and Individualization: Institutional Change In Social Security Schemes

Since the 1990s so-called mature and upcoming welfare states have undergone fundamental reforms. These reforms are related to social, demographic and cultural changes, and they are at the same time highly influenced by a currently leading political concept: i.e. that of the self-responsible social citizen. Concurrently, it is widely assumed that welfare institutions will align and finally lead to institutional convergence, in our case to institutions based on the concept of self-responsibility.

Concepts, however, find entrance into institutions in very different ways. Actors, for instance, interpret self-responsibility in terms of individualization on the one hand, or subsidiarity with corresponding family obligations on the other. And indeed, institutional differences are to be found both in international comparison and within single welfare states, and family elements cannot be interpreted as the remains of former family-based welfare models. Thereby, unexpected effects and unbalanced influence of concepts on single institutions can result in institutional contradictions which, again, might be contradictory for the social citizens and lead to new forms of social inequality. The degree of individualization of different social rights to social security has, however, not been systematically gathered, even though its social and economic importance is increasing.

The aim of this contribution is firstly to deliver an analytical tool to identify the degree of individualization in social security institutions. The institutional degree of individualization will be measured for old age schemes separately for the security levels of living standard and of poverty prevention since it is assumed that the institutions tend to contradict one another to some extent in this respect. The empirical analysis will focus on 4 European welfare states at three points in time. It will therefore, secondly, deliver original empirical results on instituted intergenerational dependencies and it will challenge the assumption of convergence of welfare institutions with regard to individualization.

RC53-847.1

FRESNOZA-FLOT, ASUNCION* (Catholic University of Louvain, *asuncion.fresnoza@uclouvain.be*)
NAGASAKA, ITARU* (Hiroshima University, *nagasaka@hiroshima-u.ac.jp*)

Understanding Mobile Childhoods: Children of Migrations from the Philippines to Europe

Contemporary parental migrations have resulted in the rise of many transnational families characterized by solidarity despite family separation across geographical distance. Children of these families have attracted strong scientific attention for the last twenty-five years, which reflects the existing social concern about their well-being as they grow up separated from one or both of their parents. When family reunification takes place in the receiving country of the migrant parents, children themselves become migrants. Such mobile childhood is considered atypical in both the children's society of origin and of destination. How to capture the diversity of childhood experiences of these children migrants? In what way do their experiences present scientific challenges to the study of migrant children and their mobile childhoods? In this presentation, we explore these questions by focusing on the childhood experiences of Filipino migrants' children who grew up partly in the Philippines and partly in Europe, notably in France and in Italy. Here, we examine their experiences in terms of mobility to unlock their subjectivities and agency. The results of our ethnographic fieldwork among children of Filipino immigrants in France and in Italy demonstrate the different forms of mobility of young migrants throughout the migration process. Using mobility as an analytical lens, we attempt to move beyond nation-state borders by considering carefully the context and temporalities of mobile children's childhoods.

RC22-382.4

FREUDENBERG, MAREN* (Free University Berlin, *freudenberg@gsnas.fu-berlin.de*)

The Emerging Church Movement in the USA As a Critical Response to the Neoliberalization of Religious Organizations

The unprecedented decline in formal religious adherence and sharp increase of religiously unaffiliated Americans at the turn of the 21st century have led to critical assessments of the ways in which neoliberalized religious organizations respond to the spiritual needs of society in postmodernity. The mega-church model with its consumer-oriented, feel-good individualism and emphasis on entertainment and choice is a prime example of the encroachment of neoliberal, for-profit organizations employing private sector business strategies on the religious market. This model is increasingly rejected by those people seeking more 'genuine' ways of practicing their faith in 'authentic' faith communities.

The widespread opposition to the neoliberalization of religious organizations has resulted in the surge of a novel religious movement in the United States and elsewhere: the Emerging Church Movement (ECM). In the American context, the ECM was born as a reaction to mega-churches and seeker sensitive approaches in the late 20th century. Its followers question and critique existing religious organizations and the influence of neoliberalism on their practices and theologies. Interestingly, the ECM's flat hierarchies and localized organization are themselves characteristic of neoliberalism, which raises the question to what extent the theologies and variations of orthopraxy represented in this group are also influenced by the spillover effects of free market ideology into the religious sphere.

This paper discusses the ECM as a manifestation of the rejection of neoliberalized religious organizations in the United States in the 21st century. It presents empirical examples of emerging church practices from the American Midwest that show not only which elements of neoliberalism-inspired religion the followers of this movement oppose, but also the kinds of alternatives they envision and implement. It addresses the question of whether the ECM is able to leave neoliberalized religion behind at all on its search for 'genuine' and 'authentic' faith.

RC22-383.2

FREUDENBERG, MAREN* (Free University Berlin, *freudenberg@gsnas.fu-berlin.de*)

The Emerging Church Movement: A New Form of Religious Organization?

The last 30 years have seen an unprecedented decline in formal religious adherence in the United States that has affected a range of religious organizations. As a result, institutionalized religion has undergone heavy scrutiny regarding its abilities to respond to the spiritual needs of society in postmodernity. With the deterioration of grand narratives and absolute truths, institutionalized religion is rapidly losing its monopoly on interpreting the faith and prescribing the ways in which it is to be practiced. Instead, local religious communities are claiming the right to redefine what it means to lead a faithfully Christian life in their individual social contexts.

The widespread criticism of institutionalized religion has resulted in the surge of a novel religious movement in the United States and elsewhere: the Emerging Church Movement (ECM). The ECM has no institutional structure or unified beliefs, instead spanning across a range of religious orientations from conservative to liberal, post-evangelical to neo-charismatic. It is often described as a "conversation" in that its followers question and criticize existing religious traditions and theologies and experiment with alternative ways of practicing their faith. They seek to overcome polarizing labels and preconceptions and the institutional and

dogmatic baggage that these bring with them. They reflect postmodernity's position that there is no absolute truth, deconstructing theological metanarratives and reorienting themselves toward early Christianity in an effort to 'get back to the roots of the faith'.

Using field data, this paper shows how the ECM's loose organizational form allows specific religious practices to take shape that offer viable alternatives to institutionalized religious membership. It then raises the related question whether the ECM as a growing movement defined by its non-institutionalization is a sustainable form of religious organization: if current growth rates continue, can the ECM escape organizational institutionalization at all?

JS-74.7

FREY, ROSEMARY* (University of Auckland, *r.frey@auckland.ac.nz*)

GOTT, MERRYN (Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Auckland, New Zealand)

RAPHAEL, DEBORAH (Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Auckland, New Zealand)

BLACK, STELLA (Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Auckland, New Zealand)

TELEO-HOPE, LINDA (Presbyterian Church of New Zealand)

LEE, HYEONJOO (Waitemata DHB)

WANG, ZONGHUA (Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Auckland, New Zealand)

A Cultural Perspective on Challenges to the Use of Hospice Services in New Zealand

Background: During the past 33 years New Zealand has developed hospice services based on the British model for caring for patients with life limiting illnesses. Given the rise in demand from an ageing and increasingly diverse patient population, do palliative care hospice services as shaped by a Western perspective adequately fulfil the needs for persons from non-western cultures? The aim of this research was to identify challenges to hospice service use for Māori Pacific and Asian clients in the use of hospice.

Method: The project involved qualitative interviews with 36 Maori, Pacific and Asian cancer patients, whanau/family as well as 15 health professionals (e.g. referring GPs, oncologists, allied health professionals) in one district health board.

Findings: Challenges to hospice service utilisation included a lack of awareness in the communities of available services as well as continuing misconceptions concerning the nature of hospice. Language barriers were particularly reported for Asian patients and their families. Issues concerning the cultural safety and ethnic representativeness of the hospice staff were raised.

Conclusion: The results offer an important addition to the literature providing the views of *both* hospice staff and non-European patients and their families regarding challenges to the access of hospice services. This information can be used for future planning to enable hospice to both provide high quality evidence based palliative care services for patients and families and provide consultative services to primary health care providers in the community.

RC19-333.3

FRIDBERG, TORBEN* (Danish National Centre Social Research, *tf@sfi.dk*)

Voluntary Work in Denmark 2004-2012 - in General and within the Field of Social Policy

In recent years political interest has bee intensive concerning the possibilities for civil society and voluntary work to relieve the strained governemnet services in social care and help for dealing with social problems. Many initiatives have been established to stimulate voluntary work and expectations are high around the potential for voluntary work within the social field. This article will deal with to what extent these expectations looks to be met, and why this is the case. The departure will be two population surveys (partly panel survey) carried out in 2004 and 2012/13 in Denmark on voluntary work within different fields of society. The 2012/2013 study include socalled new forms of voluntary work, such as work limited in time (One day or one week efforts) and voluntary work based on the internet beyond the ITC work that follows with ordinary work in associations/organisations of the civil society. The paper is part of the work in a network of researchers from a number of Danish universities around developments in civil society and voluntary work.

RC32-551.2

FRITSCH, NINA-SOPHIE* (University of Vienna, *nina.fritsch@univie.ac.at*)

At The Leading Edge – Does Gender Still Matter? A Qualitative Study On Successful Coping Strategies and Prevailing Obstacles In Academia. Analysing Female Careers In Austria

At the leading edge – Does gender still matter? A qualitative study on successful coping strategies and prevailing obstacles in academia. Analysing female careers in Austria

Although academic science in Austria is still male-dominated to a great extent, recent development evidences change especially in higher positions. Statistics on the Austrian setting show that the share of female scientists at upper levels of the career ladder is shifting slightly but steadily. This article deals with explanations for this development and analyses crucial biographical phases of female academic careers in leading positions. For this reason, the paper focuses on three key research questions: *Which obstacles hinder successful female careers? How do successful female scientists overcome these obstacles and which long-term strategies are used to acquire or hold leading positions?* The findings are based on eleven qualitative interviews with the most successful female scholars in Austria (i.e. rectors and vice-rectors). The findings are arranged in three sections: (1) The results emphasise obstacles impeding female scientific careers. The analysis reveals that informal encounters, (male-dominated) social networks and the requirement both to be geographically mobile and to handle family issues at the same time are important obstacles. (2) The analysis concentrates on the underlying mechanisms in terms of how successfully female scientists manage to overcome these obstacles. With regard to informal encounters, it appears to be important to keep the distance from one's environment, while pursuit of change can be seen as a crucial mechanism in terms of coping with the negative effects of (male-dominated) networks. Planning and organisational skills are decisive in conciliating geographic mobility and family obligations. (3) Finally, this paper elaborates on different long-term strategies applied by women in order to achieve leading positions.

RC44-739.6

FRITSCH, NINA-SOPHIE* (University of Vienna, *nina.fritsch@univie.ac.at*)

Increasing Low-Paid Employment in Germany, Austria and Switzerland Between 1995 and 2011. Who Are the Losers of Recent Labour Market Flexibilization?

Since the 1980s, Western societies have been experiencing an increasing flexibilization of their labour markets, which led to a massive expansion of non-standard jobs. Interestingly, and this is the starting point for the present paper, there has been relatively little research done on this topic in German-speaking countries such as Austria, Switzerland and Germany over the 15 years. Taking up this research desideratum, we discuss the growth of low-paid employment in these countries.

For the empirical analysis, we use GSOEP, EU-SILC and SHP data from 1995 to 2011. Besides descriptive time series analysis, we present results from logistic regression models and decomposition analysis. Our results confirm a growing trend towards low-paid work in all three countries. Compared to Austria and Switzerland, the German rates of low-paid workers are quite startling (25% of all jobs in the labor market in 2012), indicating a substantial change in the historically dominant form of labour market regulations towards a liberal labour market regime. By contrary, Switzerland and Austria only show a moderate enlargement of the low-paid sector and therefore pursue the traditional path of strong regulation. Against this background we highlight the most significant differences and similarities at a national level and display historical trajectories of regulatory processes leading to the emergence of particular regimes of precarious employment.

Moreover, our analysis shows that risks of low-wage employment are not evenly spread across the workforce. In fact, we can observe strong and increasing inequalities between and within special groups. Especially temporary work, part-time employees and workers with fixed-term contracts belong to the losers of the prevailing dynamics on the labour market in those countries. We conclude that the already disadvantaged workforce has to bear special risks produced by recent labour market changes.

INTE-25.1

FRITZ, JAN MARIE* (RC46 Clinical Sociology, *jan.fritz@uc.edu*)

Addressing Inequality through the Mediation of Disputes and Regional Conflicts

Mediation is a non-adversarial, flexibly-structured creative process in which one or more impartial individuals help disputants. Mediation is one of the areas of practice of clinical sociologists. The primary focus of the paper how inequality may be addressed by mediators before, during and after a mediation.

RC46-751.1

FRITZ, JAN MARIE* (University of Cincinnati, *jan.fritz@uc.edu*)

Profiles from the US History of Clinical Sociology: Addams, Du Bois and Gomillion

This presentation reviews the history of clinical sociology in the United States. The presentation will focus on the work of Jane Addams, W.E.B. Du Bois and Charles Gomillion.

RC33-577.2

FUCHS, SASKIA MARIA* (Kiel University, *sfuchs@soziologie.uni-kiel.de*)

GRAEFF, PETER (Christian-Albrechts University Kiel)

Using Canonical Correlation for Index Construction with Aggregated Data

Indices constructed by aggregated data are frequently used for macro data or multilevel studies. There are several statistical approaches to construct such macro indices (as has been done by World Bank econometricians or psychometricians who deal with cross-country research questions).

For measuring multi-facet phenomena on the macro level (such as happiness, corruption or freedom), one would consider indices based on sub components which refer to the same phenomenon. Specifically, for convergent validity it seems important that the sub components measure different aspects of the same phenomenon but ideally nothing else (convergent validity). Statistical methods applied for index construction usually regard for convergent validity. This implies that most macro indices are constructed with high reliability. For preserving validity completely, one should also consider differences in measurement to other constructs or phenomena (discriminant validity). This is typically not under consideration in econometricians' way of procedures when indices are constructed. It is also only seldom regarded by psychometric attempts of index construction.

As a method that allows for both reliability and validity, e.g. for warranting discriminant validity, we suggest canonical correlation as a procedure of macro index construction.

We show the advantages of canonical correlation for macro indices construction by referring to the seldom scrutinized social phenomenon of personal freedom. One of canonical correlation analysis mostly used application is the reduction of dimensionality (Anderson 1984) which is a crucial matter in index construction when sub components are also concerned.

The construction process is compared to factor analysis results (e.g. the role of eigenvalues in both procedures, Burt 1948). It is shown that both methods do not necessarily end up with the same results. In sum, canonical correlation is a more flexible tool that comes with stricter assumptions but with a clearer concept of what should be excluded from the index.

RC43-717.5

FUJII, YASUYUKI* (The University of Tokyo, *ysykfj@yahoo.co.jp*)

Housing Market and the Activities of Land Banks in Socioeconomically Distressed Neighborhoods in Cleveland, Ohio, the United States

Abandoned and vacant properties are a serious urban issue as blight induces further blight. Real estate prices are nominal in some parcels in blighted neighborhoods. Also, subprime lending hit low-income neighborhoods the hardest. Moreover, foreclosure sales sometimes malfunction due to speculators.

Cleveland, Ohio has lost more than 50% of its population from the peak. In case of Cleveland, distressed neighborhoods are found in the east of Cuyahoga River, especially areas bisected by Cleveland's primary corridor that connects Downtown and University Circle. Draft Cleveland Sustainable Development Pattern guides development and housing to high-priority zones. The map shows development horizon of short term, medium term and long term. Ordinary as well as distressed neighborhoods tend to be left "blank" or at best categorized as long term.

Land bank is an effective tool to repurpose blighted properties to productive use. Cleveland has a unique two-strata land bank system. The City of Cleveland Land Bank, a city government program, has existed since 1976 and now owns over 11,000 lots on conditions that such lots have no structure. Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation, an innovative land bank established in 2009, acquires properties including with structures from various sources: tax foreclosure, national mortgagers, REOs and deed-in-lieu. The two land banks work in partnership.

This paper quantitatively clarifies the situations of Cleveland's highly distressed neighborhoods and discusses how to tackle the issue of distress. Analyzed are private real estate transaction, foreclosure flings, Sheriff's sales and acquisition/sales by land banks as well as socioeconomic indicators including income, poverty and vacancy. The historical perspective, year 2000, 2006 (pre-housing crisis) and 2012, is put an emphasis. Stabilization of neighborhood and (re)creation of social capital are discussed through a case study of *Reimagining Cleveland*, a pilot program till 2015 to utilize City Land Bank-owned vacant lots by indigenousness of a community.

JAPA-12.2

FUJIKAWA, KEN* (Meiji Gakuin University, *fujikawa@soc.meijigakuin.ac.jp*)

Environmental Destruction and the Social Impacts of the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

The Fukushima nuclear disaster is sometimes called as the worst environmental pollution in Japan. However, the social impact of the Fukushima nuclear disaster has particular features different from other previous environmental pollution cases such as Minamata disease. In this paper I'd like to point out the problems of the refugees from the highly radiation-contaminated area in Fukushima from the perspective on the social structure of pollution victims based on the sociological study of the cases of the 'kogai' or the industrial pollution in Japan.

In most cases of 'kogai', although it took many years for a human damage to be identified as a pollution related disease, the seriousness of the human damage was perceived. Whereas in case of the low dose exposure in the Fukushima disaster, it's impacts to human health have not been clarified yet and still controversial. At this point, in Fukushima prefecture, more than 150 thousand of people were forced to evacuate from their community soon after the accidents. Recently the national government is trying to shift a focusing point to return and rebuild the communities.

In relation with the evacuation, even family members have to be forced the separation. For example some mothers have taken refuge far away from Fukushima with her children, left their husbands for their jobs in Fukushima. Since there is no credible health standard for the radioactive contaminations, each of them has to make very difficult decision independently. These difficulties might bring the deep cleavages in human relationships within communities as well as within families.

Social stresses of refugees and residents are related with their previous attitudes and sentiments to nuclear facilities in the area. In comparison with the study of the victims of the past 'kogai', I will discuss this connection and their anxiety of being neglected their damages.

RC24-438.10

FUJIKAWA, KEN* (Meiji Gakuin University, *fujikawa@soc.meijigakuin.ac.jp*)

Social Movements in Solution Process of Environmental Problems : From Case Studies of the Anti- Pollution Movements in Japan

In Japan, many environmental social movements arose against industrial pollution called 'kogai' in 1960s. However, most of them are dissolved in solution process of the current issues in 1970s. The decrease of social interests in pollution problems have been a cause of recurrences of similar problems. We can see same situations in Asian countries where the residents around the construction site for chemical factory do not know about the previous pollution problems such as Bhopal case.

In this paper I will start with two case studies of environmental movements which are related with 'kogai'and have continued.

Itai-itai disease (or 'ouch-ouch' disease, cadmium poisoning) is the first pollution related disease certified by national government in 1968. The grass-root movements Itai-itai disease have continued to work for more than forty years. They have also affected the cadmium regulation policy in Japan and have supported the residential movements occurred in other cadmium contamination area. And they have enforced the environmental measures of the mining company which was a defendant of the trial filed by the victims of Itai-itai disease in 1968. Recently they have succeeded to reduce the cadmium emission to nearly zero level. The long-term corporative measures between the residents and the company have attracted considerable attention from some East Asian Countries.

There are some movements to inform Asian people of the experiences of pollution problems in Japan. Asia Arsenic Network (AAN) organized after the settlement of Toroku Arsenic Poisoning low suit in 1991 is one of the most important groups in this respect. AAN supports the people who are suffering from arsenic pollutions caused by natural water flow, mainly in Bangladesh.

At the final section of this paper I'll consider the meaning of these movements, referring to the grass-roots movements following Love Canal case in the USA.

RC12-227.5

FUJIMOTO, AKIRA* (Nagoya University, *afujimoto@usa.net*)

Do Increasing Attorneys Mean Increasing Poor Attorneys?

In this paper, I will analyze the income distribution of active attorneys in Japan using the decennial income survey data from 1980 to 2010 collected by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and the mail survey of attorneys of the 62nd Legal Apprenticeship Cohort (registered in 2009) conducted in 2010 and early 2014 by myself and other legal sociologists as well as the yearly tax statistics compiled by the National Tax Agency Japan. The number of Japanese attorneys is rapidly increasing, especially since Japanese style of law school was inaugurated in 2004. Not only this time, but also whenever an agenda to increase the number of attor-

neys was at stake, critics argued that the larger number of attorneys would have too much competition and yield many poor attorneys, and in turn debase the quality of legal services provided. Indeed media have repeatedly reported some new attorneys are so poor. I found that the income distribution of attorneys has not changed so much as critics argued even in the latest data available, controlling for the age and gender compositions of attorneys. However, the percentage of lower middle income attorneys are slightly larger in the 2010 survey compared to previous data. Based on these analyses, I will argue that current sentiment shared by many attorneys, like "the more lawyers are, the poorer they are," is not strongly supported by the fact but it would be a necessary sentiment of the transitional period from the age of the litigation lawyer to that of socially permeated lawyer.

RC52-843.4

FUJIMOTO, MASAYO* (Doshisha University, *mfujimot@mail.doshisha.ac.jp*)

Work Motivation and Social Networking Development in Professional's Job Change Behavior: A Comparison Between the U.S. and Japan

As professionals' work-related knowledge is not dependent on the organization to which they are employed, professionals are thought to be able to move between organizations more easily than non-professionals. However a great number of professionals in Japan enjoy a lifetime employment system and never change organizations as many large companies in highly professional fields such as science and technology, etc. adopt internal labor market-type employment systems. Therefore, Japanese professionals tend to hope their growth in the same company, and not to change jobs even if the work is not interesting enough.

In the U.S. on the other hand, professionals in Silicon Valley, California found ventures one after another and frequently change jobs. They dislike to continue the same job for three years, because they always are anxious to the opportunity which makes them grow. They have a lot of interesting to the new projects which satisfy their curiosity. For this purpose, they are extending their network not only in the same professional area, but also with other professionals or even non-professionals to meet new idea. They are also looking for colleagues with whom to collaborate to realize such idea.

As a result, professional social networking development in Japan tends to be confined to professional groups such as affiliated companies and academic conferences, etc. Meanwhile, as professionals in Silicon Valley are in a high-risk situation with the fear of bankruptcy and dismissal lurking behind success, a wide variety of social networks consisting of former colleagues, persons in the community, PTA members, and members of the same ethnic group, etc. have developed. These differences in the social environment surrounding professionals have impacted the development of social networks; while employment in Japan divides networks into public organizational networks and private networks, Silicon Valley professionals acquire job opportunities through mixed public and private networks.

JS-56.2

FUJITA, KENJIRO* (University of Tokyo, *fjtkjr@gmail.com*)

Coalition-Building Process Between Socially Heterogeneous Organizations in Japanese Biodiversity Movements

This paper explores how and why social movement organizations build coalitions from the perspective of multi-organizational fields, with a particular focus on coalitions between socially heterogeneous organizations. While researching the interaction between social movements and their opponents, most scholars tend to pay less attention to coalitions/alliances between other movement groups or organizations in different sectors, despite suggesting their importance in social movement dynamics. In this paper, existing analytical approaches toward inter-organizational coalition/alliance—namely "coalition work" (Staggenborg 1986), "mesomobilization" (Gerhards & Rucht 1992), and "resource dependence perspective" (from the sociology of the organization)—are comparatively examined and tested in a case study. This paper attempts to reorder the determinants of coalition building proposed by these analyses.

The case study examines the environmental movements in Japan, particularly organizations involved in advocacy activities for conservation of biodiversity since the 2000s. These biodiversity issues involve many different sub-issues—for example, preservation of wildlife, sustainable development, access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, and biosafety of living modified organisms—whereby coalitions among many different actors have been critically important. The following specific movements are reported in this paper: (1) movements for alien fish problems in the early 2000s, in which environmental citizen groups, and fisheries associations, and academic committees built some coalitions, against sports fishing groups (2) nongovernmental organizations' (NGOs) alliance for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP 10) in Nagoya city during 2010, in which there was coalition building between environmental NGOs, grassroots groups, consumer organizations, and business companies. In discussing these cases, I focus on the interaction between framings and counter-framings, and on resources distribution among these actors.

RC34-583.1

FUJITA, TOMOHIRO* (St.Andrew's University, *fujita.tomohiro@gmail.com*)

Japanese Youth "Inward Tendency": Analysis of Surveys of Japan Youth Study Group

This presentation aims to discuss "inward tendency" of Japanese youth based on the analysis of social survey of 2012, and a secondary analysis of social surveys of 1992 and 2002, all of which were conducted by Japan Youth Study Group. The term "inward tendency" refers to Japanese youth attitudes that is more "domestic-oriented," rather than "internationally-oriented" in character. However, up-to-date, its usage is not clear: it refers to both the decrease of youth travelling overseas, and the decrease of students studying overseas. Since the "inward tendency" of Japanese youth started to be considered a social issue in the beginning of 2000s, there is no previous studies, as well as statistical analysis, dealing with it. Therefore, I will review studies on youth in Japan in terms of methodology, examine some government surveys, and discuss which social factors contribute to "inward tendency." This presentation will attempt to address the following issues in dealing with the study of youth. Though in terms of methodology, it is important to make comparison with other age cohorts in order to understand the characteristics of youth (16-29 years of age), there was no such arrangements in previous surveys. Also in order to understand changes in youth attitudes, it is necessary to carry out repeated cross-sectional surveys. Though its necessity was pointed out, the age, period and cohort were not distinguished (Fujimura 1995). Furthermore, it is assumed that "inward tendency" correlates with other attitudes, such as intimacy, conservatism, and moral issues. The analysis of data makes it possible to clarify which factors correlate to "inward tendency." And, consequently, it will be discussed that it is not sufficient to analyze the issue of "inward tendency" just as youth attitude, but it is also necessary to consider other macro factors and policies that have an impact on society.

RC40-678.3

FUJITA LAGERQVIST, YAYOI* (The Universityof Sydney, *yayoi.lagerqvist@sydney.edu.au*)

An Integrative Approach to Understand Resource Investment, Livelihood and Food Security Nexus in Laos

The paper draws attention to an integrative approach of studying the nexus of resource development, livelihood and food security in resource rich but economically poor developing countries. The paper illustrates an example of applying mixed method approach, which incorporates spatial analysis, community and household survey to study the links between resource development, livelihood and food security in Laos, a least developed country in the mainland Southeast Asia known for its resource wealth. The paper highlights the linkage between the declining resource base and the problem of food insecurity in Laos. It also highlights the inequitable effects of resource investments on people's access to food and wellbeing, and the ways in which different population groups are adapting to the changing social and natural environment.

RC45-741.3

FUJIYAMA, HIDEKI* (Dokkyo University, *fujiyama@dokkyo.ac.jp*)

Network Effects and Activities of University Students in a Seminar

University seminars require students to be involved in intensive activities that require cooperation with each other and also develop their own skills and abilities. In such activities, their friends are also an important factor for their activities—we call these network effects. This is similar to activities pursued within modern organizations such as companies and non-profit organizations. Using Bonacich centrality we can take account of these direct and indirect network effects. The aim of this paper is to empirically examine the determinants of activities in a university seminar. In addition to network effects, we included other factors such as the ``Fundamental Competencies for Working Persons" that is promoted by the Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry, ``generalized trust" and students' GPA. Results indicate that Bonacich centrality has a positive and significant effect on students' activities and its magnitude is as the same as that of GPA. In the Fundamental Competencies for Working Persons the competency of ``discipline" is both positive and significant. For generalized trust results are negative and significant and this effect is interpreted by Uslaner's (2008) generalized trust as optimism. These three significant factors are consistent with Putnam's (1993) definition of social capital.

RC02-58.6

FUKASAWA, MITSUKI* (Meiji University, *mituky@hotmail.co.jp*)

The Structure of the Bangladesh's Economy

Bangladesh is described as the "Next 11" or "Frontier 5" and it is expected that it will grow to be a key player in the world economy. Macro-economic dates, such as GDP growth rate which keeps as high as 6% since 2000's, are indicators for the potential of Bangladesh's economy. The Ready-Made Garment (RMG) sector is the country's most dominant industry as well as its leading industry to earn foreign currency. It plays an important role not only in domestic economy, but also international market. The thriving RMG sector accounts for approximately 80% of total exports. As a major apparel products exporter, Bangladesh is ranked in 4th place behind China, Hong kong, and Italy in the supply of apparel goods to the world market.

Even though RMG sector in Bangladesh is making remarkable progress, the industry stands on a fragile base. The following aspects should be taken into account when evaluating the real circumstance surrounding RMG sector: (1) RMG sector is highly dependent on imported raw materials specifically from China and India; (2) The RMG sector, which is divided into two categories, woven and knit, can only self sustain in knit sector. While knit sector supply meets most demands, woven sector that make higher value add-on products is far behind at about 20%; (3) Bangladesh's competitive advantage is found largely in lower wages among than other competing countries such as China, India, Cambodia, Vietnam and so forth. This fact is strongly linked to working condition of RMG workers, which represent current tragedies in RMG factories; (4) Sourcing countries has been changing and it depends on international market trends. The possibility of Bangladesh remaining in its current stage is uncertain due to changing conditions in the external environment.

RC24-438.17

FUKUDA, HIROYUKI* (Hitotsubashi University, *fkd.hook@gmail.com*)

PR or Social Movement? : Against Climate Change Campaignes in Japan

This presentation examines the national campaign against climate change in Japan through the "frame alignment process" with from the state to the public based on the frame analysis in the social movement research.

State sponsored global environmental campaigns have been blamed for its policies that hide the economic disparity and political-social inequality underlying global environmental problems and trivializing it into matters of personal effort. However, specific analysis of these campaign activities had yet to be conducted.

Thus, I investigated one of the national campaigns against climate change, Team Minus 6% (2005-2010) and Challenge 25 (2010-2013), in order to clarify problems that had been focused on and values and strategies that had been adopted. The results showed an overall preference for "frame bridging" and "frame amplification" in the frame alignment process in order to hide conflicts among stakeholders. They repeatedly represented and stressed unity in the fight against climate change through "All Japan."

In particular,
1. They focused on non-eco-friendly lifestyles as the major cause of increasing carbon dioxide emissions while lobbying efforts, against politics delaying the solution of climate change, receded into the background.

2. They presented the value of "individual environmentalism" in which the efforts of every individual adds up to a major force against climate change. As proof, they would quantify carbon dioxide reductions in accordance to numbers mobilized in a campaign or of individual actions.

3. They adopted a "personal interest strategy," whereas individual interests and climate change issues are connected.

JAPA-13.1

FUKUDA, SETSUYA* (Nat Inst Population & Social Security , fukuda-setsuya@ipss.go.jp)

The Changing Gender Relations in Marriage and Fertility in Japan

The trend toward later marriage and growth in the proportion of men and women who never marry is a major cause of the Japan's low fertility rate. Similar to some countries in East Asia, Japan is a country where traditional gender role expectations, i.e. a husband works outside home and a wife stays at home for household tasks and childrearing, have been firmly rooted in the society, despite of the high level of women's enrollment in tertiary education. Previous studies often pointed out that the gap between women's increasing demand or potentials for market labor and the norms of the traditional gender role attitudes leads to women's retreat from marriage, thus causing the expansion of the non-marriage population in Japan. However, more recent studies began to show a reversed relationship between women's socio-economic standings and marriage and fertility behaviors. For example, studies using the latest and largest panel survey which covers the first decade of the 2000s show that women with more income or higher education are more likely to marry than their less or lower counterparts in the era of 2000s. Other study also shows that married women who have a full-time standard job or who are entitled to childcare leave are as likely as women without a job to have the first and second births. How can we interpret these changes? This study first introduces some of the old and new findings regarding to the rela-

tionship between women's socio-economic characteristics and family and fertility transitions. Thereafter, the study seeks for the socio-demographic explanations behind the change and discusses the possible implications for the future trends of family and fertility in Japan.

RC22-384.7

FUKUDA, YU* (Kwansei Gakuin University, *yuta.fkd@gmail.com*)

Uses of the Future: The Problem of Theodicy in Nagasaki

How is it possible to construct a meaning for the collective trauma among various social groups? This paper explores how people in Nagasaki respond to the collective suffering of the atomic bomb attack through a different approach to the problem of theodicy. The paper focus on the religious mode of theodicy which can be seen among the catholic community on one hand, and "tragic mode of theodicy" (Simko 2012) observed at the Nagasaki City Atomic Bomb Memorial Ceremony on the other, to investigate a way to deal with collective suffering in contemporary public arena. Urakami, ground zero of the bombing, was one of the residential areas for catholic communities that historically have suffered discrimination in Nagasaki. Immediately after the bombing, religious theodicy could be seen among the community that attempts teleologically to interpret the collective suffering as a "burnt offering" by providence. Although the catholic community found solace in this theodicy at that point, it was later criticized in public not only because it acquits the responsible of the bombing but it also creates semantic conflicts among a variety of social groups that were affected. In contrast with the theodicy of the catholic community, narratives of suffering observed in the municipal commemoration was not giving any meaning based on religious worldview. Rather, it makes a way to deal with contingency of the suffering potentially in the future by realization of the ideal of the "world peace" and "abolition of nuclear weapons." 68 years after the attack, the latter mode of theodicy is predominant in most of the public commemorations of the Nagasaki atomic bomb attack. It is implied that the secular mode of theodicy oriented toward the future is more prevalent in contemporary Japanese society than the religious mode of theodicy that justifies the past.

JS-54.5

FUKUI, HARUNA* (Arizona State University, *haruna.fukui@asu.edu*)

Social Inequality of Immigrants in Old Age: Exploring Multiple Dimensions of Social Network and Resource Flow during the Great Recession

This is a qualitative research project whose data comes from 10-month ethnographic field work at two senior centers in Phoenix, Arizona that respectively consist of either predominantly Asian or Latino and that the majority of the ethnic minority seniors are of foreign born. The project examines the access to social support and flow of resources among the older foreign-born population relative to their ties to the community as well as to their family. The primary goal of this study is to understand how the current sociopolitical context in Arizona affects the lives of old immigrants and might channel different ways of involvement in their social networks which are shaped by their living arrangements, relationships with younger generations in family/household, participation in community activities and in the labor market, and access to social welfare and services. The project tries to capture various ways in which immigrants in old age navigate their everyday lives when faced with economic and physiological obstacles as well as opportunities, and by doing so, it seeks to understand how they not only access and utilize but also contribute to the pool of resources. The secondary goal is to understand the life course impacts of quality and quantity of social and economic resources that are available to immigrants—individually as well as collectively as ethnic community. The project examines the factors that encourage the expansion of social networks and reciprocity throughout a life course as they impact well-being in old age. It also explores how individual experiences may cumulatively contribute to well-being of the members who share the social networks. With these goals in mind, the project seeks to investigate probable factors that are associated with persistence of social inequality in old age at community level which may be further impacted by the sociopolitical context of Arizona.

RC12-230.4

FUKUI, KOTA* (Osaka University, *ktfukui@law.osaka-u.ac.jp*)

On the Potential of the Classic Japanese Theories of Sociology of Law

After the end of the Cold War, since early 1990s, the structure of the world society has been greatly changing under the pressure of globalization. The world society becomes politically multi-polarized, economically covered with the global market and the law becomes complex and hybrid on the global level. Every national society becomes multi-lingual and multi-cultural. Worldwide information

networks make the global transaction much easier than in former times. Legal scholars are as if on an uncertain voyage.

However, against all expectations, I insist that we can find a helpful compass for the voyage in the discussion by classic Japanese socio-legal theorists. The modern Japanese law had been constituted under the pressure of the global colonialization in the second half of 19th century, since opening the country in the late Edo era. Still in the first half of 20th century, Japanese legal scholars had to be strongly conscious of the global pressure to harmonize between traditional Japanese/Asian laws and modernized Western laws. Even Japan's defeat in World War II was regarded as a result of less attainment of the legal modernization in Japan. The pioneer theorists of sociology of law acted in that age.

History repeats itself. Global legal issues similar to that of in the age of colonialization have been revived since 1990s. Current hot issues relating to the interface between the global economic laws and domestic civil laws are quite similar to that of the transplantation of western law into Japanese/Asian society. The discussion on the support for the development of laws in underdeveloped countries is also a revived issue in the colonialization age. Of course, the discussions on the polarization between traditional Japanese/Asian and modernized Western law are outdated. Nevertheless, it seems that we can extract valuable indications from the classic Japanese theories of sociology of law.

RC16-285.7

FUKUI, NORIE* (Kyushu University, *noriefukui@gmail.com*)

Representation on the Experience of Suffering in Urban Space: Wall Murals in Belfast

The purpose of this presentation is to show how hostility and empathy have been expressed in post conflict Northern Ireland society by using an analytical framework of visual data in sociology.

Visual culture has been widely argued in various disciplines. Although many disciplines in human sciences have effectively analyzed visual representations, my focus here is to apply a sociological method of urban studies on the analysis of the visual representation.

My research interest is to examine the collective consciousness and memories of two communities where their identities have been in part shaped by the images and icons shared in their communities. To do so, I will deal with and discuss wall paintings in Belfast. Mural can be seen as a community medium (Rolston 1998), since the approval of the community is needed in order for a mural to exist in the community for a long time.

My focus is on production, circulation and reception of murals in the urban space. In particular, I will look at the emplacement of murals in order to assess the positioning of each image in community.

The points that have been revealed in this study are 1) Making use of images from famous pictures, murals on national histories usually express confrontation and tend to be located along main roads in the communities, 2) Remembering the dark side of the history of their communities is considered to be expressed (not covered up) in both communities, although some of them are usually seen in residential areas, 3) "Empathy" between the two communities can be seen when they deal with the experience of sufferings under the authority.

RC30-518.5

FUNABASHI, KEIKO* (Shizuoka University, *espoirk@msf. biglobe.ne.jp*)

Emerging Child Care Services in France and Japan: Public, Private or Associative?

Early childhood education and care (ECEC) system comes to the front in three contexts today. First, quality child care services are indispensable for parents to continue working after their child birth. Second, quality child care services are important for young children to develop their sociability. Third, the quality of the child care services depends on the working conditions of child care staff. In many countries various child care services are emerging: municipal day care center, on-site day care center, family day care, small day care, parental day care and so on. There are also some facilities such as information center for families, open space for parents, toy musium for kids and so on. Looking at the child care providers, the private sector and the associative sector are growing instead of the public sector. What are the factors of this change? How shall this change influence on the quality of ECEC system? I selected two countries for comparison: France and Japan. First I will outline the historical development of the ECEC system in both countries and compare the present situation on the basis of national data. Second I will show some examples of good practices in education and care system provided by the associative sector as well as the private sector from my fieldwork in both countries. At last we will discuss about the conditions for quality child care.

RC38-656.6

FUNCKE, DORETT* (Professor, *Funcke@gmx.net*)

From Field To Theory and Back – The Biographical (re-) Construction Of An Unconventional Family Through a Multi-Variant Range Of Data

By use of the case-related reconstructive method, I will show how various types of data can be integrated in the research process. The topic of interest is an unconventional family, whereby unconventional means the absence of the biological parents. Instead of the conventional family structure, the parental role is fulfilled by a homosexual female couple, who realised their wish for children with the help of a sperm donation. The central method of data collection is the family-historical interview as a core component of the ethnografical access to the field. Apart from that, other methods of data collection were used to ensure that every case is incorporated in the analysis from various angles. This approach is based on the following principle: case reconstructions are not fulfilled in their entirety if only the transcripted interviews of the family history are considered. The set of data also consists of observational data (e.g. the constitution of interactions within the context of welcoming gestures, the seating arrangements, door bell nameplates), but also family indicative documents such as family photographs. Furthermore, data is obtained concerning the family of origin and the life course. This data is collected in a genogram, which is sort of a genealogical tree displaying the family in a generational context. This approach enables the investigation of the „biography as a life context of the milieu" (Richard Grathoff). The aim is to explain biographical constructs, which are limitedly accessible to the own reflection, as an act of negotiation with the family of origin. However, case-reconstructions serve as a basis for theory development. The aim is to overcome the description of an isolated case. I will also discuss in my lecture the interpretation of the results in the context of theory development.

RC02-48.3

FUNG, KA-YI* (University of Saskatchewan, *kaf747@mail.usask. ca*)

Network Diversity and Educational Inequality: A Case Study Of China

Following the line of James Coleman, this paper focuses on how network diversity influences educational inequality. Social capital is positively related to one's academic performance. One way to gain more social capital is having a diverse social network as we can access to various kinds of social capital from network members who have different social backgrounds. Disadvantaged groups tend to have a less diverse social network. However, if students from a disadvantaged group have a less diverse educational support network, then why would some of them still be able to achieve academic success, such as attending an elite university? This study examines the case of students from both disadvantaged and advantaged groups in China as an example to answer the above question.

In the summer of 2008, we conducted in-depth interviews with 30 undergraduate students from two of the most prestigious universities in China – Peking University and Tsinghua University. Twenty were rural students, and the other 10 urban. By comparing the educational support networks of these two groups we discovered that the educational support network of rural students is generally larger than that of urban students. This is because rural students face more barriers than urban students and their network members are less able to provide them with resources, so they need more supporters than urban students in their journey to elite colleges. This indicates that rural students do not get enough help from the state and therefore have to rely on their own resources to achieve academic mobility.

RC47-769.20

FUNKE, PETER N.* (University of South Florida, *pnfunke@ gmail.com*)
WOLFSON, TODD* (Rutgers University, *twolfson@rci.rutgers. edu*)

Nervous System: Media, Communications and the Fight for the City

As urban communities confront the specter of austerity budgets, growing inequality and a diminishing public sector, the question that organizers encounter is how to shift from multiple autonomous movements in a city to one movement for the city. This paper details and analyzes the role of media and communications in the process of developing a united front of people and organizations fighting for urban social change. Specifically, we look at the practices of the Media Mobilizing Project (MMP) in Philadelphia. MMP is both a community-based media and communications infrastructure and a network of organizations across the Philadelphia region that aim to "build a movement to end poverty led by the poor and working class, united across color lines." Through MMP's use of media and communications we argue that communication technologies can be reimagined as a nervous system that connects different parts of the urban social body, bringing students together with janitors, teachers, and community members fighting displacement.

In this paper we use the concept of the nervous system to analyze the manner through which media conjoins people across the fragmented political topography of the region. In this sense at the core we argue MMP utilizes an independent media and communications infrastructure to collapse isolation between groups throughout the city. The concept of a communications nervous system that serves to build a united front politics, challenges the long held assumption that media is the arm of an already pre-existing movement, instead showing how through specific media and communication practices (social media, radio, video) new organizational forms and collective identity processes can emerge. In this sense, the paper provides a conceptual framework of how to study and understand the relationship between social movements and media in a contemporary urban setting.

JS-10.5

FUNKE, PETER N.* (University of South Florida, *pnfunke@gmail.com*)

Rhizomatic Resistance: Social Movement Politics from Porto Alegre to Tunis and Frankfurt

The last three decades have seen massive protests and mobilizations. From the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas in the 1990s to mass demonstrations against war and protests at virtually all gatherings of world leaders to struggles in North Africa and most recently Occupy Wall Street and anti-austerity type mobilizations, protests and social movement organizing have taken place across the globe against rising inequality, war, the dispossession of rights and entitlements, democratic deficits and austerity politics.

This paper examines this arch of movement-based politics. Situating it within former modes of social movement organizing and relating it to shifting dynamics of capitalism, I argue that contemporary movement-based politics is relying on and enacting a distinct and novel movement logic. Different from the so-called "Old Left" of mass unions and parties and the more identitarian politics of the "New Left", contemporary movement formations are based on what I suggest to call a "Rhizomatic Logic", forging linkages and synergies across the fractured landscape of "old" and "new" left. Thriving on multiplicity and thus lacking a dominant core or main axis, the rhizomatic logic emphasizes multi-connectivity and heterogeneity of political struggles, which has no central actor, issue, strategy, or ideology beyond opposition to neoliberalism and thus a subsequent need for thicker communicative processes. While this logic allows for unprecedented connections as well as tempering of inherent antinomies of diverse movements and groups, it simultaneously limits the degree of congealed and resilient movement building. Most recently this Rhizomatic Resistance model has found variegated expressions in pro-democracy as well as occupy-type and anti-austerity protests from Tunis to New York and Athens to Frankfurt.

RC22-394.1

FURSETH, INGER* (University of Oslo, *inger.furseth@sosgeo.uio.no*)

Return of Religion in the Public Sphere? Comparing the Nordic Countries

This paper analyses the role of religion in the public sphere in the Nordic countries during the past twenty years. While some scholars have claimed that there is a return of public religion in Western countries, this paper asks if this is a reasonable claim for the five Nordic countries. These countries harbor a combination of common and different features that make for an interesting comparative study. The public sphere is here identified as the state, politics, the media and civil society. The study is based on a wide range of quantitative and qualitative data. The data show a trend towards disestablishment, with the exception of Denmark and Iceland. Although religion is not a major issue among the political parties, it is more debated in the parliaments, except in Sweden. The media do not seem to center more on religion than before. Finally, religious communities seem to deal with the growing diversity by engaging with current political issues and dialogue initiatives. This study indicate that religion has had more of a continued role in the public sphere in the Nordic countries, although it is changing, most notably in Sweden, followed by Denmark, and Norway, and the least in Finland and Iceland.

RC12-229.4

FURUKAWA, TAKASHI* (Otemon Gakuin University, *furukawa@office.otemon.ac.jp*)

A Socially Value to Support and Rehabilitate the Elderly

What meaning of punishment the elderly offenders, it is the only to pay for crime of them? I think that there is the socially value of support of them, in the criminal policy on aged societies.From social work practice I have presented to need of support them, as a marginalized people, and I want to discuss the meanings, purposes of this practices.

RC02-59.6

FURUSE, KIMIHIRO* (Musashi University, *kfuruse@cc.musashi.ac.jp*)

Norms, Hierarchy, and Market Order: A Study of Closed Auction Markets for Antiques and Secondhand Goods

This study explores how market order emerges in Japanese closed auction markets for antiques and secondhand goods. Most auction markets for antiques and secondhand goods are exclusive to dealers in Japan. The Antique Business Act (*Kobutsu Eigyo Ho*) states that participants in auction markets must have a secondhand goods dealer license. Participants also need to obtain a reference from an existing member to enter the markets. Dealers belong to auction markets and associate with other members. The markets are similar to groups rather than pure markets, although the members compete to acquire articles at the auctions. This paper presents the norms and hierarchical relationships in closed auctions that bring order to the markets.

Norms in markets are beliefs about the expected behavior of market participants. The norms alone are not sufficient to engender market order; enforcement mechanisms are necessary. A hierarchy is a typical enforcement mechanism. Authorities observe members and then sanction those who deviate from the norms. Although markets and hierarchies have been regarded as opposing governance mechanisms, hierarchical relations emerge in markets as well as in groups. Market participants in the same marketplace differ in terms of status and power.

The norms in Japanese auction markets require participants to bid based on their own evaluation of items. Buyers who do not have much expertise on auctioned articles may try to follow experts' bidding. Such bidding is condemned by auctioneers, senior members, and top buyers who have significant influence in the markets. Their status is earned by their contribution to the markets. They make great efforts to attract dealers and goods to the markets. Participants accept their authority because they know that the markets do not function without their contributions. Although their influence will distort market competition, the hierarchical structure ensures orderly function in markets.

RC34-591.6

FUSCO, DANA* (City University of New York, *dfusco@york.cuny.edu*)

Youth Justice Programs in New York City

Youth justice programs have been part of the fabric of urban landscapes since Civil Rights. During the 1960s and 70s such programs were explicit in helping young people, particularly young people of color, fight oppression and participate in democratic processes. Today, some argue that the sociopolitical aims of such programs are falling by the wayside due to the focus on "youth development" which emphasizes the growth of individual young people, rather than the growth and health of urban communities (Ginwright & Cammarota, 2002). Not only can we not expect young people to lead healthy, productive lives when growing up under abhorrent conditions, we believe young people can be a part of the solution for transforming their environments. Youth justice programs engage young people as active agents of change in their own lives. While the outcomes of youth justice programs have been examined (e.g., Austria, 2006; Ginwright and Cammarota, 2002; Hill, 2004), there has been a lack of analyses of the processes critical to determining how they work, how they are implemented, or why such processes are effective. The purpose of this research was to examine such processes by examining how youth workers conceptualize the inequities facing urban youth today and how those conceptions translate to practice (e.g., into methods for engaging young people in social justice). We wanted to understand the key inequities staff identify as critical in the lives of urban youth and how young people are engaged in understanding and responding to such inequities (what processes are used). We interviewed key staff from youth justice programs in the Northeast of the United States in order to obtain rich qualitative data for addressing the research questions.

RC41-690.2

FUSE, KANA* (Nat Inst Population & Social Security , *fuse-kana@ipss.go.jp*)

Probability and Timing of Having a Second Child in Japan: Does Gender and Characteristics of the First-Born Matter?

This study examines whether gender and characteristics of the first-born child predict the probability and timing of a second birth among Japanese parents. I examine two explanations.

Daughter preference has become common among Japanese couples since the mid-1980s (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, 2011). In 2010, 69% of couples preferred a daughter if they were to have only one child. Past research reveals that having a child of the unpreferred gender is associated with a higher probability of a subsequent birth and a shorter birth interval if they choose to have an additional child (e.g. Larsen et al., 1998). Therefore, given wide-

spread daughter preference, I investigate whether Japanese parents with a first-born son tend to not only have a second child but also have one sooner.

Previous research shows that having a first child with socioemotional and behavioral traits that make parenting easier is associated with a second birth (e.g. Jokela, 2010). It is commonly known that young male children are more difficult to raise than females because they are more prone to illness and injuries. Also, boys are considered more physically active and require parental attention. Then, parents with a first-born son may rather hesitate to transition to a second birth or postpone having another child.

Using the Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century, a nationally representative survey of children born in 2001 in Japan, I explore the above explanations. I use Cox regression to model the hazard of progression to a second birth among parents of first-born children surveyed. I especially focus on how gender of the first-born child and measures of parenting difficulty (i.e. occurrence of illness/injuries/accidents, perceived parenting burden/anxiety) as well as other characteristics affect parity progression. Interactions between gender and parenting difficulty on parity progression will also be considered.

TG04-957.3

FUSSEY, PETE* (University of Essex, *pfussey@essex.ac.uk*)
RAWLINSON, PADDY (Monash University)

Child Trafficking in the EU

The paper presents findings from an empirical study of the trafficking of Roma children into the UK, involving the establishment of the first EU wide police Joint Investigation Team (JIT) to investigate the illegal movement of humans in Europe. The paper draws on 12 months of UK-based research and four research visits to Romania and Bulgaria yielding more that 100 hours of interview data collected from interviews with senior actors within policing and justice agencies, Roma advocacy NGOs, and child protection organisations in the UK, Romania and Bulgaria. This data is used to interrogate the problems of policing and protecting marginalised populations across different jurisdictions and how vulnerabilities are exacerbated by the diverse and often conflicting remits of the various agencies involved. The paper discusses how the impact of structural issues such as poverty and exclusion, and the resulting conflation of the criminalisation and victimisation of the Roma, has not only limited the effectiveness of available responses to child trafficking, but also served to aggravate the increasingly adverse conditions faced by 'Europe's favourite scapegoat'. The paper additionally seeks to progress a theoretical space by linking such analysis to sociologies of mobility, marginalisation and the pluralised rendering of criminalised and victimised 'others'. Key here are the myriad ways in which (national and organisational) borders are imagined, governed and responded to by diverse groups of criminals, victims, criminal justice and social services agencies.

TG04-945.4

FUSSEY, PETE* (University of Essex, *pfussey@essex.ac.uk*)

Security, Surveillance and Space: Contested Topologies of Anticipatory Urban Counter-Terrorist Surveillance

Drawing on data generated from ethnographic research and two years of interviews with counter-terrorism practitioners this paper analyses practices and arrangements of domestic security surveillance operations in two empirical case studies: the London Olympic security programme and, also, urban counter-terrorism surveillance measures in a British city. Particular emphasis is placed on the anticipatory turn in security practice and how collapsing distinctions between internal and external security draw multiple new actors and agencies into the dispatch of counter-terrorism and attendant surveillance practices. With them come diverse practices, orthodoxies, values, techniques, weightings of risk and ambitions for security and surveillance. The paper argues that topological approaches informed by Foucauldian notions of 'security' (2007) and biopolitics (2008) provide particular utility for understanding of these heterogeneous configurations, techniques and practice of surveillance. Such approaches not only provide conceptual tools to articulate the diversity, plurality, conflict and cohesion within CT practice but, also, capture how power simultaneously operates at different scales and for varying (sometimes competing) purposes. Moreover, the paper argues that such conceptualisations of security represent a move beyond territorial control to the management of circulations, where subjects are left in situ, but their mobilities are monitored, delineated and assessed and, ultimately, reclaims elements of Foucauldian surveillance-focused debate from the shadow of panoptic analyses.

RC30-514.9

FUSULIER, BERNARD* (Université catholique de Louvain, *bernard.fusulier@uclouvain.be*)
NICOLE-DRANCOURT, CHANTAL (CNAM)

Parental Leave Policies in the French Work Family Regime: Innovative Formulation, Disappointing Implementation

Theoretically, this proposal hinges its analysis around the concept of Work Family Regime - which at the same time draws from the knowledge acquired from large European comparative studies and from those which come from the feminist critique of these works. It then makes a study of the French Work Family Regime through family policies and, in particular, the formulation and implementation of parental leave.

France has formulated parental leave that is neutral and very innovative in its formulation but which does not fundamentally question, in its implementation, the unequal position of men and women in employment and within the family. Consequently, despite the fact it is very innovative and well founded from the point of view of a better hinge point between Family and Work, the use of the device remains almost exclusively female, puts the employment of women at a disadvantage and reinforces gender inequalities. The world economic crisis, by making available employment and the means of the social investment more scarce, has only reinforced such a dynamic.

In fact, the real sociological question is less to understand how the crisis is putting the brakes on (or even destroying) acquired experience in terms of reconciling working life/family life than to measure the growing discrepancies between social practices and normative frameworks that cause dysfunction and inconsistency phenomena within most contemporary societies. The discrepancy between standards and practices are reinforced against three contradictory phenomena: one that refers to the process of homogenising employment ratios between men and women; a second that refers to the permanence of a sexual allocation of productive and reproductive activities (sexual division of social activities); and a third which expresses the desire of women and men to be able to be reconciled without wearing down their working life and their family life.

RC12-223.4

FUSZARA, MALGORZATA* (University of Warsaw, *mfuszara@op.pl*)
KURCZEWSKI, JACEK* (University of Warsaw, *j.kurczewski@uw.edu.pl*)

Further Development in Study of Dispute Patterns in Central Eastern Europe

As the research on dispute patterns in popular legal culture in Poland is developing the further research results are presented. The 2013 results of field interviews in bi-ethnic area will be presented checking the hypothesized similarity of disputing patterns amongst Polish and Ukrainian population in Poland as well as the initial 2014 data on large urban population in Eastern Ukraine as compared with Polish population in Poland. The reasoning behind is that though different in their identity the two societies had enough similar past that they should display the same basic features as to the willingness to dispute, to use courts or to settle disputes informally. The methodology of further study concerning the use of courts within such comparison will be presented. Variety of types of disputes is under study ranging from traffic disputes through business disputes to family disputes

JAPA-13.2

FUWA, MAKIKO* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, fuwa@tmu.ac.jp)

Gender Inequality: Work and Family Conflict in Contemporary Japan

The number of dual-earner households has increased during the last several decades in Japan. Nevertheless, women still perform most of the housework, despite being employed full time. The issue of work and family conflict—particularly for female workers—has drawn the attention of policy makers, because it has often been associated with the issues of low marriage and fertility rates. Thus, in order to create family-friendly work environment, many Japanese companies have recently begun implementing policies such as overtime work restriction for employees with young children, enhancement of employees' discretion over the pace and schedule of work, and introduction of various work-life balance measures. On one hand, these policies are expected to facilitate the continuous employment of women. On the other hand, their effects on household management—how spouses divide housework and communicate with each other—are uncertain, because these policies are often created taking into account women's responsibilities at home and aim to reduce women's work and family conflict. Gender biases may affect the way spouses divide the housework and communicate with each other. This paper examines the impact of family-friendly work environment on (1) the division of housework between spouses and (2) the frequency of communication (conversation and having meals together) between spouses. The Japanese Life Course Panel Survey (JLPS), a national longitudinal survey of the youth and middle-aged in Japan (i.e., individuals from 20 to 40 years old), was used in this research.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

G

RC15-265.2

GABE, JONATHAN* (Royal Holloway, University of London, *j.gabe@rhul.ac.uk*)
WILLIAMS, SIMON (University of Warwick)
COVENEY, CATHERINE (University of Warwick)

'De-Pharmaceuticalizing' Sleep? Patient and Professional Perspective on Presciption Hypnotics in UK Primary Care

In this paper we look at UK General Practitioners' (GPs') views of prescribing hypnotics in primary care and compare and contrast these with patient perspectives and experiences, in the context of debates about the (de)pharmaceuticalisation of sleep. Data are qualitative in nature, drawn from focus groups with chronic users of sleeping pills and semi-structured interviews with GPs.

We examine the degree to which the views of patients with respect to both aetiology of their sleep problem and prescription of pharmaceuticals converge or diverge with medical discourses on these matters. We discuss the role of so-called lay 'expertise' in the therapeutic management of sleep problems, the perceived value of pharmaceuticals, and the importance of building mutual trust between GPs and patients in the medical encounter.

We argue that in practice, medical views on the value of hypnotics, beliefs about 'deserving' and 'undeserving' patients and corresponding prescribing practices have permeable borders which regularly break down the partitions between these categories, turning GPs into reluctant prescribers of sleeping pills. In the doctor's view, the recognition of lay expertise is thought to enrich medical encounters, give patients a voice of their own and increased responsibility for their healthcare practices. From the patients' perspective, enacting the identity of 'informed patient' is not straightforward or easily accomplished. In this study the boundary between medical expert and patient was still fairly robust. The patient perspective emphasizes a split between lay and expert views on the value of pharmaceuticals versus non-pharmacological therapies in the management of sleep problems, as well as in the assessment of risk of becoming addicted to sleeping pills. Our paper therefore contributes to recent work on the (de) pharmaceuticalisation of society, the changing nature of the doctor –patient relationship in the digital age and lay experiences of chronic illness.

RC18-318.3

GADOWSKA, KAJA* (Jagiellonian University, *kaja.gadowska@uj.edu.pl*)

Politics and Bureaucracy in Poland: Political Patronage in Senior Civil Service Posts Appointing

An effective, transparent and accountable public administration is one of the key aspects of rule of law. However, public administration in post-communist states is particularly vulnerable to political patronage and cronyism, due to unequal statutes of political and administrative spheres and underdevelopment of professional civil service. Although the aim of public administration reform in Poland was to shape the civil service corps in such a way as to allow an independent, objective, apolitical and competent group of officers selected in open competition to carry out their tasks regardless of any political changes, political parties try to limit the autonomy of civil service and subject it to their own interests by extending their control of personnel policy into the public administration.

The aim of the paper is to assess to what extent the actual relation between politics and administration reflects the principles contained in the consecutive Acts on civil service. The paper concentrates on the policy towards senior posts in civil service, especially directors generals and directors of the departments in ministries, other central institutions and regional offices as these positions are critical to gain direct control over civil service by politicians. Special attention will be dedicated to identifying the practices of subsequent governments aimed at employing political appointees in senior positions in public administration. Such analysis will allow for evaluation of the practical effects of the respective Acts on the professionalization of the Polish civil service as well as to determine the institutional model that serves best the autonomy of Polish public administration.

The paper is based on the results of the research project financed by the Ministry of Science in Poland: the empirical data gathered from a series of in-depth interviews with public officials, press content analysis, expert reports analysis, and analysis of legal framework of civil service functioning.

RC14-256.2

GAGNE, ISAAC* (Waseda University, *isaac.gagne@gmail.com*)

Secularizing "Traditional Culture" or Sacralizing "Popular Culture"?: Charisma, Community, and Commodification in Contemporary Subcultural Pilgrimage Practices

As religious institutions and practices continue to decline in Japan, a number of young men and women have begun traveling long distances to gather at shrines, temples, and other holy sites. In groups or alone, these pilgrims pay respects at holy altars and purchase votive tablets, protective charms, and other religious paraphernalia that have long marked religious consumption practices in Japan. At first glance this seems to be a reversal of the processes of secularization that have intensified around the world under the forces of modernization and late capitalism. However, what draws these individuals is not the charisma of the gods enshrined at these sites, but rather the charisma of fictional characters who inhabit the fantasy worlds of particular *manga* and *anime* stories which take these actual holy sites as their settings. These subcultural pilgrims are part of a community of fans who pursue a multi-dimensional connection with two-dimensional, fictional storyworlds. While some scholars view this as the further commercialization and secularization of "traditional" religio-cultural practices, these practices reveal how both "traditional" and "modern" cultural forms—i.e., religion and the popular culture forms of *anime/manga*—in fact share overlapping cultural idioms of individual effort, charismatic devotion, practical reciprocity, and contingent sociality. In this paper, I analyze the kinds of personal attraction and interpersonal relations formed through participation in subcultural pilgrimages. I suggest that "*anime* pilgrimage" reveals how religious and secular practices in Japan are neither mutually distinct in a Kantian sense nor dialectically progressive in a Hegelian sense, but rather reciprocally shaped through cultural modes of both ethical sociality and self-advancement. This further calls into question conventional views of distinctions between "traditional" and "popular" cultural forms by revealing how new technologies and pop culture media can be reshaped into *augmenting* and *intensifying* previous cultural practices of pilgrimage, self-advancement, and sociality.

RC26-456.1

GAINTY, DENIS* (Georgia State University, *dgainty@gsu.edu*)

High, Lonesome, and Sociotechnical: The Corporealization of American Bluegrass Music in Japan

In August 2013, the Takarazuka Bluegrass Festival in Japan marked its 42nd year, making it the world's second-longest running bluegrass festival. That bluegrass – a quintessentially American popular folk music from the poverty-stricken, rural highlands of the Southeastern United States – has found such solid purchase in Japan is itself noteworthy. The continuities and reconfigurations that have marked bluegrass's transplantation into Japan speak to larger questions of how and why explicitly rural, volkisch traditions are not only invented but also translated into foreign contexts within the larger process of modern nation/state figurations.

But while bluegrass and American folk music more generally have been studied to varying degrees as markers of (transnational) sociohistorical transformation, the embodied, sociotechnical quality of bluegrass music – and indeed of music – has garnered less attention. A key but understudied component in the performance and consumption of bluegrass, in both America and Japan, is its corporeality – the ways in which human bodies instantiate the ideas, identities, relationships and values assigned through bluegrass music to the actors, human and material, who comprise its sociohistorical cosmos. Central to this analysis is the examination not only of the work of human bodies, but also of the agentive work of non-human actors – specifically, the acoustic instruments whose material qualities work recursively with human agents to produce specific physical attitudes, interactions, and limitations.

In this paper, I show how the embodiment of bluegrass music in Japan offers insight into the sociotechnical mediation of national and local culture, linking the micro-analysis of bodily practice with transnational and transregional movements of goods and ideas. Using ethnographic and historical data and the sociotechnical insights of Bruno Latour and others, I argue that Japanese bluegrass allows performers and consumers to engage explicitly with questions of cultural identity through intimately embodied and networked practices.

RC36-621.1

GAL-EZER, MIRI* (Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee, *miri-gal@012.net.il*)
NOSSEK, HILLEL* (College of Management Academic Studies, *hnossek@colman.ac.il*)

Israel Case Study: Israeli "Social Justice" Protests

This paper focuses on complex interactions involving offline and online activists, new and mainstream media audiences, during the Israeli "Social Justice" peaceful protests ("July 14th"- October 2011; based, amongst others, on theoretical frameworks as social agency (Bourdieu, 1998), media political economy (Couldry, 2010; Mosco, 2009), new media and social change (Downing, 2001; Castells, 2012). Following numerous workers' union strikes in 2011, Israeli citizens desperate of welfare state deterioration, began comprehending the harsh neo-liberal economy mechanisms, and became very angry. On June 14th 2011, *Ynet* (a popular online news-media) continuously covered a Facebook call by young orthodox Itzik Alrov, to boycott cottage cheese, a popular basic food, and Facebook quickly gained 100,000 followers (Levin, 2012), who also monitored supermarket prices. A month later, the young film editor, Daphni Leef, opened a Facebook call for

her friends to join a tent protest in Tel-Aviv on "14thJuly", an initiative that spread throughout Israel with even families and elderly people joining demonstrations, marches and gatherings. Some 800,000 protestors -10% of the Israeli population (nearly 8 million) - comparatively the highest number, even internationally, participated in civilian demonstrations (Shechter, 2012). Public support was 91% (July 2011 Peace Index). Israeli mainstream media - printed, online and electronic - supported the protests, opening live studios on main TV channels (participant observation; Schechter, 2012).

Research questions seek the modes and reciprocal relationships between activists, journalists, new and mainstream media audiences; through a combined methodology: offline and online ethnography and netnography; in-depth interviews with activists and journalists; and quantitative and qualitative text analyses.

JS-35.3

GALASKIEWICZ, JOSEPH* (University of Arizona, *galaskie@email.arizona.edu*)
ANDERSON, KATHRYN (University of Arizona)
THOMPSON-DYCK, KENDRA (University of Arizona)
DUERR, DANIEL (University of Arizona)
SAVAGE, SCOTT (University of California-Riverside)

The Great Recession Washes Across the Desert: A Study of Neighborhood Organizational Resources and Social Disorganization in the Phoenix-Mesa Urbanized Area

The Great Recession (2008-09) impacted urban communities in the U.S. in many different ways. This paper focuses on the role of organizational resources in mitigating the impact of the recession on one metropolitan community, the Phoenix-Mesa metropolitan area. Our research questions are: did areas' organizational resources mediate the effect of the Great Recession on neighborhood outcomes? From Wilson (1987), Small and McDermott (2006), and our own research we know that some neighborhoods in the metropolitan area have considerably more organizational resources than others. Logan (2012) labels this spatial inequality. Our hypothesis is that areas that had more organizational resources prior to the recession were better able to cope with the crisis than areas with fewer resources (Sampson, 2012). These intermediate structures enabled communities to absorb the shock and stay intact. People could turn to neighborhood establishments for social services, amenities, health care, religious support, and social support. The counter-argument is that this recession was so severe that it destroyed organizational resources that gave some areas advantages over others. The economic crisis not only undermined the capabilities of the household sector, it also destroyed establishments. It was truly an economic tsunami.

The units of analysis are 943 census tracts in the Phoenix-Mesa urbanized area and we use spatial econometric models. We examine data for 2003, 2007, 2008, and 2009 from the U.S. Census, Dun and Bradstreet, the Urban Institute, and phone directories. These data are collected and geocoded. The dependent variable is a composite measure of social disorganization: crime (homicides), poverty rates, school drop-out rates, and underweight births. The mediating variables are the number of youth serving organizations, schools, congregations, membership clubs, parks, and health care facilities in the census tracts. The independent variables are housing values, unemployment rates, and population change. Finally, we control for racial/ethnic composition and socioeconomic characteristics.

RC03-66.2

GALASKIEWICZ, JOSEPH* (University of Arizona, *galaskie@email.arizona.edu*)
THOMPSON-DYCK, KENDRA (University of Arizona)
SAVAGE, SCOTT (University of California-Riverside)
INOUYE, JOY (College of DuPage)

The Spatial Capital of Urban and Suburban Families: The Effects of Place on Children's Activities and Parental Satisfaction

Families' life chances are affected by where they live as well as by their financial, social, and cultural capital. That's because their residence affects the likelihood of accessing organizational resources (Wilson, 1987). The latter include employment, education, health care, and food as well as entertainment, religion, and culture. Logan (2012) characterized this "unequal access or exposure by different population groups" spatial inequality.

The concept of spatial capital reconceptualizes spatial inequality in network terms and sheds light on how an area's transportation network can reduce/enhance spatial inequality. This concept focuses attention on the different abilities of households to access diverse elements in the context of the urban design (Marcus, 2010). Families' access to organizational resources is measured using network analytic techniques, i.e., how many supermarkets, doctors' offices, parks, schools, sports clubs, etc. can families reach through the transportation grid in a reasonable amount of time. This will depend on how transportation networks are designed, where establishments are located in the network, the family's location,

and the family's transportation and communication technologies, e.g., cars, bikes, smart phones, GPS devices, etc.

We use data from surveys of families in 2003 and 2013 in the Phoenix-Mesa urbanized area and spatial data that we collected on a variety of establishments that provide services and activities for children for these same years. We hypothesize that the likelihood of families using and evaluating positively establishments that their children patronize will be function of how many establishments are accessible to them through the transportation network. The more choices a family has, the more likely they will take advantage of them and the happier they will be. We test spatial econometric hierarchical models where we model the likelihood of families' use of different establishments and their satisfaction using areal data to define the set of establishments accessible to them.

JS-68.3

GALBRAITH, PATRICK W.* (Duke University, *pwg2@duke.edu*)

The Politics of Research on 'popular' Culture in Japan

At the beginning of the new millennium, Japan, then still the second largest economy in the world, was suffering from a decade of recession and watching as geopolitical interests shifted to east Asian neighbors. At the same time, Japanese games, cartoons and comics were circulating around the world, and business and government leaders rushed to support the creative industries. The subsequent strategy to win the hearts and minds of the youth of the world through mega-popular franchises such as *Pokémon* was dubbed "Cool Japan." While the success of this strategy has been widely debated, and drawn its share of criticism, in June 2013, Japan's Upper House sent out a statement that they were redoubling their Cool Japan efforts, giving the go ahead to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry to earmark ¥50 billion for promoting the cause over the next 20 years. With Tokyo gearing up to host the Olympics in 2020, many expect the charm offensive to gain momentum. However, with increasing interest and investment in branded popular culture, local geek subculture has become an issue of national concern. What is "cool" about Japan, and who decides? How do gamers, comic-book nerds and animation aficionados fit into that image? Is it cool to include such people in projects focused on "Japan?" What sort of research is acceptable, popular and cool within this paradigm? What research is "uncool?" What is the role of the Japan researcher in negotiating all of this during a "crisis" in the field, which is to say declining opportunities for funding and employment? This paper seeks to unpack the politics of popular culture in Japan through the case study of Akihabara, an area in Tokyo that some think is geeky and gross, and others position at the center of Cool Japan.

WG03-912.5

GALCANOVA, LUCIE* (Masaryk University, *galcanov@fss.muni.cz*)
VACKOVÁ, BARBORA (Masaryk University)
KVAPILOVÁ BARTOŠOVÁ, MICHAELA (Masaryk University)

Missing Bodies? the Visual Landscape of Home and Its Meanings to Solo-Living People

Not only presence of other bodies, but also the absence of bodies of others has a significant effect on the contemporary experience of domesticity and belonging. In her classical study on home as a tyranny, anthropologist Mary Douglas (1991) addresses solo-living only once, mentioning that conflict between persons is just transformed into conflict of wants within one person. In that sense, the normativity of home in terms of routines created via the relations of its various members is produced by the single member who has to discipline him- or herself. Goffmanesque "backstage" of home becomes a highly important "onstage" via internalized social norms or aesthetics. In our research we focused on home-centred and home-generating practices performed by the occupants themselves, or between the occupants and the materiality of their dwellings and other non-human players (e.g. things, animals). In this paper, we will present the photo essay based both on 1) visual diaries, where photographs and texts were taken and written by participating dwellers focusing on mundane routines and everyday situations (of "doing nothing") as well as on the moments of significant ruptures and changes, and 2) on visual material collected by participating researchers during the research events using go-along ethnography in the dwellings. Both are then interpreted in relation to other written or oral narratives produced within different phases of the research project aiming to understand how the meaning of home is constructed by solo-living men and women, which practices they use to create, maintain, experience and imagine their homes in space and time, and how they position themselves within wider social networks, family and society. We are seeking for more fluid, open and empirically grounded concept of home based not on essentialism and normativity, but rather on performativity and it's becoming-into-being through active bodies, dynamic meanings and mundane aesthetics.

RC11-206.4

GALCANOVA, LUCIE* (Masaryk University, *galcanov@fss.muni.cz*)

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

PETROVA KAFKOVA, MARCELA (Masaryk University)
VIDOVICOVA, LUCIE (Masaryk University)

The Perception of Leisure By Grandparents in the Era of Active Ageing: Conflicting or Complementary Roles?

Family, education and work in later life, care for grandchildren as well as the imperative of "active" and "healthy" ageing are framing and structuring the everyday life and decisions of the Czech ageing population. The paper aims to bring new insights into the problem of the role overload, i.e. "the stress generated within a person when he either cannot comply or has difficulty complying with the expectations of a role or a set of roles" (Burr 1973 in Lee 1988: 776). Based on triangulation of quantitative (representative survey) and qualitative (open-ended in-depth interviews) data generated within the research project "Role overload: grandparents in the era of active ageing", the perception of various and dynamic roles performed by the elderly will be examined, focusing, for the purpose of this paper, mainly on the perception of leisure time and leisure activities in the context of the interpretation and experience of other role expectations and role performances. We perceive leisure as a specific integrating field in which the particular roles may be perceived both as complementary as well as conflicting, depending on the self-positioning, available recourses and the interpretation of the grandparent´s role itself by the grandparents as well as by other relatives and members of relevant social networks. The attention, then, will be paid to the ways how the possible challenging intersection of these different levels are coped with and actively shaped and lived.

JS-77.6

GALE, NICOLA* (University of Birmingham, *n.gale@bham.ac.uk*)

Knowing the Body and Embodying Knowledge - the Practice of Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Bringing together findings from several empirical studies I have conducted over ten years with students, practitioners and teachers of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), I will define and illustrate the concept of 'embodied knowledge'. I will argue that the concept has significant implications for practice and scholarship in the field of health care research, and give specific consideration to issues of spatial/bodily boundaries and timescales in practice.

While health professionals of all types have been traditionally been viewed as (more or less) credible brokers of knowledge about the human body in health and illness, the embodiment of the practitioner him/herself is an important counterbalance to the focus on abstract knowledge of the bodies of 'others'.

The philosophies of different CAM approaches are enacted in day-to-day practice within their social context, with an impact not only on the recipients of CAM treatments but also on those delivering them. The bodies on both sides of the CAM therapeutic encounter are often not primarily constructed as medical bodies; they may be 'energetic', 'emotional', or 'spiritual' bodies. The 'disease' of biomedicine becomes instead framed as 'dis-ease', an imbalance or disturbance of energy. In these models, biomedical timescales and spatial/bodily boundaries are not necessarily relevant. Touch can be 'energetic' rather than physical, and the focus on the subjective *telling* of illness, means that experience can be crafted during the clinical encounter into body-stories (Gale 2011) that actively integrate personal, lay, medical and CAM concepts of aetiology and healing.

I will present an overview of the embodied pedagogies in practitioner training, the challenges of making the transition from training to professional practice and the embodied experiences and practices of being an established and expert practitioner. I will argue that the concept of 'embodied knowledge' is vital to our understanding of the knowledge base of healing practices internationally.

RC05-109.5

GALE, PETER* (University of South Australia, *peter.gale@unisa.edu.au*)

Post-Nationalism or Transformative Transnationalism: Beyond Cosmopolitanism and Narratives of Change Across Borders Among Australian Students and Volunteers in India

This paper is a case study on the possibilities of personal transformation through transnational experiences based on the narratives of Australian students and volunteers working in India. It examines the possibilities of change through transnational experiences with a focus on Australia young people and their experiences of India and challenges to commonly held ideas and understandings of the Other. The research is based on a methodology of participants telling personal stories of experiences across national borders. The paper contrasts the many different narratives exploring what contributes to a transformative experience and the circumstances that contribute to what can be identified as post-nationalist, or an ethic of transnationalism. The paper is part of a project supported by the Australia India Council that focuses on the relationship between Australia and India through Australians involved in aid and development projects in India. The project particularly focuses non-Government aid organizations and Austra-lian students and volunteers who have been visiting and working as volunteers in India over the past 25 years.

RC04-99.1

TEODORO, ANTONIO* (Universidade Nove de Julho, *teodoro.antonio@gmail.com*)
GALEGO, CARLA* (Lusophone University, *cmgalego@gmail.com*)

National Educational Systems and Academic Profession: Portuguese and Spanish Cases

The transformation by which the universities are faced now is a global phenomenon that is affecting all regions on the globe. This has led some states to unite in regional blocs to seek strategic responses to position themselves favourably in the global context increasingly competitive. In Europe there is an ongoing process of construction of the European Higher Education Space. In this regard, national political agendas are heavily influenced by what Dale's calls globally structured agenda for education. Despite identifying processes of convergence in national policies at the time of legislating there is a hybridization of the educational policies in higher education.

Assuming that the impact of political reform are felt and asked differently by social actors in two countries (Portugal and Spain) with consequences in demands on professional competences of professoriate and with the guidance methodological perspective of comparative education, this proposal aims to examine how the European guidelines for the Construction of a European Area of Education, firstly legislated by national governments, produce changes in the what is a professor in the context of economic knowledge societies and thereby assess the importance of the national state in the process of recontextualization of these policies.

RC47-770.5

GALINDO RAMIREZ, LILIANA* (Université de Grenoble, *lilianagalindoramirez@gmail.com*)

The Invisible Spring": Internet and Political Practices in Colombian and Brazilian Mobilization

When it comes to social movements like the "Arab Spring", Occupy Wall Street and the Indignados in Spain, there is widespread uncertainty about the extent of their international dimensions. But we do know that these movements penetrated borders to gain support from other contexts, where the use of Internet and social networks (especially Facebook) involved the configuration of a particular mode of protest and mobilization. What is the relationship between these events and the mobilizations in other contexts?

Two cases concern us: the MANE (Mesa Amplia Nacional Estudiantil) in Colombia, which deployed an unprecedented student movement in the last 40 years of national history, whose founding charter explicitly refers to the events in Tunisia, Egypt and Spain, and ACAMPA SAMPA OCUPA SAMPA from the Occupy movement in Sao Paulo, born of the global call to install camps in different cities in October 2011.

This paper shows, in a transnational perspective, how the emergence of new forms of communication in the Latin American context involves a reconfiguration of political action and denotes a new politicity process. The « Invisible Spring » is the metaphor of the origin and deployment of the new movements, their actions against invisibility, and the new online collective actions and protest mobilizations.

This paper will to expose the invisibility notion concerning three dimensions: the international mass media, the political character of these mobilizations, and the connections between these movements and the three international movements (Arab Spring, Indignados, and Occupy). The analysis concerning the Latin American cases presents two foci: the motivations and discourses and the actions and organisational forms.

Overall, the framework is a PhD research project oriented to analyse the transformations of political practices of the young people in Latin America through the use of Internet (Colombia and Brazil cases).

This paper can be presented in spanish.

RC04-78.27

GALLEGOS-DUARTE, LETICIA* (Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, *leticiagallegos@gmail.com*)
AMADOR BAUTISTA, MARIA DEL ROCIO (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

Publicar o Perecer El Desafío Para Una Ética De La Investigación Científica

El mundo actual se ha caracterizado por grandes avances científicos y tecnológicos y, al mismo tiempo, por una creciente brecha de desigualdad y una crisis que amenaza la sobrevivencia del género humano en la Tierra. En este

contexto, se hace imprescindible que los investigadores mantengan una postura ética manifiesta, entre otros valores, en la búsqueda incansable por la verdad y el trabajo en colaboración, que les permita generar nuevos conocimientos y aplicarlos a los problemas complejos del mundo actual. Contrariamente al espíritu ético que tendría que guiar este quehacer científico, en los últimos años se ha incrementado el plagio académico, como una práctica no-ética de los investigadores. En tanto que esta práctica fraudulenta se ha evidenciado a partir de las publicaciones, el presente trabajo busca analizar este fenómeno en tres niveles. El primero versa sobre la normatividad y políticas institucionales para promover la producción y la evaluación cuantitativas en la promoción de carrera y la obtención de mayores niveles de remuneración. El segundo se centrará en la filosofía de publicar o perecer (*publish or perish philosophy*) y los valores del sistema de producción académica. El tercero busca concretarlo en estudios de caso. Con estos tres niveles de análisis, se propone hacer un acercamiento a este problema de pérdida de valores en la producción académica, así como sus implicaciones en la formación de investigadores y en la generación del conocimiento necesario para la comprensión y la solución a los problemas de nuestro tiempo.

RC42-711.5

GALLUCCIO, CATERINA* (UNIVERSITA' DI CHIETI-PESCARA, *caterinagalluccio@gmail.com*)

Human Well-Being in a Media Multitasking Environment

The paper discusses the relationship between media multitasking (MM) and human well-being.

Media multitasking (MM) is changing the way people think, talk, learn, socialize and view the world. MM has both cognitive and behavioral consequences on human beings. On the one hand, it drains the brain altering memory, linguistic ability, and learning process and, also, overwhelming humans with a huge amount of potential information, it can lead them to a feeling of being paralyzed and unable to make decisions. On the other hand, being pervasive in people's lives, MM shapes their social interactions creating new "social aliens", and let them experience a weaker capability of being connected with their own self.

Generation gap makes a big difference in the perception of how profoundly MM is affecting human well-being. And in this respect, in an evolutionary framework, does the "digital immigrant" (M. Prensky) original *mould* risk of disappearing to leave the place to the "digital native" new mould, shaped with new cognitive and behavioral characteristics? Are the digital natives going to create a new meaning for human well-being? Or the digital immigrants will be able to drive to a third model?

The paper reviews the literature on the topic, examines the above issues and, based on some empirical results, proposes some perspectives for the future.

RC14-247.4

GAMBA, FIORENZA* (University of Sassari, *fiorenza.gamba@libero.it*)

Technology and Immortality: The Digital Narration of the Anthropologic Myth of Amortality

Death had always a traditional role on recording differences and inequalities of member of society. The raise of the modern version of the anthropologic myth of Amortality on the hand, and the new digital devices of immortality on the other hand, both realize a contemporary narration of immortality: it points of change, of inequality, but in the same time, the new idea of immortality as well as a narration that holds together the dead and the alive and that stars by the personal intent of the subjects.

The highlights of presentation stressed these points:
- The digital development of amortality on the net: Facebook and other sites.
- Immortality for everyone:
- The latest boundaries: the self made immortality and the QR code

Short bibliography

Balandier (2004), Gamba (2013), Lafontaine (2008), Morin (1956), Odom et al.(2010), Thomas (1975), Walter, Littlewood, Pickering, (1995).

the dead and the alive and that to st held by the personal intent (purpose) of the subjects.

The highlights of presentation stressed these points:
- the digital developpment of amortality on the net: Facebook and other sites.
- immortality for everyone:
- the latest boundaries: the self made immortality and the QR code

Short bibliography

Balandier (2004), Gamba (2013), Lafontaine (2008), Morin (1956), Odom et al.(2010), Thomas (1975), Walter, Littlewood, Pickering, (1995).

RC29-505.6

GAMO, MARINA* (University of Santo Tomas, Manila, *babesgamo@yahoo.com*)

LOZANES, LEANNE KYM JANE* (University of Santo Tomas, Manila, *leannekymjane@yahoo.com*)

The Role of the Communities of Care in Promoting the Social Reintegration of Ex-Offenders: An Account of Restorative Practices in the Philippines

There is a growing literature on prisons and restorative justice; however, creating social groups as a restorative practice remains underresearched in the field of Sociology. This study argues that the key to successful rehabilitation is in creating communities of care (the media, the government, the business groups, the Church and the family) (Gamo, 2007) who will support and reintegrate the ex-offenders in their re-entry to free society. It employs a local-based model of rehabilitation following the concept of restorative justice – the Care System Model (Gamo, 2007). Furthermore, it utilizes a case study approach wherein data was gathered through semi-structured interviews patterned in a storytelling manner. The findings of the study reveal that: a) reintegration should start with the community acceptance of ex-offenders; b) the Communities of Care (Gamo, 2007) functions as one in addressing the needs of ex-offenders; and c) the programs and policies created for ex-offenders should respond to their needs. This implies that community acceptance and involvement is significant in promoting the reintegration of ex-offenders as a restorative practice. What this research reveals is that there seems to be a weak functioning on the part of the communities of care in terms of carrying out their specific functions. It recommends that further studies on ex-offenders, on recidivists and on the communities of care (Gamo, 2007) should be conducted as an addition to the growing literature existing on Prison Sociology.

RC28-491.2

GAMORAN, ADAM* (William T. Grant Foundation, *agamoran@wtgrantfdn.org*)

Inequality in Intergenerational Closure As a Barrier to Social Capital Formation

Intergenerational closure – a term coined by Coleman (1988) to represent a closed social network of parents and children – is a key marker of social participation, as it serves as a basis for social capital formation. There are no financial barriers to intergenerational closure, so one may have expected to see similar levels across economic and ethnic groups. Yet there may be social barriers, especially in diverse populations where young children's friendships formed in school do not necessarily cross over to relations among their parents. This paper examines economic and ethnic differences in intergenerational closure during the course of first grade. Data come from a large-scale randomized trial in which 52 schools were randomly assigned to a family engagement program intended to boost social capital, or to a control group. The schools are located in two U.S. communities with high proportions of Hispanic immigrants. Comparison of treatment and control schools reveals differences between the "natural" development of social capital in the control schools and social capital formation stimulated by design in the treatment schools, with random assignment minimizing the confounding role of self-selection in social capital formation. Key demographic differences linked to social capital formation include whether family members are English-dominant or Spanish-dominant Latinos, whites, or African Americans, and whether students are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunch, or not. Data are analyzed with multilevel models appropriate for the cluster-randomized design of the study. Results indicate that families that were most disconnected prior to the intervention experienced the smallest gains from attending a school assigned to the intervention, suggesting that family engagement programs may not be an effective tool for breaking down social barriers to intergenerational closure.

RC23-405.3

GAMORAN, ADAM* (William T. Grant Foundation, *agamoran@wtgrantfdn.org*)

The Rise of Privatization in Tertiary Education, and Its Implications for Teaching and Research in Universities

Increasing privatization in tertiary education is a world-wide phenomenon. In many countries around the world, developed and developing, this takes the form of an expanding private university sector. In the U.S., expanded privatization occurs in the form of sub-baccalaureate for-profit institutions, on-line degree-granting institutions, and the privatization of many functions in public institutions. What do these changes mean for the future of teaching and research in universities? This paper identifies distinctive forms of privatization and discusses the implications of each. An expanded private sector is likely to increase inequality of access to prestigious universities but does not threaten their standing. Moreover, the net effect of privatization on access depends not only on whether families are able to meet tuition demands, but also on whether privatization leads to a general expansion of the tertiary sector, which could increase access overall. Privatization in the form of on-line institutions and for-profit sub-baccalaureate institutions may challenge the ability of universities to maintain their place, but quality distinctions are likely to override the challenges. Privatization within public institutions

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

constitutes a more insidious challenge and may shift the balance of resources within universities so as to threaten their ability to provide a well-rounded liberal education.

RC18-325.16

GANA, ALIA* (Research Assistant, *alia_gana@yahoo.fr*)
VAN HAMME, GILLES* (Université libre de Bruxelles, *gvhamme@ulb.ac.be*)

Elections and Territorial Inequalities in Post-Revolutionnary Tunisia

Elections and territorial inequalities in post-revolutionnary Tunisia
By giving a comfortable advance to the Islamist party of Ennahdha (around 37% of the votes), the first free elections of independent Tunisia on the October 23, 2011 have taken by surprise most observers. In this paper, we identify the social and socio-territorial bases of major Tunisian parties through combining quantitative analyses at different scales and field surveys in specific localities.

Although most interpretations have focused on the cultural modernist vs. conservative cleavage, hence obscuring the class cleavage, our analyses highlight very differentiated socio-territorial electoral bases for the main parties and indicate deep social differences in voting behavior between peripheral and core areas, as well as within cities. While allowing for a better interpretation of electoral results, our analyses also provide tools to understand possible evolutions within the Tunisian political space.

Key Words: election, democracy, Tunisia, socioeconomic inequalities

RC52-844.8

GANDINI, ALESSANDRO* (University of Milan, *alessandro.gandini@unimi.it*)
PAIS, IVANA (Department of Sociology, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore)

The Reputation Economy: Knowledge Workers and Freelance Networks

A decade after Richard Florida's 'creative class' manifesto we are now confronted to labour markets in the knowledge economy where professionals are increasingly independent and networked. The project-based and freelance nature of contemporary knowledge work enhances the necessity of constructing a solid reputation within a professional network, which appears to be a determinant element to build successful careers. This combines with the use of social media for professional purposes and the increasing importance of digital marketplaces where reputations become visible and, under certain conditions, potentially measurable.

Based on a doctoral research combining mixed methods within an ethnographic approach, this contribution dwells upon the networked dynamics of creative labour across both offline and online environments, to discuss the existence of a Reputation Economy whereby reputation management becomes the determinant element for the professional success of networked knowledge workers. This has implications at the level of subjectivity and hybridization of skills within highly fragmented labour markets.

RC14-249.2

GANDY, OSCAR* (University of Pennsylvania, *ogandy@asc.upenn.edu*)

Placemaking: Inequality By Accident or By Design

Placemaking: Inequality by Accident or by Design
This paper seeks to extend the literature on the neighborhood effect by examining the myriad ways through which surveillance of the past, present and future in the service of urban planning works to reproduce different types of inequality through cumulative disadvantage. We understand the "neighborhood effect" in terms of the association between poverty and disadvantage and spatially located and colloquially named places within cities. The tensions between socio-structural, cultural and individualistic explanations for the scope and stability of these correlations are described before an analytical approach that combines all three is presented.

A key focus in this analytical strategy is the role being played by geographic information systems (GIS) in the development of plans for the transformation of urban spaces. It begins by reviewing patterns of growth in the spread of GIS technology beyond its traditional borders, in part through the popularization of tourism and professional relocation services that make use of maps, labels and index numbers to facilitate the evaluation of cities and neighborhoods in terms of characteristics commonly understood as amenities, opportunities and risks. The assessment of educational systems at the level of schools, walkability within user-determined boundaries, public safety or "dangerousness"on the basis of levels of exposure to crime, and motor vehicle accidents or pollution are just a few of the indicators to be described.

On the basis of this background review, this paper will shift its focus to the consequences for inequality that are inherent in the uses of spatial analysis as aids to public participation in the planning of neighborhood and community change, especially as they relate to an emphasis on public transportation as a feature of so-called "smart growth" initiatives.

RC36-620.2

GANGAS, SPIROS* (Deree-the American College of Greece, *sgangas@acg.edu*)

(Mis)Recognition, Ressentiment, and Dualism: Challenges for a New Sittlichkeit

In this presentation I shall argue that the category of 'recognition' (Hegel, Honneth) and its approach to social justice can be enriched if we address two major issues: a) the first problem posed for any theory of recognition is to forge a theory of social institutions embedding social justice. Following Axel Honneth's recent shift towards the work of Durkheim and Parsons, I shall defend this pattern arguing that a new theory of *Sittlichkeit* is indeed pressing for an adequate approach to social justice through the lens of recognition. Yet, and this is issue (b), Honneth's theory leaves largely unaddressed the issue of *ressentiment*, a powerful index of misrecognition and disrespect. I shall thus attempt to fill this void in Honneth drawing on Max Scheler's configuration of *ressentiment*. It seems that *ressentiment* is pertinent to a theory of just social institutions in many ways. For instance, I shall address Parsons' inclusion of 'sour grapes' pathology in his theory of modern society, extending it to the radicalization of systems theory in Luhmann. Luhmann is important because he locates, perhaps unwittingly, a space in society where *ressentiment* may be cultivated. This is no other that the inelastic binary code which sets a social system's self-definition in motion. Rigid, and systemically coded, dualisms give rise to feelings of *ressentiment* between categories ('left-'right', 'progressives'-'conservatives', 'public-private', 'pro-globalization-anti-globalization' advocates) and shipwreck important reforms that would mitigate injustice and would improve patterns of intersubjective recognition. Augmenting the category of 'misrecognition' to include the *ressentiment* problematic can help social theorists to theorize better significant empirical findings (e.g. Wilkinson and Pickett, *The Spirit Level*) that bear on the issue of contemporary social institutions and their approach to social justice.

TG03-931.3

GANGAS, SPIROS* (Deree-the American College of Greece, *sgangas@acg.edu*)

Human Rights and Agency: Sociological Opportunities in the Capabilities Approach

In this article I shall argue that Amartya Sen's capability approach offers a promising renewal of sociological approaches to human rights. Sociology has only recently titled towards the capabilities approach. I shall suggest that, on the one hand, any new normative understanding of action, like the one that Sen and Nussbaum offer, can gain from sociological theory simply because the program's central categories have a precedent among many social theorists. Seeing this affinity as an opportunity for creative theory-building in sociology, and drawing on sociology's accomplishments, I argue that normative components of Sen's ideas have been prefigured primarily by Parsons and to a lesser extent by Giddens. The capability approach mediates, I shall suggest, the formal aspects of Parsons' idea of 'capacity' with Giddens' idea of 'capability' in the context of the latter's theory of structuration. On the other hand, many theories of agency in sociology are normatively wanting. If configured along the tracks of capabilities, sociological categories, like agency, can signal a progressive problem shift in sociology attentive to human rights, a core component of Sen's research program. Compounded with capabilities, a new notion of agency can offer the appropriate normative justification to the 'public sociology' paradigm which re-introduces normative considerations in sociological discourses. If this proposed reconstruction is plausible, then it can contribute towards regenerating the capabilities approach sociologically, reconfirming its progressive explanatory capacities, the merits of which have already been successfully tested and implemented across diverse sites, movements and organizations that promote human rights.

JS-16.6

GANJU (PARMAR), ANITA* (Barkatullah University, *anitaparmarganju@gmail.com*)
GOVSHINDE, MAMTA* (Saifia Arts and Comm. College, Barkatullah University, *agnilmishra@gmail.com*)
GAVSHINDHE, MAMTA (Anil Kumar Mishra)

The Study of Hindu Woman Problems in Morden Society

The mother India notion of downtrodden women of India, helpless, exploited by men, worn to and early death; and the exotic sensuous women of the orient, who make maharajahs happy with their beauty and talent, are somehow in the picture too.

Indian women of dignity, charm, simple beauty in all classes- form women in the village, middle class women in the cities, government women in New Delhi- women who were neither helpless and downtrodden nor absorbed in erotic gratification. Of pampered husbands. Some of these intelligent and still graceful, feminine women were in legislatures, some were running others sector.

Mother India a mother culture, goddess worship, and in a general cultural veneration of the feminine. The study of the Morden societies the Hindu women problem indentified. The major source of data for the study is descriptive material from ten Indian informants, women graduate student in university coming from educated, urban and middle and upper-class backgrounds, representing various geographical areas.

Literary sources include translations of original Indian literature. The research paper focus if discussion of the Hindu women problem connected with the single women, older women, widow, divorce, mixed marriages, and friendship live-in-relationship and NRI friendships etc. Most of these problems are related to the Morden age and its impact of traditional patterns.

Some of the problems involved in modern Indian womanhood. Except for widowhood, they are related to changing times and the impact of the globalisation.

RC31-524.6

GANSBERGEN, ANNA* (Ruhr University Bochum, *Anna. Gansbergen@ruhr-uni-bochum.de*)
PRIES, LUDGER* (Ruhr-Universität Bochum, *ludger.pries@rub. de*)
HASENJÜRGEN, MARA (Ruhr University Bochum)

The Role of NGOs in (de-)Constructing 'Flight' Migration at the Mediterranean Borders

Since its inception of the 1985 Schengen Agreement, *internal* borders within the Schengen space have been abolished. No doubt that this has bolstered the freedom of human mobility *within* the Schengen borers, which went hand in hand with the southbound, and more recently eastbound, EU enlargement. Observers speak of transnational mobility, commuter/shuttle migration, moving away from the presumed linear nature of migration in the study of *im*migration. But this is just one part of the European migration landscape: the mobility *to* the southeastern and southern external borders seems no less vibrant yet the entry into these has become severely hardened owing to the ever tightening border control, as widely reported by the media.

However, we still know very little about what the Mediterranean member states' migration regimes have in common. Even lesser analyzed is the role of NGOs in supporting these migrants as well as responding to the media coverage about forced flight from Africa and the Middle East. The aim of this paper is threefold: firstly, we shed light on the practices of NGOs in Southern Europe, particularly focusing on their reaction to, and collaboration with, migration policies at the governmental and EU level. Secondly, we explore the role of meso-level social networks among NGOs in not only supporting migrants but also (un-)making flight migration, by contemplating on the question whether the difference between the "forced" and "voluntary" migration is only a theoretical one. Third, we envisage visualizing our findings through Google Earth. This paper draws on expert interviews and documents collected in our research-based seminar at the University of Bochum.

RC26-465.1

GANTZIAS, GEORGE* (University of the Aegean, *ggantzias@ yahoo.gr*)

Info-Communication Culture, Cultural Crisis, Social Media and New Technologies: The Model 'Info-Communication Cultural Management (ICCM)'

New technologies exert strong pressure on traditional cultural organizations and institutions to digitalize theirs cultural management and administration structures. In economic crisis, some of the most important and widely debated issues in the areas of digitization of cultural policy are administration of cultural organizations and cultural rights of cultural activities in Info-Communication Landscape (ICL). In order to cope with the recent crisis and to protect cultural policy and cultural management, all countries should collaborate to create and offer a dynamic regulatory mechanism in info-communication globalization. This paper examines and analyses cultural management, social media, new technologies and info-communication culture. It focuses on cultural management, public interest and regulations of digitized cultural products and services. It proposes a new dynamic model for cultural management *'Info-Communication Cultural Management (ICCM)' in cultural anad economic crisis.*

RC26-462.2

GANTZIAS, GEORGE* (University of the Aegean, *ggantzias@ yahoo.gr*)

Management of Cultural Activities in Info-Communication Globalization: The Cultural Management Model "Dynamic Perception of Cultural Activities"

A new digital revolution is coming, this time not only in management of cultural activities but also in the administration systems of cultural organizations and institutions. Digitization of cultural management and administration will allow cultural managers and administrators to develop and manage real/physical cultural events on demand, wherever and whenever they need them in Info-Communication globilazation. This paper examines and analyses the cultural events and activities in recent cultural and economic crisis. It examines cultural management as a very important issue of organising cultural events and activities both locally and globally. It focuses on cloud computing, digitization of cultural activities, cultural strategies and crisis management. It explores digitalisation of cultural administration structures and proposes a new dynamic model, the *'Dynamic Perception of Cultural Activities" (CADP).*

RC24-438.20

GARABUAU-MOUSSAOUI, ISABELLE* (EDF, *isabelle. moussaoui@edf.fr*)
BRUGIDOU, MATHIEU (EDF)

Energy-Related Consumption in France: Policy Influence, Socio-Technical Structure and the Role of Practices

The issue of the public policies related to sustainable consumption changes has been recently raised in France, emphasized by the "Grenelle of the Environment". However, since the 70s, France has faced the matter of behavioural changes in energy consumption. That is why we propose to treat the question of the behavioural changes impelled by the energy policies in France. This analysis will be embedded in the history of the public policies (energy and other domains of consumption) and their effects on the behavioural changes. Nowadays, the energy issue returns in top of the agenda, after having known eclipses at the end of the 70s. It is built in a context of the European energy market deregulation. The resulting policies highlight the importance of the individual behavioural change through the "consumer" representation (energy savings, smart grids, market choice of appliances, supplier choice according to the sources of energy production, etc.). The market tools are privileged, but the French State remains the dominating actor. Within this framework, isn't the notion of the individual behaviour partly rhetoric? Indeed, other upstream factors encourage in a decisive way the levels of households' energy consumption (e.g. offer construction, infrastructure choices, thermal regulation, at the French and European level). Moreover, the succession and the heterogeneity of the policy devices that have partly opposite objectives may lead to conflicts in norms and contradictions in the energy practices. Our analysis will be developed through examples related to "sustainable lifestyles", such as: energy label, low consumption bulbs, carbon tax, choice of the means of transport, waste sorting and water consumption.

RC41-691.3

GARCIA, JENNY* (Cedeplar, UFMG, *jennygar@gmail.com*)
ALLEN, ANA JULIA (Cedeplar, UFMG)

Efectos De Las Muertes Por Causas Externas En La Estructura De Población De Venezuela, Años 2001-2011

Diversos estudios han señalado el aumento de las muertes por causas externas en Venezuela los últimos años, dos de sus principales tipos: accidentes y homicidios, han escalado rápidamente entre las primeras cinco causas de muerte en el país. Este trabajo tiene como objetivo presentar los efectos de las muertes por causas externas en las tasas de crecimiento por edad y en la estructura de población de Venezuela entre los años 2001 y 2011. Para ello, se utiliza los datos de mortalidad publicados por el Ministerio del poder popular para la Salud de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en los Anuarios de Mortalidad de los años antes mencionados, y los Censos de población y vivienda de los años 2001 y 2011. Para evaluar la incidencia de las muertes por causas externas se obtienen las funciones de mortalidad por causas a través del uso de tablas de mortalidad de múltiples decrementos. Se toma el análisis utilizado por Preston y Horiuchi en 1988 de las tasas de crecimiento por edad, para examinar los cambios en la estructura etaria de la población introducidos como efectos de la ocurrencia de muertes por causas externas, según tipo de causa. De allí, se muestra las diferencias en la estructura de la población para el año 2011 modelando la ausencia de las muertes por causas externas según tipo. Los resultados muestran que entre 2001 y 2011, las cohortes de hombres jóvenes (15 a 34 años de edad) sufrieron el mayor impacto tanto en las tasas de crecimiento como en la estructura, en especial por causas de muertes asociadas al uso de armas de fuego. Mientras que

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

para las mujeres son las muertes por accidentes de tránsito en todo el período de estudio, lo que causa el mayor impacto.

RC23-412.4

GARCIA, JOSE LUIS* (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, *jlgarcia@ics.ul.pt*)

JERONIMO, HELENA MATEUS* (University of Lisbon, *jeronimo@iseg.utl.pt*)

Ongoing Disaster: Fukushima, Complex Technological Systems and Uncertainties

Catastrophes such as that which struck Japan early 2011, as a result of the accident in the Fukushima nuclear power plant, the most serious accident ever in the history of nuclear power plants after Chernobyl, demolish claims to extremely small risk probabilities for complex systems and upend the delicate balance between costs and benefits argued by safety experts. The Fukushima disaster demonstrated that in contemporary societies, vulnerabilities and threats are difficult to locate or predict, being both incalculable and impossible to offset. The natural tsunami that ravaged Japan was also a technological tsunami with ecological, social, economic, and political consequences. The Fukushima disaster may be thought of not just as a disaster for Japan, but for the technological order.

Our analysis of the March 11th disaster begins with a simple narrative showing how a natural disaster in a country at the forefront of technological development precipitated an accident in a nuclear power plant that in turn led to a chain of calamities at multiple levels. How did we become constructors of a world with such catastrophic potential? Section two responds by considering how the nuclear threat is played down as a result of the euphoric notion that human vulnerability can gradually be overcome by the increasing ability of science, technology and probability analysis to control and predict events. The final section retrieves the idea of "foresightedness" as the basis of a political and social approach that can take on not only the uncertainties of the world, but also those generated by technical systems, in order to illuminate our choices and decisions. When faced with calamities and damages that appear to arise out of the blue but are the outcomes of our technological systems, their interactions, and our dependencies, foresightedness emerges as a response both rational and virtuous, however difficult.

RC21-367.3

GARCIA, MARISOL* (University of Barcelona, *marisolgarcia@ub.edu*)

DE WEERDT, JULIE (University of Barcelona)

Fighting Social Injustice in Spanish Cities: Social Innovation Practices Against Housing Evictions As a Response to the Current Housing Crisis

This paper analyses the aftermath of the bursting of the housing bubble in Spain, which has left thousands of families without homes and indebted for life. In the first of two parts we look at contextually specific interactions between state regulation and market-oriented projects in Spain. This country is a salient case in which an economic recession and a debt crisis follow upon a long period of growth characterized by a housing bubble and a particular urban growth model. In this part we argue that central government has played a key role in framing fiscal incentives for housing ownership, and local and regional administrations have engaged in short-term forms of inter-spatial competition for public and private resources, place marketing and regulatory under-cutting in order to attract investment. In the second part, the paper examines the urban social movement "Platform in support of the evicted" (Plataforma Afectados por la Hipoteca – PAH) that, after starting in Barcelona, has spread to many other cities. The movement has created innovative strategies for housing accessibility and public and private governance in the housing market. These strategies include innovations at the local level and at national and European institutional levels. In this part we argue that social movements like the one we study are socially innovative when they aim at responding to social needs not met by the market and the state institutions. At the same time with their activism they transform the debate in the public sphere while prompting institutions to introduce new governance mechanisms and policy outcomes. The paper is the result of a research conducted under the umbrella of the COST Action IS 1102 (European Union RTD Framework Programme) during 2012 and 2013.

TG07-974.5

GARCIA ANDRADE, ADRIANA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, *agarciaaamx@yahoo.com*)

SABIDO RAMOS, OLGA ALEJANDRA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, *olgasabido@hotmail.com*)

The Construction of "US": The Experience of Love in the Sensible Proximity

According to Norbert Elias, the loving relationship between two people is, at the same time, subjective and objective. It is so because the relationship is related to three different yet overlapped dimensions, namely: the experience of love from the 'I' in relation to another person; the experience generated in the 'US' which implies observation and bonding of the loving relation; and the 'THEM' experience regarding the observation, experience and bonding of 'others' with those who are in the loving relationship.

In the first part of the paper, we will develop the "US" dimension of love relationships in heterosexual couples. The aforementioned dimension implies not only a discursive story, but also a story of experiences. Experience here relates to a mutually created process that involves the existence of two or more embodied psyquic systems which "grow old together" (Schutz, 1932) and persistently irritate each other (Luhmann, 1984).

The observation of a particular 'US' story is thus made possible through the existence of those conditions. Furthermore, the 'US' story is built up in a continuous present which includes social discourse (power, gender, class), relational moulding or what Goffman studied as 'interaction', and synchrony between what the mind/bodies create whilst together.

In the second part of the paper, we will observe the "US" dimension through the interaction process (Goffmann, 1983) using a finer level of analysis: sensible proximity (Simmel, 1908). Our starting point is that in interaction with others and specifically in the 'sensible proximity', bodies produce *Sinn* which is mutually interpreted (Sabido, 2012). We will develop this through the example of the loving interaction in a heterosexual couple. The presentation will finish with some examples that illustrate this sensible process.

RC51-825.3

GARCÍA CASTRO, JORGE FRANCISCO* (Universidad de Guadalajara, *bolligarcia@hotmail.com*)

A Different Path for Public Demands and Their Effects on the Processes of Democratization

En clave de la Teoría de Sistemas de Niklas Luhmann, ésta investigación plantea una explicación acerca del proceso mediante el cual la demanda histórica sobre la democratización de medios en México, retomada en mayo de 2012 por el movimiento #YoSoy132, logró instaurarse en la agenda legislativa para su posterior discusión y aprobación como Reforma de ley en materia de telecomunicaciones en junio de 2013. Esto es: identificar la articulación y evolución de una demanda pública propagada principalmente por Twitter, su consolidación en el ámbito mediático y la evocación a nuevos actores, la formulación de múltiples variantes y su consecuente aprobación e implementación como política pública.

Así, la relación e irritación intersistémica que se pone en análisis permite explicar y asociar la operabilidad de diversos sistemas (político, jurídico, mediático, científico, y los movimientos de protesta), en su participación sobre dicha demanda y como fuentes de influencia y de tensión social a lo largo del proceso de decisión del Estado.

Para ello se realiza un estudio longitudinal de corte cualitativo que incorpora principalmente recursos audiovisuales de YouTube, documentos oficiales alojados en Internet, y notas de periódicos digitales. De esta manera mediante un análisis documental fundamentado en la Teoría de Sistemas, el estudio permite la observación de la interacción sistémica y sus efectos en el aparato estatal al momento de tomar una decisión de vinculación colectiva.

En este sentido, la hipótesis que rige ésta investigación parte del supuesto de que gracias a la viralización y mediatización de las demandas a través de las redes sociales y de los medios masivos de comunicación, a la participación de actores especializados y a la respuesta de un grueso de la población, se aumentó la presión sobre el Estado lo cual dio paso a un acoplamiento estructural orientado por el cúmulo de irritaciones provenientes de su entorno.

RC22-388.14

GARCIA CHIANG, ARMANDO* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, *agch@xanum.uam.mx*)

Secularization in Mexico City. a Wrong Paradigm?

The political situation of the world and the complicated relation of the West with Islamic countries have provided evidence that the most significant mistake in the theories of secularization is the conviction that modernization inevitably leads to the loss of the importance of religion. Thus the proposition of Berger (2001) replacing this paradigm with an analysis of the interaction between the forces of the secularization and a counter secularization is pertinent.

In a similar way, it can be said that globalization reminds us that the relationship between religion and politics as established in the Western world, that is to say the passage of the religious to the sphere of the private life, is rather an exception.

Religion in the history of Mexico is a key element in understanding the cultural reality of the country and there exist a collective memory linked to the Catholic Church. However, the first years of this century were an undeniable setback for Catholicism. We can talk about changes in the nature of the religious that opened

new perspectives for study. In that way studying the study of the process of secularization, its modalities and its particularities, become a pertinent subject.

Likewise, it is suitable to indicate that during the first two decades of this century the paradigm of secularization began to be questioned and the idea of a return of religion or a re-enchantment of the world began to emerge. It is possible to speculate that in large Mexican cities, especially in Mexico City, the process of secularization remains constant only in members of a middle class who can be considered carriers of an international subculture; these are people who have received a Western-style higher education, particularly in the humanities and social sciences.

RC32-564.4

GARCIA DOS SANTOS, YUMI* (Federal University of Minas Gerais, *yumigds@uol.com.br*)

Brazilian Long-Term Migrant Women in Japan. Work, Family and Subjectivities

This paper aims to present the first results of research initiated in January 2013 about Brazilian women migrant in Japan. Japan has accepted Brazilians of Japanese filiation and their spouses as labor force for over twenty years. The Brazilian community in Japan remains the third largest foreign community (population of just over 210,000 in 2012) in that country. If studies of the Brazilian community in Japan is now abundant in both countries, a sensitive analysis of gender relations in migration context is still incipient. Women's role in the migration process is often naturalized as complementary to male migration. However, studies of social and historical approach indicate that decisions to emigrate depart often from women, married or single, breaking with the classical view of the history of migrations that has been male centered (Rogerat, 1996; Morokvasic, 2005). Thus, we would like to show women's agency in migration process in Brazilian women's case. What is the objective and the subjective reasons to leave the country? Secondly, once in the country, what are the specific issues that those women face daily as immigrants, in the public and private spheres? How gender arrangement is done in terms of domestic work and child education? How they organize their everyday life as well as their emotional aspects as (foreign) workers, wives and mothers, specially when their residence in the foreign country became durable (contrary to their initial project)? Our analysis will be based mainly on qualitative research conducted with six Brazilian women, of Japanese origin or not, who live in Japan in a long-term period (about twenty years).

RC25-450.2

GARCIA LANDA, LAURA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *garlanster@gmail.com*)

Academic Language Barriers: Professional Stigma or Recognition and Success?

In the last decades, university language policies have strengthened the use of English for publishing papers, books and articles, even in non-English speaking countries such as Spain and Mexico, for example. This fact has led to a series of academic practices that may place both academics and students at stakes with linguistic and extra-linguistic uses of codes unknown to them and their English teachers. This practice surpasses their real conditions of coping with those matters in a short term period, which triggers ill practices that place them in face threatening situations that later may become a barrier for achieving this institutional goal.

Within this context, English holds the status of the language of academic and professional communication. In this sense, it has become a privileged language in the academic and professional realm, where academic production and activities in other languages are stigmatized. We analyze implicit and explicit language policies in macro and micro school practices where language status places individuals in asymmetric relationships, and see how these agents have become critical or not to their state of *alienation*, *commodization* and *consecration*. We also analyze their *cultural trajectories*, *cultural fields* and *cultural capital* in order to see how they resignify their *habitus*.

This paper presents how the position of English as a professional language has brought "natural academic practices" that disfavor researchers, teachers and students in carrying out their daily academic activities and in attaining academic recognition and success and favor those who respect the *doxa* (Bourdieu, 2001).

RC44-727.10

GARCIA-RAMOS, TANIA* (University of Puerto Rico, *taniagarcia22@hotmail.com*)

Labor Precarization in Puerto Rico: World-System Crisis, State Paradoxes and Resistance Struggles

In the research conducted from 2008 to 2012: *Labor precarization in Puerto Rico: World-system crisis, state paradoxes and resistance struggles*, I studied labor precarization in Puerto Rico from a world-historical perspective (Wallerstein, 2004).

The methodological approach consisted in the construction of a microhistory (Tomich, 2008) examining the following three space-temporalities: 1) the short term, massive layoffs and resistance struggles in Puerto Rico during 2009, 2) the medium term, the analysis of these layoffs and resistances within the context of the world economic and political crisis, from 1968-72/73 to the present, and 3) the long term, the analysis of the 2009 massive layoffs and resistance struggles within the historical crisis of capitalism.

In the short term, I described how union workers and other groups resisted the massive layoffs of 30,000 workers, a policy implemented by the Government in 2009. This governmental restructuring, intended to alleviate the fiscal deficit, led to an unemployment rate of 16.9% in 2010. Employment rate decreased to 33% in 2011. In the medium term, the massive layoffs and resistance struggles held in 2009 were analyzed in the conjuncture context of the economic, political and social crisis from 1968/1972 to the present (Wallerstein, 2004). Considering the experience of the people and groups who participated in these resistance struggles, six challenges are discussed for unions and other groups. The potency of these and other groups to become anti-systemic movements is discussed. These movements can contribute to create new principles and politics for work and life. These principles and politics will be discussed supporting a new world-system beyond capitalism, the long term temporality presented across the research.

RC44-738.3

GARCIA-RAMOS, TANIA* (University of Puerto Rico, *taniagarcia22@hotmail.com*)

Resistance Struggles and Movements in Puerto Rico: Towards a New Politics for Life and Work

This paper is a product of research conducted between 2008 and 2012. The research centers on the analyses of the resistance struggles in Puerto Rico during 2009 to confront the layoff of 30,000 public employees. As a result of these layoffs, the union movement confronted six challenges. I discuss the potential insurgency of unions and other social movements.

The year 2009, and the first strike at the University of Puerto Rico in 2010, integrated the most active and prolonged struggles in our country for the last decade. In these struggles participated unions, economists, political and religious groups, feminists, students and professors. As in other important struggles, unions were among the most important protagonists.

The objectives of this paper are: 1) Explain two significant events that took place in this period: the peoples' assembly and the one day general work stoppage, 2) Discuss proposals of diverse groups to deal with the crisis, 3) To present a brief historical background of the fragmentation in regards to the local union movement, 4) To evaluate the main challenges and potential insurgency for union and other social movements. Among these challenges are: 1) The continuous dialogue on the meaning of work and the role of workers in this systemic crisis, 2) The importance of diversifying the activities of resistance, 3) Unions and other resistance groups should be aware and oppose the attempt of the state to criminalize their struggle. Finally, the integration of struggles and movements in South Korea, South Africa and Latin-America poses the need of new ways for international alliances between formal and informal workers. These alliances can confront the precarization of labor creating new principles and politics for life and work.

RC22-389.3

GARELLI, FRANCO* (University of Torino, *franco.garelli@unito.it*)
RICUCCI, ROBERTA* (University of Torino, *roberta.ricucci@unito.it*)

Something Is Changing: Italian Young People Between Religious Indifference and New Form of Believing

Several studies on youth and religion stress how only a very small proportion of the youth population has anything to do with organized religion. There has been, on the one hand, a growth of interest in alternative forms of spirituality and, on the other, an increasing estrangement from the various religious aspects (believing, practice, involvement in religious associations). In this framework, the paper will focus on the outcomes of the socialization process, investigating how young people debate, follow, refuse or interact with religion in the Italian scenario. Are we looking at an Italian version of religious modernity which, on one hand, reflects the typical expectations of living in a pluralistic society and, on the other, forms them within the long tradition of culture and religious socialization which are typical of a country where both Catholicism and church are strong? Or are we looking at, among young people, the emerging of a generation characterized by religious incredulity? In this paper we're going to present findings of a qualitative study carried out with 150 young people aged 18-24, in order to better understand, in the framework of socialization outcomes, what are the key determinants of believing and belonging among young people and what are, in some cases, the main reasons of their taking distance from the religion. The collected interviews allow us to define a typology, defining mainly four kinds of youths according to their religious definition and their religious practice, to their opinion on the Catholic church and to their religious socialization.

JS-42.1

GARIBAY, DAVID* (Université d'Auvergne (France), *david.garibay@udamail.fr*)

Mouvements Sociaux Et Sociétés Civile Dans Les Processus De Démocratisations : Le Cas De Conflits Armés Négociés

Le processus de négociation de paix actuellement en cours en Colombie entre le gouvernement et les FARC pose le problème de la participation des mouvements sociaux et de la société civile dans des négociations dans lesquelles le passage de la guerre à la paix suppose également une évolution vers des régimes plus démocratiques, par une inclusion de forces jusque là en marge de la politique institutionnelle. Or cette participation est face à un paradoxe : d'une part, elle contribue à légitimer le processus au-delà des parties négociatrices, mais de l'autre sa présence peut altérer des négociations marquées par le secret et la confidentialité. Or en Colombie le processus actuel de négociation est face à une importante mobilisation sociale, avec plusieurs expressions, d'une part des mouvements agraires et paysans, autonomes des guérillas, et de l'autre des collectifs de victimes du conflit armé. Les mobilisations s'adressent au gouvernement mais elles ont aussi un effet sur les guérillas qui négocient. Le cas colombien contemporain sera analysé au regard d'expériences similaires par le passé dans le reste de l'Amérique latine, pour le comparer avec des cas où la mobilisation collective a été écartée du processus de négociation (Salvador) et des cas où au contraire elle a été fortement associée (Guatemala). Cette réflexion visera à réhabiliter le rôle des mobilisations sociales dans les processus des démocratisation, rôle trop longtemps négligé par des approchées théoriques centrées sur la négociations entre élites. Il s'agira en particulier de montrer combien ces mobilisations contribuent à élargir le processus de négociation par delà les seuls négociateurs et à fournir à ce processus de changement une légitimité autre que purement électorale.

RC54-862.5

GARRATT, LINDSEY* (University of Manchester, *lindsey.garratt@manchester.ac.uk*)

Double Estrangement, Embodying a Reflexive Habitus: The Experience Of Minority Group Boys In Three Inner City Primary Schools In Dublin, Ireland

Double Estrangement, Embodying a Reflexive Habitus: The experience of minority group boys in three inner city primary schools in Dublin, Republic of Ireland

This paper introduces the concept of 'double estrangement' which is based within a somatic Bourdieusian framework and draws from DuBois concept of 'double consciousness' and the work of Abdelmalek Sayad. Drawing on a large qualitative dataset I will argue that migrant group boys in Dublins north inner city tend to experience their body image with unease, as somewhat problematic 'shameful bodies', through which they suffer from a break with their embodied selves and a disruption of their internal time as they are pushed between habitual and reflexive action. The dual elements of 'double estrangement' will be outlined, firstly, it will be contended that visible difference and dispositions of the body mark migrant boys out as not belonging and this provokes a tendency for them to feel constantly on display and judged through their bodies. Secondly, I will argue this has the effect of heightening a boy's self-consciousness of their body as an object of value within peer interactions and this reflection estranges them from their habitual embodied being. This paper will conclude by illustrating how double estrangement acts as a form of symbolic violence within the 'child world' of the school, spaces in which the attention of children is on their peers instead of authority figures (Hill 1997). I will argue the development of a 'reflective habitus' or habitual disposition to reflect on one's body, estranges migrant origin boys from the embodied orthodoxy of the child world field and this is used to justify inequalities between boys and disguise racism within encounters.

RC34-601.6

GARRATT, LINDSEY* (University of Manchester, *lindsey.garratt@manchester.ac.uk*)

Embodying The Least Adult Role: Reflections On Youth Research

The aim of this paper is to emphasize the embodied root of reflexivity, fieldwork and intellectual activity within the youth studies field. This paper will begin by arguing that academic research is not a separate form of action, placing the researcher in a position of epistemological privilege, but is an embodied capacity developed through practical activity. The particular importance of this for youth research will be explored through an exploration of qualitative 'least-adult' (Mandell 1988) research with children, which this author engaged in for a longitudinal ethnography, which explored the inter-ethnic relations between primary school children in the academic years of 2007/2008 and 2008/2009. Through a description of the fieldwork process and challenges, conventional notions of reflexivity within youth research will be highlighted and the desirability of reflection in its intellectualist definition will be questioned. Taking Allison James (2000) conten-

tion that any account of children or childhood must be rooted in an embodied perspective, as the process of growing up places the body at the heart of a child's identity, this paper will argue that ethical research with children must acknowledge the somatic process of research or fall into a Cartesian trap that reflective research exists as something other than an embodied manner of being. This paper will conclude by arguing that 'intellectual activity' is ultimately practical and engaged and that reflexivity within the youth studies field is better understood as a 'reflexive habitus' developed through practical activity within the fields of research, academic literature and the embodied linguistic schema of the habitus.

RC47-770.1

GARRETON, MANUEL ANTONIO* (University of Chile, *magarret@uchile.cl*)

Foundational Dimension of Social Movements in Latin America? : The Case of Chilean Students and Other Mobilizations in Recent Years

The paper discuss five dimensions of recent mobilizations in LA: democratizing, antineoliberal, citizenship, identitarian and foundational, according to the predominant dimension in the movements. This is done comparing with other mobilizations in the world. The main thesis is that behind the different mobilizations and social movements in recent years, underlies a foundational dimension aiming to reconstruct the relations between State and society broken after globalization, neoliberal reforms, dictatorships and democratization processes. This hypothesis is examined in the Chilean case considering three main aspects: the type of society emerging after the process of democratization that we define as a post pinochetist or post authoritarian society linked to the past by the neo liberal model and the Constitution inherited form the dictatorship, the type of mobilizations developed since 2006 and mainly since 2011 and the window opportunity for new relations between politics and civil society opened by presidential elections in 2013 and possible constitutional processes.

JS-43.1

GARRETT, DANIEL* (City University of Hong Kong, *dan.garrett@yahoo.com*)

Cold War 2.0 Visual Conflicts: American Visual Constructions of the Chinese 'cyber Threat'

Soft power is a contested and volatile resource. Nations cultivate, expend, and exhaust soft power through hegemonic visual struggles within the international order – especially those at odds with the dominant soft power actor, the United States. Embedded within the notion of soft power and soft power conflict is the power of images for conveying political messages and values, and fostering or contesting the construction, (re)presentation, and diffusion of national brands. In recent years, an escalating dynamic of debates and narratives surrounding soft power have rooted over the putative decline of the U.S. and concomitant rise of the People's Republic of China. While simultaneously disputing America's waning, many U.S.-based critics of Chinese soft power moved past traditional China bashing exercises over censorship, democracy, and human rights, and now attempt to explicate away China's post-opening up and reform achievements – key elements of the contemporary Chinese soft power story. Beginning with reputational assaults on Confucius Institutes as 'espionage dens,' its global media expansion as 'propaganda offensive,' and 'peaceful development' model as smokescreen, a loudening denigration of Beijing's economic and technological milestones has emerged from Washington. This *information war,* intended to shape and malign representations of China's brand, is best exemplified in the extraordinary claims of former senior U.S. intelligence, law enforcement, and defense officials in late-2011/early-2012 accusing China of wholesale cyber espionage. Extending into 2013, American broadsides escalated to attacking the very premise of red China's success: 'socialism with Chinese characteristics'; asserting Chinese malfeasance and thievery were at the heart of the 'China miracle,' not any innate superiority of the Chinese system. Though manifested primarily in textual discourses, subversive visual imaginaries of China have been increasingly evident in Washington's efforts to degrade Chinese soft power. This paper examines the production, circulation and reception of these popular culture and political visual confrontations.

RC44-738.2

GARTENBERG, INDIRA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, *reva18@gmail.com*)

New Dynamics in Collective Bargaining in the Informal Sector: Impressions from India

Globalisation has led to a numerous critical changes in the lives of the world's working poor. The effects are particularly intense on those engaged in the informal sector in developing countries. Female workers in India's informal sector have been experiencing a dramatic impact of these processes on their work and lives. Some of these changes have also led to new coping mechanisms and survival

strategies. The roles of unionising and collectivisation have therefore changed in the recent years. In many ways, the fragmented nature of the workforce weakens collective strength resulting in rampant violations of their rights. Yet, fragmentation of the workforce leads to new strategies and combinations of forces. This is mainly due to the creative and dynamic responses of those suffering its consequences in developing ways to combat these violations present hope for the local-global labour movement.

My study focuses on the work of a trade union of female workers in Mumbai's informal sector. By way of two cases, one of domestic workers and the other of home-based embellishment workers, I show that organising in the informal sector is in fact possible. More importantly, I point out that while new-age globalisation and traditional conservatism join hands to make the employers and the institutions of the state anti-poor and anti-women, new forms of collective action bringing together different kinds of workers (engaged in various trades and from diverse backgrounds), are creating a space for making space for a dialogue between the poor and with these local and global institutions directly for demanding their rights.

[1] Indira Gartenberg is a PhD scholar at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India. She is also organising secretary of her Maharashtra-based trade union LEARN Mahila Kamgar Sanghatana. Email: reva18@gmail.com

RC21-370.6

GARZÓN GUILLÉN, LUIS* (Universitat Autonòma Barcelona, *luis.garzon@e-campus.uab.cat*)

Comparing Latin American Migration in Different Urban Settings: Theoretical and Epistemological Issues

This papers offers a epistemological reflection on comparing Latin American migration in different urban settings. We provide a framework of analysis that is at the same time theoretical and epistemological. Migrants are simultaneously emigrants (thus coming from a certain "society of origin") and immigrants (that are bound by a new set of structurak conditions in the host society). Therefore we examine the characteristics that have to be taken into account when researching Latin American migration in different cities. Among the circumstances that configure the emigrant experience we should take into account the historical evolution of the country of origin, which originates different social spaces (in the sense of Bourdieu) and fields (ibidem.) where the migrant occupied certain positions. We also address what it means to become and immigrant, that is, a person bound certain constraints related to migration law of the host society (requirements of stay and work permits, rules of access to citizenship of the host country) and the features of the urban contexts whrere the migrant settles. Examples of different Latin American migrations in different countries (Spain, Italy, Belgium) will be provided. We conclude the paper with a reflection on the strenghts and weaknesses of current research on Latin American migration in cities.

RC25-444.4

GARZÓN GUILLÉN, LUIS* (Universitat Autonòma Barcelona, *luis.garzon@e-campus.uab.cat*)

Latin American Migrants in Bilingual Cities: A Comparison Between Barcelona and Brussels

This paper analyzes comparatively the language use of Latin American migrants in two bilingual cities: Barcelona (Spain) and Brussels (Belgium). Both cities share some similarities but also have some differences. Bilingualism in Barcelona is based on two coofical languages Spanish and Catalan. While Spanish is the official language for all Spain, Catalan it is only the official language in Catalonia (the region). Latin American migrants from most countries (with the notable exception of Brazl) are already Spanish speakers and thefore have little incentives to learn Catalan. However, nationalistic policies in Catalonia and Barcelona encourage use of Catalan and give preference to those who can speak Catalan in the labour market. On the other hand, Brussels is the capital city of a country strongly divided amongst linguistic lines. In Belgium only Brussels is bilingual while the regions of Wallonie (French) and Flanders (Dutch) are monolingual. Migration policies depend on municipality, meaning that in Flemish speaking municipalities Dutch prevails while French is dominant in the French speaking. Latin American migrants in Brussels, native speakers of Spanish or Portuguese (brazilians) do not speak any of the two as mother tongue and have to learn. Choice of language learnt is related to area of settlement and social networks. The paper concludes with a reflection on the features of Latin Americans and the likely outcome of the migrant integration in the two cities.

ADH-994.4

GASPARINI, ALBERTO* (University of Trieste, *gasparin@units.it*)

Meanings Of Europe For Ethnic Minorities and Majorities

What does Europe mean for Europeans, of many parts of Europe or of places outside Europe where are social groups of European origin? The paper looks for to reply to these questions through a research carried out on fourteen samples of ethnic minorities and majorities of Europeans (about 2700 interviews of people), living in the Italian region of Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italians and Slovenes, Friulians), in the Serb region of Vojvodina (Serbs and Hungarians, Slovaks), in the Ukrainian region of Kharkiv (Ukrainians and Russians, Belarussians, Jews), and in the Siberian region of Tjumen (Russians and Ukrainians, Caucasics, Tartars). To each sample the attitudes towards Europe and its meanings were requested. The main meanings (through attitudes) of Europe were: an area included between Atlantic Ocean and Urals, a Christian civilization, the European Union (EU), a common family, the West, the overwhelming some peoples, a common culture, a vague idea. The paper considers the intensity and the relations of all these meanings between the macro-regions, between ethnic groups, and between minorities and majorities. The most important difference among the meanings is due to the macro-regions, first of all, and inside each region between minorities and majorities. Besides at the same level of macro-region also the structure of the meaning is very different. For example, the more important factor (Factor Analysis) in the Friuli Venezia Giulia is very simple (West, EU, common culture); on the contrary in Vojvodina the first factor is more complex. In the Kharkiv region the structure of the first factor Is simpler, but different than the Italian content (that is: Europe is overwhelming some peoples and vague idea); so as the most important factor (first) is simple for the groups of the Tjumen region, but the structure of the meanings of Europe is composed of West and vague idea.

RC24-438.1

GATA, MA. LARISSA LELU* (University of the Philippines, *mllcp.gata@gmail.com*)

Abeyance Structures for an Environmental Social Movement: The Case of the US Bases Cleanup Campaign in the Philippines

This paper aims to extend the concept of abeyance structures to the case of the US bases cleanup campaign in the Philippines and US. Abeyance structures refer to various organizational arrangements that absorb the spillover of activists after a social movement declines. In this paper, I outline four routes by which former partners took after the decline of the said campaign. I use in-depth interviews (n=31), secondary data, and internet archives in drawing themes on the routes taken by core activists of the disbanded campaign. I define these routes as follows: (a) Route 1 wherein former partners were absorbed by their original affiliations prior to joining the campaign and which they have maintained while taking active part in the campaign; (2) Route 2 wherein former partners sought new affiliations with other nongovernmental organizations and networks of similar or parallel advocacy as the campaign; (3) Route 3 wherein former partners remain in the spirit of the campaign hoping to renew it in the future; and (4) Route 4 wherein a US-based partner-organization structures itself by adopting a transnational environmental justice framework of action, and cultivating an organizational culture to promote its ethnic identity as collective identity. The results offer insights on the internal dynamics of an environmental social movement. The least-resourced partner, which is the community of victims, resorted to being absorbed by other nongovernmental organizations to provide for their daily welfare. Other partners, which include mostly nongovernmental organizations and professionals, have followed different routes in pursuing their goals. The degree of their success is tied to their initial resources in terms of material, cultural and symbolic legitimacy in either the US or the Philippines. This suggests that stronger partners also fare better following the decline, which in turn raises questions on the ability of networking to overcome inequalities among partners.

RC48-794.2

GATA, MA. LARISSA LELU* (University of the Philippines, *mllcp.gata@gmail.com*)

Theory of Engaged Collaboration Across Borders: Alternative Perspective on Transnational Advocacy Networks

This paper proposes a theory of engaged collaboration across borders to explain the process by which local environmental campaign initiated in a Third World setting transforms into a transnational advocacy network. I use grounded theory as tool for analysis in examining archival documents and interviews (n=31) to understand the experiences of partner-organizations of a transnational advocacy network for the environmental cleanup campaign on the toxic contamination in the former US military bases in the Philippines. To invoke international support, this campaign develops a tactical repertoire which includes networking, information-sharing, participatory and direct action, legal engagement, and engaged collaboration. What I define as "theory of engaged collaboration" emphasizes an alternative route to Keck and Sikkink's (1998) Boomerang pattern and a corollary to Wu's (2005) Double mobilization model. I theorize that the nature of relationships among partner-organizations within transnational advocacy networks can evolve from mere information sharing into a more engaged collaboration based on various dimensions salient to the ongoing processes in the network. The emphasis lies on how domestic NGO organizes a TAN so that external advocates become in-

volved in the lives of the community being advocated on. In the case study, three prominent dimensions of engaged collaboration are present. The technical/legal dimension comprises the strategic decisions on information sharing, policy advocacy, research, and litigation aspects of activism. The ethical dimension covers the moral and affective aspects of the campaign using victimization frame. Finally, the ethnic dimension caters to the collective identity of the campaign anchored on Filipino nationalist identity and the underlying colonial past that created it. Thus, this theory on engaged collaboration enriches the literature because it takes into account how the external advocates deepen their involvement in domestic affairs not only with their partner-organizations and the targeted states, but more importantly with the community of victims.

RC40-685.2

GATTU, SATYANARAYANA* (OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, *gattu.satyanarayana@gmail.com*)

Emerging Agrarian Crisis and Farmers Suicides; A Study of Telangana Region of Andhra Pradesh in South India

Changing agrarian structure and labor relations, Consequent crisis and farmer suicides is an important area for the study of social scientists in contemporary times all over India. It is a well known fact that India is mostly an Agrarian country and even today 70% its population inhabits in rural India by depending on agriculture and its related occupations despite rapid progress in science and technology. It is a paradoxical situation which prevails only in India where large chunk of population lives even today in rural India with or without land by pursuing agriculture and its related subsidiary occupations resulting rigid social and cultural bond. This complex social structure which constitutes deferent layers which creates consequent inequality hierarchal structured in terms of caste, class, ethnicity and gender etc.

Further, increasing modernization in agriculture and consequent growing capitalist mode of production coupled with an unstable returns due to change in climatic conditions resulting the farmers entering into debt traps which leads to help less condition and hopeless life unlike in the past. Lack of timely help from Kith and Kin and indigenous institutional support and constant pressure of ruthless market financers resulting in large number of farmers to attempt suicides this phenomenon is increasing day by day particularly in the state of Andhra Pradesh in the era of post globalization.

This study aims to understand the changing agrarian structure and emerging labor relations since post liberalization era and the reasons for increasing farmer suicides and its causes and consequences. For this study Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh in South India has been chosen where large number of farmers are attempting suicides.

*Professor Emeritus, Dept of Sociology, Osmania University, Hyderabad-7, AP, India.

RC47-769.5

GATTU, SATYANARAYANA* (OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, *gattu.satyanarayana@gmail.com*)
PULI, KOTESHWER* (Kakatiya University, *pulikoteshwer@yahoo.com*)

Telangana Movement: A Study of Problems and Prospects

Telangana movement for separate state hood is historically well known all over the world. One of the reasons for its popularity is that its peasantry revolt with arms during (1946-48) under the Leadership of Communists against the Nizams autocratic rule. However the Telangana region of Hyderabad state was merged in Andhra Pradesh on 1'st November 1956. But Telangana people wanted to have their own state in view distinct geographical, socio-economic, political and cultural identity. Telangana people were discriminated in every sphere by the Seemandhras. This process has created lot of inequalities and uneven development among the three regions of the state. Telangana natural resources like land, water, forest, mines were extracted unabatedly since the formation of Andhra Pradesh. Against this discrimination and exploitation separate Telangana movement under the leadership of Dr.M.Chenna Reddy was organized in the year 1969. About 400 students and youth were killed during the moment. Due to political betrayal of the parties in the power the moment was subsided. However, in the year 2001 separate Telangana Movement again started under the leadership of K. Chandra Shaker Rao who is a shrewd politician. During the last 12 years of the Movement, about 1000 students and youth sacrificed their lives. In view of the above background this paper mainly aims at to understand the unethical political stands and manipulations of various political parties in the state and at the center in decision making process of the formation of Telangana state. The other objective of the study is to present how people's cause and political aspirations of Telangana region manipulated and marginalized for the selfish ends of Seemandhras.

*Professor Emeritus, Dept of Sociology, Osmania University, Hyderabad-7, AP, India.

**Assistant Professor, Dept of Sociology, SDLC Kakatiya University, Warangal, AP, India.

RC37-639.1

GAUDEZ, FLORENT* (Grenoble-Alps University, *florent.gaudez@upmf-grenoble.fr*)

Litterary Cognition and Scientific Fiction Litterature As Subject of Knowledge Digressions Around the Pathic VS Epistemic Connection

This presentation aims to consider on one hand science as narrative, as fiction, and on the other hand literature as production, as knowledge. We will therefore talk here of *literary cognition* and *scientific fiction* by analyzing the confrontation of two areas: literary and scientific (sociological).

The analysis will be organised around four cases (two for each area) :
- For the area of literary fiction :
- On one hand the case of E. A. Poe who consistently stages throughout his whole work the theme of experimental science aiming to make us wonder about the workings of nature ;
- And on the other hand the case of Julio Cortazar (who incidentally translated Poe) who for his part stages the theme of the most everyday aspects of social life, in a neo-fantastic way, aiming to make us question the functioning of this social life.
- For the area of scientific narrative :

- On one hand the case of T.-S. Kuhn who addresses this issue by the introduction of the science of Nature (so called explanatory, to use Weber's distinction) by constructing the concept of *experiment of the thought* ;
- And on the other hand the case of Jean Duvignaud who addresses this issue by the introduction of the science of Culture (so called comprehensive, to use Weber's distinction) by developing the concept of *utopian reconstruction*.

This perspective will allow to show how the narrative thinks, how to *write* is to argue, is to think. We will thus see that narrative categories function as conceptual categories of discovery, as argumentations, as cognitive categories, literature and science (sociology) each appearing sometimes as creation, sometimes as discovery.

RC37-631.3

GAUDEZ, FLORENT* (Grenoble-Alps University, *florent.gaudez@upmf-grenoble.fr*)

To Embark and/or be Embarked ? Emotion As Element of Method Digressions Around the Sensitive VS Intelligible Connection

"To move someone around, he has to be emotionally moved." said Régis Debray. Sociology is above all a question of vision, perspective, lighting, angle, depth of field, focus and of course fine tuning. Do we not recurrently talk about the "sociological eye"? This issue is of course also relevant to the sociology of art and it is in this context that the question of *emotion* will be examined here.

Thus, along with John Dewey, we will consider that *aesthetic emotion* is not a form of feeling that exists independently, but an *emotion* that is caused by an expressive material inducing a transformation of the initial feelings. What will interest us here is how *emotions* are then functioning as mediations between the different actors in the process of artistic production.

To this end, the semiotic narrative analysis of a scene of the Wim Wenders film *Der Himmel über Berlin* will be an excuse to draft a reflection on the idea of intellectual risk taking (gamble) drawing the *pathic* dimension into its path. We will speak here of sociological focus method characterizing the socio-anthropological posture. Emotion does not exclude reason and to that extent we therefore cannot afford not to take into account the issue of *emotion* in the *sociological method*.

At the heart of the creation process, *emotion* and the gambling concept will thus enable us to recall that thinking, also in science, is working from a fictional construction of reality (itself fictional construction of the "real ") as an intra-subjective, *empathic* and heuristic process, where *emotion*, omnipresent, must necessarily be taken into account.

RC18-316.2

GAUJA, ANIKA* (Sydney University, *anika.gauja@sydney.edu.au*)

Political Parties and Community Organising in an Era of Membership Decline

At a time when formal party memberships are declining across advanced industrial democracies, political parties are experimenting with new ways to re-engage members and reach out to party supporters. Adapted from the experience of American party organisations and campaigns, political parties in the United Kingdom have adopted community organising techniques as a means to address the resource and linkage implications of declining party memberships and to engage supporters (and not just party members) in the community. This paper analyses the character of and motivation for these techniques, how they have been implemented by the Labour Party, the Liberal Democrats and the Conserva-

tives, and considers some of the implications for political parties as membership organisations.

JS-76.3

GAVRILYUK, TATIANA* (Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, *latysheva_tv@mail.ru*)

Cultural Capital of Young Russian Intellectuals

The research of young intellectuals takes on special significance in the conditions of Russia's transition to the information-oriented society. Attention concentrates on the cultural characteristics of the observable social group because of the "cultural lag" which takes place in the most part of Russian province cities. The main role in cultural reproduction and translation plays the young university tutors as the most active and mobile group. They were considering as either main subjects of the cultural work in the social space of region. It is necessary to find out their cultural needs and general condition of incorporated cultural capital because of their influence on young people's values and aims.

The empiric base of research is presented by the mass poll and the focus group interviews with the young tutors of the institutes of higher education located in the Ural federal district. The investigations were conducting within the bounds of grant project "Professional potential of young tutors in Russian province". The analysis contains information about basic components of young academics incorporated capital: leisure structure and the place of cultural practices within, the art forms and styles which prefers the researched group, the perception of province cities' cultural infrastructure, opinions about necessity of higher art education preservation.

The results of research let us tell about hyperrationality in the behavior of young academics, which concentrates on their professional responsibilities and forget about cultural self-development. They constrict their functions to the information translation and don't feel themselves as the active subjects of social changes. The main part of respondents doesn't think of themselves as a "cultural class" and don't regard their lifestyle as different from life of the majority. Unstable identity of young scientists and tutors, consumer attitude to the cultural space, passivity and lack of self-organization reduce their creative potential.

RC07-147.1

GAWRON, GRZEGORZ* (University of Silesia, Katowice, *grzegorz.gawron@us.edu.pl*)
ROJEK-ADAMEK, PAULINA* (Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski University, *projek@interia.pl*)

The Idea of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities As the Answer for Global Trends of Aging Societies

The aging process is great and unheard of in the past, challenge for governments, economies and societies. This means the need to meet the needs of the growing group of people with specific requirements, with full rights and legitimate aspirations for decent quality of life and mobility.

Effective management in this area is primarily a matter of the reform of health insurance, tax and retirement system, or other distribution of funds. Of course, these changes are important, but we should take various measures to create friendly environment for the elderly: social solutions conducive to maintaining an active lifestyle and innovative projects allowing for broad independent.

The answer to this can be the concept of Age-friendly Cities and Communities (AFC) which was conceived in 2005 at the XVIII IAGG World Congress of Gerontology and Geriatrics in Rio de Janeiro. It immediately attracted enthusiastic interest, and in 2010 has transformed into The WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities to foster the exchange of experience and mutual learning between cities and communities worldwide. The Network has identified eight domains of city life that might influence the health and quality of life of older people: outdoor spaces and buildings; transportation; housing; social participation; respect and social inclusion; civic participation and employment; communication and information; and community support and health services. Members of the network must implement a variety of activities in this area. Currently membership spans across 20 countries with a total of 115 cities and communities. The proposed speech will be a presentation of the idea of AFC as a response to the needs of life in aging societies. The theoretical analysis will be supplemented with the presentation of examples of implementation of the AFC in selected European cities to show the variety of actions.

JS-74.8

GEERAERT, JÉRÉMY* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *geeraert.j@gmail.com*)

Health Care Reform and Creation of an Excluded Category of Patients

The will to universalize the French health insurance system at the end of the 90's created a new marginalized category of patients: illegal migrants.

Splitting them from the other insurance holders by the establishment of a special health insurance (Aide Médicale d'État, State Medical Aid), this population was put at the edge of the health system. It led to unequal health practices and increased the difficulties to access health care providers and health insurance. These two levels of barriers have been underlined by the empirical research based on the study of a department in the French public hospital, named PASS (Permanence d'accès aux soins de santé : Department of health care access). The PASS is specialized in taking care of patients without health care insurance which are mainly illegal migrants. Separating the Aide Médicale d'État from the other insurances made possible for the administration and practitioners to have discriminating practices. The administration uses the processing of the applications (delaying them for example), while some practitioners exclude those patients from their practice. These barriers keep a part of this population out of the regular health care system, compelling them to go to special health care providers as the PASS. However, the specialization of health practitioners in those patients generated new practices, which showed the relevance and the complementarity of combined social and medical care, networking, and recognition of the social and cultural determinants of health. This paper is based on an ongoing Ph.D empirical study in sociology about the treatment of the social question in and by public hospitals in France through the analysis of the PASS.

JS-22.7

GEERAERT, JÉRÉMY* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *geeraert.j@gmail.com*)

The Appearance of a Sub-Field of Medicine of Poverty in France

This paper aims to tell and analyze the processes and historical background which gave rise to a sub-field (in a Bourdieusian understanding) of medicine of poverty in France from the early 1980's to the 2010's. The mobilizations for the health care access of the poorest organized by some actors and groups of the medical field led to the vote of the anti-exclusion bill in 1998 and the creation of the Permanence d'accès aux soins de santé (Department of health care access, PASS) in public hospitals. The PASS raised from the meeting of two different social groups – humanitarian (as Doctors of the world) and sub-groups of dominated medical disciplines in the hospital (as palliative care or infectious diseases) – which have developed this understanding of care since the 1980's. This was a response of the raising barriers to the health care access and the incapability of hospital practices to answer the new problems of a margin of the poorest patients taking place in a social and political context of economical crisis and new poverty. The bill and the PASS were both an institutional acknowledgement of a growing reality of health care practices. It brought a new ethical understanding and practice of health care to modern public hospitals based on an idea of a global patient, multidisciplinary work combining social and medical work, networking, and recognition of the social and cultural determinants of health. However it faces the dominant idea and practices of health care, which rely on evidence-based medicine, technical health care, and profitability. This paper is based on an ongoing Ph.D empirical study in sociology about the treatment of the social question in and by the public hospital in France through the analysis of the PASS.

RC38-649.5

GEIER, THOMAS* (University Halle-Wittenberg, *thomas.geier@zsb.uni-halle.de*)
FRANK, MAGNUS (Universität Duisburg-Essen)

Inclusion in Society through Religious Orientation? Biographies of Male Students Participating in the 'Gülen Movement' in Germany

The so-called 'Gülen movement' (Ebaugh 2009), a global network revolving around a Turkish-Islamic preacher, has become increasingly visible inside Germany. Founding private elementary and secondary schools, as well as centers for private coaching, supporting intercultural and interreligious dialogues, and issuing statements such as "Our Jihad is education", the movement acts to render possible the educational success of children of Turkish immigrants. By referring to themselves and their practices as *hizmet* (service), network participants also aim to alter the common view of 'backward Islam', a view perpetuated by popular discourse, and to contribute to a perception of a 'modern' Islam, which can be synthesized with the natural sciences and with globalized multicultural meritocracies. And so, to lead a Muslim life the 'Gülenian' can be understood as a promise to become successful, educated members of society.

In our lecture, we wish to present some reconstructive results of an analysis of biographies of male students who attend a weekly religious *sohbet* (discussion circle) in *hizmet*. By this we wish to discuss how inclusion and exclusion can operate as productive concepts for understanding the students' narratives about becoming members of *hizmet*. Our claim is that participation in the *hizmet* functions not only as a religious orientation, but also plays an important role in resolving crises among young Turkish adults. These crises result from discriminatory discourse in the public sphere in Germany against Turkish migrants and Islam, and from the construction of cultural, religious and ethnic difference in schools and

classrooms. In this sense, becoming a member of *hizmet* also means acquiring specific cultural, social and symbolic capital, which is used in the students' stories to explain their own place in *hizmet* and in society.

RC02-46.1

GELIS FILHO, ANTONIO* (FGV-EAESP, *antonio.gelis@gmail.com*)

Geopolitical Southwest? The Decoupling Between Latin America and East Asia In The World-System

For the last couple of decades, since the collapse of the Soviet Bloc, much of the debate about south-south relations was captured by the idea that there was a "Geopolitical South" which, if heterogeneous from many perspectives, could be envisaged as being composed by countries equally positioned inside the capitalist world-system, as semi-peripheral areas with shared interests in their relations with core countries. In this paper, I challenge such assumption by showing that Latin America and East Asia have drifted apart inside the architecture of the world-system. In order to do that, I present qualitative and quantitative data to sustain three main lines of reasoning.

First, I show that while Latin America has remained basically a provider of commodities and consumers to core areas, East Asia has become a main provider of manufactured products even to those areas situated in the core of the system.

Secondly, I demonstrate how Latin America and East Asia economic relation has changed from a relatively unimportant one to an intense but asymmetric relation with all characteristics of core-semiperiphery relations: while Latin America keeps being mainly a provider of commodities to East Asia, it has also become an importer of Asian manufactured products. Not only that: the amount of foreign direct investment from East Asia to Latin America has been intensely increasing, while investment in the opposite direction is tiny.

Finally, I analyze specific cases inside the geopolitical framework of the world-system that are good examples of how such transformation took place: China-Brazil economic relations, Chinese investment in South America's natural resources and the evolution of the BRICS group.

I conclude by sustaining that the expression "Geopolitical South" must be re-defined, if it is to keep being meaningful. What we have today is a 'Geopolitical Southwest' that is increasingly positioning itself as a 'double semi-periphery'.

RC51-821.3

GEMINI, LAURA* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, *laura.gemini@uniurb.it*)
BOCCIA ARTIERI, GIOVANNI (University of Urbino Carlo Bo)
ZUROVAC, ELISABETTA (University of Urbino Carlo Bo)
FARCI, MANOLO (University of Urbino Carlo Bo)

Towards a Methodology of Visual Analysis on Twitter. the Earthquake in Northern Italy

The catastrophical event represents a relevant and interesting place of observation of communication practices and narration strategies started by media.

Traditional media represent the catastrophe with almost known strategies – both in the entertainment frame and in order to fulfill their informative role using precise selective criteria – otherwise social media have to be considered as different, if not new, contests of production and circulation of the catastrophical imagery.

It is sure that in this cases visual communication – in other words the production, diffusion and usage of images – has a central role for the symbolic handling of the natural determinism (Durkheim).

From these assumptions, the paper presents the results of a research conducted on a sample of 4257 images uploaded on Twitter during the first day of the earthquake that happened in northern Italy May 20, 2012. On the basis of this analysis, it is proposed a typology of images to sustain a first and general work hypothesis finding that during catastrophical events, the image has not only a *re-fero* function as an evidence of the ambient trauma, nor just a *re-ligo* function as social sharing of drama. The images shared on social networks are answering to the need of reprocessing in a symbolic way the catastrophical trauma, transforming it into an efficient occasion to activate new rituals of socialization and collective sharing.

This research focuses on Twitter peculiarity – as a primarily textual medium and characterized by precise connection dynamics between the users – to detect, by the application of the Social Network Analysis, the *weight* of the circulation of some influent images in order to spot the iconic images and to describe the social networks which explain their emersion and circulation.

JS-24.1

GERASYMENKO, GANNA* (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, *geranna@ukr.net*)

Women's Unaccounted Work and Contribution: A Case of Ukraine

The need for assessing women's unpaid work and reproductive activity has long been discussed by economists within the context of estimation of a country's economic growth rates, as well as by sociologists within the inequality studies. The world statistical practice has acknowledged that working time budget surveys remain to be the most relevant tool to obtain reliable information on unaccounted work because such surveys allow estimating the ratio of time spent by women and men on labour market employment and on unpaid work in households.

The proposed paper is devoted to presentation of the results of a special sociological survey on assessment of women's unaccounted work realized in Ukraine. The main issues under investigation include: gender inequalities in time spent on domestic work, distribution of home duties and features of decision-making in households.

A particular emphasis is given to gender assessment of involvement to informal work, which makes a rather important problem in the region of transition economies. The role of prevailing gender stereotypes in reproduction of gender inequality is also analyzed based on data of the national sociological survey, as well as on the results of European Sociological Survey. The latter survey reveals a striking contrast between Ukraine and other countries of Europe in terms of public opinion on social gender roles and norms, in particular those related to women's priorities in harmonizing their work and family obligations.

The paper provides also some analysis of gender policies realized in the country, and subsequent conclusions and recommendations on harmonization of gender disparities in paid/unpaid work balance and general empowerment of women in the country.

JS-10.2

GERBAUDO, PAOLO* (King's College London, *paolo.gerbaudo@kcl.ac.uk*)

Liquid Organising and Soft Leadership in the Popular Protest Wave

In activist and academic discourse it is often claimed that contemporary protest movements, including the Arab Spring, the indignados and Occupy Wall Street are 'leaderless' or 'horizontal' movements (see for example Castells, 2012). However, looking at their internal doings and at their communications it becomes soon evident that far from being leaderless, these movements are characterised by new forms of both personal and collective leadership, in which activist clusters often numbering no more than a dozen people come to acquire much influence in the direction of social movements. What we are witnessing is thus not the end of leadership, but the emergence of a new form of leadership which attempts to harness the communication ecology of contemporary social movements.

Drawing on my ongoing research about the popular protest wave of 2011-13 in Egypt, Spain, the US, Brazil and Turkey, and developing the argument presented in my book *Tweets and the Streets* (2012) I describe contemporary leadership as 'soft leadership'. This form of leadership makes use of the interactive capabilities of social media, tapping into the imaginary of participatory culture (Jenkins, 2006). Leadership comes to revolve around community management and facilitation, rather than outright 'direction' of collective action.

This paper will look at the specificity of emerging forms of leadership and their connection with the informal and 'liquid' practices of organising performed by contemporary movements. Specifically I point to the limits of this format of organising, arguing that while soft leadership is powerful in nurturing social movements at their inception, it also runs the risk of exacerbating contemporary movements' well known tendency towards evanescence. Furthermore, the new forms of leadership emerging in contemporary movements raise serious risks of opacity and unaccountability because of their very 'liquidity'.

RC48-787.4

GERBAUDO, PAOLO* (King's College London, *paolo.gerbaudo@kcl.ac.uk*)

The Squares Movements and the Resurgence of Popular Democracy

This paper argues that the squares' movements of 2011-12, a protest cycle comprising the indignados in Spain and Greece to Occupy Wall Street in the US and the UK marks a turn in collective action with a renewed majoritarian ambition and the aim to refound democratic institutions. I attempt to capture the nature of this popular identity by contrasting it with the countercultural identity that dominated the anti-globalisation movement. Analysing materials originating from a long term ethnographic research, I identify two fundamental traits of the squares movements, a) majoritarianism and b) emphasis on unity, opposing them to the minoritarianism and emphasis on autonomy of the anti-globalisation movement. The squares movements appeal to the majority of the population rather than to an idealistic minority, calling citizens to embrace a new 'democracy 2.0'. Furthermore, they put much emphasis on unity, in contrast with the emphasis on internal autonomy and diversity of anti-globalisation activists. The article proceeds to gauge the significance of this popular turn and its reflection of the democratic crisis of contemporary societies. I assert that the adoption of a popular identity bespeaks the spread of social grievances amidst the global financial crisis, and the capacity of appeals to resistance to resonate with different sectors of the popula-

tion beyond the activists milieux. Finally, I argue that the squares' movements are best understood as transitional movements, and moments of foundation and social recomposition of a new democratic system beyond the neoliberal corporate state. These movements present many opportunities for the development of a progressive democratic politics, but they are also ridden with deep contradictions, in their proceduralism and the lack of substantive demands beyond democratic demands.

RC32-550.9

GERBIER-AUBLANC, MARJORIE* (Ceped, Paris Descartes University, France, *g_marjorie@hotmail.com*)

Identities in Transition in a Post-Colonial Context. How HIV/Aids Can Open a Different Way for Sub-Saharan African Women Living in France ?

In social sciences, it is now trite to say that HIV/Aids reveals relations of power. But what could it mean to argue that the epidemic is the incubator of new social interplays in a post-colonial context ? The way Sub-Saharan African women living in France have become key players to fight HIV, within communitarian associations (prevention and support groups), is an illustrative example of such a question. A socio-ethnographic fieldwork led by direct observations and interviews, from October 2011 to July 2013, invites me to explore this issue through the prism of Intersectionality and Care Theories. Care is understood here as an ethics of Subalterns and a singular political process, following the reflections of J.Tronto (1993).

The subaltern position of those women - as women, migrants, from a post-colonial minority and sometimes HIV-positive - led them to develop an *expertise of complexity* and a model of intervention drawn on an ethics of Care. Their participation to fight HIV in France represents an unprecedented way to position themselves and reverse the multifaceted relations of power they are the object. Thus, this paper will explore how they socially and politically use the traditional categories assigned by the dominant society to transform their subaltern position in this post-colonial context. A special focus will be given to the way they review their subaltern status toward white French women, within a racialized gendered labour market and an excluding access to citizenship. As an example of grounded theory approach, this field research proposes a theoretical opening that let us thinking about the transition of subaltern identities in light of the intertwining of multifaceted inequalities in a post-colonial epidemic context.

RC15-272.4

GERBIER-AUBLANC, MARJORIE* (Ceped, Paris Descartes University, France, *g_marjorie@hotmail.com*)

Tensions Between Identities and Roles : When Sub-Saharan African Women Living with HIV Become Health Mediators in France

Between 2000 and 2005, an experimental training program for « new health actors » was lead in France, to improve access to HIV prevention and healthcare for populations in condition of vulnerability. This program trained more than 150 health mediators from the targeted social groups and it included many Sub-Saharan African women living with HIV in France, recruited from communitarian associations. Through their interventions in the Infectious Disease Wards of the Hospitals, the peer health mediators have turned key players in the relationship between patients and professionals.

This paper proposes to explore the specific interactions between HIV-positive health mediators and institutional healthcare professionals, in particular physicians and social workers. This reflection is based on a socio-ethnographic field research led from October 2011 to July 2013, by conducting 18 months of direct observations in HIV communitarian associations and 85 interviews with HIV-positive patients, health mediators, physicians and social workers. The roles that health mediators are asked to play to improve patients' quality of care will be examined. It will highlight the tensions that they experiment between the double identity of being an HIV-positive patient and an healthcare professional. A special attention will be given to their specific position within a set of unbalanced relationships with physicians and social workers. Thus, this paper aims at showing that the professional participation of those *patient-expert* has inexorably improve patients and professionals interactions, by helping reconfigure the hierarchical position of physicians and the states of patienthood. Nevertheless, their intermediary status (between being a patient and an healthcare professional) reveals serious social issues, especially because they are included in an intertwining of unequal power relationships.

RC27-473.1

GERHARDS, JURGEN* (Free University Berlin, *j.gerhards@fu-berlin.de*)
MUTZ, MICHAEL (Universität Göttingen)

Globalisation, Market Value and Cultural Diversity and the Predictability of Football Leagues

Processes of globalisation have changed the nature of professional football in two different ways. Firstly, football clubs revenues' from different sources have multiplied over the past decades. Today's football clubs need to be regarded as commercialized globally operating companies. Secondly, football clubs have been attracting foreign players to sign for their teams, leaving only little room for recruiting exclusively from own national ranks. Hence, teams have become more multinational.

This paper examines the extent to which such processes impact on a team's success. 1) Due to commercialisation processes, the market value of a football club has become the decisive factor in determining their chances of success. The market value of a club is defined and measured as the sum of the market value of each individual player on the team. The higher a club's overall market value, the more likely their success. 2) The increasing multinationality of football teams influences their chances of success negatively, because coordination within the team might become more difficult to realise. At the same time, however, multinationality can also have positive effects on their performance because players from different countries bring new techniques and qualities that can complement the already existing ones.

We have collected and statistically analysed data from the 12 most successful European football leagues, yielding the following results: 1) A team's market value has a very strong (positive) influence on their success rate – indeed, 'money scores goals' as it seems. 2) Only to some degree does the multinational composition of a team determine their success. Teams that are composed of *some* players from different national backgrounds perform better, on average, than nationally more homogeneous teams. However, the direction of association is reversed when there are players from *many* different nationalities – multinationality, then, influences a team's chances of success negatively.

RC25-442.1

GERHARDS, JURGEN* (Free University Berlin, *j.gerhards@fu-berlin.de*)

Transnational Linguistic Capital. Explaining Multilingualism and English Proficiency in 27 European Countries

Since the second half of the twentieth century, the extent, frequency, and speed of exchange and interconnectedness between different nation states and different world regions have increased enormously, a process described in the literature as globalisation. As the world system consists of multiple nation state containers and as most nation states have different official languages participation in globalisation is among other things dependent on people's ability to speak the languages of others. Those who only speak their native language are, in contrast, tied to their home country and can only take slight advantage of the perks of a globalised world. Transnational linguistic capital therefore might become a new measure of social inequality in today's increasingly globalised world.

The question central to our study is to what degree citizens in different countries possess transnational linguistic capital and how to explain the differences in multilingualism both between and within the countries. Using a survey conducted in the 27 member countries of the European Union we analyse the respondents' proficiencies in foreign languages.

We present a general explanatory model for foreign language proficiency, create hypotheses from this model and test them empirically by using multilevel techniques. We find that the size of a country, the prevalence of a respondent's native language, the linguistic difference between one's mother tongue and the foreign language affect foreign language acquisition negatively, whereas a country's level of education has a positive influence. Using Bourdieu's theory of social class, we show that besides other factors a respondent's social class position and the level of education are important micro-level factors that help to increase a person's transnational linguistic capital.

RC09-166.1

GERHARZ, EVA* (Ruhr-University Bochum, *eva.gerharz@rub.de*)

After the Insurgency: Changing Strategies for Countering Political Inequalities in Bangladesh

To what extent so-called minority populations gain access to decision-making processes in national government structures is one of the crucial questions for understanding the causes and consequences of ethnic conflict. Especially when nation-building processes are determined by the nationalist projects of majority populations, the demand for autonomy has emerged as a strategy of "exit", replacing "voice". This paper argues that the strategies for tackling such political inequalities have changed recently, which goes also to the credit of more efficient transnational and global networks. Based on empirical findings from Bangladesh, it argues that "voice" has become a matter of strategic concession, which has not only caused by shifting power-relations and expressions of solidarity within the region and globally, but which is also related to social transformations within the conflict region itself: the rise of a new generation with quite diverse individual and

collective aspirations leads to social transformation at various levels. First, better educational assets and new job opportunities lead to an erosion of revolutionary ideals. Second, globalization processes have reinforced diverse mobilities: migration to metropolitan centres and new forms of knowledge giving way to alternative visions of a future society, have become more prevalent than before. These are particularly voiced by activists who are increasingly acquiring a new social status within their immediate social context as well as nationally – a process which is highly dynamic and conflictive. This paper inquires into these dimensions from an empirical perspective and discusses the social transformations in relation to the options for expressing demands within the national framework, as members of the minority population see for themselves. Finally, this leads to an examination of broader visions of society and of the scope for fostering social inclusion and an eradication of political inequality through political participation at different levels of society.

RC07-135.2

GERHOLD, LARS* (Freie Universität Berlin, *lars.gerhold@fu-berlin.de*)
MUSZYNSKA, MONIKA (Freie Universität Berlin)
STEIGER, SASKIA (Freie Universität Berlin)
JÄCKEL, HELGA (Freie Universität Berlin)

Towards a New Security Culture 2030

This paper presents results from a Real-Time Delphi Study which focuses on the following research questions: What are the important trends with high impact on public security in Germany until year 2030? What will be the most relevant risks within the next 15 years? How do security or risk research and research policies deal with these challenges?

The aim of the survey is to initiate a broader discussion about the future of public security. Therefore we need to discuss the perspectives of five main expert groups: politics, science, economy, media and end-users (e.g. emergency assistants).

Theoretical and conceptual framework

Theoretically we have two perspectives on security and risk that will form the conceptual framework. Firstly, we know from risk research, that risk is often understood as the probability that something occurs combined with comprising negative outcome (e.g. Bechmann 1993, Renn et al. 2007). Even if this is criticized (because risks aren't objectively determinable), it is relevant for security research due to the fact that arguments for political decisions are justified by these calculations. Therefore the paper secondly discusses the empirical findings in the theoretical framework of "security culture" (Daase 2012), which understands security and risk as social constructions based on norms and beliefs.

Methodology

The survey will be conducted as a Real Time Delphi Study, a foresight method that collects data from experts in iterative rounds (cf. Gordon & Pease 2005). After the first round the aggregated results are communicated to the experts immediately so that they can change their first rating. Within the presented Delphi Study 1200 experts will be invited to take part in the survey which takes place in November 2013.

Results

The results address the above stated questions and will be displayed as statistical numbers and figures.

RC40-673.6

GERRITSEN, PETER* (University of Guadalajara, *prw.gerritsen@gmail.com*)

Sustainable Agriculture and Regional Development in Western Mexico: Lessons Learned, Challenges Ahead

Globalization is an advanced process in Mexico, profoundly transforming the endogenous properties of the countryside, including its sustainability. As a consequence, many farmers can be identified who have been developing alternative development models, based on agro-ecological farming practices and the revalorization of the local territory, organization and knowledge systems.

In western Mexico, many farmers have been transiting towards agroecological farming practices. Following international trends these transition processes are based upon two main strategies. On the one hand, farmers perceive agroecology as a way for substituting external inputs for locally elaborated ones, while, on the other hand, agroecology is seen as a means for developing an ideologically-based farming style.

This presentation describes the different transition processes towards sustainable agriculture, including motivations of farmers and their perceptions of its possibilities. Furthermore, it describes the regional context of sustainable agriculture. Based on both strategies encountered in our region, recommendations are made for promoting sustainable regional development.

RC16-300.2

GERSTER, MARCO* (Konstanz University, *marco.gerster@uni-konstanz.de*)
MEYER, KIM-CLAUDE (Konstanz University)

The "Incest-Beast" of Amstetten

Durkheim has shown that the atonement of crime creates solidarity among those who condemn it. Therefore, crime contributes to sustain the social and moral order, although and because the deed questions them. Nevertheless, there are violent acts that transcend this order in a way that makes it impossible to classify them as acts of "normal violence". Cannibalism, incest and senseless cruelty not only evoke refusal but strong emotions such as disgust and hatred. We want to argue that crime becomes polluting and unclassifiable when it "amalgamates" different kinds of violence – for example imprisonment, incest and cruelty (Jan Philipp Reemtsma termed them "locative", "raptive" and "autotelic" violence). If there is "only" one transgression the crime is more likely to be integrated into society. In this paper we want to address the case of incest committed in Austria in 2009 by Joseph Fritzl. He held his daughter captive for 24 years in a self-made cellar in the house he lived in with his wife, telling her, the daughter had run off to join a religious sect. He abused and raped his daughter thousands of times fathering seven children. Some lived with their mother in the cellar, the others lived with their "grandparents" as Fritzl told his wife, his daughter had left them at their doorstep. The case of the "incest monster" was of international interest. At the end of the conviction in March 2009 Fritzl was found guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was thought to be both sane and mentally abnormal. In this paper we want to analyze the case of the "Incest-Beast Fritzl" as a deeply polluting act of violence that was scandalized throughout the media. Transcending the notion of "normal violence" by combining various transgressions the crime had to be framed as an extraordinary, monstrous act.

RC04-96.5

GETZ, SHLOMO* (Academic College of Emek Jezreel, *shlomog@yvc.ac.il*)

Place of Residence and Higher Education Choice

It is generally assumed that the lower class faces restricted access to higher education and that opportunities of college choice and choice of field of study are restricted for lower class students. Differences of students' choice by place of residence are usually explained by the socioeconomic status of the place of residence.

Studies conducted in Israel examined the effect of living in four types of locations (city, small town, Jewish village and Arab village) on higher education choices. Those locations may be ranked from high SES in the city through small town, Jewish village and finally the lowest SES in the Arab village. Those studies does not treat place of residence as a monolithic entity. They examine students' patterns of college and field of studies choices controlling for individual SES and academic achievements. The hypothesis is that place of residence is not only a geographical attribute but also a social place that influences self-identity and plays a role in students' choice regardless SES or academic abilities.

Findings show that the place of residence has a net effect on students' choices, and it interacts with SES and with academic abilities. This effect is differential. "Successful "students from cities tend to enroll in more prestigious universities and in prestigious fields of study, like medicine and law. Students from Arab villages tend to enroll in less prestigious universities and choose lower status fields of study, like paramedical studies. Students from towns and Jewish villages are similar in their choices. Less "successful" students are less influenced by their residential place.

It is argued that those differences show an influence of residential place as a way of life, and create a 'habitus' based on locality. This `habitus` lead to differential college and fields of study choice, interacting with academic achievement and SES.

RC52-837.3

GEUIJEN, KARIN* (University of Utrecht, *K.Geuijen@uu.nl*)
NOORDEGRAAF, MIRKO (Utrecht University)

Open Source Professionalism: Changing Forms of Professional Expertise

Public professionals often complain about their lack of autonomy and the pressures put on their work by 'outsiders', such as managers, politicians, inspectorates, clients and the press. They experience red tape, bureaucratic burdens and accountability pressures that curtail them and their service provision. But when professionals are set free and when bureaucratic and managerial standards are eliminated, public professionals might become insecure.

In this paper we show that the problem public professionals face is not standards per se but inappropriate standards - standards that are not meaningful for doing their job, and not legitimate.

We argue that public professionals might take the lead in developing appropriate standards. These can no longer be based on professionals' expert knowledge, including 'evidence based' standards, technical guidelines or strict protocols classical professionals used to develop. Times are changing; the problems professionals are confronted with have become more volatile, uncertain, messy and ambiguous. It seems less possible to handle these problems in a technical manner; problems call for more adaptive approaches. Professionals' expertise as such is no longer sufficient; it needs to be complemented by other types of knowledge from so-called relevant outsiders, i.e. stakeholders.

Public professionals might tap into several sources of stakeholder knowledge, scientific as well as experiental, and deliberatively create effective and legitimate professional action. We label this 'open source professionalism'. In this way, public professionals open up their professionalism; with stakeholders (networks) they co-produce meaningful and legitimate standards that help them to deliver valuable and valued public services.

RC45-747.4

GHEONDEA-ELADI, ALEXANDRA* (Romanian Academy, *alexandra.gheondea@googlemail.com*)

Incomparable Pay-Offs and Rationality - the Parallel Games Approach

The reason *why sometimes people make suboptimal decisions from the point of view of not maximizing wealth* has been an interesting question for researchers for a long time now. This question is apparently embedded only in a rational choice theory, but throughout time researchers have given it different answers. From the suggestion that people make suboptimal decisions because their rationality is bounded to their cognitive abilities (Simon,1965), researchers went on to suggest that suboptimal decisions happen because people are committed to a task with long-term implications (Sen, 1977) and because they tend to be biased by the use of certain judgement heuristics which lead them to make systematic judgement errors (Kahneman and Tversky, 1979; 1981; Kahneman et al., 1982). Later on, scholars noticed that the actor's choice is only suboptimal to the observer, while being perfectly optimal for the actor (Tsebelis, 1988; 1990; Frisch, 2001) because the actor tries to maximize the outcome of multiple situations, some developing in different "arenas" and others developing around the rules and institutions that govern each situation. Our contribution to this body of research proposes that *actors make apparently suboptimal decisions because they have to decide between categories of pay-offs which are not comparable*. These categories of pay-offs generally appear in *parallel games, that is games played at the same time*. An ultimatum game experiment constructed to reveal two parallel games and two nested games was undertaken*. Results showed that the presence of a relationship exterior to the experimental game determined a suboptimal behaviour in the experimental game as well as in another game. Further analysis revealed that non-monetary pay-offs, pay-offs from obeying rules and the norm of fairness, as well as the perception of other parallel-games unaccounted for in the design of the experiment motivated such sub-optimal behaviour.*

RC38-648.3

GHORASHI, HALLEH* (VU University Amsterdam, *h.ghorashi@vu.nl*)
EIJBERTS, MELANIE (VU University Amsterdam)

Biographies and The Doubleness Of Inclusion and Exclusion

Most research on diversity is often showing either exclusion or inclusion practices at work in the integration process. Yet biographical research provides the possibility to see the layerdness that is often involved in the process of societal participation which is rather paradoxical than straightforward. With the term of doubleness we hope to grasp these paradoxical processes in which inclusion and exclusion overlap. In this paper, we explore two paradoxes that show this doubleness: namely the language paradox and the economic integration paradox. Through biographical narratives of women with a migration background we show how mastering the language (language inclusion) could lead to a decrease of sense of belonging (emotional exclusion) when they get access to the national discourse which is negative about migrants. The second, the economic integration paradox, demonstrates that women who were successful to integrate economically (via study and work), felt excluded through everyday negative experiences with others (mainly members of the majority group) in those environments.

This study shows the limitations of a linear conceptualization of the integration process by policy makers (and scholars), assuming that language and economic inclusion would be the crucial step towards social and emotional inclusion. The narratives of women in this study gave us the opportunity to discover how the growing access to society has had an opposite effect on their sense of belonging. This paradox is even more visible for women who are most eager in their quest for inclusion, willing to belong to the society. For them the level of disappointment is even higher when they are able to read and hear about the dominant perception of migrants and thus feel excluded based on their growing level of participation in various levels in society.

JS-81.1

GIACOMAN HERNANDEZ, CLAUDIA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, *cgiacoma@uc.cl*)

Shaping Body By the Food: Perceptions in Chileans and Mexicans Adults

The incorporation principle is the common belief that the food ingesting by humans transforming the body and identity of the eater, and for this reason, the control of food is central in the control of the self (Fischler, 1996). Using this concept, this work show how people think the food like a way to shaping body and the role given to the individual and environmental factors in the control of this process. From 70 semi-structured interviews in Santiago and Mexico City, I identified that people actually think that food is one of the major factors that shape the body, helping achieve an ideal body or not. The interviewees think that moderation in the intake and consumption of healthy foods produce slender silhouettes; on the contrary, they believe that rich food intakes and consumption of junk food make overweight bodies. I identified two opinions on the individual's ability to control their body through food. On the one hand, who believe that the quality of ingested food depends mainly on the individual and their will because it is the individual who decides what to eat and therefore what kind of body have. On the other hand, are those who believe that individuals are limited in their decisions by factors outside the human being, as the available food supply, the resources and the food culture. The first position was more common among Mexican interviewees, while the second was more usual among Chileans interviewees.

RC18-319.2

GIANNAKOPOULOS, ANGELOS* (Bahcesehir University, *angelos.giannakopoulos@uni-konstanz.de*)

Energy Cooperation and Security In The Eastern Mediterranean and Its Future Impact To Local Political Conflicts and To EU-Integration and Enlargement

Due to recent important developments in the energy field in the Eastern Mediterranean over the last few years this region is becoming the focus of a growing geopolitical tectonic shift affecting all neighbouring countries, especially Turkey, Israel, Cyprus and Greece. Important developments are, however, expected not only in the energy field as such which will put the relationship of these countries to the EU on a new track, anyway. Leaving aside merely economic impacts of energy supplies from this region to the EU in the years to come one should state that what is currently going on in this region should be also seen against the background of local political and ethnical conflicts which will greatly affect the EU-integration and enlargement processes as well as the EU Neighbourhood Policy ahead. Existing and future alliances as well as conflict potentials deriving from the energy strategies of all countries concerned in the Eastern Mediterranean region will surely have an important impact on still unsolved political conflicts in the wider region such as the political problem in the still divided island of Cyprus, on the dispute over the Aegean between Turkey and Greece as well as on the long-lasting conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. The proposed paper seeks to analyse what kind of energy strategies in this fragile world region could produce structural inequalities and thus additional conflict lines between states in the region and under which conditions multilateral cooperation could support regional solutions to political and ethnical conflicts thus enhancing economic prosperity in the EU and beyond.

RC23-409.2

GIBERT-GALASSI, JORGE* (Universidad de Valparaiso, *gibert.jorge@gmail.com*)

Scientific Communities and Social Inequalities in Latin America: The Chilean Case

The presentation summarizes an ongoing research regarding scientific communities in a peripheral emerging country, which includes more than 50 in-depth interviews conducted with leading Chilean scientists and one digital survey results, answered by nearly 350 academic and researchers from three disciplines. The presentation also describes several structures and mechanisms that are related to the market, the government and the university which, in principle, explain what it "means" to be a scientist in an emerging country such as Chile. The analysis of three communities (astronomers, molecular biologists, and sociologists), attempts to uncover the economic, social and cultural reasons for why these function as they do, especially in terms of their different intellectual and social identities. The findings indicate that these structures and mechanisms are very different than before, suggesting that there are new structures and emerging mechanisms - local and global - whose impact is still unknown. The framework of analysis and discussion centers around the idea that there is a utilitarian historical and current relationship between the University and companies, conditioned by the Neoliberal economics revolution, which prevents universities from creating a genuine scientific culture of their own. Finally, the principal sociological vari-

ables that come into play in the changes that are occurring in these communities' current processes are described. These changes include gender, age range, income, values, workplace, and use of financial opportunities to develop scientific research.

RC11-205.11

GIBNEY, SARAH* (University College Dublin, *sarah.gibney@ucd.ie*)

MCGOVERN, PHD, MARK* (Harvard University, *mcgovern@hsph.harvard.edu*)

Social Relationships in Later Life: The Role of Childhood Circumstances

There is an established body of research in social epidemiology which links both health and emotional wellbeing to social relationships across the life course and in later life. However, there is surprisingly little evidence on how differences in the nature and quality of these social relationships arise. It is not known, for example, whether existing social gradients in the prevalence of social engagement, social network size or quality mirror gradients in childhood socio-economic status (SES) and/or health.

This paper investigates the long-term impact of childhood conditions on social relationships. We use data from SHARE (the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe), a collection of nationally representative surveys of the over 50s in 13 European countries. Combining novel objective and subjective measures of current social networks with retrospective life history data on childhood health, cognition, SES and household environment we examine the long-term impact of childhood conditions on social network size, social network satisfaction and emotional closeness in older age.

Using regression techniques, we show that there is a strong but differential association between each aspect of childhood circumstance on social relationships in later life. Therefore we critique the index approach to measuring childhood conditions which gives equal weight to SES, health and social environment over time. We find that emotional closeness mediates the relationship between childhood circumstance and social network satisfaction.

RC27-469.2

GIBSON, KASS* (University of Toronto, *kass.gibson@utoronto.ca*)

Technique, Instrumental Formal Organization and the Hinge in Exercise Physiology Research

This presentation outlines results from a 12-month multi-method investigation of how exercise physiology research focused on physiological mechanisms and markers of sport performance is enhanced, curtailed, shaped and ultimately deployed, by broader sociological, political, historical and technological trajectories. In doing so, this presentation follows the theoretical leads of Jacques Ellul, Erving Goffman, and Norbert Elias in briefly reviewing three discrete but connected issues. First, the social and political factors that affect the conduct of lab-based research and how they shape knowledge processes from discovery to development, delivery, and use in the sports world; second, the processes of identification, construction, and resolution of bioethical problems in sport and exercise physiology research; and finally, the ways technologically mediated understandings of people developed in the lab and manifest in sporting endeavours facilitate the emergence and transmission of cultural logics and societal values. Throughout the presentation special attention is paid to the recursive relationship between biology and sociology in order to understand how people and their political, social, and moral potentialities are interwoven into historical trajectories of cultural production and societal organization of their bodies.

RC47-768.3

GICQUEL, LAURE* (Laboratoire Pacte, *logicquel@hotmail.com*)

The Allies of the Front National: A Sociological Overview of the French Nationalist Groups and Parties

Since 2002, when the Front National (FN) suddenly entered the final stage of the French, presidential elections, the rise of nationalism, embodied by the rise in the polls of this party, is a concern in France. However, there are many ideologies that join under the Front National label, and they are, in a paradoxical way, not necessarily compatible altogether, and can even be totally opposed : radical Christians, « identitarians », anti-sionists, sovereignists, anti-muslims, conspirationnists, a few neo-nazis ...people voting for the FN don't necessarily abide by the same doctrine.

Who are the voters of the Front National and why do they unite, in spite of the large differences that exists between their beliefs and socio-professional categories, is the question to which this communication will try to answer. First, by describing the sociological history of the different groups or categories of voters, and how they came to ally themselves with the FN. Secondly, by analyzing in detail the communication strategy of the Front National and the external elements that supports it, especially the large Internet nationalist network : websites supporting one ideology or the other, linked between them by affinity, some even violently criticizing each others (for example, identitarians and the anti-sionist groups), but every single of them pointing to the Front National website, creating a galaxy of beliefs where a great number of voters can recognize themselves.

This work will be based on interviews with members of the Front National, but also activists of different groups voting for the FN without suscribing to the current main political line of the party (conspirationnists, anti-muslims, anti-sionists, neo-nazis), on periods of observations in events organized by these groups, and on the study of the nationalist internet network, as well as on a large bibliography on social movements, populism and nationalism.

RC34-595.7

GIESECKE, JOHANNES* (Humboldt University Berlin, *johannes.giesecke@hu-berlin.de*)

GEBEL, MICHAEL (University of Mannheim)

Does Deregulation Help? the Impact of Employment Protection Reforms on Youths' Non-Employment and Temporary Employment Risks in Europe

Previous comparative research argued that, across Europe, youths face increasing unemployment risks and insecure labour market positions in the course of globalization and related macro-structural changes. Besides macroeconomic conditions rigid employment protection legislation (EPL) has been blamed as the root of youths' employment problems in Europe. Against this background, many European labour markets have reacted with the deregulation of employment protection laws, often targeted at the group of youths. However, doubts on the effectiveness on the EPL reforms occurred. Against this background we investigate whether EPL reforms succeeded in integrating youths into labour markets or whether they were ineffective and just promoted temporary employment as a crucial new social inequality in Europe.

The empirical analyses are based on a pooled cross-sectional design by using yearly micro-data from the European Labour Force Survey for 14 Western and 8 Eastern European countries for the period from 1992 to 2011. This database provides unique large-scaled, standardised micro data. We apply multilevel models with three levels (individual-, country- and time-level) implemented in a two-step estimation procedure to investigate contextual influences on individual age-related temporary employment and non-employment risks. At the macro-level we use cross-national and cross-temporal variation to quantify the impact of EPL reforms under control of other macro-institutional and macro-structural factors. Further, we control for country and time fixed-effects to account for unobserved heterogeneity.

Our analyses reveal heterogeneous inequality trends in youths' temporary employment and non-employment risks in Europe. Moreover, our results cast doubt on the effectiveness of EPL reforms.

RC33-579.1

GIESECKE, JOHANNES* (Humboldt University Berlin, *johannes.giesecke@hu-berlin.de*)

HEISIG, JAN* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, *jan.heisig@wzb.eu*)

SCHAEFFER, MERLIN* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, *merlin.schaeffer@wzb.eu*)

Multilevel Data – What to Do? Comparing Random Intercept and Slope Models, Cluster-Robust Standard Errors, and Two-Step Approaches Using Monte-Carlo Simulations

Social scientists generally rely on three broad modelling strategies to test hypotheses about contextual effects: random intercept and slope (often simply referred to as "multilevel") models, pooled OLS with cluster-robust standard errors, and two-step approaches. Econometric textbooks tell us that while random intercept and slope models are the most efficient estimator, two-step approaches offer robustness in exchange for inefficiency, and cluster-robust standard errors are situated somewhere in between. But how do these trade-offs play out in actual research settings? To address this question, we go beyond previous Monte-Carlo studies by focusing on more realistic set ups with complex data-generating processes. The leading scenario that we investigate is cross-national comparisons, which are characterized by small numbers of contexts, many observations per context and high complexity in terms of marked differences over the contexts.

In particular, we focus on four types of complexity. First, we investigate whether the different approaches are robust to the violation of equality assumptions. In particular, we examine the case where the correlations between level one variables vary across contexts. Second, we show the impact of specifying "simplistic models" that ignore context specific heterogeneity. How well do the different approaches handle unspecified (random) slopes that vary over level two units? Third, we explore the consequences of Normal and Gamma distributed errors

at both levels one and two. Finally, we alter the number of level two units, as any simulation study on hierarchical data should.

We focus on linear models with continuous outcomes and on standard set ups as they are typically implemented in applied research papers. However, we also plan to investigate whether and when more refined versions of the three modelling approaches such as OLS with bootstrapping or multilevel SEM improve their performance.

JS-34.5

GIEZEN, MENDEL* (Utrecht University, *m.giezen@uu.nl*)

Talk the Talk and Walk the Walk: Analysing Changing Urban Governance Practices in response to Climate Change

As nation-states are further lowering their climate ambitions in response to the economic crises, a neo-liberal ideology of a small state, and an ecological modernisation rationale, the challenge seems to have been picked up by lower tier governments such as cities. The C40 Cities Climate Leadership group of mega cities addressing climate change is an example of this new reality. They group indicates that the cities combined have about 4700 actions directed at mitigation and adaptation. However, the question remains whether these actions have resulted in different practices within the cities' institutional setting. This research uses a survey of the C40 cities in order to investigate the lasting impact of participation in a global network aimed at combating climate change. We use practice theory to analyse how well embedded these new practices are in the urban governance regime. We also analyse what dimensions are particularly relevant to these changing practices. The preliminary results seem to indicate cities more at the centre of the C40 network are also impacted the most in their daily governance practice. Yet the changing practices are primarily associated with spatial departments such as transport and spatial development.

RC51-822.1

GIGLIETTO, FABIO* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, *fabio. giglietto@uniurb.it*)
IANNELLI, LAURA (University of Sassari)

Connected Audiences of Politics: Analyzing Twitter Conversation on Beppe Grillo and Five Star Movement Generated during Political TV Talk-Shows

In the last two decades, characterized by an increasing crisis of traditional forms of politics, talk-shows have placed interesting challenges to the research on contemporary political communication and participation forms. Scholars of the "third age of political communication" have studied the cognitive, evaluative, affective effects of this mix of entertainment and information on the citizens/spectators. Recent analysis considered the increasing symbiotic relationship between political talk-shows and Twitter, by studying the "second-screen" practices in terms of audience participation to the construction of the public debate.

Referring to this approach, our study analyzed Twitter connected audiences of all the Italian political talk-shows (1,077 episodes) on air from September 2012 to April 2013. This period covers significant political events related to the 2013 Italian General Election (24th and 25th February), from the electoral campaign to the Five Star Movement's electoral achievement, and its institutional consequences.

We aimed to understand: how much do "connected audience" of political talk-shows discuss on Twitter around M5S, in the different phases of the "permanent" electoral campaign (RQ1); Is the presence of M5S, Grillo and other representatives as a topic of conversation on Twitter correlated with specific characteristics of the aired episodes (talk-show, audience, phases of the campaign, issues)? (RQ2).

While significantly less frequent than conversations mentioning the right and left coalition, Tweets around M5S were present during the three phases of the campaign. Furthermore, the analysis identified significant amounts of Twitter discussions around M5S generated during the episodes dedicated to specific issues (political backstage, polemics, strategies of the M5S, scandals, anti-politics).

RC38-652.5

GILAD, NOGA* (University of Haifa, *giladnoga@gmail.com*)

Biographic Self Positioning As Narrated Argumentation

One of the most inspiring struggles of biographic research regards the issue of 'identity': "how I have become to be who I am today!" (Fischer-Rosenthal, 1995) Scholars have struggled with biographer's putting into words of self experiences that have accumulated along the life history as it has been generated (Rosenthal, 2004). Indeed, Biography is constituted by the interaction between the articulating of the experiencing of "the world out there" (Schutz, 1964), each being so rich deserving a research space of its own. Concentrating upon the initial 'life story' level I follow the inspiring toolkit Labov provided us with (Labov, 1972; 1997; 2003; 2004). His examples challenge our conventional thinking that fundamental difference exists between "narratives" and "arguments". Instead we should consider

'oral narration' to be a specific type of argumentation about highly controversial settings as gendered biographies in transcultural settings.

Based upon his model my analysis shows how biographers, while conducting an external dialogue with their listener; re-positioning themselves over and over again in a hegemonic position in the interaction, are simultaneously preoccupied with an internal dialogue in which they try making sense their own experiencing of themselves in the world. In this way the question: "how have I become to be who I am today?!" gains new and dual meanings.

The transcultural context of the analysis not only extends between the interview interlocutors (secular vs. fundamentalist) but as the narrator is implicitly involved in a project with transcultural construction aspirations, aiming at 'restoring tradition' in a way that would appear as absolutely contemporary to the interviewer. And as the analysis shows, gender plays a crucial role in such a framework not only through the identity of the participants but within the subversive cultural project as a whole.

RC39-672.3

GILBERT, CLAUDE* (CNRS, *claude.gilbert@msh-alpes.fr*)

Consequences of the Ambiguous Relationship Between State and Societal Actors in the Management of Risks and Crises

In France, public policy risk prevention and crisis management still rely on the state. A role is assigned to local authorities and civil society. But only the state appears to have the ability to prevent risks and cope with exceptional situations. More disasters are considered, more state intervention is legitimate. The representatives of the state attach importance to these powers (corresponding to the "state of emergency").

The predominance of the state in the field of risk and crisis is however being challenged. First for economic reasons : central governments no longer have resources to support alone public policy in this area. A divorce occurred between formal capacity and actual capacity of the state (in particular during disasters). Second, for political reasons : local authorities (in particular in the major cities) and a part of civil society (in particular firms) want to play a role in defining policies they help to finance. Third for "societal reasons" : disasters can no longer justify the interruption of democracy.

We begin to accept the idea that the state can not be the only or the main actor to manage risks and crises. Reflections on resilience are intended, including by officials, to promote the involvement of other actors in society. But politicians and admistratifs want both transfer a part of their responsabiiltés while keeping control of risk and crisis management. There is an ambiguity that local authorities and other actors of civil society help to maintain : if they want to play a more important role, they do not want to assume state responsibilities .

The question central of this paper is to know what are the effects of this ambiguous situation in the effective management of risks and crises (especially from the example of pandemic influenza threats).

RC01-41.1

GILBERT, EMILY* (University of Toronto, *emily.gilbert@ utoronto.ca*)

How Much Is a Dead Soldier Worth?

How much is a dead soldier worth? This paper will interrogate the monetary value ascribed to the death of solders in the 21st century, and the narratives of sacrifice and heroism that infuse military fatalities. Rather than focus on public funerals and burial, I explore the more intimate (yet no less social) acts of valuation and compensation that are navigated by surviving relatives. Questions regarding the price of death are particularly interesting to consider as civilian compensation has become a regularized component of counterinsurgency strategy. Monetary payments have been made in the event of the 'inadvertent' death, injury or property damage of civilians in Iraq and Afghanistan, as a way to win the 'hearts and minds' of the population, and demonstrate the compassion of the international forces. How are the lives (and deaths) of civilians and soldiers of different countries valued differently, and for how much? What logics of compensation are articulated? And does compensation in contemporary warfare reconfigure the distinctions between soldier and civilian? These questions will be considered alongside the increasing pressure to reduce deaths, of both soldiers and civilians, as a result of the targeted and remote-controlled strikes of the revolution in military affairs. As tensions regarding death in war increase, how does this impact on how lives are valued, and on our understanding of military service in contemporary warfare?

RC15-276.1

GILBERT, LEAH* (University of the Witwatersrand, *leah. gilbert@wits.ac.za*)

The Mercurial Piece of the HIV/AIDS Puzzle: 'Stigma' and HIV/AIDS in South Africa As a Social Scientist's Challenge

'Stigma' and its relationship to health and disease is not a new phenomenon. However, it has not been a major feature in the public discourse until the emer-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

gence of HIV/AIDS. The range of negative responses associated with the epidemic placed 'stigma' on the public agenda and drew attention to its complexity as a phenomenon and concept worthy of further investigation. Despite the consensus that stigma is one of the major contributors to the rapid spread of HIV and the frequent use of the term in the media and among people in the street, the exact meaning of 'stigma' remains ambiguous. Therefore, its conceptual complexity and its embodiment in the reality of HIV/AIDS in South Africa present a formidable challenge for social scientists who continue to grapple with the questions it raises.

The main aim of this presentation is to briefly re-visit some of the scholarly deliberations and further interrogate their relevance in explaining the HIV/AIDS-related stigma evidenced in South Africa. Although it provides more nuanced understandings of the concept, most of the literature reviewed adds a level of complexity that requires further investigation and renders measuring stigma more problematic. The presentation argues that the fact that there is such an abundance of scholarly articles on the concept and its definitions is testament to the fact that they do not provide adequate explanations for the various manifestations of stigma. In addition, the explosion of studies looking at 'measuring' stigma and reducing its impact is evidence that 'stigma' exists out there and continues to be a threat to the successful implementation of public health programmes.

RC29-499.1

GILINSKIY, YAKOV* (Herzen University, *yakov.gilinsky@gmail.com*)

Social and Economic Inequality As Deviantogenic Factor

There is no only "reason" of deviance and crime. There are many factors - economic, political, cultural, demographic and others, influencing upon state and dynamics of different forms of deviance . It is important theoretically and practically to define the specific "weight", "power", value of each factor in genesis of deviance and its separate types.

K. Marx, R. Merton and many others wrote about a role of an economic inequality as "reasons" of crime and others of negative (deviant) acts.

The ever-growing economic polarization of the population in Russia – is a main source of continuing social conflict. The differentiation between the incomes of the 10% least prosperous and the 10% most prosperous increased from 1:4.5 in 1991 up to 1:15 in 1999 and later up to 1:18.

Empirical researches of multiple-factor model of the reasons of deviance and crime are conducted in Russia by criminologists S. Ol'kov, I. Skifsky, E. Yuzikhanova. From many factors influencing crimes and suicide - extent of alcoholization, demographic structure of the population, consumption of drugs, an economic inequality, the last factor it appeared the most considerable. The Gini index (i.e., index of economic inequality) in Russia increased from 0.289 in 1992 to 0.422 in 2007. According to S. Ol'kov, during 1990-1999 the index was at its maximum in 1994 (0.409) and the number of homicides was at a maximum (32,300) and suicide too (61,900); the index was at its lowest in 1990 (0.218) and the number of homicides was also lowest (15,600) and suicide too (39,200). According to research of I. Skifski (dynamics in 25 years, from 1980 to 2004), the correlation coefficient between homicides and Gini index was the highest 0.9253, between violence crime and Gini index 0.8433.

The catastrophic social and economic inequality serves in Russia as the main factor of deviant manifestations.

RC29-500.1

GILINSKIY, YAKOV* (Herzen University, *yakov.gilinsky@gmail.com*)

Sociology Of Deviance and Social Control (Deviantology) In Russia

The criminology, sociology, genetics, cybernetics were forbidden by a Stalin regime. These sciences started reviving only in the period of N. Khrushchev's "thaw".

The first articles on sociology of deviance (Y. Gilinskiy, G. Zdravomyslov) were published in 1971. The early empirical sociological studies of different deviance types were conducted from the 1970th years. It was researches of alcoholism (A. Gabiani, Y. Gilinskiy, B. Levin, A. Nemtsov, G. Zaigraev), prostitution (V. Afanasjev, A. Gabiani, Y. Gilinskiy, E. Pobegailo), suicides (A. Ambrumova, Y. Gilinskiy, N. Proskurnina, L. Smolinskiy), drug abuse (A. Gabiani, L. Keselman, M. Matskevich), crime (A. Sacharov and other).

First textbook "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" (Y. Gilinskiy & V. Afanasjev) was published in St. Petersburg in 1993, and first monograph "Deviantology: Sociology of crime, narcotism, prostitution, suicide and other deviance" (Y. Gilinskiy) in 2004.

Contemporary sociology of deviance and social control is well developing branch of the Russian sociology. There are most known centers of a deviantology in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Tyumen and Krasnodar. The St. Petersburg's Center of a Deviantology has a site (*http://deviantology.spb.ru*), which well-known and visited colleagues of Russia, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Poland. Deviantology is closely connected with criminology, as sociology of crime. The course "Sociology of Deviance and Social Control" is taught at some universities of Russia.

Russian scientists (V. Afanasjev, Y. Gilinskiy, M. Rusakova and others) took part in work of Research Committee No. 29 (Deviance and Social Control) of International Sociological Association (ISA) on Congresses ISA in Bielefeld (1994), Brisbane (2002), Gothenburg (2010) and on the Sociological Congresses of Russia.

Besides, conferences on sociology of deviance are regularly held in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Krasnodar, and also in Tyumen and Nizhny Novgorod.

The topic of deviance is particularly actual for Russia, where level of violence, alcoholism, suicide is very high.

RC05-116.4

GILL-KHAN, CHLOE* (The University of South Australia, *Chloe.Gill-Khan@unisa.edu.au*)

Gender Politics, 'virtuous Racism' and Diasporic Political Resistance in Europe

Gender politics has long been the staple of national discourse surrounding the integration of ex-colonial diasporas in Europe, in particular in Britain and France. If during the 1970s and 1980s the male immigrant father was depicted as patriarchal and oppressive who prevented his female counterparts from integrating into the state, contemporaneous debates in relation to their children perpetuate similar tropes. Male diasporic citizens, now in their third and fourth generations, have come to be seen through pathologised images that place exclusive focus on their supposed dysfunctional gender relations rooted in 'other' cultural practices.

This paper examines how dominant narratives of the patriarchal and redundant migrant and diasporic male rooted in culture depoliticise – and erase – decades-long struggles to carve their rightful places in Britain and France. De-industrialisation, joblessness, extreme right-wing racism and institutional exclusion are silenced as the driving forces for contemporaneous male political resistance (civil riots). Instead, dominant discourses pathologising 'other' cultures divide diasporic men and women, pitting them against one another to legitimise the intervention of the state, a process the French sociologist Nacira Guénif-Souilamas terms 'virtuous racism'. The paper traces the deployment of 'virtuous racism' in Britain and France that serve to reinforce structural inequalities through their precise erasure under the privileging of culture to 'explain' diasporic gender politics.

RC44-734.4

GILLAN, MICHAEL* (The University of Western Australia, *michael.gillan@uwa.edu.au*)
THEIN, HTWE HTWE* (Curtin University, *htwehtwe.thein@curtin.edu.au*)

Bringing Workers into View: The State and the Emergence of Industrial Conflict in Myanmar

Bringing Workers into View: The State and the Emergence of Industrial Conflict in Myanmar
Michael Gillan and Htwe Htwe Thein
Abstract:
This paper examines the emergence of open industrial conflict (strikes, various forms of worker protests) in Myanmar (Burma), with special reference to industrial clusters/special economic zones in the urban periphery of Yangon, the nation's largest city. In recent years, Myanmar has shifted towards quasi-democratic governance and this has led to significant change in both external relations (i.e. the suspension of most international trade sanction measures) and internal institutional development. The paper will explain that although worker initiated protest and strike actions in various industries *preceded* democratic reforms, these changes have enabled more prevalent and open expressions of dissent. Indeed, the growing incidences of conflict, alongside the reformation of institutions and governance, mean that the labour 'problem' has for the first time in contemporary Myanmar come into view as an important area for intervention and management by the State. Arguably, however, the development of mediating labour institutions (law, dispute resolution agencies, trade unions, employer associations) has lagged behind the expression and management of conflict in the industry, leading to ambiguity as to the capacity and role of the state and workers' conceptions of forms of collective association, citizenship and dissent.

Moreover, industry development and forms of labour regulation have emerged not only via shifting relations between the state, capital and labour at a national scale. Geopolitics and international institutional actors (ILO, Global Unions, IN-GOs), forms of supra-national regulation (for instance, the impact of international trade sanctions) multi-scalar production and economic networks (investor and supplier relations) have also played an important role in institutional formation and reformation and the dynamics of industrial conflict.

RC11-201.5

GILLEARD, CHRIS* (University City London, Brain Sciences, *cgilleard@aol.com*)

Distinction and Identity in Later Life

The cultural turn in the social sciences during the 1980s brought new prominence to sources of distinction based on the body, such as disability, gender, race and sexuality. We argue that many of the embodied practices associated with these newly privileged bodily distinctions were further developed, sustained and

extended by consumption and consumerism. Drawing attention to aspects of social identity that had been previously overlooked, the new social movements brought into central focus and 'liberated' what might be deemed marginalised identities. The identity politics and associated new social movements of the 1960s and 1970s however were situated in the counter-cultures of youth. In this paper we explore how the 'ageing' of those youth cultures have affected the contemporary experiences, narratives and performances of age and in the process brought new ways of thinking differently about ageing and the body. This 'cultural turn' is exemplified in contemporary research into ageing lifestyles, ageing and exercise, ageing and fashion, ageing and sex and more generally the performativities of ageing. Rather than developing a transgressive 'age liberation' movement however, much of this embodying performativity seeks to resist the purchase of 'agedness' on fashioning lifestyles oriented as much to not becoming old as to still being gendered, racialised, able-bodied/disabled, straight or gay throughout one's adult life.

RC31-527.7

GILLIÉRON, GWENDOLYN* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts, *gwendolyn.gillieron@fhnw.ch*)
GEISEN, THOMAS* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Northwestern Switzerland, *thomas.geisen@fhnw.ch*)

How Are Social Relations and Locality Connected? New Ambivalences in the Research on Migrant Families

Research on transnationalism is an attempt to avoid methodological nationalism by focusing on families and its members, which do settle at different places or move between these places. In this perspective not only national belonging becomes relativized, blurred and diminished, but local, regional and national attachments of individuals and social groups as well. Here questions of belonging arise anew for migration research: *what gives migrants a sense of belonging with others and what relevance can be given to the location where people live?* Migrants and their families do often experience social interweaving relations, which are not bounded to one single national territory, but interact in a multi-local situated context. At the same time the existing boundaries of the nation-states do still influence a lot the mobility and opportunities of individuals.

The proposed paper discusses the ambivalence of social belonging and local/regional attachments under modern conditions of social fluidity and multi-local attachment in social relations. First, the paper starts with the elaboration of the theoretical problem as sketched and explores methodological questions related to that. Second, referring to empirical research on migrant families, the paper analyses family practices in which social and cultural boundaries are negotiated with reference to the places to which family attachments exist. Empirical findings show that there is no social belonging to a community or society without local/regional attachment(s) and it is precisely the new constellation between the social belonging(s) and the local/regional attachment(s) which can be seen at the basis of 'the migrant condition' of human beings. Situating the self and the family in a context of fluidity and constant change entails developing family practices in which belonging can be understood as the ambivalence of social and cultural affiliations, as well as establishing individual and collective attachments to certain places and regions of (biographical) relevance.

RC20-350.1

GILLIÉRON, GWENDOLYN* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts, *gwendolyn.gillieron@fhnw.ch*)

Limits of Complexity? – the Need of a Multilevel Approach in Migration Research

In the age of migration, cities have become heterogenic places, which strongly influence the life courses of their inhabitants. They define their framework of opportunities in the economic, educational and social fields. As heterogenic places, cities are also a dimension of inequality challenged to integrate the growing diversity of their inhabitants. In an international complementary research project on life strategies of migrant families in different local, regional and national urban contexts, the question of heterogeneity and its possibility for comparison arises. The multilevel approach is applied to different urban and political contexts in Basel (Switzerland), Freiburg (Germany) and Klagenfurt (Austria). The complexity of this research is challenging, because there are not only life strategies of migrant families, which will be researched and internationally compared, but also the relevance of local, regional and national influence on life strategies will be analysed. What is particularly interesting is the question concerning the sort of orientations migrant families develop towards the location they are living in and how they are influenced by local and national factors.

By identifying and discussing the relevant contexts for multilevel analysis in our international research project, the paper will present methodological challenges of multilevel analysis in the international comparison research. While the multilevel framework guarantees intersubjectivity and contributes to avoiding methodological nationalism, it raises the question about the limits of complexity in the international comparative research. Based on the analysis of group discussions

in all three localities, we will show how multilevel research works in practice and discuss difficulties regarding research practice and methodology.

RC02-53.4

GILLS, BARRY K.* (University of Helsinki, *Barry.Gills@helsinki.fi*)
HOSSEINI, S A HAMED* (University of Newcastle, *hamed.hosseini@newcastle.edu.au*)

Deliberating Alternatives to Capital: A Critical Cosmopolitanist Approach

Critical analysis of ideological divisions in the broad Global Left, via the historical, ideational and practical roots of these differences is important, for a key reason: it can help us explain the Left's past and present shortcomings and difficulties in creating viable coherent solutions to the multiple crises of the world capitalist system. Through such a critical historical analysis of the Left, we can explore some of the key practical and intellectual dilemmas that have caused divisions; e.g. grand debates or dilemmas such as *reform* vs. *revolution (strategy); local/national* vs. world/*global (scale)*; *ecological* vs. *economic (value-interest)*; *cultural* vs. *political (identity)*; *individual* vs. collective/*communal (autonomy and society)*.

This paper outlines the principles of a new theoretical approach to studying 'transformative ideological visions' and "regenerative social counter-currents" that may significantly influence debate and practice around constructing new radical and democratic alternatives to existing systems of domination and hierarchy embedded in capitalist social relations. When dealing with transformative ideas and practices, a critical account of *cosmopolitanism* can be employed in two ways: (1) as a critical analytical framework, that helps us examine alternative ideologies to the social relations of capital, in terms of their capacity to create historical "moments and conditions" for other alternatives to flourish; and (2) as a normative framework, that can facilitate an accommodative relationship between rival transformative practices and political agendas. Such a critical account of cosmopolitanism requires a 'dialectical mode of criticism' that needs to be *self-reflexively* applied to our understanding of *the cosmopolitan* and its history. Nascent elements of such a critical cosmopolitanism already exist among some synthetic contemporary radical ideologies, such as eco-feminism and radical economic democracy, as well as some forces amongst the global justice movements, including within the World Social Forum, the Occupy movements, and in the recent anti-austerity social movements and popular uprisings.

RC54-868.6

GILSON, STEPHEN* (University of Maine, *stephen_gilson@umit.maine.edu*)
DEPOY, LIZ (University of Maine)

Design, Undesign and Redesign: Eliminating Embodied Inequality

Over the past several decades, design and branding efforts for social justice and democracy have exponentially increased. Designers have apprehended and applied market strategies to create products and images to change the world. However, to date, design and branding have not been analyzed to understand and reassign their power in creating, labeling, and affixing differential worth to bodies that are disenfranchised because they are atypical, unruly alters. This vacuum leaves a huge gap in intellectual development and guidance necessary to harness design and image to challenge and diminish social inequities that have prevented local through global social acceptance for the full range of bodies. In this presentation, we argue, and illustrate through a targeted analysis of embodied design, its epistemic and axiological foundations and its praxis that design and branding are tacit yet powerful influences on the creation, reification, and perpetuation of the acceptable human corpus and its opposite. We illustrate how design and its byproducts in advanced capitalist global, national and local environments are significant social influences on determining and reifying embodied worth, internalized and assigned identity of category members, social status, and comparative flourishing of members of diverse social groups. Given this understanding, we conclude with the constructs of undesign and redesign as the power tools to advance symmetry, inclusivity, and equality for diverse bodies.

RC23-418.2

GIMENES DIAS DA FONSECA, LÍVIA* (Universidade de Brasília, *liviagdf@gmail.com*)
NEPOMUCENO NARDI, DIEGO (Nagoya University)
DE FARIA GONÇALVES COSTA, RENATA CRISTINA (Universidade de Brasília)

Towards a Democratic and Emancipatory University: Feminist Popular Extension and New Relations Between University and Society in Brazil

Popular Extension is a key element for comprehending the relationship between society and universities in Latin America. By making possible a close col-

laboration between universities and social movements, Popular Extension is a valuable tool for pursuing the construction of a contextualized university capable of opening its walls to the social reality that surrounds it. However, little has been researched regarding the outcomes of this practice on building a real alternative to the hegemonic models of university and rationality. Recognizing the centrality of Popular Extension for universities and community development practice in Latin America, the paper looks upon the experience of the Popular Extension Project "Popular Legal Promoters" on coping with gender based violence in the outskirts of Brasília, Brazil. Established jointly by feminist movements, the University of Brasília and the Brazilian Public Minister, the project is based on a freirean approach to popular education on human rights focused on the formation of community leaders able to engage themselves on tackling gender based violence within their communities. By resorting to collected data regarding the project implementation and outcomes, we argue that Popular Extension Projects can be an important tool not only for coping with social issues, such as gender violence, but can also be the founding point for the emergence of an alternative toward an emancipatory and democratic University, marked by a production and circulation of knowledge where the surrounding community becomes an active agent of this process and a constitutive element of University itself, which assumes a more contextualized role as an important stakeholder on participatory development practices.

RC46-752.1

GIORGINO, VINCENZO* (University of Torino, *vincenzo.giorgino@unito.it*)

The Contemplative Turn in Sociological Imagination

In my presentation I will address some epistemological and theoretical aspects related to the integration between sociological and contemplative methods. The latter are social practices originating from the wisdom traditions of human culture, mainly from the religious and spiritual backgrounds. Their recent secularization (going back to the 70s) enables non-experts to achieve specific knowledge skills. The most successful attempt in this translation is currently found in the so called *mindfulness* programs, oriented to integrate the biomedical approach and nurturing the subfield of the so called integrative or behavioural medicine; it has also found a positive reception in psychological therapy. Through the 80s and 90s they constituted a growing bulk of research, recently testified by the birth of the scientific journal *Mindfulness*, not to mention its growing influence in education and management, especially in the literature about learning organizations.

My aim is to focus on the conceptual background in which such kinds of integrative programs can be developed in social sciences, outlining some implications for transformative sociology as well. The core discussion is focused on the re-definition of *experience*, *self* and *action*, taking into account an established tradition of first-person inquiry and narrative research.

From my point of view, the attempt to set up such an integration calls for an enactive approach: *via* introducing an embodied and interactional perspective, it challenges the dominant representational model of knowledge. In this direction, it could also be of help in broadening and reshaping what we intend by change, contributing to a pragmatic "social transformation from within" and alleviate social suffering.

In my intention, this transdisciplinary effort aims to help at disentangling some crucial sociological concerns and contributes to an experiential, post-constructivist model.

RC30-514.4

GIOTTO, TIMO* (Univ Toulouse 2 CERTOP, *timogiotto@gmail.com*)
THOEMMES, JENS (CERTOP, CNRS)

Time Saving Account,Capitalization To Improve The Work Life Balance?

The time saving account was introduced in 1994 in France. At first underutilised, this mechanism allowing the employees to accumulate extra working time on an individual "time account" to be utilised later, became the nodal point of the time-reduction national policy bringing legal working time from 39h to 35h a week in 1998 and 2000. While time reduction was relentlessly pointed as a central cause of French companies loss of competitiveness in regards to international competition, it remained untouched. National Policies focused on giving more flexibility for the companies to respond to the market fluctuations.

After presenting the principles and evolutions of the TSA in the last 20 years in France, this paper aims at presenting the result of a study conducted through in-depth interviews with companies' management, unions and employees of large and medium private and public entities. It focuses on the current use of TSA and on the opportunities to "save" time in order to improve the personal work-life balance.

We will show the close link between economic issues related to the company, the collective bargaining and the individual use of TSA. The fundamental questions rising form this study: is time to be saved as money over the whole working life? How the personal effort should be compensated and accompanied by secu-

rity and redistribution mechanisms? What means working time capitalization for the every day life?

RC20-348.2

GIRAUD, OLIVIER* (Lise CNAM CNRS, *oligiraud@ymail.com*)
REY, FRÉDÉRIC* (CNRS-CNAM, *frederic_rey@yahoo.fr*)

Comparing Employment Policies in a Globalising World: New Challenges and New Methods

Globalisation is an overwhelming phenomenon that transforms individual identities and social affiliations as well as it destabilizes the three basic policy-making functions traditionally associated with the nation and the nation-state: public problem formulation, public problem resolution and the definition of citizenship both as a form of social inclusion and political participation as well as a key symbolic resource (Giraud, 2005). As such, globalisation undermines the validity of the basic assumptions of the comparative method as we have known it so far.

In the paper, we will elaborate on three complementary methodological solutions to address the formulated dilemmas, and will test and discuss them in the case of self-entrepreneurship as an unemployment policy in two countries: France and Brazil. In the first place, we will consider the comparative method in terms of most different cases (for example: Gerring, 2007, Tarrow, 2010). By confronting the basic characteristics of the object to be compared in very contrasted national settings, this methodology sheds new light on the functions of the object of comparison as well as it reveals its boundaries and its significance. Second, we will focus on the scalar dimension of the policy under scrutiny, i.e. on the logics of power relations at the various relevant policy levels and on the vertical bounds linking those various policy scales (Scarpa 2009, Andersson, Ostrom 2008, Mahon, 2006). Finally, the focus on the transnational character of comparison shows a third dimension of the objects to be compared (Walby 2005, Dobbin, Simmons, Garrett, 2007, Hassenteufel 2005, Kettunen, Petersen, 2011, Gilardi, 2010, 2011). It demonstrates the exchanges and mutual influences between cases as well as the way specific cases integrate supranational or global recommendations, such as the ones formulated by the OECD or the ILO in the case of self-entrepreneurship as an unemployment policy.

JS-29.1

GIRIJA DEVI, VISALAKSHI AMMA* (Indira Gandhi National Open University, *girijavenugopal@yahoo.co.in*)

Ignou- Paradigm Shift for Higher Education in India

IGNOU-Paradigm Shift for Higher Education in India
India's higher education system is largest in terms of number of institutions and third largest in terms of enrollment next to China and United States. Total approximate number of institutions imparting higher education in India is 26,000 whereas it stands at 6,706 in USA and 4,000 in China.

Despite massive expansion, there is mismatch between the demand and supply of higher educational institution in India. Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for higher education in the country is very low at 16.23 per cent as compared to the world average at 27.06 per cent.

Open distance learning is one of such strategy which aims at universalization of higher education, to address the barriers of higher education

IGNOU- Indira Gandhi National Open
The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU),established by an Act of Parliament in 1985, has continuously striven to build an inclusive knowledge society through inclusive education. The mandate of the University is:
- Provide access to higher education
- Offer high-quality, innovative and need- based programmes
- Reach out to the disadvantaged by offering programmes at affordable costs
- Promote, coordinate and regulate the standards of education
- Adopting a variety of media and latest technology.

IGNOU, the National Resource Centre for Open and Distance Learning, with international recognition and presence, provide seamless access to sustainable and learner-centric quality education, skill up-gradation and training by using innovative technologies and methodologies and ensuring convergence of existing systems for large-scale human resource development.

IGNOU has been conferred with awards of excellence by Commonwealth of Learning (COL), Canada, several times. Recently, it was listed 12th in the webometric ranking of Indian Universities, based on the caliber of its presence on the Internet.

The University is committed to quality in teaching, research and extension activities through ODL system.

RC28-486.5

KUAN, PING-YIN (National Chengchi University)
GIUDICI, FRANCESCO* (Columbia University, *francesco.giudici2@gmail.com*)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

317

PALLAS, AARON (Columbia University)

An Inter-Cohort Comparison of Intra-Cohort Social Stratification: How Do Cumulative Dis/Advantages Evolve Across Cohorts?

The aim of our paper is to analyze trajectories in hourly wages between the ages of 30 and 50 for five different birth cohorts, using the PSID data. More precisely, we focus on processes of intra-cohort stratification by tracing patterns of income as individuals age. Our analysis is informed by the cumulative dis/advantage hypothesis as a process of intra-cohort stratification. Using growth curve models, we seek to describe and explain the patterns of income stratification within and between cohorts. We hypothesize two key patterns: Simple interindividual divergence and path-dependent interindividual divergences. Simple interindividual divergence is indicated when the relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time is positive (in contrast to convergence, where this relation is negative, and stability, where there is no relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time). Path-dependent interindividual divergence is indicated when hourly wage differences between men and women, or between whites and non-whites, increase as individuals age. Our analyses will reveal if the patterns of wage divergence over the life course are constant across cohorts, or whether the extent and form of wage divergence is shifting over time.

RC09-173.3

GIUGLIANO, ROGERIO* (Universidade de Brasília, *rogerio.giugliano@gmail.com*)

The Impacts of Brazil and India's Development Dialog on Poverty Alleviation Policies: Knowledge Sharing and South-South Cooperation

Since the beginning of the 1990ies a South American approach to Conditional Cash Transfers policies for poverty alleviation has been in development. Although widespread throughout the continent two main experiences can be singled out as most significant for their characteristics, range and influence: the Mexican *Opportunidades* and the Brazilian *Bolsa Família*. Poverty rates have declined in Latin America during the last decade and in the Brazilian case the most intense fall is concurrent with implementation of the national CCT program.

Due to the results of these policies the model has spread beyond the continent and is currently encouraged and financed by the World Bank to alleviate poverty and brake it's generational cycle. the spread of this model of poverty is currently in discussion in many south-south forums around the world like BRICS and IBSA. As part of this current discussion in 2012 the city of New Delhi started a pilot program focused on poverty reduction as a result of the on-going National Debate about Cash Transfer Policies. The Latin American experiences were important base for the Indian discussion and the results exposes challenges to the southern debate and its proposed horizontal dialog.

This article presents the results of a research done in Brazil and India asking what can be perceived by analysing this south-south development dialog. It exposes the challenges and oportunities as well as the different approaches that each society gives to the same set of policies as well as the discoues about poverty and development.

RC02-47.3

GIVENS, JENNIFER* (University of Utah, *jennifer.givens@soc.utah.edu*)

Questioning Development: Global Integration and the Ecological Efficiency of Well-Being

The author investigates the extent to which sociological theories of global integration, including political economic, military, and world polity theoretical orientations, help explain different countries' carbon intensity of well-being. The carbon intensity of well-being approach provides a way to measure a country's progress toward simultaneous environmental and social sustainability by asking how energy (or ecologically) intensely (or efficiently) a nation-state is producing well-being for its citizens. This research utilizes statistically rigorous longitudinal modeling techniques, addresses core sociological issues of inequality, human well-being, and development, and explores questions of sustainability and energy use key to environmental sociology. This is a burgeoning area of research and yet looking at the effects of political economic, military, and world society integration is relatively unexplored for this topic in the sociological literature. Results indicate that varying forms of integration have an impact on states' abilities to provide environmental protections and well-being for citizens, and therefore unequal levels and various types of global integration are important to consider in environmental and development planning.

RC32-553.9

GLAESER, JANINA* (University of Strasbourg , *jaglaese@stud.uni-frankfurt.de*)

„Migrant Nannies In French and German Households – Insights From a Care Worker's Point Of View"

"This presentation focuses on migrant nannies working in two European countries: France and Germany. The main interest of this comparative analysis is to evaluate social policies of these two nation states through biographical research with migrant care workers who take care of small children in private households on a regular basis. This is a crucial task as nowadays the industrialized countries are highly interested in finding adequate solutions to their increasing care-deficit. European countries like France and Germany are structurally close and face similar problems such as demographic aging and the pluralization of life and work forms. However, their efforts to guarantee the production of human beings themselves in a globalised and capitalized world differ remarkably. At this juncture, migrant care workers are important key actors, because they represent a significant resource. Therefore it will be interesting to analyze how dimensions of class, but also gender, national belonging and race/ethnicity intersect within their relation to local families. The analysis of field studies illustrates not only that nannies use their labor force to fill the local care deficits, but also helps to gain new insights into the care and work ,realities' of their employers: from a nanny's perception."

RC37-637.6

GLAUSER, ANDREA* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts, *andrea.glauser@hslu.ch*)

Photography and Society: Lessons from Susan Sontag

In recent years, scholars have often criticized the exclusion of art works in current sociological explorations of the arts. In contrast to classical works, foremost of which are those of Georg Simmel, which placed interest on the relationship between a particular art work and society, more recent approaches have primarily focused on art as a social universe, called "art world," or considered it as a specific social "field" or "system." Although these perspectives typically involve theoretical concepts applicable to art works, based on exemplary discussions, the main interest is in systematic theoretical questions or institutional aspects of artistic production rather than particular art works and their social significance.

This paper discusses Susan Sontag's approach to art works and her view on the possibility of gaining knowledge on the social world by analyzing art works. Sontag's approach is particularly interesting as on the one hand, she was highly skeptical of attempts to diagnose contemporary culture and to discuss the social history of ideas "through" art works. On the other hand, particularly in her preoccupation with photography, she offers sociologically illuminating insights on the way photography is historically related to social experiences and modes of observation in society. The main argument of this contribution is that Sontag's perspective is sociologically interesting, particularly because it relates the analysis of particular art works to reflections on the history of the respective medium. Furthermore, it is remarkable that her lack of interest in constructing a general theory on the social aspects of the arts involves a remarkable openness to take particular art works as a starting point for inquiries and to raise a wide variety of questions on social experiences related to art.

RC46-762.2

GLINNE-DEMARET, HARMONY* (Université catholique de Louvain (UCL), *h_glinne@yahoo.fr*)

Entre Les Différentes Figures Du Client, Quelle Place Pour Le Travailleur De Première Ligne ? Enquête Auprès De Guichetiers De La Poste Et De Consultants En Intérim

Aujourd'hui, le client et sa satisfaction apparaissent dans toutes les politiques managériales, du monde industriel jusqu'à celui de l'action sociale, en passant par le secteur marchand où l'injonction managériale du « client-roi » trouve sa voie d'expression première. Dans cette logique de « globalisation » de la relation de service, nous proposons d'étudier deux mondes du service a priori fort différents.

D'une part, le guichetier de la poste est face à une figure du client fortement standardisée (Hanique, 2006), où l'usager cède la place au « client-roi ». Ce renversement des relations de pouvoir accorde une place nouvelle au client, sans donner les moyens aux travailleurs de première ligne de résoudre les contradictions organisationnelles engendrées par cette division sociale du travail (Dujarier, 2006). Le guichetier se trouve alors en tension entre des injonctions paradoxales qu'il ne peut satisfaire, dans des relations de pouvoir légitimées par cette figure du client.

D'autre part, les consultants en intérim coproduisent leurs prestations avec deux « clients-partenaires », l'entreprise et l'intérimaire. C'est dans le double rôle de l'intérimaire, à la fois client et « service » à vendre, que les contradictions organisationnelles trouvent leur source. Cette position de l'entredeux se répercute sur le travailleur de première ligne, dont le rôle se brouille, engendrant de fortes tensions psychiques. L'arbitrage ne porte plus, comme pour le guichetier, sur la place à accorder au client mais sur celle à occuper en tant que travailleur. Pourtant, la violence symbolique reste la même. Et, alors qu'un guichetier « fait carrière » à la poste, le consultant en intérim moyen le reste deux ans.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Nous proposons d'analyser en quoi la figure du client de ces organisations de service permet à la fois d'occulter les relations de pouvoir et d'intérioriser les contraintes organisationnelles à travers l'utilisation d'un certain imaginaire leurrant (Enriquez, 2007).

RC22-393.11

GNEVASHEVA, VERA* (Moscow University for the Humanities, *vera_cos@rambler.ru*)

Value Identity of Russian Younger's

The study on value orientations in Russia has been conducted from the middle of the 1960s when the theoretical works by a psychologist B. G. Anan'ev, sociologists A. G. Zdravomyslov, V. A. Iadov and others appeared, as well as empirical studies. The biggest one was the sociological and social-psychological study on workers' value orientations (including young people), carried out by Leningrad scientists under the direction of V. A. Iadov [1] in the beginning of the 1970s. During the Soviet time the study on youth value orientations to a considerable degree was directed toward the revelation of their accordance with the communist ideal, to the socialist lifestyle [2]. At the period of the Perestroika (1985–1991) the problem field was noticeably extended due to the studies on the informal youth associations (actually it was the way to the switch to study on the youth subcultures). Finally, during the last 15 years value orientations of the Russian youth have been investigated by considerable number of individual scholars and scientific groups. The situation of social order change and "re-comprehension of values" on the national scale has encouraged the scientists to interpret the transformation of value orientations of the Russians. The extensive study on dynamics of the value orientations of the Russians that was conducted under the direction of N. I. Lapin [3] is of a great scientific significance. There have been dozens of empirical studies carried out in Russia for the last 15 years, several hundreds theses defended on the problem of the youth value orientation [4]. Although quite often the scopes of such studies, their methodical correctness and opportunities for the data comparison remain to be a subject of criticism.

RC33-565.1

GOBO, GIAMPIETRO* (university of milan, *giampietro.gobo@unimi.it*)

The 'Inter-Vey'. Towards the Conversational Survey

For decades, the dilemma between open-ended and closed-ended response alternatives occupied the methodological debate. Over the years, dominant approaches in survey have reacted to this dilemma by opting for fixed response alternatives and the standardization of interviewer's behavior. If this methodological decision has been the survey's fortune, making it the methodology most widely used in the social sciences, however it produces a large amount of biases well known in the literature: misunderstanding of the response alternatives by the interviewees, the multiple word meanings of response alternatives due the communicative functions of quantifiers, the invented opinions (or lies) phenomenon, the influence of the response alternatives on formation of the judgment, social desirability effects, the yea-saying and response set phenomena, etc..

In order to remedy these biases an alternative proposal can be designed by re-discovering and adapting two "old" proposals: Likert's technique called "fixed question/free answers" (1940s), and Galtung's (1967) procedure named "open question/closed answer". Both procedures are guided by the same discursive principles: make the interview into a conversation, let the interviewee answer freely in his/her own words, and thus release him/her from the researcher's schemes, making an "interviewee-centered" survey.

These principles have been recently blended in an innovative technique for collecting survey data, which has been named "inter-vey" (Gobo and Mauceri 2014), blending *in-depth* and *survey* interview (or *unstructured* & *structured* interview). "Inter-vey" is based on the idea of the "conversationalzing survey" (Schober and Conrad 1997; Maynard and Schaffer 2002, Gobo 2011).

An experimentation (and a procedural example) of this technique will be presented.

RC22-397.8

GODAZGAR, HOSSEIN* (Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education, *h.godazgar@almcollege.org.uk*)

Can 'Religion' Provide a Response to Today's Climate Challenges? the Valuability of Environment in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The very recent report published by the United Nations confirms unsurprisingly that around ninety five per cent of the current climate issues are man-made. This illustrates more than ever the significance of various dimensions of people's everyday life, such as policy, religion and education that influence their practice of environment.

Environmental concerns are growing in Iran. Some of them are related to increasing dryness of rivers (such as Zayandeh-rood) and lakes (such as Urmieh and Hamoun) and expansion of sandstorms even to the mountainous area of north-west Iran. Having said this, intense air pollution in Tehran and other large cities is probably the most urgent concern. The main reasons for the pollution are: population growth, rural-urban migration, the poor quality fuels used by mostly old cars on the road, and industry – mainly due to the economic sanctions and the geographical location of cities – and, more importantly, a lack of awareness of the environment and of a positive attitude towards it.

Islamic government policies that have been used to deal with at least some of these concerns have been not been always been systematic. The Islamic government's disregard for the environment is also reflected in the state education system. Education in general, and in particular religious education, do very little to deal with these concerns.

It is expected that 'Islam' informs policy, state-provided education, people's attitudes and practices towards sustainability in Iran. This paper concludes that this is not the case and aims to provide an explanation for this. Is 'Islam' really incapable of tackling climate challenges in the context of Iran? A social constructionist approach of 'Islam' will be presented.

RC27-466.1

GODOY-PRESSLAND, AMY* (University of East Anglia, *a.godoy-pressland@uea.ac.uk*)

"The Question I Would Never Have Asked Federer Or Nadal": The Sexualisation Of Sportswomen In British Contemporary Print Media

The sexualisation of sportswomen was well documented by sport sociologists and feminist media scholars alike in the 1980s and 1990s (Creedon 1994; Lenskyj 1998). However, in the 2000s research claimed that a shift was taking place in sports media. Amidst cries of increasing gender equality in sports coverage, this paper explores whether claims of significant inequality in the form of the sexualisation of sportswomen continues to exist at the end of the first decade of the new millennia. Using five British Sunday newspapers over 24 months (Jan 2008-Dec 2009) this paper attempts to construct a comprehensive categorisation of *how* sportswomen are sexualised by British contemporary print media. The sexualisation of sportswomen is classified into five categories which consider: 1) sexualised bodies in text and images, 2) a specific and singular type of sexuality, 3) stripping and nudity, 4) sexed bodies and sexual partners, and 5) flirting as sexiness.

RC15-273.4

GODRIE, BAPTISTE* (University of Montreal, *godrie_baptiste@yahoo.fr*)

Shaping the Contour of Psychiatric Intervention. Peer Support's Contribution in the at Home Project, Montreal

To what extent does the integration of peer support workers (former service users) in mental health services contribute to the renewal of clinical intervention among homeless people with severe mental health illnesses? This presentation is an analysis of the integration of three peer support workers in two intensive case management teams and one assertive community treatment (ACT) team of the *At Home project*, Montreal, Quebec, Canada (2009-2013). This housing first project (also conducted in four other Canadian cities) compares clinical and housing support services to conventional services. An important feature of the project is the participation of service users in the governance and the clinical intervention.

We'll discuss the clinical practices developed within the teams by the peer workers in collaboration with the clinical staff, placing a particular emphasis on two of their contributions : 1) bringing their experience of severe mental illness and their broader experiential knowledge into the understanding of the service users' situation and the thoughtful application of coercive measures, contributing to the improvement of the existing services ; 2) challenging the classical definition of clinical distance with the service users, contributing to the redefinition of the clinical posture in the *At Home project.* These two contributions will open the debate on the professionalization of peer support workers and their ability to shake the professional psychiatric hierarchy and the traditional practices.

The qualitative data was collected during a PhD field work through observation and 40 individual and group interviews conducted during the year 2012 with 25 peer support workers, clinical staff, managers and psychiatrists of the *At Home project* in Montreal.

RC43-718.3

GODZIK, MAREN* (Fukuoka University, *godzik@fukuoka-u.ac.jp*)

Changing Life Course, Changing Housing and the Housing Market

Since the 1960s, a shortage of lodging in city centers has led to high prices and the development of suburban housing estates. The problems of aging suburban populations are attracting considerable attention in Japan, a society of great longevity. The decline in mobility among elderly homeowners is a main problem in aging suburbs because an aging population and the accompanying social prob-

lems have begun to threaten residential environment there. The increase in housing vacancies, which is closely connected to a lack of security, sustainability, and human bonds among residents in a community, is one example.

This study aims to examine local responses to the increasing number of vacant houses in suburbs. We pay attention to the influence of local regulations on vacant housing; several local governments, including that of Ushiku City, have enacted regulations to promote appropriate maintenance of vacant houses since the late 2000s. Then, we discuss institutional structures that have caused the problem. We also identify the generative process of housing vacancies in the Tokyo suburbs, and we examine the results of field surveys of several old housing estates in Ushiku City, Ibaraki Prefecture. Based on interview surveys of residents, we clarify the mechanism that produces housing vacancies there. We conclude by examining the attitudes of local communities toward vacancy problems.

RC43-724.8

GOERING, JOHN* (City University of New York, *john.goering@baruch.cuny.edu*)

Sequestering Public Housing Policy and Research

Sequestering the Poor: Budget reductions and housing policy change in the US and UK

Public housing in the United States has had a long history of both being pressured for financial solvency as well as for redressing the racial and poverty concentration of its residents. In 2013, a fiscal cut-back of substantial size occurred as the budget "sequester" took effect. In New York, for example, the loss of funding amounted to over $200million for the year (Chaban; Dawsey). Politically analogous budget cuts have also occurred in Britain as the Conservative government has pursued fiscal restraints over the social rental sector.

This paper will examine the intersection of the various formats of the US-UK fiscal crisis and their impacts on housing policy and related national housing research. A series of major housing research experiments have been recently launched in the US to learn how to better manage with less, while the ground rules of fiscal support for most forms of welfare policies are being eroded. My presentation would be upon the choices and tensions as these policy experiments are developed, in the context of on-going reductions in support for the poor.

References

Chaban, Matt. 2013. "Tenants and Landlords fret as sequester cuts hit Section 8." *Crain's*. (June 10): p. 4.

Dawsey, Josh. 2013. "Local Services Feel Ripples in Federal Cuts." *Wall Street Journal*. June 17: A19.

RC11-207.13

GOETTLICH, ANDREAS* (University of Konstanz, *andreas.goettlich@uni-konstanz.de*)

Intergenerational Reciprocity – the Idealization of the Interchangeability of Phases of Life

Among the prominent concepts used for the sociological description of intergenerational relations is the one of reciprocity. Adopted from predecessors in cultural anthropology, the term was coined by thinkers like Gouldner in the perspective of exchange theory, thereby ignoring other traditions of thought. In the course of time, analyzing intergenerational relationships in terms of exchange theory got confronted with growing problems. It became clear that the "goods" exchanged between generations are not equivalent, that this exchange extends over enormous spans of time, and that donors often are not rewarded by the original recipients. Theorists reacted by introducing additional elements: the double-pole relation was extended to a three-pole relation, time was neutralized in the idea of generalized reciprocity, and models were assembled that allowed the translation of actually incommensurable goods like money, affection, or care. Thus, the initially attractively simple conception became pretty complex and confusing.

Drawing from the phenomenological school of thought, the presentation aims at breaking through to the dimension of reciprocity that lies "behind" its behavioral occurrence. Reciprocation as an action generally rests on the cognitive assumption of reciprocity, as described by Alfred Schutz in the so-called general thesis of the reciprocity of perspectives. Applying this fundamental figure of human understanding to the case of intergenerational relations, the *idealization of the interchangeability of phases of life* is being introduced. This figure of thought allows for an account of the interaction between Young and Old which avoids the incompatibilities that exchange theory has ravelled into.

RC35-606.2

GOETTLICH, ANDREAS* (University of Konstanz, *andreas.goettlich@uni-konstanz.de*)

Waiting – an Often Neglected Social Phenomenon

Synchronicity or rather asynchronicity are among the most important research topics of the sociology of time, since the successful synchronization of the diverg-

ing time spheres of individuals and systems is a precondition for the effective functioning of society. And yet, as we all know at first hand, failed processes of synchronization are a daily occurrence. One of their most prominent results is waiting, once defined by Thomas Luckmann as the correlate of "the incongruence of the various temporal dimensions". In the same breath he deplored the vast ignorance displayed by scientific research concerning "this significant phenomenon".

Pretty exactly 40 years after Luckmann's statement, the scientific literature on the topic has expanded, but nevertheless waiting still presents a challenge for sociological theory. Is it to be described as action or as inaction? Are processes of waiting to be conceived exclusively as the outcome of unsuccessful synchronization or are they a constitutive part of the procedure of synchronization itself? Is waiting socially dysfunctional or functional?

Considering the existing literature on the phenomenon the presentation does not intend to give answers to these questions, but rather aims at unfolding the spectrum of aspects that have to be taken into account when answering is attempted. It reflects the fundamental difference between "long" and "short" waiting as well as various framing conditions of waiting. Specific attention is given to the aspect of interculturality, thereby criticizing the conception of the so-called FIFS-rule (first in, first served) which plays a big role in studies on waiting lines.

RC01-41.5

GOFFI, EMMANUEL* (Paris Institue of Political Studies, *emmanuel.goffi@intradef.gouv.fr*)

Dying or Living: A Moral Dilemma for Ethical Warriors

Western countries have developed a romantic vision of soldier's relation to death. In France, the so-called "acceptance of supreme sacrifice" is deeply rooted in both warfare ancient history and the over promotion of physical courage. Dying for France's higher interest is considered as the core of military identity. This has been reinforced by the professionalization of French forces in 1994 which initiated a professional/client relationship between service members and citizens.

With the development of modern remotely controlled weaponry, relation to lethal risks is changing raising concerns among the military about soldiers' identities. If supreme sacrifice remains a holy concept hardly disputable, concerns are growing due to the gap between the idealized holistic way of thinking sacrifice within the military and the common reluctance to warfare casualties of individualistic western societies. The French military is experiencing a clash between the promotion of altruistic death and the promotion of egoistic life, both within and outside the forces.

Debates about the future of the French forces always focus on how to adapt the current format of the military to the new expectations and constraints it faces. I would suggest that this is the wrong way to deal with these issues. I would suggest instead that we should re-think the way we consider the military in regard to our current objectives and constraints, and not according to outdated concepts.

The proposed presentation thus aims at re-thinking the French *pro patria mori* to the light of the current framework in which the French military is used, getting rid of the weight of history and re-assessing our relation to death in warfare. My reflections will be supported by philosophical and sociological considerations about physical courage and the need to get rid of the idea that courage is intrinsically linked to combat.

RC22-401.2

GOGA, SAFIYYA* (Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), *gogasaf@gmail.com*)

Fashioning Religious Selves: Middle Class Muslim Women in Post-Apartheid South Africa

Almost twenty years after the inauguration of a democratic dispensation, South Africa remains caught up in the paradoxical efforts of nation-building. To produce unity out of a racially fractured past, the language of 'social cohesion', 'diversity', and celebration of 'our cultural heritage' (exemplified in the setting aside of Heritage Day) is large on the Government's agenda. Yet signs of the failure of the 'rainbow nation' (and hence of the multicultural project) seem ubiquitous – growing socioeconomic inequalities, rampant government corruption, social unrest and discontent among the poor, as well as arguably unchanging or hardening of racial mistrust and racial separateness. That forms of cultural and religious authenticity arise and are ever more strongly asserted within this climate makes it crucial to ask what they might mean: more specifically for this paper, what does being middle class and Muslim in post-apartheid South Africa mean?

This paper provides some insights into the questions around nationhood and religious subjectivities through an analysis of the historical situatedness of middle class Indian Muslims in South Africa. Some preliminary thoughts will be provided on the ways in which discourses and practices around clothing and 'proper' dress among middle class Indian Muslim women in South Africa construct ways of understanding and placing the self within and/or outside the boundaries of nation and nationhood. Using a combination of literatures – an extensive global literature on Muslim women and dress/ fashion, the literature on Muslims and Indians in South Africa – I will explore how the expression of religious group belonging

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

through the visibility of the clothed body – relying on connections between the local and the global – ultimately comes to shape the local landscape.

RC04-79.13

GOGOU, LELA* (Democritus University of Thrace, *lgogou@psed.duth.gr*)
KALERANTE, EVAGGELIA* (university West Macedonia, *ekalerante@yahoo.gr*)

Consideration and Meaningfulness of the Educational Scientific Research: The Explicit or Implicit Concealment of Social Class

The present paper is concerned both with the limits and dynamics of research tools in the specification of theory, in data categorization and in the final representation of the educational incidents or situations schematization and meaningfulness. In particular, the issue of investigation is how meaningfulness is rendered, through the single-side focus on the variable of gender or nationality, to a uniform society which is typically or atypically conceptualized as a homogeneous collectivity, partially differentiated in terms either of gender or nationality.

Social inequality, differentiations in economic, educational and cultural capital elevated through the categorization of individuals in the various social classes was concealed by the argumentation about the in-depth study with focus on one of these variables. There is a thorough analysis of the system which, as the dominant scientific paradigm, was gradually promoted in the capitalist, liberal structures as a model of blunting social inequalities by the projection of new collectivity schemata such as social stratification. The latter actually substituted social class by eliminating the concept of social inequality, different educational opportunities and the individuals' different present and future based on their social class.

The exemplary implementations depict how non-reference to social class was conducive to an enfeebled theoretical approach, because social consideration, the actual social situation and the social class reproduction model were not elevated, in which the variables of gender and nationality should be co-examined by co-formulating the issue of study within the expanded schema of social class.

Within a mature phase of post-consideration, the restoration of social class in the educational research and in education is suggested, being conducive to the promotion of the policy of rights, especially during an economic crisis period.

RC47-770.3

GOHN, MARIA DA GLORIA* (Universidad Estatal de Campinas, *mgohn@uol.com.br*)

Social Movements and Protests in Brazil in 2013-What's New?

Social movements and protests in Brazil in 2013-what's new?
The paper analyzes the new cycle of demonstrations that have taken place in Brazil from June 2013, which took about one and a half million people to the streets and earned international media headlines. The text examines three relevant moments: June 2013-July 2013 and September 2013. It examines three questions: First: who are the actors who make up the demonstrations, which the movements, organizations and social collectives in action; what are your proposals and differences, what is the role of young people and the use of media and social technologies. In the second block: what are the main practices, which like feature relations of cooperation and of political confrontation; what are the social impacts and innovations produced in society and political institutions. Third block: what the character and sense of the demonstrations, what's the point of the ongoing democratic process, what are the main ideologies present, which social theories that have been used to explain them, as these are dovetailed with similar demonstrations at the international level.

RC01-40.2

GOLDENBERG, IRINA* (Defence Research and Development Canada, *Irina.Goldenberg@forces.gc.ca*)
SCHIFF, REBECCA* (U.S. Naval War College, *rschiff1@msn.com*)

Different Cultures - One Mandate: Integration of Military and Civilian Personnel within Defence Organizations

Most defence organisations are comprised of both military and civilian personnel working in partnership with each other towards the realization of defence goals. Civilian personnel (i.e., civil servants) in defence organizations often work closely with their military counterparts (e.g., in headquarters, on bases, on missions, in academic settings). Although the issue of civilian-military personnel collaboration within defence organizations has not historically been explicitly considered in the context of 'collaborative work arrangements,' it is indeed an important issue that affects both operational and organizational effectiveness. This presentation will introduce several related international initiatives to examine collaboration between military and civilian personnel across defence organizations, including a NATO Human Factors and Medicine Research Task Group (HFM RTG-226) and a cross-national survey initiative. Further, results from the Canadian

Defence Team Survey will be presented. Civilian personnel in the Department of National Defence (DND) and military personnel in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), referred to as the Defence Team, work in partnership to meet the mandate of the CAF/DND. Together, personnel in this integrated represent a unique group dynamic allowing the DND/CAF to draw upon the expertise of military personnel who have specialized skills and knowledge related to military and operational functioning, as well as upon civilian personnel trained in a variety of occupations and possessing a range of knowledge and expertise. The Defence Team Survey, presenting the results of 644 Regular Force military members and 1,149 DND personnel, was designed to examine unique issues central to the partnership between civilian and military personnel. Recommendations will be provided for developing strategies and practices for enhancing the quality of collaboration between military and civilian personnel working within defence organizations.

RC01-38.3

GOLDENBERG, IRINA* (Defence Research and Development Canada, *Irina.Goldenberg@forces.gc.ca*)
AL-TAWIL, JUMANA* (Defence Research and Development Canada, *Jumana.Al-Tawil@forces.gc.ca*)

Oh, Didn't Anyone Tell You? the Importance of Intra-Organizational Information Sharing in Defence Organizations

Organizational justice, or the extent to which people perceive organizational procedures as being fair and equitable, is a fundamental organizational value and is widely regarded as being comprised of four dimensions: procedural, distributive, interpersonal, and informational. *Informational justice* is paramount to the quality of information sharing within an organization, and is fostered by the truthful, timely, and comprehensive sharing of information regarding organizational decisions that affect employees. This type of organizational fairness has been shown to impact on personnel outcomes, such as job satisfaction and commitment, and ultimately to impact organizational outcomes such as performance and retention. In the study to be reported here, based on survey data from 6,503 Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) personnel, analyses were conducted to determine members' perceptions of informational justice within the CAF, and the role of informational justice on key outcomes of interest. Results indicated that informational justice was indeed highly related to a range of important factors, including overall perceptions of organizational justice, organizational and unit leadership, career management in the CAF, trust in the CAF, and employee psychological withdrawal. Moreover, meditational analyses indicated that military personnel's perceptions of informational justice were related to outcomes such as commitment and leave intentions even after controlling for other key variables such as perceptions of overall justice and satisfaction with leadership, further emphasizing the importance of informational justice. Implications for information sharing within military organizations are discussed.

RC41-694.4

GOLDSTONE, JACK* (George Mason University, *jgoldsto@gmu.edu*)
KOROTAYEV, ANDREY* (Institute for African Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, *akorotayev@gmail.com*)
ZINKINA, JULIA* (Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, *juliazin@list.ru*)

Fertility Stall and Social-Demographic Risks Of Humanitarian Disasters In Tropical Africa, and Means Of Their Prevention

The recent decade has witnessed remarkable success in various aspects of socioeconomic development in Tropical Africa. However, contrary to the "development is the best contraceptive" expectations, fertility in many countries remains stalled, frequently at very high levels of 5 and more children per woman. We investigate the values and behavior pattern underlying African persistent "pro-natalism" to reveal that some of the best-recognized fertility-inhibiting aspects of development, such as female primary education and female labor participation, are far less efficient for accelerating the fertility transition in Africa than they were in the rest of the developing world. This sharpens the necessity of urgent introduction of effective measures of accelerating the fertility decline, as otherwise the rocketing population numbers will result in burgeoning youth cohorts, tremendous pressure in rural areas, hyper-urbanization, and greater risks of political violence and humanitarian catastrophes. Our analysis shows the most effective ways of accelerating the fertility transition in Tropical Africa to be the introduction of universal secondary education (with particular attention to enrollment of women in their 20s and early 30s) accompanied by re-introducing family planning campaigns as a development priority.

RC09-171.2

GOLDSTONE, JACK* (George Mason University, *jgoldsto@gmu.edu*)

Why the Arab Revolutions of 2011 Are True Revolutions: Implications and Prognosis

When they began, there was hope that the Arab Revolutions of 2011 would be like the peaceful "velvet" or "color" revolutions in the USSR and Eastern Europe in 1989, or in the Ukraine in 2004. Instead, with the possible exception of Tunisia, they have turned out to be more like true, classic revolutions with civil wars, counter-revolutions, high levels of violence, and extended periods of turmoil and sudden shifts in government. There are a number of reasons for this difference, including (1) the greater youth of populations in the Arab revolutions; (2) the role of ideological contenders for power – Islamists – alongside the secular liberal revolutionaries; (3) the major interventions of outside powers; and (4) greater internal regional, ethnic and tribal divisions.

RC25-447.1

GOLOVKO, EVGENY* (Russian Academy of Science, *evggolovko@yandex.ru*)

Native Languages of the Bering Strait: The Changing Conditions of Interaction and Endangerment

A characteristic quality of the area under consideration is the variety of distinct groups inhabiting it. If one only counts broad ethnic and linguistic categories, Chukchi, Siberian Yupik (including St. Lawrence Island Yupik), Naukan Yupik, Inupiaq, and, to a lesser degree, Central Alaskan Yupik have to be considered. The native groups in question have always been in close contact, communicating with each other in both native languages, as well as in English, Russian, and pidgins, both locally designed and maritime 'jargon'.

The paper is based on interviews collected by the author in the late 1990s – early 2000s on both sides of the Bering Strait – in Alaskan and Chukotkan communities, as well as on archival sources. The paper presents a diachronic study (from late 19th century to the present) of how changing political contexts influenced the prestige of languages in question and their use in interethnic communication at different periods of time. The focus is on individual sociolinguistic perception that comes from the memories collected. At the same time, the analysis takes into account that personal memories are obviously prompted by later political and social events, and sociolinguistic and political boundaries make a projection on a personal language map. In conclusion, at attempt has been made to link socio-political changes to the degree of language endangerment.

RC23-406.4

GOLOVKO, NIKITA* (Novosibirsk State University, *golovko@philosophy.nsc.ru*)

The Entrepreneurial University: Institutional, Political and Social Factors

The mission of the public research university is to advance excellence in research, scholarship and creative activities. Within the increasing cutbacks in government spending on science, the university should achieve a greater degree of flexibility to be more prepared to respond to the needs of a knowledge-based society. It means the greater significance to the ways in which the production of scientific knowledge and the technology transfer are organized. We think that the political sociology of science approach can be adequately applied to study the institutional matrix of the entrepreneurial sector of the public research university. We suggest that intertwining of the institutional, political and social factors gives us an opportunity to build a good explanatory model of the development of the research sector of the university. Political factors cover the state policies, programs and initiatives to engage in and support the technology transfer. Institutional factors cover direct steps undertaken by the university officials to guarantee true entrepreneurial activity. And social factors include both the relationship between the university and the public, and the dynamics of aspirations and value orientations within the community of scholars, contract researchers, project managers, technicians and other professionals who actually make theoretical and practical advancements of science a success. The conjunction of such factors involves a broad cast of actors with different goals and of different legacies. So it is not a surprise that such factors can be multidirectional. We think that a careful study of antagonisms inherent in such factors may provide us with good insights into regional science-based economic development. To justify this, some results of a broad study of the entrepreneurial activity and the research sectors of the universities in Western Siberia will be provided.

RC24-432.6

GOMES, CARLA (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon)
DELICADO, ANA (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon)

TRUNINGER, MÓNICA* (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon, *monica.truninger@ics.ul.pt*)
MOURATO, JOÃO (Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon)
PRISTA, PEDRO (ISCTE - Lisbon University Institute (ISCTE-IUL))
O'RIORDAN, TIM (University of East Anglia)
SCHMIDT, LUISA (University of Lisbon)

Climate Change and Coastal Adaptation: Planting the Seed for Adaptive Governance in Portugal

The most recent IPCC report confirms that climate change is very likely to increase coastal risks. This means that all vulnerable coasts will be required to adopt innovative adaptation strategies. In countries such as Portugal, economic austerity may result in reduced funds for rising coastal defence expenditures. Therefore coastal management will have to confront a geomorphological and social process of creative and progressive adaptive governance if future economies and societies are to remain viable and resilient.

Social scientists will be heavily involved in this challenging prospect. This was the experience of a three-year research - CHANGE – Changing Coasts, Changing Climate, Changing Communities (2010-2013). The project used climate scenarios for the coming decades to promote a meaningful dialogue between a range of interested parties and coastal managers regarding possible planning and financing options in three different coastal locations in Portugal.

The research identified a high awareness across the stakeholder spectrum of coastal risks and climate change. But it also discovered a dominant feeling of hopelessness towards future solutions for coastal protection and funding. Furthermore, all previous attempts by coastal managers to engage stakeholders are widely perceived to be failures.

These critical gaps in prognoses, action and communication have been analysed in a set of interactive workshops. Representatives from regional government and municipalities, private companies, universities, fishermen, among others, met together to discuss science and communication; social and economic impacts; public participation; financing and adaptation solutions.

The presence of the team, coupled a detailed public opinion survey at each location, demonstrably raised awareness on coastal change and sowed the seeds for creating an inclusive coastal forum, engaging local stakeholders in the mission of spreading the adaptation message. The research paper will sum up the results of the CHANGE process, aiming to offer a contribution towards new models of adaptive coastal governance.

RC04-89.3

GOMES, RUI* (University of Coimbra, *ramgomes@gmail.com*)
LOPES, JOÃO (University of Porto)
VAZ, HENRIQUE (University of Porto)
CERDEIRA, LUISA (University of Lisboa)
CABRITO, BELMIRO (University of Lisboa)
MACHADO-TAYLOR, MARIA (Polytechnic Institute of Bragança)
MAGALHÃES, DULCE (University of Porto)

Brain Drain and Academic Mobility

Emigration of high-skilled professionals from less developed countries to developed countries leaves the sending countries economies with a reduced supply of skilled people. The resulting brain drain would limit the use of educational investment in the sending countries, creating conditions for their re-use by the more developed countries. Skilled emigration has been analyzed according to two contrasting models: the model of the exodus that stresses the idea that more skilled individuals are forced to the exile, allowing them to get a job and a remuneration corresponding to their training; the model of the Diaspora that stresses the mutual benefits of intercultural exchanges opened by the circulation of cosmopolitan elites.

This research aims to test the comprehensive power of each of these theses referencing to the mobility of highly qualified Portuguese professionals to Europe in the last decade. Portugal is one of the European countries where the drain is more accentuated in the last decade, estimated at 19,5%.

Articulating an extensive research with an in-depth analysis we seek to identify the subjectivity of the direct actors of emigration in some of its main working contexts. We use a mixed strategy which makes use of the questionnaire surveys that aims to characterize the push and pull factors present in the decision to emigrate, as well as the effects of deskilling, reskilling and up-skilling resulting from migration; and, life stories and interviews with focus groups that will draft the life trajectories, the differential effects of socialization on the biographical dispositions and the strategies of improving the educational capital. Using a multiple case methodology we will describe and compare the circumstances, the modalities and the characteristics of the Portuguese student mobility of 1st, 2nd, or 3rd cycle that leads to insert primary or secondary segments of the employment system of the receiving European countries.

RC31-526.9

GOMES, RUI* (University of Coimbra, *ramgomes@gmail.com*)
LOPES, JOÃO (University of Porto)
MAGALHÃES, DULCE (University of Porto)
VAZ, HENRIQUE (University of Porto)
MACHADO-TAYLOR, MARIA (Polytechnic Institute of Bragança)
CERDEIRA, LUISA (University of Lisboa)
CABRITO, BELMIRO (University of Lisboa)

Mobility of High Skilled Professionals: Long-Term and Temporary Trajectories

The literature review allows us to conclude that the traditional perception of the brain drain has no empirical evidence on the aggregate level, being necessary the understanding of the circumstances and factors that influence the process in each country. This research aims to make a pioneering study of this type in the Portuguese context, still innovating in conceptual and methodological terms: first, refusing the logic of globalizing assumptions of human capital theory, guessing that migration can be caused by factors other than not pay gap by analyzing the set of factors of attraction-repulsion; on the other hand, guessing that the international job system is not a space entirely free and therefore is not only dependent on the free play of supply and demand, is also necessary to observe the biographical trajectories in order to understand the reasons and destinations of migration.

The multiple case studies are intended to test the theoretical hypotheses presented in the literature. Our hypothesis consist in assuming that the different migration flows as well as the contexts, projects, the paths of life and how biographical expectations are constructed and therefore can be understood by the concurrent models. The literature identifies five main theoretical hypotheses with different levels of empirical evidence: a) brain drain; b) beneficial brain drain; c) cross fertilization of elites; d) brain circulation by creating networks; e) latent brain drain due to the mobility training.

Using a multiple case methodology we will describe and compare the circumstances, the modalities and the characteristics of the mobility of two types of migration of high skilled Portuguese individuals in Europe: a) long-term migration to a European country for work in primary or secondary segment of the employment system; b) temporary or commuting mobility through European networks of science, production, services or culture.

WG02-905.3

GOMES, SIMONE* (IESP-UERJ, *s.ribeirogomes@gmail.com*)
BRANCOLI, FERNANDO* (San Tiago Dantas (UNESP, UNICAMP e PUC-SP), *fbrancoli@gmail.com*)

Monopoly on the Use of Force As a Metanarrative: Violent Non-State Actors and Political Repercussions in the Global South

This study seeks to problematize the concept of state monopoly of force, establishing discussions about the use of violence as a polysemic concept. Accordingly, we seek to examine the actions of non-state actors in the so-called Global South countries, understanding these groups as political actors able to establish political changes in the contexts where they are inserted.

The article will focus on groups in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Tripoli, in Lybia. In this sense, it is deeply based in data collected by the authors on field research. Although these assemblages possess distinct characteristics, "Militia" in the Brazilian case and "Neomercenaries" in Libya, the analysis demonstrate similar characteristics, especially on the symbolical reframing of the state monopoly for the use of violence.

The type of control exercised by these groups occurs mainly through the establishment of direct governance in a specific location, particularly by coercion and political power. As a consequence, its performance ultimately emphasize elements that highlight the inefficiency - or the resignificance - of the State since their composition is based on non-state networks that provides financial support and goals and sustained largely by fear and territorial control.

Much of the debate about violent non-state actors is centered in reflections about the threats that such agents might represent for the structures of government authority. In this sense, the growth of non-state actors would necessarily create effects that decreased state capacity and provokes the erosion of the legitimacy of the use of force. However, in the present analysis, we prefer to address the issue through the lens of reframing: the presence such actors actually indicate changes in the state performance and modifications on the symbolic forms legitimate use of violence.

RC12-223.5

GOMEZ, MANUEL* (Florida International University, *magomez@fiu.edu*)

A Sour Battle in Lago Agrio: The Judicial Protection of the Environment and Indigenous Rights in Ecuador

Since at least the 1990s, representatives from several Ecuadorean indigenous communities have sought to obtain redress for an environmental disaster attributed to a consortium of oil concessionaries that operated in the Lago Agrio oil field of the Ecuadorean Amazon between 1964 and 1990. The alleged harm includes an unprecedented environmental degradation, and all sorts of health-related injuries to the inhabitants of those communities. The legal battle comprises a complex web of court, arbitration -both investment and commercial- and administrative proceedings in Ecuador, the US -where more than twenty courts and several administrative agencies are involved. Legal remedies have also been pursued in other countries. The centerpiece of this gargantuan battle, however, is a $18.2 billion judgment issued by an Ecuadorean court in early 2011 against Chevron. This judgment is the largest and most complex award rendered against a multinational oil company in Ecuador, and perhaps in the entire region. The Chevron saga has rekindled an interesting debate on the development of mechanisms for the protection of diffuse rights involving the environment, indigenous peoples, and human rights in general; the role of the courts in supervising compliance with judicial remedies, and their engagement in activities that go beyond their traditional role as simple adjudicators; and the role of privately-formed entities in the administration and supervision of monetary awards. My presentation will address these issues insofar as they contribute to help understanding the current landscape of environmental and indigenous rights litigation in Latin America, and the interplay between the social, economic, and political factors in the development of large-scale litigation.

RC16-298.2

GON, EIJI* (Chiba University of Commerce, *gon@cuc.ac.jp*)

'the Reinvention of the Traditional' in the Post-Traditional Societies — an Essay on Encouragement of 'Dependence'

The theory of reflexive modernization led by A.Giddens and U.Beck characterizes the present societies as the post-traditional societies where traditions have been taken down thoroughly. They assume that the human relationships defined according to the traditions should be replaced by individuals and the expert systems, both of which are indispensable for the most important theses of the post-traditional societies; choices and decisions. In fact, since 1990s the norms for families, communities and jobs have been disappearing in Japan.

The expert systems as the alternative to the tradition, however, don't fully function. There people are to make 'free' decisions any time, and they are forced to be 'free and independent decision-makers' ambivalently. Individuals can't build the social relationships that used to be mediated by the traditions, especially interdependent relationships. The author argued before that in the present societies individuals refuse 'dependence' which should be inevitable social relationship especially in the old age, and with that refusal they necessarily fail to be independent.

People burdened heavily are now starting to seek for the norm to support their daily lives and the groups to belong; nostalgism for the traditions, rise of exclusive nationalism, sympathy for the cults or any fundamentalistic ideas. We can't dismiss these as reactionary and out of date. These requirements simply show that 'free and independent lives based exclusively on choices and decisions' are impossible. They ask for 'the traditional' as a reference frame of decision-making.

We mustn't let this movement slide into nostalgism. How can we respond to this requirement for 'the reinvention of the traditional'? In this study, we take the argument over 'care' in Japan and discuss the logic that positively encourages 'dependence' on others. Rebuilding new social relationship including 'dependence' might be the first step to 'the reinvention of the traditional' in the post-traditional societies.

RC07-145.5

GONGORA-MERA, MANUEL* (Free University of Berlin, *manuelgm@zedat.fu-berlin.de*)

Transnational Articulations of Law and Inequality in Latin America: A Legal Genealogy of Inequality

Until quite recently, Latin American countries widely assumed that legal discrimination against ethno-racial groups was a practice that took place elsewhere but not in the region. Somehow, the articulations between law and racial inequality remained successfully covered for almost two centuries. By tracing how such articulations could be hidden for so long, this article changes the focus on domestic legislation and offers a legal transnational approach for the analysis of the multi-scale intercrossing of racial discourses through law. It aims to elucidate the chronological and epistemic concurrence between different legal projects of racial stratification operating in different world areas and to expose the crucial role that law played in the racialization of society under colonial rule, and the continuities of such role in contemporary Latin America. For this purpose, I introduce Sérgio Costa's definition of inequality regime. This concept serves to depict transnational interconnectedness between legal texts and to place norms in the center of the analysis of racial inequalities. The concept is also useful for the study of long periods of time, because it allows a focus on regime change (i.e. major shifts in the racial conceptions and legal standards and their effects in terms of ethno-racial inequalities). The first part of the paper introduces the legal trans-

national approach applied to conceptualize 'race' as transregional inequality and the central role of law in this regard. The second part presents some articulations between law and 'race' in Latin America as conditioning ethno-racial discourses, social hierarchies and inequalities during European rule and the most significant continuities of such articulations after independence and in subsequent regime transitions.

RC34-600.5

GONOUYA, ROBERT* (RC34 Member, *r.gonouya@londonmet.ac.uk*)

Double Troubled-Young People Struggling to Cope with the Conjoined Status of Neet-Youth Homelessness in Times of Austerity

Despite the established body of work in sociology illustrating the diversity of youth experiences, there are gaps in understanding the challenges faced by young people whose lives are framed by the duality of NEET-Youth homelessness, particularly in times of economic austerity. As such, the NEET youth homelessness conceptual framework developed in the mixed method study conducted in Essex, Kent and London and reported here, allows for a particular and more nuanced understanding of the nature of this onerous status, including the coping strategies and or tactics of those affected. This encompasses associated aspects such as their attitudes to work, the welfare state, family and training.

One of the central tenets of the NEET-youth homelessness framework presented herein is that irrespective of the importance of micro –level factors and personal preferences in shaping young people's lives, individual situations can only be fully understood by drawing on perspectives which also recognise the impact of broader social change and its role in structuring opportunities and choices available to young people (Russell, et al, 2011).

Importantly, the NEET-Youth homelessness conceptual framework introduced in this paper, marks a shift from the hitherto, dominant 'silo approach' to understanding both NEETism and youth homelessness separately, despite their acknowledged links (Smith, J. and Ravenhill, M. (2006);Quilgars et al, 2008; Jones, 2009;). This paper posits that those afflicted by the conjoined status are doubly troubled as they not only struggle to cope with the challenges of living in austere times whilst yoked by external influences such as welfare state access conditionality, but also experience debilitating social exclusion linked to their severely compromised personal capacities and turbulent, liminal adulthoods.

RC55-884.2

GONTHIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Université de Grenoble, *frederic.gonthier@iepg.fr*)
GONTHIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Institut d'Etudes Politiques - Université de Grenoble, France., *frederic.gonthier@iep-grenoble.fr*)

Assessing the Influence of Global Inequalities and Public Policies Indicators on Support for State: Insights for Welfare State Sustainability and Democracy Responsiveness

Public support for welfare state has been shown to be sensitive to economic conjuncture; e.g., to lower with increasing unemployment or inflation rates, and to raise with gross domestic product (Erikson, MacKuen & Stimson, 2002).

Contrasting with the comparative welfare state literature, that usually focuses on social indicators' annual figures or covers only short time spans, we will adopt a long period perspective and explore how social indicators' overtime evolutions influence support for state since the 80s. We will use multilevel modeling with pooled data from the ISSP *Role of Government*, a survey module that has been repeated four times in an increasing number of countries since 1985.

This presentation will deal mainly with global inequalities and public policies indicators. Mixed findings stem from the exploratory analysis. Strong income inequalities are found to fuel support for government, thereby expressing a growing demand for state protection. But more subtle variations appear when we consider the Gini evolution. Support for state appears to be less important in countries where the Gini has increased, suggesting a threshold effect (increasing inequalities usually lower public trust in institutions, and hence dwarf support for state intervention).

The impact of social expenses is only partly as expected. Europeans are all the more in favor of state since they live in countries with low social expenses. However, when social expenses increase, support for state also increases. It indicates that the general public tends to react when political elites answer to social demand, but does not necessarily react according to a "thermostatic" pattern (Wliezen, 1995). Thus, our findings will also raise substantial issues regarding welfare sustainability and democracy responsiveness; e.g., help to understand how public opinion is shaped by previous levels of policy outputs and how government policies answer to prior changes in mass opinion.

RC55-884.2

GONTHIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Université de Grenoble, *frederic.gonthier@iepg.fr*)
GONTHIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Institut d'Etudes Politiques - Université de Grenoble, France., *frederic.gonthier@iep-grenoble.fr*)

RC33-579.4

GONTHIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Université de Grenoble, *frederic.gonthier@iepg.fr*)
GONTHIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Institut d'Etudes Politiques - Université de Grenoble, France., *frederic.gonthier@iep-grenoble.fr*)

Comparing the Evolution of Attitudes Toward Government: Cross-Cutting Substantial and Methodological Issues

While many scholars have used cross-national data to investigate attitudes toward welfare state in a comparative perspective, this topic has seldom been explored with pooled waves of surveys. A long lasting survey module such as the ISSP *Role of Government*, repeated four times since 1985, permits to gauge whether and how statist attitudes have moved since the 80s. But it is also particularly useful to question aggregate data analysis and its limitations. The goal of this presentation is to address the overtime evolution of support for State from both substantial and methodological perspectives.

First we disentangle the different dimensions of attitudes toward state, so as to compare the global trends across countries and assess the "values convergence" hypothesis (e.g., people are supposed to be less supportive of State due to globalization, individualization and postmaterialism). Hence we raise the issue of aggregate measurements of public opinion and their reliability through time and space.

Then we use multilevel modeling to look at the evolutions among subpublics; especially among middle classes and "transfer classes", which have been found to be widely in favor of public policies. Complying with the literature showing that statist attitudes are linked to narrow personal interests, we find that demand for welfare is more important among the disadvantaged social groups. Thus we also cope with the problem of harmonized data and comparability of national contexts.

Our results finally provide evidence that support for State tends to move slowly and uniformly among subgroups and countries, thereby confirming the "parallel publics" thesis but strongly contrasting with the idea that welfare retrenchment has a direct impact on values and public opinion. Here we are faced with our last challenge: how global inequalities and public policies indicators can help to understand attitudes toward government?

RC33-579.4

GONTHIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Université de Grenoble, *frederic.gonthier@iepg.fr*)

GONTHIER, FRÉDÉRIC* (Institut d'Etudes Politiques -
Université de Grenoble, France., *frederic.gonthier@iep-grenoble.fr*)

Comparing the Evolution of Attitudes Toward Government: Cross-Cutting Substantial and Methodological Issues

While many scholars have used cross-national data to investigate attitudes toward welfare state in a comparative perspective, this topic has seldom been explored with pooled waves of surveys. A long lasting survey module such as the ISSP *Role of Government*, repeated four times since 1985, permits to gauge whether and how statist attitudes have moved since the 80s. But it is also particularly useful to question aggregate data analysis and its limitations. The goal of this presentation is to address the overtime evolution of support for State from both substantial and methodological perspectives.

First we disentangle the different dimensions of attitudes toward state, so as to compare the global trends across countries and assess the "values convergence" hypothesis (e.g., people are supposed to be less supportive of State due to globalization, individualization and postmaterialism). Hence we raise the issue of aggregate measurements of public opinion and their reliability through time and space.

Then we use multilevel modeling to look at the evolutions among subpublics; especially among middle classes and "transfer classes", which have been found to be widely in favor of public policies. Complying with the literature showing that statist attitudes are linked to narrow personal interests, we find that demand for welfare is more important among the disadvantaged social groups. Thus we also cope with the problem of harmonized data and comparability of national contexts.

Our results finally provide evidence that support for State tends to move slowly and uniformly among subgroups and countries, thereby confirming the "parallel publics" thesis but strongly contrasting with the idea that welfare retrenchment has a direct impact on values and public opinion. Here we are faced with our last challenge: how global inequalities and public policies indicators can help to understand attitudes toward government?

RC05-115.1

GONZALEZ, ANAHI PATRICIA* (FCS-UBA, *anahipgonzalez@gmail.com*)

Identidad Nacional, Imaginarios Sobre El Estado Nación y Procesos De Exclusión De Los Migrantes Internacionales

Argentina ha sido y es un país atravesado por procesos migratorios. De este modo, se fue constituyendo un imaginario social acerca de los aportes y las pérdidas que la llegada de los migrantes significaban para la "identidad nacional".

El presente trabajo analiza de qué modo la presencia de migrantes internacionales supone un desafío a la estructuración de las sociedades organizadas bajo la idea de identidad nacional. Así, la presencia de dichos migrantes es vista como una figura "disruptiva" para el relato nacional, "ficticio", pero no por ello menos efectivo en la "realidad" de la constitución de la "comunidad de nacionales". Interesará abordar la problemática del nacionalismo a partir de comparar las manifestaciones de los argentinos acerca de las migraciones llamadas "tradicionales" (que incluyen a las olas migratorias de fines del siglo XIX y principios del XX) y las "actuales (desde la segunda mitad del siglo XX a la actualidad.) y los modos como esas representaciones inciden en procesos de exclusión de los grupos de migrantes.

Se indagará sobre las representaciones sociales de los nativos (entendiéndose por ese término: los argentinos) acerca de la cuestión antes señalada, a partir del análisis de entrevistas en profundidad realizadas en el marco de dos Proyectos de Investigación en los cuales participo. El primero, titulado: "Exclusión, control social y diversidad articulando la relación entre el migrante externo y las instituciones educativa y judicial" y el segundo denominado:"Diversidad etno-nacional y construcción de desigualdades en las instituciones escolar y judicial. Un desafío teórico-metodológico en el abordaje de los casos del AMBA y la provincia de Mendoza". Ambos proyectos son dirigidos por Néstor Cohen y tiene su sede de trabajo en el Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Buenos Aires.

RC52-840.5

GONZÁLEZ, LAURA* (Università della Svizzera Italiana, *gonzalel@usi.ch*)
LEGA, FEDERICO (Bocconi University)
CALCIOLARI, STEFANO (Università della Svizzera Italiana)

Social Capital and Primary Care Professionals' Accomplishment of Management Targets

It has been argued that fostering cooperation among general practitioners (GPs) and between GPs and other professional groups (e.g., nurses, hospital specialists) contributes to improve performances. A relevant factor influencing such cooperation is the social capital (Inkpen & Tsang, 2005; Reagans & Zuckerman,

2001). We interpret such factor as the informal ties existing within professionals and organization members and instrumental to exploit valuable resources such as information and knowledge.

We aim to provide insight on the influence of socio-demographic and organizational characteristics of GP practices on the social structure of each physician's advice ego-network, and on whether such social relationships lead to performance improvement.

We collected data by means of a questionnaire covering specific aspects of social capital and administered to the GPs of a Local Health Unit (LHU) in Italy. Moreover, we gathered data concerning GPs' logistical arrangements and performance (in terms of meeting targets of appropriate pharmaceutical prescriptions).

Social network analysis was used to measure the composition (degree and closeness), heterogeneity and homophily (Abbasi *et al*., 2012; McCarty, 2002) of the personal advice networks of respondents (response rate: 58%) and to test, on one hand, whether logistic or demographic characteristics influence such measures, on the other hand, whether such measures (representing proxies of social capital) influence GPs' performance.

The study provides insights on the capabilities hidden in the informal relationships of primary care professionals. In addition, it enhances our understanding of the determinants of GPs' organizational performance, which is both an important issue for policy makers and an intriguing facet of the shift between clinical professionals and management.

RC06-127.5

GONZÁLEZ, MARÍA JOSÉ* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, *mjose.gonzalez@upf.edu*)
LAPUERTA, IRENE (Universidad Pública de Navarra)
MARTÍN, TERESA (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC))
SEIZ, MARTA (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC))

What Happened with Our Plans? Plans and Behaviour of First Time Dual-Earner Couples in Spain

Most studies show that the arrival of the first child produces a new gender balance within the couple, and frequently initiates long-lasting gender inequalities. This paper investigates how first time parents deal with the reconciliation problem (combining paid and unpaid work), which are the consequences of adopting different reconciliation strategies (use of family policies, informal networks and couples' time) on gender inequalities, and to what extent different strategies are based on individual attitudes and societal constraints in Spain. This study has two peculiarities. The first one is the sample selection. We interview couples which had a fairly egalitarian division of labour when they were expecting the first child, and we interview them again one and a half year later; when most couples have already made the decision to return to paid work. The second one is the historical moment in which the interviews were conducted, marked by a deep economic crisis and a sharp weakening of men's working conditions. The study is based on a sample of 33 egalitarian dual-earner couples interviewed two times firstly in 2009 and secondly in 2013. Results indicate that mothers elaborate more realistic expectations during pregnancy about their chances to combine work and care. Men more often express dissatisfaction with work-life balance and a greater gap between ideals and reality, without really feeling much remorse as they feel that their arrangements are fully justified by their job constrictions and the economic crisis. This study highlights the importance of a good policy design in order to favour gender balance over the life course, even in the worst socio-economic circumstances.

RC41-691.5

GONZALEZ PEREZ, GUILLERMO JULIÁN* (University of Guadalajara, *ggonzal@cencar.udg.mx*)
VEGA-LOPEZ, MARIA GUADALUPE (University of Guadalajara)

Male Homicide and Life Expectancy in Mexico

Objective. To determine the impact of homicide on male life expectancy in Mexico and its 32 states during the three-year periods 1998–2000 and 2008–2010 and the weight of the different age groups in years of life expectancy lost (YLEL) due to this cause. ***Methods.*** Based on official death and population data, abridged tables for male mortality in Mexico as a whole and its states were created for the three-year periods studied. Health-adjusted life expectancy and YLEL for men aged 15 to 75 were calculated by selected causes (homicide, diabetes mellitus, and traffic accidents) and age groups in each three-year period. ***Results.*** In the years between the 1998–2000 and 2008–2010 periods, YLEL due to homicide increased both nationally and in 19 states. In four states, the YLEL in 2008–2010 exceeded two, with the state of Chihuahua standing out at 5.2 years. In 14 of the 18 states where health-adjusted life expectancy among men declined between the two three-year periods, the YLEL due to homicide increased. From 2008 to 2010, homicides were the leading cause of YLEL among men aged 20–44. YLEL due to homicide among those aged 15–44 increased between the two three-year

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

325

periods. **Conclusions.** The increase in the rate of homicidal violence, especially among young people, is impeding an increase in male life expectancy in Mexico. In several states, such as Chihuahua and Durango, this violence appears to be the main reason for the decline in life expectancy among men aged 15 to 75

RC41-692.5

GONZALEZ PEREZ, GUILLERMO JULIÁN* (University of Guadalajara, *ggonzal@cencar.udg.mx*)

Sociedad, Violencia y Demografía En América Latina

Los cambios sociales y económicos vividos en tiempos recientes por América Latina (democratización política, crecimiento económico, reducción de la pobreza) no han evitado que sigan existiendo notables desigualdades sociales, y que la violencia alcance niveles insospechados décadas atrás. Obviamente esta situación ha influido en la demografía latinoamericana: si bien el aumento de la esperanza de vida y la disminución de los niveles de fecundidad han propiciado un acelerado proceso de envejecimiento poblacional, lo que ha llevado a que la proporción de personas con 60 años y más se haya incrementado sustancialmente, simultáneamente en la mayoría de los países latinoamericanos hay todavía un numeroso grupo de población en las edades más jóvenes, lo que en la práctica genera una coexistencia de demandas sociales que difícilmente han sido satisfechas en las sociedades del continente: la falta de un sistema de seguridad social y de pensiones adecuado -y por ende, la existencia de un amplio número de adultos mayores pobres-, así como la alta mortalidad entre los jóvenes debida a hechos violentos –y su impacto en la esperanza de vida- son prueba de ello. Este trabajo pretende analizar la relación entre cambios sociales y características demográficas en América Latina en las últimas décadas.

RC25-442.2

GONZALEZ TREJO, MARÍA GUADALUPE* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *airamgt@yahoo.com*)

Language Diversity at Work: Guidelines to an Interdisciplinary Approach

Communication at work is a complex process in which there is much more at stake than information exchange. How can such an element be analyzed in order to understand both its nature and relevance inside organizational culture (Velázquez Valadéz & González Trejo, 2013)? How can we introduce a sociolinguistic perspective to approach it? The answer might conduce to consider firstly a renewed concept regarding language diversity. Namely, it could be conceived as a performance landscape or development arena emerging as a result of dynamic forces affecting the linguistic repertoire. Inside companies, language diversity would enable individuals to perform exchange and balance functions (particular registers and domains) which ultimately represent a place of social significance. The latter would imply, secondly, a new perspective to be introduced into a typical analysis of communication at work in order to analyze speaking events considering the following elements (Hymes, 1974): setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, keys, instrumentalities, norms and genre, among others. Such approach would also result from the integration of concepts from the so called Economics of Linguistic Exchanges (Bourdieu, 1985) into what is called "Economics of Language" (Grin, 1996). Investigation in the latter field pay special emphasis on: reasons why some languages must be taught and learned rather than others, level of proficiency in different languages that companies desire in their employees, evaluation of benefits for individual learners or for society of learning and teaching second languages, language policies in education promoted in organizations and their relationship with macro policies (Grin, 2002). Finally, it is the purpose of this contribution to present results from interviews analyzed during the qualitative stage of an investigation conducted in Mexican companies using the concepts and approach described to inquire about the relationship between diverse sociolinguistic functions and positions individuals hold in a company.

TG03-931.4

GONZALEZ-CHAVARRIA, ALEXANDER* (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, *alexandergonzalezch@gmail.com*)

Human Rights and Political Governance. Using the Sociological Theory Tools to Address the Monitoring and Compliance Problem of the Human Rights NORM at the National LEVEL

The monitoring and compliance with human rights norm in domestic political contexts still is a core research problem in the human rights arena. I intend to present results from a recent research that suggests that political governance structures could be a major improvement with regard to this problem. Political governance is defined in institutional terms as a negotiation structure between state and non-state agents that works as an interface between the domestic political system and regulation processes of the human rights problematic outside this system, mainly at the international level.

I present a case study of a negotiation process between the Colombian government and non-state agents from the system of international cooperation for development, the international human rights system, international NGOs and domestic civil society aimed at the regulation of human rights problematic in Colombia. The outcomes of this negotiation show how a political governance structure can emerge as a change in the political regulation model of this problematic at the national level.

This kind of negotiations entails the participation of plural social agents that act at different scales (national and international), with different interests and power capacity and that must solve a problem of inter-sectorial coordination (state agents and non-state agents) in order to overcome political conflicts and get at some point of agreement with regard to how regulate the problem under consideration. In this research, I used a combination of the structuration theory and the Coleman´s macro-micro-macro loop in order to explain how this governance structure emerged as a new model for addressing the monitoring and compliance problem of the human rights norm by the Colombian government.

TG04-953.6

GONZALEZ-CHAVARRIA, ALEXANDER* (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, *alexandergonzalezch@gmail.com*)

Human Rights and Political Governance: The Problem of Monitoring and Compliance with the Human Rights NORM in a MULTI-Agent and MULTI-Scalar Perspective

The monitoring and compliance with human rights norm in domestic political contexts can be analyzed as a social risk. I intend to present results from a recent research that suggests that political governance structures could be a major improvement with regard to the regulation of this kind of risk. Political governance is defined in institutional terms as a negotiation structure between state and non-state agents that works as an interface between the domestic political system and regulation processes of the human rights problematic outside this system, mainly at the international level.

I present a case study of a negotiation process between the Colombian government and non-state agents from the system of international cooperation for development, the international human rights system, international NGOs and domestic civil society aimed at the regulation of human rights problematic in Colombia. The outcomes of this negotiation show how a political governance structure can emerge as a change in the political regulation model of this problematic at the national level.

This kind of negotiations entails the participation of plural social agents that act at different scales (national and international), with different interests and power capacity and that must solve a problem of inter-sectorial coordination (state agents and non-state agents) in order to overcome political conflicts and get at some point of agreement with regard to how regulate the social risk under consideration. In this research, I used a combination of the structuration theory (Giddens), the Coleman´s macro-micro-macro loop and the scalar approach to globalization (Sassen) in order to explain how this governance structure emerged as a new model for addressing the monitoring and compliance problem of the human rights norm by the Colombian government.

RC28-492.1

GONZÁLEZ-FERRER, AMPARO* (Spanish National Research Council, *amparo.gonzalez@cchs.csic.es*)
SOYSAL, YASEMIN* (University of Essex, *soysal@essex.ac.uk*)

Family and School Effects in the Explanation of Migrant-Native Differentials in Performance and Educational Expectations in Spain

We examine the effects of school context on educational outlooks and outcomes of the children of immigrants, in comparison with natives in Spain, an under-represented case in the international literature and a fast growing immigration destination in Europe. Using two recent datasets, *2011 Chances Survey* and the *Secondary Schooling Evaluation Survey*, which cluster students across schools, we investigate the factors that contribute to the migrant-native differentials in school performance and the formation of long-term educational expectations, and propose an explanation to migrant optimism. We look at three dependent variables: Performance is here studied from both an [1] objective (test scores) and [2] subjective perspective (estimation by children and their parents of whether their performance allows to reach tertiary education) and [3] the adjusted educational expectations (controlled for prior performance). Our results reveal the different way that school context works for immigrant and native origin children. Although immigrant children themselves understand the constraints that such disadvantage imposes on their future educational careers, immigrant parents seem to hold on to a rather unrealistic position. This parental optimism in turn seems to boost the career expectation of immigrant children independent of school effects. Thus while school context determines the performance of immigrant origin students to a greater extent than those of natives, the opposite is true for expectations. The formation of aspirations is more family-oriented among im-

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

migrants, and thus more positive, than among natives. Whether the long-term educational careers of immigrant children are as successful as they expect is a matter of how they do cognitively in schools, in which there is a greater role for schools to play.

RC35-609.3

GONZALEZ-HERNANDO, MARCOS* (University of Cambridge, *marcos.gonzalez.hernando@gmail.com*)

A New Crisologie after 2008? Crises and Cognitive Autonomy

This paper is an attempt to address Morin's (1968) plea for a sociology of crisis, focusing particularly on the issues of the sociology of time and intellectual change from the vantage point of intellectual responses to a crisis.

Most current sociology characterizes our epoch as one of incessant acceleration, which precludes social agents from being able to weave a lasting narration where to situate their life-worlds in the context of an ever-changing society. This insight brings together thinkers as diverse as Rosa, Sennett, Bauman and Castells.

Nonetheless, when moments of heightened uncertainty occur and faced with a context of pressing time – the classical definition of crisis as a turning point, from the Greek *krino* (to cut, to select, to judge) – narrations do frequently appear, for without a minimum of foreseeability, action is impossible and the future unbearably contingent.

If, precisely at the moment in which narrations are the most unstable we need them ever more urgently, we face a tension where the role of intellectuals becomes fundamental. Already Gramsci had acknowledged this. Furthermore, as Morin had already argued, intellectual reactions to a crisis are in no way readily predictable, for they raise forcefully the issue of the justification of normality. This might even mean the ascent of 'regressive' responses to a crisis – plagued with dualisms – or a newfound sense of complexity.

From this starting is that I attempt to weave together the tension between cognitive autonomy and narration after critical events. I argue that in order to fathom intellectual change and crisis, sociology must meet at least two characteristics: First, it must understand cognitive autonomy as a relational (not absolute) characteristic of intellectual actors and second, it must be particularly attentive to the issue of time in a self-reflecting way; i.e. it must become a "temporalised" sociology.

RC02-51.3

GONZALEZ-HERNANDO, MARCOS* (University of Cambridge, *marcos.gonzalez.hernando@gmail.com*)

Think Tanks As Public Intellectuals? Recent Developments in the Sociology of Think Tanks

This paper's aim is to contribute to the sociological literature on think tanks by drawing insights from the sociology of intellectuals. I first proceed by describing and establishing links between some of the latest contributions stemming from sociology and political science: Tom Medvetz's Bourdieusian framework and Hartwig Pautz's neogramscian approach. From there, a discussion ensues on the potentialities and limits of those perspectives to study intellectual change, independence and stability within think tanks. Herein positioning theory, previously used to study public intellectuals (Baert) becomes relevant, as it highlights the relationship between a public intervention, its context and other actors. In the case of think tanks, it highlights how these organisations must "juggle with" diverse forms of resources and experts within and outside themselves, criss-crossed by institutional and economic constraints. Since within think tanks individuals and institutions are enmeshed in various public debates and connect to a range of people and organisations, alliances are crystallised in the public sphere through the think tank's intellectual reputation (and the form we understand a think tank's intellectual function: based on technocratic expertise, on being a critical voice, etc.). These resources can in turn be mobilised in the form of allegiances and distances, economic constraints and intellectual resources. This reputation thus becomes a think tank's greatest asset, its depository of symbolic capital. A public intervention is therefore an exercise of weaving together the intellectual image of a think tank, "talking", as it were, through its experts in every public intervention and across platforms and publics. This stretches the concept of cognitive autonomy in interesting ways, as organisations themselves generate an image *vis-à-vis* the image of those who talk on its behalf. In order to exemplify this I expose the case of the British think tank "New Economics Foundation".

JS-93.6

GOODMAN, JAMES* (University of Technology, *james.goodman@uts.edu.au*)
SALLEH, ARIEL (University of Sydney)

Beyond Environmentalism: 'living Well' and 'bio-Civilisation' at the UN Rio+20 Summit

Concepts of 'living well' are re-framing the ways in which global justice movements challenge market globalism. In the 2012 counter-mobilisations against the United Nations Rio+20 Summit the vision for an alternative future was centred on the idea of a 'bio-civilisation'. The concept was introduced to challenge the idea of a marketised 'Green Economy' as promoted by the UN outcome document - 'The Future We Want'. Against commodification, a bio-civilisation was defined as a paradigmatic social and ecological commons, and was embodied in the alternative World Social Forum document - 'Another Future is Possible'. In the process of countering the UN's free market environmentalism, the bio-civilisation concept was elaborated in some depth, across a range of policy fields, as a form of 'living well'. The paper outlines the political contexts in which the bio-civilisation concept has emerged, and how it has been used to signify a clear break with green neo-liberalism. The paper identifies sources of agency for bio-civilisation, both as a lived practice and as a transformative program.

RC48-781.4

GOODWIN, JEFF* (New York University, *jgoodwin.nyu@gmail.com*)
ROMANOS, EDUARDO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, *eduardo.romanos@eui.eu*)

Occupy Wall Street and 15M in Comparative and Theoretical Perspective

This paper compares and contrasts the 15M movement in Spain (*los indignados*) with the Occupy Wall Street movement in the United States. We examine the class and social background and the grievances and concerns of the protesters in each country. We also examine the external and cross-border influences on each movement, public opinion toward each movement, and the tactical repertoire, achievements, and limitations of each movement. We ask how these movements support or contradict sociological theories about the origins, diffusion, and outcomes of movements.

RC08-156.1

GOODWIN, JOHN* (University of Leicester, *jdg3@le.ac.uk*)
O'CONNOR, HENRIETTA (University of Leicester)

Researching the Ordinary: The Extraordinary Sociological Research of Pearl Jephcott (1900-1980)

The lives and works of many sociologists have now been well documented and explored yet even when these biographical accounts are combined with boarder authoritative accounts of the discipline this 'standard history' is by no means a fully complete nor an uncontentious one. There are numerous others who have made, or continue to make, an outstanding contribution to the understanding of social life but who have become lost within the minutia of academic historiographies. As such considerably more needs to be done to examine the history of our discipline and reassess the significant contributions made by 'other' researchers so that we may also reappraise what can be learnt from these ordinary sociologists. In this paper we argue that Pearl Jephcott (1900-1980) is one such researcher whose contribution to sociology, and the sociologies of youth and community in particular, is suitable for reassessment. Her books - Girls Growing Up (1942), Rising Twenty (1948) Some Young People (1954) Married Women Working (1962), A Troubled Area: Notes on Notting Hill (1964), Time of One's Own (1967) and Homes in High Flats (1971) – were both formative for many themes within sociology of the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, as well have having contemporary relevance despite being largely forgotten. Focusing on two books in particular - Time of One's Own (1967) and Homes in High Flats (1971) and data collected over a ten-year period from various archives and Universities, we discuss (i) Jephcott's sociological practice based on 'reality congruent' theory developed in order that she may cast a lens on the realities of working class life. She wrote richly detailed studies that offered an unsentimentalreflection of 'lived realities', of the ordinary, of the mundane, of the quotidian; and(ii) Jephcott's methodological innovation and pluralism in the use of text, image and non-standard data sources that mark her out as being sociologically 'ahead of her time'. Jephcott was an ordinary researcher researching the ordinary but her legacy is anything but ordinary.

RC42-700.2

GORDON, HEATHER* (UNC Charlotte, *heatherl.gordon@gmail.com*)
WALKER, LISA SLATTERY (UNC Charlotte)
OLIEN, JESSIE (UNC Charlotte)

Obesity and Gender As Status Characteristics

For over 30 years, researchers have examined social influence and persuasion using Status Characteristics Theory (Berger and Conner 1974). While research has investigated beauty and attractiveness as status characteristics (e.g., Webster and Driskell 1983), no research to date has investigated obesity as a status characteristic. The current paper reviews the literature on influence and persuasion, demonstrating how they are related to status characteristics. Next, this paper

demonstrates how the effects of both gender and obesity can be explained by considering them as status characteristics which have the potential to create subsequent status beliefs. Finally, the current study reports empirical findings that support obesity as a status characteristic. This study finds an effect for obesity on ratings of diffuse status, and effects for both obesity and gender on ratings of influence and persuasion.

RC10-193.2

GORDON, SARA* (UNAM, *arasnodrog@gmail.com*)
TIRADO, RICARDO (UNAM)

Social Productivity. Advancing a Concept to Think about Contributions of Social Organizations

The paper deals with *social productivity* as a useful criteria for assessing the contributions of social organizations to civility, solidarity and quality of life.

Commonly social organizations are evaluated with these criteria: a) results, b) the impact of their actions on the world, and c) organizational capabilities.

These criteria focuses on examining contributions in a field rather intangible: values and the quality of social relations. The concept points to a poor explored field, although some notable authors wrote about it.

The social productivity concept points to consequences that are not always deliberately sought, since they are often unintended byproducts of organizations behavior. One important aspect is that the image and action of organizations is broadcasted into the civil sphere and it constitutes a role model, that is, it has an effect of social pedagogy. Another important aspect is that organizations' social performance can sometimes be negative, deteriorating social life.

Social performance can be seen in these dimensions:

1) From the point of view of the objective or performance materiality and concerns to the contributions of the material and social welfare of the stakeholders. This includes the production of benefits, training of participants in joint decision making, the implementation of the decisions and setting and enforcing rules.

2) From the point of view of the factors affecting the formation of sociality, it focus on the relationship with the environment in which the organizations operate and interact, and covers the image projected by the organization, its actions and how all this stuff interacts with other institutions and actors. These are issues which impact on social connectivity, civility, the public sphere, and the construction of the meanings which are shaping society.

RC08-160.4

GORGES, IRMELA* (Free University of Berlin, *I.Gorges@gmx.de*)

The Two First Paradigms of Empirical Social Research in Germany

Irmela Gorges
Abstract:
The two first paradigms of empirical social research in Germany
Empirical social research in Germany evolved from the necessity to get information about the impact of the industrialization on the social conditions in Germany during the 19th century. At the example of the Association for Social Policy, founded in 1872 in Germany, it will be exemplified how the founders of the Association developed a strategy to conduct empirical social research with which they could collect data which they could use to realize their political views of a functioning society. In front of the peak of the industrial revolution, the second generation of members of the Association, among them Max and Alfred Weber, developed a different political view of a future society. As a consequence, they fought for a different strategy to gather empirical data. Because both strategies of empirical social research differed from one another not only with regard to the methods to collect data but also in view of the political goals, i.e. with regard to their epistemology and methodology as well as methods to collect data, it seems to be justified to identify the two approaches to empirical social research as two different paradigms.

RC24-432.31

GORMAN, TIMOTHY* (Cornell University, *tmg56@cornell.edu*)

The Social Nature of Salt: Competing Perspectives on Salinity in the Mekong Delta

The Mekong Delta region of southern Vietnam is currently undergoing a massive and far-reaching environmental transformation. As the seas rise and as an increasing volume of fresh water is diverted from the upper reaches of the river, both for hydropower and for irrigation, waterways and soils along the coast have become increasingly saline. Driven by the rising tides, water from the South China Sea now penetrates for dozens of miles inland, up the mouths of the Mekong and its distributaries and into the irrigation canals that crosshatch the delta, posing a mounting threat to rice production and to agricultural livelihoods in the region. This change, however, is not seen by all actors as a negative one; instead, many residents of the region have abandoned rice farming for saltwater aquaculture, turning their rice paddies into saline ponds and cultivating farmed shrimp for international markets.

This paper examines the contentious politics of salinity in the Mekong Delta, paying particular attention to the competing perspectives towards salinization that exist within both the Vietnamese state and in rural communities in salinity-affected areas. Drawing on interviews with Vietnamese officials and reviews of policy documents, I first look at the competing interests - such as export-oriented development and national food security - which drive tensions over salinization at the policy level. I then turn my attention to differing perspectives and attitudes towards salinity at the local level, drawing on focus group interviews and ethnographic observation to examine the reasons - ideational and material - for which some social groups in the Mekong Delta have embraced salinization and salt-water shrimp farming, while others have sought to persist with rice farming even in the face of mounting salinity pressures.

RC26-460.2

GORSHKOV, MIKHAIL* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *irina1-tiourina@yandex.ru*)

Civil Society and Civic Culture in Modern Russia: Experience of Sociological Diagnostics

It is hard today to speak of a common and well formed civil society in Russia. Civil society exists, but it is fragmentary and divided across both horizontal and vertical sections of the population. The paper contains the results of sociological researches, including a description of the strengths and weaknesses of Russian civil society and the environment in which it develops, as well as recommendations on strengthening civil society in Russia. The author draws a complex, and in many respects inconsistent, picture. The condition of civil society in Russia is not subject to unequivocal judgments in terms of good or bad. The breadth and variety of the information allows the author to depart from simple, sometimes speculative perceptions about Russian civil society. A sincere interest in civil society can tempt to make too many a priori assumptions, but when the empirical base is rich enough, it is impossible to draw black and white conclusions. The author of the paper felt obliged to inform international audiences not so much about his own points of view as about empirical facts and expert judgments. Certainly, the picture is not complete. As will be shown, the research tools capture different aspects of the development of civil society unevenly. Nevertheless, the data obtained are sufficient to assert with confidence that Russian civil society is in the difficult process of development, and it has considerable, if yet unrealized, potential.

RC34-585.3

GORSHKOV, MIKHAIL* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *irina1-tiourina@yandex.ru*)
TYURINA, IRINA (Russian Academy of Sciences)

Youth Studies in Russia under the context of globalization

The paper is concerned with the problem of the Russian youth, with a special emphasis on the history of the theoretical and empirical researches devoted to the youth issues. The authors attempt to provide a comprehensive account on the development of theories on youth in Russia and the thesaurus conception of youth from the early 1920s up to the present time. The research delineates the term thesaurus and its connection with the formation of modern youth's outlook.

The results obtained during analytical work with the literature and empirical data will become the basis for general conclusions and recommendations regarding the development of future research in the area of youth and youth policy. In particular, they determine the main trends in research regarding Russian youth, especially in relation to the so-called «new Russian reality» of the market economy, the institutes of democracy and law-based government (demographic problems in Russia; status of Russian youth in the context of its development; description and sociological analysis of various problems related to it; educational opportunities for young people in Russia; Russian youth identities, etc.). At the same time the paper reveals some certain problems in youth studies, conducted by Russian sociologists under the context of globalization.

One of the central focuses of the research is social and cultural value orientations of the young Russian. The study presents a detailed analysis of impact that traditional Mass Media and information revolution plays in socialization of Russian youth, its generations, its influence on public opinion formation, etc.

TG04-948.6

GORUR, RADHIKA* (Victoria University, *radhika.gorur@vu.edu.au*)

Uncertainty As an Asset in Education Policy

Education policies around the world are responding to increased perceptions of risk by attempting to reduce uncertainty. They are attempting to gain clear information and identify 'guaranteed' solutions by finding out 'what works' to develop policy accordingly. They are setting up clear measures of accountability and transparency. In order to understand states of affairs and identify policy issues,

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

huge machineries of calculation have been mobilised. Regular surveys are used to track progress and to respond to the first sign of 'decline'. In this sense, we could say that the complexity and uncertainties of the world are transferred to the processes of calculation, which in turn render clear and less uncertain accounts of the world in the form of numbers.

In this paper, I take the notion of 'uncertainty' to the statistical translations of the education world and the attempts made through these translations to erase uncertainty and ambiguity and provide clear, certain accounts. I explore how complex such operations are, and how the uncertainty and complexity of the world constantly challenge and stymie the attempts to tame it. I support my thesis with several empirical examples from my research on the *Programme for International Student Assessment* (PISA) and on Australia's *Education Revolution*. I explore the dilemmas involved in these attempts to contain uncertainty (including through mathematical devices such as calculating 'confidence intervals'), and the ways in which the world exceeds these attempts to contain its uncertainty.

Using Callon et al's (2001) notion of 'acting in an uncertain world', in particular their argument with regard to 'hybrid forums', I argue in this paper that keeping uncertainties alive can have the beneficial effect of bringing more resources and expertise forward and adding new voices into the discussion. Uncertainty can thus be an asset rather than a problem to be solved.

RC16-279.10

GOTO, MINORU* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, *mgotou@ jcom.home.ne.jp*)

Toward a Synergy Society: Beyond Reflexive Modernization

The purpose of this paper is to consider the reality of synergy society criticizing the theory of reflexive modernization and third way. Though positive welfare oriented third way politics has acquired greater importance in creating active civil society and wealth, it is too Western because reflexive modernization implies the project of political subject concerning the ideal attainment. Synergy is social collaboration beyond boarders. It lies in seeking the social well-being accompanied with rethinking process of modern values. The rise of communication sector where consultant, adviser, planner and religion play an important role in empowerment is a characteristic of synergy society. Instead of public sphere, we focus on synergy sphere in which communication media such as the standard of fair trade and eco-label circulate and create the networks of social resonance. This has political, economical and cultural meaning simultaneously. Synergetic modernization is not a progressive project which has political and historical end. It just explores qualitative expansion of well-being continually to overcome baneful influence of utilitarianism and excessive individualism. Then we reevaluate the Japanese semantics of happiness(shiawase) and research the activities of Japanese Buddhism after 311. Arguing the everyday life with suffering and joy, we realize that a contextual succession of accidental meetings build necessarily social relationships which have potential to form the networks of social resonance related to germinating aspects of another modernity beyond the risk society. Synergy society promotes social diversity and well-being against the increasing liquidity. But fragility is unavoidable as resonance contains contingent process. Therefore we conclude that stable social commitment and sustainability are possible when institutional embedding of synergy develops to construct interactive partnerships with synergy networks of well-being.

RC02-55.3

GOTTFRIED, HEIDI* (Wayne State University, *heidi.gottfried@ wayne.edu*)

Re-Regulating Reproductive Bargains

This paper proposes a framework integrating varieties of capitalism and transnational approaches with feminist theories of gender regimes. A road map of the varieties of capitalism literature charts conceptual building blocks for the comparative study of economic governance models and related labor regulations. Varieties of capitalism theories implicitly refer to work and social regulations designed for standard industrial work and a corresponding form of standard family life. As such, these theories neglect how gender relations are embedded in the way major institutions are organized, creating blind spots in their political-economic models. Without a systematic account of the gender dimensions of employment practices, institutions, and regulations, the varieties of capitalism approach cannot decipher the gendered patterns of nonstandard employment and its variation across countries. National variation in gendering of nonstandard employment becomes more intelligible with reference to what I call the varieties of reproductive bargains. A reproductive bargain constitutes embedded structures of social relations that contribute to the differential integration of women and men in the labor market. Discussing empirical trends across four advanced capitalist countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan, typically paired in typologies, and then contextualizing specific country developments reveals a complex picture of the gendered character of nonstandard work in each country. I argue that the type, the density, and the interaction of labor and gender regulations over working time, both directly and indirectly, shape the conditions affecting the supply and demand for particular types of labor and the quality of these arrangements. An examination of the European Union and the

International Labor Organization also suggests that supra-national institutions influence the transfer of regulatory norms. Yet, employment outcomes and workplace practices still largely depend on a country's type of welfare state, coordination mechanisms of employment relations, and varieties of reproductive bargain.

RC24-428.4

GOTTLIEB, AVI* (Tel Aviv University, *gottlieb@post.tau.ac.il*)

Climate Change Policy: The Role of the World's Cities

The community of nations has struggled in vain to shape a coherent and effective modus operandi to reduce the global emissions of greenhouse gases. Rather than advancing toward the modest emissions reduction targeted by the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, we have witnessed a dramatic increase in global emissions.

Concurrently, climate change policies have devolved to non-governmental actors and to sub-national levels, often with far greater effectiveness. Particularly noteworthy is the role of cities around the world in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Already home to over 50% of the world population and routinely major players in the global economy, the world's cities are primary consumers of energy and other natural resources and account for an estimated 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions – a ratio likely to increase dramatically in the future. Moreover, many of the world's cities are acutely vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels.

In light of these profound challenges, it is hardly surprising that many cities are vanguards in reducing GHG emissions, increasing energy efficiency, and adapting to the ecological, economic, and social risks of climate change. Hundreds of cities around the world have successfully established and implemented climate action plans with ambitious emission reduction and energy efficiency targets, and many are taking preventive measures to cope with climate change-related risks.

In light of the unparalleled challenges to urban planning and economic, social, and environmental policy posed by climate change, the articulation of a theoretical model that defines the key elements that contribute to the success of climate change policies is of utmost importance. The current study elaborates such a model and tests it empirically by examining several case studies in cities around the world.

RC04-79.18

POTANČOKOVÁ, MICHAELA (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)
GOUJON, ANNE* (Cntr Demography & Global Human Capital, *anne.goujon@oeaw.ac.at*)
BAUER, RAMON (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)

Towards Better Education and Less Inequality? Trends in Geographical, Generational and Gender Inequality in Education

In our paper we provide an overview of past, current and possible future trends in disparities in education following the traditional patterns of inequity along gender, generation and geography. Magnitude and recent trends in inequality vary across regions and countries. Educational differences by generation indicate the speed of change in human capital formation over time and we identify different patterns of educational transitions that are closely connected to societal, economic and institutional contexts. We focus on pathways from female disadvantage to gender equality and new forms of inequality. The closing of gender gaps is typical mostly of developing countries, where recent gains in education are often more pronounced for women compared to men, but are not always sufficient to remove the limitation in access to education; whereas the issue of male disadvantage especially in higher (i.e. post-secondary) education emerges in developed countries of the North, as well as countries in Latin America, East and South-East Asia. It must be emphasised that gender inequalities are an important aspect of "over-education". For the future of potentially "over-educated" societies, evidence on gender differentials is important for education policies.

We base our analyses on a unique global dataset on educational attainment -- encompassing the reconstruction and projection of educational attainment from 1970 to 2060 for 171 countries by age and sex -- developed at the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital.

TG03-931.1

GOULD, MARK* (Haverford College, *mgould@haverford.edu*)

Natural Law, Human Rights and Sociological Theory

Barnett has argued that the requirements of organized social life are the principles of natural law. These laws are "as fixed and unchangeable as the laws which operate in the natural world." For Barnett, the (normative) force of natural law is found in "if-then" propositions. "If you want to achieve Y, then you ought to do Z."

There are three dimensions of sociological theory integral to a natural law argument, which is essential in the formulation of a human rights agenda. Barnett's characterization of the normative force of natural law requires that sociological

theory have a functional dimension, specifying propositions that are held to be valid for all social systems. Second, analyses of social relations must focus on patterns of interrelationship and these patterns will differ depending on the nature of the social structure under analysis. Social theory formulates universal-class propositions about more particular types of social structure. Third, if, for example, a functional theory enables us to say we must do X if we are to avoid social disorder, it does not suggest that we ought to do X. If we are to have hope of providing guidance about how we ought to act, we need to introduce a developmental dimension into our argument. A developmental model characterizes immanent possibilities for social and individual development, where later stages are hierarchically-ordered progressions capable of generating earlier ones, but where the reverse is not the case. The last stage in this progression may then serve as the critical standard judging earlier stages.

A characterization of the stages of social development culminates in a stage that constitutes equitable social relationships. Here, Barnett's standard for natural law is in play, and the theory that guides our selections is contestable. This theory articulates a natural law standard for human rights.

RC06-131.6

GOUVEIA, RITA* (University of Lisbon, *rita.gouveia@ics.ul.pt*)

Multiplexity in Personal Networks: Comparing Three Cohorts of Portuguese

Personal networks are paramount for the wellbeing and social integration of individuals, by providing a sense of belonging though the multidimensional interdependencies that occur within configurations. These interdependencies can be symbolic and/or material, ranging from expressive support - such as daily contact or giving advices and comfort - to instrumental support, such as helping in household tasks, lending money or giving supplies. These webs of exchanges are likely to vary according to the composition of personal configurations in which individuals are surrounded. Traditionally, friends are known to be confidents and providers of emotional help, whereas relatives are more likely to exchange practical support. Our point of departure is not to consider friendship and kinship relations in a separate manner, but to look at the personal networks as a whole. A configuration can fulfill both types of support, by including persons who provide different or overlapping types of support. Moreover, these exchanges can be reciprocal or not, in a long or short term, as well as people can give one type of support and receive in another. In this sense, we hypothesize that the pluralization of personal configurations, - mixing primary kin with distant relatives, ex-kin and non kin - has an impact on networks' multiplexity. Multiplexity is understood as the existence of overlapping exchanges and affiliations within a network of relationships. The pattern of interdependencies are construct within the frame of macro structures (gender, social class), but also by the diversification of life course and family status. Do different configurations provide different types of interdependencies? Data is drawn from a Portuguese national survey applied to cross-sectional sample of Portuguese born in three different cohorts (1935-40; 1950-55; and 1970-75) in which respondents provided information about their personal networks and mapped the exchanges of emotional support and material goods between them.

RC34-585.2

GOVENDER, JAYANATHAN* (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Jay.Govender@nmmu.ac.za*)

Unemployed Youth: South Africa's 'ticking-time bomb' or 'democratic dividend'

Young South African's make up 72% of the unemployed. Organized labour's reference to the problem as the 'ticking-time bomb, has become an emblem attached to young people. Political and social comment insists that there is reason for alarm and consternation. Even government planners refer to youth unemployment as 'the greatest threat to social cohesion' and the 'single greatest risk to social stability in South Africa'.

Amidst this dark discourse, government believes that young South Africans may in fact become a 'democratic dividend', rather than present any immediate risk or future threat.

The paper will analyze both claims for their respective merits. It will locate the analysis within an educational and labour market framework. However, given such a framework, there is disagreement about the role of education in preparing young people for the labour market.

JS-16.6

GANJU (PARMAR), ANITA* (Barkatullah University, *anitaparmarganju@gmail.com*)
GOVSHINDE, MAMTA* (Saifia Arts and Comm. College, Barkatullah University, *agnilmishra@gmail.com*)
GAVSHINDHE, MAMTA (Anil Kumar Mishra)

The Study of Hindu Woman Problems in Morden Society

The mother India notion of downtrodden women of India, helpless, exploited by men, worn to and early death; and the exotic sensuous women of the orient, who make maharajahs happy with their beauty and talent, are somehow in the picture too.

Indian women of dignity, charm, simple beauty in all classes- form women in the village, middle class women in the cities, government women in New Delhi- women who were neither helpless and downtrodden nor absorbed in erotic gratification. Of pampered husbands. Some of these intelligent and still graceful, feminine women were in legislatures, some were running others sector.

Mother India a mother culture, goddess worship, and in a general cultural veneration of the feminine. The study of the Morden societies the Hindu women problem indentified. The major source of data for the study is descriptive material from ten Indian informants, women graduate student in university coming from educated, urban and middle and upper-class backgrounds, representing various geographical areas.

Literary sources include translations of original Indian literature. The research paper focus if discussion of the Hindu women problem connected with the single women, older women, widow, divorce, mixed marriages, and friendship live-in-relationship and NRI friendships etc. Most of these problems are related to the Morden age and its impact of traditional patterns.

Some of the problems involved in modern Indian womanhood. Except for widowhood, they are related to changing times and the impact of the globalisation.

RC25-440.9

GOW, MICHAEL* (NYU Shanghai, *michaelgow@inbox.com*)

Professing Hegemony: Consensus Building in the Chinese Higher Education Sector

This paper proposes that the economic, political and social transformation of the People's Republic of China in the post-reform era is an example of 'passive revolution' aimed at pre-empting a revolution from below following the disastrous Cultural Revolution. Building upon deeply-held structural hegemonic beliefs, the leading Communist Party has, especially in the aftermath of Tiananmen, sought to build consensus to a teleological project: the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Moreover, that overarching vision for the rejuvenation of China has proved to be durable and robust, changing at pace with the shifting needs of China in a time of dramatic transformation. It has grown to envelop ideas rooted in China's ancient philosophical traditions as well as more recent historical experience and new concepts designed to characterize the post-reform era.

Utilizing a theoretical framework elaborated from Gramsci's theory of hegemony and Bourdieu's concepts of field, capital and habitus, this paper examines the materialization of national, agential hegemonic projects and the subsequent negotiation of consensus. Focusing on the reform of China's Higher Education sector, the research discerns a process by which the ruling party skillfully articulates its own interests with agents operating in and across different fields of activity. Through the strategic deployment of resources, and the resulting competition over those resources the unintended consequence of which is to propel the Chinese HE sector along a trajectory deemed desirable by the CCP and PRC government, a limited form of hegemony characterized as much by the negation of dissent as by the negotiation of consensus has emerged.

In doing so, this paper views contemporary China as one characterized as much by consensus as coercion; identifies the overarching vision to which consensus is sought, and defines those actors with whom consensus is sought and also the process through which such consensus can be negotiated.

RC14-251.6

GOYAL, MANJU* (S. D. PG College, Ghaziabad, India, *manjugoyal0808@gmail.com*)

Globalization and New Communication Technology in a North Indian Urban Setting

The process of globalization in India has brought many changes not only in the sphere of Indian economy but also brought ample scope for the mass media communication to expend its network at global level. The advent of satellite television in the early nineties and new communication technology in the later part of nineties have shape the process of globalization of mass media in Indian subcontinent in a significant manner. Computerization of different private and government organization has not only improved the performance of these organizations but also helped in the growth of service sector in India. The number of internet users and mobile phones has increased tremendously in the recent past. It has enabled fast and uninterrupted communication between the masses located even in remote areas. These new communication technologies are giving rise to new patterns of communication and culture and have great impact of the style of life of their users. The present paper is aimed to understand the social background of the users of new communication technologies and the patterns of mass media exposure as well as patterns of using new communication technology-internet and mobile phone in Ghaziabad town of Uttar Pradesh on purposive sampling (N=240) using and a highly structured interview schedule. It was found that there was a sharp difference in the patterns of using internet and mobile

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

phone. The use of mobile phone was relatively wider than the accessibility of the internet. The connectivity of mobile phone is spreading cutting across all caste, class and gender categories but internet connectivity is still confined to some selected sections of the mobile users.

RC22-393.15

GRABOWSKA, MIROSLAWA* (University of Warsaw, *grabomir@is.uw.edu.pl*)
SZAWIEL, TADEUSZ* (University of Warsaw, *szawiel@uw.edu.pl*)

Religion and Church in Times of Social Change

In post-communist countries, during the last quarter century two processes have overlapped: the shaping – after communism – of church-state relations and the global trend to strengthen the presence of religion in the public sphere. This is why they are important and difficult to study.

1. The communist system – for ideological and political reasons – repressed churches and believers, who remained in open or covert opposition to the system.
2. However, the countries on which a relatively uniform communist system was imposed differed in many aspects. There were different religions, denominational compositions, relationships between religious and national identities, and the power of the churches (including an assessment of their policies during WW II). That's why communist authorities had to take into account the "local conditions": the policy towards the church(es) and the faithful had to be different in the relatively secularized Czech part of Czechoslovakia, the religiously divided Hungary and the uniform, religious, Poland.
3. With the collapse of the communist system the situation changed. Churches and believers regained autonomy, able and willing to stand up for their rights, and the democratic government accepted them or even sought their support.
4. So, institutional and legal measures in selected Central and Eastern European countries will be analyzed.
5. These problems should be analyzed in the triangle: state – church – society. For this reason the position of the Church in society will be included in the analysis, as will society's attitudes – its religiosity, opinions about state-church relations and the sensitive issues in these relations.
6. The analysis will concentrate on Central and Eastern European countries, with comparisons to selected western countries. The main data sources are the WVS and EVS data sets. (These data sets contain many indicators of religiosity, but attitudes on state-church relations and sensitive issues are not represented equally well).

RC33-582.5

GRABOWSKA, MIROSLAWA* (University of Warsaw, *grabomir@is.uw.edu.pl*)
DURLIK, JANUSZ* (Public Opinion Research Center, *j.durlik@cbos.pl*)

Social Conditions of Survey Research

The analysis will include two aspects: (1) social conditions of conducting surveys, and (2) social conditions of obtaining meaningful, accurate and reliable answers. These first are very difficult to influence, but researchers have to analyze it to know what the situation is. When it comes to getting reliable answers to sensitive questions, a number of indirect measurement strategies have been developed. In both cases we will present the results of analyses of Public Opinion Research Centre (CBOS) data – treating them as an illustration of the broader processes rather than as a basis for more far-reaching generalizations.

Ad 1. The CBOS (along with the Institute of Sociology of the University of Warsaw) has analyzed participation in survey research and the "escape from the field of the question" (giving an insignificant answer like "It is difficult to say" or refusal to answer). We attempted to determine whether these responses depend on and how they depend on the questions' issues (closer and easier, or more distant and more difficult for respondents), the characteristics of the respondent (gender and age, education and interest in politics, the place of residence), the attitude of the respondent to the interview, and finally, dependence on historical time – the analysis included a quarter century – the period 1985-2011 – including the transformation of the system.

Ad 2. Because asking questions about sensitive issues carries risks, and even a high probability of distortion of answers to comply with social norms (social desirability bias), and in Poland the abortion issue is very sensitive, so the randomized response technique was used to get to the actual experiences of abortion of women. Field work lasted six months (November 2012 – April 2013), and the research procedures included a total of 3576 Polish women. The results of this technique will be presented.

RC50-813.1

GRABURN, NELSON* (University of California, Berkeley, *graburn@berkeley.edu*)

Tourism Issues in Japan and China: Nelson Graburn Keynote

Drawing on decades of interaction with Japanese and Chinese colleagues, Nelson Graburn charts the rise of Tourism Studies in Japan and China and current issues now being addressed.

RC11-205.2

GRAEFE, STEFANIE* (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, *stefanie.graefe@uni-jena.de*)
LESSENICH, STEPHAN* (Friedrich-Schiller-Universitaet, *stephan.lessenich@uni-jena.de*)
MÜNCH, ANNE* (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, *anne.muench@uni-jena.de*)
EKERDT, DAVID* (University of Kansas, *dekerdt@ku.edu*)

The Life Course and Individual Time Styles of Elderly People in Cross-Cultural Perspective

The life course and individual time styles of elderly people in cross-cultural perspective
Our contribution presents the conceptual framework as well as preliminary findings from a cross-cultural qualitative study, focusing on *life course-related time perceptions and time-related agency of older persons* in Germany and the United States. Both countries are similarly affected by demographic change, but reveal significant differences regarding life course structures and the institutionalization of old age. Our epistemological interest centers on the interaction between the *wealth of everyday time* and *biographical time poverty* in old age. A special focus is set on the relationships between experienced time sovereignty during the life course and the perception of one's own finitude in old age, i.e. the potential tension between a more autonomous disposition of time in daily routines on the one hand and the necessity of handling the limitations and unavailability of one's own lifetime on the other. How do both forms of time management interact with each other – and to what extent does the specific individual time style in old age relate to the internal temporal ordering of the life courses elderly people experienced in younger age? Based on problem-centered interviews including large biographical-narrative parts with retirees from various social milieus and different cohorts, we investigate individual experiences with managing ageing, lifetime and everyday time. A special focus is set on the effects of culture (e.g. regarding the relevance of autonomy values or the societal handling of death and finitude). In doing so, the common self-restriction in ageing research with its still-dominating focus on the cultural "own" is overcome. Simultaneously, we aim at gaining a deeper understanding of the peculiarities of different cultural contexts and their specific impacts on the structure of life courses and individual experiences with time and aging.

JS-37.3

GRAEFE, STEFANIE* (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, *stefanie.graefe@uni-jena.de*)

Unhappy Souls at Work: Subjective Narrations about Psychosocial Working Stress

Since the end of the last century new types of work, employment and management have caused substantial changes in contemporary subjectivity. In the meantime, an increasing social consciousness about psychosocial problems caused by working stress can be observed. In public and media discourses, the „diseases of the soul" are increasingly linked to flexibilized working and living conditions in late capitalism. On the other hand the reality of „the exhausted self" (Ehrenberg) is questioned – at least in Germany – on the part of psychiatrists and employers' associations. At the same time, the "psychomedicalization of the social" is gaining significance in almost every area of social reality.

In my research I aim to contrast these complex socio-discursive interpretation schemes with the *subjective knowledge about psychosocial working stress* people develop under flexibilized working conditions. I want to know how *affected individuals themselves* experience and interpret the experience of emotional stress caused by work. By conducting narrative interviews with persons from different working areas (education, health, industrial production, financial services) who have been suffering from incapacity to work due to psychological strain, the interpretive patterns in which this experience is subjectively framed are investigated. The analysis shows how and to what extent psychological vocabulary and interpretation schemes frame subjective interpretations of stressful working experiences – and that they are used in multifaceted and often creative ways, oscillating for example between criticism of working conditions on the one hand and an psychologically "informed" self-ascription of causes on the other. In my contribution I will explore the types of narration and implicit knowledge individuals concerned by working

stress use in order to re-establish and/or maintain their personal and biographical agency.

RC41-694.6

GRAF, PATRICIA* (BTU Cottbus, *graf@tu-cottbus.de*)
BLAZEJEWSKI, FRANZISKA* (BTU Cottbus, *blazejew@tu-cottbus.de*)
JACOBSEN, HEIKE (Brandenburg University)

Age and Knowledge As Challenging Factors for the Energy Transition in Germany

The German federal policy for phasing out nuclear power and supporting a shift to renewable energies exerts a strong influence on energy supplying companies. They are forced to readapt their business strategies fundamentally. This is a challenging task as German energy suppliers are traditionally very stable and only step by step reorganizing companies. This stability is reflected e.g. in an outstandingly long duration of employment contracts, leading to a high average age. Thus, companies need to rearrange their business by mainly relying on personnel that embodies traditional knowledge and orientations. Furthermore, the recruitment of new, well trained personnel is limited and it is particularly difficult as it is not quite clear what fields of knowledge and which qualifications will be required in the future. The paper explores how energy supplying companies try to find their way into a more sustainable and ecofriendly future of energy supply and use under the given conditions of an aging workforce and predominant conventional orientations towards stability and security instead of innovation and flexibility. Adopting the neo-institutional concept of legitimacy we investigate which requests for radical or incremental changes are recognized by people in the management of energy companies and which symbolic and cultural resources they deploy to legitimate (unpopular) decisions that affect groups of employees. The main question is, how the required changes are processed through the existing organization and how employment structures and relationships as well as work organization and qualifications become reorganized. Our qualitative data show, that employees become grouped into newly defined categories of those that are seen as being part of the "future" of the company and those that represent the "traditional" identity of energy suppliers as conservative realms of primary sector stability and security – be it in terms of employment or in terms of infrastructure.

RC23-416.3

GRAF, PATRICIA* (BTU Cottbus, *graf@tu-cottbus.de*)

Eco-Innovation – a New Paradigm for Latin America?

Global phenomena of climate change on the one hand and not predictable technological risks of energy supply on the other hand are challenging not only Germany and the European Union but society, politics, science and industry worldwide. The answers to these challenges are very different. Some countries are screening their existing energy concepts and are searching ways of alternative energy, such as legislation on clean technologies, so-called eco-innovation. It is especially this shift to eco—innovation that catches our attention. It is not reserved for energy technologies, sustainable production can also be meant in other industries, such as textile. But in the ongoing of the energy turn policies promoting renewable energies increasingly subsumed the concept (Cooke 2010). In the last decades energy policy lived a process of securitization. The connotation of energy policy with the field of security policy automatically led to a change of steering with rather hierarchical modes of governance. The shift towards innovation policy therefore means not also a reorientation of concepts but also a shift of governance towards multi-level-governance (Kern und Bulkeley 2009) – so far the debate in Europe. How is this concept discussed in Latin America? While the shift towards renewable energy is a quite new debate for Europe, Brazil had already a share of 58,4% of renewables on total energy production in 1970 (Maihold und Müller 2012). Nevertheless compliance to renewable energy not always meant sustainable innovation. How is the concept of eco-innovation discussed in Latin America? And how far can we observe the above described shift? In order to shed first insight on these questions we analyze the innovation plans of Argentine, Brazil and Mexico with focus on the link between ecology, innovation and renewable energies. We use the software Atlas.ti to research the plans with a co-occurrence analysis.

RC34-599.3

GRANER, ELVIRA* (Heidelberg University, *elvira.graner@asia-europe.uni-heidelberg.de*)

(Dis-)Connected Youth in Bangladesh. De-Mystifying the Digital Generation

When speaking about the current generation, there is a strong tendency to epitomise them as the "digital generation". While the overall role of communication has already been emphasised in McLuhan's seminal publication on "Understanding Media" (1962) the more recent technical and technological changes of information technology (IT) have brought these developments to the doorsteps of countries, and their citizens, across the world. At the same time, these technological revolutions went hand in hand with massive internal social divides of those who have the access, and the purchasing capacities, to access and utilise these technologies. This debate, captured as the "digital divide" has given rise to more comprehensive studies about social inclusion and exclusion. The quintessence of these studies is to elaborate on the vast disparities of access to any form of digital media, particularly in (so-called) developing countries.

At the same time, these global developments pose quite a challenge for any government. In terms of national policies, the current Bangladesh government and their "Digital Bangladesh" policy places a strong emphasis on modern Information Technology services. In their Election Manifesto, they point out their past achievements, and argue that these "made it possible for Bangladesh to enter the digital age" (ibid. 2009, 2). In their "Vision 2021" they have epitomised this policy as "Digital Bangladesh". Yet, the Bangladesh Youth Survey "Giving Youth A Voice" provides data that strongly question the success of this policy.

RC18-325.5

GRANGEIA, MARIO LUIS (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)
LOPEZ, MATIAS* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), *matiaslopez.uy@gmail.com*)

Democracy and Inequality in the Philippines and Latin America: Historical Patterns and Political Values

This paper explores the case of the Philippines in light of the Latin American democratization experience. Being a catholic country, with Spanish heritage and a recent authoritarian past, the Philippines may provide a 'hoop test' (i.e. a test of necessary conditions) for theories on Latin American politics. Latin America's fragile combination of extreme inequality and democracy is often explained through the reminiscences of an Iberian political culture and through the effects of a statist ideology among elites. These theorized causes are present in the Filipino case as well. Located in Southeast Asia, the Philippines share several cultural and political features with many Latin American countries, such as social and political inequality, patronage and state inefficiency. Despite such problems, the Philippines and most Latin American countries have managed to sustain a democratic routine since the mid-80s. The Philippines and Latin America also face similar challenges, for instance popular dissatisfaction with political elites, high levels of urban violence and also circumscribed political violence. In order to sustain our argument of case similarity, first we compare historical patterns of development in the Philippines and Latin America. Then we compare available survey data on Latin America and the Philippines in order to test whether political values are in fact compatible among them. Our main goal is to evaluate if theories on Latin American politics effectively apply to an external case. If the similarity remains tout court, we may say that the Philippines in fact provides a 'hoop test' for Latin America. If not, the challenge becomes to incorporate findings in our understanding of Latin America and the Philippines.

RC32-551.3

GRANT, KAREN* (Mount Allison University, *kgrant@mta.ca*)
DRAKICH, JANICE* (University of Windsor, *drakich@uwindsor.ca*)

The Matthew Effects of the Canada Research Chairs Program: Do Women Enjoy the Same Benefits As Men?

In a classic 1968 paper Merton described the "Matthew Effect" as the tendency among elite scientists to accumulate advantage. Alongside Merton's analyses, Zuckerman and Cole (1975) documented the experiences of women scientists and found women's productivity was routinely eclipsed by men's. This, they argued, accounted for the propensity for men to reap disproportionate rewards over their careers. In the years since, the gendered nature of academic work has been the focus of significant attention around the world. Recently, the Council of the Canadian Academies' Expert Panel on Women in University Research (2012) found that women continue to face obstacles in their appointment to faculty positions and their progress through the ranks. Structural and individual discrimination continue to have adverse effects on women academics.

In 2000, the Canada Research Chairs program was established to attract and retain research leaders across all disciplines. Initially, most chairs were awarded to men. More than a decade after the program was established, only 26.2% of CRCs are held by women. In this paper, we are interested in the way in which the Matthew Effect plays out for women and men CRCs. We have previously argued that on many dimensions of professional achievement, status, and rewards, women and men CRCs enjoy similar experiences (Grant and Drakich, 2011). Yet, critical differences do exist and these centre around the gendered nature of academic work and workplaces. In this paper, we focus on measures of research productivity (specifically, research grants and publications), career advancement, and awards and honours. As well, we examine how the dynamics of accumulated advantage vary by discipline. Findings based on 60 qualitative interviews show

that men are more likely to enjoy greater benefits. We explore the reasons for the enduring pattern of inequitable distribution of rewards amongst women and men.

TG06-964.4

GRANT, SANDRA* (Queensland University of Technology, *sandra.grant@qut.edu.au*)
DANBY, PROFESSOR SUSAN (Queensland University of Technology)

Investigating Teachers' Decision-Making about the Use of Digital Technology in Kindergarten

To secure its place in the global economy, the Australian government (2009) recognises that its citizens require highly advanced Information Communication Technology (ICT) skill sets to meet the demands of global 'knowledge' economies. Political imperatives to introduce digital technology in educational settings have seen the emergence of digital technology educational outcomes within the national early childhood curriculum, *The Early Years Learning Framework for Australia* (2009) and in Building *Waterfalls* (2nd edition, 2011) the curriculum framework used by Queensland Crèche and Kindergarten teachers. Although emerging in early childhood curricula in the prior-to-school sector, digital technology is not yet visible as a policy priority with a plan for funding of digital technologies and infrastructure for support, or for teacher professional development about the integration of digital technology into classroom practice. Against this backdrop of government political imperatives to become a digitally literate nation, new digital curriculum accountabilities and an absence of early childhood education digital technology policy the question arises, "How do teachers make decisions about the use of digital technology in Kindergarten classroom practice?"

To address my research interest in teacher decision-making about the use of digital technology in Kindergarten classrooms, this paper draws on interview data gathered from nine teachers working with 3-5 year old children in Crèche and Kindergarten classrooms throughout South East Queensland, Australia. The interviews form a subset of PhD research data collected as part of the larger Australian Research Council Discovery Project "Interacting with knowledge, interacting with people: Web searching in early childhood" (Danby, Thorpe, & Davidson # 1100004180). Institutional ethnography provides a means of scrutinising how teachers use of digital technology is organised and shaped by the discourses embedded in current early childhood curricula and technology policies.

RC06-118.19

GRASSI, MARZIA* (University of Lisbon, *marzia.grassi@ics.ul.pt*)

Places and Belongings: "Circular" Conjugality Between Angola and Portugal

In the context of contemporary studies of families and transnational lives , we study the emergence of new forms of conjugality among heterosexual couples living apart (one in Portugal, the other in Angola). Considering the importance of gender stratification when the domestic space is transnational rather than shared, we seek to understand how the construction of masculinity is reformulated in the couple when the man migrates to the other country to find work. The data gathered under my coordination in the ongoing project *Places and belongings: "circular" conjugality between Angola and Portugal (***PTDC/AFR/119149/2010)** capture the repercussions of mobility on conjugality as well as the self-perception and representations of those involved of the domestic space – here understood in its physical, affective, and social dimensions . When a conjugal pair separates as a result of the migration of one person, fluid forms of conjugality arise, demanding realignment of gender roles. The "circular" forms of conjugality that are emerging today can also be studied from the point of view of Post-colonialism Theory – seen in the continuities and ruptures in Portugal's colonial imagination, the gender-role building, and the migrations between the two countries. The paper contains a first lecture and analysis of the data already collected in the before mentioned project.

RC30-514.3

GRAU-GRAU, MARC* (University of Edinburgh, *M.Grau-Grau@sms.ed.ac.uk*)

Clouds over Spain: Work and Family in the Age of Austerity

Purpose – This paper aims to contribute to the academic literature in two ways. Firstly, the paper will analyse the impact of the financial crisis on the level of flexibility, autonomy and stress of Spanish employees. Secondly, this study aims to identify if the impact of the economic crisis on the work-family balance differs by sex, educational level, economic sector and regions across Spain.

Design/methodology/approach – The article reviews relevant literature in work-family balance. Two databases (2005 Ad-hoc Module on work life balance; 2010 Ad-hoc module on conciliation between working life and family life) were analysed in order to characterise work-family balance before and during the economic recession.

Findings – The findings revealed that (a) economic crisis had a negative impact on the control and autonomy that Spaniards had of their jobs, (b) economic crisis diminishes the level of flexibility at work (c) economic crisis had a negative impact on the level of stress among Spanish employees.

Originality/value – Despite the explosive growth in the work-family literature, it is no easy to find empirical evidence showing the relationship between financial crisis and work-family balance. Moreover, the case of Spain is very interesting given the very specific circumstances of austerity there.

RC06-122.19

GRAU-GRAU, MARC* (University of Edinburgh, *M.Grau-Grau@sms.ed.ac.uk*)

Invisible Assets: What Working Fathers Learn from Their Families

Within the work-family balance literature little is know about the benefits and rewards perceived by working fathers in combining their work and family roles. As literature revealed, research on work-family balance has primarily focus on negative outcomes between work and family domain. The conflict perspective is rooted in scarcity theory (Goode, 1960; Marks, 1977), which assumes that human resources of time, energy and attention are finite. Work-family researchers (Barnett, 1998; Greenhaus and Parasuraman, 1999) have called for an approach or theory that examines the positive side of work-family balance.

Greenhaus and Powell (2006) did an effort to fully capture the mechanism of enrichment. During the same year, Carlson et al. (2006) published a work-family enrichment scale, based on Greenhaus and Powell's construct. The recent valid work-family enrichment scale is helping us to examine and determine whether employed parents are gaining knowledge, acquiring skills or having new perspectives in one role that can have a positive impact on the other role. However, neither the theoretical arguments nor the work-family enrichment scale are shedding light on which specific skills, knowledge, resources, values or perspectives are working parents developing or learning in one role that can be transferred in another role and vice versa. Qualitative research methods seem useful for this aim.

Thus, the purpose of this study are, first, to examine if the rewards and benefits perceived by working fathers in occupying both roles fits in the work-family enrichment construct proposed by Greenhaus and Powell (2006), second, to examine if there are differences between the rewards and benefits developed at home and rewards and benefits developed at the workplace; third, to extend the work-family enrichment theory to new samples in Catalonia.

RC47-778.1

GRAVANTE, TOMMASO* (Seville University, *t.gravante@gmail.com*)

When People Fight By Themselves. Anarchist Practices and Values In Grassroots Groups

From the early 21st century, protests in Argentina led by the slogan 'They all must go' opened the door to a new cycle of mobilizations, both in Latin America and other places around the world, which were led by social subjects excluded from the analyses and definitions of collective action traditionally centered on the institutional and structural dimension of protest. Recently, increasing attention to the cultural and subjective dimensions in the study of social movements has raised the academic and political visibility of grassroots groups, characterized by a social and self-managed organization and proposals where social discourses and practices of anarchism can be observed.

In this paper we wish to contribute to the comprehension of these experiences by putting forward an analysis of the anti-authoritative and self-managed practices inspired in the ethical values of anarchism, based on a piece of research work regarding movements such as NOTAV and NOMUOS in Italy, los *indignados* in Spain and the insurgency in Oaxaca in Mexico. We aim to highlight that the anarchist values and practices do not arise 'abruptly' or as the 'ultimate' possibility for change after the failure and the cooption carried out by the 'civil society' and leftist organizations, but consist of a cultural and practical repertoire of protest that has always been present in grassroots organizations.

Based on the direct experience of more than twenty years in the anarchist movement in different countries, such as Italy, Spain, UK and Mexico, and also on ethnographic work, we will show that this interconnection between anarchism and grassroots struggles are not new. As for the anarchist subjects who make themselves present in many of these protests, whether local or national, they have always valued the space of daily practice as a room for struggle and social change.

RC01-33.6

GRAY, HARRIET* (London School Economics & Political Science, *h.r.gray@lse.ac.uk*)

Domestic Abuse in the British Military Community: Structure, Discourse, and Help-Seeking

This paper employs a feminist analysis to explore civilian military wives' experiences of domestic abuse in the British military context. Although military families do not live their lives in complete isolation from the civilian sphere, their lives and communities are shaped to a significant extent by the gendered structures and discourses which construct military culture. Following Stark (2007), I conceptualise domestic abuse not primarily as a crime of assault, but as a gendered pattern of power and control in which a perpetrator attempts to entrap his/her partner in a state of "unfreedom" through the micro-regulation of his/her everyday life. I suggest that the particularities of life in the British military community reshape the tools and opportunities for, as well as the barriers to, both the perpetration of and the resistance to such a pattern of control. This has implications for help-seeking and the provision of support services.

This paper draws on interviews carried out with civilian women who have experienced abuse in marriages to British servicemen, servicemen who have perpetrated domestic abuse, and military and civilian support workers with experience of supporting either/both of these client groups. I tease out the ways in which a range of factors including the material structures of military life, militarised constructions of the public and private spheres, wives' disempowered position on the borders of the military community, and discourses around heroism, duty, protection, and precarity produce particular vulnerabilities to abuse and particular help-seeking needs. In concluding, I explore the contributions of this work for the provision of services to this particular group of women as well as its wider implications for understanding the challenges faced by military families in the 21st century.

Stark, E. (2007). *Coercive control: how men entrap women in personal life*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

RC12-230.1

GRAY, KEVIN* (American University of Sharjah, *kgray@aus.edu*)

Systems Theory and the Constitutionalization of International Law

In this paper, I propose a critique of the Habermasian model of the legitimacy of global institutions, drawing on Luhmann theory to explain how legal systems multiply, recreate and maintain themselves in worldwide social system. Recently, legal theorists have drawn on Habermas work to suggest that it is possible to imagine a constitutionalization of international law and legitimation of international institution along broadly Habermasian lines (Von Bogdandy 2012; Von Bogdandy, Dann and Goldmann 2008; Von Bogdandy and Dellavalle 2009; Von Bogdandy and Venzke 2011). The broad trend has been to theorize the development of legitimate international law in terms of processes of will formation outside the state that mirrors the distinction drawn by Habermas and Fraser between strong and weak publics – where strong publics are parliaments and other deliberative institutions, and weak publics are those public spheres which influence parliaments and international organizations such as the EU, international courts, NGOs, etc. Similarly, the tendency is to treat the role of law in terms of the hinge theory of law as outlined in Between Facts and Norms – law is a 'transformer' which transforms commands from the public sphere and the lifeworld into a specific language of commands for the economic and bureaucratic fields (Habermas 1994).

I will argue, against the Habermasian, in my paper that the model of international law proposed here is empirically incompatible with law making in the international arena. Luhmann and Teubner's model of law formation does a better job of describing both meaning formation in law (Teubner 1989 and the relationship between various different branches of both public and private international law, and the public sphere (Ladeur 2005; Teubner 1997). I will make reference to the so-called Solange Decisions in making this argument.

RC42-712.3

GRAY, ROSSARIN SOOTTIPONG* (Mahidol University, *rossarin.gra@mahidol.ac.th*)
NGOWIWATCHAI, NONGLAK (National Statistical Office, Ministry of Information and Technology)

Religiosity, Spirituality and Happiness In Buddhist Thailand

Thailand, a Buddhist country in Southeast Asia, has experienced deep social division and political conflict since 2006. The predominance of Theravada Buddhism is considered an important aspect of the Thai setting since it influences Thai people's attitudes, thoughts, and ways of life. The purposes of this study are to explore whether the level of happiness is changed over the period and whether religiosity and spirituality has a significant relationship with happiness among Thai people. The pooled data of population age 15 years and over from the Social and Cultural Situation Surveys in 2008 and 2011 were utilized. They are the national representative sample surveys. The sample consisted of 25,950 population in 2008 and 23,670 population in 2011. Based on binary logistic regressions, the results reveal that Thai people were happier. Religiosity and spirituality were associated with happiness statistically significantly after controlling for study year, demographic factors (age, sex and marital status) and socioeconomic factors (education and occupation). Those who always undertook all five precepts and meditated in Buddhist holy days and other important days were more likely to be hap-

pier. Those who expressed their gratitude, gave an opportunity to others before self and donated regularly were more likely to be happier than those who rarely or never did them. The findings suggest that religiosity and spirituality played a vital role in increasing happiness among Thai people during the difficult time.

RC07-137.2

GRAZIOSI, MARIOLINA* (University of Milan, *mariolina.graziosi@unimi.it*)

The Self and Identity in Techonological Times

Abstract
The self and identity in technological times
I intend to explore the impact of technology on the formation of the self and identity. The Italian philosopher Umberto Galimberti, in his book *Psyche and Techne* (1999), maintains that it is no longer accurate to speak of alienation. When Marx advanced his concept of alienation in capitalist society man was still a subject who could imagine new horizons. Today, the domination of technology has reached a point where the relationship between man and technology has been reversed: technology is the subject and man is the predicate. In this new situation, it is not correct to speak of alienation but rather of identification with technology. In a world totally generated by technical equipment, according to Galimberti, man is an official of this apparatus and his identity coincides with his function. Thus, man is himself only if he is functional to the other, technology (1999). In the light of Galimberti's thesis, can we still speak of a reflexive identity developed in contemporary society, as the sociologist Antony Giddens does? Furthermore, can we still believe, as the existential philosophers Sartre and De Beauvoir did in the seventies, that identity is a project and coincides with subjectivity? Moreover, what becomes of the self? If identity coincides with function, the self is totally withdrawn, and the difference between interior and external life is suppressed. Naturally, this creates a psychological and sociological pathology that Marcuse denounced when he spoke of the one-dimensional man. Galimberti speaks of the death of the psyche because what is enhanced are the intellectual abilities while emotions are disregarded (1999).

RC47-769.6

GREBE, EDUARD* (University of Cape Town, *eduard.grebe@uct.ac.za*)
LOW, MARCUS (Treatment Action Campaign)

New Forms Of Transnational Organisation On Access To Medicines: The Global Activist Response To The Imatinib (Glivec) Case

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, global AIDS treatment activism had been characterised by innovative forms of organisation, including the construction of transnational 'networks of influence' (Grebe 2011;2012) incorporating activist networks and broader coalitions comprising national and intergovernmental bureaucrats, scientists, the media, etc. These networks were built and deployed in order to expand access to patented antiretroviral drugs priced beyond the means of developing country governments, with significant success. Following its successes, however, the movement largely demobilised. The recent patent dispute between Novartis and the Indian patent office over the rejected patent application for the cancer drug imatinib (sold as Glivec)—the rejection eventually confirmed by the Indian Supreme Court in 2013—spurred existing activist networks into action for a globally-coordinated campaign in support of the rejection (especially after the United States placed India on a trade "watchlist" in response). The mobilisation described in this paper illustrates the innovative characteristics of activism on access to medicines in the context of globalised corporate power, as well as global trade and intellectual property rights regimes. These forms of organisation include North-South and South-South collaboration and horizontal forms of organisation that span geographic and sectoral boundaries—representing what Ferguson (2004) might have termed 'horizontal topologies of power'—in order to deploy influence and social power at the global level. The paper further develops the 'networks of influence' theorisation of transnational civil society mobilisation previously described.

References
Ferguson, J. (2004) "Power Topographies" in D. Nugent and J. Vincent (eds.) A Companion to the Anthropology of Politics. Oxford: Blackwell.
Grebe, E. (2011) "The Treatment Action Campaign's Struggle for AIDS Treatment in South Africa: Coalition-building Through Networks" in Journal of Southern African Studies 37(4):849-868.
Grebe, E. (2012) Civil society leadership in the struggle for AIDS treatment in South Africa and Uganda. PhD Thesis. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

RC05-108.6

GREEN, DAVID* (Nagoya University, *david.green@law.nagoya-u.ac.jp*)

Immigration and Public Opinion in Japan: Keys to Fostering Integration

It is often hoped that efforts at integrating foreign immigrant populations on the part of both local communities and government will bring about a more favorable perception by the public at large. Yet as immigrant populations increase, public opposition remains strong in most of the developed world. In the Japanese case, research examining public opinion on immigration in Japan is surprisingly rare. Public opposition to immigration is often unquestioningly taken as a given with little subsequent analysis, either due to language barriers or a lack of interest on the part of Western scholars. Utilizing data from nationally representative public opinion polls, this paper aims to bridge this gap. We propose to dig deeper into public opinion on immigration in Japan, arguing that while the public perception may remain negative overall, there are a number of important mitigating factors that can elicit more positive associations with immigration in the country. If communities and local policymakers hope to foster integration and improve relations with immigrant communities, this research can provide important clues as to what sort of actions can be taken.

RC29-501.4

GREENBERG, DAVID* (New York University, *dg4@nyu.edu*)

Criminal Careers: Discrete or Continuous CANCELLED

Numerous empirical studies of criminal careers have made use of finite mixture modeling to analyze sequences of events such as crimes or arrests. This approach represents a set of individual event sequences with a finite number of discrete trajectories. Individuals are typically matched to the trajectory that is most likeley, given the disctinctive pattern of that individual's sequence. We use hierarchical linear modeling and individual time series techniques to test the assumption that arrest trajectories are meaningfully and usefully classified into a small number of mutually exclusive discrete classes, using data for 332 males released from the California Youth Authority in 1981 and 1986, and followed for several decades after release. In this data set we find little evidence of sharply discrete arrest trajectories.

RC29-506.2

GREENBERG, DAVID* (New York University, *dg4@nyu.edu*)
WEST, VALERIE (John Jay College)

Cross-National Differences in the Use of Capital Punishment CANCELLED

We examine sources of variation in possession and use of capital punishment using data from 193 nations in order to test theories of punishment. We find the use of capital punishment to be influenced by a country's legal and political systems, and its religious traditions. A country's level of economic development, its educational attainment, and its religious composition shape its political institutions and practices, indirectly affecting its use of the death penalty. The paper concludes by discussing likely future trends.

RC21-365.4

GREENBERG, MIRIAM* (University of California Santa Cruz, *miriam@ucsc.edu*)

"What Is to be Sustained?: Towards a Critical Theory of Urban Sustainability"

We live in a time when the need for urban sustainability has become a new common sense. We daily witness confirmation of the famous prediction made by Henri Lefebvre that our planet is becoming progressively urbanized, as well as more crisis-prone (Lefebvre, 1970). Urban sustainability appears to many the logical, if not inevitable response. Yet for all its ubiquity and broad acceptance, the concept remains largely uninterrogated. My paper will discuss a theoretical framework for analyzing and advancing a more critical use of the term. I first argue that there are multiple *urban sustainabiltiies* in circulation and competition today, and that to distinguish amongst them, we must identify the particular urban environment(s) each deems worthy of sustaining—whether non-human environments (including natural habitats and ecosystems); human environments (including social, cultural, and built environments); and/or the competitive environment for capital. Second, using archival, textual, and institutional analysis, I demonstrate how these discourses are rooted in distinct epistemologies, whether "vernacular," "ecological," "justice-oriented," or "market-oriented." I argue that through market-oriented, post-crisis urban redevelopment and green city branding, market-oriented sustainablity discourse is becoming dominant. (Greenberg, 2014) Finally, drawing on case-study research from a multi-campus University of California research project I direct, I analyze how such discourse develops and is contested in particular urban-ecological spaces, with a focus on iconic city-regions of Northern California like San Francisco, Berkeley, and Silicon Valley. The birthplace of "ecotopia," "eco-city," "whole earth," and "Google Green," Northern Cali-

fornia has played an outsized role in the proliferation of sustainability discourse since the 1960s, and with this a global "sustainable urban imaginary." Yet through urban redevelopment, this local discourse becomes increasingly market-oriented. Thus now is an opportune time, and Northern California an opportune place, to critically examine longstanding struggles over the question of *what* and *who* is to be sustained.

RC43-724.7

GREENLEE, ANDREW* (Univ Illinois, Urbana Champaign, *agreen4@illinois.edu*)

Changing Disadvantage: Creating Space for Chicago's Third Ghetto?

Chicago has long served as a national policy lab, particularly in regards to urban housing policy. The city's public housing policy over the past 20 years has been particularly intertwined with arguments for national program reforms and devolution. As public housing policy in the United States continues to devolve amidst fiscal austerity and market-driven public private partnerships, the spaces of housing need and assistance have also shifted. Parallel to national linkages with public housing policy, Chicago has long served as an important driver of scholarly work regarding the geography and structure of metropolitan opportunity. As the Chicago Housing Authority's "Plan for Transformation" approaches 14 years of implementation, what impact have its policies of transformation had on shifting structural dimensions of disadvantage in Chicago neighborhoods?

This paper links existing theories of metropolitan opportunity structure with an analysis of the historical shift in spaces of advantage and disadvantage for public housing residents. Using the Chicago Housing Authority's Plan for Transformation as an important inflection point in local housing policy, this paper examines shifts in spaces of advantage and disadvantage for public housing residents in relation to broader shifts in these spaces for unassisted households. This paper contends that while the Plan for Transformation espoused values of racial and economic integration, and the revalorization and stabilization of historical sites of housing assistance via income mixing, that its end effect has largely been one of further disintegration, displacement, and a retrenchment of structural disadvantage for broader swaths of Chicago neighborhoods. By examining the impacts of public housing transformation on the spatial dimensions of structural disadvantage, this paper contributes to a broader understanding of the intersection between policies of housing assistance and the structure of metropolitan opportunity.

TG03-938.1

GREGG, BENJAMIN* (University of Texas at Austin, *bgregg@austin.utexas.edu*)

The Local Construction Of a Human Right To Democracy

Is the idea of a human right to democracy coherent? Sociologically oriented human rights studies can usefully identify civil society processes that show why and how particular societies have come to embrace, to some extent, various kinds of human rights standards. These are empirical studies in vernacularization, i.e., the translation of human rights norms into local practice. Did any part of the Arab Spring, which took place in non-democratic communities, vernacularize democracy in any sense? Did any part make the idea of a human right to democracy plausible? A right is plausible only given some connection to specific duty-holders and their obligation to ensure the practice and defense of that right. If, as it appears, in the Arab Spring there were no domestic institutions or powers obliged to ensure a human right to democracy, could any conceivable foreign institutions or forces be so obliged – and obliged, perhaps, to intervene? Intervention ranges from "soft" forms, such as scholarships for dissidents, to "harder" forms, such as financial support of domestic opposition groups, to conditions on aid packages, to the "hardest form": unilateral military intervention. From a social constructionist standpoint (in distinction from, say, a theological or metaphysical one), while human rights might be thought to involve obligations toward humanity as a whole, for any given individual in a particular political community, a human right to democracy can imposes obligations only on fellow members of that community. The idea of a *universal* human right to democracy makes no sense, and outside intervention toward encouraging local democracy would not be warranted on human rights grounds. Still, the local vernacularization of human rights could possibly include the vernacularization of democracy. Then a human right to democracy would be a local, domestic construction by the participants themselves rather than a foreign import or imposition.

JS-28.1

GREGG, BENJAMIN* (University of Texas at Austin, *bgregg@austin.utexas.edu*)

What Cognitive Sociology Can Contribute To Human Rights Diffusion

Because many a social construction appears parochial from standpoints outside and beyond the community of origin, one wonders: On what basis might one parochialism ever justifiably trump another? Specifically, how might particular human rights be made widely plausible from within communities in which they currently appear implausible for local cultural reasons? The words "from within" already signal a central aspect of my thesis: a parochial idea is legitimate for the community that embraces it. Human rights can be legitimate for any community that comes to embrace them. But how can particular human rights become persuasive within cultural communities tomorrow that today regard them as alien or misguided? The answer could have critical implications: conceptually for the sociology of culture; practically for the human rights project. My approach aspires to redeem both possibilities. As theory, it combines cognitive sociology with normative philosophy. With practical intent, it would facilitate human rights diffusion through a new conceptual insight. It construes human rights as a cultural phenomenon and then emphasizes cognitive culture over normative culture as better suited for advancing human rights viewed sociologically: as a culturally parochial social construction. I develop my approach in several steps: (1) I reject essentializing approaches toward culture and instead (2) distinguish cognitive aspects of culture from normative ones. (3) I show how a cognitive approach allows for human rights as rights internal to any given community's culture. I then propose human rights as a learning process in two senses: (4) as a "cognitive community" and (5) as a social system. (6) These steps render human rights, understood in the theoretically least taxing way as merely parochial social constructions, nonetheless spreadable across cultural and political boundaries – through a technique of "cognitive reframing."

RC54-866.2

GREGORY, MICHELE* (City University of New York, *mrgcpw@earthlink.net*)

Body, Sports and Work

Organizations, from financial institutions, government bodies to hospitals are important spaces for understanding the relationship between sports, bodies and production. This relationship is particularly vital when employers use competitive sports to construct hegemonic masculinities, which sometimes affect workplace opportunities for the disabled, immigrants, working classes and ethnic, racial, gender and sexual minorities. In a recent lawsuit filed by former female employees of Goldman Sachs, one alleged that 'golf', 'push-up contests' and 'other physical pursuits' represented the culture of the trading floor (Lattman 2010, p. B1). Other corporations, such as Morgan Stanley have actually settled gender discrimination lawsuits (\$46 million) and the use of male sports was notable (Anderson 2007, p. C18). These lawsuits illustrate that competitive male sports are used by employers as a form of cultural capital, excluding women and possibly 'others' who have no interest in sports and who do not fit the athletic male model of fitness.

Using empirical case studies, I will apply the concept that I call 'sportswork' to describe and analyse how white collar professionals in non-sport organizations use sport in the workplace to engage in a number of practices, such as symbolic practices, actual practices and exclusionary practices. Sports is not devoid of power and social relations – class, disabled, gender, immigrant status, racial and sexuality (van Ingen, 2003) – therefore the paper will also illustrate how sportwork is used by employees to manage their bodies and how it shapes employees' perceptions of their and others bodies.

References
- Anderson, J. 2007, 'Wall St. Firm Will Settle Sex Bias Suit', *New York Times*, 25 April.
- Lattman, M. 2010, '3 Women Claim Bias at Goldman', *New York Times*, 16 September.
- van Ingen, C. (2003), 'Geographies of Gender, Sexuality and Race', *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 38/ 2, pp. 201-216.

RC22-387.3

GREVE, ANNI* (Roskilde University, *anni@ruc.dk*)

On Religion and Hospitality Cultures in Economic Relations

Recently prominent scholars (as Beckford 2003, Casanova 2004, Habermas 2008) have offered an argument for integrating the sociology of religion into the corpus of sociology and to rethink religion sociologically. This has given rise to questioning the fact that after the European Enlightenment the connection between modern and secular became not only empirical but normatively embedded in social scientific thinking (Davie 2008). How then can this process be reversed? This paper aims at contributing to the debate with an argument for a historical reconstruction of early modern urbanism with particular focus on the role of religion in economic relations. *First,* by going back to the classical sociologists Max Weber and Emile Durkheim to discuss their detour into the study of religion when tracing the pre-contractual conditions for contract-making at the market place. It argues for a second look into the late Durkheim's idea of modernity understood as what what Ozouf (cited in Greve 2011) has called a 'transfert de sacralité – a transfer of sacred identity to new things. This means searching for the sacred force constituted by ritual and drama in the market transaction as well. *Second,* the paper introduces into a historical study of Copenhagen. It addresses the role

of some of the intermediaries in the age of the European trading companies many of whom travelled extensively namely the merchants - with a focus on Port Jews involved in the seafaring and maritime economy (*Cesarani* 2000). It studies the role of these intermediaries in disseminating the rules of the marketplace from other port cities *with direct access to the Atlantic and Indian Ocean*. And it takes a closer look into how these rules have structured particular 'spaces of hospitality' in the city of Copenhagen.

RC16-290.1

GREVE, ANNI* (Roskilde University, *anni@ruc.dk*)

On Spaces of Hospitality

Although specialists in hospitality have worked extensively on hospitality with respect to relations between different nations or between nations and individuals of a different nationality, for instance when they seek asylum, Jacques Derrida preferred to focus instead upon the relationship between the guest and the host. This has provided a much-needed rethinking of how to understand hospitality as a way of relating, as an ethics and as a politics. Within this work, there have often appeared discussions of 'spaces of hospitality', but these spaces have remained largely abstract. This is where this paper comes in: It will re open discussions of spaces of hospitality with an introduction into an on-going research project that studies the performative, structural and social dynamics of cultural encounters focusing on forms of hospitality that are related to particular sites in the city, namely the market place, the religious sanctuary and places for the performing arts and cultural heritage. For the modern city they are the tightly woven fabric of social reality, and their configuration can make certain cities more hospitable than others, is the leading idea

RC05-116.5

GREWAL, KIRAN* (University of Sydney, *kiran.grewal@sydney.edu.au*)

'the Veiler and the Rapist': Muslim Masculinity and the 'Feminist' French Republic

In the early 2000s in France an intense and highly emotive public debate took place around a phenomenon called 'les tournantes' – a slang term for gang rapes that were allegedly widespread in *banlieues* (poor housing estates) around Paris. What started as a well-publicised march by women of the *banlieues* under the banner of *Ni Putes Ni Soumises*('Neither Sluts nor Submissives') protesting sexism and violence soon became entwined with debates about Islam, immigration and the future of the French Republic. This was further aided by another round of 'hijab' laws (first introduced in the late 1980s) in 2004 banning girls from wearing hijabs in French schools and various panics around an increase in radical Islam in the *banlieues*. The image of the young Muslim man as a deviant 'veiler and rapist' became ubiquitous in the French popular imaginary.

France is not the only country to have experienced this problematisation and pathologisation of Muslim masculinities but its particular brand of Republican political rhetoric has affected the ways in which this discourse has been constructed. This paper examines a range of texts (media, cinematic, autobiographical/testimonial literature), which sought to represent and reflect on *les tournantes*. In doing this, this paper seeks to contextualise the popular debate in France against the backdrop of discourses of French Republican values and the colonial legacies, which continue to haunt France's relationship with its Muslim population.

RC22-388.9

GRIERA, MAR* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, *mariadelmar.griera@uab.cat*)
MARTÍNEZ-ARIÑO, JULIA (Université de Montréal)
GARCÍA-ROMERAL MORENO, GLORIA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)
CLOT GARRELL, ANNA (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Facing Secularization and Diversification: The Role of the Catholic Church in Public Institutions in Spain

Spain, together with Portugal and Italy, is part of a 'family of nations' (Castles, 1993) where the Catholic Church has historically had a monopolistic role in the religious field. However, rapid transformations have displaced the Church from its old hegemony and have drawn a new scenario in Southern European countries. In Spain, the constitutional disestablishment, the detachment of a great part of the population from the traditional Catholic structures and the significant increase in religious diversity have compelled the Church to reconsider its own position, role and strategy within the Spanish society. Two lines of contention delimit this readjustment: the secular/religious divide and the religious monopoly/religious diversity division. In this paper we analyse the effects of the changing religious landscape for the Catholic Church's symbolic and practical role in public institutions. The paper draws upon the fieldwork (interviews and observations) carried

out in public institutions (hospitals and prisons), where religion meets the secular and the old religious monopoly meets religious diversification. The research has been conducted in the framework of the project The accommodation of religious diversity in hospitals and prisons in Spain funded by the National Research Programme of the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness.

TG06-964.1

GRIFFITH, ALISON* (York University, *agriffith@edu.yorku.ca*)
NICHOLS, NAOMI (York University)

Educational Accountability, Safety, and Youth

Abstract:
Young people who feel unsafe and disconnected from their neighbourhoods are most likely to engage in violent or unsafe actions, themselves (McMurtry & Curling, 2008). Students designated as 'unsafe' through Ontario's Safe Schools legislation are pushed out of their neighbourhood schools through suspension, expulsion, and proactive relocation processes. In this way, Safe Schools and other institutional processes that are designed to mediate the unsafe behaviour of particular young people also serve to exclude these youth from their neighbourhoods and neighbourhood institutions, increasing the risk that the young person will engage in further violence. During our presentation, we will we describe a project that seeks to understand how young people's transitions between programs and between systems (e.g., education and youth criminal justice) influence their own experiences of safety and unsafety and their connections to their neighbourhoods, to community-based organizations, and to mainstream institutions.

Research for this project is being conducted in collaboration with a community hub organization – Promoting Education and Community Health (PEACH). PEACH is located in a designated priority neighbourhood in Toronto. It houses a Safe and Caring Schools program for the Toronto and the Toronto Catholic District School Boards. The research – an institutional ethnography – documents and analyzes inter-institutional accountability processes, policy, and programming that shapes young people's experiences of safety and unsafety in the neighbourhood. Focusing on young people's transitions within and between institutional systems, we aim to generate findings that will be useful to researchers, practitioners, institutional leaders, and policy decision-makers interested in the integration of service delivery for marginalized or "at risk" youth.

RC49-802.6

GRIFFITH, LAURA* (The University of Oxford, *laurabgriffith@gmail.com*)

Finding a Language for Mental Distress: Narrative Accounts of ECT

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) remains one of the most controversial treatments in mental health today. It can cause permanent loss of some personal memories. ECT if often given to people with severe depression who have not responded to other treatments or for people who have responded to ECT treatment previously. Estimates of its effectiveness for those with so-called drug-resistant depression vary from 40-70%. The decision to have ECT is viewed seriously by clinicians and ECT remains one of the most intrusive clinical practices in modern psychiatry. The issue of "capacity" to make a decision is viewed by the medical establishment in the UK as the ability to (a) understand the issues and (b) to weigh them in making a decision. However under the Mental Capacity Act, a doctor can declare that it is in their best interests. Alternatively, they may be detained under a section of the Mental Health Act. If, on the other hand, they are capacitous, then their wish not to have ECT must be respected: they cannot receive ECT, even if they are detained under the Mental Health Act.

However comparatively little qualitative research has been conducted into the decision-making process, experience of ECT or a fuller narrative investigation of the effects of ECT. This paper presents this decision as located in the wider context of someone's feelings about their mental health, their social care and support networks, and their experience of mental health treatment – including their experiences of compulsory care. Through the analysis of the narratives of 30 people who have been offered ECT, and 13 carers, (collected by the Health Experiences Research Group at the University of Oxford) the broad social context of this decision is described and analysed with some surprising results.

JS-2.5

GRIGA, DORIT* (University of Bern, *dorit.griga@edu.unibe.ch*)

Educational Inequalities in the Access to Higher Education at the Intersection of Gender and Migrant Background: Results from Switzerland, Germany and France

Gender inequalities as well as migrant-related inequalities in education have been profoundly analysed in sociology during the last decades. While gender inequalities were shown to have been reversed during the last decades (Buchmann et al. 2008), youths with a migrant background appeared to generally perform lower in most European educational systems (Heath et al 2008). However if it is controlled for social origin and school performance – and in line with migrants'

higher educational aspirations - many studies reveal increased transitions of migrant youths to the more demanding educational tracks available to them (Jackson et al. 2012).

In spite of these studies, the question of a possible interaction between gender and migrant background has been rarely investigated so far (e.g. Fleischmann und Kristen 2011). Given this lack of research, the paper focuses on such educational inequalities at the intersection of gender and migrant background at the transition to higher education.

In order to formulate the theoretical expectations, we refer to decision theory. At the core of the analysis stands a comparison of Switzerland (datasource: TREE), Germany (HIS-Studienberechtigte 2002) and France (Panel d'élèves du second degré 1995). Multivariate regression models were run in order to investigate the research questions.

Preliminary results indicate increased transition rates to Higher Education for second-generation males from some socially disadvantaged migrant groups for Switzerland and Germany, if controlled for social origin. A deeper analysis for Switzerland thereby also reveals that such advantages are largely driven by the high occupational aspirations these males pursue.

However, the assumption that second-generation females originating from countries characterised by a rather patriarchal culture would encounter disadvantages at the transition to higher education was not backed by the data for none of the countries under consideration.

RC22-393.5

GRIGORIEVA, LUDMILA* (Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical Univ, *adonai@bk.ru*)

Sociologist of Religion: Insider As a Professional Outsider. on Professional Competence and Potential Engagement

This type of research is about understanding concealed internal meanings of a religious belief and religious action from the viewpoint of Max Weber's interpretive understanding of social action. This method helps to reveal subjective presumptions, incentives and personal foundations for religious belonging and religious service. This research requires specific conditions and specific methods: "ethnographic", "anthropological" and phenomenological methods. Typical sociologists of religion face numerous problems when they study unknown communities as outsiders. The difficulties are about penetrating into a studied group, duration and continuity of staying in a group, the difficulty of understanding the internal worlds of believers, etc.

Contemporary religious communities involve people of every social class, educational level and intellectual abilities. Sociological education per se does not always result in high quality research.

It can be argued that an 'original insider' cannot avoid religious engagement or that they cannot be completely objective, an important rule to observe in any research. The author explains that every society member has a greater or lesser degree of religious engagement caused by their initial attitude to any religion (Max Weber, 'Intellectual Honesty as a Principle of Religious Cognition'). Speaking generally, each of us is 'engaged' by our temperament, nature, experience, beliefs, prejudices, etc. Being objective might be a theoretical objective for any researcher with a bit of self-discipline and an honest attempt to distract from their personality. A 'professional outsider' is not especially different from an 'original insider' in this respect.

The problems might be mitigated if original insiders could become professional outsiders. They could be members of a studied community by birth, education or by conversion and, essentially, they would have the necessary level of intellect, culture and training. The paper discusses some methods of finding, attracting and training such researchers.

JS-1.5

GRIMMER, SASCHA* (University of Basel, *sascha.grimmer@unibas.ch*)

Sociology of Corruption

Corruption under the perspective of its effect on the stability of macro-social democratic societies shall be discussed. It appears as deviation from normed functionalities in spheres of society with the aim of taking advantage for all parties involved in the corruption relationship . In the theory of differentiation this is an effect of dedifferentation, a throwback of modernity, because their superior, to functional differentiation and specialization based operation has been abandoned . Corruption appears to herein as functional equivalent of subsystem-specific function logics. It appears from the normative point of view of democratic theory and a corresponding democratic political culture as a system in jeopardy context. The reference to the political culture may be enough to highlight that corruption in everyday life and its many small, non-significant standard violations begins with each individual. The studies of Morlok and Tänzler refer to social changes (De-structuralizations) , which promote structural level corruption. In the sociology of domination and social theory, where corruption with respect to the functioning of organizations or subsystems have no relevant role. They operate as criminalized forms of deviant behavior and not as a functional equivalent to

- ideal-typical, but normative desired logic system . However, as much corruption as related phenomena are widely used as exceptions to a normal social functioning display operations. Another conceptualization is advisable in my view, e.g. of democratic rule of bureaucratic administration and the rule of law, which is not based on the model developed by Webers ideal type of legal authority. Corruption should be to as "normal" even if socially disapproved and criminal sanctioned appearance have been recorded . Having the opportunities explored at the same time, the redefinition of social areas (such as private vs. public) and system specific logics which provide a better theoretical perspective on gaining corruption.

JS-15.1

GRIN DEBERT, GUITA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, *ggdebert@uol.com.br*)

Caregivers and the Biopolitics of Aging

The aim of the paper is to discuss the way in which the global aging crisis gives special configurations to elderly care. To this end, an analysis of the Brazilian recent debate on transforming caregiver into a professional career that took place in the legislative arena is juxtaposed to the practical solution given to elderly in home care in Brazil and in Italy. The absence of public policies directed to old age and the new needs of care reconfigure and give new meaning to women migration and to domestic paid work.

RC11-213.4

GRIN DEBERT, GUITA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, *ggdebert@uol.com.br*)

Immigration and Elderly Care in Italy and Brazil

This paper focuses on the migration of women from Latin America and Eastern Europe to work with home care of the elderly in Italy. Through an ethnographic approach and based on field research conducted in Bologna with caregivers and their employers the aim of this paper is to discuss: (1) the configuration of this new growing market that responds to the rapid aging of the world's population;(2) how gender, age and nationality produce categories of differentiation and inequality; (3) how the visibility gained by the duo combining two unwanted populations - the elderly and immigrants - redefines forms dependence, gives new meaning to family relationships, to obligations of the state and to domestic life. The discussion of each of these topics is guided by a doubly comparative perspective: family relations in Brazil marked by the presence of domestic workers and the transnational sex industry and the global care industry.

INTE-17.2

GRINBERG, LEV* (Ben Gurion University, *grinlev@gmail.com*)

Comparing Occupy Movements: Global Mobilizing Power, Local Political Context and Dynamic

A new wave of mass mobilization and popular struggle has spread all over the world since 2011, traveling from Tunisia and Egypt to Spain, Chile and Israel and the USA. When the wave arrived to the US the New Yorkers gave to name to the global new repertoire of resistance: occupy movement. Although the events in one place encouraged activists in other places, the content and impact of the new movements was determined by the local political conditions.

It is my argument that despite all the differences and peculiarities of political context and dynamics, there is a common pattern to all movements: the need to occupy the public space in order to be recognized and to talk in the name of the people, the masses or 99%. All mobilizations are resisting the economic damage caused to middle and lower classes by the neo-liberal economic policies. Two main effects of neo-liberal policies gave rise to the occupy movement's new repertoire: the individualism that destroys social solidarity, and the weakening of political parties as the locus of negotiations between civil society and the state.

Occupying the public sphere is an innovative repertoire designed to reconstruct social solidarity and "peoplehood" that have been destroyed by the neo-liberal policies, and to make claims in its name. The paper will compare various the most salient cases of popular mobilization, and the specific political contexts that facilitate the movement, and the different political dynamics they provoke.

RC22-389.5

GRISHAEVA, EKATERINA* (Ural Federal University, *grisha-eva@list.ru*)
CHERKASOVA, ANASTASIYA* (Researcher, *cherkasova.anastasia@gmail.com*)

Orthodox Christianity and Mixed Religiosity Among Russian University Students

In the early 90's of XX century Russia adopted the law on freedom of conscience and Russian people were enabled to express their religious views. Religion became an opportunity to gain inner stability in the midst of a social chaos. All that in a very short time contributed to a higher percentage of formal Orthodox Christian believers but a lower proportion of practicing believers. In this paper we analyze the social phenomenon of university students' mixed religiosity in post-Soviet Russia. Results for our research are based on interviews conducted with 323 Russian university students, between 18 and 25 years old. Nearly 68% of the respondents stated that they believe in God, however religious faith comes second to last out of 14 most important life values. 11% of those respondents can be attributed to a 'practicing Orthodox believers' group. In the course of our research, we have identified three religiosity types of the university students: formally religious, actively practicing and spiritual. We argue that a significant gap between formally religious and actively practicing Orthodox students has occurred mainly because of a prevalent mixed religiosity among the students and might be explained in terms of uninstitutionalized forms of religion. Mixed religiosity is defined as a combination of different elements of traditional religious concepts and spiritual ideas and practices. The processes of secularization at macro- and meso-levels are analyzed in the article and viewed as preconditions for a mixed religiosity at the micro-level.

To sum it up, we argue that a broken religious socialization between generations is an important factor for emerging mixed religiosity among Russian university students. The attitude toward religion in the Soviet society, that affected the behavior of our respondents' parents, continues to indirectly influence the religiosity of students in the 2010s.

RC07-139.5

GRISWOLD, WENDY* (Northwestern University, *w-griswold@northwestern.edu*)

The Death of Reading (or, Worrying about the Wrong Things)

"The Death of Reading (or, Worrying about the Wrong Things)"
In a digital world, scholars and the general public have both assumed and misunderstood the death of reading, especially leisure reading of print media. Research on young, highly educated digital natives from the developing and the developed world (Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, Malawi, Botswana, Kyrgzstan, the United States, China, and Japan) suggests that a persistent reading class is reproducing itself and is retaining a preference for print over screens. This paper reviews these findings and considers their implications for the future mediascape.

RC34-594.11

GROSHEVA, LYUBOV* (Tyumen Military Institute , *Marduktoten@gmail.com*)

Obstacles and Opportunities of Self-Employment of Young People in a Modern Society

In the modern society the elimination of the problem of youth employment become one of the main tasks for every country despite of its level of development and income. It is absolutely clear that developing countries and countries with transition economies have more difficult situation and have less institutionalized conditions for providing enough possibilities for young people. One of the most perspective trend that is considered as a reliable solution to this problem in the world is the self-employment youth.

Though international experience is of great help for some young current and potential entrepreneurs, the extent of its efficiency in countries like Russia is still questionable.

The author suggests a hypothesis that these difficulties can be solved by elimination unnecessary institutional formations and correction of youth policy as a whole. The author had conducted a survey that was aimed at identifying the main obstacles to the creation of youth business. There were surveyed 800 university full-time students aged 18 to 25 years. The results of the study showed the most significant barriers to the startup. For example "unofficial payments at the opening of business" were checked by 46,8 % of respondents, while 59,2 % were concerned about "additional fees to inspection bodies" though there are some ways that make possible to avoid such fees students consider them as something inevitable. This imbalance shows that there are some problems with information support of youth startups while students themselves are not too bothered by this problem (19,2 %). Further analysis of the results showed that some of the essential elements of the current policy of the country are neglected. Author believes that such situation is represented in many regions and countries and offers some recommendations in order to reduce the dysfunctions of current programs for business-active youth.

RC17-305.1

GROSJEAN, SYLVIE* (University of Ottawa, *sylvie.grosjean@uottawa.ca*)

Following the Constitution of an Organizational "Way of Seeing": Intertwining Talk, Body and Materiality in Context

Many practices within organizations are centered on the visual capacities of the agents. For example, in the field of architecture (Ewenstein & White, 2007; Styrhe, 2011), construction (Nicolini, 2007), medicine (Mondada, 2003; Alač, 2008), scientific work (Daston, 2008; Vittereti, 2012; Vertesi, 2012), researchers have shown how the members share a "professional vision" (Goodwin, 1994). These studies investigated visual practices in professional communities and demonstrated their role in the production, creation of knowledge, expertise and so on. Following the work initiated by these studies, my objective is to analyze and understand how an organizational "way of seeing" is interactionally constituted and shared as a means to sustain the production of expertise. To do so, I conducted an organizational ethnography (Ybema et al., 2009) in 2012 in a firm of land surveyors. The video recording of the daily activities was privileged (Heath et al., 2010) in order to grasp the multimodal dimension of the interactions (Mondada, 2008). I studied the survey work as a situated activity and an interactional activity based on a variety of multimodal resources such as speech, gestures and manipulation of objects or technologies. In this study, I analyzed how organizational members progressively and jointly build expertise about a property, and, in particular, how specific "practices of seeing" (Styrhe, 2010) are constituted through the daily work activities. My goal is to reveal how materiality, corporeality and language play a key role in the constitution of a collective "way of seeing" in organization. In this presentation, I would like to contribute to the discussion of the role of "socio-technical arrangements/agencements" (Callon, 2004; Latour, 2005) in processes of constituting an organizational "way of seeing".

RC34-584.5

GROSS, DINAH* (University of Lausanne, *Dinah.Gross@unil.ch*)

Representations of Desirability and Accessibility of Jobs in the Transition to Vocational Training in Switzerland

Transition to vocational training in Switzerland is still characterized by social inequalities, in particular in terms of gender, social origin and nationality. In this paper I wish to explore how the theory of social representations can help us understand the way in which young people still in obligatory school imagine their future job and how these representations impact their professional aspirations and choices. In particular I wish to explore how two different characteristics of an imagined job, its desirability and its accessibility, can be differently emphasized among different social groups. I will explore the factors that contribute to this different emphasis, in particular the consequences of belief/disbelief in the possibility of social mobility, of degree of self-confidence, of school results and of the representation of how difficult the studies to access a particular profession are, on evaluations of accessibility and the consequences of representations as to social prestige of jobs, as to school and acquiring new competences, as to parent expectations and as to gender roles, on evaluations of desirability. This research is based on a dataset that was gathered from over 3000 13-15 year-olds in five Swiss cantons in 2011.

RC27-480.1

GROSS, TOOMAS* (University of Helsinki, *toomas.gross@helsinki.fi*)

Marathon Running, "Bodies for Others," and Social Class in Post-Communist Estonia

Like many other countries, Estonia has in recent years experienced a veritable boom of recreational long-distance running. Since the turn of the millennium, the number of people running at least one marathon a year has grown nearly twentyfold, and year-on-year growth rate of marathon runners in Estonia has been constantly over twenty percent. This paper, based on an ethnographic study, seeks to understand the corollaries of this process and links the marathon boom to wider socio-economic and value changes in the post-communist setting. The paper pays special attention to the phenomenology of the body in the context of novel ideals of health, welfare, and success in post-communist Estonia. Bourdieu's notion of "bodies for others" is particularly helpful when trying to make sense of the runners' perception of their bodies in the new social and economic environment. As will be argued, long-distance running as a bodily experience is related to class identity. According to Bourdieu, a sport is more likely to be adopted by a social class if it does not contradict that class's relation to the body at its deepest and most unconscious level. The paper demonstrates that subjecting one's body to regular physical strain when training for and running marathons corresponds to various class-specific ideals of self-discipline, motivation, success, and perseverance. Also, runners now increasingly subject their bodies to constant self-monitoring and measurement by means of modern technology. Such technologically enhanced and informed "optimisation of the self" constitutes a new form of biopolitics that fits with the neoliberal values of efficiency and productivity.

RC29-504.2

GROSSI PORTO, MARIA STELA* (Brasília University, *msgrossi@unb.br*)

Police Organization; Professional Identity and Social Representations in Brazil

In contemporary Brazilian society, police violence and his involvement in violent forms of conflict resolution are topics relevant to those who are interested in understanding the public security dilemmas. In this sense, this paper aims to analyze how are police forces organized, which relationships are there between this organization, the professional identity and police violence: how police organization and practices are represented by police officers and the effects of these representations for the way they understand their role as responsible to assure law and order. We believe that these representations have developments not only in maintaining law and order but also in ensuring all human rights. We still believe that such practices result from the symbolic universe through which police officers conceive themselves in terms of marks**,** belongs and identity records.

The paper is based on a survey that was structured using the Theory of Social Representations- TSR. The empirical goal was to obtain, and to compare, the social representations that military and civil Brazilian polices make about their organizations, practices, professional performance and relationships with society. We also compare social representations that police officers create about themselves and the ones they believe society creates about them.

The design of the survey was a sample structured by spatial divisions, hierarchies, roles and sex, comparing both polices: the sample is compounded by 399 questionnaires for the civil police and more 1,181 answered by military police officers, both male and female. Also, we have done interviews and focus groups.

The analysis focuses on motivations for the choice of the profession; the pride of the profession; representations of fear, stress, uncertainty and risk arising from police work; and how all these symbols affects police organization and daily performance.

RC33-578.7

GROSSMANN, KATRIN* (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, *katrin.grossmann@ufz.de*)
BUCHMANN, CARSTEN (Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Leipzig,)
SCHWARZ, NINA (Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Leipzig,)

Exploring Residential Mobility As a Spatial Practice Via Qualitative Interviews, Quantitative Survey and Agent Based Modeling

The paper reports on a collaboration of sociologists and landscape ecologists in understandingfuture residential patterns in a medium sized shrinking city in Germany. Shrinking cities are an especially interesting case here, because numbers of inner city relocations are in general higher than in other cities (Sturm et al. 2013 for Germany). This is due to housing over-supply with more and cheaper offers being available. Like this, patterns of socio-spatial segregation can alter faster.

In a step-wise design, we included inductive and deductive steps, qualitative and quantitative approaches and finally the construction of an agent-based model to simulate futurehouseholds residential mobility patterns. Firstly, we explored mobility practices by means of in-depth interviews from which we derived context-appropriate information on the orientations and decision criteria of residents. Here, space is included as the life worlds of interviewees.

Secondly, from these results, we constructed a classic questionnaire survey to achieverepresentative data on the decision criteria among different social and demographic groups. In this step, administrative spatial boundaries were introduced in order to standardizequestionnaire responses. From the survey results, thirdly, we develop rules of behavior of households and simulate their decisions in an agent-based model (ABM) as a method to understand patterns emerging from individual behavior. Thus, ABMs use abstract spatial categories and typologies of spatial practices of agents (households in our case). In ABMs, space can be both an independent variable (thus influencing behaviour) and a dependent variable (if the space is influenced by human actions) In our case, space is an independentvariable in that location choice depends on the socio-spatial structures and the images attached to certain places and neighbourhoods, on distances to work-places, social networks, infrastructure access etc. Space is a dependent variable when analyzing collective householdsmigration patterns and the changed patterns of socio-spatial segregation.

RC21-360.3

GROSSMANN, KATRIN* (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, *katrin.grossmann@ufz.de*)
CORTESE, CATERINA (La Sapienza University Roma)

Socio-Spatial Inequalities and Socio-Spatial Policies in Shrinking Cities

Socio-spatial segregation – the question of the uneven distribution of social groups in urban space – is a classic of urban research literature. The extensive body of literature was elaborated set against the background of growing cities all pointing to the growing spatial separation of social groups in todays cities. Less is known about the dynamics and patterns of socio-spatial segregation in shrinking cities that is cities which loose population over a longer period of time due to a bundle of causes, ranging worldwide from de-industrialization or other economic restructurings, waves of suburbanization, political change or conflict, natural hazards or demographic change. In our paper, in a first step we analyze how urban shrinkage impacts on the process and patterns of socio-spatial segregation. These are based on empirical work in three of the case studies of the EU 7th Framework research project "Shrink Smart": Leipzig/ Germany, Ostrava/ Czech Republic and Genoa/ Italy. The loss of inhabitants due to far reaching de-industrialization experiences, job migration, suburbanization and steep drops in fertility rates impacted on urban structures in a variety of policy fields, socio-spatial segregation being one of them. With the support of selected data, we shed some light on how urban shrinkage influences the social make up of cities. We will show that in all case studies, population decline acts as a catalyst to socio-spatial segregation leading to pockets of rapid change and decline. Set against this background, in a second step, we examine which policies are promoted to solve problems such as ethnic segregation, ageing, and socio-spatial inequalities. The results show that even though shrinkage does lead to increased challenges for social cohesion, the attempts of policies to tackle them still appear to be secondary priorities, sectoral rather than comprehensive, and involve a certain delay.

TG04-956.5

GROTOWSKA-LEDER, JOLANTA* (Institute for Social Initiatives, *leder@interia.pl*)

The Risk of Becoming Neet in Poland

The emerging phenomenon of young NEETs in recent decades has been linked to transformation processes of societies like the global processes of individualization and de-instutionalisation of a life-course and individualization of social risks (i.e. Beck, 1996). The effect of de-instutionalisation seems to be much stronger in Central and East-European EU member states, also in Poland, where the collapse of the strictly regulated old system has considerably increased flexibility and vulnerability of youth transitions if compared to the old EU members. The economic recession starting from the late 2000s has further worsened the process of young people's transitions towards independent living. Becoming NEET is the risk for a young people and for society.

The main question of the paper is on the scale and dynamic of the Polish NEET population and its heterogeneity in perspective of ways and barriers of transition to independent living of the young. I also discuss the consequences of being NEET for young people and for societies. The analysis are based on quantitative data of Polish Central Statistical Office and the Eurostat the disclosure of the scale, dynamics and differentiation of socio-economic characteristic and on qualitative data collecting of own research to show the reasons of the decision of the young belonging to NEET of remaining outside the labor market and education and consequences for their fate and the situation in the society.

RC34-595.4

GROTOWSKA-LEDER, JOLANTA* (Insitute of Sociology, University of Lodz, *leder@interia.pl*)

Why Do They Sit at Home? the Neet Youth in Poland in Perspective of UE

The paper focuses on NEET youth in Poland in the perspective of EU. The NEET is the acronym of the young who are not in education, employment or training and first emerged in the UK in the late 1980s, reflecting an alternative way of categorizing young people following changes in unemployment benefit policies. Now the interest in the NEET group has grown at EU policy level, and NEET-equivalent definitions have been discussed.

The emerging phenomenon of young NEETs in recent decades has been linked to transformation processes of societies like the global processes of individualization and de-instutionalisation of a life-course and individualization of social risks (i.e. Beck, 1996). The effect of de-instutionalisation seems to be much stronger in Central and East-European EU member states, also in Poland, where the collapse of the strictly regulated old system has considerably increased flexibility and vulnerability of youth transitions if compared to the old EU members. The economic recession starting from the late 2000s has further worsened the process of young people's transitions towards independent living.

The main question of the paper is on the scale and dynamic of the Polish NEET population and its heterogeneity in perspective of ways and barriers of transition to independent living of the young. The study are based on quantitative data of the Eurostat and Polish Central Statistical Office for the disclosure of the scale, dynamics and differentiation of socio-economic characteristic and on qualitative

data collecting of own research to show the reasons of the young belonging to NEET for their fate and the decision to remain outside the labor market and education. This part of the analysis concentrate of most significant events in a young Pole`s life during the transition from childhood into independent adult life (from education to employment, leaving parental home, family formation, etc.).

RC38-650.3

GRUJIC, MARIJA* (Goethe University, *marija.grujic@gmail.com*)

The Ambivalence of Memory and History - the Case of Kosovo and Serbia in the Biographies of the Kosovo Serbs

The main topic of my presentation is how Serbian and Kosovo histories are discussed and negotiated in the biographies of the Kosovo Serbs living in the displacement in Serbia. I am drawing on the biographical interviews collected in Serbia in 2012, and my ongoing doctoral research on the intersectionality of national, gender and religious facets in the social and political realities of the war and belligerent nationalism caused migrations.

In particular, I want to focus on the interrelatedness between political (national) and religious dominant discourses on Kosovo as "Heart of Serbia" or "Serbian Jerusalem" in the biographies of the Kosovo Serbs. Therefore, I am looking into the period after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) bombing of Kosovo and Serbia in 1999 (when majority of the Serbian population left Kosovo), and the social and political situating of Kosovo in the Serbian national-religious (Serbian Orthodox) memory practices relevant to this event and the wider understanding of the "Kosovo conflict".

The question of history has emerged in my research as significant topic, and I am currently analyzing its relatedness. First, there is an ambivalences of knowledge(s) and memories on the Kosovo and Serbian histories - both on the individual and collective level, and second that the history of the former Yugoslavian conflicts and therefore "Kosovo conflict" is often *orientalized* and *balkanized*, both in the scholarly work and the media reporting.

My findings are that personal and collective histories are intertwined in the religious and national discourses on the collective (nation, religious community) histories. Moreover, I am arguing that in the case of the wars and conflicts this entanglement becomes more visible and prevailing, leaving the individual almost hidden in the biographies.

RC05-110.8

GRUJIC, MARIJA* (Goethe University, *marija.grujic@gmail.com*)

Who Are Kosovars? Multifaceted Positioning of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Kosovo in Serbia

In my paper I discuss the politics of belonging and multifaceted positioning of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Kosovo in Serbia and the racialized images of a "Kosovar", as a part of the IDP from Kosovo group, in the Serbian society. Internal displacement in Serbia is not only a political category but as well social – differentiated on the basis of ethnicity, gender, class and housing arrangements. I am drawing on the biographical interviews and participant observation conducted in Serbia in 2012, and a further data analysis of my ongoing doctoral research on the intersectionality of national, gender and religious identities in the contemporary Serbia.

My argument is that the notion of a "Kosovar" carries a negative imaging and ambivalent notions of belonging to the national imaginary of the Serbianess and the Serbian community as the "other kind of Serb". In addition, the political community of belonging for the Kosovo Serbs is the Serbian community, but in the politics of belonging of the Kosovo Serbs living as IDPs in Serbia are visible significant referential and differential points as localities of belonging – in terms of language, region and ethnicity. Although, in the studies on social exclusion and boundary-making this could be described as a "classical" examples of the tensions between the "newcomers" and "locals" , or "established" and "outsiders" leading to different aspects of Othering and marginalization, in the case of the Kosovo Serbs (IDPs ethnic majority) it is paradoxical. Namely, Kosovo-Serbia displacement/emplacement politics of belonging shows a significant gap in relation to the dominant (right wing) nationalist discourses on Serbianess and Serbianhood – describing Kosovo as the most important topoi of the Serbian national history, and Kosovo Serbs portrayed in as a "Serbian martyrs" while Kosovo is a Serbian Jerusalem.

RC44-740.1

GRUNDY, JOHN (Wilfrid Laurier University)
NOACK, ANDREA* (Ryerson University, *anoack@soc.ryerson.ca*)
VOSKO, LEAH* (York University, *lvosko@yorku.ca*)

Measuring Employment Standards Violations, Erosion and Evasion Using a Telephone Survey

This paper reports on efforts to develop a telephone survey that measures the overall prevalence of employment standards (ES) violations as well as their

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

evasion and erosion in low-wage jobs in Ontario, without requiring that respondents have any pre-existing legal knowledge. The result is a survey instrument that is unique in the Canadian context and reflects the concerns of both academic researchers and workers' rights activists. Pilot survey results show that Ontario workers do not necessarily distinguish between ES violations and other workplace grievances and complaints. With careful questionnaire design, it is nevertheless possible to measure the prevalence of ES violations, evasion and erosion. In order to track the effects of ES policies and their implementation, it is crucial to establish baseline measures and standardized reporting tools.

RC28-496.2

GRUNOW, DANIELA* (Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main, *grunow@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)
MUELLER, DANA (Federal Employment Agency at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB Nürnberg))

Financial Independence of Mothers upon Returning to Work

Welfare states increasingly foster policies that individualize risks over the life course. This implies that individuals, not primarily families or households, need to be able to support themselves financially throughout adulthood (financial independence). Employment interruptions and career adjustments in favor of child care have short-term and long-term consequences for an individual's ability to maintain economic independence. In this paper we investigate German mothers' financial independence before and after the birth of a child. In particular, we assess how long it takes for mothers to re-attain financial independence after the birth of a child. We also identify individual and group characteristics which speed up the re-attainment of economic independence upon return to employment. Empirically, we focus on employed women in the eastern and western parts of Germany who entered motherhood between 1992 and 2009. We operationalize financial independence in two ways. We first measure how long it takes for mothers until their earnings (re-)approach the minimum living wage ('Existenzminumum'). Second, we estimate the duration until mothers are back on their pre-birth earnings level. We apply event history techniques, using a novel longitudinal register data set (BASiD data). Our findings show a deep East-West-divide in the speed with which mothers re-attain financial independence. Within ten years upon staring a family, less than 25% of West German mothers have re-attained their pre-birth earnings. Just about 50% reach the minimum living wage or higher. Eastern German mothers regain financial independence much faster and at higher rates. More than 60% reach their pre-birth earnings within ten years. About 80 percent reach the minimum wage threshold. Our findings are in stark contrast with the general idea that German mothers first reenter employment part time and regain financial independence when children get older. The defining moment for re-attaining financial independence is the moment of returning to work.

RC04-79.10

GRUNT, ELENA* (Ural Federal University named after B.N. Eltsin,, *helengrunt2002@yandex.ru*)

Higher Education Reforms in Post-Soviet Russias: Problems, Contradictions

The current stage of social development, which is characterized by objective global trends, marked by significant changes in the economic, political, social spheres of contemporary society. Almost everywhere, also iun highly-developed countries the situation shows that together with growing complication of state, social, technical, informative and global problems we observe the decline of competence of elite, specialists.Due to this and other resons everywhere intensive reforms in the system of higher education are being held.Russia is an important actor in the international arena and it involved in these processes.Russian higher educatin,in the frame of Bologna Declaration, subjects to reform,transformation,in order to integrate into the European educational space. The field of higher education institutions becomes increasingly hierarchical in post-soviet Russia.Different universities (state and privite) give diplomas of different quality. It leads to the problems faced in educational and labor markets.The research focuses on the problems of transformation of higher education in contemporary Russia and its implications for labor and educational markets.The research objectives are to explore students'attitudes to higher education. to explore the demands of students, to explore the demands of labor and educational markets in contemporary Russia. The research methodology combines qualitative and quantitative metods. Depth interviews with experts are applied on purpose to identify central issues of concern to the problems of higher education in modern Russia. Representative sample consists of 1000 students. Students are trained in various specilties. Yekaterinburg is a typical Russian city. It has all types of higher schools. Therefore, the sample is representative. The author uses factoral, structural-functional analyses to investigate these problems.

RC31-529.4

GRYSOLE, AMÉLIE* (CMH (EHESS, ENS), *amelie.grysole@ined.fr*)

Raising Children Born Aboard in the Country of Origin: A Specific Case of Fostering?

Based on a six-month long ethnographic study in Senegal, this paper explores the child fostering strategies of Senegalese migrants. Building on data collected in the town district of Yoff (Dakar), I study a specific and relatively understudied form (Grysole, Beauchemin, 2013) of transnational fostering (Kamga, Tillard, 2013) involving children, born in their parents' countries of destination (specifically United States and Italy) and currently living in their parents' country of origin, Senegal. I show how the national institutional contexts, such as the educational and health systems, the immigration policies, in both the parents' countries of origin (Senegal) and the parents' countries of destination (United States, Italy), shape the organisation of transnational families (Bryceson, Vuorela, 2002, Mazzucatto, Schans, 2008, Razy, Baby-Collin, 2011). Migrant parents examine the advantages and drawbacks of origin and destination countries, when deciding where their children should be raised. However, these children are also frequently affected by internal mobility (Vandermeersch, 2002) within Senegal in response, amongst other reasons, to parents' work constraints, health issues, family solidarity, and educational choices. I then discuss the differences between various care-giving arrangements (internal and transnational fostering) within the extended families which have been studied.

RC32-553.12

GSTREIN, MICHAELA* (Institute for Advanced Studies, *gstrein@ihs.ac.at*)
RODIGA-LASSNIG, PETRA* (Institute for Advanced Studies Carinthia, *rodiga-lassnig@carinthia.ihs.ac.at*)

Access to and Perceived Quality of Childcare (and elder care) in Europe

The reconciliation of work, family and private life has become one of the main challenges for younger and older families in Europe today. Access to affordable and good quality childcare is essential in removing barriers to parent's (especially women's) labour market participation, as is 'ensuring effective access to affordable, quality early childhood education and care for all families that also fits to the increasingly diverse working patterns' (European Commission, 2013). The same applies to elder care, which is an important service in connection with generally longer life spans, population ageing and the increasing labour market activity of women.

Our paper's research was funded and done for the European Foundation of Living and Working Conditions in Dublin (Eurofound) and is based on Eurofound's EQLS3 data set, a European quality of life survey which was run in 2011/12. It investigates perceived access to and perceived quality of childcare and elder(also known as long-term) care services in Europe as a whole and in different EU member states and how the availability of such services is related to (female) labour market participation. In order to investigate the determinants of perceived quality of childcare and elder care services, we use multi-level analysis with grand mean centering (Hox, 2010). The model takes into account not only individual but also country-related factors, thus investigating the impact of age, gender, number of children, household's financial situation, overall life satisfaction, female employment rate, being employed, rural or urban living area, satisfaction with economic situation of one's country, level of corruption, etc.

RC09-176.1

GUADARRAMA, ROCIO* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, *rocio.guadarrama.o@gmail.com*)
HUALDE, ALFREDO* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, *ahualde@colef.mx*)
LOPEZ, SILVIA* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, *slopez@colef.mx*)

Precariousness in Mexico: Labor Trajectories and Meanings of Work

In the context of the processes of globalization, productive restructuring and labor flexibility, data from international and national studies on the topic shows that contemporary work features a spread precariousness condition. In order to contribute to the discussion, in this paper we present the main findings of a study about work precariousness in Mexico which is based on the heterogeneity and subjectivity of this phenomenon. In giving account of the diversity and development of work precariousness, we compared the labor situation of workers from three contrasting occupations in different regions of the country: garment workers, call center workers and orchestra musicians. Empirical research was based on a mixed methodology which allowed us reconstructing workers´ labor

itineraries through a non-probabilistic survey and qualitative data from in-depth interviews.

The analysis of the work trajectories shows that uncertainty and instability are part of most of these itineraries, with the exception of some groups of garment workers from big transnational factories, technical and professional workers of higher hierarchy in call centers and tenured musicians from the most stable orchestras. While precariousness in garment industry is multidimensional, in the call centers precariousness is mainly based on quality metrics, and among musicians multiactivity is the main feature of this phenomenon. In these conditions the meanings of work are multiple and require from workers constant adaptations along their labor trajectories.

RC24-435.2

GUAY, LOUIS* (Laval University, *louis.guay@soc.ulaval.ca*)

Adapting To Climate and Biodiversity Change: The Case Of Large Canadian Cities

Adaptation is generally thought of as a successful response to a changing situation. For the social sciences, adaptation is the outcome of a long series of deliberations, decisions and negotiations. One cannot take for granted that adaptation will normally follow changing conditions. Adaptation must be seen as a social process whose outcome is not known before hand by the actors and institutions. The paper starts with a critical examination of what adaptation is for sociology. A multidimensional model is proposed wherein adaptation is conceptualized as a process which is both controversial and cooperative and is the result of interacting actors and institutions which come to a common understanding of a problematic situation and of its solutions. To understand this process a combination of different theoretical approaches are necessary. The overlapping elements are the following: 1) governance process where ecological uncertainty is pervasive, and where structural and social diversity has deep implications for decision-making; 2) controversy analysis, which focuses on debate on common understanding and on the choice of courses of action; 3) cultural theory to explain how people perceive and organize the changing world (natural as well as social) they live in; 4) since some, if not all, adaptation measures are likely to be innovative solutions, an understanding of how innovations are produced, diffused and adopted, even co-produced, is also important; 5), finally, one may ask to what extent models and instruments of environmental governance are sensitive to social and ecological justice. This approach will be applied to problem-definition and policy-making in adaptation to climate and biodiversity change in a selection of large Canadian cities.

RC19-341.5

GUBRIUM, ERIKA* (Oslo and Akershus University College, *erika.gubrium@hioa.no*)
CHASE, ELAINE (Oxford Institute of Social Policy)
JO, YONGMIE NICOLA (Oxford Institute of Social Policy)
PELLISSERY, SONY (National Law School of India University)
MING, YAN (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)
WALKER, ROBERT (Oxford Institute of Social Policy)
LØDEMEL, IVAR (Social Sciences)

Conditionality: The Cure Or The Cause? An Exploration Of The Psychosocial Impact Of Cash Transfer Programmes Across Five Settings

The use of cash transfers within the anti-poverty policy domain has witnessed a 'quiet revolution' across the Global South over the past decade (Barrientos and Hulme, 2008). At the same time, conditionality – the granting of cash transfers or services on the condition that the recipient carries out activities or meets certain behavioural requirements – has been increasingly applied in social assistance programmes in the Global North (Griggs and Bennett, 2010). It is, however, a relatively new strategy to anti-poverty efforts in the Global South. Yet reflecting a contemporary neo-liberal agenda, conditional cash transfers, with some success stories in Latin America, are now being advocated as a policy model for these regions as well (Dornan and Porter, 2012). A comparative, qualitative study across five settings – two in the Global North (Norway, the UK) and three in the South (China, India, and South Korea) – has explored the psychosocial impact of anti-poverty measures aiming to make citizens 'productive'. The measures studied in welfare settings in the Global North have been specifically structured around an 'activation' aim, and those in the Global South have moved away from poverty reduction to a focus on investment in productive citizens (Surender and Walker, 2012). The paper presents findings from a targeted policy analysis and an analysis of interview data with measure recipients in the settings under investigation. Specific focus is placed on the potential for measures to shame or heighten the dignity of measure recipients. It demonstrates how, despite the new possibilities offered by the existence of new transfers, the conditionalities that are attached have the potential to create new spaces for shaming. When claimants are already vulnerable, this may then undermine the efficacy of the measure offered.

RC19-341.7

GUBRIUM, ERIKA* (Oslo and Akershus University College, *erika.gubrium@hioa.no*)
LEIBETSEDER, BETTINA (Johannes Kepler University Linz)
DIERCKX, DANIELLE (University of Antwerp)

The Personal Impact of New Activation Possibilities on Social Assistance Claimants in Norway, Austria and Belgium

Studies of the psychology of poverty report on the psychosocial barriers – including shame and stigma – that may be experienced in tandem with financial instability within the Scandinavian (Angelin, 2009; Jönsson and Starrin, 2000; Underlid, 2005), Austrian (Die Armutskonferenz, 2008; Leibetseder, 2013) and Belgian settings (Raeymaeckers and Dierckx, 2012). While social assistance may mediate shaming and stigmatisation, it may also exacerbate them, undermining the agency of users. Across Europe, a new emphasis on work activation has taken place within the realm of social assistance. New requirements have been added to a previously established set of social contract entitlements (Lødemel and Moreira, forthcoming, 2014). While new activation approaches may heighten the stigma attached to the socially constructed categories surrounding social assistance, Norway, Austria and Belgium are three settings in which the activation landscape for social assistance has resulted in a publicly promoted offer of *more* for the claimant. Norway's approach has been characterised as a best-case scenario for the social assistance claimant and has since the mid-2000s provided those eligible access to programming resembling the human capital development approach more commonly associated with state level unemployment services. In the same period, Belgium has also moved towards active inclusion and tailor-made approaches, as reflected in a pilot project ('Public Centre of Social Welfare') with intensified collaboration between the regional employment agency and social assistance authorities. A 2010 federal and provincial agreement in Austria was to provide claimants with better access to jobcentres, but with local responsibility for activation. Drawing on interview data with social assistance claimants, we explore and contrast the personal impact of the approaches in these three settings. The paper highlights the crucial place of the claimant in the evaluation of activation strategies and offers preliminary conclusions concerning its impact on claimants and suggests several lessons to be learned.

RC25-440.18

GUELBEYAZ, ABDURRAHMAN* (Osaka University, *gulbeyaz@lang.osaka-u.ac.jp*)

On the Concept of 'human' and the Aporia of Social Sciences

It is to be ascertained by way of a simple juxtaposition that the set of concepts "human / human being / humanity / humanness", which forms the very core of modern scientific production in its entirety, belongs to a category that qualitatively differs from all those morphologically, lexically, pragmatically comparable concepts. The concept of "human" does not assign any manageable features, or assessable parameters, to those phenomena subsumed by it.

It belongs to a class of concepts that I provisionally call "hoax". A concept of this category pretends to indicate a set or subset of conspecific phenomena in that one or more shared accidents are applied as differential features of the construction. The concept "human" is the best and truest of this kind. It is the epitome of "hoax". Withal, it doubles its uniqueness by appointing itself to both the source and the guarantor of its own legitimacy and virtuousness. To top it all, one of the most significant features of "humanness" and human existence consists in the circumstance that the humanness of the concrete units of human society is determined heteronomously. The simple, but nonetheless devastating, consequence of this briefly described construction and operating principle of the concept "human" is that the whole edifice of modern social science, no matter the path taken, no matter how sublime the respective motive and objective may be, is damned to always end up in a cul-de-sac of some type of biologism.

Parallel to a radical critique of the central conceptual edifice of the modern social sciences, and, within the framework of a theory of 'modified and extended semiotics', and a qualitatively different mode of knowledge production developed on the basis of this, my paper offers a radically new line of approach to the texture and the mode of operation of human society.

JS-75.6

GUÉNIF-SOUILAMAS, NACIRA* (University Paris 8, *ngs39@hotmail.fr*)

Postcolonial Sociology: An Oxymoron or a Border Crossing?

Since its inception, the division established in the course of securing the disciplinary borders of the sociology field between the populations to be studied by sociologists and those who fell in the "other" group to be studied by anthropologists was taken for granted. Sociologists remained oblivious to the political conditions of possibility of the institutional recognition of their profession that included the labor division between sociology and anthropology. Now that the

descendants of those other populations have become the new citizens of former empires such as France and UK, or Japan, the question of the repatriation in the sociological repertoire of notions such as de/colonization, indigeneity, autochthony, and the coloniality of power and social relations, in terms of gender, race and ethnicity is to be investigated anew. If such endeavor is upheld in various corners of the global discipline sociology has become, in places like France, where a main sociological contribution was made, it remains a contentious topic. From this situated sociological universalism, post/colonial studies remain the outside of the sociological field. Whether one thinks of courses taught in an interdisciplinary perspective or of research funding moving beyond the pale of deliverables, coloniality and its contemporary expressions are unthinkable in a still ethnocentric sociology climate. Acknowledging that the colonial is indeed the past and the outside of sociologized societies and sociological routines, but also their present, may be a first step towards a postcolonial sociology in search of its academic locations and professional habitations. Mapping such an ongoing hi/story may help include, or not, France in a global dialogical field aiming at understanding enduring inequality processes.

JS-36.4

GUÉNIF-SOUILAMAS, NACIRA* (University Paris 8, *ngs39@hotmail.fr*)

Reflecting/Reflexive Surface: An Ethno-Gender Othering Experience

Practicing sociology as an art of resistance offers an unusual vantage point on what may seem to be the hidden agenda of the sociological duty: locating the other sociologist from within. Beyond empirical and routinized practices, this paper aims at giving an account of oneself as a sociologist at the margin or as a minority sociologist. Recording and narrating various encounters of the othering processes, it will explain and discuss the kind of knowledge built under such guise and the way in which it can add some value to the sociological experience. Undoing the disciplinary process still considered central to the existence of sociology is an intellectual itinerary and a collective platform for change in times of enduring inequalities. Reconciling the individual and intimate, here considered as a reflecting/reflexive surface, with sociology as a discipline will be one of the challenges of this paper, as it is one for sociologists in a common world of uncertain paths to equality.

RC18-322.4

GUEORGUIEVA, PETIA* (New Bulgarian University, *petiagueorguieva@gmail.com*)

Party Members in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Czech Republic

Political parties in ECE countries are assessed to be unstable, weakly entrenched into the civil society, very much attached to the state (Hafner: 2001) and with low levels of members (Brezen and all.). Political parties in ECE countries are even described as "party with no members" (Cabada: 2013). This is problematic for the political participation, the levels of representativeness and the aggregation and the expression of different civic groups and interests. In general, parties in ECE countries are not implementing formal rules for equal representation of young people, woman and minorities. According to some researches the boundaries between statutes of formal party membership and other forms of activism like sympathizers or citizen's involvement are blurred because the members don't matter. Parties in ECE countries are also pointed as based on clientelistic networks and patronage. The paper proposed aims to analyze party members and party policies and practices to sustain and extend the membership in comparative perspective in the case of Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. The comparison will be focused on:
1. Forms of involvement in the political parties in Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic (formal membership, peripheral organizations of youth, woman; and other)
2. Practices of attracting party members in Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic: statutes; rules; new innovative techniques
3. The social-economic, age and gender profile of party members of the three countries

The comparison will encompass parliamentary parties represented into the last three parliaments in Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. The main research question is how do political parties in studied countries deal with low membership issues?

RC54-864.3

GUÉRIN, LAURA* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, *guerinlau75@gmail.com*)

Control of the Bodies and Self Expression during Mealtimes in the French Nursing Homes. a Ethnographic Study

This presentation falls within the framework of my PhD research, which aim to get to a sociological understanding of mealtimes uses in the French nursing homes. I'm studying the social conditions of the daily lunch – when the residents have to eat together – in spite of physical and cognitive disabilities, eating and moving challenges, and frequent deaths. I question this social practice considering that residents often declare they do not want to live in institution, and do not want to share mealtimes with others. Eating together is a daily rule in all types of nursing homes – public, commercial, or associative. Eating alone is always an exception with a medically justified reason.

From the institutional point-of-view, the shared meal practice is built around the values of the French conviviality, and the institutional appropriation of the French public health discourse on the undernutrition of elderly people.

Thanks to participant observations of mealtimes during four months in two nursing homes, I intend to describe how the social practice of eating together produces forms of social control of the body according to different health restrictions. Depending on the health condition of the elderly people, they face various body management (ex: table placing, type of food service), and various forms of food incorporations (ex: "normal", "all pureed").

I aim to show how the daily practice of eating together often produces typologies of eater's, far away from gender, social and generational conditions of the residents.

In the context of control of the embodied dimension of the selves during mealtimes, I propose to focus attention on forms of deviant behavior of residents as forms of self expression in different social conditions. By way of example, attempted negotiations with the nurses, continuous criticism or refusal to eat will be analyzed with gender and social categories references.

RC24-420.5

GUERRA, JOÃO* (University of Lisbon, *joao.guerra@ics.ul.pt*)

Sustainability and Social Equity in Rough Economic Times

The interest for sustainability issues and the redefinition of social priorities in an ecological scarcity's context (Schnaiberg, 1980) have covered, for better or for worse, their own way in today's societies, and the urgency of change is gaining more and more advocates. Despite this, the holistic view of sustainability – while promoting human welfare and preservation of the natural environment – is becoming a programmatic and cross dominant ideology that has shaped the generality of environmental policies, but its effective implementation has basically been done in an evasive (Adger and Jordan, 2009), superficial (Redclift, 2005), and inconsequential (Lélé, 1991 [2005]; Carter, 2001) manner.

In those rough economic times that we are experiencing in Europe – and despite the inevitable end of the "age of irresponsibility" that assumed infinite resources (Jackson, 2009) – those features tend to worsening and, nevertheless, do not release an engaged, empowered and collective movement able to request and support just, equitable and pro-sustaining measures. Hence, based on the testimony of representatives of Portuguese civil society organizations (focus group, on-line survey, and document analysis) we will try to define i) motivations, ii) interests, and ii) profiles of civil society organizations, taking into account that, despite the rhetoric of holistic sustainability, environmental groups tend to ignore social problems and overestimate ecological ones, while the remaining groups tend to take a reverse position.

RC24-431.5

GUERRA, JOÃO* (University of Lisbon, *joao.guerra@ics.ul.pt*)
CAMPOS, INÊS (University of Lisbon)
PENHA-LOPES, GIL (University of Lisbon)
VIZINHO, ANDRÉ (University of Lisbon)

Sustainable Adaptation Projects and Initiatives in Portuguese Municipalities

Governance for sustainability has gained greater public awareness and social significance since the late 1980's (Adger and Jordan, 2009), and it shares basic purposes and characteristics with sustainable adaptation. Consequently, both governance for sustainability and adaptation to climate change often overlap in policy design and implementation (Kemp, Parto and Gibson, 2005).. In the Portuguese case, despite the persistent lack of a concerted national framework and/or reliable funding policies, incontrovertible advance has taken place in recent years. However, these dynamics are still irregular, in reality some misconceptions and unsustainable practices are persistent (Schmidt & Guerra, 2011). Bearing this in mind and in the context of climate change, the overall objective of BASE – Bottom-up Climate Adaptation Strategies for Sustainable Europe, (a FP7 funded project) is to produce knowledge to support decision making on adaptation strategies and pathways, as well as related action programmes across Europe. Based on results from an online survey applied to a representative sample of Portuguese municipalities by the BASE Portuguese team, and framing our analysis within a multi-arena governance framework (Jorgensen, 2012), this paper will discuss the conditions and features of local sustainability initiatives promoted by Portuguese municipalities. We will attempt to diagnose the situation, analysing the features and context of initiatives and projects currently being planned or implemented by municipalities, under the framework of European and national policies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Moreover, we will try to highlight some relevant features of local communities

(e.g. economic, social, ecological and institutional conditions, as well as their resilience capacity), but also specific characteristics of local initiatives and processes (motivations and objectives, challenges and difficulties; engagement and participation, political will and municipal involvement; partnerships and civil society; information sources and means of dissemination).

RC34-593.4

GUERRA, PAULA* (Faculty of Arts University of Porto, *paula.kismif@gmail.com*)

(Almost) Four Decades of Punk in Portugal: A Culture Still Young?

It's been nearly four decades since the emergence of the first punk movement - in the UK and USA – and, since then, the 'movement' has deeply changed at different levels. One key aspect of this transformation of the punk has to do with how it has been globalized and differently appropriated by urban youths from different parts of the world. What were, at the beginning, the key milestones and who were the original Portuguese punk players? How the punk movement allows us to read and understand the evolution and transformation of Portuguese society over the past four decades, in their aspirations, expectations and weaknesses? Why punk still is, until nowadays, a relevant reference point for some Portuguese youths, persisting as a relevant and dynamic urban culture? And, on the other hand, how is it possible to get older in the 'scene' and still claim to be punk? Here, will be deeply analyzed a wide range of interviews conducted with dozens of participants in the Portuguese punk scene, from different generations. This approach focuses on a social theory argument – one that has been delayed, although is a rather relevant one - around the following question: the subculture concept is still heuristic regarding the understanding and explanation of the youth resistance ritual practices or, in the other hand, we are standing before a context of explaining opportunity of the post-subcultural theories as we emerge in a context of change, transience, neo-tribalism, bands and scenes? In times of growing economical and social easing, we discuss here the complex processes of youth identity construction around the punk, that global mediascape. This multifaceted landscape of the musical youth cultures, made of multiple expressions and references, finds meaning in an also plural ontological landscape.

RC37-638.1

GUERRA, PAULA* (Faculty of Arts University of Porto, *paula.kismif@gmail.com*)

A Different Kind of Tension: Portuguese Musical Creation and Identitary Narratives

In this paper, we propose a discussion around the relationship between music and society. Considering that the core object of the Sociology of Arts is, at last, the musical oeuvre itself in its derivation of meanings and world visions, we look to analyze of the identity features present in the Portuguese music editions of the years 2011 and 2012. It is important to understand the established relations between music and society: how far music expresses themes, subjects, emotions? How far those themes, subjects and emotions, as well as the social reality, reflect themselves in music? Reckoning music as a social phenomenon, sociology must accept the sound world autonomy, with its own symbols and norms without neglecting the importance of external factors that come in line with it. In this sense, this paper intends to make a plural balance of the sociological reflection on the sounds and "noises" of the musical field. In the recreation of the contexts of discourse and practices production around music, the following dimensions will be concerned: center/periphery, past/contemporaneity, tradition/modernity, unity/diversity, local/global, endogenous/exogenous, heritage/cosmopolitism, emigration/immigration, power/contestation. This approach will be done through the documental analysis of content coming from approximately 100 phonographic registers within the popular music (pop rock, metal, punk, folk, indie rock, reggae, rap, hip hop).

RC18-325.3

GUGUSHVILI, ALEXI* (University of Bremen, *agugushvili@bigsss.uni-bremen.de*)
MELCHIOR, INGE (University of Amsterdam)
MOES, JEROEN (European University Institute)

The Effect of the 2008 War on Estonian Public Confidence in International Organisations: A Mixed Methods Study

When the so-called 5 Day War between Russia and Georgia occurred in the summer of 2008, the Estonian public reaction was especially passionate. Two major explanations stem from the strong identification of Estonians with the situation of Georgia (post-Soviet state, small country, Russian citizens/speakers on Georgian territory) and the question of existential insecurity (will the EU and NATO guarantee our security in case of necessity?). Using a mixed methods research design, in this study we investigate how the 2008 war between Russia and Georgia affected public confidence in international organisations in Estonia. Data for this study derives from three different sources. Firstly, the European Values Studies (EVS) conducted in 2008 offers a unique value for this research because fieldwork for the survey in Estonia coincided with the military confrontation between the Russia and Georgia on 8-14 August. EVS, among other domestic and international institutions, inquired about the level of confidence in the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which serve as the dependent variables of the current study. Using propensity-score matching technique, respondents who were interviewed in a time interval before the war are designated as the control group, whereas those respondents who were interviewed after the war started, can be designated as the treatment group. Secondly, the information from this dataset is further supplemented by observations and in-depth interviews conducted in Estonia both in the period around the Russo-Georgian conflict, and after it. This will enable us to go deeper into the embedded meanings of trust that Estonians exhibit towards international organisations, or the West more generally. Thirdly, we will offer a brief review of how the 2008 conflict was framed in Estonian media at the time, and how this may have shaped the perception of the Estonian public.

RC30-518.3

GUIGNER, SÉBASTIEN* (Bordeaux University, *s.guigner@sciencespobordeaux.fr*)

International Comparisons of Health Systems: Tools of Learning or Tools of Power?

International comparisons have become unavoidable for anyone who wants to govern health systems, including health organizations and professions. Because medicine can be evidence-based, health policies would logically also be evidence-based. In parallel, since the early sociologists it is believed that comparing is the better way to produce "evidence-based social science". As a consequence, comparing is believed to be the better way to conduct efficient policies to face health systems challenges. But the many and recurrent flaws of these comparisons cast doubt on their actual role and effects. Among the most common deficiencies are the comparability of data, the lack of clear definitions of terms (like "shortage" or "nurses") and the state-centrism of comparisons (while issues are more and more either decentralized or global).

Why thus such a success of international comparisons among health policy-makers? The argument developed in this paper is that behind their technical substrate and their apparent neutrality, international comparisons carry values, interests and power relations. Under the guise of rationalizing and depoliticizing decisions, international comparisons are less a tool of learning than a tool of power. That is probably the fundamental reason for their success. First, comparisons hide that health policies choices are always value-laden. Indeed, comparisons are in themselves "scientific" and thus deliver the "truth". Furthermore, the language through which comparisons are presented (tables, histogram, etc.) create effects of truth. As a consequence comparisons rule out any debate. Moreover, international comparisons create political pressure, not least because this language is easily understandable and particularly well-suited for the mass media.

This gap between the official and unofficial role of international health comparisons can contribute to explain the tension between the apparent convergence and persistence of country-specific arrangements.

My paper will develop all these points on the basis of case studies from Europe, the USA and Asia.

JS-43.4

GUILAT, DR. YAEL* (Oranim Academic College, *yael_g@oranim.ac.il*)

Redefining The Public Space Through Art and Culture Events—The Case Of Bat Yam City In Israel

I propose to examine the ways in which contested images are inscribed in the public space behind and beyond art events. The city of Bat Yam in Israel was chosen as the location of this study because, in recent years, it has been the municipal policy in Bat Yam to promote diverse cultural enterprises such as the Biennale of Landscape Urbanism, and the street theatre festival that has taken place since 1996 along other art projects. According to the extensive research about the linkage of art and gentrification (Freeman and Braconi, 2004) and in keeping with the social profile of Bat- Yam—a medium–lower class city on the Mediterranean coast south of the Tel Aviv-Yafo metropolis—this policy evidently constitutes an explicit attempt to improve the town's prestige and attract potential new residents and investors. The groups of artists that participate in the municipal projects have a different aim: to empower residents and their identities in the public space and rehabilitate the local multicultural communities The paper will focus on the strategies used by different actors during the three intensive days of the International Festival of Street Theatre to influence on the public space under the umbrella of top-down art events for the purpose of reinforcing their social aims.

From this perspective, the process at the festival may be viewed as a microcosm or a lab that allows us to examine whether and how the public space and more specifically the linguistic landscape reflects or conceals the conflict between social forces, especially between the municipality, which strives to promote

　　　　　***denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

the economic and social regeneration of the area, and the groups of artists, who propose to empower residents and their identities in the public space and attain the rehabilitation of the actual community.

RC44-739.20

GUILLAUME, CÉCILE* (Université de Lille 1, *cecileguillaume94@gmail.com*)

Trade Unions As "Contested" Legal Intermediaries ? Reflection on British Unions' Legal Mobilisation for Equal Pay Since 1970

Since 1970, British trade unions have been involved in the obtaining of a national equal pay legislation, in the pursuing of significant claims and in the implementation of the law through collective bargaining and job evaluation schemes. This legal mobilization did not developed in a consistent manner over time and across unions though. In the 2000's, unions have been heavily criticized for having consistently colluded with the employers to minimize the effects of equal pay legislation, while being forced to support massive litigation on behalf of their low-paid female members. To understand this contrasted story, I will use a conceptual framework that defines trade unions as "contested organisations" which highlights the disputes both between and within unions as to what constitutes the central trade unions "project". To understand why union legal mobilization for equal pay has been very controversial within the trade union movement and challenged by lawyers, I will argue that trade unions can be characterized as "contested legal intermediaries". Drawing on a multi-methods approach combining 34 interviews with trade unionists, legal practitioners and experts, union archives analysis and legal case study data, I will argue that union legal mobilization needs to be understood in the context of the contentious (and gendered) relations existing between members with different interests, the competing relations between union officials and their base, and the often adverse relations between trade unions and employers. I will also claim that litigation strategies need to be apprehended in their complex and sometimes constrained relationships with other types of legal mobilizations, such as collective bargaining. Finally I will reflect on the effects and limits of massive litigation on union agenda and practices, pointing out the potential risk of marginalization and de-politicization of pay inequalities issues.

TG04-942.5

GUILLAUME, OLIVIER* (EDF R&D, *olivier.guillaume@edf.fr*)

Fishing in River, Confrontations at Risks and Ambiguous Situations

The contributions dealing with industrial risks bring to light the organizational and sociological causes which provoked accidents (Perrow, 1984; Vaughan, 1996) or those who prevent them (Laporte, on 1996). They also reveal the controversies which denounce the presence of the works modifying the living environment of the local residents (Lolive, 1997), or externalities are denounced as being risks (Chataureynaud and Torny, 1999; Borraz, 2008). But what about cases where the local residents do not denounce the industrial risks and confront themselves with the risks? And what can be their incidence on the risk management?

Not feeding controversies towards the industrial works and their risks, the local residents can even develop practices of leisure near the industrial works, minimize the incurred risks and go against rules. If the theory of the perception of risks (Slovic, 1992) and opportunities (Star, 1969) are first useful theories, sometimes the ambiguous role of rules and the political positioning of actors around them, allow to understand better the confrontation of the local residents to the risks.

To develop these points, we shall approach the confrontation of fishermen at the risks generated by the hydroelectric exploitation of rivers. Beginning with a description of rivers (I), the contribution will analyze the reasons bringing fishermen's specific segment to confront with their risks (II). If their limited recognition, their rhetoric of underestimate and their perceptions bring them to trivialize the risks (III), their practices are facilitated by multiple rules which create ambiguous situations (Lot, 2008). They clarify the situations by establishing " cognitive compromises " (Amalberti, on 1996) or by mobilizing " techniques of neutralization " (Sykes and Matza, on 1957) to justify their practices (IV). The ambiguous situations are maintained by the associations of fishermen in order to develop their practice.

RC53-852.3

GUIMARAES, JAMILE* (Universidade de São Paulo, *jamile_sguimaraes@hotmail.com*)
SCHOR, NEIA (Universidade de São Paulo)
LIMA, ISABEL (Universidade Catolica do Salvador)

Bullying As Social Control: Prejudice and Discrimination Among Children

This study examines bullying as a form of control, surveillance and punishment of socially deviant behavior among children. This violent practice mobilizes regulation-powered rules that outline the limits and possibilities of what it means to be a boy or a girl. It is based on data from an exploratory ethnographic research in primary and secondary education schools in Brazil. It is argued that bullying is centered on complex power (gender, social class, race and sex) relations embedded in the broader sociocultural context, and particularly in children's cultures. The bully, along with a group of followers, enforces a prescriptive ideal. His or her performance classifies and naturalizes normality through symbolic aspects that act to produce and socially legitimize the socially established, ideal types. The 'popular' and 'successful' infuse desired attributes, and guide the actions of those who must live in constant fear of isolation and rejection. Noteworthy is the continuous effort by boys and girls towards the visually 'perfect', which is intensified by a celebrity-driven culture and their own exposure on social networks. The processes of identity formation and competition are marked by a differentiation from the abject. The Other is the self's regulating and identity referential. It directly affects subjectivities drifting from guilt to resignation, failure or hope of a future metamorphosis. As an example, there is the figure of the 'whore', who manages sexual regulation, and prompts a demand for prescriptive performances of femininity by the 'good girls'. Thus, the bullying-engendered game of violence segregates children territorially, and affirms and protects dominant identities, affiliations, representations and social roles.

RC53-856.4

GUIMARAES, JAMILE* (Universidade de São Paulo, *jamile_sguimaraes@hotmail.com*)
LIMA, ISABEL (Universidade Catolica do Salvador)
SCHOR, NEIA (Universidade de São Paulo)

Children's Participation in the Promotion of Their Right to Health: The Specialists' View

More than 20 years after the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the right to participation is yet to become common practice. This article has analyzed the concept that scholars and NGOs specialized in child health have about the role of the children's participation in promoting their right to health. The General Comment on Article 24 by the Committee on the Rights of the Child was organized through a requested contribution from experts, who submitted 36 comments. Among these, 19 addressed the issue of child participation with a view to have their right to health realized. Results indicate: a) a consultative participation, limited to the institutional and political reorientation of health services; b) the access to information as a prerequisite to participation in the promotion of the right to health; c) the concept of health education as an instrument of information dissemination; and d) the domains of social interaction and intergenerational relationships in the family, school and community are not appreciated as health promotion areas. In summary, experts believe that the right to information is the *sine qua non* to the right to participation. Because valid opinions are conscious, participation is manifested when they are formulated. This perception does not include 'learning by doing', which is centered on the development of personal and social tools. One text alone mentions the importance of the children's awareness and knowledge about their own rights, as well as that of exercising their citizenship.

RC19-329.3

GUIRAUDON, VIRGINIE* (CNRS and Sciences Po Paris, *virginie.guiraudon@gmail.com*)

Household Carers and Gender Inequalities: A Comparative Perspective on Care

Domestic services are now on the global policy agenda. In Europe, there has also been a development of varied forms of domestic work that recall periods such as the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries where domestic help spread beyond the nobility to merchants and farmers' households. In fact, then as now, the recruitment of domestic labor is an important expression of social relations, including *social class* and status, as well as a means of reproducing them. Hhousehold services have been understood as a solution to the "Great Transformation" of recent decades that involves ageing of the population, changes in family structure and gender roles, with the masculinisation of women's employment patterns, in a context of shortage of public care services, in-migration and de-industrialization which in turn calls for the development of the services sector. This paper examines policies that encourage (through fiscal policies mainly) the hiring of domestic workers thus has a *political economy* aspect since labor market regulations and welfare state policy legacies will influence responses to socio-demographic changes. It focuses on gender inequality: Domestic workers relieve women from doing this work themselves and avoid gender conflicts over the division of domestic work but can reinforce inequalities amongst women and reproduce gender roles. Finally, domestic work is often performed by *migrants* or minority women from previous migration waves although some activation policies have emphasized the retraining of women native workers. Notwithstanding what is the consequence of household services on the question of global inequality? This paper focuses on political debates relating to domestic work during the last quarter of century and the policy measures adopted, their stated goals and their actual consequences in France, Belgium and at the EU level.

RC24-437.4

GUIVANT, JULIA S.* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, *juliaguivant@gmail.com*)
MACNAGHTEN, PHILIP (Durham University)
CARRO-RIPALDA, SUSANA (Durham University)

Understanding the Social, Cultural and Economic Factors That Shape the Acceptance, Use and Resistance to GM Crops: A Comparative Approach

Although the growth of GM crops has been dramatic, its uptake has not been the smooth transition predicted by its advocates. Unless we examine why GM crops have not been universally accepted as a public good, we will fail to understand the conditions under which „GM crops can help to feed the world".To answer this question we develpop a research programme of fieldwork within and across India, Mexico and Brazil. Our research looks to contribute: (1) to enrich the debate at the level of culture and ontology; (2) to attend to the meanings of GM crops and foods and how they are embedded in practice; and (3) to develop deliberative methodologies to engender a broader set of options for GM policy and agenda setting. The main objective is to highlight the distinctive political, anthropological and cultural dynamics to the debate on GM crops across the 3 countries. Through this research, founded by The John Templeton Foundation, we identified some gaps in the literature: (1) little in-depth research examining the impacts of GM crops on farmers" communities and their culturally-specific farming and related practices: how GM crops have been embedded into everyday life contexts, how benefits and risks have been assessed from diverse cultural perspectives, how they have affected if at all farmers" social situations, practical knowledge, and their engagements with the land and food. (2) little in-depth examination of public perceptions of GM foods, and (3) little attempt to engage farmers (particularly female), citizens, regulators and scientists in deliberation, to assess how and under what conditions GM crops can be developed fully cognizant of social, cultural and spiritual values. In the research we developed a) stakeholder structured interviews; b) stakeholder qualitative questionnaires; 3) Ethnographic fieldwork with farmers and researchers and 4) focus groups with urban consumers.

RC15-262.3

GUIZZARDI, GUSTAVO* (University of Padua, *gustavo.guizzardi@unipd.it*)

Handling the End-of-Life Between Institutions and the Individual

Many factors are involved in defining the changes within the field of death and dying: innovations in medical knowledge and practice; changes in health institutions, family structures and everyday life practices; the pluralism of beliefs and religious affiliations.

A new dimension is represented by the emergence of the legitimacy accorded to the individual's decisions in choosing how to handle his end of life. This is no small thing, and, in fact, it has led to the opening of a rather heated debate in the public space.

The paper examines some recent cases in order to identify the knotty problems around which the change develops, oppositions are articulated, and instable compromises are reached.

RC43-722.5

GULBRANDSEN, LARS* (Norwgian social research, *lars.gulbrandsen@nova.no*)
SANDLIE, HANS CHRISTIAN (Norwegian social research)

Intergenerational Transfers and Solidarity in the Wake of a House-Price Boom: The Case of Norway

Housing is an important source of households' wealth. Tenure is becoming an important marker of social difference and point of distinction between 'good' and 'poor' housing. In Norway most households has become home owners early rather early in life. However, the house-price boom in the last two decades has changed the conditions and opportunities different cohorts has met to access homeownership and climb the 'housing ladder'. While young households meet a housing market where access to homeownership is steady more troublesome, the increased housing prices amount to substantial housing wealth for older households and a capacity to support their own children's acquisition of a home.

An important question in the paper is how middle aged and elderly Norwegian dispose their growing housing wealth. Do they spend their wealth, do they continue to save or do they help younger family members? Another question is whether new generations of elderly behave in other ways than generations before them. Our main question is whether an explanation based on different attitudes in different generations or an explanation based on life course changes fit our data on how middle aged and elderly people plan to dispose their housing wealth.

The enormous increase of housing wealth is a newer phenomenon than the Scandinavian Welfare State where good housing originally was one of the pillars but not the vehicle of capital collection as we see today. We will ask how this development in the housing sector and in the system of family wealth affects other aspect of the Scandinavian Model as for instance pensions and policies towards income and wealth distribution. We will also make a short comparison with Sweden, another representative of The Scandinavian Model, with a system of housing tenure where the rate of individual home ownership is much lower than in Norway.

RC31-529.8

GULIAEVA, NATALIA* (Sibirian Federal University, *carnivora@list.ru*)

The Territorial Separated Marriage As a New Reality

Aim of this research is a one new form of marriage – the territorial separated marriage. Now some part of migrants have two (or more) families: the first is in the motherland and the alternative – on the migration territory. What are the reasons of this situation? How many kinds and species it has? What are the profit and problems men and women have? What about children?

Background of this research is the theory of demographic transition, theory of social stratification and social mobility, analysis of the international labor market and labor migration and the model of balance outlays/income of the generation offered by author, published in the paper of RC33 Eighth International Conference on Social Science Methodology in Sydney, July 2012 (N. P. Guliaeva. Socio-demographic problem of modern society: age structure, migration and labour force). The research method is the analysis of the open (official) statistic data, media data (including Internet source) and the results of investigating activity published by another authors and researching centers.

Results: the territorial separated marriage is a new form of marriage generated by long-time migration. Appearance a new marriage on recipient territory often does not destroyed a first marriage on the motherland. Frequently it is because the migrant has not possibility or necessity removing the first family to the job land. At the same time the job of the working migrant is the main source of income to both families.

It is concluded that the territorial separated marriage is reality. As international migration is growing it is opportunity of the dissemination of this form of the marriage

RC12-226.4

GULIYEV, RUFAT* (Azerbaijanian Sociological Association, *azsocas@azdata.net*)

The Role of the Court-Reforms in Transforming Azerbaijan Society

Both in the judicial system and in the minds of the population, there are still problems with the past communist regime in modern Azerbaijan. The conducted survey of the character and the essence of this problem can allow us to identify the ways of improving the judicial system in the country in line with the requirements of a democratic society.

The majority of the surveyed believe that democratic transformation of society cannot be successful and private enterprises cannot develop without legal base and perfect judicial system that are capable of effective protection of private property rights, control after execution of the agreed responsibilities, protection of the rights of economical subjects, foster creation of market relations.

One of the reasons for the judicial power not to be able fully satisfies demand for the services is the fact that this demand is artificially lowered because of the distrust of the population to the judicial system. The other reason that lowers demand for the judicial services is lack of economical growth, which doesn't foster growth of the need in resolution of economical arguments.

It is evident that the observed tendency for activation of the commercial activity and successful implementation of the economical reforms will foster increase of demand for the services of the judicial system.

Study of the opinions of enterprise managers, representatives of the general population, judges and employees of the court machinery, analysis of their judgments and proposals allowed to reveal the most relevant problems related to the work of courts and render of the judicial services, to determine the paths for extension of population's and business sector's access to the judicial services, which will help to further improve the judicial system and will become a cause of the more effective implementation of the goals of the judicial reform in Azerbaijan.

SOCI-975.1

GULIYEVA, SVETA* (`Taraqqi` Lyceum, *azssvetaguliyeva@gmail.com*)

Gender Equality and Family Development in Azerbaijan

The gender problem in Azerbaijan is in the center of attention of the state and public organizations. In the country important decisions are made and numerous events for the solution of this problem are held.

The main directions of a state policy in this area are implementation of measures on to prevention of cases of gender violence, creation of equal opportuni-

ties for women and men on a labor market, expansion of opportunities for career growth women, appointments them on senior positions.

The state supports strengthening of social protection and protection of mother and children, baby sitting simplification for working parents according to the ratified in the Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention of the International Labour Organization increase in number of kindergartens, and also development of services on to family planning.

For the purpose of realization of noted directions the parliament of Azerbaijan accepted a number of the target documents. The parliament accepted such important documents, as "Strategy of the Azerbaijani families", the National plan of action on gender equality, Children's code and National children's strategy. Along with it, in the country are created institute "Family psychologist", the help and shelter centers for the women who have undergone the household to violence, and also system of monitoring of violence against women, evasion of women from education and early marriages.

WG02-904.4

GULOWSKI, REBECCA* (University of Augsburg, *rebecca.gulowski@phil.uni-augsburg.de*)
STITZ, VERENA* (University of Augsburg, *verena_stitz@web.de*)

Negotiating Narratives in the Discourse of Legitimized Use of Military Force: The Triform Linkage of Action, Institution and Structure

How can we deal with issues concerning the use of force in international conflicts, for instance debates about *Humanitarian Interventions, RtoP, Human Security* etc. beyond idealistic and normative prejudgment?

Based on our discourse analytical study this paper illustrates the analysis of international conflicts, which incorporates structure as well as agency by focusing on conflicting narratives within discourse (e.g. sovereignty vs. humanitarianism; humanitarian Interventions *vs. RtoP*). Grounded on the pivotal epistemological hypothesis that the relation between discourse and practice is inextricable and mutual, we argue that this linkage is triform: Discourse consists (1) basically of long-term constitutive beliefs that are (2) due to social trends constantly reinterpreted and modified in (3) the face of interactional events and crises of action, when conflicting norms are negotiated. In this sense 'discourse' is seen as an entirety of correlated speech acts, which are analyzed for institutionally stabilized patterns of structure and rules of action. By combining discourse analysis and grounded theory, we examine speech acts (e.g. minutes of plenary proceedings; UN resolutions, the ICISS-Report) perceived as a form of action and hence as an important part of political practice. We show how strategic narratives, reconstructed from interactional events, get systematized and condensed into strategic culture, thereby part of the discourse. We portray the process of change of hegemonic narratives on the basis of the international discourse in the cases of former Yugoslavia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and Afghanistan: what grounds of justification concerning the use of force emerge? In what way UNO, NATO and EU differ from each other? Which role plays state-building in the concrete action of international agents compared to other goals?

JS-14.1

GULSHETTY, BASAWRAJ S* (Gulbarga University GULBARGA, *drbsgul@rediffmail.com*)

Leisure and Indian Joint Family System - a Some Case Studies of Hyderabad Karnataka Region

The study of Indian joint family system and Leisure is assuming importance ,especially developing countries of the world in general - India is in particular. The study of indian family system deserves specially attention, not only because they are born in Indian families but also here the family system differs in material respects from the western family system. The family in India does not consist only of husband , wife, their childern but also of uncles, aunts ,cousins and grandsons . This system called as joint family or extended family system , is a peculiar characterstics of the Indian social life . A son after marriages does not usually seperate himself from the parents but continious to stay with them under the same roof, messing together and holding property in common. the family has joint property and every person has his share in it sisnce the time he is born . The earnings of all the members are put in a common fund out of which family expenses are met . Non-earning members has much share as the earning members. the joint family system is in rural India thus like a socialistic community in which everyone earns according to their capicity also recieves according to his needs.

The joint family system provides more leisure , sinse the work is shared by all members on the bases of age, sex and expeirence , they get more leisure time and more hands at home can finish off their work with minimum time and provide enough leisure to the members to relax. In this study an attempt had made to analysis and interpret the information collected of some joint fanmily system cases with personal interview of the members of the joint family system in Hyderabad - karnataka region of India.

JS-73.4

GULSHETTY, BASAWRAJ S* (Gulbarga University GULBARGA, *drbsgul@rediffmail.com*)

Leisure-Disabled Children & Their Welfare Measures: A Study Of Hyderabad Karnataka Region

The study of leisure disabled children and their welf-fare measure assuming a importance all over the world espicially developing countries of the world in general india is in particular.The children are the most precious asset of any nation & deserve the very best of man kind has to offer . They have not only a right to full health, phigically development but also the right to grow to full their potential intellectually, socially, morally, & culturally all efferts and resources mobilized towards the end by any society or country are a necessory and crucial investment .At present 80 % of disabled live in the developing countries where less than 1% recieved any trained help. of the 146 million disabled children under the age of 15 year, as many as 106 million are in asia & africa. according to senses of 2011 figures, 5.7 million children in INDIA are disabled in which means 1 out of every 4 children suffering from one or the other kind disability.Hence , it is extremely important focus on their urgent needs, allowing such children to lead a reputable & life quality in the socity recognizing their leisure rights. the present study is aimed to know about the socioeconomic status and the effective utilization of leisure time & wel-fare service measures of the disabled children in Hyderabad Karnataka region of india.

This study data has collected on the basis of emperical servey & detiled interview with the respondant interactive method of interpretation is adopted to interpret qualitative as well as quantitative data .

RC52-844.5

GUN CUNINGHAME, PATRICK* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, *pgcuninghame@yahoo.co.uk*)

Resistance to Precarity in Knowledge Production. the Case of a Mexican State University

The precarity of Autonomous Metropolitan University manual, administrative and academic workers was one of the main causes of the SITUAM trade union's strike between February and April 2008, the longest since the university's foundation in Mexico City in 1974. However, the conflict has remained unsolved and it seems that this process will continue to provoke unrest and tension among workers until it is solved, probably after another form of strike or industrial dispute in the near future, especially given the recent 2012 Labour and Education neoliberal structural reforms which have already provoked considerable resistance among state school teachers and university students.

But what exactly is university precarity? What are its main forms? Could it be more effectively combated than through the stalemate trench warfare of the prolonged strike? In an attempt to answer these questions this paper starts from the proposition suggested by the international online discussion list and blog "Edu-factory" that the university has become an increasingly privatized and globalized "factory" for the production and dissemination of knowledge in the most intensive and competitive form possible, increasingly linked to the demands of private enterprise and the "free market", rather than those of society. These developments occur within and are crucial to the ongoing transition from industrial to cognitive capitalism. As the higher education sector is key to the creation of surplus value in cognitive capitalism in which the production and strategic dissemination of knowledge is central, a series of struggles are now being fought against both the privatization and transnationalization of the sector as well as the precarization, flexibilisation and casualization of its workforce. Finally, the organization of the production and distribution of knowledge as "commons" instead of fetishized market commodity appears to be the key to thwarting the neoliberalization of the public university.

RC46-758.3

GUNDEMEDA, NAGARAJU* (University of Hyderabad, *nagarajuhcu@gmail.com*)

University Student's Attitudes Towards Affirmative Action Policy: Reflections from India

The structure of the Indian society is based on the practice of caste hierarchy legitimises the unequal social status and institutionalized policy of domination and deprivation from the material and ideological resources of the state, society and economy. Since the colonial times the demand for affirmative action policy (popularly known as reservation policy) in education based on caste is a source of ideological conflict between the upper caste and lower castes. The higher educational institutions in general and universities in India in particular have become the centres of battle ground for the advocates and opponents of reservation policy. The objective of the paper is to evaluate the attitudes of the university students on the policy of reservation based on gender, caste, class, tribe, religion, region and physical disability. The sample of the study consists of 500

students from diverse academic programmes and disciplines of the University of Hyderabad in India . The survey method, selected individual and focused group interviews have been conducted in order to map out the rationale behind supporting and opposing reservation based on ascribed and achieved identities. The opponents of reservations felt that reservation is nothing but the exclusion of the meritorious and talented students from the higher education, employment. On the other, the reservation policy gets support as a compensatory justice mechanism for the historical exclusion and multiple forms of deprivations and discriminations against the marginal groups of the Indian Society. The study also brings the personal narratives which demonstrate how reservations enables the social mobility for the marginal caste/groups and works as disabling mechanism in the case of students from upper castes, male and normal students. Therefore, the paper brings debates and (dis) contents associated with preservation and suspension of reservation policy within the framework of public policy and development discourse.

RC42-706.4

GUNNARSSON, SERINE* (Uppsala University, *serine. gunnarsson@soc.uu.se*)

Understanding Swedishness and Conceptualizing the Self: The Perspective of Young Women of Middle Eastern Backgrounds Living in Sweden

Searching for a sense of belonging and defining one's sense of self has become a complex task in this globalized world. The way we define ourselves, for instance along ethnic lines, has consequences for our understandings of others in our everyday lives. This presentation will depart from a project that uses semi-structured qualitative interviews – with 24 young women of Middle Eastern backgrounds aged 15-22 – to explore the ways in which identity can be constructed. The reason why these women's identity is in focus is that they have been the subject of heated debates on honor related violence in the Swedish news media in recent years. Against this backdrop, questions about the implications of being regarded as ethnic 'Others' can be explored. In this presentation, the focus will be on social identity processes and the interplay between self- and public image, with specific regards to ethnic identity. The presentation will draw attention to the way in which understandings of Swedishness play a role in these women's conceptualization of self. These understandings include, among others, assumptions regarding Swedish peers' liberal approach to norms on sexuality and the informants' relation to the Swedish society as a home, yet, not a 'homeland'. As such, the presentation problematizes how sense of belonging and definitions of the self are constructed when identity is contested and negotiated in everyday life settings.

RC47-769.2

GUO, LONGPENG* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, *ksonguo@gmail.com*)
XIE, HUIZHONG (The University of Hong Kong)

An Emerging Social Movement in China: Frames and Activists in Dog-Rescue Actions

A series of dog-rescue actions intending to save dogs from being slaughtered and destined for restaurants have been occurring quite regularly in China since 2011. It has seen activists in 16 cities taking action on highways to demand dogs to be released from the trucks, interrupting traditional festival in Yulin, Guangxi Province celebrating eating dog meat, and exposing illegal slaughterhouses for dogs. In China where dog meat has been a common source of meat and where dogs have been socially and culturally regarded as lowly creatures, these activities should deserve closer examination. For one thing, do these activities indicate an emerging movement advocating animal welfare rights? Or do they reflect some broader changes in the values and practices of a new generation of Chinese growing up in post-reform affluence and Western influence? And how has such a movement been able to expand, especially in a social milieu that is generally conservative and authoritarian?

Adopting the lens of frame theory, this research endeavors to answer these questions by inquiring into the participants and organizers of these activities and the frames they share and develop in spearheading their organization and movement. In turn, a critical analysis of the broader social, cultural and economic changes in post-reform China will be carried out.

A case study of an Animal Rescue Organization, which has organized two dog-rescue campaigns has been conducted in Kunming, while 20 depth-interviews with activists in Kunming, Beijing and Chongqing have been delivered as well.

RC12-230.3

GUO, WEI* (Hokkaido University, *guowei_kakubi@yahoo.co.jp*)

The Social Role of Legal Theory : Kawashima's Theory in Japan, the United States and China

Since the late 1970s, Kawashima's approaches to Japanese law that attribute significant explanatory value to culture have been in Retreat.Recent sociolegal scholarship share a skepticism about efforts to explore Japanese law through the lens of culture, which they see as conceptually weak, undefined.

With cultural translation theory ,this paper argues that vagueness of Kawashima's theory has consequence for the salience and scope of legal problem, by focusing on the link between legal professional, media literacy and local culture.

A case study of Communicational Impact in Kawashima's Legal consciousness theory is analyzed in two part: the first, to compare the form of Kawashima's academic work and his discourse on public ,with a paperback book called Nihonjin no ho ishiki (The Legal consciousness of the Japanese), shows that legal profession and layman culture has different types of legal information. The second is to confirm the possibility of comparative understanding of legal theory,by following Kawashima's Legal consciousness debate in Japanese,American, Chinese legal review from 1967 to present.

JS-44.20

GUPTA, ACHALA* (National University of Singapore, *achalatiss@gmail.com*)

Freedom with Constraints: A Journey of Five Mothers from South Asia to the UK

South Asian comprises of one of the major immigrant groups in the UK since many decades, especially post 1950s. Though the rate of immigration has drastically reduced because of much restrictive immigration policies, the proportion of South Asian population has increased in the UK from 2001 to 2011. In this article, I shall be discussing about the experiences of five South Asian mothers, who have recently (less than five years) migrated from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to the multicultural society of UK. These mothers were living with their husband and children in a town situated in the north of England. These narratives are based on an empirical case study of five south Asian mothers who had at least one child at the time of migration.

Although each one of the participants had different experiences in each stage of migration and assimilation in the 'British culture', some of the their experiences are shared, perhaps due to relatively similar culture in the home country and rather different one, and mostly perceived as shocking by each one of them. Hence their individual life stories makes a case for the processes of cultural shock, assimilation, elements of hesitation and yet their experience of freedom in the UK. Nonetheless, however constraining the home culture might seem to them, there appeared to be a self – contentious argument of returning and somehow pretending to make spaces for exercising their 'own culture' in the foreign spaces.

RC04-80.6

GUSTAVSSON, MARTIN* (Stockholm University SCORE, *martin.gustavsson@ekohist.su.se*)
MELLDAHL, ANDREAS* (Uppsala University, *andreas. melldahl@edu.uu.se*)

Financing Higher Studies - the Relation Between Economic Resources and Choices in Swedish Higher Education

How do students in higher education finance their studies and how is this related to their choice of place and field of study? This is the portal question for the presentation.

At the same time as the number of students in higher studies has increased vastly in Sweden during the last twenty years, the economic gaps in the society at large have grown. We know from surveys and examinations that the public student loans – introduced in 1965 – are not sufficient for covering all students expenses, but the knowledge of where in the educational landscape and for which groups of students the loans are particularly meagre (or superfluous) is lacking.

In this presentation, we explore the 'economic landscape' of Swedish higher education by first mapping landmark areas, defined by students with different economic situations. We locate both the students with the largest amounts of economic resources (loans, wealth and incomes) and the position of the students with the smallest amounts. How is the public student loan system utilized at these two ends and what function does it seem to serve in the students' total economy? Second, we relate these economic differences to educational differences. Do the largest concentrations of educational resources (grades, results from aptitude tests, and backgrounds in prestigious educational programs) coincide with where we find large economic resources? Theoretically, we relate economic resources to educational resources – both central forms of capital in Bourdieu's sociology – and discuss their relative importance for choices and strategies within higher education.

The presentation utilize a dataset from Statistics Sweden on all students in higher education during the last 20 years, including previous educational investments, present educational choices and their own and their parents' economic and social situation, as well as how they make use of the public study loan system.

RC17-307.2

GUTIERREZ, FILOMIN* (University of the Philippines Diliman, *fc.gutierrez09@gmail.com*)

Brotherhood, Masculinity, and Social Capital: Fraternities At The University Of The Philippines Diliman

The paper is based on the study of college fraternities rooted in traditions of bond and loyalty at the University of the Philippines Diliman (UPD), the country's premier state university campus. Tracing their roots in the early 1900s, UPD fraternities have built a vast network of brotherhood ties connecting various generations of men, from college students to professionals who now occupy leadership positions and status in government, private and corporate sectors in the Philippines. The study looks into the identity formation of young men, including the quest to be part of a trust-based social network to affirm masculinity, survive the competitive challenges or enjoy the adventures presented by college life, and assure paths to social capital and professional status.

The paper discusses how young men gravitate to fraternities for constructive aims such as academic excellence and socio-civic service, on the one hand, and become embroiled in antisocial violent behaviors within their group or in conflict with rival fraternities on the other. Such violence in gang fights and hazing rites has claimed the lives of at least eleven, and injured hundreds of young college men in the history of the university. The concepts social capital, identity and masculinity are utilized to understand the meaning of "brotherhood", the origin and shifts in orientation and behavior of the group and individual members over generations. The study analyzed documents supplied by fraternities, and examined the narratives of fraternity "brods" or members from various generations or cohorts since the 1950s to the present.

RC05-103.4

GUTIERREZ CHONG, NATIVIDAD* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma, *nati.gutierrez.chong@gmail.com*)

Ethnic Conflict and Internal Colonialism: Theoretical Reflections for the Indigenous Mobilizations of the 21st Century

This paper discusses why ethnic conflict in Latin America is not related to secession or ethno nationalism, rather it is characterized as a renewed political activism of indigenous peoples denouncing violence and threat in a context of defending territories and natural resources. The concept also implies the revision of "internal colonialism" as a theoretical guideline that inspires intellectual and political projects of ethnic mobilizations. Finally, the paper argues what are the main characteristics of ethnic conflict in Latin America: a) low tendency to rebel against the state, b) low use of violence form indigenous peoples, c) very high use of violence and threat against indigenous peoples and d) widespread social exclusion and racial discrimination.

RC51-829.3

GUTIERREZ RESA, ANTONIO* (UNIVERSITY UNED, *antoniogutierrez@der.uned.es*)

Inmigration Key for Inmigrants in Spain 2013

According to our recent research study/survey, it shows that the inmigrants in Spain 2013 (Romanians 19%, Morrocans 18.8%, Ecuadorians 9,4%, subsaharian Africans 6.3%, Colombians 6.1%, Bolivians 9.4% and those with dual nationality 16.9%) 77.6% of them live in rental housing, 27.3% work in private labour market with temporal contracts and 21.1% with fixed or permanent contracts, while 26% are unemployed although they have worked before. 57% of them have the intention is to stay definitely and in general terms, they are highly satisfied with the services. They are also highly satisfied with their interpersonal relations (88%), with their family life (80%) and at work/studies (63%). Nevertheless, only 44% of them are satisfied with the economic situation. 83.5% consider their cultural contribution as positive and 75.3% consider their economic contribution as positive and 69.8% consider their demographic contribution as positive. 50% of inmigrants surveyed think that they should keep their civil traditions, specially if they can. However, 68% agree that the languages which are mayority should be included in the academic curriculum and 37% agree with the headscarfs ban in classrooms. Integration for 78% of the surveyed is a society issue, and those with more difficulties are the Magreb population 36.9%, the subsaharian African countries 13.8% and the Chinese 13%. We conclude with the affirmation that, according to the inmigrants, 50% of them agree that the economic aids should exist for Spaniards and inmigrants independently from their legal or illegal administrative status and for 97% of them, they should have the right to live with their families, 95% think they should collect their unemployment benefits after paying their social security taxes, 80% think they should be able to vote in local/municipal elections and 85% think they should be able to obtain the Spanish nationality.

RC16-277.1

GUTIERREZ-MARTINEZ, DANIEL* (El Colegio Mexiquense, *dgutierrezcolmex@yahoo.fr*)

Aesthetic Barroco As a Performance of Subaltern Cultural Societies: The Sociological Approach

Debates about originality and the origins of the world have been added by scientific revolutions in physics, biologists and neuroscientists with the multiplication of the universes, new worlds discovered and technological advancements that have changed our everyday lives. Here, the rediscovery of the importance of dreaming, meandering, and others go together with artistic expressions, literature, cultures of remix, games of masks, avatars... These announce a new equilibrium between the visible and the invisible, emotion and abstraction, the physical and the metaphysical. Which *imaginaire* is cause and effect of these mutations? Aesthetic Barroco *imaginaire* as a form of performance has been well analyze in artistic expressions to understand this plurality, but has been a little ignored as a sociological theory. As Weber uses *Beruf* to understand the no-mind action in capitalism, Barroquiam *imaginaire* can be used to understand the way capitalism (development) is expressed in pluri-cultural societies with a subaltern condition. That is why we propose, as a metaphor, to include it in the performance theory to understand plurality in a globalized world; not only to comprehend traditional subaltern cultures (Latin-America, Africa, Asia), but as well, for example, black groups in USA; the suburbs cultures in develop countries, etcetera. Art and empirical sciences, worlds of fashion, architecture, literature are amongst others the witnesses of this plurality. Artifice, simulacrum, dreams, ornamentation, exaggeration, multiplication have themselves become the stuff of the ordinary, part of its structure, its foundation myth. Barroco metaphor permits us to observe the deep meaning trough the "artificial", the reel trough the no real, the truth to the fake in this pluralist and relativist vision of existence. Jazz, blues, Regetton, spicy food, exaggerated manners, ways to talk... are just some examples will be light up to show how social meanings today are showed through superficial symbols.

RC22-402.2

GUTIERREZ-MARTINEZ, DANIEL* (El Colegio Mexiquense, *dgutierrezcolmex@yahoo.fr*)

The Muslim Religion As a Strength of Ethnic Identity: The Case of Chamuslim in the South of Mexico

In the early years of the 70´s a Muslim Spanish family arrive to the South State of Chiapas and encounter the Tzeltal indigenous ethnic group. The result of this interaction in the last 40 years has been a religious conversion that have been going up to a 600 hundred people and continue to grow (from 800 hundred that exist today in all Mexico). Since then different Muslim divisions have been created differentiating the Tzeltal communities around (at least three different groups). Some sociological religious theories focus a lot in the conversion process, and less into the strength ethnical identity as a main factor to understand what some wrongly named "popular religion". This case will be a great example that the community Identity passes before Ethnical Identity and even religious conversion. Even though a monotheistic institutional religion conversion serve more to maintain and fortify the communal ethnical identity than a spiritual meaning. The key here is that the community identity provide more central meaning that the religion itself.

RC42-703.3

GUY, ANAT* (The College of Management, *g1anat@colman.ac.il*)
MOORE, DAHLIA (College of Management)

Between Ideology and Practice of Child Rearing: Differences Between Men and Women in Two Cultural Contexts

The third wave of feminism declares that the most important mission in becoming a gender-equal society is to encourage men to take a greater part in the family life, and especially, take greater responsibility toward their children's upbringing and education. Some scholars suggest that this revolution has yet to take place because women still guard their traditional roles and refuse to share them with their spouses.

Our study indicates that although women ideologically declare their wishes for a more supportive and active partner and for a more egalitarian division of household labor and child rearing, when these ideas were turned into practice and examined, we found that men define these practices as far less feminine than women. This tendency appears both for secular men and women and for religious men and women.

Thus, while ideologically, women are more liberal and feminist than men, in practice, they tend to hold a traditional view regarding child rearing daily practices, as they view these practices as feminine.

RC22-383.5

GUZELBAEVA, GUZEL* (Kazan Federal University, *Guzel. Guzelbaeva@kpfu.ru*)

Muslim Informal Organizations of Tatar Youth in the Republic of Tatarstan (Russia)

Muslim Informal Organizations of Tatar Youth in the Republic of Tatarstan (Russia)

The report deals with the revival of Islamic identity in the Republic of Tatarstan which is an ethnic republic within Russia and the Muslim informal organizations of Tatar youth. Sociological research shows that religion is more important for Tatars than for other ethnic groups who traditionally do not profess Islam. There are more believers amongst Tatars who observe religious customs and ceremonies; there are less non-observers and non-believers. As far as religion is concerned, sociologists used to argue that women were more religious than men, older people more than youth, the uneducated more than people with higher education and people from rural areas were more religious than citizens from urban areas. However due to processes of post-modernity the situation have changed and another tendency has become apparent, which is sometimes the reverse. One of these trends is Tatar youth. The research data reveals that desecularization has increasingly affected young people, and their degree of religiosity does not depend on their level of education or place of residence (there is even more rapid Islamization among the educated youth of big cities). A group of strictly observing young Muslims has been pointed out. They are about 5% of all Tatar youth. They are very religious and they confirm it by their behavior. The report focuses on some initiative groups and informal organizations of Muslin young people in Tatarstan cities who are not passive but involved a lot in social life ('Consciousness', 'Altyn Urta', 'Ikhlas', 'SAMI'). They were formed in 2004-11 and gained their activity uniting Muslim students of Tatarstan cities. The report is based on the results of sociological research, 2008-2013 in Tatarstan, Russia. The methods comprise of two surveys by 1500 respondents each and about 80 in-depth interviews.

RC33-575.3

GUZI, MARTIN* (Masaryk University, *martin.guzi@econ.muni. cz*)

DE PEDRAZA, PABLO (University of Salamanca)

Effects of Interview Mode on Self-Reported Well-Being

This study explores the differential effects of face-to-face interviewing and web-survey self-interviewing on subjective well-being questions. The analysis employs individual data from traditional surveys (e.g. the World Values Survey, the European Social Survey, and other representative national surveys) and data obtained from a web survey posted at WageIndicator websites in more than 30 countries. Web survey has become a very attractive tool as it allows access to respondents at a lower cost and large numbers relative to traditional surveys that are conducted via phone, mail, or on a face-to-face basis. The WageIndicator is a labor market oriented survey that also includes several subjective well-being indicators. In the first step we contrast the characteristics of samples resulting from different modes. Second, controlling for demographic characteristics, we test the hypothesis that online surveys decrease measurement error in sensitive questions created by the presence of an interviewer (e.g. the underreporting of socially undesirable behavior). We show that mostly in advanced economies respondents tend to report higher subjective well-being levels in the presence of an interviewer, while in developing and former communist countries the presence of an interviewer generates a downward bias in the reported well-being levels. The paper also contributes to the ongoing debate on web survey data quality, reliability, and validity for scientific use. It demonstrates how social sciences can benefit from the use of web survey data in order to overcome the limits of traditional information sources.

RC27-472.2

GÜNEL, OZAN* (Istanbul University, *ozzygunel@gmail.com*)

Changing Identity: Istanbul Clubs during Gezi Protests

Galatasaray, Fenerbahçe and Beşiktaş are the biggest sport clubs in Turkey. Even they are sport clubs their main focus located in football and football has an obsession level love and hate relation within Turkish public. But even %90 percent of Turkey's population see themselves as fan of these 3 big clubs which are also the oldest clubs, these İstanbul clubs have zero class affiliation throughout history. Very crudely Galatasaray represent aristocracy, Fenerbahçe bourgeoisie and Beşiktaş worker class but like we said these assumptions are very crude and can not apply to fans and general public.

At June 2013 Turkey was the headline of all press worldwide. A small peaceful demonstration started with environment concerns turned into a nationwide protest and rebellion against ruling party AKP (Justice and Development Party) and especially its leader Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. While police brutality against peaceful demonstrations triggered the situation it must be realized that there is a building frustration in non-conservative society for the last couple of years. At Gezi Park protest we can see mostly all political, ideological views developed in Turkey. From communists to nationalist, from Muslims to Atheists, from LGBT to football fans of these 3 biggest clubs. Of course politization of these fan groups can be described as political awakening of youth after 1980 military coup and turning it into a struggle within their passionate interest.

This paper aims to understand these fans, their change and their demands from authority.

RC29-499.2

GYONG, JOHN EMMANUEL* (Sociological Association of Nigeria, *gyongemma@yahoo.com*)

The Socio-Economic Implications of Kidnapping in Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Kidnapping seems to be growing as an industry involving every level of the society. However, studies on it have been relatively a recent phenomenon, with much of the literature coming from Asian, American and European continents. There is very little empirical research carried out on kidnapping in Nigeria and yet there are series of media reports of daily incidence of kidnapping in the country. In port Harcourt, the commercial and oil Hub of Nigeria's Niger Delta, kidnapping was/is generally said to be a fearful and threatening crime. While in other places, the problem is more or less an occasional thing, that of Port Harcourt is generally observed to be habitual, sporadic and spontaneous that happens almost every day. It is against this backdrop, this study examines the nature of kidnapping and the socio-economic implications of kidnapping in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. Using the multistage cluster sampling method, a sample survey of 350 household adults was administered questionnaire. In addition, official crime statistics on kidnapping from the police was collected and 15 in-depth interviews (IDI) including victims, police officers, traditional rulers among others were conducted. The findings show that one, kidnapping takes a violent dimension and it has been established, operated and executed in form of business empire; two, there is the development of independent negotiator between the victims and the perpetrator of kidnapping; three, there exist paucity of official reported cases; fourth, there is general behavioural modification of residents on socio-economic activities and relationships. In conclusion, the study confirms that kidnapping has negatively influenced people's behaviors and that cases are grossly underreported to the police as government does little or nothing to stamp out the menace.

RC22-389.4

GÄRTNER, CHRISTEL* (University of Muenster, *cgaertner@ uni-muenster.de*)

Voluntary Commitment in Church-Based Environments As a Chance of Generating Meaning for Adolescents

In analyzing the religiousness of youth, positions vary between the hypothesis that religiousness has decreased and the hypothesis that there is a specific youth religion. In my paper I will assume that the development of religious identities and convictions depends on social contexts and family environments. My paper elucidates that adolescents generate different religious interpretive patterns in order to position themselves in relation to concepts of life and meaning in societies that are marked by the pluralization of values, the secularization of social relations and the individualization of life styles.

In western Germany, church-related status passages are still part of the norm. With schools being the main educators of Christian beliefs, parents quite often grant their children a free choice in the realm of religiosity. During the time of (their) adolescence, youths not involved with church-activities frequently distance themselves from the churches, which seem to barely offer any relevant answers to questions of meaning and identity formation. However, churches can become attractive by offering space for social commitment provided that it is linked with the characteristics of being voluntary, unrestrained, and discursive. On the basis of group discussions with Catholic youths, I want to show how the participation in a church-based project oriented towards the common good can initiate an involvement with religiosity.

RC54-861.2

GÖBEL, HANNA* (University of Hamburg, *hanna.goebel@uni-hamburg.de*)

Knowing 'New' and 'Old' Media: Translating Memories and Body Rhythms Across Generations

The 'sociology of translation' offers a variety of methodological devices in order to study body rhythms and their changing material-social *Eigenzeiten*. Drawing on the case of a non-profit oriented, community based project in the south of Germany, in which the elderly and young people meet, work together, and practically exchange about usages of 'analogue' and 'digital' media objects, I am going to unpack how knowledge about 'new' and 'old' is being translated and reinterpreted among the two generations. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork I am going to

show specifically how the implicit dimensions of knowing how to use 'new' and 'old' media becomes visible and obtains agency in each of the context of the other generation.

The paper is divided in three steps. First, I will discuss the moments when members remember how to use either 'new' or 'old' media and discuss the implications for a memory view on media studies. Second, I will show what happens when the implicit knowledge of using these objects is being translated to the other generation. I will follow how the rhythms of bodies in interaction with their environment change, and how the use is being remembered and reinterpreted. Third, I will discuss the implications of such an intergenerational view on the enactment of social time in each of the generations' body rhythm.

WG03-910.2

GÖBEL, HANNA* (University of Hamburg, *hanna.goebel@uni-hamburg.de*)

Unpacking Sensual Ruptures and Rhythms in the City: Methodological Devices for a Sociology of Sensual Translations

Studying urban sensual experiences through film and photo cameras is one of the most intense settings through which an argument about the performativity of methods and their epistemological and ontological consequences can be developed. Drawing on the recent developments in the realms of a 'sociology of translation' and the methodological devices offered by the ontologies of 'urban assemblages', this paper wishes to unpack the specific case of visual, acoustic, haptic, taste and smell related ruptures and reconfigurations of body rhythms in the city.

The case will be unfolded in three steps. First, I will focus on specific moments when sensual ruptures occur and reorder the body rhythm of movements through the city. I will draw on ethnographic field work in the cities of Hamburg and London introducing different moving crowds in political settings of protest, shopping related activities and transport practices in which the five sensual activites are challenged in various ways, overlap, interact and compete. The rhythmanalysis as offered by Henri Lefebrve is going to be applied in a fresh way showing how sensual translations become social makings and unmakings. In the second step, I will stress the epistemological consequences when extending the agency of observation through film and photo cameras and show how to follow the new ontologies that occur through these lenses. In the third step, I am going to argue for a sociology of sensual translations offered when taking into account the methodological agencies of film and photography in settings of urban experiences.

RC32-552.2

GÖKALP, DENIZ* (American University in Dubai, *dgokalp@aud.edu*)
KAYA, ZEYNEP (London School of Economics)

In the Name of the Rule of Law and Democracy: Institutional Restructuring of the State and Women's Rights in Iraq

The nature of international involvement in improving the status of women in Iraq has been ironic, inconsistent and controversial. Since the initial years of the war, women's oppression has been rhetorically used by Anglo-American coalition forces as an excuse for the military operation. Ironically, the US has been accused of trading women's rights for cooperation from the Islamists and reports by foreign governments, the UN and human rights organizations have until recently ignored the deterioration in the status of women and the rise in gender-based violence in Iraq. The tendency within the international community is still to consider culture, underdevelopment or religion as the root cause of women's subordination and to push for "modern" changes in society and law in compliance with a western liberal model of law and gender egalitarianism. This article investigates the nature of negotiations among international actors, governmental authorities and local politics for institutional restructuring and the implications of this international endeavor for women's rights and solidarity in Iraq. The article argues that the implementation of specific social and legal models/reforms based on the norms and systems in western liberal states, targeting disadvantaged groups such as women, in a socially and politically precarious context like Iraq might raise serious problems and contribute to social inequalities and violence if the complexities of local politics of gender are not analytically taken into consideration. The article aims to contribute to activist efforts to enhance women's status in war-effected societies, promote women's solidarity against ethnic polarization and empower women to be active agents in advancing peace and justice in the face of radical transformations taking place in society, economy and politics that are dominated by men at all levels including local, regional, national and international.

WG02-904.3

GÖKALP, DENIZ* (American University in Dubai, *dgokalp@aud.edu*)
KAYA, ZEYNEP (London School of Economics)

Interrogating the Role of International Actors in State-(Re)Building in Iraq: Implications for Ethnic Politics, Youth Discontent and Social Justice

A significant consequence of the military intervention in Iraq has been the active involvement of international actors and agencies (e.g. foreign governments led by the US, the UN, EU and INGOs) in the institutional restructuring of the country. Substantial changes inspired by western (neo)liberal (political, economic and legal) models have been introduced to the institutional system of the country, ultimately to establish democratic institutions, encourage political participation of youth, reconstruct the economy, achieve ethnic reconciliation and implement the rule of law (e.g. Legislative Strengthening Program sponsored by USAID and UNAMI -United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq). This international endeavor entails a rather controversial role for humanitarian actors like the UN, as their role has been to mitigate the discrepancies between the priorities of foreign agents (e.g. fiscal and security reforms, modernization, economic growth and so on) and daily injustices suffered by Iraqis. By analyzing the three significant lines of action by the international community, i.e. "ethnic reconciliation", "youth empowerment" and "social justice" in which the UN and foreign governments are actively involved, the paper investigates the scope of international interference in Iraq, more specifically the nature of negotiations among international actors, governmental authorities and local politics in the course of state-(re)building since 2003. It argues that the discrepancy between the priorities of international state-building efforts (based on international norms, humanitarian causes and self-interest) and the complexities of national and local politics in a highly militarized multi-ethnic context like Iraq has contributed to the institutionalization of social injustices, marginalization and frustration of youth and consolidation of ethnic fragmentation between Arabs and Kurds. The paper aims to provide insights about the international involvement in domestic politics in the Middle East and contributes to the theoretical discussions on the complex repercussions of state-building and institutional design through military and humanitarian interventions.

RC20-351.2

GÖRANSSON, ANITA* (Uppsala University, *anita.goransson@edu.uu.se*)
LIDEGRAN, IDA (Uppsala University)
GUSTAVSSON, MARTIN (Stockholm University SCORE)

Power Shifts and Transnationalization. a Comparative Study of Long-Term Changes in the Swedish Power Elite, 1990 - 2013

Based on three surveys with a few thousand decision-makers each in top positions in all areas of Swedish society (in 1990, 2001 and 2013), we analyze changes over a period of more than 20 years in the composition and internal power relations of the power elite. It is to our knowledge the first time that a historically oriented study has been made, where three points in time are studied using the identical research design. Also, it is possible to analyze the entire elite stratum (not just a sample) as it is small enough, while at the same time it is big enough to allow statistical analyses.

Comparisons are made both over time and in social space, that is, between different parts of the field of power, characterized and ruled by different logics and relations. The previous studies have shown systematic differences between fields and also between the genders in various respects. Our paper has three parts: the first part gives an overall perspective of the long-term development and changes, and the second part discusses some important results. The third part discusses methodological problems, emerging especially in connection with the growing transnationalization of fields and of elite groups. With the increase of international ties, migration and the merging of big business as well as of cultural arenas, NGOs, and economic and political cooperation, important power seems to be moving from Sweden as a European periphery to the big financial and industrial centers and cultural arenas. What is a national elite group these days? Also, several sites of power are gender-balanced (or de-gendered) in Sweden. How will the scope, force and hierarchy of the gender-order be affected in the meeting with other gender-orders as part of a transnationalization process?

H

RC15-261.4

HA, JUNG-OK* (Seoul National University, *jungok@snu.ac.kr*)

Competition over Expert Authority in the New Field of Human IVF

Is human IVF (*in vitro* fertilization) the extended version of animal IVF or is it human fertility? Such a question may seem odd today. Nevertheless, the question ignited controversy in the 1980s when the term "human IVF" first appeared, creating competition between experts.

This paper focuses on the competition over expert authority between obstetrics and gynecology clinicians (OG clinicians) and embryology (E) scientists in the 1980s when human IVF began to take root as a new field in Korea. Here I refer to human IVF not as a discipline but as a field because IVF is "an amalgam of thoughts, a mixture of habits, an assemblage of techniques" (Mol & Berg 1998), not a coherent *prima facie*. The process of mixing and assembling that which is originally different is neither simple nor peaceful. The new establishment of a field inevitably requires a process of determining the "dominant professional" (Oudshoorn 1994) through competing with rivals and making the field appealing to outsiders. The human IVF field in Korea was settled down by OG clinicians who had the capabilities to motivate a wide range of resources; E scientists entered the field with the help of these first players.

This paper aims to provide insight into the human IVF field of the 1980s in light of its developmental history through analyses of academic journals, in-depth interviews with experts, and analyses of discourses over the issue, all of which reveal how the experts regarded this new field as an extended version of their own expertise.

Expert authority is not self-evident but results from social politics. This insight is gained when we consider human IVF as a social reality and when we pay attention to the *construction* of that reality, not regarding it as a natural object. To that end, a sociological analysis is required.

RC21-370.5

HAASE, ANNEGRET* (Helmholtz Cntr Environmental Research, *annegret.haase@ufz.de*)
RINK, DIETER (Helmholtz Cntr Environmental Research)
KABISCH, SIGRUN (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ)
WOLFF, MANUEL (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ)

Urban Shrinkage As a Travelling Concept

Urban shrinkage as a phenomenon has globalized during the last years: worldwide, including also the global South, cities have faced population decline and its manifold consequences for urban space, fabric and society. In terms of urban theory, shrinkage as a phenomenon or way of urbanization was disregarded for a long time, or shrinkage was looked at through the lens of urban growth as the basic trend of urbanization: as deviance from the norm, a bad or false development or a temporary appearance to be overcome.

Shrinkage as a concept was used first in the German discourse and got onto the national scientific and public agenda with the extreme population losses of East German cities during the 1990s and early 2000s. Shrinkage got accepted as an international term with the growing number of comparative studies and projects from the mid-2000s onwards.

The concept of shrinkage today faces a twofold challenge: On the one hand, it still struggles for recognition as describing a common pathway of global urbanization. On the other hand, research shows an overwhelming diversity of contexts which challenges the essence of what shrinkage was hitherto be defined as. The recent crises in the US and Europe, however, represent a context where expertise and explanations from shrinking cities might be helpful for the understanding of the current transformations and ruptures.

Set against this background, this paper detects the "travel" of the concept of urban shrinkage across different contexts and scholarly communities. It discusses how the debate on shrinkage internationalized and developed in a conceptual way though "traveling". It also reflects on how cross-national, comparative research contributes to improve the conceptual discourse about shrinkage. As for its empirical examples, the paper draws on several international research projects on shrinking cities from the early 2000s onwards.

RC52-837.4

HAASE, SANNE* (Aarhus University, *sh@cfa.au.dk*)

"Soft" Knowledge As a Threat To Engineering Legitimacy?

The pertinent role of technology in societal development expands the demands on future engineers to "soft" skills such as intercultural communication and consideration for economic, social and environmental aspects. Therefore, the engineering profession is in a process of re-examining and re-legitimising their knowledge-base.

In spite of a general agreement on the need for future engineers to be broad thinking and hybrid, the engineering education system has been reluctant to part with traditional knowledge regimes focusing primarily on "hard core" scientific and technical competencies.

An empirical investigation of a year group of engineering students in Denmark finds that a great deal of the professional status and legitimacy of the engineer is based on the symbolic value attributed to the engineering knowledge base. The experience of hardship and endurance in relation to the demanding workload of the science and technology disciplines and a high degree of difficulty of these subjects are seen as "tests of manhood", ritualising the professional initiation.

This anachronistic way of legitimising the profession may bolster the self-confidence of the engineering students making it through to graduation, but it is also likely to be an obstacle to the stated objectives of engineering education systems of attracting more women to the engineering profession and of providing engineering professionals able to address challenges of a dynamic, global society.

References
Evetts 2011: Sociological Analysis of Professionalism, *Comparative Sociology*.
Gibbons et al 1994: *The new production of knowledge*, Sage
Godfrey & Parker 2010: Mapping the Cultural Landscape in Engineering Education, *Journal of Engineering Education*.
Lee 2005: Tackling technology's image problem among young girls, *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*.
Jamison 2013: *The Making of Green Engineers*, Morgan & Claypool.
Williams 2003: Education for the Profession Formerly Known as Engineering, *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

RC28-484.1

HABERFELD, YITCHAK* (Tel Aviv University, *haber@post.tau.ac.il*)
LUNDH, CHRISTER (University of Gothenburg)

Self-Selection and Economic Assimilation Of Immigrants: The Case Of Iranian Immigrants Arriving To Three Countries During 1979-1985

Self-selection and economic assimilation of immigrants: The case of Iranian immigrants arriving to three countries during 1979-1985
Abstract
The study is designed to evaluate the impact of the interaction between patterns of immigrants' self-selection and the context of reception at destinations on the economic assimilation of Iranian immigrants who came to the three countries during 1979-85. For that purpose we studied immigrants at the age of 22 or higher upon arrival by utilizing the 5 percent 1990 and 2000 Public Use Microdata files (PUMS) of the US census, the 20 percent demographic samples of the 1983 and 1995 Israeli censuses of population, and the 1990 and 2000 Swedish registers. The results indicate that the "most qualified" immigrants – both on observed and unobserved variables, who left Iran right after the Islamic revolution, arrived in the US. Their positive self-selection led them to reach complete earnings assimilation with natives there. Iranian immigrants who arrived in Israel and Sweden did not achieve full earnings assimilation with natives. Of these two groups, a smaller immigrant-to-native gap in average earnings was found in Sweden, but in the same time Iranian immigrants in Israel were more positively self-selected and showed better assimilation than their counterparts in Sweden. Market structure played a certain role in immigrants' earnings assimilation mainly in Sweden.

RC05-103.6

HABIBIS, DAPHNE* (University of Tasmania, *D.Habibis@utas.edu.au*)
TAYLOR, PENNY (Larrakia Nation Aboriginal Corporation)
WALTERS, MAGGIE (University of Tasmania)
ELDER, CATRIONA (University of Sydney)

Repositioning the Racial Gaze: Aboriginal Perspectives on Race, Race Relations and Governance

In Australia, public debate about recognition of the nation's First Australians through constitutional change has highlighted the need to improve public understanding between Aboriginal peoples and the Euro-Australian mainstream. But the unevenness of race relations has meant Aboriginal perspectives on race relations are not well known. This is an obstacle for reconciliation which, by definition, must be a reciprocal process. It is especially problematic in regions with substantial Aboriginal populations, where their visibility make race relations a matter of everyday experience and discussion.

There has been considerable research on how mainstream Australia views Aboriginal people but little is known about how Aboriginal people view non-Aboriginal people or mainstream institutions. This paper is based on an Australian Research Council project undertaken in partnership with Larrakia Nation Aboriginal Corporation. It aims to reposition the racial gaze by investigating how Aboriginal

peoples in Darwin recognize and understand who is Euro-Australian, who is Aboriginal, and Aboriginal views on Euro-Australian values, priorities and lifestyles. We argue that a necessary ingredient for improving race relations in Australia is for dominant cultures to understand the relative nature of their own cultural attachments. Through interviews, social media and survey with Aboriginal people this research provides a basis for Euro-Australians to discover how they are viewed from the outside. It repositions the normativity of Euro-Australian culture which is a prerequisite for a truly multicultural society.

Aboriginal disengagement from mainstream political and civil law processes and institutions contributes to their social exclusion but the reasons for this distance are not well understood. Through ideas of agency, recognition and resistance we also explore how Aboriginal people view and understand the gap between Western-style governance and traditional Aboriginal approaches to decision-making and the impact this has on patterns of compliance and participation.

RC34-599.4

HABUCHI, ICHIYO* (Hirosaki University, *ichiyo@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp*)

Romantic Love and Media Usage Among Japanese Youth

Over 90 % of Japanese married people are married until 35 years old and single people who would like to marry are 82.7%. Japanese have a strong desire for a formal marriage and making a family. An opportunity of the modern marriage is needed the encounter at a school, in friend relations, at the workplace or at a daily place. Japanese marry from 20s to early 30s, after their experience of romantic love.

After early 2000s, a new style was born in the place of an electronic encounter, like SNS web sites.

This paper is aimed to examine what is the relationship between the experience of romantic love and media usage in Japan; drawn on our quantitative research conducted in 2011.

RC01-34.1

HACEK, MIRO* (University of Ljubljana, *miro.hacek@fdv.uni-lj.si*)
KUKOVIC, SIMONA (University of Ljubljana)

Attitudes Towards Patriotic Education and Armed Forces among Slovenian Youth

Contemporary democratic societies are encountering many demanding challenges such as decreasing political participation in the democratic societal sphere. In most European countries one can detect an almost annual drop in citizens' political participation. Due to the dramatic changes in political, security and societal conditions in Europe in the last decade, today's youth is being brought up in a fundamentally different spirit. In the pursuit of 'creating' more participative citizens for the future, there is debate in Slovenia regarding civic and patriotic education, as well as active citizenship among the youth. Differing opinions may be found on how to realise this education, and what forms and methods should be involved. In general, two different concepts are at odds: a) discipline of patriotic education, introduced in rather limited way into the Slovenian elementary schools in 2009; b) second concept attempts to cultivate a sense of taking responsibility and of the acceptance of democratic culture while simultaneously maintaining a critical stance on the very political system; this concept is traditionally not synced with military tradition, but was introduced into school curricula in 1990s. The proposed paper will analyse attitudes of youth towards patriotic education, and try to ascertain, wheatear the concept of patriotic education is has been able to deliver its goals. When analysing trust of youth towards different institutions of democratic state in the last decade, one finding is relatively high trust of youth in the armed forces and school as an institution on the one side and relatively firm distrust into various political institutions of democratic state. Research question will ask how patriotic education has been accepted by the pupils and teachers and how patriotic education is affecting pupils trust in the armed forced and school as an institution on the one side and distrust various political institutions on the other.

RC01-37.2

HADDAD, SAÏD* (Saint Cyr Military Academy, *said.haddad@st-cyr.terre-net.defense.gouv.fr*)

A War without Images?

A "war without images"? : Secrecy, information and communication during the war in Mali
As the international operation is still under way in Mali since January 11th 2013, the French armed forces played a huge role in the defeat of the jihad's fighters. From the first days of the French commitment (*i.e* Operation Serval) to the Mali presidential polls (August 11TH 2013), this paper will deal first with the information and communication policy conducted by the French forces during this new "war on terror" both on the political and organizational sides (political discourses and structures). Is the war in Mali a "war without images and without facts" as French

and foreign reporters described it? How the French authorities dealt with this traditional dilemma: the (French) people's right to be informed and the need of secrecy, especially on the front line? Based on the analysis of the political an institutional discourses and on interviews, this paper will explore all these questions.

RC04-95.4

HADJAR, ANDREAS* (University of Luxembourg, *andreas.hadjar@uni.lu*)
BACKES, SUSANNE* (University of Luxembourg, *susanne.backes@uni.lu*)

School Alienation, Patriarchal Gender-Role Patterns and The Lower Educational Success Of Boys In Secondary Education. A Mixed-Method Study

This paper attempts to be an empirically backed contribution to the current debate on gender differences in educational success in favour of girls. As explanatory factors, school alienation and gender-role patterns – together with other crucial factors – are analysed (controlling for social origin). School alienation is characterised by a low attachment to school, low school commitment, a low identification with school and learning and an emotional detachment from academic goals and values (Finn, 1989). Gender-role patterns – and images of masculinity and femininity – are orientations that are assumed to structure attitudes, aims, motivations and, finally, behaviour, and are therefore also relevant for educational success. Analyses are based on a Swiss mixed-method study (standardised survey among 872 eighth-graders, group discussions, class room observations). Results indicate that the gender gap in educational success is caused partly by boys being more alienated from school and preferring patriarchal gender roles. The impacts of these factors on educational success are mediated by school deviance. Further important issues emerging from this analysis are peer attitudes towards school and teaching style; both of them environmental factors which influence school alienation. In particular an authoritative teaching style can largely reduce school alienation.

JS-24.7

HADJICOSTANDI, JOANNA* (University of Texas Permian Basin, *hadjicostandi_j@utpb.edu*)

Women in Minority Communities in West Texas: Negotiating Work and Family

This paper is based on the collection of oral histories and qualitative research that has been conducted in the Permian Basin, Texas, among the members of the African-American Community. The individuals interviewed provided a magnificent collection of personal narratives that illustrates the disparities in the distribution of economic and political resources in the area. The analysis of these narratives enables us to clearly see the rich, dynamic and diverse historical trends of community development and empowerment these individuals have experienced. The focus of this presentation will be in examining how women negotiated work and family, and the many lessons, historical, social and political we can draw from their experiences.

RC37-637.5

HAGEN, MÅLFRID IRENE* (Previously affiliated to Buskerud University College, *moliren@online.no*)

Coherence; Art Content & Society

Some claim considering the content of art is a task for art critics & historians. However, this may be relevant also for sociologists, to reveal information on society. Contemporary art is dominated by conceptual art with a broad range of art expressions, diverging from traditional art. Many consider this tendency to express democracy and art diversity; others regard it as a breakdown of rules claiming it creates art anomy. Durkheim describes how anomy appears in times of crisis. However, he also describes how anomy may appear in times of sudden wealth, which is the case in Norway, which has grown tremendously rich during the last decades. Simultaneously there has been a breakdown of norms in the society, which obviously has created some features of anomy. Additionally the art interest has increased, as well as governmental support to artists, on principals of democracy and freedom of speech. Today Norwegian artists have great freedom to create whatever they like, including controversial political art, such as a Norwegian artist who creates art performances in North Korea with North Korean artists. Although he is criticized by many, as his performances probably requires some connection with North Korean authorities, others defend his performances. According to Benjamin, art criticism is crucial for art development. Although Norwegian media often provide art articles, art criticism is rather weak and art is seldom criticized in a critical way. Norwegians today seems liberal to controversial art, perhaps more than people outside Norway. My PhD-thesis on corporate art and architecture (2011), also reveal that Norwegian art collectors seem more

liberal to controversial art than collectors abroad. This makes me wonder; is it a coherence between art liberalism and features of anomy in a society caused by sudden wealth? May this be reflected in the content of art in the current society?

RC37-631.4

HAGEN, MÅLFRID IRENE* (Previously affiliated to Buskerud University College, *moliren@online.no*)

When Art Becomes an Emotional Burden

Art influence our emotions, usually positively. However, art may also appear as offending and become a burden. Here I discuss so-called "offending art", defined as; art with improper sexual, violent or blasphemous content. I use empirical examples from my PhD-thesis (2011) and new observations. My thesis reveals different practices for corporations collecting art in four countries, including the USA and Norway. Although related cultures, the policy for collecting art diverges regarding offending art. While most of the American corporations express that they avoid art that can be experienced offending by employees and visitors, the Norwegian corporations are more liberal. Although most art in the Norwegian collections are not offending, they also contain offending artworks that creates emotional reactions among employees, who experience this art as a burden. Due to the emotional impact on employees and visitors corporations have had to remove artworks from public areas, for example a painting regarded blasphemous. An artwork still hanging contains a digital text about sexual abuse and is described by employees as depressing. The employees have got used to it and suppress their emotional reactions. Corporate collectors can easily avoid offending art, as the American collectors in my study. The Norwegian corporations express that they like to show their art interest and support art. They also like to appear as democratic organizations and will probably not risk being accused for censoring art. Sometimes art seems prioritized on the cost of people. This applies also to commissioned art. Some new paintings in a governmental building in Oslo show falling paper and skeletons between flying buildings. Employees experience the artworks as an emotional burden, because they give associations to the terrorist attack on the government buildings in 2011. Seemingly there is a gap between fear of art censorship and consideration to employee emotions worth examining.

RC16-291.5

HAGEN, ROAR* (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, *roar.hagen@uit.no*)
KRISTIANSEN, TRULS TUNBY* (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, *truls.tunby.kristiansen@uit.no*)

Institutional Change through Rational Collective Action

The paper seeks to establish an analytical framework for the study of institutional change. Its main components are drawn from sociological systems theory, rational choice and institutional theory. The distinctive theoretical maneuver is assuming that modern, functionally differentiated societies can be analyzed as communities, more or less capable of collective action.

The analytical core of the framework is a concept of collective action characterized by the conflict between collective and individual rational lines of action. This subjectively experienced conflict is also a social dilemma because the outcome of an action is codetermined by the choices of other actors. Mutual interdependence creates a particular social dynamic that can be applied to the study of institutional change.

We take modern society to consist of several self-referential social systems that operate through unique social media and binary codes. However, we also conceive of modern society in a second sense, as a kind of reflection of society in the first sense, and which regulate or condition the operations of subsystems. A modern society like the Norwegian has developed a vast number of organizations that deal with different aspects of its function systems. To an extent these belong to the political system and are the administrative means to put political decisions into effect. However, to become collectively binding, both political decision-making and its instruments must be anchored in society through rational collective action.

A set of concepts, e.g. function problems, rational solidarity, collective power and collective recognition, are introduced to explain how collective action might become a rational choice that transforms societal institutions. Instead of asking what a collective (really) is we believe sociology should create ontologies of the social that enable conceptual solutions to problems encountered in the empirical research.

RC35-616.2

HAGEN, ROAR* (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, *roar.hagen@uit.no*)

The Whole of Society and Society as a Whole

Sociological theories of modern society conceive of some form of horizontal differentiation among spheres, fields, systems, discourses or sectors. The concepts vary, but refer to about the same as the economy, politics, science, art, sports etc. The theories take, however different approaches to the question of how these entities are related to each other. There are three main perspectives.

The tradition emerging from Weber conceives of a modern society consisting only of parts. This view is epitomized in Niklas Luhmann's theory of a modern society characterized by functional differentiation. In the tradition emerging from Durkheim, mutual interdependencies among the subsystems create a social bond of organic solidarity particular to modern society. Society is a community or even collective, because of legitimate institutions, shared social norms and a common culture. In the Marxian tradition the other subsystems are regulated by capital and power, with the market and the bourgeoisie state as the real centers of society. All three perspectives have their merits and can claim empirical confirmation either in a world society of global financial markets, art and science, or nation states as embodiments of solidarity and power.

However, all three perspectives share a common weakness: They are unable to explain how mutual interdependencies among subsystems lead to problems of performance or function that are also problems of collective action, and thus constitute society as a collective regarding its own cohesion or societal integration. The reason for this shortcoming is an ontology of the social based in spatial metaphors which reifies collective phenomena. When this epistemic obstacle is identified, we might create an alternative ontology that enables a new understanding of modern societies as communities or social wholes with varying capacity for collective action on local, regional and global levels.

RC44-739.18

HAGIWARA, KUMIKO* (shimonoseki city university, *gu7k-hghr@asahi-net.or.jp*)

Renewal of Organizing Strategies for Child Care Workers ?: Union Responses to Neoliberal Child Care Reform and Downgraded Care Work in Japan

Child care work, mostly performed by women, is almost always poorly paid. Unionizing child care workers is an important strategy for securing fair compensation and better working conditions for child care workers. This entails social movement that re-evaluates care work and women's work.

In Japan, certified child care teachers have been relatively well organized under the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers Union (Jichiro). This is because local governments acted as major care providers at least until the 1970s, and they employed certified child care teachers as local government employees for publicly run child care centers. With their collective bargaining power as an occupational group and a women's group, organized teachers have also played a critical role in improving working conditions for child care teachers as a whole.

However, their influence has been on the decline both in the policy-making process and in the union with the arrival of neoliberal reform policies such as the privatization of accredited child care centers, and the deregulation of the work force such as lifting of the limit on the number of part-time teachers per cite. Certified child care teachers employed by local governments, once regarded as secure and decent jobs for women, are disappearing, and child care providers, including certified teachers, are now becoming members of the working poor.

How will unions renew their strategy to organize child care workers? How will teachers respond to lost occupational homogeneity? Furthermore, will the union's survival be compatible with sustainable care provision? The paper describes some of the history of the organization of the child care teachers and their activism, and focuses on and compares the current struggles and functions of two unions: Jichiro, and the Union of Workers of Welfare and Child Care, the craft union for teachers and non-certified teachers affiliated on an individual basis.

JS-9.3

HAHN, ELISE* (University of British Columbia Okanagan, *kelisehahn@gmail.com*)
SUN, RUOCHEN* (University of British Columbia Okanagan, *r.sung91@gmail.com*)

Hidden Tapestries of Lived Experiences: The Commodification of Latin American Migrant Workers in Canada

This paper will explore how the complex lived experiences and plural identities of Latin American agricultural migrant workers participating in Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program (SAWP) are reduced to very narrow representations in the Canadian racial imaginary. Although our interactions with workers have revealed their lives to be rich tapestries of experience, love, fear, regret, and complex familial ties, popular perceptions of migrant workers remain negatively racialized, gendered and classed. We argue that this suppression of workers' individual histories in the Canadian imaginary is a key component in legitimizing and maintaining the commodification of migrant labour and, by extension, transnational systems of exploitation. In turn, these processes of inscription serve as hidden mechanisms of social and spatial control, shaping the ways that the Canadian public interacts with migrant workers and the degree to which migrants are considered part of the Canadian communities in which they live and work. Motivation for this project was sparked through the relationships we have built with migrants in our work with a grassroots migrant worker support network in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. This paper is also informed in part by a 2012 case study

of Mexican migrant workers in Canada's largest cherry orchard conducted by Elise Hahn on behalf of the Lake Country Heritage and Cultural Society. In conjunction with our paper, ten original photographs of migrant workers in the Okanagan Valley, products of the aforementioned case study, will be presented. Together, these experiences have challenged our pre-conceived notions of who migrant workers are, the lives they lead, and their cognizance of the racialized processes to which they are subject in Canada.

RC21-358.2

HAID, CHRISTIAN* (Technical University Berlin, *christian.haid@metropolitanstudies.de*)

"Planning the Unplanned" - Trajectories of Managing the Informal in the Urban North

This paper will present research on how informal activities and practices in Berlin's public spaces are tackled. The global trend of proliferating informalization in urban centers as a result of ongoing neoliberalization is not solely a contemporary reality in cities of the Global South but encroaches as well on North-Western cities. Especially in multicultural societies of receding welfare states, many people's possibilities have become confined to informal economic opportunities as they have been denied access to more formal spheres. As such, the street vendors and bottle collectors that are working in many of Berlin's parks are faced with various regularization strategies in a city that otherwise is known for its "anything goes" attitude. While on the one hand tightening the possibilities for diverse informal practices to develop and proliferate, the city government on the other hand also promotes its "urban pioneers" that have informally appropriated various spaces in the city. Right after the fall of the Wall, the abundance of vacant lots and buildings were mainly perceived as weakness in the new urban development processes. However, today they are endorsed and proclaimed as strengths and idiosyncratic features of the urban landscape. Hence in current governmental strategies "planned informality" is an important pillar to develop urban space that is otherwise lacking financial investment.

Overcoming the in/formality dualism and stimulated by this debate which emanates from the Global South, the paper will show how informality and formality are intricately intertwined in the researched cases in Berlin. Furthermore, it will talk about the ambiguous role of the city government that on the one hand, embedded in the neoliberal agenda, is promoting certain kinds of activities, while on the other hand, evoked by the image of the modern and orderly city, is regularizing undesirable informal practices.

RC21-371.1

HAILA, ANNE* (Universiity of Helsinki, *anne.haila@helsinki.fi*)

The Rent Question

RC31-526.10

HAINDORFER, RAIMUND* (University of Vienna, *raimund.haindorfer@univie.ac.at*)
REINPRECHT, CHRISTOPH (University of Vienna)
WIESBÖCK, LAURA (University of Vienna)

Circular Labor Mobility in the Central European Region: Job Finding and Labor Market Outcomes of Cross-Border Commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and Czech Republic in Austria

Circular labor mobility within the EU has been strongly promoted through several institutional programs since the 1990s. However, so far the given circumstances for participants in these emerging transnational labor markets have not been investigated in depth. This is especially the case for European cross-border commuters. Our paper aims to close this gap by taking the Central European Region (CENTROPE) as an exemplary instance.

Therefore we investigate job-search strategies and related labor market outcomes of cross-border commuters in the regions of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary bordering on Austria. Theoretically, we build upon a model developed by Aguilera and Massey on the nexus of social networks, job search methods and related labor market outcomes. Methodologically, we use a brand new longitudinal survey on employment careers of cross-border commuters conducted in 2013 (N=2,550). Empirically, the focus of our paper lies on three research questions: What job search methods do cross-border commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic use in order to find employment in Austria (1)? What are the labor market outcomes of these job search methods in terms of wages (2)?

Our results strengthen the hypothesis that human and social capital resources serve as key factors for finding job strategies and successful labor market integration. For example, we can show that far family and friendship ties are more intensely related to job finding than near-family contacts. However, near or far social ties do not influence wages of cross-border commuters. Furthermore, there are substantial gender differences and differences related to previous occupa-

tional status and migration experience in regard to the job searching methods and commuters' wages in Austria. Overall, our results reflect cross-border commuting as a new form of social practice in Europe, and demonstrate the fundamentally unequal opportunity-structure of CENTROPE as a transnational labor market.

INTE-19.3

HAINO, SUMIKO* (Kanda University, *sumikoyodahaino@hotmail.com*)

The Brazilian Second Generation in Japan and Ethnic Community – the Role of Bridge

This talk aims to examine how the Brazilian second generation residing in Japan wants to contribute to Brazilian community with their bilingual language capital. In Japan there are more than 60 Brazilian schools where Brazilian children can learn Portuguese and in Portuguese. For the Brazilian children who study in Japanese schools, especially in the towns where a lot of Brazilians live there are some Portuguese classes administrated by local governments or non-profit organizations. Some of the informants of this research had studied Portuguese after their entry to Japan at around 10 years old in a supplementary Portuguese language course offered by a Brazilian school and maintain their mother language proficiency. They graduated from Japanese universities and also have high level Japanese proficiency. They have supported their family to survive in Japan as guide and interpreter, chosen jobs, for example, language education, legal work to renew visas and passports, etc., to contribute to Brazilian community, and taught Japanese language to Brazilian children as volunteers. They try to bridge between local community and Brazilian ethnic community in various dimensions and they are aware and proud of the role. We can find the importance and necessity of this role in several original characters of Brazilian community in Japan. The first one is their limited contact with Japanese people in working space and locality. The second is the wide spread Brazilian ethnic business. These two points have related to low level of Japanese language proficiency of Brazilians in Japan. The third is the passage of time.More than 20 years of Brazilian immigration history in Japan made bilingual second generation grown-up. In these days the role of bridge or pipe line between local end ethnic communities constructed by bilingual Brazilians of first generation is being maintained, succeeded and renewed by second generation little by little.

JS-61.4

HAJEK, KRISTIN* (Ludwig-Maximilians University of Munich, *Kristin.Hajek@soziologie.uni-muenchen.de*)

Do Egalitarian Couples Have More Sex?

The German Family Panel (pairfam) is a multidisciplinary survey focusing on partnership and family dynamics. The survey implements a complex study design. In addition to the panel approach, it follows a multi-cohort and multi-actor approach. This means that so-called anchor persons from birth cohorts 1991-93, 1981-83 and 1971-73 are surveyed annually. Furthermore, the anchors' partners, parents and children are also included in the survey. By next year the panel will comprise of five waves. Because pairfam collects yearly information from both partners it is perfectly suited to address partnership topics.

Studies show that partnership characteristics are influenced by distribution of housework, e.g. if the man's share of the housework increases, the woman's partnership satisfaction rises and the risk of divorce diminishes. However, relatively few studies have addressed how housework distribution influences the frequency of sex in domestic partnerships. Kornrich et al. (2012) is a recent exception. They suggest that traditional gender behavior fuels sexual scripts and therefore results in higher sexual frequency. However, the data for their study, collected in the United States, is 20 years old and only focuses on married couples. Further, other studies assume that women exchange sex for housework, resulting in a negative association between women's share of housework and sexual frequency.

So far there is no known study from Germany that deals with this topic. Using pairfam data I can demonstrate that couples with an egalitarian housework distribution have the highest sexual frequency. This correlation exists for traditionally female, as well as for traditionally male housework. Neither sexual scripts, nor exchange seem suitable to explain this correlation. Moreover, I am going to use fixed effects panel regression methods to examine if this correlation also holds true in a longitudinal analysis and to explore the underlying causes of this correlation.

RC22-392.5

HALAFOFF, ANNA* (Deakin University, *anna.halafoff@deakin.edu.au*)

Gender, Ordination and Socially Engaged Buddhism in Australia

While women have played a prominent role in Buddhism in Australia, at least since the 1880s, they have received relatively little scholarly or public attention. These women include prominent nuns, teachers, community leaders, scholars

and activists engaged in environmental and human rights issues, such as Marie Byles, Natasha Jackson, Venerable Robina Courtin and Judith Snodgrass. Courtin, has frequently featured in the Australian press and been referred to as 'unconventional', given her forthrightness and dynamism. On October 22, 2009, four women received Theravada Bhikkhuni Ordination in Perth, in the Thai-Forest Tradition, which also generated a considerable amount of controversy. Members of the Australian Sangha Association, including prominent nuns and monks such as Rev. Chi Kwang Sunim, Ajahn Brahm and Bhante Sujato have been, and continue to be, at the forefront of promoting gender equity in Buddhism in Australia. This paper examines the contribution of Buddhist women and men, and also Buddhist organisations, in addressing gender disparities in Australia. It argues that stereotyping Buddhists, and Buddhism more generally, as passive and pensive, negates Buddhists' commitment to the *Bodhisattva* ideal, social justice and social engagement, evident in both traditional *and* contemporary Buddhism.

JS-33.3

HALAWA, MATEUSZ* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *mateuszhalawa@gmail.com*)

Mortgage Households As Carry Traders: The Social Life Of The Swiss Franc In Poland

The recent innovation of mortgage credit in Poland has been rearranging property relations, stimulating construction and enabling new middle class aspirations. There are more than 1.5 million active contracts; there exists no significant population who paid off. Half of those contracts are adjustable rate mortgages denominated in Swiss francs. They draw households into the currency market, making families de facto carry traders, betting on low LIBOR on the franc and a favorable exchange rate between the Polish zloty and the franc. "Franc people," as they have come to be known, enjoy the benefits of this speculation, but are also subjected to unprecedented risks. As the recent crisis attracted investors worldwide to the "safe haven" of the Swiss franc causing its strong appreciation, the mortgagors in Poland it saw a sharp plunge of equity on their houses and an increase in monthly payments. Based on ethnographic fieldwork this paper traces the dual productivity of the Swiss franc in Poland through the lens of the groupmaking effect of currency: "franc people, "or "currency spread generation." Economically, the franc is capable of producing independent effects that contradict the conventional wisdom that money is "just a veil" to economy. Symbolically, as a discursive site, or locus communis, the franc and its people become a vehicle of debates about postsocialist transformation, capitalist generation, instabilities of contemporary capitalism, and the legitimacy of speculation. What are the practices of domestic living with multiple currencies engaged through a complex and long-term contract? How do charts, exchange rates, and the LIBOR index become objects of attachment both in intimate household economies and in the public discourse at large? While based on the Polish case, this paper also uses data on the social life of the Swiss franc in Croatia, Hungary, and Spain for a more comparative and theoretical perspective.

WG03-920.1

HALD, LENE* (KEA Research and Innovation Centre, *lhal@kadk.dk*)

Design Experiments As Intervention: How May This be Rendered Visible?

Building on empirically based visual experiments in the form of design interventions and co-designerly processes this paper seeks expand the field of visual sociology. This is done through an exemplification and discussion of how we might visualize interactive, multisensory and process based aspects within fashion and identity studies. Furthermore, the paper address how visual, expressive and designerly ways of constructing and representing sociological insights affect our understanding.

Visual sociology is based on the notion that valid scientific understandings of our world can be attained by observing, representing, analysing and theorizing its visual signs: manners of people and material artefacts of culture. (Pauwels 2010). Equally, fashion, like the arts, is often considered a visual phenomenon and the creation of aesthetically appealing artefacts is frequently described as one of fashion design's main goals.

Design disciplines (including fashion design) have, throughout their histories, actively engaged visual methods in the form of photography, moodboards, sketching etc. (Boradkar 2010). Furthermore, fashion design and the study of fashion & identity have been moving towards a broader definition than mere object making by being concerned with activism, critical and social design (Von Busch 2008) - elements that historically have been the core of sociology. This points out some disregarded parallels between visual sociology and the study of fashion, which make it prima facie plausible that visual sociology has a potential for social and cultural fashion studies.

Through visual design experiments conducted within a specific case-study concerned with troubled youths, fashion and identity, this paper seeks to investigate whether it is possible to grasp meanings of fashion beneath the visual surface and re-frame these meanings in a visual and designerly manner.

TG04-943.2

HALL, ALAN* (Memorial University, *alanh@mun.ca*)

Vulnerable Workers: The Significance of Trust and Uncertainty in Coping with Workplace Hazards

Based on a qualitative study of 120 Canadian born and immigrant workers in unionized and non-unionized workplaces, this paper explores the different ways in which workers manage and cope with workplace safety hazards in contexts of varying forms of employment vulnerability and insecurity (Vosko, 2006). I examine the rationalizations, beliefs and identities that workers employ to dismiss or make sense of their risk-taking, while also considering the ways in which they seek to construct levels of control over hazards and security in their employment, in part through the building of knowledge and trust with other workers and supervisors. I also consider the contradictory nature of workers' actions which are frequently in tension with each other, including taking safety risks to build employment security, as well as taking employment risks to establish limits to their acceptance of safety risks. In this latter part of the analysis, I explore the conditions and actions which limit worker compliance to certain levels and kinds of hazardous conditions, arguing that some workers are relatively successful in working either individually or with other workers to build what they see as a balanced level of safety and security.

RC40-684.2

HALL, DEREK* (Wilfrid Laurier University, *dehall@wlu.ca*)

Where Is Japan in the Global Land Grab Debate?

Some of the main explanations of the "global land grab" implicitly suggest that Japan should be close to the center of the phenomenon. Japan, after all, has the world's third-largest national economy, is extremely dependent on imported food and fuel, is a massive capital exporter, and has multinational corporations with vast international experience. In fact, however, the main land grab inventories show few cases originating in Japan, media coverage of Japan's role is scanty, and the land grab literature has little to say about the country. This paper seeks to explain both why direct Japanese investment in overseas land might be limited and why whatever land grab-related activity Japanese actors are engaged in might go relatively unremarked. I argue that 1) the international experience of Japanese multinationals has predisposed them to avoid large-scale overseas land acquisitions; 2) the Japanese government is prioritizing and supporting forms of international agricultural investment other than direct land acquisition by Japanese actors; 3) the avoidance of sub-Saharan Africa by private and public Japanese actors (with the major exception of the ProSAVANA project in Mozambique) lowers the visibility of Japan's actions; and 4) more generally, that little attention is paid to Japan in broader discussions of world politics. I also suggest that Japan's experience shows that there is much more to "land grabbing" than land, and that the literature needs to pay more attention to areas like investments in agriculture-related infrastructure, control over shipping, and technology transfer where the Japanese role has been quite prominent.

RC05-108.7

HALL, JEFFREY* (Waseda University, *jeffhall@gmail.com*)

Internet Media and Radical Conservative Activism in Japan: The Battle Against "Anti-Japanese" Enemies

Focusing on right-wing groups in Japan, this paper addresses how radical conservative activists use internet media to build collective identity and mobilize support for their campaigns. In particular, this paper will examine the online activities of two closely affiliated "grassroots" organizations: *Nihon Bunka Channel Sakura*, an internet broadcaster, and *Ganbare Nippon*, a conservative activist group. Both organizations are involved in a wide range of activist campaigns, such as opposition to "masochistic" history teaching, opposition to voting rights for foreigners, promotion of awareness about "fascist" Chinese foreign policy, and protests against perceived bias in Japanese newspapers and television programs. Through content analysis of the organizations' websites, videos, blog posts, and social media usage, I argue that they have embraced the latest forms of internet communications technology, and are skillfully employing the internet to spread their message. Their online activities have helped create a virtual community of supporters, many of whom also engage in offline forms of activism. In addition, this paper will explore how both organizations encourage the formation of a collective identity that sees Japan as a victim of powerful foreign and domestic "anti-Japanese" entities, and depicts their campaigns a moral struggle for truth and justice.

RC21-375.2

HALL, MICHELLE* (Queensland University of Technology, *michelle@emplacement.com.au*)

Throwing Together Experiences of Belonging within Public Space

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

This paper examines place-based belonging as a construction of thrown to-gether experiences within the public spaces of two gentrifying neighbourhoods. It draws on Massey's (2005) concept of throwntogetherness and Amin's related work on situated multiplicity and collective culture (2008), to examine the manner in which such belonging can be generated through our everyday negotiations of the multiple trajectories of people, objects and symbols, that make up the con-temporary city. Massey argues that because of the multiplicity of these trajec-tories, places should be thought of as unfixed, their meaning instead construct-ed within these moments of encounter. In this paper I apply this perspective to place-based community, to consider how the experience of belonging may be constructed within these negotiations. In doing so the paper also seeks to shift the focus from dichotomies of public and private, or inclusion and exclusion, that often characterise discussion of public space in gentrifying areas, to instead consider ways different practices of coming together are encouraged by these intersections.

In this paper I particularly focus on quasi-public spaces - cafes, bars, and shop-ping centres - where publicness is always ambiguous, and where much potential for both inclusive and exclusionary experiences resides. Drawing on qualitative research conducted within two gentrifying Australian suburbs, this paper de-scribes the throwing together of interactions, representations, and interpreta-tions to construct personal and collective identifications. These can work to em-place belonging and create opportunities for diversifying exposure; both of which have the potential to communicate the presence of the community across time and space. In doing so this work seeks to demonstrate the ways that geographic and temporal boundaries of public space are blurred, breached and yet also rein-forced, as we throw together placed-based experiences of belonging.

TG07-970.2

HALL, TOM* (Cardiff University, *hallta@cf.ac.uk*)

City Streets, Dirty People and the Politics of Cleaning

This paper reports from empirical research on the work of urban patrol, in par-ticular the physical work of street cleaning and the social (although similarly phys-ical, messy and material) work of 'outreach' and street care. We consider a team of council employees in the city of Cardiff in the UK whose job it is to make repeated tours through the centre of the city, day and night, looking to establish contact with and minister to 'vulnerable' adults who may otherwise struggle on their own to access mainstream (social and healthcare) services; the street homeless make up a significant proportion of this target group, but take their place alongside as-sorted others, including sex workers, all of whom outreach workers aim to assist and enrol as clients. We also consider the daily patrols of teams of street cleaners, again employed by the local council to patrol the city streets – picking up litter, emptying the bins and sweeping surfaces clean.

The paper develops two lines of analysis. The first examines the ways in which street cleaners and outreach workers – the latter 'moral' street sweepers, of a sort – employ and engage the senses in pursuit of their tasks and are drawn, alike, to the same dirty, grimy, cluttered, smelly and unsightly places as they do. The paper's second contribution, building on the first, considers the ways in which the expected outcomes required of street cleaners and street carers (outreach workers) are often equated with the appearance and look, and 'feel', of the places and people in, on and with whom they work. This linking of care and upkeep to appearance – as the desired outcome of work that tends to and mends place and people – signals a politics of repair, enacted with 'deviant' groups in frequently dirtied city places.

RC28-496.4

HALLDÉN, KARIN* (Stockholm University, *karin.hallden@sofi.su.se*)

Gender Differences in Academic Careers in Sweden

Gender differences to women's disadvantage are evident in most branshes of the labour market, so also within academia (Danell & Hjerm, 2012, 2013). Re-search on Swedish data shows that women have difficulties reaching the highest academic positions. Among other things, women's likelihood of becoming profes-sors are smaller compared to men (given PhD obtained in the same year) (Ibid.). Women's greater family responsibilities are often assumed to account for much of the observed labour market gender inequality. Nevertheless, to our knowledge no Swedish study has analyzed the impact of parental leave on academic careers in a systematic way. Hence, the current study uses Swedish register data for all teachers and researchers at Swedish universities and university colleges and matched information on individual and family related characteristics for the time period 1995 to 2011. Event history analysis is employed to analyze the effects of parental leave and temporary parental leave on gender differences in academic careers. The preliminary results show that men have a higher likelihood of be-coming professors - which is in line with previous research. However, the gender gap in academic careers gets smaller over time since obtained PhD. Parental leave and temporary parental leave have negative effects on academic careers for both men and women. When studying seperately individuals with small children in the household we find that the gender gap in academic careers is significantly larger for this group compared to the gender gap in academic careers for others aca-demics.

References

Danell, R. & Hjerm, M. (2012). Career prospects for female university research-ers have not improved. *Scientometrics*, vol. 94, s. 999-1006.

Danell, R. & Hjerm, M. (2013). The importance of early academic career oppor-tunities and gender differences in promotion rates. *Working paper*. Department of Sociology, Umeå University.

RC20-346.3

HALLER, MAX* (University of Graz, *max.haller@uni-graz.at*)

Ethnic Stratification and Income Inequality Around the World

The paper starts from the assumption that inequality within countries is a very important topic for research also in the area of globalization. Data show that there exist huge differences between countries and world regions (continents) in this regard, with Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa exhibiting extremely high, most European countries and Japan rather low income inequalities. Neither sociological nor economic research have theorized and investigated this issue sys-tematically. The general hypothesis of the paper is: Economic inequality can only be explained if we see the close interaction between class stratification and ethnic differentiation. For a test of these hypotheses, a new aggregate data file has been produced, including characteristics about the ethnic structure and history, the so-cio-demographic and economic structure (population, level of development etc.), and the political system (democracy, federalism, welfare spending) of 130 coun-tries around the globe. A regression analysis shows that both ethnic diversity and a history of slavery are significant determinants of income inequality; the same is true for land distribution, democracy and welfare spending. Some implications of these findings for policy and further research are discussed.

RC27-477.1

HALLER, MAX* (University of Graz, *max.haller@uni-graz.at*)

Sport and Inequality. a Comparative, International Analysis

Social inequality in sport is an important topic in Sociology. Ever since modern sports were established there have been differences in the type and frequency of sports practiced by different socio-economic classes. Do these socio-economic differences in sport participation still exist today? Or are other horizontal dimen-sions more important in determining who is participating in which type of sport and how often? In this presentation these questions will be examined using the 2007 *International Social Survey Programme* (ISSP) on "sport and leisure time". The relevance of three dimensions of vertical stratification (education, occupational position, and income) is investigated as well as of two horizontal dimensions (gen-der and age) for 34 countries around the world by using descriptive and causal (regression) methods of analysis. The results are surprising and even spectacular. Contrary to the widespread thesis that the vertical dimensions of stratification are losing in importance in favor of new, horizontal dimensions, we find that if any-thing it is the horizontal dimensions that have lost in importance.. Participation in sports is much higher in rich countries than in poorer countries, also, the more af-fluent a country the lower the relevance of the horizontal dimensions. Indeed, in the most affluent countries the effects of horizontal dimension are even reversed.

RC33-566.2

HALMAN, LOEK* (Tilburg University, *loek.halman@uvt.nl*)

Searching for European Values

Since 1981, the European Values Study group is searching for the values of the Europeans by means of surveys in an expanding number of countries. The latest wave took place in 2008 and included all 45 countries (with more than 100.000 inhabitants) on the European continent. We aim at a repeat survey in 2017.

It was attempted to identify value systems, but in general values appeared not in clustered coherent patterns, but the patterns found and values that could be identified were domain specific. It means that values could be identified with re-gard to various life domains and it is hard if not impossible to find overarching values.

What also was revealed in and repeatedly found since the first wave in 1981 is that Europe is far from homogeneous when it comes to basic values. Despite its common Christian history, the values of the people in the European countries appear rather diverse and the European unification has not (yet?) resulted in a converging of the values of the Europeans. Ideas of multiple or varieties of mo-dernities (e.g., Eisenstadt; Schmidt) and path dependency (e,g., Inglehart) seem to be confirmed by such results.

In this paper I focus on European values in 2008 and elaborate on our efforts to find patterns in values distinguished in various value domains (religion and morality; politics and society; primary relations; work and leisure time). The data allow to identity one or two more fundamental orientations which appear to be underlying the orientations in the distinctive value domains. Perhaps such results are disappointing but they illustrate the wide variety in values that exist in con-temporary Europe despite its ongoing process of unification.

RC06-118.2

HALPERIN, DAFNA* (Yezreel Valley College, *dafnah@yvc.ac.il*)
KATZ, RUTH (University of Haifa)
LOWENSTEIN, ARIELA (University of Haifa)

"Why Independent Elderly Prefer to Continue Living in Their Home Even When They Become Frail?"

Frail old people have three options for care (informal, formal, mixed): move in with one of their family members (usually one of their children); live in a nursing home or in assisted living setting; continue to live in their home and receive private care or care services (based on the Long-Term Care (LTC) Insurance Law).

As a multicultural society, Israel serves as a natural laboratory for identifying similarities and differences between various groups. The present research compared independent Jews and Arabs aged 65+ who live in the community, on various aspects of their preferences for care.

The study included two stages, a quantitative one, in which closed-ended questions were administered to 200 old Jews and Arabs, followed by a qualitative one, in-depth interviewing 20 respondents. The study found that Jews mostly preferred nursing or sheltered homes, whereas Arabs preferred mostly to remain in their homes. However, approximately 40% of both populations preferred "mixed care," staying in their home with a live-in worker or with one of their children.

Three main aspects were identified: a macro-level aspect of social and cultural context (collectivism vs. individualism); a mezzo level aspect of family patterns and norms (reciprocity and exchange in intergenerational relations); and a micro-level aspect of personal attributes and values (psychological meaning of family/ home; dignity vs. honor). Although main aspects were in general similar between Jewish and Arab respondents, the initial meanings of these aspects were different, reflecting social contexts, past experiences, family norms and the importance of home in late life.

Results revealed the need for developing culturally sensitive and tailored programs and services that take into account these aspects. Providing such services would allow old people to continue living in their homes, even when they become frail and need care and support.

RC24-432.7

HALPERN, CHARLOTTE* (Centre d'Etudes Européennes de Sciences Po, *charlotte.halpern@sciencespo.fr*)
BOZONNET, JEAN-PAUL (Institut d'Etudes Politiques)

The Disconnexion Between Attitudes to Transport and Policy Choices

This proposed article explores the following paradox: whilst research on attitudes to transport and travel behaviour in European States often suggests that the negative externalities of the transport system are a significant everyday concern, decision-makers at various levels of government are reluctant to support "anticar" measures that is, binding sustainable transport policies and policy tools such as speed limits, urban tolls or other carbon taxes. This article seeks to further explore this paradox by revisiting the public policy assumption. Political attitudes research, especially that which seeks to identify influences on voting intention, shows that transport is often relegated to a much lower level of priority. Based on successive waves of Eurobarometer surveys, our analysis suggests that attitudes to transport and travel are increasingly shaped by the politics of choice and combination of policy tools. Following the claim made by the so-called policy feedback model, we expect transport policies to shape citizen' attitudes towards institutions, including policies, measured in terms of trust, causal narratives, the punishment of free-ride.

RC49-804.1

HALSA, ASTRID* (Lillehammer University College, *astrid.halsa@hil.no*)

At Home and Elsewhere: How to Handle Daily Life Growing up with a "Mad Mother" or "Drunk Father"?

There is a large body of research on children living in families with parental mental illness/substance abuse focusing on parental failure, adverse outcomes and risks imposed on the child. The risk and harm perspective is however less suitable to study children as participating agents. There is a gap of knowledge about how these children deal with the different realities of home and away, and at what costs and benefits they adapt to these different contexts. They often have to negotiate between the often secret and shame-laden family context and arenas and situations outside the family. This paper foucs on children and young people's first persons accounts on growing up with parental mental illness or substance abuse by analysing children's own experience. The paper concludes with the suggestion that to grasp these children and young peoples lived- experiences the research has to look outside the families front door and include children's activities in school, leisure and community, and focus on the active and challeng-

ing identity work these young people go through in trying to keep their homes together while developing a sense of selves.

RC19-332.5

HALVORSEN, RUNE* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, *rune.halvorsen@nova.hioa.no*)
SCHØYEN, MI AH* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, *miha.schoyen@nova.no*)

New Risks of Youth Exclusion. Nordic Policy Responses in a European Perspective

Including youth in the labour market is a major challenge facing many European countries, including the Nordic countries. Since 2007 many European countries have witnessed an increase in the rate of young adults neither in education, training nor employment (NEET) and an increase in the number of young adults registered as 'unemployed'. Despite efforts at adopting counter-offensives to change the negative economic conjuncture through new measures to promote education, training and inclusion in the labour market the rate of inactive young adults has increased the last decade in Europe. Possibly we also see the impact of more long-term trends and structural changes making transitions from school to employment more difficult or variable.

This paper discusses how the Nordic governments have responded to diversity in the youth population and whether country differences in policy measures may account for the differences in unemployment and NEET rates in the Nordic countries. The paper demonstrates that the Nordic countries have responded differently to the concerns about the public expenditures and financial disincentives for the individual to participate in the labour market, the need for an up-to-date and relevant educational and vocational training services and social regulation of the market to ensure an inclusive labour market.

The paper argues that gender, ethnicity and disability represent social categories of high policy relevance for understanding the present challenges to the Nordic welfare states, including their efforts to promote the inclusion of new generations of men and women in the workforce. While the Nordic countries have been at the forefront in adopting policies to promote gender equality the Nordic countries have been more reluctant to adopt policies to ensure equal opportunities independent of disability and ethnic origin. The paper identifies the challenges for the Nordic countries and concludes by identifying the policy lessons for non-Nordic countries.

JS-7.2

HALVORSEN, TOR* (University of Bergen, Norway, *tor.halvorsen@aorg.uib.no*)

Professions and Multilateral Organization: OECD

Professions and multilateral organizations.

As professions globalize by creating their own international organizations, they also diversify and become more hierachical. In this paper I focus on how professions are beocmeing more hierachical through the support and prestige of multilateral organizations. The case is OECD, whose broad influence makes itslef felt also in areas outside it kernal economic activities is in focus. OECD gives status to some experts and professions as the cost of others.

The paper discusses how the OECD/profession - link elevates some parts of the profession to position of authority beyonhd the status of the general professions due to the status of the solusitons and choices of OECD. And on the other hand: Are there certain combination of ecuation, work carriers and professional networks that manage to promote themselves through OECD? If that is the case, what consequences does this have for the professions in general as these profession now become more an more globalized?

The focus in in particular on the economist, accountants, agronoms and environmental science.

RC05-108.5

HAMADA, KUNISUKE* (Tokyo Jogakkan College, *hamada@kcn.ne.jp*)

Causal Relationship Between the Feeling of Alienation and Anti-Foreignism in Contemporary Japan

In the last decade, anti-foreignism has emerged gradually in Japan. Grassroots right-wing organizations such as "Zaitokukai" have held anti-Korean demonstrations repeatedly. Furthermore, we can easily find many postings and articles on the internet which have hostilities toward foreign nationals and left-wings. They claim that the people who have a liberal view on migration and advocate for immigrants are "traitor" to Japan and have intended to damage Japanese national interest. Although only a few people participate in these movements, quite a number of people may share the feeling of intolerance toward vulnerable and minority groups. For example, a national diet member Satsuki Katayama waged a campaign to investigate the recipient of welfare public assistance and expressed

the opinion via twitter that welfare public assistance for foreign residents should be cut off. Why has this trend emerged during recent years in Japan? Who support these speeches of anti-foreignism?

Yasuda (2011) pointed out that the people who support "Zaitokukai" have a feeling of alienation from societies and participate in activities to gain the esteem from others. On the other hand, Higuch (2012) claimed that "Zaitokukai" have recruited "ordinary" people who have a patriotic feeling through the internet, because there are only a few organizations which fulfill the demand of conservative people. However, these discussions are based only on the qualitative research of "Zaitokukai" members and it is difficult to generalize about characteristics beyond this particular group.

The aim of this presentation is to clarify the relationship between a feeling of alienation and anti-foreignism in Japanese ordinary people. For this purpose, I analyze the data from nationwide surveys conducted in 2009 and 2013 using the method of causal analysis and structural equation modeling.

RC47-776.2

HAMANISHI, EIJI* (Notre-Dame Seishin Univertisy, *cbt25360@pop21.odn.ne.jp*)

Late-Alain Touraine's Theory of Modernity, New Subjects and Cultural Movements: Toward Theorizing Social Transformations in Contemporary Asia

The purpose of this presentation is to theorize social transformations in contemporary Asia from the perspective of late-Touraine's theory. The "compressed modernity" theory (Chang) is often used, which is based on the theory of "radicalization of modernity" (Giddens, Beck) that focuses on the institutional level of modernity. However, the latter is partly criticized by the theories of "multiple modernities" (Arnason) and Touraine, because the cultural orientations characteristic of modernity are embodied in institutions, but not reducible to them. Its founding gesture is a break with the widespread assumptions that there is one main pattern of modernization and modernity.

This presentation explores the insights that emerge from the exploration of Touraine's major works after 1990s that are highly appreciated by the theorists of multiple modernities. Touraine does not justify modernity institutionally and does not anchor it in the market economy, the government administration, or democratic organs. Instead it brings other regions of the world into the debate over modernity.

Touraine maintains that modernity was characterized from the beginning by the two poles of reason and the resisting subject. In a world best defined by multiple process of change, there exist no other means of combining economic strategies and cultural identities than through the individual. It is not the individual as consumer or member of various organizations, and even less as citizen, but the individual as subject, in the desire for individuation, which constitutes the only principle able to mediate between the instrumental world and the world of identity: the collective situations that protect the uniqueness and individuality of individuals called cultural movements.

These conceptualizations can be applied to Asian societies, however to that end it should be developed into institutional analysis based on a new theoretical model from the theories of welfare regime, new social risks, social/cultural movements, and social governance.

JS-8.3

HAMANO, TAKESHI* (The University of Kitakyushu, *hamano@kitakyu-u.ac.jp*)

Contested Rights of the Cross-National Family: Recent Cases of International Parental Child Abduction Between Japan and the United States

This paper aims to explore conflicting rights claims of cross-national family members. Based on multinational case studies of recent international parental child abductions involving Japan and the US, it discusses the ways in which the realization of the basic human rights of each party of a cross-national family (father, migrant mother and child) involves fundamental challenges to the achievement of social justice in the absence of a universal legal system. In May 2013, the Japanese Diet passed a bill approving Japan's accession to the *Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*. Signatories to the Convention such as the US had for many years criticized Japan for showing little interest in the increasing number of cases of international parental child abduction by Japanese nationals. Frequently the cases involve Japanese women who are international marriage migrants abducting their children to Japan after the breakdown of a marriage. In the US context, not only do these migrant mothers offend the right of joint custody of the American partner, but they also breach the child's right of access to both parents and violate the Convention rule against unilateral removal of the child from their habitual residence. Japan's accession to the Hague Convention is likely a progressive step indicating that Japan has begun to see the issue as a matter of basic human rights, rather than a purely private and individual matter. However, in this paper I argue that in order to improve global social justice in rela-

JS-8.3

HAMANO, TAKESHI* (The University of Kitakyushu, *hamano@kitakyu-u.ac.jp*)

Contested Rights of the Cross-National Family: Recent Cases of International Parental Child Abduction Between Japan and the United States

This paper aims to explore conflicting rights claims of cross-national family members. Based on multinational case studies of recent international parental child abductions involving Japan and the US, it discusses the ways in which the realization of the basic human rights of each party of a cross-national family (father, migrant mother and child) involves fundamental challenges to the achievement of social justice in the absence of a universal legal system. In May 2013, the Japanese Diet passed a bill approving Japan's accession to the *Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*. Signatories to the Convention such as the US had for many years criticized Japan for showing little interest in the increasing number of cases of international parental child abduction by Japanese nationals. Frequently the cases involve Japanese women who are international marriage migrants abducting their children to Japan after the breakdown of a marriage. In the US context, not only do these migrant mothers offend the right of joint custody of the American partner, but they also breach the child's right of access to both parents and violate the Convention rule against unilateral removal of the child from their habitual residence. Japan's accession to the Hague Convention is likely a progressive step indicating that Japan has begun to see the issue as a matter of basic human rights, rather than a purely private and individual matter. However, in this paper I argue that in order to improve global social justice in relation to family disputes, accounting for the particular situation of migrant woman in both public and intimate spheres is crucial. Taking this new rights talk into account, I attempt to sketch a more nuanced concept of social justice in relation to the cross-national family, pointing out possibilities for further international legal refinements.

RC15-263.6

HAMARAT, NATASIA* (Université libre de Bruxelles, *nhamarat@ulb.ac.be*)

Taking Action for the Recognition of a Lay Expertise over the Body : A Narrative Based Activism ? the Case of Breast Cancer Patients' Organisations

For thirty years, biomedicine is characterized by the development of clinical, organizational and legal structures that promote the "narrative based medicine". These structures are expected to strengthen the "humanization of care" and the "patient participation in decision-making", but they also inherently contain a risk of strengthening the social control of the patient, especially in cases where these narratives are used to assess the legitimacy of the patient's demand for a medical intervention. According to Memmi (2003), a consequence of the development of the "narrative based medicine" for the therapeutic activism is the focus on issues related to the body, evidenced by the emergence of feminist and LGBTQ movements in the early 1970s and, more recently, the mobilization against the AIDS epidemic and the increase of patients' organisations. Therefore, how to think, in the same analytical framework, the incentives to produce subjective narratives of the body in the privacy of the medical practice and the public claims for recognition of a lay expertise over the body from the patient's organisations? My PHD thesis focuses on the shaping of an experiential expertise in and by the French-Belgian breast cancer patient's organisations, a pathology strongly subject to the incentive to produce narratives because of the impairment to the performative femininity. In this paper, I propose on the one hand, a reflection on the theoretical and methodological challenges that seem to be facing the researcher when (s)he studies the political resistance in this medical context and, on the other hand, based on examples from my fieldwork, an illustration of how these activists frame their critique of the system through their personal awareness of the illness experience, transforming this awareness into a "politicized collective illness identity" (Brown et al. 2004) holding legitimacy from the discursive operation of generalization - from the singularity to the collective experience.

RC09-178.3

HAMIDU, JAMILLA* (Sciences Po Bordeaux, *jamillah.hamidu@gmail.com*)

Linking Middle Class to Political Stability in Ghana

The concept "Middle Class "conventionally invoked to refer to a social class that are drivers of social change both in economic and in Political terms in the west and in developing world.

Ghana, like many African countries has had its share bit of political instabilities particularly in the aftermath of independence, in the 1960's, 1970s and 1980s. But since the return to democratic rule in 1992, it has steadying established itself as the beacon of democracy with multi party elections every four years and serves as an example for other African countries to emulate .

This paper will explore if the current political stability in Ghana since the return to constitutional rule in 1992 had been a result of its middle class. It traces the Ghanaian middle class from independence, post-independence era of military rule to date and the role the middle class played especially in the 1990s and 2000s to ensure the political stability prevails. Drawling on a field work carried out in Ghana in 2012 with a varied sample from different social backgrounds to gage out who these middle class are? What classify them as middle class? To borrow Bourdieu's social classification typology: is it their economic, political, education and cultural capitals that make them middle class? And what economic or political role do they play within the Ghanaian political sphere?

RC12-227.6

HAMMERSLEV, OLE* (University of Southern Denmark, *ohv@sam.sdu.dk*)
HAMMERSLEV, OLE* (University of Southern Denmark, *ohv@sam.sdu.dk*)

Transforming Legal Professions in Scandinavia

In Scandinavia, the legal profession has been regarded as the midwives of the modern state; the legal profession was totally dominant in the most important position in society. However, with the development of the welfare state and with neo-liberal management methods in various branches of the public and private sector the legal profession has been replaced from the most prominent positions. With globalization new markets have opened for Scandinavian lawyers, the question is however, if the profession at large gains from the new opportunities or if the profession is stratified. This paper examines how different parts of the profession react to new challenges for the legal profession.

RC12-227.6

RC04-78.31

HAMUI, MERY* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, *mhs@correo.azc.uam.mx*)

La Socialización En La Emergencia Del Científico De Bioquímica y Ciencias Sociales. Consideraciones Para El Futuro

Los procesos formativos de los doctorandos son heterogéneos, la socialización se deriva de las comunidades a las que pertenecen. La variación en los mecanismos y modalidades se relacionan con los procesos de formación, cognición y roles de identidad en distintos momentos para insertarse en la comunidad científica. La trayectoria del investigador es de un cierto shock con la realidad, dificultad que se va superando según se logre un proceso de enculturación, mediante el cual se adquieren habilidades tácitas de competencia científica a través de ensayo y error hasta lograr la independencia para la publicación (Delamont y Atkinson:2001). El propósito es abonar conocimiento sobre el vínculo de la cadena entre el último año del doctorado y su inserción en la comunidad científica (Laudel y Gläser, 2007) en bioquímica y ciencias sociales porqué varían las tareas y las formas en las que publican resultados, aunque tengan en común transitar por procesos cognitivos, formativos y jugar roles en la construcción de sus rutas para convertirse en investigadores. Se parte de que en estos programas de doctorado se tiene, en distintos grados, reconocimiento del campo de conocimiento, consolidación de la disciplina de formación, prestigio institucional y liderazgo del grupo de referencia; factores que aumentan la probabilidad de que sus doctores

devengan en científicos. Se presentan resultados parciales sobre las entrevistas de los egresados de estas disciplinas sobre su participación e integración en las actividades propias de la comunidad científica; se analiza la reconstrucción de sus experiencias en la formación doctoral y las posiciones que ocupan en los ámbitos de inserción laboral que reflejan su formación como científicos; finalmente, se reflexiona sobre el futuro de la socialización para la emergencia del científico.

RC16-293.3

HAN, SANG-JIN* (Seoul National University, *hansjin@snu.ac.kr*)
LI, QIANG (Tsinghua University)

Risk Perception and Risk Governance in East Asia

The aim of this paper is to examine salient characteristics of the public perception of risks in Beijing, Seoul, and Tokyo as capital cities of three major countries of East Asia and to explore multiple pathways to reflexive risk governance in East Asia as an important condition for second modern transformation. Based on the 2012 survey data of citizens from Beijing, Seoul, and Tokyo over the issues of risk society, risk governance, the future of East Asia, and second modernity, the authors will show 1) the overall consensus among East Asian citizens about the consequences of modernization and the future development; 2) the commonalities and differences in the public perception of risks in three capital cities; 3) the major factors which may shape a concrete paradigm of risk governance in each country. Reflexive risk governance at issue is second-modern in that state alone can no longer be able to adequately perceive and manage complex risks citizens face today, requiring a partnership though its forms are various. The authors will thus examine the interactive patterns among government, experts, NGOs, and citizens in forming risk governance, drawing particular attention to the evolving procedures in which the bottom-up inputs from citizens and the extent of institutional responsiveness are linked together to produce efficient policy outcomes. The authors will argue that it is necessary for East Asia to delineate and combine two dimensions of risk governance, that is, local and cosmopolitan, depending on the types of risks to be regulated. In so doing, the authors want to demonstrate the overall commonalities of risk governance in East Asia, on the one hand, and specific characteristics involved in each country, on the other.

RC47-769.3

HAN, SANG-JIN* (Seoul National University, *hansjin@snu.ac.kr*)
XIE, LIZHONG (Beijing University)
LV, TAO (Beijing University)

Transitional Justice and East Asian Community: Two Patterns of Civil Engagement

This paper deals with two salient patterns of civil engagement in South Korea and China as a collective response, first, to the lack of transitional justice on the part of Japan concerning war crimes committed by its imperial army and its colonial rule and to the difficulties in forming East Asian community in its genuine sense as we can see in European Union. Confronted with, and challenged by, this unfortunate legacy of the past which is still wielding enormous influence on the domestic politics and international relations in East Asia, the authors want to delineate two contrasting patterns of civil approaches to this problem via discursive analysis: one is driven by a nationalist ideology and emotional mode of confrontation in various forms of popular movement, another is characterized by civil discourses and NGO activities aiming at mutual understanding and solidarity among citizens of East Asian countries rejecting a state-centered and politically motivated nationalist drives. The authors argue that the advance in transitional justice in Japan is an important condition for East Asian community. At the same time, the authors also argue that retributive justice is not enough for creating a new future but a genuine care by Chinese and Korean citizens over the pains of the Japanese civilian victims of the war (created by atom bomb, for instance) will enhance the possibility of mutual understanding and solidarity among citizens and eventually overcoming the ghost of the past and establishing East Asian community.

RC21-380.3

HANAKATA, NAOMI CLARA* (Federal Institute of Technology, *hanakata@arch.ethz.ch*)

Incorporation of Urban Differences in the Tokyo Metropolitan Complex

Differences mark an essential element of urbanity. In the case of Tôkyô, differences seem to appear beyond significant income disparity, migrant or ethnic minorities. On the local scale differences create a finely grained, heterogeneous urban condition. This contribution asks, what are the modes and practise leading to an incorporation of these particular social and cultural elements, which give a locality certain irreplaceable urban qualities, into the dominant logics of space production.

I will investigate the process of incorporation by looking at two case studies: Shimokitazawa and Kitamoto. In Shimokitazawa accumulated efforts of citizens

     *** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

have produced a neighborhood with socio-spatial qualities contrasting those of the dominant centralities near by. An incorporation of these differences has been initiated by local magazines, tourism agencies, and ministries: differences produced in a incremental and bottom-up process have been turned into an attraction for people beyond Shimokitazawa and a mainstream compatible youth culture, whereby the space is being deprived of its experienced dimension. Kitamoto in the north of the city is struggling with an aging population, economic issues as well as questions of identity, similarly to other peripheral areas. Due to this change, its dependency on the central area of Tôkyô is transforming and demanding a new consciousness for place. This is leading to the emergence of an active production of differentiating elements in the city, driven by the local authorities and inhabitants: an intended commodification of local assents, such as the natural environment, seasonal changes or local goods is aiming at creating local, socio-cultural value and identity.

By looking at the incorporation of differences as part of a dialectical process of production of differences this paper aims at capturing the complexity of everyday life as a backbone of urban society. To achieve this, my research encompasses an open methodological approach and methods from different disciplines.

RC22-388.6

HANCOCK, ROSEMARY* (University of Sydney, *rosemary.hancock@sydney.edu.au*)

Islamic Environmental Activism in the United States and United Kingdom

Social Movement theorists have, until recently, accepted after Marx that religion is the 'opiate of the masses' and inherently opposed to social or political change. The small but growing involvement Muslims in the environmental movement in the US and UK is a challenge to this belief. The emergence of specifically 'Islamic' environmental organizations (IEOs) in both the UK and US shows the engagement of certain Muslims in the Diaspora with grassroots activism, and with the contentious politics associated with environmentalism. This paper is based on the study of four IEOs and their participants, two from the United States and two from the United Kingdom. The IEOs participate in actions and projects that are remarkably similar to their secular counterparts, and show a similar critique of the effects of capitalist economics and industry upon both the environment and a concern for social justice. However, their underlying ideology is grounded in a unique interpretation of Islamic scriptures emphasizing the role of humankind as God's representative on earth; the environment as a 'sign' from God in perfect, divinely ordained balance; and the necessity of following Islamic teachings in everyday life. The secular environmental movement and its organizations have heavily influenced IEOs, both in the framing of environmental crises, and in terms of their organizational structure and forms of action. Utilizing Social Movement Theory and comparative analysis, this paper argues that Muslim environmentalists bring an Islamic voice into the environmental movement, calling for significant social and political change based upon Islamic principles, while sharing with secular environmental organizations methods of mobilization, organizational structure, and aspects of ideological framing.

JS-70.2

HANNAN, CARMEL* (University of Limerick, *carmel.hannan@ul.ie*)

Growing up in a One-Parent Family: Families and Child Wellbeing

Background

A large body of international literature has documented that children who grow up living with both biological parents fare better on a range of outcomes when compared to children not living with both biological parents. Researchers continue to disagree as to whether the association represents a true causal effect. The Irish case is particularly interesting given the selective nature of non-marriage.

Methods

This article extends the literature in this area by employing propensity score matching using data from the first wave of the *Growing up in Ireland child* cohort study. We compare a range of child and family outcomes between a series of treatment groups (cohabiting parents, never-married one-parent families and step families) and a control group of married biological parents using semi-parametric estimators.

Results

Marriage has significant positive effects on child health outcomes, educational scores and psychological wellbeing. Selection effects however account for a non-trivial proportion of the differences in child outcomes at age 9 across families but hidden bias remains an important issue. The main finding is that the socio-economic disadvantages inherent in childbearing outside of marriage account for a non-trivial portion of the effects of family type.

Conclusions

The selection argument assessed in this paper maintains that childbearing outside of marriage does not necessarily cause negative consequences for child development. The majority of Irish mothers who give birth outside a traditional married setting come from impoverished backgrounds so that much of the ad-

verse consequences on child development are an artefact of pre-existing socio-economic disadvantages resultant in different lifestyles, incluidng factors such as rates of smoking during pregnancy and lower rates of breastfeeding.

TG04-951.3

HANSEN, JANUS* (Copenhagen Business School, *jh.dbp@cbs.dk*)

Comparing the Governance of Novel Products and Processes of Biotechnology

The emergence of novel products and processes of biotechnology in medicine, industry and agriculture has been accompanied by promises of healthier, safer and more productive lives and societies. However, biotechnology has also served as cause and catalyst of social controversy about the physical safety and social desirability of novel technologies. Such controversies have put the principles, institutions and instruments of governance, which has conventionally guided the interactions between science and society, under pressure. While researchers in science and technology studies (STS) have done extensive work on the substance and processes of such controversies, they have devoted less effort to link their work to the broader tradition in political science and political sociology, which analyses more general principles and varieties of governance in modern societies.

This paper presents an attempt to start to fill this gap and develop a conceptual framework for comparing and analysing new and emerging modes of governance affiliated with biotechnology in the light of more general approaches to governance. We aim for a framework that can facilitate comparative inquiries and learning across different contexts and applications, e.g. biomedical and agricultural applications, and across different polities and policy domains, e.g. different regional, national and supranational settings.

We introduce five different dimensions of governance, which we discuss with empirical illustrations: 1) the purpose of governance, 2) the drivers of governance change, 3) temporalities of governance, 4) extension of the modes of governance, and 5) sources of acceptance/legitimacy.

RC29-501.7

HANSLMAIER, MICHAEL* (Criminological Research Institute , *michael.hanslmaier@kfn.de*)
BAIER, DIRK (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)

Punitive Trends in Germany: What Role Does the Media Play?

In criminology there has been an active discussion about rising punitiveness in the United States and other Western societies (e.g. Garland, Wacquant). The present contribution aims to examine the factors that drive individual punitiveness. Studies have shown that the mass media play a significant role in shaping public attitudes towards crime and punishment. Therefore our interest focuses on the role of the media. The paper assesses to what extent the media can explain trends in punitive attitudes over time.

This is done in a twofold way. Firstly, we look at patterns of media consumption and punitiveness at the micro level. The empirical analyses are based on three waves of a nationwide representative survey conducted in Germany in the years 2004, 2006 and 2010 by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony. Secondly, a content analysis of German newspapers assesses the way crime and criminals are represented in the media and to what extent this has changed over time (e.g. if newspapers evoke more empathy for victims). Therefore we analyzed articles on crime of three different types of newspapers (quality press, local press, yellow press) for the years preceeding the surveys (2003, 2005, 2009). This strategy allows examining how trends in punitivity can be explained by changes in individual media consumption patterns and by changes in the quality of media coverage.

The results confirm the impact of the media on punitivity. Other factors on the macro level, for instance trends in the crime rates, which also may drive punitive attitudes will be discussed.

RC21-358.6

HAO, PU* (Hong Kong Baptist University, *ppuhao@hkbu.edu.hk*)

From Enclaves to Citadels: A Dynamic and Contested Transformation of Informal Settlements in Urban China

The economic reforms of the late seventies led to a massive urban expansion in China as villages were swallowed by the urban sprawl. The most striking example is Shenzhen, an area with 300,000 inhabitants grew into a metropolis of 14 million people over a couple of decades. Today only 3 million are formal residents of the city, and the rest of the people without local residency are excluded from subsidized amenities like education, health care and social housing. Most of the people that move into the city find accommodation in one of the 320 villages that have become embedded in the urban fabric. These urban villages provide rough-

ly half of the total residential floor area in Shenzhen, although they only cover 13% of the total built-up land. Over time, these multifaceted spaces of informality have shaped a landscape that is clearly different from the formal city; however, their transformation follows a logical trajectory which continuously contests social and market-driven demands. As the city further develops and infrastructure improves, the expected economic rents of urban village land will keep on rising. For those villages, market-led redevelopments are almost inevitable. Large-scale land acquisition and redevelopment are beginning to transform urban villages into upscale private apartments, luxury hotels and malls—citadels of the rich. This process diminishes a great deal of affordable housing stock in the central city, further marginalizing the low-income groups. Moreover, this works as a domino effect where the redevelopment of one urban village drives the process for other urban villages in the proximity to fall on the same redevelopment path.

RC21-376.3

HAO, PU* (Hong Kong Baptist University, *ppuhao@hkbu.edu.hk*)

Unequal Housing Choices and the Residential Segregation in Urban China

The growth and transformation of cities in China continue to absorb migrants from both ends of the economic spectrum, giving rise to socially mixed cities. Concurrent is the elevated level of residential segregation owing to new forms of enclave urbanism such as gated communities and urban villages. Factors including historical legacy, land institution and property-led development have contributed to a divided residential pattern at the neighbourhood level, but the divisions are not necessarily as significant at larger spatial units. This paper, by analysing the distribution of both urban population and housing provision in Shenzhen, explicitly unravels the spatial logic of the divided pattern of the population. As expected, migrants and local *hukou* holders are largely segregated by different housing choices; however, due to the relatively even distribution of a vast amount of migrant enclaves, at the sub-district level a rather low degree of segregation is manifest. This residential pattern is salutary as it maintains a spatially equitable setting which enables deprived groups to reside within short catchment areas of jobs and amenities. Nevertheless, urban renewal programmes that target at urban villages and old neighbourhoods are likely to jeopardise the somewhat reasonable composition and distribution of housing choices, aggravating segregation on a large spatial scale.

RC52-833.1

HAO, ZHIDONG* (University of Macau, *zdhao@umac.mo*)

Left and Right, and Organic and Critical: Understanding the Politics of China's Intellectuals

In today's China, intellectuals continue to play important roles in social, economic, and political development. Much has been done on the roles of the public intellectuals in China in the reform era (Cheek 2006; Goldman 1994, 1999; Edward Gu and Merle Goldman 2004; Zhidong Hao 2003; Kelly 2006), but the intellectual scene is developing so fast with increasingly clearer demarcations between the left and right that it remains an interesting and daunting challenge to describe more accurately what those roles are and why they matter. This article is one of those efforts towards a better understanding of China's intellectuals and their political roles.

In this article, I will first define the term "intellectuals" and their political positions and roles to play, or their subjectivities, in terms of organic, critical, and professional. Then I will define the left and right intellectuals. Thirdly, I will examine contemporary Chinese intellectuals' political positions. We will find that the left intellectuals are more likely to be organic to the government, and the right intellectuals are more likely to be critical of it. Fourthly, I will emphasize the complexity, subjectivity, and dynamics of intellectual politics in terms of the changeability of their political roles, the organic intellectuals' living for or off politics, and the commonality between the left and right intellectuals. Finally I will speculate on the possible future development of intellectual politics and their implications for China's democratization.

The method of analysis in the paper is typological, i.e., I am categorizing intellectuals into left and right, and organic and critical. The representative texts I am analyzing to substantiate the typologies are mainly from the Internet and the traditional media because this is where the battle between the left (organic) and the right (critical) over the politics of the government is mainly waged.

RC23-419.4

HARA, NORIKO* (Indiana University, *nhara@indiana.edu*)

Contentious Knowledge In Online Environments

This paper addresses "co-production of knowledge" (Jasanoff, 2004) in the context of social media. With the prevalence of Web 2.0 applications, such as Wikipedia and Twitter, laypeople are more often contributing to knowledge production, which ranges from sharing travel tips to product assessment (e.g., Allen, 2010).

Similarly, the practice of producing scientific knowledge is no longer solely in the hands of experts, and the boundary work (Gieryn, 1983) between experts and non-experts has been recently challenged. This tendency is more visible in "scientific" knowledge that is contentious, such as climate change, alternative medicine, hybrid cars, child vaccinations, and alternative and renewable energy sources. There is no "correct" knowledge, but rather what exists is contentious knowledge through its co-production among experts and laypeople. With these situations in mind, this paper examines how contentious knowledge is constructed in a social media environment, namely Wikipedia. More specifically, this study empirically investigates online discussions in regard to Wikipedia entries on the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Disaster that occurred in March 2011 in Japan as well as child vaccinations (i.e., MMR and Thiomersal). Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia with over 280 different language versions and over 4 million articles just in English. In addition to the articles that are more visible to the general public, Wikipedia provides an online discussion space for each article. This offers a rich socio-technical milieu for examining how scientific knowledge is negotiated in an open online environment. This study aims to examine who is included and who is excluded in the co-production of knowledge in a social media environment and to discuss the mechanisms in which co-production of knowledge occurs. The implications of the findings are relevant to studies of scientific knowledge as well as consumers of scientific knowledge.

RC14-243.1

HARA, NORIKO* (Indiana University, *nhara@indiana.edu*)
FICHMAN, PNINA (Indiana University)

Understanding Boundaries For Knowledge Sharing In Online Communities

Online knowledge sharing activities are flourishing with the advent of social media. Websites such as Facebook, Twitter, and Wikipedia facilitate knowledge sharing in online communities that extend beyond the constraints of existing organizational boundaries (Qualman 2011). Since the focus of prior research has generally been limited to knowledge sharing within organizations (e.g., Wang & Noe, 2010), it is imperative to better understand its practice on Web 2.0 platforms and in these online communities (Allen 2010). As Vakkayil (2012) contends, the concept of boundaries is informative for understanding knowledge sharing and creation among heterogeneous users with diverse cultural, organizational, socio-economic and spatial backgrounds. In organizational settings, boundaries, such as physical, cognitive, social, and political (e.g., Carlile, 2004), may privilege certain participants, motivations, and modes of participation. However, these boundaries may function quite differently in Web 2.0 environments outside these organizational settings. Although it becomes easier and faster to share knowledge and collaborate online, few studies have investigated how boundaries and boundary-crossing in Web 2.0 environments affect online collaboration, knowledge sharing, and participation. This paper aims to explore the usefulness of employing existing boundary frameworks to facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration. To test and modify existing theoretical frameworks of boundaries we analyzed Wikipedia entries about the Japanese nuclear power plant accident triggered by the Tōhoku earthquake in March 2011. This event attracted attention from around the world and is useful for our research because the case involves multiple boundaries and various processes of boundary-crossing. Based on the data and the literature we propose a refined framework for boundaries and boundary-crossing, and by doing so this paper advances our understanding of boundaries for knowledge sharing in online communities and identifies how these boundaries facilitate or hinder equal participation.

JS-86.1

HARA, TOSHIHIKO* (Sapporo City University, *t.hara@scu.ac.jp*)

Japan As a Shrinking Society: What Is the Condition for Recovering the Replacement Level of Fertility?

This paper focuses on the phenomenon of shrinking society emerging in Japan and its sociological meanings, such as the possible historical consequence of demographic transition from high birth and death rates to low ones. First, we used the Historical Statistics of Japan (Statistics Bureau and the Director General for Policy Planning of Japan, 2006) and Population Projections for Japan (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, January 2012) to show the past and future development of the dependency ratio from 1891 to 2100. Second, utilizing the life table population and Net Reproduction Rate (NRR), we observed separately the effects of the increasing life expectancy and declining fertility on the dependency ratio. Finally, we analyzed the historical relations among women's survival rates at reproductive age, the theoretical fertility rate for maintaining the reproductive level (NRR = 1), and the recorded Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Important findings are as follows. (1) The effects of the rising longevity on the dependency ratios were stable until the average life expectancy reached around 70 years. When women's survival rates at reproductive age reached almost the maximum level near 100%, the dependency ratio began to grow swiftly according to the extension of life expectancy. (2) Historical observation showed TFR as adapting to the theoretical level of fertility (NRR = 1) at a certain time lag and corresponding

with women's survival rates at reproductive age. (3) For women, their expanding lifespan and survival rates at reproductive age could have influenced reproductive decision making to minimize the risk of childbearing; even if the theoretical fertility rate meets the reproductive level, women's views may remain unchanged. In Japan, fertility is lower than the replacement level because women's cost-benefit imbalance for childbearing is too high.

RC45-749.12

HARADA, HIROO* (Senshu University, *h2@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp*)
MURAKAMI, SHUNSUKE (Senshu University)
OYANE, JUN (Senshu University)
IINUMA, TAKEKO (Senshu University)
MARUMO, YUICHI (Senshu University)
KANG, DEOKSU (Senshu University)
MIYAGAWA, HIDEKAZU (Senshu University)

Social Capital of Seven Countries/Areas in East Asia: From the Quetionnaire Approach

The Center for Social Capital Studies of Senshu University, Japan, chaired by Professor Hiroo Harada, have made the questionnaire research about 'social capital' both in rural and urban areas of seven countries/areas; Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, South Korea, China, Taiwan, and Thailand, and at Shinjuku Ward and Kawasaki City in Japan, from 2010 to 2013. In this report we will focus on the research of seven countries/areas.

The hypothesis is that 'social capital' might differ from the degree of economic development and urbanization. We define 'social capital' as the index of four components; social trust, maintaining and improving livelihood, risk and social safety-net, and social rituals, consisting of 56 questions and 18 items of face sheet.

We are quantitatively examining the outputs so that we have not reached the final result and conclusion, but 'social capital' differs in urban and rural areas, families, communities, and so on. This may also suggest that 'social capital' differs with the economic development, market capitalism and globalization in prevailing at the present age. We also focus the examinations on the history of the families, communities and countries/areas. These would be the qualitative analysis.

We have to carefully treat the outcome of the questionnaire, because the degree of 'social capital' does not imply the superiority or inferiority, nor the positive or negative. The difference of 'social capital' just declares the type of social relationship and evaluation in the society of community conditioned by the history and geography. Therefore the policy implications would be differently induced.

RC24-431.6

HARAGUCHI, YAYOI* (Ibaraki University, *yayoih@mx.ibaraki.ac.jp*)

Civil Movements in Low-Recognized Disaster Affected Areas

We discuss how civil movements have developed to protect children from radiation pollution in local communities after the March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima nuclear disaster. We focus on those areas that have not been classified as "Affected Areas" by the government, although local residents have sought to gain institutional recognition of the damage due to nuclear accidents. In this article, these areas are defined as Low-Recognized Disaster Affected Areas (LRDAA).

It is important to pay attention to LRDAA in mega disasters. Existing research suggests that local communities with low-level impacts were peripheralized and neglected by both the government and society in the face of tremendous negative impacts as a result of the earthquake and nuclear accidents. In seeking institutional recognition, residents in LDRAA have difficulty showing the causal relationship between the level of pollution and its impact on health. This makes it difficult for residents to justify damage claims. The level of success of social construction around radiation pollution in low-level impacted areas determines how far and to what extent the Fukushima nuclear disaster impacted communities.

As a case study, we examine a civil movement in Ibaraki, a city near Fukushima. A series of petitions were filed by dozens of newly established citizen groups against local governments and legislatures, and the government of Japan. We analyze how Ibaraki local citizen groups have established their network, to which extent they have achieved their claims to gain legitimacy in social and political process, and the roles the professional experts played in those processes. We point out that the establishment of the Law to Support Child Survivors of Nuclear Accidents of June 2011 in the National Diet changed the character of the local political situation by transforming the local government's attitude toward citizen groups from oppositional to cooperative.

RC39-657.5

HARAGUCHI, YAYOI* (Ibaraki University, *yayoih@mx.ibaraki.ac.jp*)

Toward the Inclusive Resilience for Both Individuals and Community

This presentation focuses on the different kinds of social conflicts between local people/individuals and the communities/local governments arising in the process of disaster rebuilding. It seems that the cases of Hurricane Katrina and Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Accidents are so much different, but there are a few similarities between two cases. One of them is contradiction between community resilience and individual resilience

First, we would like to consider the case, for instance, that the poor and social minority have been excluded in the process of community rebuilding, while community prosperity are achieved to some extent and community resiliency increases in the aftermath of disaster.

The city of New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina could be considered to be one of these cases. Since Hurricane Katrina, the city of New Orleans has been seemingly better off in attracting new industry and younger generation, although it lost its overall population than 2005. Over the same period, the population of African Americans is decreased the most among other racial and ethnic populations. Under New Urbanism, the role of public sector in education system, the medical and welfare services, and housing services have been drastically decreased or extinct.

In case of Fukushima, the local governments seem to have a strong and inherent demand of restoring the community as soon as possible, while some families, especially those with small children, may choose not to return with concern of health risk due to radioactive contamination. The more families choose to stay outside the hometown for their own safety, the less resilient the community will be. Contradiction between community resilience and individual resilience could happen in both natural disasters and technological disasters. We will discuss two cases in depth at the presentation.

RC23-419.1

HARAMBAM, JARON* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *jaron.harambam@gmail.com*)

Conspiracists' Longings for a Pure Science

Conspiracists' Longings for a Pure Science
Conspiracy theories have in recent decades become a popular and widespread cultural phenomenon in the Western world. Although conspiracy theories come in all shapes and sizes, a communality can be found in the challenge they pose to the epistemic authority of science. The social sciences have, however, simply conceived of conspiracy theories as bad science, making a parody out of the respectable scientific tradition, but in their moral condemnations these scholars leave unexplained how we can actually understand these critiques. In this article I draw on the ethnographic research conducted in the Dutch "conspiracy milieu" to explore what conspiracy theorists claim about science, scientists and the knowledge they produce. On the most abstract level is modern science critiqued for its dogmatism that excludes deviant forms of knowledge and leaves many terrains of inquiry unexplored. A second line of critique is directed to the knowledge scientific experts produce which in practice is not living up to its a-social ideal of objectivity and disinterestedness. The last strand of critiques then centers around the powerful social position scientific experts have established in relation to outsiders that subordinate laymen and protect their in-group. In sum, what these critiques articulate is a (particular) public understanding of science. Despite a strong critique *of* science, conspiracy theorists are not *against* science, but hold a rather ambivalent position: science is at once sacralized for its intentions but profaned for its manifestations. I conclude by showing how these critiques resonate with both with pre- and post-modern scientific understandings of science, and argue how the frailty of modern scientific ideals of the universality and disinterestedness of science paradoxically instigates those critical longings for a pure science that characterize contemporary western conspiracy theories.

RC07-132.7

HARAMBAM, JARON* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *jaron.harambam@gmail.com*)

Strategy and Identity in the "Conspiracy Milieu"

Strategy and Identity in the "Conspiracy Milieu"
Conspiracy theories have in recent decades become a popular cultural phenomenon, and its discourse is now an increasingly normalized idiom for many people to account for the occurrence of (seemingly ungraspable) phenomena in contemporary societies. The social sciences have nevertheless conceived of "conspiracy theorists" in rather aberrant terms: they are paranoid believers of an outdated worldview and endanger the body politic. Although the moralism in these studies is already problematic for the sociological understanding of who these people are, what I challenge in this paper is the uniform identity these scholars construct of conspiracy theorists. I draw here on ethnographic research in the Dutch "conspiracy milieu" to explore what differences in beliefs and practices can be found and how they are related to dynamics of identity formation. While a communality can be found in the societal change all conspiracy theorists want to bring about, I dissect three different strategies with which people think these

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

363

changes should be accomplished: withdrawal, activism and mediation. Strongly influenced by New Age beliefs, adherents of the first strategy assume change is to come from within: by changing oneself, the world will change accordingly. The activist strategy is informed by the notion that a different world can only be established by overthrowing the old order, practices therefore take place on the barricades. The mediators at last argue that societal change can only be achieved in cooperation, adherents therefore want to bring people together by making visible societal and political problems. I conclude by showing how the identity of conspiracy theorists is much more complex and dynamic than social scientists generally assume: it is multiple and formed in relation to the general public and other conspiracy theorists alike.

RC36-624.2

HARDERING, FRIEDERICKE* (Goethe-University, *f.hardering@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Alienation and Meaningful Work – Subjective Strategies of Ascribing Meaning to Work

This paper speaks to current debates about new expectations of meaningfulness at work and new forms of alienation pathologies (Rosa 2012). Current scholarship generally agrees that defining work as meaningful is an important strategy against the feeling of alienation. But still little is known about the mechanisms and processes that individuals themselves use to create meaningful relations to work (Rosso, Dekas & Wrzesniewski 2010). This paper investigates the mechanisms and processes of how employees ascribe meaning to their work.

The sample consists of 21 employees who had changed occupations. I conducted in-depth narrative interviews about their work biography and their work orientations. Four distinct types of ascription of meaning emerged from the data: 1) reference to basic identification with work, 2) reference to meaningful aspects of work, 3) reference to the purpose of work for a greater good, 4) reference to values beyond work. The results show that current understandings of work or job orientations need to be extended and elaborated. Furthermore, the empirical findings invite more detailed questions on alienation, for example, in how far alienation can be interpreted as a gradual phenomenon.

Rosso, Brent D.; Dekas, Kathryn H. & Amy Wrzesniewski (2010): On the meaning of work: A theoretical integration and review. In: Research in Organizational Behavior, 30, 91–127.

Rosa, Hartmut (2012): Arbeit und Entfremdung. In: Dörre, Klaus; Sauer, Dieter und Volker Wittke (Hrsg.): Kapitalismustheorie und Arbeit. Neue Ansätze soziologischer Kritik. Frankfurt am Main, S. 410-420.

RC47-773.4

HARDERING, FRIEDERICKE* (Goethe-University, *f.hardering@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)
HOFMEISTER, HEATHER* (Goethe-University, Frankfurt, *h.hofmeister@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Mindful Living, Mindful Working? New Understandings of the Role of Work in Post-Growth Society

In discourses about post-industrial, post-growth societies (Paech 2012), emerging questions of the "good life" and appropriate, sustainable consumption have invited a general inquiry about new lifestyles. Two archetypes of the new lifestyles include "Lifestyles of Health and Sustainability" (LOHAS) and "Lifestyles of Voluntary Simplicity" (LOVOS). The research about these lifestyles focuses particularly on the consumption behaviors of these lifestyle groups, but questions of how these lifestyles and philosophies affect the understanding of work remain understudied. Because work and consumption are closely linked, we expect that those involved with these new lifestyle models may also have a notably different orientation to work.

We investigate the understanding of work held and articulated by members of these new lifestyle groups. We reconstruct the understanding of work using the responses from four narrative interviews, two from representatives of the LOHAS lifestyle and two from the LOVOS, collected in Germany in 2012 and 2013. These four cases are a selection from a larger sample of 21 job-changers who described for us their employment biographies. The central analytical categories of the research are health, sustainability, work-life balance, and simplicity. Our results show that the understanding of work as expressed by these new lifestyle representatives deviate strongly from common understandings of "normal work" or "organizational careers." The respondents report that it's very important that their work mirrors their broader role on the dimensions of self-sufficiency, deciding for themselves rather than being driven by outside forces and demands, health-consciousness, and meaningfulness.

Paech, Niko (2012): Befreiung von Überfluss. Auf dem Weg in die Postwachstumsökonomie. München.

RC44-733.6

HARDY, JANE* (University of Hertfordshire, *j.a.hardy@herts.ac.uk*)

China in the Global Division of Labour: Contradictions and Class Relations

By examining the contradictions in China's model of growth and the shifting dynamics of its place in the global division of labour, the aim of this paper is to understand the tensions in the class relations that underpin the Chinese 'success story'. It will provide the contextual underpinnings necessary for understanding the environment in which increasingly restive Chinese labour is located. The paper will argue that China's integration with global capitalism and global circuits of capital, particularly from the early 1990s, has been a major source of its meteoric growth, but has also sharply increased its economic vulnerability as manifested in its exposure during the 2008 crisis. High rates of growth, driven by unprecedented accumulation that outstrips private consumption, has increased China's reliance on exports, particularly to the core capitalist economies of the United States and the European Union. Reflecting fears that this scale of accumulation is not sustainable, the government's 12th Five Year Plan (2011 to 2015) called for slower growth and rebalancing from investment to consumption, in part at least through higher wages. Such an approach, however, presents a threat to China's comparative advantage based on low wages and super-exploitation. Some regions and sectors are already under strain and production has moved within China or to other cheaper economies. In addition, the combined and uneven nature of China's development, sectorally and regionally, underpins the fractured interests of the ruling class. Finally, the presentation will point to the massive infusion of finance used to 'soften' the outcome of the global crisis that has produced property bubbles, which are further fuelling inequality and discontent.

JS-46.6

HARGREAVES, STUART* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *stuart.hargreaves@cuhk.edu.hk*)

Geo-Immersive Technologies & the Male Gaze

Geo-immersive technologies are a set of nascent services that digitally record public spaces and then make the imagery accessible to anyone with an Internet connection. The best known is perhaps Google's StreetView service. This paper argues that by transmitting images of public spaces to anonymous groups of billions, far removed both spatially and temporally from the site of the initial public behaviour, these technologies form a new kind of public street surveillance.

This paper shows that certain images captured by such technologies are increasingly harvested by anonymous users, who seek out photographs they find notable and re-share them. Such 'notable' images frequently include images of topless women, or women sunbathing, or women merely dressed in a fashion the anonymous crowd feels is worthy of comment. This paper argues that geo-immersive surveillance thereby replicates the male gaze in a manner that has adverse impacts for the claims of a range of equity-seeking groups, particularly but not exclusively women.

In most jurisdictions, such photography is nonetheless largely unregulated. Individuals are typically treated as having no reasonable expectation of privacy while in public and thus are granted no legal recourse to prevent such "street photography" or seek ex post facto remedy. At the same time, Google and other service providers make no efforts to enforce copyright over the imagery they publish, and thus certain photographs tend to rapidly go 'viral', increasing their potential to create harm.

This paper suggests that this situation demands regulatory change. The balance between privacy claims in public and legitimate claims for freedom of expression through 'street photography' must be better struck in a way that acknowledges the differing ways in which surveillance is experienced by different groups, who may be more susceptible to surveillance-related harms.

RC04-85.4

HARJU, ANNE* (Malmö University, *anne.harju@mah.se*)
AKERBLOM, ANNIKA (Malmö University)

Academic Discourse Meets Praxis Discourse in Group Tutoring

The aim of this study is to explore the meeting of academic and praxis discourses in group tutoring of undergraduate's thesis. The point of departure is that the quality of the theses, at undergraduate and master level, at the teacher education programs has been questioned by The Swedish National Agency for Higher Education (2006). The main critic concerns lack of academic qualities, such as failing theoretical awareness, weak analysis, normativity and lack of critical writing and thinking. The teacher education program is, however, primarily defined as a professional training program meaning that students to a large extent are focusing on the practical aspects of the profession. Two differing discourses can thus be identified, and this contradiction is explored by investigating the difference between students' and the supervisor's perceptions of the purpose of the thesis writing. The results from the analysis, of the transcribed extracts of

verbal interaction, show that the *academic code* is used mainly by the tutor and the *praxis code* by the students. The study focuses on the meeting between these codes/discourses in relation to supervision and is inspired by the code theory of Basil Bernstein, where "codes" are used to describe regulative principles, realized through different possibilities of selection and combination (Atkinson, 1985). Language is also used as a means to understand social relationships, structures and processes. It is noticeable that, within these codes, the same expressions were used to great extent, but with different meanings and in different contexts.

RC53-850.3

HARJU, ANNE* (Malmö University, *anne.harju@mah.se*)

Children's Reproduction of Power Relations in the City

This study investigates power relations in a small city in southern Sweden. It is a city where there have been radical social changes in the population structure due to a major inflow of immigrants. The social situation can best be described as filled with tension between different groups. In relation to the tension there is a strong and dominant narrative about "us" and "them", relating to the categories "Swedes" and "immigrants". The study has two aims in relation to this narrative. One is to explore how it is used to reproduce power relations in the city. The second aim is to investigate how children actively use and reformulate the narrative and the power relations within it.

The point of departure is the assumption that human beings are embedded in figurations (families, social class, ethnic groups, nations etc.) containing different power ratios that are transferred from one generation to another (Elias 2009). Socialization is thus central in the transmission of power ratios, as children acquire adult standards of behavior and social norms. However, children are from, childhood sociology's point of view, also active agents involved in creating and influencing their own and others' lives, which implies that socialization is not equal to adaptation and internalization, but also to children's negotiation, sharing and creation of culture (Allison, Jenks and Prout 1998, Corsaro 2005). In the study the children's contribution to reproduction and reformulation, in relation to the narrative of "us" and "them", is in line with William Corsaro's (2005) concept of interpretative reproduction. The term *interpretative* captures children's participation in their own unique peer cultures by creatively taking information from the adult world to address their own peer concerns, while the term *reproduction* captures the idea that children not only internalize society and culture, but actively contribute to cultural production and change.

RC41-698.1

HARKONEN, JUHO* (Stockholm University, *juho.harkonen@sociology.su.se*)
CHUDNOVSKAYA, MARGARITA (Stockholm University)

Educational Institutions As Mating Markets

Educational institutions are important settings in which future partners meet and where inequalities in the current and next generation formed. Yet there is little research on educational institutions as mating markets, partly due to limitations with existing data. In this study, we use population register data to follow the educational histories of an entire birth cohort of Swedes, born in 1970. We are able to identify the educational institutions the members of this cohort attended, and assess whether their partners overlapped in these institutions. We focus on high schools (Gymnasium) and universities. As the outcome, we focus on first births and analyze assortative mating through the characteristics of the parents. We estimate which share of our cohort members overlapped with ("met") their partner in high school or university and use contextual level information on the structure and social compositions of the high schools and universities attended to analyze the probability of meeting one's partner in these institutions, and on the probability of assortative mating according to age, ethnicity, and class background. Our preliminary results suggest that up to 40 % of tertiary educationally homogamous couples have met in university, and that the social and demographic compositions of both high schools and universities shape meeting chances and mating along demographic and social lines.

RC15-264.4

HARLEY, KIRSTEN* (The University of Sydney, *kirsten.harley@sydney.edu.au*)
MARCUS, KANCHAN (The University of Sydney)
WILLIS, KAREN (The University of Sydney)
LEWIS, SOPHIE (The University of Sydney)

Newspaper Messages about Public and Private Health-Care Services in Australia: The Entrenchment of Unequal Choice

Media representations of health care can perpetuate stereotypes about public and private systems that unequally shape consumers' perceptions and enactment of health-care choice. For instance, recent research about Australians' (dis)trust of public and private health care suggests that participants' concerns about long public hospital waiting lists echo prominent media messages, which might in turn contribute to the fact that one in two Australians supplement Medicare (the universal public health insurance scheme) with private insurance. As part of a larger study about health-care choice, we seek to understand ways in which the media represent both public and private health services, and their role in structuring different 'choice' pathways through Australia's health-care maze.

This paper presents results from an analysis of newspaper reporting of public and private health care. The sample consists of newspaper articles and letters dealing with public and private health services, private insurance and Medicare from 'broadsheet' and 'tabloid' newspapers in three Australian states (2011-13). These texts were coded for positive, negative and neutral messages about public and private care and examined for representations of choice, trust and responsibility. In line with the theoretical framework for our study, we also focused on articles that presented different aspects of 'health-care capital' – economic, social, cultural, symbolic or geographic – as influencing consumers' capacity for health-care choice. The analysis reveals variation by state, newspaper, and over time.

We found that articles in the populist tabloid papers are dominated by negative, frightening messages about the "crisis" in public health systems and, to a lesser extent, the threat of rising costs of private health insurance. The 'quality' broadsheets present more balanced accounts, with articles typically combining positive, negative and neutral messages. Media representations thus contribute to the differential structuring of health-care choice, potentially compromising quality of care and exacerbating inequality.

RC13-236.1

HARMAN, VICKI* (Royal Holloway University of London, *v.harman@rhul.ac.uk*)

Ballroom and Latin American Dancing, Gender and Emotions

Ballroom and Latin American dancing has a long history and is practised across generations. It also has distinctive roles for men and women, traditionally with the man leading (setting the timing and deciding the figures to be danced) and the woman following (performing the figures indicated by her partner). Drawing on ethnographic research at dancing competitions in England, this paper considers the manifestation of emotions in Ballroom and Latin American dancing. It argues that competitive Ballroom dancing can be regarded as a form of serious leisure where a complex mix of emotions are experienced, including excitement, anticipation, disappointment and reconciliation. Significantly, for its participants Ballroom dancing offers both 'thrills' (sharply exciting, memorable events) and 'flow' (see Stebbins, 2008). At the same time, the management of emotions can be seen as key to success. The paper considers emotions at Ballroom dancing competitions and the extent to which their manifestation is linked with gender.

RC06-127.2

HARMAN, VICKI* (Royal Holloway University of London, *v.harman@rhul.ac.uk*)
CAPPELLINI, BENEDETTA (Royal Holloway University of London)

Doing and Displaying Families through the Preparation of Children's Lunchboxes

This paper analyses family life and social change from the perspective of parents and their daily routines of preparing lunchboxes for their children. In this study lunchboxes are understood as an artefact linking together discourses and practices of doing and displaying families, marketplace and government discourses of feeding children and broader issues of care and surveillance in private and public settings. At a time when the roles of men and women are experiencing considerable change, this paper explores family life and gender roles by considering who is responsible for preparing children's lunchboxes, how they feel about it and how this daily practice connects with workplace considerations. Drawing on photo-elicitation interviews and focus groups with British parents with children aged between nine and eleven years old, we explore majority and minority experiences in order to contribute a greater understanding of how traditional and non-traditional families negotiate family display through children's lunchboxes.

RC05-106.16

HARRIES, BETHAN* (University of Manchester, *bethan.harries@manchester.ac.uk*)
BECARES, LAIA (University of Manchester)

Researching Racism: Reflections on Different Methodological Approaches to Recording People's Experiences of Racism

This paper combines two contrasting and complementing methodologies to explore young people's experiences of racism in everyday life. The paper will reflect on how the use of qualitative and quantitative methods can lead us to different understandings of experienced racism. The first method uses ethnography and non-structured interviews which do not directly ask respondents to talk about their experiences of racism. The second method examines data from the

Understanding Society (UK) survey, which records people's responses to specific questions about their own and others' experiences of racism.

What emerged is that in the qualitative project, participants found it difficult to name racism and denied that quite explicit forms of racism they had experienced was 'really' racism. In the survey, respondents recorded widespread racism which they and/or people they knew had experienced. This paper considers some of the implications of these apparently divergent findings. The use of ready-structured questions is helpful in alerting us to the persisting prevalence of racism. This is facilitated when survey respondents are not actively encouraged to reflect on the personal and are able to externalize their experiences. The qualitative study on the other hand highlights how confronting racism can be difficult. The paper argues the process of interview can in itself help reveal a great deal about the nature of different forms of racism. The paper also indicates that this has worrying implications for the ways in which racism can be resisted in everyday life when it can be so difficult to talk about.

TG04-957.1

HARRIKARI, TIMO* (University of Helsinki, *timo.harrikari@helsinki.fi*)

Securitizing Childhood – Childhood and Youth in Finnish Crime Prevention Programmes

Several international analyses of criminal justice and social policy have revealed an increased focus on children and young people during the past decades. One of the key characteristics of the recent interest has been a new concerned tone, even with signs of moral panic. This type of public interest originates from the turn of social policy in the US and UK in the 1970s and 1980s, leading to a punitive turn in youth crime policy, to the rise of the risk agenda and, in general, to the intensification of formal social control towards children, young people and families with children.

The described transformation has expanded into a wide-scale international phenomenon, albeit one that varies from one state to another. The developments have also touched the Nordic welfare states. Consequently, the presentation addresses the issue of how children and young people are constructed and governed in Finland's crime prevention and securitizing programmes and projects. The analysed data consists of abstracts and appraisals of 88 local securitizing programs.

The results of the analysis suggest that, in many ways, the programmes reflect a post-recession situation in Finnish society. Children and young people are dominantly positioned as 'risks' or as 'exposed to risks' and the goals and means of the programmes are connected with intensifying their control. The results suggest that the status of security speech and crime prevention technologies within the entity of governing childhood and youth require critical consideration.

The presentation is based on the article published in *Youth Justice* in April 2013.

RC02-57.2

HARRINGTON, BROOKE* (Copenhagen Business School, *bh.dbp@cbs.dk*)

Governing Global Capital: Professions and Regional Competition In Offshore Finance

How do professions affect the configuration of political economies worldwide? This study addresses the question through interviews with members of a new trans-national profession—wealth management—whose innovations are reshaping the balance of power in global finance. Wealth managers specialize in helping elites avoid taxes and other forms of regulation. The study documents how the means through which they achieve this objective—shifting billions in private capital wealth between Asia, Africa, India and Europe—and how this affects the balance of regional economic power. Drawing from an institutionalist perspective, the paper examines three ways in which wealth managers, both individually and through their professional society, influence regional competition for power and wealth: 1) by finding loopholes in existing policies that limit the global flow of capital; 2) by lobbying national and international policy-making bodies to advance the interests of the profession and its wealthy clients; and 3) by writing the fiscal legislation of some jurisdictions. Through these mechanisms, the profession has reconfigured political and economic power trans-nationally, shifting the world's financial center of gravity eastward, from traditional centers like Zurich and London, to Singapore, Johannesburg and the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean.

RC34-593.2

HARRIS, ANITA* (Monash University, *anita.harris@monash.edu*)

Practices of Conviviality and Belonging Among Young People in Urban Multicultural Australia

While there is considerable anxiety about social cohesion in increasingly diverse societies, and especially young people's role in multicultural civic life, little is known about their everyday practices of conviviality and belonging. Through an analysis of research with youth in some of the most multicultural and disadvantaged neighbourhoods of 5 Australian cities, this paper explores the local spatial practices through which belonging and productive intercultural relations are negotiated. For residents of Monterrey, these foodstuffs are usually purchased at local *mercaditos* from local vendors who have acquired the foods from long supply chains. It provides an insight into the ordinary processes by which youth get along in multicultural neighbourhoods, and suggests that practices of conflict and distanciation must be part of the discussion about conviviality in order to properly capture the complexity of productive relationality in the lives of young people.

RC40-674.3

HARRIS, CRAIG* (michigan state university, *harrisc@msu.edu*)

Alternative Food Networks in Monterrey Mexico

The agri-food system in Monterrey, Mexico is structured by three segments. One segment consists of the "traditional" Mexican diet of corn, beans, rice, chicken and pork. For residents of Monterrey, these foodstuffs are usually purchased at local *mercaditos* from local vendors who have acquired the foods from long supply chains. The second segment consists of the rapidly growing middle class and upper class. They purchase their foods at national and transnational superstores, and they tend to consume a more international middle class diet. The third segment is an emerging alternative food network that emphasizes locally produced foods, distinctive traditional foods, heirloom varieties of vegetables, organic farming, and artisanal food production. This segment attracts both middle class and upper class shoppers, who find these foods in health food stores, niche shops, and periodic alternative food markets. The third segment is framed both as an attempt to re-invigorate local culinary traditions and as an effort to separate one's consumption from the transnational agri-food system. This emphasis is then articulated in distinctive local restaurants as well as shops and markets.

RC28-488.5

HARRIS, KATHLEEN MULLAN* (University North Carolina Chapel Hill, *kathie_harris@unc.edu*)
CHENG, MARIAH (Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Family Structure Models and Nonmarital Childbearing in the Transition to Adulthood

Nonmarital childbearing is now a common fertility event during the transition to adulthood in the America. Current estimates indicate more than forty percent of births occur to unmarried women in the U.S., however, the image of a single, unmarried mother raising a child on her own is no longer accurate. This paper uses national data from Add Health to document the relationship contexts (cohabitation, dating relationship, no relationship) in which nonmarital first births occur and model the environmental influences of family structure on nonmarital first births that women aged 24-32 have experienced by 2008-09. We focus particularly on collective socialization effects of family structure models during adolescence by exploiting Add Health's unique design to measure family structure in the multiple social contexts of adolescent life, including the family, peer group, school, and neighborhood. We analyze both traditional (prevalence of two-parent families) and contemporary (prevalence of single-parent families) family structure models in these multiple social contexts during adolescence on subsequent nonmarital childbearing and the circumstances of nonmarital first births. Controlling for other economic and policy-relevant determinants of nonmarital childbearing and socioeconomic confounding factors, we find robust and significant effects of family structure models in the multiple contexts of adolescents' lives on subsequent nonmarital childbearing that are independent and additive. When the prevalence of two-parent families is low or the prevalence of single-parent families is high, young adults face higher risks of nonmarital childbearing, and these risks are additive across the family, peer group, and school or neighborhood context.

JS-1.1

HARRIS, KEVAN* (Princeton University, *kevanharris@gmail.com*)
SCULLY, BEN (University of Witwatersrand)

Before and Beyond Neoliberalism: The Development Of Precarity and The Emerging Alternative

In this paper we contend that, to understand what might exist *beyond* neoliberalism, we need to rethink processes of capitalist development *before* neoliberalism. We make two arguments.

First, for poorer countries, processes of commodification which are highlighted as evidence of neoliberalism often predate the neoliberal era. Third World development policies tended to make social and economic life *more* precarious as a corollary to capital accumulation, *before* neoliberalism as an ideology took hold.

Second, intense theoretical focus on neoliberalism obscures a recent shift in the global South towards a tendential and tangible de-commodification of social

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

life. In fact, during the height of what is widely accepted as the period of neoliberal triumph in many countries across the global South, the relationship between work, land, and welfare has begun to transform in ways that look quite different from what the dominant paradigm leads us to expect.

The most salient examples today are state-led social protection programs which have been implemented across the former Third World. For those who lament that the post-2008 crisis has produced no Polanyian double movement, we argue that these state-driven social assistance policies are precisely such a mechanism. These emerged not out of technocratic fixes from above but often out of political and social struggles from below. The rise and spread of these programs are not only in stark contrast to popular conceptions of a neoliberal reinforcement, but are specifically targeted at social strata whose precarity has been largely generated by developmental policies which *predated* the neoliberal era.

Our paper presents a macro-level quantitative survey of the rise and spread of social protection policies over the past two decades in the global South, and qualitative comparisons of these programs in the BICS – Brazil, India, China and South Africa – as evidence of our argument.

JS-63.4

HARRIS, KEVAN* (Princeton University, *kevanharris@gmail.com*)

Two, Three, Many Middle Classes: Theorizing Middle Class Power From a Global Perspective

Analyses of the post-2008 global wave of social protest have generally celebrated the rise of educated middle classes as a driver of historical change as eagerly as Marxists once hailed the destiny of the industrial proletariat. In the global South, middle classes are analyzed as both object and subject: the goal of economic growth is a middle-class society and the middle class is assumed to be the most suitable base for political development. Yet public discussion about the middle class occurs with a set of implicit assumptions which underpin this sort of teleological talk, many of which derive from the application of late 19th-early 20th century sociological theory to the 21st century world economy. As an intervention in contemporary debates over class and protest, in this paper I reconstruct the concept of the middle class for the purpose of analyzing the current political economy of middle-income countries. To do so, I historicize middle class formation by separating out secular and cyclical characteristics of class formation on a world-historical scale over the past several centuries. I argue that a key secular process of of the history of capitalism is the production of "middling" classes, yet these classes themselves are transformed along with the capitalist world economy. Social theory has tended to reify a particular instance of this process, the rise of the 19th century European bourgeoisie to state power, as a general theory of class formation. This Whiggish story is arguably the main cause of confusion within the debate over the post-2008 global protest wave. To analyze what is actually new about the "new middle class" of the late 20th and early 21st centuries for the global South, I create a typology of four ideal-type middle classes and identify their social position and structural power vis-à-vis the state and economy.

RC39-665.6

HARVEY, DAINA* (College of the Holy Cross, *dharvey@holycross.edu*)

"'disaster Capitalism', Regular Capitalism, and the Search for a Big Mac: Undermining Assumptions of 'What Is to be Done' for Marginalized Communities in the Aftermath of Disasters."

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and the federal levee failures the EPA declared 100% of the homes in the Lower Ninth Ward uninhabitable. Nearly five years later there was no police or fire station, no continuously operating health clinic, no grocery store, no community center, and one school where before there had been seven. While academics and the diaspora were worried about the Disneyfication of New Orleans, residents of the Lower Ninth Ward were dealing with what Harvey (2013) has called "secondary violences"—social policies that have resulted in the hyper-marginalization of the community. In the midst of this abandonment non-profits and volunteers have sought to fill the void left by the State. These non-profits have been staffed mainly by non-residents who have brought ideas on rebuilding sustainable communities and environmental justice, and who have been weary of what Klein (2007) has called "disaster capitalism"—which involves, in part, corporations (with the aid of government) using the "shock and awe" of the social disruption to seize taken-for-granted rights and raid the public sphere. Rather than embracing the social justice mission of many visitors and volunteers, residents simply want their neighborhood back. In many instance these ideas and efforts have been rejected as urban experimentation. Rather than a green-grocer residents want a Wal-Mart. Many have opposed projects like rebuilding roads with permeable concrete, the installation of solar panels, farmer's markets, and the widespread use of vacated lots for guerilla gardening. This paper, based on thirteen months of field-work in the Lower Ninth Ward, looks at the problems of rebuilding marginalized communities through volunteer labor in the aftermath of disasters. Ultimately, I suggest that those problems result in a process of misrecognition whereby rebuilding efforts stall.

RC36-626.3

HARVEY, DAINA* (College of the Holy Cross, *dharvey@holycross.edu*)

"Where'd All You White People Come from": Alienation through Aid in the Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and the Federal Levee Failures

In the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and the federal levee failures, Michael Brown, then director of FEMA, explained on national television that the reason for the disastrous relief effort was that "we are seeing people we didn't know exist[ed]". Thus while most who watched those disgraceful days unfold on television in late August realized, that race and alienated consciousness instructed the short-term response to Katrina, less well known has been how the two have constructed relations and rebuilding in the long-term. The economic and political abandonment of New Orleans's most marginalized communities resulted in an outpouring of support from civic groups, religious organizations, and non-profits. Much of this aid, while well intentioned, nonetheless reproduced conditions that lead to structural and symbolic racism. The result has been a curious form of double alienation. White volunteers (who comprise the overwhelming majority of volunteers) come with historic and stereotypical assumptions of "the ghetto" and black communities. They discount and alienate residents by assuming that the community was long "broken" and that they (and not the black residents) can fix it. They often feel alienated from residents who do not want or seem to question their "aid". Residents, on the other hand, feel alienated as their lay knowledge is devalued over expert knowledge. Their community and ways of doing things have become a "problem". Furthermore, they do not understand why it took one of the worst disasters in American history for whites to care about them and their neighborhood. In this paper, based on thirteen months of field work in the Lower Ninth Ward, I explore the causes and outcomes of this double alienation and present policy recommendations for overcoming alienation in future disastrous situations.

RC21-360.2

HASEGAWA, KIYOSHI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, *k-hase@tmu.ac.jp*)
SHIMIZU, CHIHIRO (Reitaku University)

The Widening Disparity of Cities and Shrinking Districts in Japan: An Environmental Justice Perspective

In this paper, I describe the widening disparity and class stratification among cities in Japan. Specific focus is placed on impoverished and shrinking districts such as *Kamagasaki* in Osaka and *San'ya* in Tokyo, where numerous poor day laborers and homeless people live and work. Niklas Luhmann pointed out that impoverished districts were spatially isolated and excluded on multiple levels from more prosperous areas. In addition, residents in these areas are often burdened with higher levels of environmental risks than are residents of more prosperous areas. Environmental justice or equity (the fair distribution of environmental benefits and burdens) initiatives therefore focus on these problems.

In this presentation, the historical background leading to the creation of these areas is explored. In addition, potential linkages between numerous factors, such as population decline, residents' average life expectancies, tuberculosis risks, income levels, crime rates, and land prices in these areas, are evaluated. To highlight linkages, multiple data sets that have been issued by the Japanese government as well as real-estate agents are cross-compared. In terms of the land price factor, a hedonic approach is followed, which incorporates local environmental factors by using a geographic information system (GIS). This approach allows for the incorporation of road traffic noise as a variable indicating the quality of the local environment.

JAPA-12.1

HASEGAWA, KOICHI* (Tohoku University, *k-hase@sal.tohoku.ac.jp*)

Thinking on the Recovering Process from the 3.11 Tsunami Disaster

This paper discusses problems in the recovering process in the tsunami devastated area, based on a case study in a fishermen's village, Minami Sanriku Town. It is one of the most severely devastated towns on 3.11, 2011. The huge three tsunami waves of 15.5 meters high left 824 people dead or missing, 4.6% of the whole population. Almost all of all buildings, shops and houses were swept away and turned into rubble and wreckage. Suddenly the central area of this town vanished. The usual very beautiful, peaceful and quiet bay suddenly turned into the awful tsunami waves and destroyed the town.

The speed and pace of the recovering process is very slow due to the loss of effective political leadership and the very bureaucratic, rigid reactions and sectionalism of the national bureaucrats. After clearing up rubble and wreckage, there is nothing except vacant ground. A large amount of money

is only bringing public works of long lines of a huge coastal levee like the Great Wall. Despite being a fishermen's village, new life will start away from the ocean and with no ocean view.

Among residents, there are a lot of clashes of interests. Within a household, we can find a generational gap between the retired elderly with a pension and the younger generation who seeks a job and is raising children. While the former wants to stay within the village, the latter hopes to move out of the village, to an inland area more convenient for getting higher income, shopping, transportation and education. The town forecasts the population aging rate of over the 65 years elderly will increase to 38% in the year of 2033, from 28% before the tsunami attack. The population will decrease to less than 13,000 from 17,000. How can we support the recovering process?

JS-88.2

HASHIMOTO, AKIHIKO* (Nat Inst Educational Policy Research, *soubun@white.plala.or.jp*)

Comparison of the "Examination Hell" (JP) and "Testing Wars" (US)

Comparison of the *Examination Hell* and the *Testing Wars* is the comparison of Japanese school examination and American school testing, mainly in the late 19th century.

Specifically, for Japanese examination, I will explain how Japanese elementary school examination had been composed during the very short years of the beginning of Meiji Era; from 1868 to about 1879. It seems to inherit the ethos of being official from the feudal ages when only some portions of the Samurai Class (ruling class) executed examinations for the sake of encouraging prudent students of the Samurai. However, it got the new "shape" or "form" from Western school examination information. Judging from the remaining foreign books of those ages, it is likely to say they came mainly from America. After Western information, Japanese examination got many rule books as well as guide books.

For American testing, William Reese's *Testing Wars in the Public Schools: A Forgotten History*,(2013), tells us many about how testing in 19 century American public schools had flourished under the influence of Europe. The years, from 1868 to about 1879, when the information about the testing of this country came to Japan and utilized much, were such era that standardized testing was almost conquering all States, regardless of the good will to improve teaching by using statistics and testing; days of testing's side effects.

My comparison would be made on both examinations' (testings') procedure of implementation, process of execution, standards for scoring, logic and ways of its utilization, and some others.

By finding out the difference of Japanese examination and American testing, we may be able to see the difference of how it could work as a social organ, and then get to the reason of how people's understanding of assessment and evaluation of both culture differ.

RC11-202.3

HASHIMOTO, AKIKO* (University of Pittsburgh, *ahash@pitt.edu*)

Generations and Globalization: Shifting Family Relations in a Postindustrial Society

This presentation provides a cultural sociology of changing intergenerational relations in the face of globalization, focusing on a historicized account of shifting family relations that have dramatically altered the landscape for elderly people in Japan today. The demographic and economic transformations that have impacted expectations of social welfare and the ground rules of social obligations will also be examined as part of a broader trend in postindustrial societies. Drawing on her work on comparative aging, Hashimoto will discuss how these shifts have influenced the cultural ideals of aging in the global era.

RC50-808.2

HASHIMOTO, ATSUKO* (Brock University, *ahashimoto@brocku.ca*)
TELFER, DAVID* (Brock University, *dtelfer@brocku.ca*)

Multi-Sensorial Experiences at Aso Farmland, Kumamoto, Japan

Aso Farmland is a multi-sensorial experience for tourists. The farm stay resort allows tourists to consume local food produced in the region at 11 restaurants, exercise in an activity zone, and enjoy a variety of onsen baths including mud baths, as well as 13 heated saunas (earth power spas) lined with different herbs and minerals as well as a cold dome. Visitors can place their feet in a pool of fish for foot care and they can visit a petting zoo. There is an agricultural production facility on site as well as a farmers' market. Tourists experience a range of aromas from sulphur baths, to perfumed and herb baths to the aroma of a variety of cuisines and the busy market place and deli. An arts and crafts centre allows tourist to make a variety of crafts including music boxes, paper crafts, candles and snow globes. Accommodation is in dome shaped rooms infused with an antioxidant

(anti-aging) solution. The paper will look at attempts by the attraction to provide a stimulating environment taking visitors beyond their reliance on just sight to engage in a more holistic experience.

RC38-645.4

HASHIMOTO, MIYUKI* (Rikkyo University, *mieux@bf6.so-net.ne.jp*)

The Non-Nationalized Narrative of Two Korean School Graduates

In April 2010, the Japanese government began a tuition-waiver program for high school education. In February 2013, after many twists and turns, Korean schools (*chosengakko*) were excluded because of their connection to North Korea. In the media and through popular hearsay, Korean schools have often been identified with North Korea, and Korean school students are exposed to the outside prejudice that they are "brainwashed, anti-Japanese children."

In this paper, based on an interview about whether it was appropriate to exclude Korean schools from the waiver program, I present the complicated realities of an insider's life story. The interviewees are a couple living in a local Japanese city with their 6-month-old baby. Each member of the couple is a third-generation *zainichi* Korean, born in the 1970s, and attended Korean school for approximately ten years. While the interviewer is a Japanese who is an outsider to the Korean school system, I have known one of the interviewees for a long period of time. Thus, when this interviewee characterized our interview as "the occasion to put my life in order," I could hear these insider's life stories about Korean school without the interference of a mindset gap between insider and outsider.

Though the two interviewees' reasons and experiences are different from each other, the opinions they arrive at in this interview are similar:

1) Because of their own difficult experiences, neither interviewee wishes to have their son attend Korean school.

2) Neither interviewee entirely denies the value of Korean school itself.

3) Both are against the exclusion of Korean schools from the tuition-waiver program.

Do these opinions run in contradiction to one other? Although it may seem so to outsiders, it is possible to understand these opinions as consistent if they are not viewed as part of a national (*i.e.* North Korean) framework.

JS-16.4

HASMATH, REZA* (University of Oxford, *rhasmath@gmail.com*)
COOK, JULIA* (University of Melbourne, *j.cook6@student.unimelb.edu.au*)

The Discursive Construction and Performance of Gendered Identity on Social Media

This article looks at the construction and performance of gendered identity through the medium of social media. Data was collected from a sub-section of Facebook webpages belonging to the Slut Walk movement. Our analysis suggests that gender is constructed through the subjects' participation in the 'post-feminist masquerade' – through which their gendered identity is defined in relation to a hegemonic masculine ideal. This situates the network of sites within a post-feminist context, characterised by the ambivalent and appropriative treatment of feminism. Acts of resistance are framed as individual, momentary ruptures of Judith Butler's heterosexual matrix of 'cultural intelligibility'. The online context of these ruptures is found to vest a creative potential, by removing the constraints of time and location, indicating that the impact of these ruptures may extend beyond its immediate environment.

RC19-342.3

HASMATH, REZA* (University of Oxford, *rhasmath@gmail.com*)

What Explains the Rise of Ethnic Minority Tensions in China?

In the past few years there has been a rise of flash ethnic violence in the relatively developed areas of China such as Beijing and Shanghai, to the far-reaching Western provinces of Xinjiang and Tibet. While the state's response to ethnic unrest oscillates between 'soft' (e.g. funding ethno-cultural activities) and 'hard' (e.g. increasing security mechanisms) policies, this paper suggests that this strategy will do little to address the underlying causes behind ethnic minority tensions in the long-term. Instead, it will argue that the most culpable factor behind current ethnic tensions are socio-economically rooted: Minorities are increasingly experiencing 'ethnic penalties' in the labour market, whereby their comparable educational attainment and training, akin to the majority ethnic group, Hans, do not match similar labour market outcomes. While intuitively, overt discrimination insofar as one's physical appearance or linguistic abilities, and first generation migrant status, are often cited as prevailing reasons to explain this 'penalty', the findings presented in this paper will suggest that explanatory factors such as an individual's social network, a firm's working culture, and social trust in a community are equally important considerations. Moreover, the interactive role of non-cognitive skills in minority labour acquisition will be discussed. Finally, the

paper will consider the policy implications of these findings for ethnic minority management, and the lessons learned for other multi-ethnic jurisdictions.

RC24-432.3

HASSLER, BJÖRN* (Södertörn University, *bjorn.hassler@sh.se*)

Cooperation In Marine Governance: The Case Of Eutrophication and Over-Fishing In The Baltic Sea

Over-fishing and eutrophication caused by agricultural nutrient run-off comprise two of the most severe environmental threats to the ecological integrity of the Baltic Sea, located in Northern Europe. This article takes its theoretical point of departure in Elinor Ostrom's work on design principles, arguing that a selection of these principles fruitfully can be scaled up to serve as analytical tools at the international level. The principles of *conflict resolution mechanisms, nested enterprises and monitoring* are adapted to a multi-level governance situation where international conventions, EU directives, national strategies and stakeholder involvement all contribute to setting the stage for collaborative initiatives. Because of the tensions between environmental protection and natural resource use in fishery and agricultural sectors mutually acceptable agreements are especially difficult to reach and thus constitute *hard cases* in relation to the broader spectrum of marine environmental disturbances. Moreover, collective action problems often emerge among the Baltic Sea States where free-riding is an ever present threat. It is shown that although formal conflict resolutions largely are missing at the regional level, forums for deliberation where broad spectra of stakeholders are invited are slowly emerging as mechanisms to facilitate conflict resolution among countries as well as sector interests and other stakeholders. Furthermore, it is shown that even though different layers of institutions for regulating fisheries and agricultural runoff typically exist at local, national, regional and global scales, nestedness is often incomplete, that is, the intuitional fit between the layers are frequently not fully adequate. Finally, while monitoring is part and parcel of modern environmental management, broader models of integrated monitoring of biophysical as well as social parameters and processes in collaboration with relevant stakeholders are still in their infancy.

RC25-440.4

HATA, KAORI* (Osaka University, *hata@lang.osaka-u.ac.jp*)

The Co-Construction of Identity As 'Japanese Women Living Abroad' in Interview Narratives

This paper aims to illustrate how Japanese women living in London as permanent residents co-construct and represent their identities. As a recent trend of the social science of language, narrative has been analysed as talk-in-interaction. Following this perspective, narrative should not be analysed as a mere representation of past events, but should be understood as a process of co-construction influenced by the social norms of their new/previous communities.

In this presentation, the presenter will focus on aspects of co-construction in the narratives of Japanese women who were indirectly affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. The interview narrative data collected in London in 2012 have been analysed from the perspective of positioning theory (Bamberg 1997, De Fina 2003, De Fina, Shiffrin and Bamberg 2006 and others), analytical methods of small stories (Bamberg 2004, Georgakopoulou 2007) and multimodality (Goodwin 1981, Hearth 1986, McNeil 1992, 2005, Kataoka 2011).

Analysis of the data shows how co-construction is manifested in linguistic and other semiotic resources - final particles, supportive giving/ receiving verbs, nodding, laughter, dysfluency, overlapping, gesture, eye gaze, and so on - appearing in interview narratives. This presentation will reveal that 1) how the narrative message can be conveyed by not only language, but also other semiotic resources, 2) the participants of the conversation put much value on collaboratively constructing their mutual identities in the 'here and now' situation, rather than the contents of their storytelling, 3) they inevitably encounter aspects of internal conflict derived from the need to represent their feelings in view of the social norms of their original and current community and the pragmatic constraints on expression in their mother tongue.

RC37-637.4

HATA, MIKAKO* (Hanazono University, *hata.mikako@gmail.com*)

Reading Comics with Ears

Comics is an art form of visual storytelling, which means a page of comics cannot be reduced to texts in speech ballons and narration boxes. Facial expressions of characters, onomatopoeia, emanata, and even gutters convey meanings non-verbally. Reading comics is mostly an experience of looking at and interpreting visual images drawn on a page.

Based on this understanding of comics, this paper investigates comics for people with visual impariment. Recently some volunteer groups in Japan have made speech translation of comics catering for visually challenged people. Although translating images to voice information has been already practiced on speech translation of films, in comics-to-speech translation it is necessary to bring not only characters' behaviours and their situations but also signs used in panels, as mentioned above, to speech. Also, bacause comics literacy of the readers (listeners) differs, what they want in reading experience is not the same; some know comics as an art form from their former reading experiences and thus want to read comics as comics, while others have never seen pages and want comics as entertainment-oriented stories , in other words they are not so interested in the visual aspects such as the layout in a page. Translators try to grant these requests as far as they can, and at the same time, give sufficient consideration to authors too, not to spoil what authors place importance in their art works. The focal points of this paper are both on translators' experiences of reproducing comics with oral language and on readers' experiences of reading comics with ears. This paper describes how comics communicate with readers without using images, via translators' modest intervention, and examines what for people read comics.

RC19-332.9

HATTATOGLU, DILEK* (Mugla Sitki Kocman University, *dilekhattatoglu@gmail.com*)

Reflections on the New Patterns of Exclusion within the Working Class: Exclusion As "Omission" and the Struggle of Homebased Workers Union in Turkey

Homebased work, one of the most expanding work forms in the context of globalisation, has been one of the most invisible forms of work in the world including Turkey. This invisibility can be related to its women concentration in the male dominant world of existing organisations and systematic negligence of the second. This is why homebased workers, like other informal workers, have found ways of organising themselves. So, these new agents with different aims and scope, and consequently organising strategies, have entered to the fields of social movements and formal social policy.

This development has not only an important effect on the field of social movements and public social policy, also marks a significant transformation in the patterns of exclusion: a shift from mere exclusion to an 'inclusive' one, at least in Turkey. In the past, exclusion was mainly in the form of almost complete denial of the existence of homebased work and these workers, now their acceptance as full workers does not make a sense in the decision making processes of social policy or in the context of social movements. Almost every concrete instances, they are forgotten to be invited to involve in. This negligence can also have several forms: to forget they are workers, union is not a charity association, they are not experts working for it... In some instances, when they make corrections, they are oftenly treated as 'hysterical' , over-emotional women expressing anger improperly.

This paper describes these new patterns and takes the "omission", as the most common form of exclusion in the case of homebased workers' organising in Turkey. By exploring the perspective of the representatives of social movements/organisations who omit systematically, and then, by discussion of these data with union members, aims to contribute the exploration of grounds of solidarity and action.

TG06-961.2

HAUG, CHRISTOPH* (University of Gothenburg, *haug@gu.se*)

"We Want to Report about Everything!" How the Technologies of Results-Based Management Protect the Comfort Zone of Donors in International Development Cooperation

Donor agencies legitimize their existence by producing activity reports which show that they are making a difference. Evidence needs to be produced that links the donor to the results achieved by its partner organizations. Such evidence usually comes in the form of reports which the partners are obliged to deliver before they receive the next slice of funding.

The present paper examines this practice of exchanging funds for reports, asking how it affects the relationship between the development partners. The focus of the analysis is on how reporting requirements of Results-Based Management (RBM) structure the communication between donors and recipients and thereby organize global social relationships in asymmetrical ways, allowing donors to appropriate the credits for the work done by the recipients of their funds.

Based on a case study from donor funded HIV/AIDS work in South Africa, the analysis finds two conflicting languages: the language of results and the language of grievances. The paper shows that a significant source of donor power lies in their ability to structure the communication between the partners in a results-oriented way and thereby frustrate attempts of grievances-related storytelling. However, the study also documents the urge of some community based organizations to "report about everything", meaning: not only what the donor wants to hear. Attempts of "telling the whole story", including grievances outside the scope of the donor's program, are interpreted as expressions of dissent aimed towards the construction of a dialogic relationship between donors and recipients. It is discussed whether this is possible within or alongside with RBM, or whether dialogue based on local experiences implies a rejection of the RBM framework.

RC48-791.2

HAUG, CHRISTOPH* (University of Gothenburg, *haug@gu.se*)

Consensus Decision-Making in Meetings As an Interactive Accomplishment: Silence without Silencing?

This paper starts from the observation that most of the literature on decision-making is ensnared in methodological individualism: at least in the western world, it seems that a decision can only be understood as the outcome of an individual act or an aggregate thereof (voting). Nevertheless, genuinely collective practices of decision-making (consensus) are widespread across institutional and cultural settings, but the collective dimension of these is inadequately understood, leading to confusion between unanimity (everyone agrees) and consensus (no one disagrees). Both researchers and practitioners of decision-making have largely avoided this issue, so that empirical studies often remain unclear about how exactly a decision was made, and decision-making groups sometimes find themselves in the paradoxical situation of disagreeing whether they have reached consensus or not.

Based on participant observation of numerous meetings among global justice activists using the consensus principle, this study seeks to untangle some of the conceptual confusion through a detailed interactional analysis of meetings as communicative events. Focusing on the final stage of the decision-making process, the paper identifies four types of consensus: imposed, acclaimed, hasty, and considerate. Drawing on previous findings from conversation analysis, it is argued that although they all observe the absence of voiced disagreement, they differ significantly in how this absence is constructed interactionally. Therefore, what appears to be the same mode of decision-making – consensus – should be treated as different modes, both by researchers and practitioners.

The paper concludes by discussing the consequences of this analysis for radical democracy and anti-hegemonic practice, wondering whether it is possible to produce silence without silencing.

RC54-872.1

HAUGE KATAN, LINA* (University of Copenhagen, *lhk@soc.ku.dk*)
BAARTS, CHARLOTTE* (University of Copenhagen, *cba@soc.ku.dk*)

Towards a Post-Hermeneutic Phenomenology

The kinds of attention that have less to do with intellectual analysis than with our senses, emotions and bodily responses to our immediate experiences are generally recognized as important among field-researchers. Still when it comes to reporting there is an urge to turn the indistinctness of sensory and emotive experiences into identified and accountable registrations. Bodily and affective reactions to the surroundings are most often perceived as something to be interpreted in order to lay bare an underlaying and absolute meaning. Thus we tend to subject the multitudinousness of lived experiences to different kinds of selection and reduction implied by that production of knowledge aiming to render the world in clarity.

Nevertheless, the blurriness of emotive and physical reactions to the world can be said to be due not to their impreciseness but rather to their richness in nuance and complexity. Hence, they may be much precise vehicles of meaning not in spite of but on account of their indistinctness.

In this paper we ask what epistemological potentials might be revealed if we explore our lived experiences in their own right rather than try to explicate them and make them conclusive. Based on empirical research of our own, we turn our interest towards the possibilities of understanding bodily reactions during the process of research as being informative in themselves and discuss possibilities for transposing them into scientific writings that likewise invites a reading not only with the intellect but also with the senses. We propose an approach to both the making and communication of knowledge, which could be called post-hermeneutic –a phenomenology not aiming at fixation of identified significance, but at a knowing that includes and even takes advantage of the fluctuating and manifold ways we experience the world when we move in it instead of stopping to make analysis.

JS-77.7

HAURAY, BORIS* (INSERM / EHESS, *hauray@ehess.fr*)
DALGALARRONDO, SÉBASTIEN (CNRS/EHESS/IRIS)

Hormone Decline and Aging: Sociology of a Medical Promise

The promise of slowing down, stopping or even reversing the aging process is, in a sense, medicine's hyper-promise and the ultimate victory of science over human nature. And indeed this desire has been expressed, in particular through the myth of the fountain of youth, for thousands of years and in a great many civilisations. This idea emerges regularly in the public and scientific space, from the early 20th Century attempts to transplant animal glands in order to restore the vitality of people's youthful state to the forecasts made about "regenerative" medicine in the wake of the isolation of embryonic stem cells and the cloning of Dolly the sheep.

Since the mid 1990s, research and practices aiming to fight the aging process have even intensified and become more structured, with the development of so-called "anti-aging" medicine. One hypothesis played a key role in this dynamic: that of hormone replacement therapy. The underlying idea is that during life, the production of certain hormones, which are essential for many of the body's functions, tends to decrease and that by compensating for this decrease, it is possible to tackle the very process of aging. Different hormones were targeted: melatonin, the growth hormone and DHEA (dehydroepiandrosterone). In France, it was above all the latter that was promoted as a possible "youth pill".

It this presentation we will first examine the construction of DHEA's anti-aging promise, its underlying roots, the conditions under which it emerged, and the changes it has undergone. We will then analyse the reception of this promise in France, its impact on the representation of the body and on anti-aging practices. A last section will show how this promise was called into question from the mid-2000s onwards but managed to survive.

RC18-320.2

HAY, COLIN* (Sciences Po, Paris, *colin.hay@sciencespo.fr*)
FAUCHER, FLORENCE* (Sciences Po, Paris, *florence.faucher@sciencespo.fr*)

Voting As Symbolic Practice: Comparing Electoral Rituals in France and Britain

Voting is a symbolic practice. Yet as political scientists focus increasingly either on the outcomes of elections or on citizens' motivations to vote in the first place – typically by building models of the former on assumptions made about the later – we tend to forget the symbolic significance of the practice itself and the meaning and impact it has on the participants. In this paper we seek to restore a focus on this symbolic dimension, exploring some of the differences between the ritualisation of democracy through an analysis of voting rituals in France and Britain. We explore what citizens do when they vote and the extent to which these actions reflect and contribute to construct particular visions of the polity and the place of citizens within it. In particular we pay attention to how the voter's choice is constructed as either something that can be performed and hence displayed publicly or as irredeemably secret and private. We consider how such typically taken-for-granted practices help us to understand how polities have been constituted and reproduced on the basis of divergent assumptions about the boundaries of the public and the private.

RC32-554.7

HAYASHI, KAORI* (University of Tokyo, *hayashik@iii.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)
KITADE, MAKIE (Tokai Gakuen University)

Company Brand Vs. Professionalism: The Marginalization of Women in TV Newsrooms in Japan

This paper analyzes Japanese media elites from a gender perspective in order to identify why male domination stubbornly persists even in a working environment where institutional arrangements all seem to support women, such as paid maternity leave and an equal payment agreement. We argue that the pervasive domination of corporate culture, rather than journalistic professionalism, is the source of the persistent marginalization of women in the media sector.

A growing number of women have entered the world of corporate journalism in Japan since the late 80s after the implementation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Law in 1986, but the ratio of women in senior management positions still remains at the lowest level among advanced industrial countries, according to a survey by the International Women's Media Foundation in 2010.

Having conducted in-depth interviews on the social/educational background, professional career and life course of 21 senior news editors ranging from their late 40s to late 50s at leading TV stations in Japan, we identified clear differences between the genders in their understandings of the role of professionalism and the brands of the companies to which they belong. Female journalists tend to rely more on meritocratic professionalism based upon individual skills and achievements in moving up the corporate ladder, whereas their male counterparts feel their success largely owes to informal networks and prestigious corporate brands to which they belong.

Although gender studies has emphasized the masculine nature of the conception of professionalism, and the sociology of work has revealed the self-centered ideology underlying professionalization in many occupations, we contend that playing down the role of professionals and professionalism imposes a substantial brake on change in terms of gender equality within an occupation.

JS-51.2

HAYASHI, MAYUMI* (King's College London, *mayumi.1.hayashi@kcl.ac.uk*)

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

MORI, UTAE (Osaka University of Economics)
TOYAMA (KANAMOTO), ITSUKO (St. Andrew's University)

The 'Gap-Filling' Role of Civil Society Organisations for an Ageing Population in a Global Context: A Comparative Study of Three Welfare States - Japan, Britain and Sweden

Across the globe, societies face pressing challenges to address the needs of their rapidly ageing populations against a background of austerity. This is particularly true of Japan, Britain and Sweden, all ageing and established welfare states, where each government has attempted to expand and diversify public care services. This is reflected in their respective new and reformed public care systems. However, none of these countries' systems has succeeded in meeting all care needs, and recent austerity and budget cuts have exposed further difficulties. Accordingly each government has been painstakingly exploring new and cost-effective methods of providing care. Specifically, there has been optimism that civil society organisations might step in and fill the gaps left by public provision.

This paper, drawing on empirical research involving detailed interviews and participant observation, will examine and compare successful and innovative models of civil society organisations that have developed 'gap-filling' services for older people in Japan, Britain and Sweden. Key findings concerning each model will be considered briefly within their national context, highlighting nation-specific features. Analysis of models at a national level will then be placed in a transnational and comparative perspective, underscoring best practice benchmarks together with the challenges encountered by organisations. For instance, while the standardised and universalist Japanese model mobilises traditional quasi-governmental community resources, the British model emphasises partnership working and recognises innovation and professionalism, and Sweden's model is characterised by localism and sensitivity towards the employment of 'conventional' labour, with volunteers being discouraged. In conclusion, this paper will discuss suggestions for future care policy making and possible refinement of the care market, potentially transcending national boundaries. It will also consider how experiences and best practice from the models examined here could be utilised in other countries to pursue evidence-based sustainable care policies and promote civil society.

TG04-954.1

HAYES, JAN* (Australian National University, *jan.hayes@anu.edu.au*)

Integrity Management and Fantasy Planning: The San Bruno Pipeline Rupture

On 9th September, 2010, a high pressure natural gas transmission pipeline ruptured under the suburb of San Bruno, near San Francisco, California. The resultant fire burned for two days. Eight people died, and thirty eight homes were destroyed because a weld in the buried pipeline failed. The weld had been poorly made in 1956 when the pipeline was first constructed.

Using document analysis (investigation reports, transcripts of evidence and other primary source materials), in this paper we focus on the experts in this organisation who were responsible for pipeline integrity management. Clarke's work regarding fantasy planning in the face of uncertainty explains both how and why the integrity management system had taken on a symbolic, rather than functional, role in this organization. 'Knowing' about the system was grounded in elaborate algorithms and graphs purported to show risk was declining, and yet this analysis was only tenuously linked to the actual level of danger. In an environment of cost cutting, expensive inspection work was tailored simply to meet available budgets. Small failures were repaired and then dismissed from the collective memory so that valuable opportunities for learning in this uncertain environment were ignored.

This professional disposition on the part of the expert engineers was embedded in a broader organisational context. The paper further argues that senior management decisions about cost cutting were divorced from the real world impact as a result of the historical restructuring of the domestic gas industry overall and the low status of relevant industry expertise at senior management levels. We conclude that this 'organizational accident' provides important lessons for all organisations relying on technical expertise to prevent low frequency, but high consequence events.

RC17-303.1

HAYES, JAN* (Australian National University, *jan.hayes@anu.edu.au*)
MASLEN, SARAH (The Australian National University)

Knowing Stories That Matter: Learning for Effective Safety Decision Making

Ongoing safe operation of complex, tightly coupled technologies such as hydrocarbon production and transportation, air traffic control and nuclear power generation depends on effective decision making by those in key positions. Safety studies often focus on the extent to which actions of operational personnel in particular are dictated by procedures or rules and hence reinforce the need for compliance to ensure the best outcomes. This paper directs attention to a different area – the judgements made by experts in the cases that are not covered by rules and, in particular, the key role of stories and storytelling.

This ethnographic research draws on literature related to high reliability theory, organisational learning and naturalistic decision making to examine how experts working in diverse critical contexts use stories to share and make sense of their own experiences. It argues that these stories are vital to effective decision making as a result of both the general and specific lessons that they embody. Our analysis shows that experts use stories as parables to nurture their safety imagination. Stories are also embedded in work practices to support decision making in the moment. Finally, stories are strongly linked to organisational learning for experts and their less experienced colleagues.

We argue that the increased focus on incident reporting systems in hazardous industries, which is driven at least in part by a consideration of organisational learning, could be improved to better facilitate story-based learning. Finally, we report early findings of our current research regarding how best to integrate story-based learning with other formal systems for professional development and reporting.

JS-44.18

HAYES, MATTHEW* (St. Thomas University, *mhayes@stu.ca*)

Racial Gringuidad and the Ethnic Identities of North American Lifestyle Migrants in Ecuador

This paper explores the position of the "Gringo" in the racial order of Ecuador. The paper is based on 69 qualitative interviews conducted in 2011, 2012 and 2013 with lifestyle migrants from North America now residing permanently in Ecuador. They are supplemented with ethnographic field notes. North Americans in Ecuador are particularly concerned about their ethnic identity there, and describe their growing community in racialized terms, as Gringo. I posit that the "Gringo" is a racial category, and while it does not carry the same negative connotations in Ecuador that it does elsewhere in Latin America, it refers to a particular phenotype, often also marked by cultural symbols, such as clothing. The paper discusses what racial *gringuidad* supposedly means for North American lifestyle migrants in the Ecuadorian context. These narratives tell us more about the lifestyle migrants themselves than about the real meaning attached to their apparent physical differences. The paper then identifies strategies or practices that lifestyle migrants in Ecuador have adopted in the face of their Gringo identity, or 'Gringuidad.' First, some North Americans have begun to police the behaviour of the North American community in a bid to optimize Ecuadorian perceptions of "Gringos," reinforcing their racialized self-identity rather than deconstructing it. The second strategy consists of individual attempts to further integrate into Ecuadorian society, particularly by learning Spanish. These practices illustrate a fantasy of ethnic mobility. Yet, even as integration promises to diminish "Gringoness," the Ecuadorian "Other" with whom lifestyle migrants desire to integrate is raced and classed in the Ecuadorian social order, thus potentially reproducing existing inequalities. The paper explores the intersection of North American racialization in the context of Ecuador, where the meaning of race is often quite different.

RC24-420.3

HAYS, CASSIE* (Gettysburg College, *chays@gettysburg.edu*)

Violent Natures: From Coercive Conservation to Climate Change in Africa

Since the colonial era, African natures—both external landscapes *and* internal human dispositions—have been constructed as violent via the parallel ideologies of wildlife conservation and climate change. Both address the human impact on, responsibility for, and stewardship of the environment through the lens of violent natures. During the colonial era in East Africa, 'natives' were relegated to specific areas, their lands usurped for white settlement and the conservation of dangerous wildlife. Today, conservationists continue to violently evict residents of East and Southern Africa from apparently precarious landscapes. In colonial and contemporary conservation, both 'native' and nature appear unruly and potentially violent. Under the ideology of climate change, as well, poor, non-white populations usually bear the brunt of catastrophic natural (or unnatural) disasters at the same time that they are blamed for contributing to the underlying environmental causes of such events. African environments and peoples are therefore constructed as inherently violent and in need of external intervention via the rhetoric of both conservation and climate change.

Each system of thought employs science and technology to cast the poverty-stricken, racialized 'other' in the role of the enlightened noble conservationist; evil instigator of anti-conservationist or climate change-inducing practices; or victim of the violent environments engendered by conservation and climate change. These roles depend, at a basic theoretical level, on the characterization of 'native,' nature, or both 'native' and nature, as violent. "Violent Natures" thus explores the racialization of nature by connecting the parallel stories of conservation and climate change in Africa.

JS-81.2

HAZAMA, ITSUHIRO* (Nagasaki University, *hazama@nagasaki-u.ac.jp*)

The Peace-Seeking Body in East African Pastoral Society

When approaching anthropologically to emergence of the new disease in the way that goes beyond a dichotomy between nature and culture, the phenomenological body, which enables to attach significance to experience, is often assumed. While its silent power of representation can be explicated, the social and political power is removed from consideration. To illuminate the bodily power in toto, the paper describes the process of embodiment of political violence with reference to local medicine and the subsistence activity for healing patients. The Karimojong, Dodoth and Jie in northeastern Uganda and the Turkana in northwestern Kenya live in the dry savanna, keeping cattle, goats and sheep. Their living setting, the Uganda-Kenya international boundary, is trans-local-national multi-layered space, where armed violent conflict has occurred endlessly in the wake of the spread of automatic rifles and forcible pacification. Political violence separates herders' bodies as grounds of cultural existence from particular place and time and creates new classification, and then each body becomes the antagonistic referent. Since 2000s' disarmament policy in the area, the epidemic chronic disease (called as *ngikerep*) has been generalized. It has variety of symptoms that represent headache, nausea, nightmare, insensitivity to pain, confusional state and people like returned soldiers, killers, and survivors suffer from it. Its cause is identified based on symptoms and life story narrated by the patient and family. Methods of treatment comprise of music and kinetic therapy, dialogue with a healer, and looking after the pastoral animal herd. To cope with *ngikerep* is to unlearn the culture of violence. People think peace only can heal the disease, and so it may relate to the peace-seeking body which underlies medium- to long-term peace-building.

RC22-387.1

HE, CHUANQI* (China Center for Modernization Research, *hechuanqi@263.net*)

"Religion, Culture and Cultural Modernization"

So far there is no general consensus on the definition of religion, culture and cultural modernization. And here religion has been regards as a socio-cultural phenomenon and refers to an organized system of beliefs, ceremonies, and rules used to worship God or the supernatural power, culture refers to the complex of knowledge, institution and ideas that can impact and explain human lifestyles, and cultural modernization is an expression of the modernization phenomenon in the cultural sphere. Cultural sphere includes fields related to the creation, production, distribution, provision, conservation and consumption of cultures.

Modernization has been a worldwide phenomenon and a profound change of human civilizations since the 18th century. It includes not only the great change and transformation from traditional to modern politics, economy, society and culture, but also all human development and the rational protection of the natural environment at present, and meanwhile cultural diversity and religions exist across space and time.

In the process of world modernization, what happen for religions and cultures? Does secularization takes place anywhere? Does tradition disappear? Does modern cultures divided from traditional cultures totally? This paper will discuss the changes and relationships among them since 18th century.

RC40-685.6

HE, SHUZHEN* (Tohoku University, *aronhasi@yahoo.co.jp*)

From Community to Network: A Case Study in Rural Inner Mongolia in Modernization

Inner Mongolia has 118.3 km^2 of land, 12.3% of whole China. 70% of its area are grassland and its main industry is livestock farming. In this area where nomadism has had a history of more than 2000 years, settled breeding has arisen in 1980s, and cattle shed dairy in 2000s.

The aim of this report is to clarify, 1) how the prohibition of grazing, adopted as grassland protection policy in 2003, has changed the pastoralists' lives and community, in other words 2) how the prohibition, that included restriction of grazing, restriction of rest grazing, and restriction of rotation grazing, divided the pastoralists' response to the prohibition in these each restrictions, and 3) how their response reconstructed their local community.

Through a case study in some life histories of women pastoralists this report concludes that their lives have been differentiated as a milk supplier, a cheese producer, and a consumer of cheese, even on the same ground of stock farming, and that there a new network of diversified inter-dependent subjects has arisen in place of a community of homogeneous independent pastoralists.

RC11-203.3

HEAP, JOSEPHINE* (Stockholm University, *josephine.heap@ki.se*)

Multiple Disadvantage in Midlife and Old Age - Exploring the Associations

To experience multiple disadvantage – the simultaneous occurrence of disadvantages such as health problems, lack of economic resources or social isolation – implies reduced possibilities for people to manage daily life. The prevalence of multiple disadvantage has been found to be much higher among older adults (especially those older than 80) than among younger age groups. In this study, we investigate whether multiple disadvantage in old age was preceded by multiple disadvantage in midlife, or if the accumulation of disadvantages may have happened later in life.

Previous research has established that individuals' health and resources in old age are strongly correlated with their health and resources in midlife, making midlife a crucial starting point for the study of old age. However, old age is often associated with a decline in resources such as health and social resources, making it plausible that this is a period of life is a time when disadvantages accumulate.

In this study, we test the association between multiple disadvantage in midlife and multiple disadvantage in old age by drawing on longitudinal, nationally representative data from Sweden from 1974 (when respondents were aged 40-59) and 2011 (age 77-96). Preliminary results go in two directions. On the one hand, results indicate that people with multiple disadvantage in midlife were likely to experience multiple disadvantage also in old age. On the other hand, around one-third of those who experienced multiple disadvantage in old age reported no problems in midlife. Thus, for a considerable proportion of those reporting multiple disadvantage in old age it may be a relatively recent experience, suggesting that there are different pathways into deprivation in old age. Further analyses will aim at describing the plausible pathways and target the issue whether certain pathways are associated with certain kinds of disadvantages.

JS-36.2

HEARN, JEFF* (Örebro University, *jeff.hearn@oru.se*)

Autoethnography, Theorizing and Transnational Movements and Moments

This paper is in three parts: a brief overview of the relevance of autoethnography for transnational sociological theorizing; critical interrogation of my previous work on autoethnography; re-evaluation of their implications for transnational sociological theorizing.

The second part investigates four different interpretations of my own personal, work/employment, political, and theoretical change over time. In this, I build on previous autoethnographic work to examine how theorizing develops and changes with transnational movements and moments. The first is based on different relations to nation and nations: England, Ireland, Finland ('Autobiography, nation, postcolonialism and gender', *Irish Journal of Sociology,* 2005). The second focuses on changing relations to children, family and household ("The personal is work is political is theoretical: continuities and discontinuities in (pro)feminism, Women's Studies, men and my selves', *NORA*, 2008). The third concerns changing relations to transnationalisations, transdisciplinary and transinstitutional developments ('Opening up material-discursive (trans-)forms of life ... politically, theoretically, institutionally, personally', in M. Wojtaszek and E. Just (eds.) *Quilting Stories: Essays in Honor of Elzbieta H. Oleksy*, 2012). And the fourth highlights the relations of men, intersectionality, organizations and profeminism in research and fieldwork in the diversity and equalities field, with a focus on gender and intersectional dynamics and research processes (*Equality, Diversity and Inclusion*, 2014).

In the third part I discuss more general implications of these four perspectives for the analysis of intersectionality and intellectual biographies, in terms of: the politics of location; reflexivity and its limitationss; critical positionality of members of superordinate groups; the problematisation of the male "I" ('Contradictory male/masculine/men's "I"s: the unwriting of men, and the concept of gex', *Revista Canaria de Estudios Ingleses*, 2013); and the relation of body and writing ('Writing as intimate friends ... how does writing profeminist research become methodologically challenging?', in M. Livholts (ed.) *Emergent Writing Methodologies in Feminist Studies*, Routledge, 2011).

RC32-557.6

HEARN, JEFF* (Örebro University, *jeff.hearn@oru.se*)
STRID, SOFIA* (Örebro University, *sofia.strid@oru.se*)
HUSU, LIISA* (Örebro University, *liisa.husu@oru.se*)

Interrogating Violence Against Women and State Violence Policy through Gendered Intersectionalities and Intersectional Gender: Local, National and Transnational Contexts

This paper arises from collective work within the 5-year Swedish Research Council project, "Feminist Theorizings of Intersectionality, Transversal Dialogues

and New Synergies", organised within GEXcel Collegium for Advanced Transdisciplinary Gender Studies (Örebro-Karlstad-Linköping Universities), with specific focus on violence seen as inequalities (Hearn, *Sociological Review*, 2012; *Current Sociology*, 2013). The larger project examines intersectionality in gender studies, in relation and dialogue with the diverse, sometimes conflictual, theoretical and political positions in feminist debates (Walby, Armstrong, Strid, 2012; Strid et al. *Social Politics*, forthcoming). The project is designed against this background of rich, diverse feminist traditions for theorizing of intersectionality, and informed by tensions between these traditions. This paper takes up this challenge in terms of violence, especially violence against women, and state policy thereon, addressing the place of violence in contemporary state regulation and intersectional gender relations. The paper examines the complex, situated and spatial relationship between theorizing on violence against women and state policy on such violence (Hearn and McKie, *Policy & Politics*, 2008; *Violence Against Women*, 2010). This focus continues feminist traditions on multiple linkages between practice, politics, policy and theory, in local, national and transnational contexts. More specifically, drawing on extensive comparative European data at local, national and transnational, it explores the concepts of gendered intersectionalities and intersectional gender by examining how multiple inequalities, long been prominent in feminist activism and intervention on violence, are made (in)visible and conceptualized in state gender-based violence policy and debates. Attention is paid especially to tendencies to degendering strategies in violence research and state policy. A key aim of the paper is to investigate how analysis can be a starting point for assessing if, how and to what extent the inclusion of multiple inequalities could increase the quality of policy, for both reducing and stopping violence, and assisting those subject to violence.

TG03-934.1

HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University, *mheath@mcmaster.ca*)

Gender Equality or Religious Freedom? Testing Competing Rights in the Canadian Polygamy Trial

Constitutional provisions protecting fundamental human rights are central features of liberal democracies. However, tensions exist between the construction of rights as universal principles and their application in a fragmented political world. For example, the right to be free from discrimination based on creed or gender may be at odds with each other or with other rights, laws, and practices. The Canadian *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* of 1982 guarantees freedom of conscience and religion and the right to equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability. The practice of polygamy by fundamentalist Mormons and Muslims presents the potential for competing rights where arguments concerning autonomy, cultural integrity, and religious freedom are pitted against the right for gender equality. In 2010, the Canadian Supreme Court of British Columbia embarked on an unprecedented reference case to test whether Canada's prohibition against polygamy is consistent with the freedoms guaranteed by the Canadian *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. A central concern is whether polygamy perpetuates inherent harm to women, children, and society. In contrast, arguments were made that some women freely choose to enter into polygamous relationships, and that criminalizing this family form offends their right to religious freedom. In 2011, Justice Bauman ruled that, although the law violates the religious freedom of fundamentalist Mormons, the potential harm caused by polygamy outweighs this concern. Thus, in the name of protecting women from harm, women who practice polygamy as part of their religious commitment are made criminal under the law. This paper examines the treatment of competing rights and societal values in the BC Supreme Court case that pits an individual's right to act on "sincerely held beliefs" against the equality rights guarantee in Canada's Charter.

JS-9.2

HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University, *mheath@mcmaster.ca*)

Precarious Wives: Social Exclusion, 'Décohabitation,' and the Mobility/Immobility of African Polygamous Women in France

Migrants commonly constitute a vulnerable group due to the fact that they are not citizens of the country in which they live. Moreover, when a migrant enters another country illegally, or enters legally and subsequently loses legal immigration status, her or his susceptibility to exploitation increases. The instability of migrant status is further complicated when immigrants participate in undesirable or illegal practices in the host country. France has a particularly complicated history of migration that involves immigrants predominantly from Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal. During the period following World War II, immigration to France significantly increased due to the shortage of male workers. Under the family reunification immigration policy that took effect in 1974, France permitted the immigration of polygynous families. In 1993, it passed the *Loi Pasqua*, which altered the immigration law so that only one spouse per immigrant would be issued a visa. The law has had negative consequences for polygamous families, as

it requires multiple spouses to divorce and "décohabit" (physically separate their households) or face deportation. Women living in polygamy in France are particularly vulnerable. They may choose to bear numerous children to increase their monthly family allowances and to avoid deportation as guaranteed under the post-1993 legal framework. Yet, many are forced to live in undesirable situations where children and secondary wives inhabit small apartments because a husband can only support the first wife and children in social housing. Drawing from in-depth interviews with women living in polygamy in France, this paper examines the ways that the legal and policy framework shapes the mobility of African polygamous wives. It uncovers the strategies these women employ to manage their precarious immigration status in France.

RC23-412.2

HECHT, GABRIELLE* (University of Michigan, *hechtg@umich.edu*)

Global Atomic Inequalities: Marginal Work in the Nuclear Sector

This paper takes the aftermath of the Fukushima accidents as the starting point for an exploration of work and workers commonly considered marginal to nuclear systems. The paper seeks to make visible labor that – by virtue of its unexciting nature or (apparently) peripheral location – often remains hidden in our accounts of technoscientific work: ordinary maintenance, African mining.

It begins with the contract workers hired to "clean up" the Fukushima meltdowns, then move back in time and across oceans, to consider the subcontractors hired to conduct ordinary reactor maintenance and refueling in Japan, France, and elsewhere. Maintenance is the unseen, decidedly unspectacular work essential to keep any technological assemblage working—work so invisible and unglamorous that most scholars avoid studying it, preferring instead to focus on acts of creation and construction. Yet without these workers, sociotechnical systems could not function: they may be socially marginal, but they are technopolitically central to the production of nuclear power (and all other industries).

In nuclear and other systems, subcontracting has consequences for occupational health, as well as for transnational knowledge production (about the effects of low-level radiation exposure in the nuclear case). Contemplating these consequences, in turn, takes us to another apparently peripheral part of the global nuclear industry: uranium production. After a quick comparative consideration of knowledge production about the dangers of radon exposure in mines, the paper discusses uranium mining in Gabon. It examines labor and occupational hazards there, including the efforts of Gabonese mineworkers to make themselves and their illnesses visible on the global technoscientific stage.

RC45-745.1

HECHTER, MICHAEL* (Arizona State University, *michael.hechter@asu.edu*)
PFAFF, STEVEN (University of Washington)
CAUSEY, CHARLES (University of Washington)

Social Order and the Genesis of Rebellion: Mutiny in the Royal Navy, 1740-1820

The possibility of rebellion is a check – sometimes the only check – on authoritarian rule. Although mutinies in which crews seized control of their vessels are rare events, they occurred throughout the age of sail. To explain the occurrence of this form of high-risk collective action, this paper provides a theory which holds that shipboard grievances -- related to material deprivation, poor governance, and the inadequate provision of health and welfare -- are the principal causes of mutiny. Yet such grievances can only lead to rebellion when obstacles to collective action can be overcome. Whereas seamen usually could count on an ample supply of informal organization, their ability to engage in collective action was increased by factors that facilitated coordination and provided a critical mass of ringleaders. Using a unique database drawn from extensive archival information about Royal Navy voyages from 1740 to 1820, this study employs the case-control method and random-forest classification to show why shipboard social order shifts, sometimes tipping crew members toward the high risks of mutiny. The findings have implications for the role of grievances in generating rebellion and the attainment of legitimate social order.

RC17-308.4

HEEMSKERK, EELKE* (University of Amsterdam, *e.m.heemskerk@uva.nl*)
CARROLL, WILLIAM K. (University of Victoria)
FENNEMA, MEINDERT (University of Amsterdam)

International Networks of Banks and Industry Revisted: The Financial Crisis

What impact did the financial and economic crisis that swept the Western world have on the international network of the corporate elite? Has corporate

governance become more national or have transnational networks been robust? Here we take a first step in answering this question. We see the financial crisis as a test case for the cohesion of the transnational capitalist class (TNC). If business interests are coordinated and the TNC is resilient, we expect that the business community remains stable in times of economic downturn. A decline of the transnational business community however may indicate a fragmented elite that cannot uphold its cohesion when the financial sector is in trouble.

We investigate this issue by comparing the networks of interlocking directorates among the 176 largest corporations in the world economy in 2006 and 2013: just before the crisis unfolded and present day. We place this in the empirical context of the corporate networks in 1970, 1976 and 1996 as collected by Carroll and Fennema (2002)

RC02-61.1

HEEMSKERK, EELKE* (University of Amsterdam, *e.m.heemskerk@uva.nl*)

The Global Corporate Elite Uncovered

The transnational orientation and organization of corporate elites has for long attracted the attention of those who expect that ongoing globalization goes hand in hand with transnational elite cohesion. The laborious nature of compiling reliable network datasets has hitherto forced scholars to focus on those arena's where we expect transnational corporate elites to emerge, notably the largest (often stock listed) firms in the western industrialized world. This systemic bias disregards the role of non-western elites in the global regime and neglects a possible multi polar architecture of the global corporate elite. Applying state-of-the-art tools and techniques, we are able to overcome this burden by analyzing the entire network of interlocking directors between a set of 100.000 corporations across the globe in 2012. This allows us to uncover the extent to which western and non-western corporate elites occupy similar social circles; which firms, countries, sectors and cities serve as linchpins within the global corporate elite, and as such reveal the sites and spaces where transnational corporate elites organize themselves, both in the west and beyond.

RC28-487.5

HEGNA, KRISTINN* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, *kristinn.hegna@nova.hioa.no*)
SHAMMAS, VICTOR LUND (NOVA Norwegian Social Research)

Processes of Success Among Students in Gender Segregated VET - Qualification and Social Inclusion

The aim of this project is to explore educationally successful processes in gender segregated VET based on qualitative life story interviews. Informants will be recruited from a school based longitudinal dataset (LUNO) of young people in Oslo, and wil focus on the importance of gender segregation for changes in aspirations during VET.

High rates of drop out in vocational upper secondary education is a problem in every European country. On the one hand, about one third of students drop out of or fail to complete upper secondary school in Norway – and the drop-out rate is highest among students in VET programs. On the other hand, the Norwegian VET system, which in general provides two years in school and two years in apprenticeship, 'leaks' a substantial number of high achieving VET students after the second year to general education supplementary studies which qualify them for higher education upon completion. Thus, what may be perceived as educational 'success' according to the individual and national higher education attainment goals, may be seen as 'failure' according to policy aims regarding high quality vocational skill formation at the upper secondary level.

Theoretically, gender has been shown to be of importance for the development of identity as a learner, for failure and success in school, particularly for boys but also for girls. The key objective of this project will be to understand processes related to educational processes and changes in aspirations among students in gender-segregated VET study programmes and give a deeper understanding of the characteristics of gendered school contexts which supports or hinders the completion of VET and transition to apprenticeships. The study will be based on educational life story interviews with selected LUNO-respondents, and strategic short-term fieldwork in gender-segregated study programmes.

RC16-284.1

HEGNES, ATLE WEHN* (University of Oslo, *a.w.hegnes@ub.uio.no*)

Dimensions, Practices and Dynamics in Cultural Adaptation Work: An Example from Norway

My paper concerns the movement of an idea and a legal system. The idea is that a product's quality can be determined by where it comes from. The legal system is known as Geographical Indications and enables protection under law of product designations for foodstuffs with a special geographical origin, tradition

or characteristics. In 2002 a system for GIs (Protected designations) was set up in Norway modelled on corresponding systems in the EU.

I develop a grounded conceptual framework to understand the implementation, administration and the use of protected designations in Norway. I emphasize that the movement of ideas and legal systems is dependent on actor's adaptation practices. More specifically I describe this as Cultural Adaptation Work (CAW). My analysis shows that the actors' work with adaptations of *meaning*, *social organization* and *materiality,* during implementation, administration and use of the Norwegian scheme is important. They occur because opinions, forms of cooperation and products in Norway and Norwegian food culture do not always coincide with the food-cultural conditions which the EU scheme was founded.

To identify, describe, and understand how the implementation, administration and the use of Protected designations is worked out I elaborate on the concepts of *translation*, *reorganization* and *transformation*, giving them a special meaning. In this regard *translation* refers to adaptations of meaning, *reorganization* refers to adaptations of social relations and *transformation* refers to material adaptations. These adaptation practices may furthermore be understood as elements of CAW.

I conclude that CAW takes place in the interplay between people's translations of meaning, reorganization of social relationships and transformation of things. The interplay takes place in the tension between the global and the local, the old and the new.

JS-33.2

HEIBERGER, RAPHAEL* (Otto-Friedrich University Bamberg, *raphael-heiko.heiberger@uni-bamberg.de*)

The Social Construction Of Prices – The Impact Of Culture, Networks and Institutional Rules On Stock Quotations

Prices in market economies are based on supply and demand processes. I challenge this common economic sense by comparing stock price movements and their causes in the US and Germany, arguing that stock valuations also depend on the embeddedness of trading in culturally constrained frames of meaning, corporate networks and institutionalized rules. Economic sociology is well aware of such social forces. Still, sociological investigation of price formation lacks both theoretical integration and empirical evidence for how different types of market conditions interact and influence prices.

Taking sociological field theory as a starting point I combine three independent strings of price formation explanations, considering the simultaneous influence and interaction of institutional regulations, network positions and cultural frames. Empirically, I test this field theory of financial markets by comparing the setting of US and German stock prices. First, the historical tradition of financial markets and the longitudinal development of macroeconomic structures are discussed. Secondly, I investigate correlation networks of stock listed companies using social network analysis. I am particularly interested in the shifts occurring in the network ecology after the financial crisis and the subsequent changes in each systems' stability. Finally, the change of stock repurchase laws in Germany in 1998 delivers an 'experimental' setting for different types of rule based information trading before and after the legislation reform. Applying Event Study methods the short- and longterm influence of repurchase plans in the US and Germany is compared.

Different patterns of stock price volatility are revealed, depending on culture, networks and rules. Briefly summarized, stock valuations depend on the cultural understanding of households invest money (market vs. bank based investments), on the network topology of stock markets (centralized vs. decentralized), and on the national peculiarities of firms, that foster (USA) or impede (Germany) the implementation and success of repurchase plans.

JS-25.3

HEIMER, MARIA* (University of Uppsala, *maria.heimer@statsvet.uu.se*)
PALME, JOAKIM (University of Uppsala)

Rethinking Child Welfare Policy

Studies on children's welfare have been pursued in a separate strand from the welfare state literature in general. Welfare state theory has been blind to children as actors and research on children's participation has neglected welfare state theory. This should warrant us to rethink and reformulate the concept of child welfare. The point of departure is the concept of welfare as formulated in the context of the Swedish levels of living surveys, which suggests that a multidimensional resource perspective has to be combined with recognition of humans as actors. We argue that this also applies to children's welfare: Children's right to voice makes up a constitutive part of the concept of child welfare. Sweden offers an interesting case in point for identifying gaps in the approaches to children's welfare: Sweden has been described as a forerunner in children's rights, being the first nation in the world to ban corporal punishment. Sweden was moreover one of the first countries to sign the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child. This notwithstanding, studies on children's participation in Sweden indicate that implementation encounter many challenges. The paper examines, as a first step, the Swedish legislation with regard to *vulnerable* children's right to voice. We find that vulnerable children's right to voice in proceedings that directly concern them is

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

surprisingly weak in Swedish legislation, with negative implication for the welfare of vulnerable children. Signing of the UN Convention has in this respect not left any clear imprint on Swedish legislation. The findings show the need to formulate new policy strategies: We may resolve the tension between children as 'beings' and 'becomings' by recognizing that it may be necessary to invest in children's education and child care but that this is not sufficient as long as we do not consider children's rights to voice.

RC50-809.5

HEIMTUN, BENTE* (UiT - The Arctic University of Norway, *bente.heimtun@uit.no*)

Hunting the Northern Lights

This work in process explores gendered landscapes imbuing the increased use of 'hunt' , 'hunters' and 'hunting' in the language of northern lights tourism in Northern Norway, aimed at English speaking markets. The development of this tourism product, as winter tourism as such, started in earnest with Finnmark Reiseliv's (county DMO) winter project in 2002. The evolvement of the last decade's hunting metaphors has become very important in the marketing of northern lights tourism in the region and is has been adapted by tourists in their blogs (trip advisor). Hunting the northern lights tours, at least in their commercialised forms are highly planned by tour operators and aimed at soft adventure tourists (Beedie and Hudson, 2003). These hunters thus do not need any skills, experiences and knowledge to take part in the hunt. Therefore the link to hunting as a symbol of masculinity (Bye, 2003) and masculine social values such as hierarchy, physical toughness, rationality, emotional distance and risk taking (Haenfler, 2004) is lacking. This paper thus discusses how commoditisation of hunting metaphors in relationship to northern lights tours contributes to demasculinisation of hunting and hard adventure tourism discourses. It also explores partly overlapping discourses between big game hunt and the hunt for the northern lights. Whereas the former even today is mainly a masculine pursuit which requires preparation and good physical strengths the latter is available to masses of tourists regardless of gender, skills and knowledge (Houston, 2008). References

Beedie, P. and Hudson, S. (2003) Emergence of mountain-based adventure tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research* 30(3): 625-643.

Bye, L. M. (2003) Masculinity and rurality at play in stories about hunting. *Norwegian Journal of Geography* 57(3): 145-153.

Haenfler, R. (2004) Manhood in Contradiction: The two Faces of Straight Edge. *Men and Masculinities* 7:77-99.

RC50-808.4

HEIMTUN, BENTE* (UiT - The Arctic University of Norway, *bente.heimtun@uit.no*)

Winter People: Constraining and Motivating Factors for Attracting Winter Tourists to Northern Norway

Based on 116 qualitative interviews with domestic and international tourists visiting Oslo, Norway in the summer of 2013, this paper explores constraints and motivators regarding winter holidays in Northern Norway. Preliminary findings suggest that not all tourists are winter people. Perceptions of coldness and darkness, however, are positive and negative. Some tourists are excited about experiencing an arctic winter climate; in particular those interested in winter activities such as skiing and northern lights hunts. These tourists emphasise the pureness and freshness of the winter climate as well as a fascination for winter lights during the day and night. Other tourists dislike being cold on holiday and would only travel to warmer climates. Some of these tourists live in winter destinations and know how to deal with a cold climate. Others do not. In particular disinterest in winter activities, lack of appropriate clothing and old age are constraining factors. This suggests that winter tourism is for special interest tourists.

RC07-143.2

HEIN, PATRICK* (Meiji University, *p_heinjp@yahoo.co.jp*)

The Role of Victim Witness Testimonies for Collective Memory Formation, Recovery from Trauma and Future Reconciliation

Title: The role of victim witness testimonies for collective memory formation, recovery from trauma and future reconciliation.

Subtitle: The case of the truth commission in South Africa, the international Khmer Rouge tribunal and the Comfort Women's War Crimes Tribunal in Tokyo (2000).

In this paper the author argues that witness testimonies in war crimes and genocide trials play a crucial role even though they may not be related to the indictment of the prosecution or help to establish justice. In her book Eichmann in Jerusalem Hannah Arendt mentioned that the survivor accounts were not helpful in collecting legal evidence against Eichmann. This author thinks however that witness accounts are crucial not for legal purposes but for purposes of collective memory formation and victim trauma recovery by using the example of the wit-

ness account of the Auschwitz survivor Alfred Oppenheimer who gave a testimony at the Eichmann trial.

The paper refers to other reconciliation attempts such as the truth commission in South Africa or the Comfort Women issue in Korea and Japan and seeks to identify conditions that make future reconciliation possible.

The example of the comfort women in Japan shows that witness testimonies alone cannot lead to positive change and reconciliation as long as there is no recognition of wrongdoing and guilty behavior in the first place. In other words witness accounts can only be effective and fulfill their purpose if there is an opposite (either an individual or a political body) who acknowledges his wrongdoing. In the case of the Eichmann trial and the South African truth commission the perpetrators were physically present whereas in the case of the comfort women nobody has assumed responsibility.

RC22-389.7

HEINONEN, ANU* (University of Helsinki, *anu.heinonen@helsinki.fi*)

From Traditional Religiosity to Religious Diversity - Youth and Religion in Post-Soviet Latvia

Traditionally Latvia has been described as a Lutheran country with a Catholic Latgale region in the South Eastern part of the country. During the Soviet period between 1940 and 1990 religion was in a marginal, and only after the collapse of the Soviet Union the revival of the religious life became possible. Now, twenty years after the new independence, there are three main denominations (Lutheran, Catholic and Orthodox) and several minority religions making the religious field pluralistic. According to youth researchers, young people in the Western and Eastern Europe today are increasingly similar. Important difference among the youth in the West and the East is economic resources which is causing obligatory cohabitation in the family of origin which is influencing more widely attitudes of young people. The qualitative and quantitative data that has been collected among the university students in 1999 and 2010/2011 in the city of Riga will answer to the question what is the role of religion for emerging adults in a post-soviet society. The paper examines youth and different dimensions of religion (e.g. belief, practice, affiliation) and what are the differences among the attitudes of young people with ethnically different backgrounds in the country where approximately 40 % of inhabitants belong to the so called "Russian speaking minority". How do young people, born in the end of 1970s and 1980s, themselves see the role of family and other traditional authorities in religious socialization? The study belongs to the field of sociology of religion and to the youth study because it explores the changing attitudes and religiosity of young people in one of the post-soviet societies.

RC25-449.1

HEINRICH, PATRICK* (Dokkyo University, *pah1@dokkyo.ac.jp*)

Shimakutuba - Adapting the Ryukyuan Languages for the 21st Century

Language endangerment is often not the result of repressing language use but of repressing language adaptation. The way endangered languages are characterized is not neutral but include ideologies constructing these languages as static, marginal and obsolete. Due to such repression, endangered languages indeed often become static, marginal and reflect habits and knowledge of a past society. Revitalizing languages involves the modernisation of endangered languages in terms of language corpus and styles. Before that the static ideological view of endangered languages needs to be challanged. Language ideological clarification about the role and function of the endangered language in the present-day world must be delineated. It must be done so convincingly as to ensure that such reframing aligns as many people as possible to the task of language revitalization. This paper discusses this process on the case of the Ryukyuan languages which are spoken in the extreme southwest of the Japanese Archipelago. These severly endangered languages are currently witnessing a spectual reappreciation. As an effect, the task of ideological clarification is being pursued. This is urgently needed, because the Ryukyuan languages have huge lexical gaps, lack styles for public debate or for writing specific genres. They also maintain social varieties characterisic of its past use in a feudal society. Its large number of regional dialects, 750 in total, also reflect boundaries of community which no longer exist today. Dialect levelling is rampant. Mixing of formal and informal styles, and of high and common social varieties is also frequent in the language use of those seeking to revitalize Ryukyuan languages. In the view of criticism on their language use, they seek to adopt ideologies and use of Ryukyuan to present-day uses. This presentation draws on observations in the field and on interviews with language activists, researchers and prefectual authorities.

RC04-79.28

HEINZ, MANUELA* (National University of Ireland Galway, *manuela.heinz@nuigalway.ie*)

KEANE, ELAINE* (National University of Ireland Galway, *elaine.keane@nuigalway.ie*)

Initial Teacher Education – Who Gets in and What Are the Implications for Students, Schools and Society?

Teachers Matter (OECD, 2005). Through their influence on the young (academic, peronal, emotional, social) they **can** contribute to diminishing educational disadvantage as well as broader inequities of society (Gay, 1993; Sleeter, 1996; Villegas & Lucas, 2001; Zeichner, 1993). Attracting and selecting individuals to the teaching profession who have the potential to 'teach for social justice', equipping them with the necessary skills during their training, and retaining them in schools are important tasks for policy makers and teacher educators.

This paper offers a critical analysis and discussion of currentky administered selection criteria and procedures for initial teacher education (ITE) programmes in Ireland and internationally. It presents first findings from the Diversity Profiling Initial Teacher Education (DITE) study which explores (i) the impact of selection criteria and procedures on the composition of student teacher cohorts as regards their socio-demographic, motivational and educational profiles and (ii) ITE applicants' perceptions of teaching, learning and second-level education in Ireland.

Researching teacher candidates' diversity profiles is important and timely since contemporary school contexts have ignited concerns about the mis-match between the ethnic, cultural and language backgrounds of pupil and teacher populations. Furthermore, a small number of studies (King, 1993, Su, 1997) found that minority ITE candidates have clear and strong visions for social justice and for their own roles as change agents in the school and society (which differ from the motivations and conceptualisations held by mainstream students).

Issues related to equity *in* and equity *through* teacher education admission (Child et al., 2011), access and widening participation policies will be explored with the aim of opening up important debates about what types of teachers are needed in today's schools and how policy makers and teacher educators can assure that the most committed and suitable individuals are attracted to and can enter ITE programmes.

RC20-351.5

HEINZE, EIKE* (Université de Strasbourg, *ei_he@uni-bremen.de*)

Distinction Practices and Socialization Of "Native" and "Foreign" Elites In Mexico

The paper summarizes the results of an empirical research project on "native" and "foreign" elites in Mexico in a comparative perspective. The focus is set on the elites' different attitudes, socialization and distinction practices (in particular "completeness" versus "synecdochism"). Furthermore, the relations and interactions between „native" Mexican elites and „foreign" expatriate elites in Mexico are taken into account.

Similar to other 'emerging market' countries, Mexico has gone through profound changes in the last 30 years. Some Mexican enterprises have become large multinational enterprises operating on several continents and some Mexican business men are now among the wealthiest in the world with Carlos Slim Helú being the richest business man in the world.

Simultaneously, during the economic liberalization process which culminated in the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994, many foreign multinational enterprises have set up major operations in Mexico, resulting in ca. half of the 500 largest enterprises active in Mexico being foreign – bringing to Mexico their own foreign top-managers (expatriates), cultures and distinction practices. The question how the different attitudes and distinction practices of foreign and native elites in Mexico co-exist, interact and whether they mix, will be addressed.

It will be argued that it depends to a significant degree on the home culture, socialization and nationalities of the foreign expatriate elites whether they blend into the Mexican elite milieus. Concerning the distinction practices, it will be argued that the Mexican upper class leans heavily towards synecdochism.

RC33-578.5

HEISE, MARCUS* (Martin-Luther University , *marcus.heise@soziologie.uni-halle.de*)

RADEMACHER, CHRISTIAN* (Martin-Luther University , *christian.rademacher@soziologie.uni-halle.de*)

The Effect of Non-Monetary Incentives on Unit and Item Non-Response in Surveys on Intimate Topics

The Effect of Non-Monetary Incentives on Unit and Item Non-Response in Surveys on Intimate Topics

The use of noncontingent incentives constitutes a well-established technique in order to reduce both item- and unit-nonresponse in self-administered surveys. While the current state of research clearly indicates that monetary incentives included in the initial mailing should be the method of choice, the use of nonmonetary incentives might be more appropriate in at least two situations: Depending on the study area, various regulations on data protection or budget restrictions might prohibit researchers from sending multiple follow-up reminders as sug-

gested in Dillmans' Total Design Method (TDM). Current research indicates that low-value nonmonetary incentives can serve as a substitute for the absence of follow-up mailings to a certain degree. Secondly, the use of monetary incentives might be disadvantageous in interaction with certain survey-topics (e.g. topics that correspond to reciprocity, morality or other social desirable norms as well as intimate questions) and might even turn out to provoke reactance on the respondent's side.

The contribution renders the adequacy of nonmonetary incentives under these two conditions and presents the results of an experimental designed study. Within a German sample of 4000 target respondents, who received a survey on "Morality and Conscience in modern life", the initial mailing of a ball pen showed significant effects on the following criteria:

- Response rate (unit-and item-non response) and response-speed
- Sample-composition
- Data Quality (Elaborateness of answers to open-ended questions and Reduction of Acquiescence Response Patterns)

The findings suggest that the use of low-value nonmonetary incentives is a cost efficient strategy to improve data quality, especially in the context of intimate or personal topics. Because of their more subtle character, small gifts may even be more appropriate than cash- or money-related incentives in certain contexts.

RC19-337.1

HELMAN, SARA* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, *sarith@bgu.ac.il*)

MARON, ASA* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, *asamaron@gmail.com*)

Intra-State Conflicts In Activation Reforms: Authority Delegation and Bureaucratic Centralization In The "Privatized" Implementation Of Welfare-To-Work In Israel

Based on the Israeli case, this article highlights the role of intra-state conflicts between bureaucratic actors in the politics that surround the reform of the governance of public employment services and the ways in which these conflicts have shaped not only the reform process, but also the institutional makeup of the reform itself. We analyze the politics that surrounded proposals to change the governance of long-term unemployment in Israel (1997-2004) and shaped the institutional makeup of the reform (2004-2010). We highlight how intractable conflicts between state agencies— the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Israeli Employment Service (IES)— brought about the delegation of administrative authority to private agents as a strategy that enhanced the autonomy of the MoF and its bureaucratic control over the management and implementation of a workfare program that targets the long-term unemployed who are entitled to social assistance benefits. We suggest that the delegation of administrative authority to private agents in no way represented a rolling back of the power of state agents, or a transition to a "regulatory" or "steering" state. On the contrary, we argue that this delegation of authority actually enabled state agents to strengthen their intervention in the routine management of the program, bringing about a process of bureaucratic re-centralization. We conclude that the initiation of 'partnerships' with private agents does not necessarily signal a transition to a steering state or towards a collaborative mode of governance, but may also function as a strategy through which certain state agents seek to impose their projects, thereby marginalizing alternative or competing conceptions of the role of the state in society.

RC23-416.2

HELMRICH, ROBERT* (Inst Vocational Education & Training, *helmrich@bibb.de*)

TIEMANN, MICHAEL (Inst Vocational Education and Training)

The Renewable Energy Expansion and Its Effects on Vocational Education and Training and the Labour Market in Germany

In Germany, the sector of renewable energies (RE) is currently experiencing enormous growth. Besides first estimations about the type of the expansion, energy mix, resulting demand for workers and new requirements for firms, the effect of the RE sector's growth on the job structure and on skill requirements has not been sufficiently examined.

Our proposal exemplifies results from an ongoing research project. Theoretically and empirically the study is based on a combination of three frameworks. We need to examine requirements on the level of the working place: Firms will have to structure their working places according to new requirements. Being able to describe occupational content and its links to new qualificational demands will put us in a position to examine a) what the new requirements for firms and employees are and b) what their effect on the occupational structure is.

The first reference framework draws on work by Prediger and others (c.f. Prediger/Swaney 2004) who developed dimensions – namely „people vs. things" and „data vs. ideas" - which are used to describe certain aspects of occupational contents and for graphing occupations. The second is the requirements on knowledge work by Volkholz and Köchling (2001), where the working population is partitioned according to the type of knowledge work of their employment,

ranging from qualified workers to task flexible and innovative workers. The third reference framework is the task-approach by Autor and others (2003) about the share of routineness of occupations, which is an enhancement of the "Skill-Biased Technological Change" approach.

Questions we address empirically (analyzing primary data of surveys of employees and firms) include:

- What is the extent of RE on the labour market?
- What characterizes jobs in RE?
- Are there unequal chances for working in RE as opposed to other occupations?

RC34-589.5

HELVE, HELENA* (University of Tampere, *helena.helve@uta.fi*)

Uncertain Transitions: Changing Attitudes, Values and Lifestyles of Young Finns

This paper is based on empirical comparative and longitudinal studies of young people in times of economic crises and uncertainty in the Finnish context (Helve 2013; 2002 and 1993). It will present results of the research project "The changing lifestyles and values of temporary employed young people in the different labour markets of Finland" analyzing data from 2009 to 2011 including in-depth narrative interviews (N=20) and ethnographic observations among young people working temporarily, and the survey data gathered on-line from Finnish students in higher education (N=689). The attitude scales measured attitudes towards education, working life and society, and the future orientation and meaning of life. The paper places its focus on the research question: How uncertain employment affects attitudes, values and lifestyles of young adults? The study shows that young people working with short-term employment contracts, or who are temporary unemployed are not doing much long-term future planning. The short-term and temporary employment is changing work attitudes and values of young people. Drawing on theories of values with the bioecological model of human development through life-course (Bronfenbrenner, 1995) the paper discusses about the the impact of uncertain transitions on coping with shifts between dependency and independency as a result of prolonged transitions (c.f. Du Bois & Stauber 2005, "yoyo transition").

RC23-403.4

HEMLIN, SVEN* (University of Gothenburg, *sven.hemlin@gri.gu.se*)
OLSSON, LISA* (University of Gothenburg, *lisa.olsson@psy.gu.se*)
DENTI, LEIF (University of Gothenburg)

Leaders' Enhancement of Leader–Member Exchange (LMX) Relationships: An Examination of Leaders' Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources in Research Group

The quality of leader-follower relationships has repeatedly been associated with positive individual and organizational outcomes. But how can leaders improve on the quality of the relationships they have with their followers? We examined the effects of the Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources that leaders provide their followers in a sample of 166 academic and commercial researchers in Sweden. Our goal was to investigate whether these two task-related variables were antecedents of followers' perceptions of leader-member exchange (LMX) in research settings. Specifically, we investigate the effect of leader-provided Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources in relation to the four sub-dimensions of LMX (LMX-MDM): Affect, Loyalty, Contribution, and Professional Respect. As we hypothesized, we found that both Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources, with one exception, related to the four sub-dimensions. The exception was the failed association between Cognitive Support and Loyalty. We conclude that in creative knowledge environments, Cognitive Support and Knowledge Resources are possible means for leaders to influence the quality of their leader-member relationships.

RC34-602.6

HENCHOZ, CAROLINE (Université de Fribourg)
WERNLI, BORIS* (FORS, *boris.wernli@fors.unil.ch*)

Leaving the Parental Home and the Material Conditions of Entering Adult Life

Youth sociologists usually note different stages of transition to adulthood, which are often understood as access to autonomy and financial independence (Galland, 2009; Harnett, 2000). However, synchronization and irreversibility of these stages in the course of contemporary life have been questioned and some scholars have insisted on distinguishing autonomy from financial independence (Hamel 1999; Singly, 2000). We focus on a particular stage of the passage to adulthood – leaving parental home, which is often described as a way to gain autono-

my – and we examine the impact of this emancipation process on living conditions of youths.

We use the waves 1 to 13 from the Swiss Household Panel, a representative longitudinal annual survey of the general Swiss population, to study the economic impact of leaving the parental home for several hundred young people aged 18 to 29. Several objective and subjective indicators of financial situation, as well as debt and material conditions, are used as dependent variables. Analyzes are performed controlling for a series of socio-demographic (age, sex, nationality, region) and economic characteristics (job income, occupation, education level), as well as life-events (end of training, first job, entering into a couple) of both the interviewee and his/her parents.

Much more than a portrait at a given point in time, the use of the SHP longitudinal data with appropriate analytical methods can significantly enrich the analytical perspective on young people leaving their parental home, especially by taking into consideration other concomitant life-events and information about their family background. Our preliminary analysis suggests that for a number of young people access to autonomy through leaving their parents' household is correlated with a decrease in material well-being. In other words, for some young people in Switzerland, access to autonomy is paid for by precarious living conditions and a loss of economic independence.

RC49-800.5

HENDERSON, LESLEY* (Brunel University, *lesley.henderson@brunel.ac.uk*)

Mediating Mental Distress in Young People: The Role of Popular UK Media in Challenging Stigma

Most mental-health needs in young people are unmet, even in high income countries and 'stigma associated with mental disorder is a key challenge' (Patel et al, 2007). Media representations are considered to play a key role in fuelling stigma though this is not a new problem. Mental illness and prejudice has a trajectory which predates modern media and is deeply ingrained culturally (Signorielli, 1993). This paper draws on semi structured interviews with programme makers and source organisations as well as thematic content analysis to explore messages concerning young people in mental distress. What role might popular media play in helping to challenge or perpetuate stigma? Are there unique opportunities created by popular television that challenge prevailing representations of young people in distress? How do source organisations work with programme makers to create positive collaborations? What are the associated opportunities and pitfalls? Is there evidence that such representations can change attitudes and beliefs?

This paper builds on studies that have identified connections between media coverage and public beliefs about mental health (Philo 1993). The negative coverage of mental health is considered to bear significant responsibility for fuelling public prejudice and misconceptions (Wahl, 2003). Acute conditions such as schizophrenia are associated with particular stigma and the media stereotyping of those affected by such diagnoses is considered to have significant repercussions for their social network. Charities and other organisations have explicitly targeted popular prime time drama in a range of successful health campaigns and there is evidence that young people are receptive to 'public' issue messages within popular media formats (see Henderson, 2007). This paper examines the role of primetime UK entertainment in shaping public understandings of risk and suggests that populist depictions of young people in mental distress can challenge prevailing perceptions of those affected and represent their experience in unique ways.

RC33-582.4

HENDRICKX, JEF* (KU Leuven, *jef.hendrickx@kuleuven.be*)

'What's in a Gauge?' an Assessment of Self-Reported Measures of Informal Activities

The relationship between different measures of informal activities is at best unpredictable. In theory, if one estimated the same reality, the outcome of different measures should point in the same direction. That remains unclear in the case of informal activities. This paper assesses self-reported survey measures of informal activities. If surveys measure informal activities in a reliable way, the possible applications are extensive. In comparison to national level macro-economic estimates, their potential is much bigger.

One source of bias in surveys is the respondents' propensity to answer sensitive questions in a socially desirable way. This problem would be limited to the impact of the error terms on the condition that the bias were randomly and evenly distributed throughout the population. One possible consequential issue in questionnaire based measures of informal activities, however, is that the social desirability bias may be associated with certain group characteristics. In this contribution we will investigate the indication that the prevalence of the social desirability bias in a given population is positively associated with experiences with repressive government interventions. The lack of rule of law or of basic individual rights should influence the willingness to honestly disclose past illegitimate actions such as tax evasion off-the-books work by respondents.

Indeed, the disturbing fact is that the gap between macro-economic and survey based estimates of informal activities seems to be bigger in former communist regimes in Central Europe or repressive right wing governments. This paper tests the prediction that the social desirability bias in self-reported survey measures of informal economic activities depends on this institutional history. Based on the second round of the ESS, this thesis is tested with the help of comparison with other forms of (economic) deviance, the impact of generations to the social desirability bias and direct measures of negative attitudes toward informal activities.

RC36-629.1

HENNING, CHRISTOPH* (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland, *christoph.henning@unisg.ch*)
HOLDER, PATRICIA* (University of St. Gallen, *patricia.holder@unisg.ch*)

Creativity As Anti-Alienation: Towards a Sociology of Artistic Labor

Based on qualitative research in the fields of the visual arts and design we aim to show that the actors in those realms experience the non-alienating qualities of their work even under current conditions of an intensified economisation of the "aesthetic" sphere. The idea and the activity of "creative labour" thus may still serve as an ideal for a Critical Theory of alienation. We propose that this view is legitimated by the self-reflexive stance of this type of activity on the one hand and the self-proclaimed distance to economic logics in the mode of production on the other hand. For example, some artists we interviewed who were quite aware of the commercial dimension of their own activities proclaimed anti-economic zones and un-commercial times in their creative process. The autonomy attributed to the idea of creativity and the practice of creative work thus seems to allow for a relative and at least temporal distance to economic calculations and its potentially alienating effects.

This is a surprising result because it runs against two major trends in contemporary European sociology: First, against the impetus to interpret the discourse on creativity mainly in its complicity with neoliberalism (for example following the sociology of critique of Boltanski/Chiapello or proponents of Governmentality Studies such as Thomas Osborne or Ulrich Broeckling), and secondly, against the perceived need to focus on issues of marketization resp. financialization and economic speculations in the analysis of all areas of social life (according to Michael Sandel and others). While both trends can hardly be ignored, the 'liberating' effect and the 'personal' meaning of creative work for the actors themselves however seems to be relatively stable. This is an argument in favour of the classical "artistic" critique of capitalism that is sometimes under a meta-critical attack in recent sociological research.

RC36-627.3

HENNING, CHRISTOPH* (University of St. Gallen, Switzerland, *christoph.henning@unisg.ch*)

Reification, Money, and Wage Labour: A Defense of the Classical Theory

Reification, Money, and Wage Labour: A Defense of the Classical Theory
Reification is not a new topic, neither in Sociology nor in Social Philosophy: Authors such as Berger/Luckmann, Hannah Arendt and Helmut Plessner, or G.W.F. Hegel have described it already. Astonishingly, however, when Axel Honneth 're-constructed' this concept from the angle of his normative theory of recognition in 2005, he did not include the 'classic' factors of reification: money and wage labour, in his new version of the theory. This lead, or so I will argue, to a re-idealisation of the concept which had more in common with Hegel than it had with the classical Critical theory that used this term in a Marxist understanding.

Against this moralization and de-economisation of the term, this paper argues for a re-economised theory of reification. The starting point for an alternative reconstruction, however, is not *History and Class Consciousness*, but the political economy of Karl Marx himself, who already used the term in an interesting way (e.g. in Vl. III of *Capital*). The paper will first develop and defend a sociological interpretation of Marx's *Parise manuscripts* (1844) and *Capital* (1867), where Marx identifies the mechanisms of a monetarized economy and a production based on wage labour as the main drivers of a capitalistic 'reification' of social relations. In a second step I will apply this reformulated classical theory of reification to today's globalized and flexibilized economy. I would like to suggest that conceptually the 'classic' tradition of Critical theory still has a lot to offer for an analysis of contemporary capitalism.

RC36-619.3

HENRICKS, KASEY* (Loyola University Chicago, *khenricks@abfn.org*)

No Taxation without Discrimination: The Racial Interconnectedness of the Three-Fifths Clause, Taxation, and Alienation

"No taxation without representation!" These iconic words of tax rebels like the "Sons of Liberty" marked the birth of a new nation. Yet when they became formally codified under law, neither can be fully understood without reference to race. In terms of congressional representation, Northern representatives wanted to regard slaves as much less than three-fifths a person to ensure their own political control, but when it came to taxation, these same delegates argued that slaves should be counted as more than 60 percent for a tax system based on population size. Of course Southern delegates objected to higher tax burdens and lower representation, and they assumed positions in direct opposition to their Northern brethren. On both sides of the debate, racial oppression was rationalized by elite white men to promote their own interests through discourses of alienation and estrangement—discourses ranging on a continuum from entitlement and enfranchisement on one end to victimhood and disenfranchisement on the other. The debates spanned nearly 10 years, until finally, a compromise was achieved. Yet this compromise is not merely an artifact of the American past. It culminated into the prohibition of direct taxes by federal government, a legal clause that still stands as a major Constitutional roadblock to federal taxation on most forms of wealth in the United States. For these reasons, among others, I argue for a re-articulation of those revolutionary words as not "no taxation without representation" but "*no taxation without discrimination*."

RC21-373.3

HENRIZI, ANNIKA* (University of Marburg, *annika.henrizi@gmail.com*)

Youth Protests in Baghdad: Acting in Intertwined Realities

Youth protests in Baghdad: Acting in intertwined realities
Analysis of new forms of urban protest cultures that arose during the so-called Arab Spring have mostly overlooked recent developments in Iraq. Yet - inspired through other countries in the region – Youth in Baghdad do engage and position themselves in urban spaces as well as in digital social networks and challenge sectarianism, political developments and frictions within Iraqi society. The paper argues that these symbolic and physical spaces are not to be regarded as dichotomous but rather as two aspects of relational space. The evolving digital platforms (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Blogs) have created new spaces and ways of acting and networking that would have hardly been possible otherwise due to the on-going violence and worsening security situation. Drawing on interviews and chats with involved actors the paper explores which new possibilities arise from technological opportunities of networking and organizing and how the self-representation and performances of actors is digital and urban spaces are linked from a theoretical view as well as from the actors' own perspective. Furthermore it aims to discuss how these processes of positioning shape public spaces and can be seen as new instruments of power.

RC09-175.4

HERAN, TAMARA* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *tamaraheran@gmail.com*)

From Promise to Reality: Equal Opportunities and Real Capabilities of Women in the Era of Globalization. an Approach Based on the Study of Female Seasonal Agricultural Workers in Chile

From Promise to Reality: Equal Opportunities and Real Capabilities of Women in the Era of Globalization. An Approach Based on the Study of Female Seasonal Agricultural Workers in Chile.
After years of numerous worldwide strategies and policies, implemented by different public, private, national, and transnational actors, who want to install a gender and equal opportunities approach for women, what is the final assessment of these practices? What true empowerment and what real capabilities have been achieved by these different actions? Are there any significant transformations that we can identify in these attempts?

Some interesting answers to these questions can be found in the case of female seasonal agricultural workers. After going through a process of proletarianization and insertion into, by definition, precarious and unstable work, numerous changes have affected their social, economic, cultural and domestic environment. These include access to a consumer society, participation in new networking and the sharing of responsibilities in the family area. But in a context of great inequality and precariousness, how can we talk about empowerment and capability?

This ethnographic study carried out in Limarí Province in Chile, provides some answers to those questions. It analyzes how the situation has changed for women, tracks progress in gender equality, and explains to what extent the current situation both comes close to and moves away from the desired development project.

RC09-170.5

HERAN, TAMARA* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *tamaraheran@gmail.com*)

Purposes and Rationalities in a Globalized and Multicultural World. a Study of the Agricultural Sector in Chile

Purposes and Rationalities in a Globalized and Multicultural World. A Study of the Agricultural Sector in Chile.

While competitiveness, productivity, and profitability are a company's goals; and income maximization, individual benefit, and increasing economic power seem to be a manager's goals, what are a worker's goals beyond the solution of his/her basic needs? In a culturally diverse context where globalization appears to guide the different actors, what are the different purposes they pursue? What kinds of rationalities and what cultural peculiarities do we identify in a world where interconnection and the imposition of transnational patterns are becoming more important?

This proposal discusses the multiple rationalities that mobilize social actors, in a context of major inequalities, using an ethnographic approach carried out in Limarí Province, Chile, with seasonal agricultural workers. Numerous development strategies designed to increase productivity and economic growth have been introduced, meaning that the local society has had to deal with big transformations, in the economic, social, environmental and cultural spheres. The arrival of national and transnational companies to give value to the agricultural sector, with foreign managers who do not know the local culture, has put the agricultural sector in conflict. Productivity, competitiveness, efficiency and economic development are not concepts shared by all the actors.

The research based on this case study, combines with the study of social, cultural and economic transformations, such as the confrontation and diversity of the different actors' representations, purposes and rationalities, triggered by development strategies.

RC48-780.5

HERMANN, TAMAR* (The Open University of Israel, *tamarhe@openu.ac.il*)

Dissatisfied But Not Enough – Israeli Protest Of Summer 2011

In the Summer of 2011, between the first major eruption of protests in Tahrir Square and the emergence of the American Occupy Wall Street movement, Israel experienced a massive protest wave. However, unlike Egypt and the US, at that time Israel did not experience unusual political, social or economic difficulties. In fact, by most objective parameters, this was a relatively calm period . Yet the protest gained unprecedented attention and participation.

Based on social movements political process theories and public opinion data collected in the framework of the monthly Peace Index and the annual Israeli Democracy Index run by the author, the paper will examine the reasons for the unexpected momentum of this protest campaign; and analyze the public assessment of the 2011 protest ex post facto.

The main argument here is that the 2011 protest popularity on the one hand and its negligible results on the other are two sides of the same coin. Dissatisfied with the government performance and motivated by their perceived political inefficacy and simultaneously fascinated by the political and social transformative ideas, rhetoric and activities of the Arab and Western protest campaigns of the time, the Israeli masses filled the streets of Tel Aviv from July to September 2011. However, the data suggests that the protestors were not "hungry" for substantial social, economic and political changes. In fact, they had national (Jewish) and (middle) class vested interests in the maintenance of the socio-political status-quo, as was manifested later in the 2013 parliamentary elections. Because of this duality, significant political dissatisfaction together with strong motivation to maintain the socio-political superstructure, despite certain similarities, unlike the Tahrir and Occupy struggles, the Israeli 2011 protest did not and could not have produced a clear transformative agenda or action plan.

RC42-716.5

HERMANOWICZ, JOSEPH* (The University of Georgia, *jch1@uga.edu*)

Colleagues and Quests For Immortality

Achievement in the professions is situated relationally. Work comes to constitute contribution only by the judgments of colleagues. This is paradigmatically the case in science and scholarship, a realm understood to be imbued by charismatic authority, where colleagues not only sanction behavior but also serve as a conduit by which others are immortalized for their contributions. Normatively, it would stand to reason that colleagues would be held in high regard; the work of science, and the lives of scientists and scholars, depend on them. The present work, however, examines empirically how incumbents value colleagues in actuality. Taking academia as a site for analysis, the present work investigates one aspect of the social significance of colleagues by asking how scientists might desire being remembered by them. The study is thus centered on two social-psychological concerns: the importance, if any, that incumbents assign to colleagues and the specific attribution to colleagues of how incumbents would like to be regarded. Data come from in-depth, face-to-face interviews with 60 scientists at a variety of points in their careers and employed at a range of types of universities.

The results reveal a highly circumscribed set of ways—just eight in number—that scientists wish to be remembered. Ways of remembrance cluster on professional versus personal grounds, which constitute a contest in the politics of reputation and commemoration. In addition, responses vary by departmental tier, age, and productivity. The discussion exposes social codes of scientists, which, while purportedly unequal and contradictory, are used to project a transcendent route to remembrance, nestled in the context of work values, norms, and perceptions. Anticipation of the self in memoriam is argued to constitute a principal means by which people socially construct status.

The paper is fully written and complete. The presentation will discuss its major points.

RC52-838.3

HERMO, JAVIER PABLO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA), *jphermo@sociales.uba.ar*)

Internationalization of Knowledge Work in Argentina: The Case of 'Global Professors'

Globalization has changed the world in many aspects relevant for professionals and 'knowledge workers', such as professors and teachers. One of these aspects is linked with higher education and its internationalization process. The configuration of the educational sector and the increasing necessity of 'symbolic analysts' and other 'knowledge workers', who can manipulate and manage the proper codes required for production today, are part of a development that calls for permanent and higher education to foster production and social reproduction. These global processes significantly increase the need for 'knowledge workers' and for cross-border higher education, and subsequently, this may cause conflicting interests between local education institutions and transnational providers. In addition, lifelong training is increasingly required, such as postgraduate and professional courses in a wide range of areas. Taken together, these are major reasons for a new emergent type of a 'global professors' in 21st century. A growing number of professors are working in different countries but without moving: moreover, as virtual tutors or professors they are teleworkers in the information society. This paper will discuss this new reality in Latin America, specifically focusing Argentina.

RC30-512.1

HERMO, JAVIER PABLO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, *jphermo@sociales.uba.ar*)
BIALAKOWSKY, ALBERTO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, *albiala@gmail.com*)

Sociología DEL Trabajo Y Desigualdad: Nuevos Desafíos Globales - Labor Sociology and Inequality: New Global Challenges

En 1995 reflexionamos sobre la Sociología del Trabajo y sus paradigmas disciplinarios, afirmando que había que superar el reduccionismo economicista. Tanto por la necesidad de incluir otras perspectivas, como por las dificultades que suponía dar cuenta de las nuevas realidades de las transformaciones post-fordistas en el capitalismo globalizado.

En 2012 actualizamos la descripción y análisis histórico de los procesos sociales de trabajo, ampliándolos a escala global y relacionándolos con el desarrollo del moderno sistema mundial.

Es el propósito de este trabajo continuar el esfuerzo para superar el *mainstream* de la Sociología del Trabajo, con miradas euro céntricas que consideraban como modelo de trabajador al obrero industrial asalariado, lo que ya era insuficiente para dar cuenta del mundo laboral de los "Años Dorados", fuera de los países centrales.

Esto implica la necesidad de abarcar en el análisis un espectro más amplio y diverso de categorías del trabajo, y la elasticidad permanente que supone la existencia de población "supernumeraria" en diferentes momentos y locaciones como, por ejemplo, ahora en la Unión Europea.

La crisis a la que hoy se enfrenta la Humanidad, ya no sólo es económica sino sistémica: involucrando los recursos planetarios disponibles, alterados y extinguibles

Esto supone, para la sociología laboral, la necesidad de renovación para comprender el sistema dominante capitalista (procesos financieros y tecnológicos, poderes globales); la racionalidad y metabolismo del sistema; la baja respuesta global e identitaria de los colectivos sindicales tradicionales; el avance de las fuerzas productivas, su concentración y sus contradicciones; los nuevos movimientos y expresiones heterogéneas de los trabajadores y; por último, la necesidad de contar con metodologías colaborativas.

Para ello, se abordarán elementos de las nuevas corrientes del pensamiento crítico y de las realidades del trabajo hoy para dar cuenta de cómo afectan a la división del trabajo global y a los trabajadores.

WG01-893.1

HERNANDEZ, SARAH* (New College of Florida, *shernandez@ncf.edu*)
COLOMBO, ENZO* (University of Milan, *enzo.colombo@unimi.it*)
ROMO, HARRIETT* (University of Texas San Antonio, *harriett.romo@utsa.edu*)
COATS, RODNEY* (Miami Univeristy, *coatesrd@miamioh.edu*)
BELL, PATRICIA* (Oklahoma State University, *patricia.bell@okstate.edu*)
PAVLISH, CAROL* (University of California Los Angeles, *cpavlish@sonnet.ucla.edu*)
MARGULIS, MATIAS* (University of Northern British Columbia, *margulis@unbc.ca*)

Globalizing the Classroom: Innovative Approach to National and International Learning

This essay examines an innovative approach to teaching globalization and assesses a course on *Globalization, Social Justice and Human Rights* co-taught collaboratively by faculty from different campuses and countries since 2009. This course was created to address unmet needs in the traditional higher educational systems; the lack of cross-cultural and interdisciplinary collaboration among students, faculty, and institutions to examine recent forms of globalization. Whereas economies, polities, environments, and human societies are experiencing great connections across the globe, the educational system continues to be modeled on Nineteenth century assumptions and structures. Faculty teach at their respective universities but use an on-line platform to allow for cross-campus communication. In addition to the classroom rooted in a physical place, a major component of student work is to interact on-line with students on other campuses, including undertaking collaborative group work across borders. A shared core syllabus can be modified by institution to satisfy local needs. We examine the following: the logistics of this course; the obstacles and possibilities in its implementation, including the use of technology; the role of language and communication, and; mechanisms for adapting faculty participants' needs to local curricular guidelines. We also address the benefits of the course for students, such as exposure to a greater diversity of worldviews and pedagogical approaches; the development of teamwork skills, including developing a flexible mind frame; accepting and accommodating diverse educational needs/approaches, and; promoting interdisciplinary communication and collaboration. We also assess the challenges for faculty in designing and managing a course on different time zones and academic calendars, facilitating transnational group service learning projects, and the greater time demands required to coordinate and monitor students' online interactions. Our objective is to contribute to improving and innovating approaches to teaching globalization.

RC44-732.8

HERNANDEZ, SARAH* (New College of Florida, *shernandez@ncf.edu*)

Transnational Labor Collaboration: Mexican Union's Perspectives and Experiences

The study of transnational collaboration in social movements has a long tradition, yet a focus on labor union solidarity across borders is rather recent and, surprisingly, there is very little cross continental fertilization among scholars. In this study I seek to bring together scholarship from the Americas and Europe as I seek to understand the experience Mexican labor unions have had with transnational labor collaboration. I contribute to our understanding of transnational labor collaboration by viewing it from the perspective and experience of unions in the South. Through interviews with 27 leaders of 16 unions, both corporatist and independent unions, I offer a broader picture of the factors that influence transnational labor collaboration. Unlike previous US scholarship, I do not only study independent unions, but also corporatist ones. Rather than select the enticing cases, I use a sample of various kinds of unions in Mexico, and explore what is their experience and view of transnational labor collaboration. This approach allows me to reveal more complexities in our understanding of transnational labor collaboration. Supporting earlier findings, I identify internal, external, structural, and economic factors influencing the possibility and shape of collaboration. However, I pay closer attention to ideological factors than has previously been done. This research also permits me to explore the difference between corporatist and independent unions' transnational relations and the way national-level disagreements among unions and intra-union tensions play out at the international level.

RC16-297.4

HERNANDEZ HERNANDEZ, ALVARO* (Kobe University, *arkev@hotmail.com*)

Aesthetic Proximity and Performance Among "Hatsune Miku" Cosplayers in Japan

"Cosplay" is an activity popular among Japanese youth where somebody dresses-up, in the most of the cases, as a fictional character. I focus on those *cosplay* based on the character named "Hatsune Miku", a voice synthesizer presented as a female fictional character developed by "Crypton Future Media", under the concept of a "virtual idol". This synthesizer uses the "vocaloid" technology developed by Yamaha Corporation and is used to "sing" the songs produced by her users. However, unlike many other popular characters, Hatsune Miku is characterized by her lack of a narrative. Nevertheless, instead of lose "reality" because of this "lack", is precisely thanks to this characteristic that she has the versatility of appear in many media (mainly User Generated Media) and be used freely in many different ways, becoming a perfect icon of the "Participatory Culture", as imagined by H. Jenkins (2006). The particular kind of reality that supports her success as a "virtual idol" can be described following the "character-*kyara*" theory proposed by G. Ito (2005). In my study I analyze the role of this kind of reality among Miku's fans in Japan, departing from Ito's theory of "*Kyara*". However, while Ito's theory is centered on iconic futures of Japanese comic books (manga), I will adapt his theory into a wider use of the "*Kyara*", and particularly its performative use in the *cosplay*. For this aim, I will move from the textual iconicity focused by Ito, towards the idea of "aesthetic proximity" as proposed by Sandvoss (2005a, 2005b) in the study of fan affectivity, and therefore, focusing not on the "visual" but on the "aesthetic" dimension of popular culture. As a result, my aim is to present an example of how character`s "reality" is built through social practice in the particular case of contemporary Japanese *cosplay* culture.

RC30-516.5

HERNANDEZ-LEON, RUBEN* (University of California, Los Angeles, *rubenhl@soc.ucla.edu*)
SANDOVAL-HERNANDEZ, EFREN (CIESAS-Programa Noreste)

La Industria De La Migración En Los Flujos De Trabajadores Temporales Legales De México a Estados Unidos

La producción de la migración internacional, ya sea como movimiento colectivo o acto individual, no solo es resultado de las grandes desigualdades económicas entre países. La migración también requiere de intermediarios que ponen en juego saberes e infraestructuras que vinculan efectiva y eficientemente a empleadores, por un lado, y trabajadores, por el otro. Definimos a este conjunto de intermediarios como la industria de la migración. Aunque es comúnmente asociada con las migraciones indocumentadas, la industria de la migración también está presente en los flujos autorizados por el estado, sean éstos permanentes o temporales. En este trabajo analizamos el papel que la industria de la migración juega en la organización del flujo de trabajadores mexicanos a los Estados Unidos, bajo el programa de visas temporales H2. Si bien el programa de visas H2 es un programa del gobierno norteamericano creado para suministrar trabajadores de baja calificación a la agricultura y otras industrias intensivas de mano de obra, el manejo práctico de dicho programa está en manos privadas. La administración práctica de este programa inicia con un conjunto de agencias estadounidenses que certifican, a nombre de los empleadores, la "escasez" de mano de obra en determinada industria y región de la Unión Americana. Estas mismas agencias colaboran con contratistas mexicanos y norteamericanos para anunciar, seleccionar y reclutar a los trabajadores que habrán de tramitar sus visas H2 en el Consulado de los Estados Unidos en Monterrey, México. Esta ciudad es el epicentro de la industria de la migración que maneja programa H2. En este trabajo analizamos a los actores que la conforman, sus saberes y articulaciones: reclutadores, transportistas, hoteleros y tramitadores de documentos.

RC31-535.1

HERNANDEZ-LEON, RUBEN* (University of California, Los Angeles, *rubenhl@soc.ucla.edu*)
SANDOVAL-HERNANDEZ, EFREN (CIESAS-Programa Noreste)

The Industry of Migrant Mobility: Bastard Institutions and Infrastructures in the Eastern and Western Migratory Corridors of the U.S.-Mexico Border

The international migration scholarship has paid little attention to the actors, institutions and infrastructures that facilitate migrant mobility. In this paper, we use the concept of migration industry as "bastard institution" and "infrastructure" to analyze migrant mobility in two corridors of the United States-Mexico border: the Monterrey-Texas or eastern corridor and the Tijuana-California or western corridor. Coined by sociologist Everett Hughes, bastard institutions are chronic deviations from established institutions, which provide alternative distribution channels of goods and services. The migration industry can be conceptualized as a bastard institution in that such industry and its actors provide alternatives to state sanctioned mobility across international borders. We also conceptualize the migration industry as infrastructure, that is, as institutionalized means which facilitate migrant mobility. How did a migration industry of migrant mobility emerge

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

in the eastern and western corridors of the U.S.-Mexico border? Who are the migration entrepreneurs that facilitate and develop the infrastructures of migrant mobility? How do segments of the migration industry of migrant mobility go from being a bastard institution to become a legitimate institution? What differences and similarities exist between the industry and infrastructures of migrant mobility of the Monterrey-Texas and Tijuana-California migratory corridors and what accounts for them? We answer these research questions using data from a multiyear ethnographic and qualitative study of transportation networks on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border.

RC02-53.5

HEROD, ANDREW* (University of Georgia, *aherod@uga.edu*)

Thinking through Worker Responses to Globalisation – What's Geography Got to Do with It?

Everywhere we go, it seems, we hear about globalisation. And, if we are associated with a labour movement in any way, we often hear a corollary to this globalisation talk – 'workers must organise globally!', 'unions must internationalise!', and many similar such statements. Certainly, I don't want to suggest here that these are not important elements in a vibrant labour politics that seeks to confront the untrammeled power of global capital. There are growing numbers of labour unions who are merging across international borders as a way to gain leverage in the global economy. But what I do want to suggest is that responses to the activities of global capital are more complicated than a simple 'we need to globalise' response. And part of what complicates this is questions of geography.

In this paper, then, I will detail some of the geographical approaches that a group of self-styled "Labour geographers" have developed to think through issues of worker power to show how the way in which the geography of capitalism is made is both reflective of capital-labour conflicts but also constitutive thereof. In particular, I will focus upon two claims which, when viewed through a geographical lens, are more problematic than at first perceived, these being: 1) the claim that workers must organise at the same geographical scale as capital if they are to have any purchase upon the world economy (i.e., globally); and 2) that transnational organising by workers is necessarily progressive. Such geographical perspectives provide a means to think about world order and political praxis in a more nuanced manner. Researching how different places are geographically connected, then, is a central starting point to developing effective and progressive strategy in an increasingly networked global economy.

RC37-636.4

HERRALA, ELISE* (University of California, Berkeley, *eherrala@berkeley.edu*)

Is There a Field of Art in Russia?

A popular opinion among the international and Russian art communities is that Russian art collectors—often thought of as *nouveaux riches*—have no taste. Contemporary Russian art is also poorly received by both, and frequently dismissed as derivative of western art. And Russian art world insiders often complain that because of a lack of education, the general Russian public does not understand or appreciate contemporary art. Yet Russia has long had a rich cultural history with emphasis on appreciating the arts and is home to world-famous museums. Further, Russia's tumultuous transition from socialism to capitalism would suggest there is ample inspiration for creating original art instead of aping the West. What accounts for this divergence between the potentiality of Russian art and the reality as claimed by its players?

Looking toward Bourdieu, one could say that there has been a failure to create a *field of art* in Russia. After ten months of fieldwork in Moscow, I found that while some conditions are in place, ultimately the field of art has not fully developed. Despite the Soviet Union's collapse over 20 years ago, its effects have left an enduring mark on the landscape of contemporary art today. I argue that this past has created barriers to creating a field of art in post-Soviet Russia, such as a lack of institutional support (including government censorship), a negative view of the past, dependence on the West for ideals about the art world, and a belief that art market is the index of collective success

RC18-318.2

HERRERA, WILLIAM* (University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, *herrera.william@gmail.com*)

The Logics of Bureaucratic Appointments and the Construction of the New Ecuadorian Migration Policy

This paper explores the logics of bureaucratic appointments during the first five years of the Ecuadorian president Rafael Correa's administration (2007-2011) through the case study of recruitments in different levels of bureaucracy in one of the government's new emblematic institutions – the National Secretariat for Migrants. With this case study, we aim to better understand the relations between bureaucratic appointments within the Secretariat and the process of designing and implementing the new Ecuadorian migration policy.

By introducing a typology of actors that traces their *careers* (Becker, 1956) previous their entry to the Secretariat, this case study underlines the criteria employed for the appointments at the levels of Secretary, under-secretary and director. From this typology, an initial assumption can be made: the logics of bureaucratic appointments in the Secretariat depend not only on the appointees' affiliation to Correa's party, Alianza Pais, but also on their involvement in the social movement organizations mobilized for the migrants' cause.

Relying on this *tableau* of actors, a detailed analysis will be presented shedding light on how the appointees dispose of a specific set of *capitals* (Bourdieu, 1972, 2004), practices and representations of the migration issue that allow them to shape the design of the nascent institution and the implementation of the Ecuadorian migration policy. It is finally through the lens of bureaucratic appointments that we will have a powerful entry point to further understand the interactions between the political and social movements spheres and their effects on the restructuring of the bureaucratic field during the Correa administration.

This paper is empirically based on a six-month field research at the Secretariat carried out from June to November 2011 and a series of 30 interviews with high officials of this institution.

JS-1.3

HERRERA-VEGA, ELIANA* (University of Ottawa, *eherrera@uottawa.ca*)

Consequences of Newer Media of Communication within Economy As a System

In order to understand the future of economy as a social system, my research revises a theory of media from the general perspective of communication and retraces the first accounts of generalized symbolic media in the form of money, payments and today's nexus of exchange, as initially described by Marx[i] and later by Adorno. Second, the piece studies how monetary economy includes risk within its internal operations in front of an increasingly complex environment. The third part of the paper describes the epistemological transformations that are required. In effect, the current development of autonomous systems asks for different methodologies and epistemological perspectives in order to observe and decrypt the new landscape arising from the way in which society has evolved.

Increased reflexivity whitin system's production (Luhmann, 1995) has important consequences in respect to the communication flow in society. What are those consequences? Willke (Willke,2007:14)[ii] envisages the market within a variety of mechanisms to ensure coordination and cooperation. Nevertheless, disembodied media of communication may have erosive effects upon previous modalities of coordination and coooperation. In what extent the recent developments of derivatives and newer media of communication within economy renew Marxist perspectives of reification?

Concluding, a comparative analysis of the communicative power of distinct media of communication must be part of economics. This supposes an enlargement of communication as a field in order to comprehend the distinct systemic varieties of communication at stake, the diverse semantic and praxical purposes that they serve, and the possibility of overlapping communications that create further risk.

[i] The concept of nexus of exchange is found in Marx, Karl. (1858).Second Draft of Critique of Political Economy. *MECW* Volume 29, pp. 430-507.

[ii] Wilke, Helmut. (2007) *Smart Governance*, Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York.

RC51-817.3

HERRERA-VEGA, ELIANA* (University of Ottawa, *eherrera@uottawa.ca*)

Functional Differentiation and Communication Problems

This research deals with the necessity of a transformation of the dominant paradigm for observing society. It builds from N. Luhmann theory of social systems. The problem is dealt with using cybernetic theories of social communication that are used to advance selected case analyses.

I first deal with the fragmented state of scientific production, which I explain as a side-result of functional differentiation. I describe this as a case of incomplete rationality that has consequences for the level of human agents and for the level of systems' communications.

I then postulate that structural changes force any serious social epistemology to include the notion of functional differentiation, in order to account for newer epistemic forms of agency such as organizations that exist at a level of praxeological equality with human beings.

The situation of newer epistemic forms has profound consequences for all the concerned levels. On the one hand, in respect to the level of direct human agency, the fact of emergent modalities of agents forces a reconsideration of the romanticised perspectives of agency (Collins, 1992). Anthropic perspectives are refuted by those newer epistemic forms, jeopardizing the former centrality of the human subject in the making of society. On the other hand, in respect to the side of techno-systems and their increasing reflexive features, a reconsideration of

traditional concepts of cognition is urgent. Understanding emergence takes then a central role.

The implications of my research are 1. A decentring of the anthropic perspective to understanding complex social communication. 2. A revision of determinist views to ascertain conflicts in social systems' communications. 3. My research offers a practical approach to maximize the possibilities that direct human agency has to circumvent stabilized communications in social systems. Finally, the piece offers new venues to understand the relationship between human agency and systemic stability.

RC05-109.8

HERRON, MELINDA* (The University of Melbourne, *mherron@student.unimelb.edu.au*)

Cosmopolitanism in a Changing Political Landscape: Making Sense of Cultural Difference and Belonging in an Australian School

With the recent change in federal government, Australia is currently experiencing a conservative nationalist turn. Xenophobic, anti-immigration debates abound about how cultural diversity and difference will lead to the demise of 'Australian' national identity, values, social cohesion and security. Whilst this political discourse has marginalised post-national sentiments in dominant media, does this align with how culturally diverse communities orient toward cultural difference and belonging in the everyday? The City of Greater Dandenong in the outer suburbs of Melbourne is one of the fastest growing, most culturally diverse regions in Australia. Dandenong government schools, micropublics of the wider community, are key sites where issues of race, cultural diversity and belonging are experienced. Normative cosmopolitanism offers an alternative discourse and a competing resource for the imagination through targeted educational and cultural interventions in school communities. Whilst cosmopolitanism has currency as a valuable ethico-political ideal for contemporary transnational and global ways of life, it has faced criticism as unrealistic, elitist, consumerist and western-centric.

Based on fieldwork in a Dandenong high school, this paper considers how students and teachers interpret and interact with nationalist, cosmopolitan and other post-nationalist discourses in making sense of how they live, belong and get along in a complex, culturally diverse school community and their wider worlds. In light of debates over whether grassroots, vernacular forms of cosmopolitanism manifest in commonplace encounters with difference and diversity, this paper provides insight into whether students and teachers in this school create an everyday cosmopolitanism on their own terms – independent of the ever-shifting 'flavour of the month' political and institutional discourses.

RC38-651.4

HERRSCHAFT, FELICIA* (Goethe-University, *F.herrschaft@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Politicization of the Youth in Germany – Two Case-Studies about Protest Movements

In this paper I want to explore the criminalization and politicization of young left-radicals (anti-germans) through the use of biographical methods. I found a connection to migrants that became graffiti-artists and gang-members in the 1990s in Frankfurt am Main, because of their experience of racism and disregard in the German host society. After the German reunification a new form of politicization took place as well as on the political left side of society as on the side of migrants. The attacks on the home for people seeking asylum in Rostock, Mölln and Hoyerswerda led to other aspects of politicization that will be discussed. Both groups felt affected by this situation. In the session I would like to present two cases. The first one is about the approach of an anti-german activist. The second one deals with a former gang-member from the 90s. Both cases are based on narrative interviews and participant observation for example the ways of acting in demonstrations.

RC25-452.2

HERTOGHS, MAJA* (PhD Student, *hertoghs@fsw.eur.nl*)

Shaping National Borders and Imagining National Belonging through the Professional Practices of Asylum

This paper is part of an ongoing ethnographic study of the Dutch asylum process. I *explore* how competing professional practices of 'the asylum procedure' shape a specific kind of (national) border-performance and works to produce images of national belonging.

Non-Western migrants pose a dilemma for 'nation states' leading to a manifold of control measurements and monitoring strategies. In part this dilemma is dealt with in and through an asylum procedure that incorporates both the compassionate promise to protect 'authentic refugees' and repress a complexity of differently classified non-Western migrants. In this spatio-temporal asylum process the asylum applicant resides in a liminal manifold of interaction, in which professional negotiations and visualizations of 'deservingness' unfold between legal represen-

tatives of asylum applicants and well-trained IND officers representing the state. Such asylum practices can be understood as particular ways of performing the border (cf. Green, 2010). While, often, national borders are taken for granted as stable, fixed and as an ever-present reality, a national border is dynamically made and unmade, present or non-present. The presence and making of the border partly relies on that which stirs it; while non-western immigrants incite a strict and well-developed border regime, such borders radically disappear when flows of capital are of concern (cf. Appadurai & Holston).

Through the 'problem' of asylum and non-Western immigration the national border is made into a (liminal) *space* of separation; in various detention or 'application' buildings 'asylum seekers' are classified (separated) as either 'good' or 'bogus' and, accordingly, labeled as *(un)deserving* to enter the 'sovereign' domain of the 'national community'. As such, the border-performances of the asylum procedure shape specific and diverging relationships between 'the national self' and 'the immigrant other'. These professionalized border practices, consequently, produce and visualize images of national belonging.

[1] Immigration and Naturalisation Service (Immigratie en Naturalisatie Dienst)

JS-19.1

HERTRICH, VÉRONIQUE* (INED, *hertrich@ined.fr*)

Civil Marriage in Africa: Rights of Women, or Rights over Women?

Although matrimonial procedures in sub-Saharan Africa are highly complex, civil marriage is often a minority practice in this region. It is being increasingly promoted, however, notably in policies to advance women's rights, since legal marriage enables each partner to assert his or her rights, if necessary through the courts. But why are women opposed to this practice in different populations? Is civil marriage always a factor of progress for women? To what extent does it challenge the traditional leeway of women to manage their conjugal life, for instance to dissolve their union? Are the rights associated with civil marriage always more profitable to women then the flexibility of the "de facto" marriage"? Are these rights consistent with local reality or do they correspond more to principles with no real practical application? We will examine these questions on an empirical basis, using a small-scale and longitudinal research in rural Mali, implemented in 1987-9 and updated every 5 years (the last in 2009-10). Quantitative data come from an exhaustive life event history survey that was carried out in two villages (1,750 inhabitants in 2009). Qualitative data include a corpus of individual interviews (65) on the family interactions experienced at different periods of life, and 7 interviews on marriage legalization (6 with focus groups + 1 with the judge in charge of divorce and family affairs). In line with women's perceptions that civil marriage is a brake to marital rupture, quantitative results confirm that divorce is rare in case of legal marriage, while it is common (about 25% of rupture among women's first marriage) otherwise. The paper will show that legal marriage can increase gender inequalities by making it more difficult for women to dissolve a union, while failing to provide them with rights that are suited to local realities.

RC21-381.3

HERTZOG, ANNE* (University of Cergy-Pontoise, *hertzog.anne@wanadoo.fr*)

The "Art" of Occupying the City : Contestations and Resistance through Creative Activism in an French Suburb

The "Art" of occupying the city : contestations and resistance through creative activism in an French suburb

Recent urban renewal policies in France have led to a reactivation of "urban activism" rooted in the "urban struggle" of the early 1970s (Castells, 1973) and the rise of "new social movements" (Touraine, 1978), while knowing deep changes in the light of new concerns (Ion, 1997). Through the analysis of a local organization of inhabitants promoting the use of art in the public space in a suburban town affected by urban regeneration, we can question these renewed registers and the modalities of action chosen by inhabitants who challenge and intend to participate actively in the transformations of their material surrounding, in a context of changing decision-making process in French urban planning. We will see how, through use of art in urban activism, between performance and informality, it is the City "given back" to its inhabitants which is staged and defined as a counter model to the contemporary "planned and imposed" town. Through the collective production of a new urban aesthetic, a new relationship with the city is suggested, based on renewed values and sensitive approaches, as well as an "alternative" urban design and landscape. We will also show how the creative act, as a collective process, appears more important than the art piece itself, as it allows social relationships defined like a new kind of urban "togetherness". However, far from being inclusive, this "artivism" (Lemoine et Ouardi, 2010) can also work like an "*entre soi*", and thus, in a more exclusive way, involve a spatial and social "distinction" process (in the bourdieusian sense). This communication will, thus, insist on the ambivalence characterizing collective action and belonging through use of art in urban mobilizations.

RC30-511.2

HERVE, BRUNO* (EHESS (Paris), *bh.herve@gmail.com*)

Le Paternalisme Recyclé. Le Cas D'un Projet Minier Au Pérou

Le paternalisme comme système total régissant la relation entre employeur et salarié a vu son essor à l'aube de l'industrialisation et du travail salarié en Europe. A travers ses différentes caractéristiques et ses différents usages, (encadrement de la population marginale, outil de fidélisation et de discipline, univers clos, outil de contrôle politique et social permettant de faire écran à l'Etat et aux luttes sociales), ce système demeure au travers de relations plus complexes et d'acteurs nouveaux .

Nous observons ce système de domination au Pérou, où certaines entreprises minières ont un contrôle non seulement sur leurs salariés, mais sur l'ensemble de la population avoisinant le projet minier. Nous voulons étudier la relation entre l'entreprise minière Suisse Xstrata, et la communauté paysanne de Fuerabamba au Pérou. Installée depuis 2005 sur le territoire communal, l'entreprise développe des stratégies d'adhésion à son modèle, notamment à travers le système de Responsabilité Sociale.

Le paternalisme n'est pas, ici, uniquement la prise en charge des employés par l'entreprise. Ce système intègre tous les habitants de la communauté (fidélisation, dépendance, distraction, suivi « social », *sponsoring*, etc.) pour le bon déroulement de son projet.

Ainsi, l'entreprise remplace l'Etat, crée son propre marché du travail, emploie les habitants de Fuerabamba, offre des bourses aux jeunes, propose des formations et des ateliers, (ré)invente des traditions et des concours de danses traditionnelles, promeut le développement dans la communauté et s'impose comme l'entité légitime pour prêcher la bonne parole aux paysans.

L'entreprise minière semble ainsi recycler des systèmes anciens de subordination, rappelant les relations entre Indiens et métis dans les *haciendas* durant plusieurs siècles, ou les relations de subordination des travailleurs miniers à l'aube du XXe siècle.

Nous tâcherons donc de disséquer ce complexe rapport de domination où, *a priori*, chacun semble y trouver plus ou moins son compte.

RC05-110.7

HERVIK, PETER* (Aalborg University, *hervik@cgs.aau.dk*)

The Nexus of Scandinavian Exclusionary Thinking and the Naturalization of Difference

Studies of European political party programs, social movements, news media coverage, scores of books, and social media networks have embraced a negative dialogue towards migrants, whose identities are increasingly seen as incompatible with "Western" values and presenting a major challenge to the democracy. Sponsors of these public discourse support anti-migration and oppositional stances to "migrant sympathizers", who are often represented as traitors or cowards. They also fuel a process where xenophobia and zero-tolerance have become naturalized and morally accepted ways to respond to the non-Western migrants. But how do people reason reason on these issues in everyday interaction and during interviews? The aim of this paper is to discuss how negativity against migrants in Scandinavia is related to negative beliefs towards "multiculturalism", "feminism", and "liberals" (left-wingers) in Scandinavian popular reasoning about difference. While there is much research about different forms of exclusionary beliefs separately and against specific collectivities, there is little scientific knowledge about how one belief co-exists with another as figures in reasoning. We approach this coexistence as a "nexus of exclusionary beliefs" with its blurred relations, inherent contradictions, and taken for granted assumptions. Through interactive methods that include a variety of qualitative interviews and participant observation followed by analysis of online social media and web news commenting, we seek to understand the cultural logics of this contemporary Scandinavian reasoning about difference, and if successful we can supply some input to the discussion whether the anti-beliefs are related by diffusion, analogy, correlation, or competition.

RC41-698.4

HERZBERG DRUKER, EFRAT* (Tel-Aviv University, *efrather@post.tau.ac.il*)
STIER, HAYA (Tel Aviv University)

Family Matters: The Effect of Demographic Changes in Family Patterns on Rising Income Inequality

The purpose of the proposed study is to investigate the impact changes in family patterns have on the rise in income inequality. Our study focuses on changes in family patterns in Israel during the last decades and their relations to the rise in income inequality across Israeli households. Specifically, the research will focus on changes in women's labor force participation, and changes in educational homogamy and how they affected income inequality. During the last decades income inequality rose dramatically in Israel. At the same time, women improved their educational attainment and labor force participation, similar to what is found in other industrialized countries. Using data from the Israeli census of 1983 and 2008, we present a decomposition of the Theil Index in order to explore the relative "contribution" of the increase in women's labor force participation and changes in assortative mating.

Our preliminary results indicate that the widening inequality was by and large a result of widening inequalities within the different types of households (based on education). This might indicate that educational assortative mating alone cannot explain the increase in inequality and should be, therefore, studied in tandem with the actual work patterns of women in households with different levels of spouses' education. The period under question witnessed a rise in women's labor force participation (Kimhi, 2012). While most households in Israel are composed of two earners there is still a substantial variation among them in their earner composition, with some having two full-time earners, while in others one spouse (or both) work on a part-time basis, and still others have only one provider. The effect of women's employment on inequality seems of great importance, since their pattern of work is more varied than that of men.

RC38-651.5

HERZOG, HANNA* (Tel Aviv University, *hherzog@post.tau.ac.il*)

Present Absentees: Internal Refugeeism As Location and Identity in the Second and Third Generations of Palestinian Women Citizens of Israel

I explore the emergence and significance of the identity of "internal refugees:" the identity of Palestinian citizens of Israel who were expelled from their localities in 1948 and, though remaining within the state of Israel's borders, were denied the right to return there, and were forced to reside in other places. The analysis is based on 15 biographical narratives of women who are second and third generations of internal refugees who were born in the host localities.

The theoretical and empirical claim is that refugeeism as location and as identity is a liminal arena that both enables an examination of women's experience and offers another viewpoint for understanding Jewish and Palestinian societies as well as women's experiences. My argument is twofold: first, women's multi-faceted marginal location within both Jewish society and their own society enables them to challenge both societies.

Second, internal refugee status for the second and third generations of Palestinian society in Israel, has become a category of identity alongside national, ethnic, religious and gendered categories. It is an identity category through which existential experiences are interpreted, and a collective, familial and personal history is constituted. Like national, ethnic, and gendered identity, this category is also subject to constant negotiations and contestation over its boundaries and meaning, but is unique in its location. From the woman refugee's position somewhere/nowhere, women are able to develop a strong political critique towards their own society (Palestinian within Israel, in the Occupied Territories, in the Diaspora) and toward Jewish society.

RC22-384.8

HERZOG, HANNA* (Tel Aviv University, *hherzog@post.tau.ac.il*)
HERZOG, ZE'EV (Tel Aviv University)

Re-Membering the Past: Biblical Archaeology Between Secularization and Religionization

Secularization and religionization are concepts that continue to arouse much debate. This paper focuses on the societal level mainly in terms of institutions and norms. Our theoretical presumption is that both "religion" and "the secular" are not universal nor essentialist entities, but rather contingent dimensions of social life that are embedded in time, place, and changing historical circumstances. Moreover, they are based on continuing social processes of separation and hybridity between these social categories. This mandates examination of religious and secular institutions (such as state, science, nationality) as relative dispositions and strategies for action in historical perspective. Our case study is the changing attitudes toward the Old Testament that reveal the pendulum between secularization and religionization and, at the same time, unveil the hybrid nature of the categories of religion, secularity and nationalism.

Traditional religious appreciation of the Old Testament by the three monotheistic religions was disrupted by the secular school of biblical criticism that flourished in Germany from the mid-19th century and challenged the historicity of the biblical narrative.

A counter movement of biblical archaeology rose at American Divinity Schools in the early 1920s aimed at refuting the secular biblical criticism claims by excavating sites mentioned in the Old Testament and thereby testifying to the historicity of the biblical events. This approach was enthusiastically adopted by secular Israeli archaeologists in the newly established State of Israel. The collective memory of the religious biblical stories strengthened national cohesion.

Since the 1990s, the pendulum has swung toward a critical view of the archaeological data. Secular scientific archaeology rejected the shackles of religion and national concerns.

Nonetheless, since the 2000s, national religious perspectives that dominate Israeli politics have again been filtering into the archaeological discourse by attempting to revive traditional biblical interpretation.

JS-45.1

HESLINGA, JASPER* (University of Groningen, *j.h.heslinga@rug.nl*)

Tourism in Vulnerable Coastal Areas:Towards a More Resilient Wadden Area

Coastal areas are extremely interesting regions to examine, since a large share of the world population lives in these areas, despite threats caused by climate change and sea level rise and their consequent state of vulnerability. This research aims at answering the following question: how can vulnerable coastal areas make a transition towards areas that are more resilient and better prepared to cope with unexpected ecological, social and economic changes in the future? In this paper the concepts of tourism, complex social-ecological systems, resilience and planning will be illustrated by the case of the Dutch Wadden area, which is one of the largest tidal wetlands in the world and was enlisted as UNESCO World Heritage in 2009.

This paper will be organized in three parts. First, we will examine the concept of tourism and indicate where the academic gaps and shortcomings regarding tourism in vulnerable coastal areas can be found. Second, we will look into why, and in what ways, a complex adaptive systems approach - like a social-ecological systems approach - can be useful in analyzing tourism in vulnerable coastal areas in order to overcome the traditional separation between ecological and social sciences (Liu et al., 2007), to examine tourism in a more systematic way (Ruiz-Ballesteros, 2011) and to find ways to develop and protect at the same time.

Third, the paper will describe governance perspectives that contribute to understanding and managing complex issues like tourism in vulnerable areas through different scales. Planning is important and has to be done carefully, since tourism can be a tool for regional development, but at the same time an agent of disruption or destruction (Getz, 1986). By means of this paper, we will eventually provide theoretical lenses for looking at the Dutch Wadden area and other vulnerable coastal areas in the world.

RC16-296.2

HESS, ANDREAS* (University College Dublin, *a.hess@ucd.ie*)

Exile from Exile: The Political Theory of Judith N. Shklar

Judith N. Shklar was one of the most influential American political theorists between the 'end of Ideology' debates of the 1950s to the 'end of history' debates in the early 1990s. Towards the end of her life Shklar suggested that the entire history of political thought could be better understood from the vantage point of exile. In my paper I will try to apply this insight to Shklar's own work by showing that she was a particular type of refugee scholar whose experience of exile had a profound influence on her work.

RC08-161.2

HESS, ANDREAS* (University College Dublin, *a.hess@ucd.ie*)

Julio Caro Baroja: Cultural Sociologist Avant-La-Lettre

Juilio Caro Baroja (1914-1995) was a Spanish-Basque social anthropologist and one of the founding fathers of modern Spanish and Basque Anthropology. Despite his lifetime achievements and his recognition as being one of the leading figures in the field - Caro Baroja is the author of two dozen books and numerous articles - internationally speaking, Caro Baroja and his work remain barely known. The lack of international acknowledgement is partly due to non-translation; just a few selected books have made it into other languages. In our presentation we will look at Caro Baroja and his work as that of a forunner to modern cultural sociology.

RC01-33.5

HESS, DONABELLE C.* (US Department of the Air Force, *donabelle.hess@us.af.mil*)

Military Children: The Effects of Deployment during Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom on Children's Psychosocial Well-Being

More than half of military personnel have children and nearly 2 million children are affected by the war in Afghanistan and recently terminated war in Iraq (Quigley 2009). Not only are members faced with the demanding obligations of the military, children are also challenged by the disruptions and stress of military life. Family disruptions are never an easy transition for any child. For those children whose parents served in Iraq and/or currently serving in Afghanistan, family disruptions may have a significant impact in their lives. This study is investigating the psychosocial well-being of children with a parent deployed in Iraq/Afghanistan,

location categorized as hostile zones, with the psychosocial well-being of children with a parent deployed elsewhere.

Quigley, Samantha L. 2009. "DoD Works to Lessen Impact of Deployments on Children," *American Forces Press Service,* June 22.

RC10-189.1

HETLAND, GABRIEL* (UC Berkeley Dept of Sociology, *ghetland@berkeley.edu*)

Participatory Democracy and Socialism: How to Extend Participatory Democracy from the Political to the Economic Sphere

The economic and political shortcomings of representative democracy have led many to search for alternative, more direct and participatory forms of democracy. This has led, in particular, to local-level experimentation with popular control over political decision-making, via institutions such as participatory budgeting, a practice giving citizens control over local budget decisions that has spread to more than a thousand cities worldwide. This paper explores the possibility of extending participatory control from the political to the economic sphere. I argue that a radical Left party with four characteristics can facilitate the construction of what I term emergent socialist hegemony. These characteristics are: internal democracy; links to popular movements; a prefigurative committment to democratic socialism; and links to/autonomy from the national state. This argument is illustrated by examining participatory control over political and economic decision-making in Torres, which has been called "Venezuela's first socialist city".

TG03-938.4

HETLAND, GABRIEL* (UC Berkeley Dept of Sociology, *ghetland@berkeley.edu*)

Reclaiming Democracy: Popular Participation of the Left and Right in Venezuela and Bolivia

Participatory budgeting (PB), a practice that gives urban residents control over local budget decisions, has spread to hundreds of cities in Latin America and around the world since the 1990s. PB was originally closely tied to a Left political agenda; the most radical proponents of PB envisioned it as a tool that could be used to foment socialist revolution. But the World Bank has also championed PB. And while PB has most often been initiated by Left parties, there are a number of cases of PB in cities controlled by centrist and rightwing parties. For the most part, scholars have failed to grapple with the question of "rightwing participation", and most scholars argue that participatory reforms, such as PB, can only succeed when a Left party is in power at the local level. Through a nested, cross-/sub-national comparison, based on 19 months of ethnographic research, my dissertation interrogates this assumption by looking at participatory budgeting in cities run by the Left and Right in Venezuela and Bolivia. I expected to find more success in my two Left cases. Surprisingly, I found robust participation in my Left *and Right* Venezuelan cases but limited participation in my Left and Right Bolivian cases. I was also surprised to find greater success in my Venezuelan cases given the greater strength and autonomy of social movements in Bolivia compared to Venezuela and the distinct trajectories through which Hugo Chávez and Evo Morales rose to prominence (Chávez through a failed military coup and Morales through social movements). I argue that these unexpected findings can only be explained by examining the relationship between local and national politics in Venezuela and Bolivia.

RC19-337.7

HETTIGE, SIRI* (university of Colombo, Sri Lanka, *hettigesiri@gmail.com*)

From Social Democracy to New Nationalist Populism

Sri Lanka emerged as an incipient social democracy following independence. Progressive labor legislation, social protection for public and private sector workers, free health and education, etc. led to a steady improvement in social conditions in the country. Though some of these gains remain largely intact, economic liberalization over the last three decades has changed the socio-economic landscape in an unprecedented manner.

Increasing public debts, both domestic and foreign, a widening trade gap, continuing devaluation of the local currency and the stagnant state revenue leave little room for significant state interventions in the area of social policy. Whatever measures that have been attempted have already been abandoned due to financial unsustainability. While a minority of employed people continue to enjoy some form of social protection, the vast majority engaged in informal economic activities remain exposed to the vagaries of the market in terms of both earning an income as well as meeting their basic needs, let alone the prospect for a future devoid of poverty and neglect.

It is against the above background that the dominant public discourse spearheaded by the state itself has shifted from social democracy to nationalist populism. While the former emphasized the role of the state as one guaranteeing the

social rights of citizens, the latter highlights the protective its role. Even though the war ended in 2009, public discourse continues to be dominated by security issues. Persisting ethnic tensions in the country feed into the dominant discourse, relegating social policy issues to the background.

RC34-584.2

HETTIGE, SIRI* (university of Colombo, Sri Lanka, *hettigesiri@gmail.com*)

Issues in School to Work Transition in Sri Lanka

The transition from school to work has become more complex in recent years due to both the changes in the education system as well as the dynamics within the labor market. This paper, first provides an overview of the above changes based on secondary data drawn from various institutions and then examines how young people in Sri Lanka fit into both the education system and the labor market in the light of data drawn from the national youth survey of Sri Lanka conducted in 2009 under the direction of the author.

As is evident from the survey data, the desire on the part of the youth in general for securing educational credentials remains strong, though the opting out of education at secondary level is also increasing, particularly among male children. This tendency appears to be related to labor market dynamics as well as poor prospects for employment among youth with higher levels of education. Domestic labor shortages and increasing overseas employment opportunities for people with low levels of educational attainment persuade young people to leave school early. The paper discusses the implications of the above for skill formation in a country that strive to achieve a higher level of economic development in the years to come.

RC33-567.4

HEVENSTONE, DEBRA* (University of Bern, *hevenstone@soz.unibe.ch*)

Statistical Methods and Network Simulation: The Role of Limited Information in Edge Formation

Snjiders et. al. (2009, 2013) have contributed to an approach integrating agent based models and empirical network data in which instead of empirical data "validating" the simulation, the simulation estimates the empirical parameters. One assumption is that agents have information about the other actors in the network, i.e. that any two agents could potentially form a tie. This assumption means that the model is limited to modeling relatively small empirical networks. Another potential solution is to consider how information about potential matches might be limited. In a loosely related area, Bearmann et. al. (2004) looked at the potential generating mechanisms of a specific type of social network: sexual histories. They found that *limiting* potential matches (excluding those *closest* in one's network) generated social networks that closely matched empirical data.

We use agent based simulations to consider the effects of assuming full versus limited information in evolving social networks. First, we limit information in a network's evolution based on the existing network, partitioning the list of potential new friends between those within one's local network (e.g. 3-step acquaintances) and a small sample of strangers. We test whether limiting information about potential matches generates more realistic graphs in terms of the average path length, clustering, edge distribution, and connectivity, as community size increases. The question of limited information is then extended to sexual history networks, again, partitioning potential matches into those in one's local network and a small sample of the general population. The evolution of social networks is based on an exponential graph models while the sexual histories implement a Gale Shapely Matching Algorithm, as seen in the literature on the stable matching problem.

RC04-89.2

HIGGINS, ROBERT* (Kwansei Gakuin University, *rob.higgins@kwansei.ac.jp*)
BRADY, ALAN (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Global Academic Participation: Opportunities and Threats

A recent Japan initiative, "Global 30 Project for Establishing Core Universities for Internationalization," aims to recruit 300,000 additional students from outside Japan by 2020 to study in English, and to send more Japanese students overseas, mainly to English-speaking areas. These and other developments are a response to decreasing numbers of Japanese students studying abroad, and demographic shifts domestically.

Gradol (2007), presenting a comprehensive survey of global trends involving English Language education (ELE), outlines a strong economic correlation with language learning. This economic imperative has influenced some Japanese companies to operate in English – such as Uniqlo and Rakuten - and require higher English proficiency from a number of their workforce. This indicates a change in attitudes to the professional use of English in the workplace, but may not be matched

by institutions of higher education in Japan. Yamagami & Tollefson (2011) report that globalization forces can offer opportunities and threats for global non-native speakers of English.

A higher educational approach promoting awareness and skills necessary to be global, are keys to gaining access to predominantly English academic discourse. Such access can lead to the sharing of common life goals and more specific participatory mechanisms across national boundaries and cultures. The promotion of both global awareness and skills, based on Steiner's three-tiered model of social life development, involves discipline-specific information exchanges and knowledge-sharing, specific genres, highly specialized terminology, and a high level of expertise (Swales, 1990).

Content and language integrated communication learning or CLICL, prioritizing academic literacies and discipline-specific content, provides learners with knowledge, skills, and life values enabling them to be mobile in local and global workplaces, including academia. Our paper provides an account of CLICL, which balances academic literacies and discipline-specific knowledge, skills, and values. We outline the practicalities that nurture CLICL, or lead to its rejection.

RC11-204.1

HIGGS, PAUL* (University College London, *p.higgs@ucl.ac.uk*)
GILLEARD, CHRIS (University City London, Brain Sciences)

The Changing Significance of Social Class in Later Life

During the 1980s the concept of class constituted a fundamental touchstone of social gerontology. This was especially true within the political economy approach to ageing, however with the development within many different societies of a 'late' phase of modernity this concern was overshadowed by an engagement with other stratification orders. This has had the consequence of leaving class analysis "surprisingly underdeveloped". Although the field does at times focus on the class background of older people, the arbitrary implementation of Marxist or Weberian standpoints informs us only of the extent that older persons conform to middle-aged norms rather than shedding light either on the unique character of class relations in later life. Moreover, tracing the class position of older people back to the breadwinners' final occupation does not really account the reality of older people's connection to class. This 'modernist' strategy contains crucial analytical and empirical lacunae. For instance, whilst it may have been valid in the past when most individuals died either before or soon after statutory retirement age, nowadays retirement generally signals the start of a 'third age' phase of life. Moreover, instead of an 'add and stir' approach to class where age is 'added on' to conventional models, there is a need for researchers to explicitly view people as 'older' men and 'older' women when they are addressing the linkages between ageing and class. This presentation will introduce the key themes of power identity and lifestyle as they connect to class in later life and assess the extent to which social class is a useful category in studying old age.

RC34-588.8

HIGUCHI, KUMIKO* (Hitotsubashi University, *kumihigoo@gmail.com*)

How Can the Public Service Improve the Uncertain Transition of Youth into Adulthood? a Case Study of Educational Support Centers in Japan

In Japan, the uncertain transition into adulthood for some young people is recognized as the problem of *futoko*: a term that refers to youths who have been absent from their school for over 30 days in a single year. A person with experience of futoko tends to have difficulty in advancing to a higher education or obtaining a job, and may become isolated from society. Futoko shares similarity with *hikikomori*, as both refer to a youth's withdrawal from the public sphere. In contrast to hikikomori, however, futoko youths are formally registered in school, and the educational administration agency therefore attempts to become involved with them.

This paper examines the governmental service for futoko adolescents, with the aim to clarify the factors constricting the transition of this age group to school or work. We focus on the Educational Support Centers (ESC) program, which is the most extensive and longest-running policy of Japanese Ministry of Education for futoko juveniles. Futoko has been a topic of interest for many Japanese sociologists, however ESCs have received little attention to date. Using interview data from instructors of ESCs in four cities, we examine how the staffs approach futoko youths.

The major findings are summarized below. First, although instructors find young people lack basic social skills, such as taking a bus or train, they have difficulty stepping into these youths' private lives because of limited authority. Second, as the background of lacking social skills, young people are often plagued by familial problems or economic difficulties that make it harder for instructors to improve their situations.

This study demonstrates that governmental support makes the phenomenon of uncertain transition into adulthood more visible, but it confronts the dilemma of how (and to what extent) the public service can intervene in the private problems that underlie futoko.

RC01-39.4

HIKOTANI, TAKAKO* (Japan National Defense Academy,
thikotani@gmail.com)
KAWANO, HITOSHI (Japan National Defense Academy)

Civil-Military Gap in Japan: Comparing the 2004 and 2013 Surveys -- CANCELLED

This paper compares two surveys conducted by the authors in 2004 and 2013 which looks at the possible "civil-military gap" in Japan. These surveys, modeled after the TISS survey, were the first academic attempt to examine the attitudes of Japan Self Defense Force (SDF) officers as well as civilian elites in Japan. In the 2004 survey, we found that (1) SDF officers were more conservative than the civilian elite, (2) on US-Japan alliance issues, there were no evident gap between the officers and civilian elite, while there were signs of gap with the general public, (3) SDF officers long for a greater role in the policy making process. Events that took place between 2004 and 2013, including the SDF dispatch to Iraq, the end of the conservative party rule in Japan, and the 2011 earthquake and the disaster relief efforts by the SDF, suggest that there may be a change of attitudes among both the SDF officers and the civilian elite. A second survey is to be conducted in October 2013, and this paper will compare the 2004 and 2013 survey results to examine whether and why there may be changes in the "civil-military gap."

RC21-379.6

HILBRANDT, HANNA* (The Open University,
hanna.hilbrandt@open.ac.uk)

Contested Spaces. Informality, Dwelling and Spatial Governance in Berlin

This paper examines the intersections between informality and the governance of place in Berlin, Germany. In particular, it examines practices of dwelling, in which permanent residency does not fit neatly into the logics of formal planning processes in order to discuss the possibilities and delimitations that people experience when living beyond the law.

In Berlin, research on urban development has frequently been framed through debates on neoliberalism and a series of interdependent developments such as gentrification, urban entrepreneurialism or increasing socio-spatial inequality (Mayer 2009; Holm 2010; Bernt 2012). While these debates focus mainly on the enclosure of space, a series of postcolonial approaches have developed an analytical toolbox that helps to consider the ways in which cities are shaped through the everyday lives of their inhabitants. Here, the urban is seen as "a site that is not just inhabited but produced through that inhabiting" (McFarlane 2011: 651), a site that is neither ossified nor stable, but open to political transformation. Drawing particularly on Bayat´s (1997, 2000) notion of 'quiet encroachment', which describes the quotidian and longsome advancement of the poor, these frameworks will be used to compare processes of regulatory enforcement in three urban typologies, in which people informally inhabit space: 'Schrebergärten' (best translated as allotment gardens), camp sites and 'Wagenburgen' (best translated as trailer encampments). Even though the retreat of their inhabitants into sheds, vans or camps could simply be interpreted as an indication of socio-spatial marginalization, I set out to explore, if the infiltration of planning law through their informal dwelling practices could similarly be understood as a sign of encroachment. In sum, I highlight both enabling and destabilizing aspects of these processes: While residents find opportunities to claim urban spaces and sovereignly influence their uses, their practices similarly weaken their positions within the city.

RC21-358.3

HILBRANDT, HANNA* (The Open University,
hanna.hilbrandt@open.ac.uk)
NEVES ALVES, SUSANA* (University College London,
sualvesu@gmail.com)
TUVIKENE, TAURI* (University College London,
tauri.tuvikene.10@ucl.ac.uk)

The Rules That Govern Peoplexs Lives: Informality in Tallinn, Bafatá and Berlin

Urban research has long related informality to a lack of state capacity or a failure of institutions. This assumption not only lacks attention to the heterogeneous logics and relations through which informality is produced by multiple actors in- and outside of the state, it has also created a dividing line between states. Whereas some states are understood to manage urban development through a coherently functioning state apparatus, others presumably fail to regulate.

To unmake and reframe such understandings this paper offers a theoretical exploration into the ways in which informality is infused in contemporary urban development in both the north and the south. Based on a comparison of three case studies in Tallinn (Estonia), Berlin (Germany) and Bafatá (Guinea-Bissau), our line of argumentation focuses on the ways in which local state agencies are entangled in the workings of informality. Drawing on these cases, we suggest that if we seek to account for the similarities and differences in the informalization of cities across the globe we need to reconsider the role of states. First, state institutions shape urban development through everyday negotiations, legal incoherencies and regulatory ambiguities. Second, people´s lives are not only governed by the state, but also by alternative forms of rule and institutions that exist beyond the state. It follows that allegedly informal processes can similarly be understood as a form of formality, while what appears as formal might work through multiple informal relations. Our comparison, then, aims to work towards an understanding of informality that is more attuned to the multiple roles adopted by different actors involved in urban processes and the power relations that are mobilized in this process.

JS-4.2

HILGERT, CHRISTIAN* (University of Bielefeld,
christian.hilgert@uni-bielefeld.de)

Species out of Place – Investigating the Visual Framing of an Ecological Problem

Invasive species designate a recently emerged category of ecological risks: *alien* plants and animals, introduced by human agency, causing extinctions of *native* species and also diverse economic, aesthetic and human health problems. This phenomenon gained much scientific, political and economic attention. It motivated people worldwide to participate in a vast array of organized attempts to preserve and restore local environments.

My paper investigates the *frames* (Goffman, Gamson) that constitute this *ecological claim* (Hannigan). Basically it reveals a construction of nature as differentiated in well-ordered, stable, and homogenous units (ecosystems, ecological communities). I argue that specific visual frames are crucial in establishing the problem formula in question by integrating the realms of science, media and political action. Exhibitions, flyers, documentary films, websites and databanks use maps, photographs, graphics, icons and numbers to display environments as relatively homogenous spaces, which enable clear-cut distinctions of inside and outside (native/alien). Thus specific species become perceivable as *invaders* and understandable as phenomena of disorder (*biological pollution*). Furthermore visual references of horror and science-fiction stories (aliens, zombies, monsters, mutants) relate factual and technical information metaphorically to more emotional realms of experience and popular imagination. By this means these forms of ecological communication (Luhmann) encourage state actors and civil society to fight against certain species.

The imagery of dangerous aliens strongly resembles notions of political conservatism, romanticism and xenophobia. Hence it aligns with certain cultural critiques of the disintegrative forces of globalization. As national, ethnic and other perceived primordial identities are feared to dissolve, so is nature. But if undoing globalization is inconceivable, and society and nature have to be understood as inseparably entangled (Latour), don't we have to confront this nostalgic ecology of small-scale orders with a need to originate positive representations of our globalizing environments, as recent postulates of *cosmopolitanism* (Beck, Heise) suggest?

RC25-440.12

HILL, LLOYD (University of Stellenbosch)
SIZIBA, GUGULETHU* (University of Stellenbosch,
gsiziba@yahoo.com)

Language and the Geo-Politics of (dis)Location: A Study of Zimbabwean Shona and Ndebele Speakers in Johannesburg

This paper explores the language repertoires and survival strategies of Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. In the aftermath of the May 2008 attacks – now widely termed 'xenophobic attacks' – the status of African migrants in South Africa has been the subject of much critical discussion. By virtue of a multifaceted crisis in their country, Zimbabwean Shona and Ndebele speakers have a particularly marked presence in South Africa. In this paper we explore the geo-politics of 'otherization' within in the metropolitan boundaries of the "City of Johannesburg." We begin with a GIS-based study of speakers designated "other" in the 2011 census; focusing particular attention on the distribution of foreign others at neighbourhood (sub-place) level. This section provides the backdrop to a more focused study of Zimbabwean migrants, drawing on ethnographic research conducted in five neighbourhoods. Using Bourdieu's "economy of social practice" as an analytical framework, we show how each neighbourhood is a social universe of struggle that is inscribed with its own internal logic and relational matrix of recognition, and how language repertoires are adapted to fit these matrices. We discuss these patterns critically, and relate them to the wider "field of power", a complex sociolinguistic economy that belies the post-1996 Constitutional enshrinement of eleven official languages.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

JS-35.4

HILLYARD, SAM* (Durham University, *sam.hillyard@durham.ac.uk*)

A Tale of Three Villages: Boom and Bust Experienced at the Local Level in Rural England

The paper compares and contrasts three English, rural villages, each with different local or natural resources that have informed their social histories: one geographic proximity to Southern UK cities (for commuting purposes); another offering a heritage site (several buildings and ruins of historical note) and; finally one with geographic characteristics that brought a large-scale industry temporarily to the village, but only to depart with similar rapidity.

Through an approach using comparison and contrast, the paper considers the impact of these individual circumstances for each village before and after (in the modern-day context). It draws upon a portfolio of evidence including macro contextualizing background information and also ethnographic research datasets. This seeks to capture an insider perspective, whilst recognizing villages contain different social class groups and are not immune to global influences.

It then questions the sustainability of each of these periods of boom and bust. What implications does each model hold for their respective village? Who benefits from each of these three differing circumstances – local, regional or national (or even global) interest groups? What lessons can be learned from local adaptability and resilience? The paper finally seeks to comment on the theoretical model best suited to capturing the complexity of rural villages. Are you defined by where you live, as some sociologists have recently argued? Or does there remain something sociologically significant about the social situation as grounded by the local level? This attempts to place economic trends and changing circumstances as experienced and also informed by local, community-level social actors.

RC03-70.3

HIMENO, KOSUKE* (University of Tokyo, *kou-himeno@kha.biglobe.ne.jp*)

What Facilitates Moving from Urban Cities to Rural Depopulated Villages?: "I-Turn" Phenomenon in Ayabe City, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

The Japanese countryside is suffering from severe aging. Due to the lack of job opportunities, many young people migrate from their home villages, leaving the elders in difficult living environments. Moreover, according to government reports, 423 villages will be deserted within the next 10 years due to the decline in population. However, nowadays in Japan, some people living in urban cities are willing to move their residence to those depopulated village. This movement is so called "I-turn" phenomenon. In this report, I use data from my fieldwork, which includes a case study and social surveys of Shigasato town, Ayabe city, and Kyoto prefecture in Japan. Shigasato (1,444 people live in here) town has warmly invited about 40 families in the last 10 years. Almost 10% of their population is "I-turn" residents from other urban cities in this town. What kind of social factor fascinates these "rural-oriented" people in Japan? Answering from my studies, 2 factors are accountable. First, Shigasato Town has plenty of "bridging" social capital (Putnam 2000). Shigasato's local neighborhood association called "KODAKARA-Net" hold various events of cultural exchange with other cities, and they introduce their vacant houses for "rural-oriented" people. Second, Ayabe city is located in Kyoto city's neighborhood. It enables residents of Shigasato town to run various side jobs besides keeping farm. As is often the case with "I-turned" people abandon their rural lives due to the lack of job opportunities, this case avoid the problem. These social and geographical factors have strong influence for people who intend to "I-turn" in urban cities, and those points makes different Shigasato's case from other east Asian rural villages.

RC05-115.5

HINDRIKS, PAUL* (Utrecht University, *p.hindriks@uu.nl*)

It Takes Two to Tango: Dutch Majority Group Evaluations of Muslim Political Acculturation

Explanations of the degree to which ethnic minorities are included in a national political system typically concern either the institutional build-up of a nation (e.g. electoral systems, seats in parliament reserved for ethnic minorities), or characteristics of individual minority members (e.g. gender, education, social capital, political orientation). While these explanations are very valuable, they ignore the pivotal role played by the ethnic majority group. After all, minority groups and their individual members become politically active in the face of constraints presented by the political system – a system that is shaped by the rule of the dominant majority group. In other words: it takes two to tango. Drawing from Berry's seminal work on cultural acculturation (Berry, 1997), we formulated different ways in which minority members can acculturate politically (e.g. integrate, assimilate, or separate). Employing representative samples of Dutch majority members (N=802

and N=928) we then conducted two vignette studies in which Muslims, the most prominent minority group in the Netherlands, were the target group. In addition, we considered the roles of perceived threat and perceived political unreliability. The results showed that minority groups' acculturation strategy indeed affects majority group's attitudes. Furthermore, evaluations of Muslim political participation are contingent on the level of perceived threat and political unreliability. The results are, however, not in line with expectations one would derive from cultural acculturation, indicating that the struggle for minority representation in the political domain might differ in important ways from everyday ethnic relations.

RC11-210.7

HINRICHS, KARL* (University of Bremen, *hinrichs@zes.uni-bremen.de*)

Labor Market Exit of Older Low-Skilled Workers: German Firms' Practices

Recent pension reforms in EU countries display two main trends: 1) early retirement pathways are closed and standard retirement age is increased; 2) the contribution-benefit link is strengthened, mainly by calculating pensions on the basis of lifetime earnings. Both developments endanger the adequacy of old-age pensions of low-skilled workers in particular because they regularly attain low lifetime earnings, leave the labor market (much) earlier than (highly) qualified workers, and often have to claim pension benefits before reaching standard retirement age. In the paper, Germany is taken as an example of a country that, for long, practiced premature exit of older workers and had developed an "early retirement culture". The first part describes and analyzes the pension reform trends and the employment situation of elderly low-skilled workers. The second part explores in more detail how firms part company with these workers, at what age, and whether firms' strategies and workers' preferences have (already) adapted to shifting institutional frameworks. This part is based on semi-structured (qualitative) interviews with human resource managers of firms (manufacturing/service sector) employing at least 50 workers of whom a disproportionate share are low-skilled. It is found that there are significant differences between the industries (mainly across the manufacturing-service axis) with regard to "normal" exit age, adopting measures that promote employability of low-skilled workers and the interest in retaining workers until standard retirement age (or even beyond). Further findings suggest that firms have indeed modified their behavior towards older low-skilled workers and have become more responsive to their needs, i.e. the quest to stay on in the job longer in order to prevent pension cuts. Those workers who actually made it until standard retirement age are often eager to return to their former employer to increase their public pension by working temporarily or part-time.

RC19-339.2

HINRICHS, KARL* (University of Bremen, *hinrichs@zes.uni-bremen.de*)

Sovereign Debt Crisis and Pension Reforms in European Countries

The „Great Recession" and sovereign debt crises in several EU countries in the wake of the 2008 financial market crisis have triggered drastic reforms of old-age security systems. They aim at ensuring the financial viability of public pension schemes in the short and long run and/or at realizing notions of intergenerational fairness. Most urgent, however, was regaining room for fiscal manoeuvre and obtaining financial aid from supranational organizations (IMF, EU). These pension reforms differ from previous changes with regard to the magnitude and the political process. (1) They were large, causing a substantial and immediate impact on the on the living conditions of present and future retirees and, sometimes, changed the hitherto pursued policy direction. (2) The post-2008 reforms passed swiftly the legislative process and are implemented with a short time lag. Hence, they can be considered as "rapid policy changes". The paper analyses pension reforms in eight crisis-shaken EU countries: Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, and Spain. It looks into the reform contents and the circumstances which led to the respective changes or facilitated them. It is shown that the challenges these countries were (or still are) confronted with allowed or enforced alterations which would not have been feasible otherwise or which would not have been initiated by the respective governments in view of the political consequences. Moreover, cross-national comparison reveals similarities and differences and also sheds light on the social consequences that are already visible today.

RC32-558.1

HINRICHSEN, HENDRIK* (Georg-August-University of Göttingen, *Hinrichsen.Hendrik@t-online.de*)
WORM, ARNE* (University of Göttingen, *aworm@uni-goettingen.de*)

How Does Participation in Resistance Interact with the Construction of Family Relations? West Bank Palestinians Between the First Intifada and the 'Post-Oslo' Period

A large share of the Palestinian population in Gaza and the West Bank was involved in the First Intifada (1987-1993). As a mass movement against the Israeli occupation it was both, shaped by and shaping the construction of family relations and gender roles. In academic literature on Palestine, it has been widely discussed whether the involvement in civil and militant political activities against the Israeli occupation has reduced the patriarchal influence of senior males in favor of a growing influence of juveniles and women within the (extended) family resp. clan ('hamullah'). In large parts research focused on the effects of female integration into 'committee work' and the increased familial authority of young Palestinian males (Peteet 1994). The period after the so-called Oslo peace process (roughly after 1995) and the various transformations it entailed for Palestinian society, however, have caught much less attention in research on the Palestinian family. Based on biographical case reconstructions and participant observation we want to discuss if the societal conditions in 'post-Oslo' Palestine have altered the interplay between participation in resistance against the Israeli occupation and the construction of manhood and family relations. Therefore we show the effects that the interplay of involvement in 'resistance activities' and family relations yields for the biographical trajectories (Schütze 2006) of young Palestinian males. Looking at the relations of family members from a biographical perspective allows us to reconstruct the changing relevance of family relations in the course of a lifetime as well as the intertwining of family relations with other biographical spheres of action. Our paper is based on fieldwork in the West Bank which is part of our PhD-projects as well as a larger Israeli-Palestinian-German research project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and supervised by Prof. Gabriele Rosenthal, University of Göttingen.

RC15-270.1

HINTON, LISA* (Oxford University, *lisa.hinton@phc.ox.ac.uk*)

Women's Experience of Maternal Morbidity - a Global Meta Ethnography

While the conditions and healthcare women experience during pregnancy and childbirth vary greatly, this meta-ethnography will explore whether there are shared 'human' experiences, regardless of inequalities in economies, healthcare resources and the social capital of women in different settings.

Maternal mortality rates vary greatly around the world, 99% of all maternal deaths occurring in developing countries. Improving maternal health by reducing maternal deaths is at the heart of global health policy.

Studies of near miss maternal morbidity, where a woman needs urgent life saving treatment during childbirth to save her life, have been undertaken in various settings. They are used to understand factors that lead to maternal death and improve care and outcomes for women.

Methods:

Qualitative interview studies of near-miss maternal morbidity from around the globe (including the UK, Australia, Brazil and Burkina Faso) will be reviewed and synthesized using the meta-ethnographic method.

Findings:

There are considerable organizational differences in the delivery of care and social context in which women experience these emergencies; women in Australia and the United Kingdom are giving birth in more individualistic and isolated communities than their counterparts in Burkina Faso and Brazil. Does experiencing an acute health crisis in a first world country where mortality rates are very low vary greatly from experiencing it in a developing country where maternal death is still a common occurrence? How does the 'social capital' of women in different contexts impact on the long-term emotional and physical impact of these experiences?

Conclusion:

This presentation will explore what can we learn from shared experiences and whether a synthesis of qualitative research can contribute to improving maternal health outcomes in diverse settings.

RC38-651.2

HIPPMANN, CORNELIA* (Technical University of Dortmund, *cornelia.hippmann@tu-dortmund.de*)

ESA The Position Of The Female Gender In The Political Space. An Analytical Biography Access To The Study Of East German Female Politicians Career Chances

This abstract aimed to determine the career opportunities of East German female politicians for the processes of their social and mind-making. The biographical analytical way was selected, because this method does not exclude the "elogocial" perspecitve of the female subject in politics and also distinguishes between the different levels of politics. In this regard my research confirmed that "gender" has got a crucial influence on the East Germany politicians careers, especially, when it is cooperation with other categories of difference such as "generation" for "familiy". That is why influence of the collapse of the GDR and the follow-

ing transformation processes had crucial influence on career opportunities of East German female politicians be considered. To that extent, the research aiming to show how "gender" and "gender differences" in politics are constructed. These consequences for thier politicial careers and the politicial culture will be demonstrated, too. It will also demonstrate, how "gender identitiy" is constructed in the field of politics. The abilities which are essential for successful career oans if women in politics are dicussed. Another focus is paid the specific advantages and disadvangtes female politicians have got because of their "gendered" role. Besides, it will be shown if and in which way female politicians will be accepted by the male competitions and by the society. Last but not least the consequences of these subjects for the political culture at the present time are also discussed.

RC09-167.3

HIPPMANN, CORNELIA* (Technical University of Dortmund, *cornelia.hippmann@tu-dortmund.de*)

The Collaps of the GDR in 1989- an Analysis of the Political Career Chancesof East German Women in This Time of Change

This abstract aimed to determine the career opportunities of East German female politicians in the time of the collapse of the GDR and consider the processes of their social and mind-making. The empirical basis are 24 biographical interviews with female MP`S from East Germany. In this regard my research confirmed that "the revolution in the former GDR" has got a crucial influence on the East Germany politicians careers, especially, when it is cooperation with other categories of difference such as "gender". That is why influence of the collapse of the GDR and the following transformation processes had crucial influence on career opportunities of East German female politicians be considered. To that extent, the research aiming to show, too how "gender" and "gender differences" in politics are constructed in this time of change. These consequences for their politicial careers will be demonstrated, too. The abilities which are essential for successful careers if women in politics are dicussed. Another focus is on the specific advantages and disadvangtes female politicians have got because of their "gendered" role in the time of the collapse of the GDR, the transformation processes and the reunion in Germany. Besides, it will be shown if and in which way female politicians will be accepted by the male competitions and by the society. Last but not least the consequences of these subjects for the political culture at the present time are also discussed.

JS-57.3

HIRABAYASHI, YUKO* (Tsuru University, *plainwoods@gmail.com*)

Movement for Justice in Labour and Environment - Post Fukushima Labour with Exposure to Radiation

This paper focuses on labour with exposure to radiation in post-accident Fukushima. Radiation related labour includes all the work in and outside the troubled Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant as well as vast amount of decontamination work around the region. Network calling for justice in working conditions and health conditions of workers in radioactive labour has been set up and is undertaking various activities such as: helping workers in radioactive labour find and join unions and fight for better working conditions, gathering and disseminating information on radioactive labour, and exchanging information with staff members of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry, asking for reform in various policies, and lobbying diet members and their staffers on this issue. This movement takes place at the crosspoint of labour movement and environmental movement and thus is has many implications for these two movements and their collaboration and theoretical studies of them. This paper will address the main issues regarding radioactive labour in post-accident Fukushima and try to introduce theoretical perspectives.

RC40-682.5

HIRAGA, MIDORI* (Kyoto University, *midorihiraga@gmail.com*)
HISANO, SHUJI (Kyoto University)

Restructuring Vegetable Oil Supply and Demand in Asia: The Impact of Trade Liberalization Facilitating Increase of Fat Supply Among Asian Nations While Jeopardizing Their Domestic Production

This research examines strategy shift in vegetable oil sector among global transnational corporations, focusing on Asian TNCs like Japanese *sogo-shosha* and food industry, together with related trade liberalization and deregulation policies of Asian countries in the Corporate Food Regime (McMichael, 2005). These shifts are assumed to be increasing Asian countries' dependency on global vegetable oil, which can jeopardize their food security as the global oil supply increasingly depend on only two crops, oil palm and soybean, produced in the limited number of countries. The shifts also can jeopardize public health of the Asian population

by increasing availability of oils and fats in the nations' diet as a forerunner of nutrition transition.

Asian countries have rapidly increased vegetable oil supply in last few decades. China and India transformed from mostly self-sufficient countries of vegetable oils into the global leading importers by rapidly increasing imports of palm oil, and of soybean in case of China, since the mid-1990s. Thailand and South Korea have increased their vegetable oil supply, mainly with palm oil and soybean oil, after the financial crash in 1997. Japan liberated its vegetable oil supply decades ago and reduced its self-sufficiency rate as low as 2%. More significantly, recent neoliberal trade liberalization, especially direct foreign investment and corporatization, are suspected to be facilitating (re)structuring of the supply chains of vegetable oils with development of food industry based on imported vegetable oil and oil crops, like building large-scale oilseed crushing facilities or developing instant noodle industry in China. The increased availability of oils and fats, and the concurrent change in diet toward higher-fat, lower-carbohydrate, more processed food, can jeopardize the public health among Asian nations. This research investigates the structural changes in vegetable oil supply and demand in Asia, in order to secure food and health of the population.

WG02-897.2

HIRAI, TARO* (Hirosaki University, *of-hirai@nifty.com*)

Legitimacy or Legitimation?

After years of Great East Japan Earthquake, day and day, disparities in restoration among the condition similar regions are seen as social problem. In this study, we explore the limitation of this schematic way of making problem, through the process-oriented research of local governments' decision-making concerning their restorations. Certainly, restoration disparities among regions are verified statistically, for instance, numerical difference of population recovery rate. Furthermore, the popularly supported national policies have been made to target restoration disparities among regions. However, each of region or its local government has been permitted to decide distinctive plan or style of restoration. After the Second World War, Japanese local government is not just bound by national law but also become to be allowed to pursued its autonomy. Additionally, this degree of allowance of local autonomy has increased with successive fiscal crisis of national government. In fact, through our follow-up survey of the decision-making process of several similar damaged regions, we reveal the restoration disparities among regions could be seen as the result of distinctive determination of each local government. As we attempt to identify the "distinctiveness" of determination of local government, in this research we pay attention to the different ways of restoration financing between condition similar local governments. The results show differentiation of financing: from dependence just on local tax revenue and national subsidy to but also on donation from residents, corporations and foundations and financial assistance of international NGOs and so on. In accordance with pluralization of sources of fund for restoration, local governments have been required the plural logics of persuasion or conviction of several stakeholders with varying interests. Based on this research, we could call the restoration difference among regions not as disparities subject to given single "legitimacy" but divergence arisen from "legitimations" of distinctive local governments.

INTE-19.1

HIRANO, SEDI* (University of São Paulo, *sedihi@usp.br*)

Theoretical Considerations of Recent Studies of Japanese Immigration to Brazil

The paper considers that the migrant, even prior to becoming an emigrant, was transforming within his own country and within his own community/society of origin, due to his dreams, desires, and utopias, into an atopos, that is, an atopic being, without place. Among the various ethnic groups that migrated, including Japanese, those who belonged to so-called "complex genetic stock,", due to their cultural singularities that differentiated them from the supposed community/society standard accepted as nationally prevalent, faced prejudice, acts of intolerance and "racism", in which "myths" and "historic facts" were mobilized to justify the violent actions of people, of social group, and of the receiving State itself. However, how does one remain Japanese after living outside Japan for many years? When, with the passage of time, is a new place (topus) constructed in Brazil with a complex web of family relations and professional activity? When are the children socialized and educated through schools, according to the Brazilian standards of being, feeling, thinking, and acting. In this context the school appears as an unquestionable value for Brazilian Japanese descent, is an essential instrument for social and economic ascension, and is the place where the rules of civility and Brazilian active citizenship are acquired.

RC49-803.4

HIRANO, YUKO* (Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki University, *hirano@nagasaki-u.ac.jp*)

Does the Great East Japan Earthquake Influence the Migration Patterns of Filipino Nurses to Japan? – Study on the Mental Health of Filipino Nurses to Japan

The disaster caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake influence foreign residents in Japan. A mass exodus of foreigners was observed especially in the first few months after the earthquake for fear of being exposed to long-lasting radiological contamination cause by the accident of Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. Nevertheless, there were Filipino nurses, who entered Japan to work at hospitals across the country, only two months after the earthquake.

This study aim to find the predictors of the mental health status of the 3rd batch Filipino nurses coming to Japan, under the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreements. A four-page questionnaire, including GHQ (General Health Questionnaire), socio-demographic status, motivation to go to Japan, degree of knowledge about Japan, language skill, satisfaction for pre-departure training and impact of The Great East Japan Earthquake, was developed and distributed to all candidates who attended the pre-departure orientation organized by Philippine Overseas Employment Administration in May, 2011.

The multi-linear-regression model ($R^2 = .535$, $p<0.001$) indicated that the strongest factor to indicate GHQ score was satisfaction for pre-departure training (beta=.370, $p<0.01$), followed by motivation to go to Japan (beta=-.351, $p<0.01$), but impact of the earthquake did not show a significant correlation to GHQ score.

One can assume that Filipino nurses' migration was derived by their motivation based on their economic needs. On the other hand, the degree of impact of the earthquake did not influence their migration patterns.

RC52-838.4

HIRANO, YUKO* (Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki University, *hirano@nagasaki-u.ac.jp*)

Migration of Foreign Nurses to Japan Under the Economic Partnership Agreement: Trends and Challenges through Sociological Perspective

Over 400 Indonesian nurses and 300 Filipino nurses entered to Japan under the Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement (hereafter 'JI-EPA') and Japan-Philippine Economic Partnership Agreement hereafter 'JP-EPA') in past six years. This is the first case for Japanese government to officially receive foreign nurses to Japanese hospitals. Under these agreements, Indonesian and Filipino nurses can work as a registered nurse in Japan, after they pass the national examination for registered nurses in Japanese language, within three years after their entry to Japan. However, the recent phenomenon indicates that many implementations on this program should be made. The number of applicants as nurses and as hospitals for this program has been shallowed, and many criticisms on the programs have been discussed in both sending and receiving countries. One of the criticisms is based on the absence of the governance of the nurses, including Japanese and foreign nurses, of the programs. In this presentation, the JI-EPA and JP-EPA programs are analyzed through quantitative and qualitative analysis which author and her co-researchers have been working for since 2007. Throughout the study, some suggestions will be made to contribute the cross national movement of health professionals in Asian countries.

RC24-438.32

HIRAO, KEIKO* (Sophia Univeristy, *hirao@genv.sophia.ac.jp*)

Construction of the Environmental Problems: Biblio-Metric Analyses of the "Tragedy of the Commons"

"The Tragedy of the Commons" is frequently cited as a model to explain how resources with open access are destined to deplete as a result of rational individual's actions. The original neo-Marthusian message of the metaphor however, has been largely forgotten. This paper explores how the frame of "environmental issues" has changed over the years by tracing the citation trends of the original paper written by Hardin in 1968. The data used in the analyses are the 4,330 bibliographic records that cited Hardin's article identified in the Web of Knowledge. The results show an exponential increase in the number of citations especially after the 1990s. The scope of disciplines related to environmental studies also expanded after the year 2000. The proliferation and popularization of the metaphor indicate the decoupling of population problems through the changes in the frame of environmental discourse that synchronized with the trends in global environmental politics.

RC11-211.1

HIRAOKA, KOICHI* (Ochanomizu University, *hiraoka.koichi@ocha.ac.jp*)

Need for a Comprehensive Reform of Old-Age Security in Japan

The 2004 pension reform in Japan introduced a mechanism to reduce the level of benefits corresponding to the decrease in the working population and the

increase in average life expectancy, in addition to the scheduled rise in pension premiums. While these measures are expected to improve the financial sustainability of the pension system, they are also likely to aggravate the problems of inequality and poverty among the elderly. Concerns over this issue have led to policy discussions on the need for a minimum guarantee in pension benefits. The coalition government formed in 2009 and led by the Democratic Party of Japan developed a plan to introduce a minimum pension scheme, but the plan was not implemented. In light of these policy developments, this study explores the possibilities for a comprehensive but more targeted reform of old-age security to address inequality and poverty among the elderly.

First, this study analyzes citizens' attitudes toward the pension system using national survey data. The data show that citizens tend to have high expectations of the social security system.

This study then examines the historical and institutional factors behind the problem of inequality and poverty among the elderly in Japan. It is argued here that a minimum pension scheme might not provide a feasible solution, and a comprehensive but more targeted reform of the different branches of social security system is needed.

Lastly, this study analyzes the employment situations of middle-aged and older workers. It is suggested that improvements in the employment policies for these workers should be prioritized, given their high work ethic and the financial difficulties of the public pension system.

JS-15.4

HIRATA, HELENA SUMIKO* (CNRS, *helenahirata99@gmail.com*) GUIMARAES, NADYA (University of Sao Paulo)

Emploi Domestique Et Travail Du Care Dans Une Perspective Comparative

L'objectif de cette communication est de présenter les résultats d'une recherche en collaboration, réalisé au Brésil par Nadya Araujo Guimarães et Helena Hirata et en France et au Japon par Helena Hirata. Cette recherche porte sur les employées domestiques et les travailleuses du « care » et a une double dimension : un volet quantitatif et un volet qualitatif, d'une part, et un double terrain, les aides à domicile pour les personnes âgées d'une part, et les « care workers » dans les institutions hébergeant des personnes âgées dépendantes (EHPAD, en France, ILPI au Brésil, Tokubetsu Yogo Rojin Home, au Japon)

Dans cette communication sera présenté l'apport des volets quantitatif et qualitatif dans la recherche au Brésil pour discuter dans quelle mesure ils contribuent à éclairer les questions complexes relatives à la catégorisation de ces emplois. Il s'agit d'avancer dans cette catégorisation en examinant notamment la « zone grise » entre emploi domestique et métiers du care. Pour l'aspect de comparaison internationale, nous nous limiterons au volet qualitatif, puisque nous ne disposons des données chiffrées comparables pour les autres deux pays, et aux aides à domicile, laissant de côté le matériau relatif au travail du care dans les institutions, sur lequel nous avons déjà des publications. La manière dont les aides à domicile perçoivent et déclinent leur identité professionnelle sera le fil conducteur de cette deuxième partie de la communication. En conclusion, nous présenterons des pistes de travail pour approfondir l'analyse de l'évolution de l'emploi domestique et des métiers du care dans des contextes sociétaux contrastés à partir de l'hypothèse que les différences dans la conjoncture socio-économique et institutionnelle de ces pays ont des implications sur la division sexuelle du travail et des professions, ainsi que sur les processus d'acquisition des qualifications et le rapport subjectif au travail et au métier.

JS-72.5

HIRATA, MARCIA S.* (Universidade de São Paulo, *marciasaekohirata@gmail.com*)

Contradiction and Resistance in the Production of Space in Downtown Sao Paulo: Urban Vision on the Collectors of Recyclable Materials

In last decades, real estate production turned into a main capitalist way of reproduction under global financial dynamics. For urban space this means impoverishment of a city notion. For social mobilization that seeks for the reduction of social inequalities it leads to a perception of insignificance of small victories, even with a high level form of organization. In this way, the urban vision over society by philosopher Henri Lefebvre, not just makes clear the role of the urban for capitalism, but also gives us elements of reflection for social mobilization practices by an observation of urban social practices. That is what is shown by an urban vision on the case of resistance of recyclable materials collectors in downtown São Paulo.

(Abstract for Joint Sessin: RC02RC44/2)

JS-26.6

HIRATA, MARCIA S.* (Universidade de São Paulo, *marciasaekohirata@gmail.com*)

SAMORA, PATRICIA R.* (Laboratório de Habitação e Assentamentos Humanos - LabHab, Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da Universidade de São Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil, *prsamora@gmail.com*)

Housing Policy and Gentrification: Conflicts and Contradictions in the Inner City of Sao Paulo

During the last decades, Neil Smith is developing a conceptual framework linking neoliberal urbanism and gentrification. In his works, the increasing role of the state as an agent of the market is underlined. Also, according to Smith, in a context of globalization and financial capital, the gentrification is thoroughly generalized as an urban strategy (Smith, 2002). This paper aims to discussing the concept and the elements of gentrification in cities of emerging economies, using as an empirical case the inner city of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Since the nineties, the central area of Sao Paulo is being subject of several urban interventions, varying from the promotion of new cultural facilities to the redevelopment of several blocks as a key to increase population in the historical neighborhoods. The most recent intervention presented is using the housing policy as an instrument to promote gentrification, by removing several buildings, today occupied by poor families that were once attracted by low rent prices, in order to make room to new developments to address the housing needs of the emerging medium class. The conflicts and contradictions that are arising from these projects are meaningful and give us strong elements to deepen the political terms of the Smith's concept of gentrification, coloring it with the characteristics of the Brazilian uneven urban development.

RC38-652.3

HIRATA, YUKIE* (Dokkyo University, *kirara0616@hotmail.com*)

For a Happy Encounter Between a Researcher and a Participant Living in the Different Contexts of Social Organization of Gender

In this paper I discuss how to interpret and represent individual gender biographies in transcultural research settings when a researcher meets with informants who belong to different social and historical contexts. In my experiences regarding gender biographies in transcultural research almost all informants talked about 'their' social norms of gender before telling their life histories, although it is very important to understand the conflicts between their biographies and social contexts. Here it is also implied that the nation-state has still a powerful meaning for informants and a researcher, even if a researcher argue 'transnationality' or 'transculturality' of the filed to be examined. In this paper I explore whether a methodological effort can help make an adequate co-production for both a researcher and an informant in case that they have different cultural and national backgrounds.

JS-17.5

HIRAYAMA, YOSUKE (Kobe University) **FORREST, RAY*** (City University of Hong Kong, *safray@cityu.edu.hk*)

Housing and Social Re-Stratification

This article looks at transformations in the role of housing in social stratification. During the 'golden age' with high-speed economic growth and generous government subsidies, social inequalities were mitigated by the expansion of middle class home ownership and redistributive schemes of providing social rented dwellings to lower classes. However, with the ascendance of neoliberal prescriptions in the 'global age', new housing systems oriented towards accentuating the role of market economies in providing and financing housing have increasingly exacerbated, rather than alleviated, social disparities. There have been widening gaps between the market-included and the market-excluded in terms of housing conditions. Moreover, within market spheres, various variables such as the timing of housing purchase, the appreciation and depreciation of housing assets, the nature of housing investment, the condition of mortgage borrowing, family support in acquiring housing, intergenerational transfers of residential properties, architectural profile and location of dwellings and the number of houses owned have been becoming more definitive in creating social cleavages. In varied fields of social science, position pertaining to labor markets has been regarded as most important in explaining the formation of social classes. However, housing and property ownership have increasingly been becoming, and will be, more definitive in reshaping social inequalities. This paper will identify housing related key drivers for social re-stratification and explores housing situations in some exemplar countries such as Britain, USA and Japan in arguing the importance of housing in creating new contours of social inequalities.

RC43-718.1

HIRAYAMA, YOSUKE* (Kobe University, *yosukeh@kobe-u.ac.jp*)

   * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Reshaping the Housing System in the Context of Japan's Post-Growth Society

Many mature economies are now entering the 'post-growth' era characterized by low growth in GDP, ageing of the population and increasing social stratification. Japan stands at the forefront of such transformations towards 'post-growth societies', where the government is increasingly being prompted to reorganize the housing system within the context of the shrinking and super-aging population, lowering marriage rates and lowest-low fertility, extremely prolonged recession, increased social inequalities, house-price volatility and housing asset deflation, and growing pressure to cut back on social spending and public subsidies. Housing studies have been debated during the postwar 'golden age' of social and economic development accompanied by increasing population, high-speed economic growth, expanding housing construction, and increasing rates of home ownership. Such housing debates were linked to the development of wider social theories on social stratification, the welfare state and urban transformations. With entering the 'global age', however, the 'post-growth' social context now requires a re-examination of housing debates and related theories. This presentation looks at Japan as a vivid exemplar in terms of exploring how housing is implicated in shaping 'post-growth societies'.

RC04-84.3

HIRSCH ADLER, ANITA CECILIA* (Cecilia Navia Antezana, *anaha007@yahoo.com.mx*)

NAVIA ANTEZANA, CECILIA (Pedagogical University of Durango)

Teachers Concerns and Proposals in Educational and Ethical Practices to Face Uncertainty

In Mexico, teachers that instruct in primary and secondary levels of education are increasingly being evaluated by international and national policies and organizations and are being harshly judged by different social agents, such as mass communication media, public opinion, parents and entrepreneurs. In international tests, our country has being evaluated and compared with many other countries and has being located with low levels of educational achievement. To attend this problem the government has proposed continual educational reforms that include diverse types of evaluation of schools, students, teachers and the institutions that are in charge for the preparation of the future teachers. Processes of actualization have not been developed simultaneously and furthermore there have been changes in the labor conditions that have created uncertainty. In our research project: *Professional Ethics for Professors* and especially from the open question: *which are the five necessary actions to prepare teachers about professional values?* we found that teachers are interested in a better cognitive knowledge and actualization, an approach to norms, rules and codes in reference to values and ethical themes, the consequences of their professional decisions, the importance of team work and personal relations and communication. Two key aspects are the reference to be a behavioral model to their students and to teach and research not only as a professional but as a life project. These last two answers are more articulated to subjective and individual concerns that search for diverse ways to face uncertainty.

RC40-680.1

HISANO, SHUJI* (Kyoto University, *hisano@econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp*)

Politics of Food (In)Security in East Asia: Insatiable Appetite for World Food and Agricultural Resources

This paper will be focused on backgrounds of and perspectives for the food (in)security politics in Japan and East Asia, and could therefore be an introduction to the session.

With its rapid economic growth, East Asia is widely recognised as one of the most important regions in the world economy. Despite its significance in the globalised agrifood system, very little has been discussed in international academic communities about the realities and transformations of the agricultural sector, food systems, and rural societies in the region. Because of its consumer affluence and limited agricultural resources, the extent of the region's heavy dependence on food imports has become too significant to be disregarded. According to FAOSTAT, the region accounts for 28.9% and 64.5% of the total volume of world maize and soybeans imports, and 15.6% of the total value of world agricultural imports in 2010. This situation is unsustainable not only for regional economies but also for the world food economy in the era of "the end of cheap food". A heightened sense of "food crisis", especially since the 2007/2008 world food price crisis, can be observed at every corner of political, economic and civil society in the region. Unfortunately, in the mainstream discourse, our "food security concerns" are appropriated and manipulated to justify the business-as-usual agricultural and food policy for further agricultural trade liberalisation (e.g. KORUS and TPP) and large-scale overseas farmland investment (i.e. land grabbing) in order to make food accessible in the globalised market at the expense of food sovereignty within and beyond the region.

In this paper, the development of policies and discourses on food (in)security will be critically analysed as a underlying basis for further empirical studies with a perspective for social mobilisation of food sovereignty in the region.

RC29-502.5

HISHIYAMA, KOSUKE* (Kagoshima University, *hsym@leh.kagoshima-u.ac.jp*)

Policing and Autonomy of Community: Comparative Study of Japan and Indonesia

The objective of this presentation is to clarify the character of community policing in Japan and Indonesia from the viewpoint of the autonomy of community and my filed research. This presentation will be divided into three parts.

First I will examine some discussions and theories regarding the community policing, where we will see that the autonomy of community is needed to manage the way of policing practiced in community in the case of the US. Then, I will clarify the crisis of the autonomy of community with special attention to a discrimination among communities. It has been produced by the development of suburban area and individualized auto-mobility in the US.

Secondly, we will turn to the case of Japan, and I will cover weakening roll of Japanese neighborhood organizations and activation of policing by the central government. The government tries to apply "broken window theory" and discourse of tradition of mutual help on community. Through the cases, I will identify the difference and similarity with the social condition of the US and clarify difficulty of the autonomy of community in Japan.

In the third part, we will look at the community policing of Indonesia in the decentralization era and evaluate a mixture between local security and tourism for community development in Bali. The police has tired to apply the community policing in order to reestablish new structure of the police and grasp vigilante groups since the collapse of centralized policy. However, in the case of Sanur area in Bali, we will see a success of the community policing with new image of tourism. Finally, through the analysis, I will clarify the advantage of the community development through the mixture of policing and other creative activities.

RC31-533.4

HITOMI, YASUHIRO* (Nagoya Gakuin University, *hito14@ngu.ac.jp*)

Burmese Refugees and Ethnic Business in Japan

While Japan is said to be the country which has one of the strictest control for refugees and asylum seekers, Japanese government accept some refugees, especially from Burma. After receiving the asylum, some of Burmese run a small business in their community. How do Burmese become a refugee entrepreneur? How do they run a small business? This presentation aims to explore the factors which foster the refugee entrepreneur from the view point of the opportunity structure theory. This presentation is based on the field work data carried out in Tokyo, Japan from 2004 to present. The data consists of interviews with Burmese refugees, refugee advocacy NGOs, Government agency, and other related personnel. Based on the opportunity structure theory, there are some types of Burmese small businesses. One type is a small business serving an ethnic community's needs. With the help of their colleagues, they mobilized various ethnic resources: capital, labour and skills. Other type is small business serving an open market. They try to attract non-Burmese customers in their shops. However, their businesses are not stable because of the small size of their ethnic market and the intense competition of the service industry. Following the presentation, I will discuss the economic integration of refugees in the future.

RC10-189.3

HIYAZAKI, MASAYA* (Meiji University, *masayan2010@gmail.com*)

The Communion without Boundaries and Sakae Osugi's Anarchism

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the political ideals of Sakae Osugi. Osugi argued that it was possible to establish a "society of mutual aid" based on the principle of "expansion of life". In his view, the hierarchy meant fixing the boundary and every boundary was an expression and exercise of power. That explains why anarchism is a perpetual movement which attempts to transcend every boundary forming the hierarchy. Osugi aimed at a free and diversified federal society where life is expanded. Osugi's influence stemmed from his articulation of the basic concerns of his generation. That generation confronted difficulties of a different order from those faced by the Meiji leadership. Osugi was attracted to the problem presented by the emerging masses: how could they be incorporated into society? His reply to this question was "mutual aid". This paper focuses on the relation between both notions of freedom and society and analyzes it throwing a light on the principle of "expansion of life" in Osugi's anarchism. Similarly to his contemporaries, it might be helpful to enquire into that principle, in a way that is beneficial to the relation between freedom and society.

RC34-597.2

HJORT, JENS* (University of Oslo, *j.l.hjort@sosgeo.uio.no*)

The Determinants of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Work Motivation Among US and Norwegian High School Students

This paper investigates the work motivations of American and Norwegian high school students. It centers on types of motivation that are widely defined as either intrinsic or extrinsic to the work itself. The distinction, which has a long history in the empirical study of work values, aims to separate the motivational force of self-development through work from that of obtaining external rewards as a result of work. The paper draws on prior studies of young Americans' work motivations, and attempts to build bridges to cross-national research, which has primarily been preoccupied with the work values of adults. The paper thus aims to pave the way for more comprehensive cross-national research on young people's work motivations. While scholars have disagreed as to whether intrinsic and extrinsic values should be treated separately or as opposite poles on a common continuum, the paper underlines the benefits of not committing exclusively to one understanding, and giving both their due in empirical examination. A key benefit of this approach is that it tackles acquiescence bias, a surmountable challenge when conducting cross-national comparison of rating-based survey data. Regression analyses reveal that national context, gender and ethnicity greatly impact intrinsic and extrinsic work motivations. In the Norwegian context, intermediate variables (grades, part-time work, and particularly high school program) are also strongly linked with work motivations. Conversely, no significant effects of parental education are found in either context, signaling a break with earlier studies.

JS-23.4

HO, K.C.* (National University of Singapore, *sochokc@nus.edu.sg*)

A Globalizing University Centered in Asia: State and Society Interactions in University Restructuring

A Globalizing University Centered in Asia: State and Society Interactions in University Restructuring

K.C. Ho (Sociology, NUS)

East Asia countries are late comers in international education, league tables and world class university formation. This entry was marked by a fundamental restructuring of the university system, particularly top national universities whose traditional role has been the training of the nation's elite.

My paper discusses Singapore's restructuring experience and its consequences in terms of its search for international talent for professors and students, its focus on basic research rather than applied or policy research, and its increasingly ambiguous relationship with society and community. Drawing from a professorial survey of the country's two largest comprehensive universities, the paper discusses impact of the internationalization drive and its connections to Singapore's global city-state status, its implications of being unhinged from its traditional societal roots from a variety of disciplines: science and engineering, medicine, and business and management, and the reactions of different societal and community groups to this shift.

RC21-380.5

HO, K.C.* (National University of Singapore, *sochokc@nus.edu.sg*)

The Place of Community Practices in City Heritage Projects

The fast transforming city is faced with a systematic tension, the necessity of city building and redevelopment and yet the need for this to be respectful of the different ways of life in the city.

My paper examines two heritage projects, Pomahakan in Bangkok, Thailand and Kampong Glam in Singapore. Both sites represent contrasting ways in which local communities have been alienated from wider city-based efforts branding heritage. Set in a planned Rattanakosin historical park of old Bangkok, Pomahakan represents a case of how local heritage and ways of life are fighting for recognition and preservation alongside the royalist and religious heritage being represented in the Rattanakosin Project. Kampong Glam project, in contrast, has retained the local community icon, the Sultan Mosque as the jewel of the ethnic Arab-Muslim quarter, but is stripped of its residential and community elements. The result is a vernacular physical form, redressed to play a larger role as tourist attraction and entertainment district.

Ultimately, successful projects require an understanding of how activities get sendimented, layered and connected, how places develop identity and meaning, and how policies should combine with market and community to create the attractive diverse spaces, transforming the city into what Lofland calls "a garden of earthly delights", comprising of the kind of places we love and want to go back to.

RC07-137.6

HO, PETULA SIK-YING* (HKU, *psyho@hku.hk*)

Erotic Justice and Self-Realisation: The New Politics of Chinese Women

This paper addresses Chinese women's self conceptions through developing the concept of erotic justice to focus on access to life chances and opportunities for sexual expression, erotic exploration and realisation.

The erotic is conceptualized as more ambiguous, fluid, and diffused than sex-oriented sexuality in that as a process it does not focus on one part of the body or one object. It is about connection between currents inside and the world spinning outside, but not limited to the interpersonal (Ho & Tsang, 2013).

In its yearnings and anticipations, however, eros meets the "political economy of life chances" which are not equal. Indeed, people in their movements, emotions, and desires are themselves made in terms of the discourses and unequal differences, of the past, present and future political economy (Foucault 1980; Bourdieu 2001). In short, erotic explorations in everyday life occur within the fields of power where they play a game with others who strategize with equal self-interest, but often with more legitimacy (Bourdieu 2001).

In-depth case studies of online narratives of Chinese women have suggested ways in which these women create new identities for themselves through a politics of iconogenesis using new social media (Ho, 2006, 2011, 2013). We examined how they articulate the kinds of injustices they face in love, marriages, family and society due to their gender, age, social class, ethnicity, sexual preferences and other social variables. We also identified the strategies that they used to rectify these injustices including becoming everyday icons through their practices of self online and offline.

In creating these new identities, they envisage and locate themselves within new futures in which gender and sexual justice become possible. Their self narration includes a reflexive construction of self where the past is reshaped to fit the present and the imagined future.

JS-24.3

HO, PETULA SIK-YING* (HKU, *psyho@hku.hk*)
JACKSON, STEVI (University of York)

Women Negotiating Work and Family Responsibilities in Hong Kong and Britain: Rethinking Modernity, Individualization and Intimacy

Drawing on comparative qualitative research conducted in Hong Kong and Britain, this paper contests western theorists' ideas on the consequences of modernity for women's orientations to work and family. Our data derive from life history interviews and focus groups with young women and their mothers in both locations and reveal both similarities and differences in the effects of social change on the two generations. The differences cannot be attributed to the pace or duration of modernization, nor are they wholly consistent with the changes that might be predicted by Gidden's (1992) 'transformation of intimacy thesis' or Beck and Beck Gernsheim's (2002) individualization thesis. While the Hong Kong women are more committed to family than their British counterparts (cf Chang and Song 2010; Jackson and Ho 2013), in particular in terms of obligations to close kin, they are also far more career oriented. Conversely, the British women seem much more individualistic, sometimes hedonistic, in their personal lifestyle choices, but they are far more willing to sacrifice career to motherhood than those in Hong Kong. Hong Kong women are much more strategic in pursuing economic opportunities, evident especially in pressure on daughters to succeed, in terms of advancing the family as a whole. This is in keeping with the idea of Asian instrumental/utilitarian familialism (Lau 1978; Chang 2003; Chang and Song 2010). Young British women are encouraged by their families to succeed, but this is more often thought of in terms of individual advancement and personal fulfilment. These differences are not only cultural, we argue, but also a result of material conditions of life in each location and the ways in which gender intersects with other inequalities in local contexts, creating differential opportunities and barriers to reconciling family and work under late modern conditions.

TG04-958.3

HO, SANA* (Seoul National University, *sanaho@gmail.com*)

Nationality of Food: Food Safety As National Crisis and Nationalistic Ideology in South Korea

This paper examines food safety issues as national crisis and nationalistic ideology in South Korea. Food safety issues are one of the major issues at stake in South Korea recently. The import of US beef and potential threaten from mad cow diseases had caused one of the biggest protests in Korean modern history in 2008. The risk of agricultural products imported from China is almost the daily topic on mass media. The uncertainty of possible radiated fish from Japan after 311 Fukushima incidents arouse panic around family tables. Food safety is a topic that touches people's nerves in everyday life.

In this paper, I will analyze the discourses and regulations regarding original places of food productions. My argument is that although food safety is a reasonable issue to worry about, yet in South Korea it is rather a political/nationalistic issue. An agricultural movement called *shintobuli* in late 1980s had successfully

built up an ideology that only domestic food is reliable and good for Korean people's body and health, no matter how those foods are produced. Regulations to enforce labeling the origins of food production enhance Korean national identity and sentiment towards their domestic products as well as nation. Fear penetrates when evolving foreign food products. Crisis of food safety thus is not only an issue about health and well beings but rather an issue in political arena. It shows the anxiety and senses of threatens when South Koreans have to face other powerful countries around them such as US, China and Japan. Safety only exists inside the door. Nationality is thus not only essential for people, but also for food.

RC15-261.2

HO, SZU YING* (City University of New York, *innerdark@gmail.com*)

Queer Reproduction in Global Context: How Taiwan Lesbian Building an Alternative Sociotechnical Network of Assisted Reproductive Technologies

While Taiwan is the most LGBT friendly country in East Asia, it is still one of the twenty regions only "married" (heterosexual) couples can legally use assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs). Globally, East Asian countries are the second restrict region (next to Muslim countries) where assisted reproductive technologies eligibility criteria are severely based on martial status. At the same time, the first lesbian parenting social group in East Asia emerges Taiwan, the interesting contradiction between severe legal restriction and vigorous lesbian parenting desire and association bespeak a theoretically abundant case. In this paper, through more than six years field work, participation and observation in Taiwan LGBT parenting group, the author explores 15 lesbians in Taiwan how did they negotiate to get access of ART in spite of the legal restriction. First, the author find self-insemination is not well diffused and used in Taiwan like the United States and some other western countries, and it's due to different feminism movement context and the predominant feminism antinatalism discourse in Taiwan. Second, lesbians in Taiwan disguise as single (with heterosexual assumption) women to fulfill physician's moral concern, while some physician's consider single women are more legitimate than lesbians to have children despite of both groups are illegal users. Besides, some lesbians have pseudo-marriage with gay people to get legal access to ARTs. Finally, reproductive exile also happen in Taiwan—some lesbians go to Canada and Thailand to pursue ARTs treatments. In this paper, the authors found how lesbians in Taiwan negotiate and navigate their way to embody their procreative desire in existing medical system, their reproduction practices challenges the original ARTs intend. Furthermore, queer actors, knowledge, and ARTs travel beyond borders, not only weaken the state-bound health regulation, but also embody a new transnational biomedical mobilities.

RC31-526.13

HOCHMAN, OSHRAT* (Ruppin Academic Center, *oshrath@ruppin.ac.il*)
HERCOWITZ-AMIR, ADI (University of Haifa)

Attitudes Of The Israeli Public Towards Asylum Seekers: Humanitarianism and Its Consequences For Exclusionist Attitudes

This study focuses on the role of humanitarian convictions in shaping exclusionist attitudes towards asylum seekers in Israel. It provides first empirical evidence regarding public views on asylum seekers, the most recent non-Jewish migrant group to this country. Data for this study is based on a survey conducted during the spring of 2013 among a representative sample (N=500) of the adult Jewish population in Israel.

Our interest in public views towards asylum seekers does not derive merely from the innovative empirical potential they hold, but rather from the theoretical questions such views bring to the fore. Previous studies indicate that the Israeli public consistently opposes the granting of social, civil, and economic rights to non-Jewish migrants. These exclusionist attitudes are mostly guided by a sense of national as well as socio-economic threat associated with the need to maintain both personal and group well-being. Although asylum seekers may invoke similar threats, we expect attitudes towards them to be based in addition on other psycho-social mechanisms associated primarily with notions of universal liberal values and human rights.

The association of asylum seekers in Israel with a human rights discourse is not intuitive. In fact, policy makers have initiated a public campaign delegitimizing their refuge claims and questioning this association, presenting asylum seekers as "infiltrators", illegal labor migrants, and even terrorists. This study tests whether the link between humanitarian convictions and attitudes towards asylum seekers in Israel is maintained also in the presence of this politicized public campaign as well as other contextual factors, like the ethno-national emphasis in Israel's membership conceptualization. The findings confirm that humanitarian values play a role in the formation of exclusionist attitudes. Specifically, while perceived threat decreases respondents' willingness to grant rights to asylum seekers, humanitarian values partially mediate this relationship.

RC31-524.5

HOCHMAN, OSHRAT* (Ruppin Academic Centre, *oshrath@ruppin.ac.il*)

Infiltration Into The Country, Infiltration Into The Mind? Framing Of Asylum Seekers In Israel and Its Consequences For Attitudes Towards Them

In January 2012, the Israeli parliament passed an amendment to the infiltration prevention law, originally passed in the 1950s as part of Israel's defense policy against security threats. The new amendment expanded the infiltration prevention law to treat any person who did not enter the country through border terminals as an 'infiltrator' entering Israel illegally. The context for the amended law was the large incoming flow of asylum seekers entering Israel between 2006 and 2012; the new law provided the Israeli state with legal means to systematically deprive them of their basic rights for asylum. While the official 'infiltrator' terminology is relatively new, the term 'Infiltrators' has been used by policy makers to describe asylum seekers already before 2008. Thus, the association of African asylum seekers with national threats is, by now, embedded in the Israeli public discourse. This study investigates whether framing asylum seekers as infiltrators motioned not only exclusionary policy measures, but also public support of such measures.

This study is the first to investigate the consequences of Israel's policy towards asylum seekers. Specifically, the study asks whether framing asylum seekers in Israel as posing demographic and security threats encouraged the formation of negative public attitudes towards them, and public willingness to support policies implying a withdrawal from liberal values like individual freedoms, and human rights. The study also asks whether such a withdrawal is more characteristic of specific groups within the Israeli Jewish population which are typically presenting more negative attitudes towards foreigners, or if it represents a more general tendency among the Jewish majority in Israel.

RC43-722.3

HOCHSTENBACH, CODY* (University of Amsterdam, *c.hochstenbach@uva.nl*)
BOTERMAN, WILLEM R. (University of Amsterdam)

Starting from Unequal Positions: Patterns of Young Households Starting on the Amsterdam Housing Market

This paper takes a broad perspective regarding the success with which young people can leave their parental home and become an independent household in Amsterdam. High demand pressures on the local housing market and the financial crisis are seen to place constraints on the accessibility for young households. Nevertheless, paradoxically, especially the influx of young households currently contributes to Amsterdam's population growth. However – and most importantly to this paper – previous research suggest that inequalities between different starter groups have grown. These inequalities are often transferred from one generation to the next. Using longitudinal individual register data this paper looks at patterns of inequality between young households with different backgrounds as they make their first steps as independent households. Especially their parental background is of importance to this analysis.

Our data suggests that the number of starter households with wealthy parents and following university education entering the Amsterdam housing market is growing, whereas disadvantaged starter groups are increasingly excluded. We will analyze how socioeconomic and parental backgrounds influence young households entrance on the Amsterdam housing market. Included elements are the age of nest-leaving, tenure type they move into, the type of household they form, and the chance of moving back to their parental home after a brief period of independent living ('boomerang kids').

Processes of gentrification have made most of Amsterdam's inner-ring neighbourhoods more expensive and difficult to enter. This results in a spatial mismatch between the demands of young households for inner-city living and the supply of relatively affordable and accessible dwellings located more peripherally. This paper looks at the spatial production and reproduction of inequalities, which have been transferred between generations. Increasingly, we see that starters with wealthy parents move to the most expensive neighbourhoods, whereas disadvantaged residents increasingly concentrate within peripheral parts of the city.

JS-66.3

HOCQUELET, MATHIEU* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *mathocquelet@aol.com*)

Global Retail and Local Mobilizations: Walmart Employees Facing Organizational Restructuring

Cette communication s'appuie sur l'analyse des mutations discrètes du travail, de l'emploi et du syndicalisme au sein et autour des magasins *Wal-Mart*, aux Etats-Unis. Alors que le distributeur connait d'importantes transformations techniques et organisationnelles, on assiste à une montée de la critique qui nous invite à

interroger conjointement la nature des mutations du travail en magasin et les registres d'action et de contestation dans une multinationale des services dont la main d'œuvre est essentiellement peu rémunérée, féminine, immigrée et pas ou peu diplômée. S'appuyant sur une série d'entretiens réalisés auprès des salariés des magasins, activistes et syndicalistes du secteur ainsi que sur des observations *in situ* de réunion et manifestations menées par ces derniers, cette communication souligne les dimensions organisationnelles et institutionnelles de la difficile émergence des formes de contestation dans une firme qui en un demi siècle est parvenue à tenir en échec les tentatives de syndicalisation de sa main d'œuvre.

This presentation is based on the analysis of "discrete" mutations of work, employment and trade unionism in and around the US Wal-Mart stores. While the corporation is experiencing significant technical and organizational transformations, the rise of criticism invites us to question both the nature of mutations of work in stores and the protest records in a global service firm whose workforce is mainly made up of low paid immigrant women, holding jobs that do not require a particular degree. This communication is based on a series of interviews with employees and union activists as well as on *in situ* observations of meetings and walkouts organized by unions and associations. Through a diachronic approach, it emphasizes the organizational and institutional dimensions of the difficult but ongoing emergence of protests in a firm that, in half a century, has come to thwart all attempts at unionization of its workforce.

RC44-735.4

HOCQUELET, MATHIEU* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *mathocquelet@aol.com*)

Our Walmart: Global Retail Versus Local Mobilizations

This communication is based on the diachronic analysis of the "discrete" mutations of work, employment and trade unionism that occured in and around the US Walmart Supercenter stores since the end of the twentiest century. While the corporation is experiencing significant technical and organizational transformations, the rise of criticism invites us to question both the nature of mutations of work in stores and the action and protest records in a global service firm whose workforce is mainly made up of low paid immigrant women, holding jobs that do not require a particular degree. This communication is based on a series of interviews with employees and union activists as well as on *in situ* observations of meetings and walkouts organized by unions and associations conducted between 2010 and 2013 around Chicago, Los Angeles and Miami. This approach emphasizes the organizational and institutional dimensions of the difficult but ongoing emergence of wide protests in a global firm that in half a century has come to thwart all attempts at unionization of its workforce.

RC51-816.1

HODGE, BOB* (University of Western Sydney, *b.hodge@uws.edu.au*)

Managing the Difference Engine: A Cybernetic Analysis of Discrimination

This paper will propose, as a model, a cybernetic device, deeply embedded in human language and social processes, which produces both separation – of groups and meanings – and unity and convergence. Drawing on evidence from linguistics and sociology it will argue that both movements, of separation and convergence, must be managed by the same device. This has important implications for efforts to manage discrimination of all kinds (e.g. racism, sexism, class divisions), if these opposite outcomes are produced by altering the settings on a single system, rather than by the clash between opposing systems, one of which might exist without the other.

From cybernetics, Bateson's models for schismogenesis and for schizogenesis will provide a starting point. From linguistics especially relevant will be the work of Chomsky, Labov and the Comparative Philology tradition stemming from Sir William Jones and Saussure, and empirical studies of language change and multi-culturalism will provide concepts and materials. Theories and studies of evolution and development, as in the work of Edelman. From theories of chaos and complexity, the basic framework will come from Prigogine's account of catalytic and auto-catalytic loops in biological and social life. Mandelbrot's theory of fractals will be drawn on, as will theories of artificial life.

RC47-769.7

HOEFEL, MARIA DA GRAÇA* (University of Brasilia, *gracahoefel@gmail.com*)
SEVERO, DENISE (University of Brasilia)
ALVES JUNIOR, RICARDO (University of Brasilia)
PEIXOTO, JULIANE (University of Brasilia)

Social Networks and Strengthening the Participation in Brazil: "Projeto Vidas Paralelas" Experience

"Projeto Vidas Paralelas" – PVP aims to reveal and give visibility to daily life, culture and work from different social groups, from the perspective of the subjects involved, by means of training processes in digital culture and articulation of social networks to strengthen social participation in the construction of public policies, health promotion and culture. It is a proposal for strengthening the social movements and struggle processes through audiovisual training and use of new media as tools of expression, critical thinking and social organization. The project arises from a demand of workers for expanding the visibility of conditions and work processes experienced in the contemporary context and strengthening social participation. These demands were raised by activists of social movements and delegates of the Third Brazilian Conference on Occupational Health held in 2005. Thus, "Projeto Vidas Paralelas" – PVP is articulated and built with all the Brazilian Union Centers and social movements related to occupational health. Between 2008 and 2010 the project was implemented in twenty-one (21) Brazilian states, in a partnership between "Rede Escola Continental em Saúde do Trabalhador", University of Brasília, Brazilian Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Health. In 2010 indigenous students demanded the formation of "Projeto Vidas Paralelas Indígena" – PVPI, and in 2012, the process for the construction of "Projeto Vidas Paralelas Campo". Currently, "Projeto Vidas Paralelas - PVP is a social network that articulates the major social movements in Brazil, related to urban and rural workers, indigenous and "quilombola" communities. This study aims to share the experience on their theoretical and methodological proposal, as well as socialize the progress and challenges regarding the implementation of the strengthening of social participation through social networks.

RC33-582.1

HOEGLINGER, MARC* (ETH Zurich, *hoeglinger@soz.gess.ethz.ch*)
DIEKMANN, ANDREAS (ETH Zurich)
JANN, BEN (University of Bern)

Do RRT and the Crosswise Model Produce Valid Measurements of Sensitive Items? An Online Validation Study

Social desirability and the fear of negative consequences often deter a considerable share of survey respondents from truthfully responding to sensitive items such as own norm violations (e.g., nonvoting, tax evasion, cheating). As a consequence, the prevalence of norm violations is underestimated and results are inaccurate. Indirect techniques for surveying sensitive questions such as the Randomized Response Technique (RRT, Warner 1965) or the Crosswise Model (Tian et al. 2007), a new variation of the RRT, are intended to mitigate this problem by providing complete concealment of respondents' answers.

However, it is far from clear whether these indirect techniques generally produce more valid measurements than standard direct questioning (DQ). Furthermore, most systematic evaluations so far compare a particular method's resulting prevalence estimates of sensitive behavior with DQ estimates under the "more-is-better"-assumption and lack a known true value for validation. Under the "more-is-better"-assumption higher prevalence estimates are interpreted as more valid estimates. So, it cannot be ruled out that higher prevalence estimates are a methodological artifact and not the result of a technique's superior validity. Whether or not a particular sensitive question technique truly produces more valid measurements can only be answered for certain with validation studies. But the possibilities to carry out validation studies are rare and the topics' range very restricted.

Therefore, we designed an online experiment which allows for the in-depth validation of any sensitive question technique. Inspired by Fischbacher and Heusi's (2008) widely used cheating dice game we developed two dice games where respondents had an incentive to violate a norm, i.e., they could illegitimately claim a bonus payment. After the game, respondents were surveyed about their personal norm adherence, i.e., whether they cheated or not. We used different sensitive question techniques to survey this sensitive item. Resulting prevalence estimates were then validated with the true observed behavior.

TG06-960.1

HOEGSBRO, KJELD* (Aalborg University, *kjeldh@socsci.aau.dk*)

Institutional Ethnography for Oppressed People

The especially oppressed people in modern society are the people with communicative, mental or social disabilities stemming from brain injuries, developmental disorders and mental illness such as schizophrenia. These people are in many ways marginalized in modern society where social and communicative skills are highly valued and sometimes requisite for achieving a position on the labor market as well as getting into social networks of modern urban subcultures. Being in such a position often makes them ultimately dependent on welfare institutions where they have difficulties in expressing their needs and demands for social relations, daily activities and means for personal development.

Since 1997 the author has been involved in several investigations into the institutional landscape of these people following the ambitions of an applied institutional ethnography. That means that our point of departure was the life-world of these people and their efforts to get a coherent everyday life and a basis for personal development. With this reference we judged the total structure of insti-

tutions they were confronted with and the powerful relations and social processes behind these institutions and out of the horizon of their experiences. When mapping these relations between life-world, professional interventions and the regulatory forces behind (discourses, norms, jurisdictions etz.) we often succeeded in uncovering processes that had been unnoticed by users, professionals and the people in charge.

This paper will summarize the methodologically challenges for institutional ethnography when entering the life-world and institutional structures for people in especially oppressed situations. To deal with the situation of these people challenges our tradition and changes slightly the elements in our research designs. Among the regulatory principles that gain more importance and weight in this field are discourses ranging from pedagogical theories over diagnostic systems and the concept of evidence to governmentalities.

RC08-164.2

HOENIG, BARBARA* (Innsbruck University, *barbara.hoenig@uibk.ac.at*)

The Emergence of the European Research Council As Supranational Funding Institution

Structural transformations in the European Union's funding policy of the last decades have led to the historical emergence of a genuinely supranational funding institution, the European Research Council (ERC). Conceptually oriented towards an institutional approach of the sociology of science, and methodically led by extensive documentary analyses, we empirically analyze historical evidence for the opportunity structure, social mechanisms and effects of European research funding as part of the history of the ERC as an institution. Analytically, we draw a distinction between the following levels of investigation: Firstly, the structural relationship of national and supranational dimensions of the European research policy is located at the heart of a historical interest in Europeanization processes in science. While the ERC as supranational organization can be seen as intermediate in relation to the European Commission and the international scientific community, the transnational organization structurally builds on and reflects historical predecessors at level of national science systems as well. Secondly, we try to clarify in which way we deal with integration or rather disintegrative stratification of European research, reflected in cultural objectives of funding programs such as "transnational cooperation" and "scientific excellence", and researchers' socially structured opportunities, ambiguities, and potential conflicts to realize these objectives. Thirdly, seen from a dynamic perspective, we investigate how and to what extent European funding policy's goals have historically changed and been subject to self-perpetuating processes with unintended effects feeding back towards the social structure of European, and global, science as well.

RC11-210.3

HOFF, ANDREAS* (Zittau-Görlitz University, *a.hoff@hszg.de*)
REICHERT, MONIKA (Technical University Dortmund)
PEREK-BIALAS, JOLANTA (Warsaw School of Economics & Jagiellonian University Cracow)
PRINCIPI, ANDREA (INRCA)

Flexible Work Practices, Workplace-Related Policies and Individual Strategies for Reconciling Eldercare and Paid Employment. Findings from the European Carers@Work Project

Faced with a historically unprecedented process of demographic ageing many European socities extended the working lives of older workers, with the side-effect that working carers have to juggle the conflicting demands of employment and care-giving even longer. This does not only impinge on working carers' well-being and ability to continue providing care, it also affects European enterprises' capacity to generate growth which increasingly rely on ageing workforces.

The focus of this paper will be a cross-national comparison of flexible work practices and other workplace-related company policies aimed at enabling working carers to reconcile both conflicting roles in four different European welfare states – Germany, Italy, Poland, and the UK – based on expert interviews with human resource managers and 240 semi-structured interviews with working carers in the four countries. It is analyzed to what extent these company-based measures are path-dependent according to the respective welfare state / care regimes, which resulted in diverging degrees of state intervention and support and, subsequently, varying levels of company-based policies. However, a key finding of the research was a trend towards converging individual reconciliation strategies in the four countries. Finally, varying degrees of gender inequality in the provision of care will be examined.

RC11-206.3

HOFFMAN, JACOBUS* (Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, *jacobus.hoffman@ageing.ox.ac.uk*)

Experiencing It like a "Gogo": Intergenerational Relationships in South Africa

"Gogo" is the Zulu word (from *"ugogo"*) for grandmother and this paper will focus on the pivotal role of older women in the context of entrenched inequality and pervasive poverty. An estimated 1,2 million so-called HIV/AIDS orphaned children, of whom around sixty percent reside in grandparent-headed households, exacerbate this and obviously place on the research and policy agenda the continuous asymmetrical dependency and needs of younger generations on older generations. Although these grandmothers' contributions are increasingly recognised, current explanations of the dynamics within these multi-generational networks lack a nuanced understanding of their complex and ambiguous nature. Drawing on 58 narratives from different generations (a generational sequential approach) in 20 multi-generational networks, this contribution qualitatively explores grandmotherhood in Mpumalanga, South Africa towards a deeper understanding of such intergenerational relationships. The main findings relate to the intrinsic and extrinsic vulnerability of the sacrificing older carer in resource-constrained and uncertain contexts. This has implications for them at the nexus of their individual rights and their future care outcomes.

RC50-807.2

HOLBIG, HEIKE* (Goethe University Frankfurt/Main, *holbig@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)
MAAGS, CHRISTINA (Goethe University, Frankfurt/Main)

Promoting Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection Through Research: An Analysis Of The Impact Of Academic Discourse On Local Protection and Tourism Practices In China

This study traces the impact of the Chinese academic discourse on intangible cultural heritage on government and tourism practices in the PRC at the subnational level. Since the concept of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) entered the Chinese academic discourse in 2003, the academic elite has actively promoted the development and protection of intangible cultural heritage nationally through the publication and circulation of research. While their influence on the drafting process of the "Intangible Cultural Heritage Law" has been acknowledged, hitherto little research has been conducted on their impact on local governmental policies, protection strategies and tourist promotion activities. This paper therefore aims at filling this research gap by conducting a comparative historical text analysis of Chinese academic journals from 2003 to 2013 in order to assess how academic discourse affects local government strategies for the branding of intangible cultural heritage. Comparing various selected cases, the paper will examine how scholars support local governments by reinventing and framing local traditions according to ICH discourse, promoting them for ICH nomination and attributing tourist values. Furthermore, it will explore how successful local government practices and management models of ICH protection are disseminated within epistemic communities of scholars, ICH experts and local administrators. The findings not only shed light on the impact of Chinese academic discourse on specific local practices of ICH protection but also point to common protection strategies ready for adoption in other localities.

RC32-549.4

HOLDGRÜN, PHOEBE* (German Institute for Japanese Studies, *holdgruen@dijtokyo.org*)

High Aims, Low Outcome: Implementing Gender Equality in Japan

Japan has ratified the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1985. Next to other measures, the Convention led to enacting the Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society in Japan (1999). This law is the most outstanding and far-reaching policy regarding gender-related issues in Japan to date. However, when it comes to gender equality in international comparison, Japan still lags far behind other countries, ranking 101 among 135 countries in the Global Gender Gap Report 2012.

This paper asks for the reasons of the discrepancy between the far-reaching aims of policies for gender equality and the low outcome. By taking the Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society as a case study, this presentation reassesses, how and to what extent the ideas of CEDAW have been implemented throughout Japan and what barriers prevent successful outcome. This question is being taken into account from different perspectives. Next to deciphering the mechanisms and strategies of implementing gender equality on the regional level of the 47 Japanese prefectures, an outlook of policy change during the DPJ government (2009-2012) and the new LDP government that took over in December 2012 will be given.

The paper draws back on results of the authors Ph.D. thesis on the implementation of gender equality in Japans prefectures as well as on a paper on the impact of the DPJ government in the field of gender equality policies (both published 2013).

RC11-215.5

HOLDSWORTH, CLARE* (Keele University, UK, *c.m.holdsworth@keele.ac.uk*)

Alcohol, the Body and Gender in Later Life

Alcohol consumption in later life has emerged as a public health concern in many advanced economies in recent years associated with an observed increase in alcohol consumption among the elderly. The dominate public health message has centred on the need to moderate drinking in later life due to the direct and indirect impact that alcohol has on frailty in later life. This paper challenges the assumption that increased alcohol is associated with functional as well as social decline, but in doing so recognises how assumptions about the inter-relationship between alcohol consumption are both gendered and class-specific. Drawing on both quantitative and qualitative data on alcohol consumption in later life we explore how drinking is a cultural practice that both resists and conforms to expectations about ageing and frailty. In particular we consider how drinking patterns are both gendered and classed and how drinking is a practice through which idealized norms of femininity and masculinity are performed in old age, but also how these can be resisted. The paper is based on quantitative analysis of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing and qualitative analysis of focus groups with older people on drinking in later life.

JS-76.1

HOLDSWORTH, CLARE* (Keele University, UK, *c.m.holdsworth@keele.ac.uk*)

Youth Leisure As Job Training and the Pursuit of Distinctiveness

In 2009 a group of students at the University of California, Santa Cruz who self-styled themselves as the 'Research and Destroy Collective' issued a *Communiqué from an absent future* denouncing how demands on young to perform and be active rather than liberating, were stifling their futures, and that 'even leisure is a form of job training'. This paper responds to this rally cry to map out how young people are increasingly engaging in leisure pursuits in advanced economies in order to enhance their CVs. I will consider how leisure activities, which may include travel, sport, hobbies, volunteering and membership of organisations, are increasingly seen as ways of standing out from the crowd and demarcating oneself as distinctive. While these quest for uniqueness is not a particularly new quality of youth transitions, in the paper I argue that it is taking on news forms as the desire to acquire experience capital is increasingly tied up with securing young people's futures. In an era of high youth unemployment in advanced economics and increasingly global precariousness for youth employment, young people are increasingly expected to be responsible for their own futures through the acquisition of skills and training both within and outside of formal education. The paper will also explore how the continual refinement and uptake of e-technologies, not just social media but also through the role out of eportfolios, enhances young people's capacity to articulate experiences and record what they have done. The paper draws on detailed empirical research with different cohorts of young people in English Higher Education over the last ten years.

RC29-501.8

HOLKERI, EMMA* (University of Turku, *emma.holkeri@utu.fi*) NÄSI, MATTI (University of Turku)

Crime Consumption and Online Hate Communities

The starting point of the paper is in cultural criminologist Mike Presdee's notion on crime and violence as commodities. According to this idea, not only the criminals, but also the police, the media and the citizens all participate in the creation of crime and consumption affects the creation of identities. Furthermore, previous studies show that violent perpetrators refer to shared cultural products (e.g. music, films) in order to actualise their existing violent thoughts, fantasies and ideologies. The idea of this paper is to observe the intertwined processes of committing, producing and consuming crimes in the context of online hate communities. The hypothesis following from Presdee's argumentation is that the consumption process is vital for the identity construction of the hate group members.

The paper merges cultural criminology with the sociology of consumption, and methodologically quantitative with qualitative methods. Firstly, the paper analyses online content consumption, offering information about the most popular sites and the most read news online. Our assumption is that crime is at the top three categories. Secondly, a sample of a comprehensive online survey data consisting of 15–18-year old Finnish Facebook-users (n=723), collected in the spring of 2013, is used to describe how many young people face disturbing and hateful material online. Thirdly, examples of online hate groups are selected for a more detailed examination from the existing online hate communities glorifying severe violence. Fourthly, the sites of the selected community are analysed qualitatively to identify the processes of consuming crimes and constructing identities.

RC54-864.2

HOLLA, SYLVIA* (PhD candidate Sociology & Anthropology, *s.m.holla@uva.nl*)

Embodiment of Beauty, Enactment of Self

The paper presented entails a sociological study of how beauty is defined within the transnational field of fashion modeling. Based on ethnographic and interview data - collected in the modelling industries of Amsterdam, Paris and Warsaw – this presentation aims to illustrate what male and female models *do with their bodies* in order to attain professional beauty standards and how they integrate these body practices into their everyday lives. Models' share several clearly defined professional demands with regard to their bodies, but go about achieving them in various ways. However, virtually all models are engaged in physical exercise and surveillance of food and drink intake. These practices are limiting, for they have a restrictive effect on models' everyday life routines. On the other hand, these practices are constitutive to a models' self. Models are not just corporeally involved in their profession: their entire daily lives are profoundly affected and directed by the professional mandates of becoming and staying beautiful. Models' ultimate bodily involvement in the professional production of beauty makes for the negotiation of self to become a necessity for most models: they frame their own body practices as in need for legitimating, as these practices are constitutive not only to their professional, but to their 'entire embodied selves'. Clearly, in fashion modeling, labor, body and self are intertwined in an exceptionally radical way. Modeling as a profession should therefore not be categorized as simply a form of aesthetic labor (Entwistle & Wissinger 2006). Models' entire day-to-day life rhythm, their social surroundings and everything they drink and eat, are geared towards the aesthetic pursuit of becoming and staying beautiful. I therefore go as far to argue that fashion models are the *ultimate embodied selves*.

JS-55.6

HOLLEMAN, HANNAH* (Amherst College, *hannah.holleman@gmail.com*)

Supply-Side Economics and Demand-Side Planning: U.S. Southwest Water Challenges, the Case of Oklahoma

In 2013 the U.S. government categorized all 77 counties in Oklahoma a disaster area due to persistent drought conditions. While 597 counties nationally were included in the declaration, Oklahoma, Kansas, and western Texas were hardest hit. Years before this, scientists' projections of anthropogenic climate change showed "widespread agreement" that in the Southwest "the levels of aridity seen in the 1950s multiyear drought, or the 1930s Dust Bowl, become the new climatology by mid-century: a perpetual drought." However, such information is not the basis of ecological and economic planning in the Southwest.

I examine the development of the Comprehensive Water Plan recently adopted by the state of Oklahoma to demonstrate how planning in the region continues to operate on an undemocratic and "demand-side" basis. With disastrous consequences, the OCWP offers no real plan for long-term change subject to science or the democratic process. Rather, politicians demonstrate their commitment to historical modes of development in the region while downplaying the costs and publicly encouraging skepticism of scientific projections. Drawing on Michał Kalecki's distinction between "monopoly-capitalist" and democratic planning and exploring the historical turn identified by Forster Ndubisi towards "demand-side" (in ecological terms) planning, I offer a theoretical approach to understanding the limitations of the dominant mode of planning for addressing such long-term anthropogenic ecological crises. I argue that the official designation of drought-stricken counties as facing "disaster," has short-term implications and is therefore misleading. This region must be recognized as facing an historical transition, in need of genuinely democratic, and ecological or real "supply-side," economic planning to avoid some of the worst ecological and social outcomes. To end, I offer suggestions based on current, localized attempts at planning outside of the dominant framework, for alternative approaches that, if forced by movements to the state level, or beyond, could help reverse current trends.

RC50-811.2

HOLLINSHEAD, KEITH* (University of Bedfordshire: England, *khdeva@btopenworld.com*)

Tourism Studies and Conceptual Unsettlement: The Decolonisation Of The Bleached Field

Each discipline / domain should regularly examine its effectivities regarding the representation and making of the socio-historical world . In inspecting the so-called global provocations of tourism, this presentation advances the view that the increasing dominion of tourism / Tourism Studies over matters of culture, heritage, and nature has not only been carried out according to *eurocentric* canons, but has been bolstered by theoretically feudal forms of knowing. It thereby calls for a concerted decolonisation of Tourism Studies --- that is, for a conceptual cleansing of the field to clearly identify and confront the hegemonic agency and

authority of the industry over colonialised places / spaces and over histories / contemporaneities.

The presentation therefore will principally question:

~1 = Which priority areas of concern in international tourism should be decolonised, if any?

~2 = What would / should / could the decolonisation of Tourism Studies principally entail, or mainly consist of?

~3 = Who should be involved in the so-called decolonised 'cleansing' of Tourism Studies?

~4 = How would the decolonisation of tourism be substantiated educationally (in the schooling of practitioners and researchers who currently drive international tourism)?

The main supposition undergirding this paper is that the decolonisation of the so-called *bleached realm of tourism* (after Pfaelzer's term "bleached" field / "bleached" understandings) would involve considerable *conceptual unsettlement* for many of those who work in Tourism Studies / Tourism Management. Much of the required re-oriented understanding would indeed be *corrective* (as the industry's internal and collaborative sinews of oppression are identified). Hence a more fluid acumen is demanded vis-a-vis the field's "improved conversation with the world" (after Bauman), where the productive / compossible genius latent within it can be positively used much more strategically and frequently for distant / removed / colonialised populations *in their own found interests.*

RC50-811.5

HOLLINSHEAD, KEITH* (University of Bedfordshire: England, *khdeva@btopenworld.com*)

Tourism Studies and The Contagions Of Conformity: The Wilful Contagions Of Our Own Backyard

In 2011, Heffernan produced *Wilful Blindness*, a text inspecting "why we [in our institutions] ignore the obvious, at our peril" as she examined the structures of both our brains and our institutions to see why we --- within our instrumentalities / corporations / organisations --- act with such sustained blindness and such deliberate indifference to what outsiders deem to be very large, important, or crucial matters. Thus, Heffernan's "security of institutional connivance and organisational silence" will be distilled to generate discussion amongst RC50 delegates to critique what forms of groupthink blindnesses / wilful ignorances / under-recognised abnegations might indeed characterise 'Tourism Studies' / as a *disciplining* institution.

In this Heffernanian light, Tourism Studies will be dissected to reveal (from the presenter's own working experience in Europe, Australasia, North America, and Asia) the sorts of structural blindnesses that have cultivated regular forms of *group derangement* within the field. In offering just three of these areas of *mutually reinforcive* (and, sadly, *restrictive*) *conformity*, Tourism Studies will be posited as a domain that:

* is *intrinsically interdisciplinary*, yet offers so few bona fide interdisciplinary / multidisciplinary / transdisciplinary investigations;

* fundamentally deals with the image of places and spaces, yet rarely codifies any such mix of *symbolic* (or *representational*) impacts as it coterminously plays habitual homage to long-established economic, cultural, social, political, and environmental impacts;

* is seemingly *a creative industry* which selects, produces, and projects 'differences' about peoples / places / pasts, yet which has only the poorest of connections with other lead creative / inscriptive industries such as film / the media / the arts.

In summary, RC50 delegates will be asked to reflect (i) upon the the field's conceivable 'purblind addiction to received procedure'; and, (ii) upon their own individual willing subservience to such forms of unquestioned / unthought praxis.

RC04-98.5

HOLM, GUNILLA* (University of Helsinki, *gunilla.holm@helsinki.fi*)

Marginalizing of Students Despite Official Preventive Efforts

Marginalizing of students despite official preventive efforts

Finland has a reputation of providing a good and just education for all students independent of ability and background. However, even in this kind of educational system there are students who are marginalized. We focus here on the relationship between laws and official documents regarding issues concerning social justice issues and, on the other hand, discriminatory practices. We lean on a discourse analysis of the rhetorical policy level including the national curriculum. This analysis is compared to empirical findings about students' experiences regarding social justice issues.

There are some remarkable socio-cultural differences in Finnish schools. For example, the gender differences in literacy are the largest in Finland of all the OECD countries. Childhood poverty is increasing in Finland and the gap between the poor and the wealthy is increasing. This has serious implications for teachers and teaching, but in our study we found that teacher education students do not consider social class important for their future work.

In Finland the Roma children have not done very well in school. The national curriculum is very supportive of Roma children but the reality is different. The indigenous Sami population is also doing less well that the majority Finnish students. Students with immigrant background are a risk group with regard to bullying and discrimination.

The group most vulnerable in school is the students with disabilities or long-term illnesses. Of this group about two-thirds have found themselves treated in hostile ways or excluded from the group.

Hence, even in a system that at the policy level officially strive for equality and equity, the daily life in school can be unfair for certain groups of students. This unfairness and marginalization can have long-term consequences for students' welfare and achievement.

WG03-922.3

HOLM, GUNILLA* (University of Helsinki, *gunilla.holm@helsinki.fi*)

Photography As a Research Method in Exploring Bilingual Teenagers' Language Minority Group Identifications

Using participatory photography as a research method is underutilized in sociological youth studies. Young people today are comfortable using photographs for communication. Visual research methods are increasing in overall importance, but especially the analysis and interpretation of visual data have not changed much in the last decades. Hence, the focus in this paper is on analysis and interpretation of photographs taken by 15-year old students in the comprehensive school in Finland. The importance of the researcher's language minority habitus in interpretation is explored in relation to the habitus of the language minority students.

The teenagers all belong to the Swedish speaking minority group in Finland. The purpose of this study is to explore how the Swedish language minority students position themselves with regard to belonging to the Finland-Swedish group by using photography as well as interviews as the data collection methods. In particular we were interested in exploring how photographs and interviews complement each other. Of particular interest are the teenagers' identifications with and their views of the Finland-Swedish language minority group.

The study is part of a larger multi-sited ethnography and in this paper we focus on the photographs taken by students in four schools and 62 interviews and 22 photo elicitation interviews.

We found that the photographs and the interviews complemented each other by bringing up different issues. The interviews focused mostly on the language itself as a key identification while the photographs were metaphorical and brought up aspects more difficult to verbalize. The photographs expressed the habitus of being a Finland-Swede. There were photographs expressing the loneliness of being a minority member, the harassment, the sense of belonging as well as the comfort in the minority networks, traditions and culture.

RC15-270.3

HOLMBERG, CHRISTINE* (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, *christine.holmberg@charite.de*)
ADAM, YVONNE (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin)
IBA, NORIKO (DIPEx-Japan)
SCHULTZE, MARTIN (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin)
SATO, RIKA SAKUMA (DIPEx-Japan)
MÜLLER-NORDHORN, JACQUELINE (Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin)
SAWADA, AKIKO (DIPEx-Japan)

Producing Inequality: How Welfare Institutions Influence and Shape Cancer Experiences – Comparisons Between German and Japanese Patient Narratives

This paper aims to understand the influence of welfare institutions on illness experiences, particularly health insurance and income compensation policies, by comparing narrative interviews with breast- and prostate cancer patients in Germany (n=90 for both cancers) and Japan (n=97 for both cancers). Both countries have a comprehensive social security system. Using the data collected for the project Database of Individual Patient Experiences (DIPEx), two levels of comparison will be sought: 1) country, and 2) disease type, resulting in four analytic groups. Due to language constraints, cross-national comparisons will be based on the analysis within each country is complete with regards to the study question: How do health insurance systems and income compensation policies such as sick leave and disability benefits affect the experience of having cancer?

Preliminary findings show that in both countries breast cancer patients who are generally younger and thus still in the workforce tend to express financial concerns more than prostate cancer patients. However, the impact of financial pressure is more apparent in Japan where out-of-pocket copayments are higher and the terms for sick leave are less favorable to employees, affecting patients' treatment decisions and the timing of return to work. For German patients who

are eligible for early retirement and disability benefits, the diagnosis in many cases does not present financial disaster. However, receiving disability benefits led to stigmatization through the bureaucratic mechanism in place. Subsequently women discussed feelings of shame and worthlessness induced by bureaucratic mechanisms.

The present study will be one of the first studies in which international comparisons on qualitative interview materials that have been collected in different languages and by different interviewers are analyzed within the same research framework. Thus the paper presents important findings on production of inequality in high-income countries, and provides a new methodology for cross-cultural secondary analysis.

RC07-138.3

HOLMES, PABLO* (University of Brasilia, *pabloholmes@gmail.com*)

Social Inequalities in Latin American Social Thought: Beyond Culturalism and Class Theory

Since its origins in the nineteenth century, Latin American social theory has been primarily concerned with the unequal position of the region in the world society. The "Latin American condition" has been largely explained with reference to its "cultural singularity" vis-a-vis "developed societies". In the last two decades, following a broader critique of developmental theories, there has been strong criticism of cultural explanations for global, regional and national inequalities in the region. In Brazil, some theoretical attempts have attracted attention. The first one, formulated in the beginning of the nineties, argued that structural forms of extreme social exclusion from modern social systems like law, politics, economy and education would have striking consequences for the institutional reproduction of these systems in the region. Accordingly, there would emerge a small sector of a socially over-integrated population, which would be in the position of using legal and political institutions for its advantage. Simultaneously, a broader sector of under-integrated population would have only an insignificant meaning for institutional operations, remaining thus excluded and being used to reproduce unequal social structures. Another well-known approach has been drawn on many elements of this formulation, insisting, however, on classical categories of class theory to explain the social reproduction of inequality.

In the present paper, I would like to look critically at these different interpretations. I will, thus, argue that, although one can consider the existence of social classes as an outcome of important social dynamics, any theoretical explanation of social inequalities in the Latin American context must take into account the role of legal and political institutions. The paper also argues for the necessity of taking not only institutions into account, but also for the importance of bringing back the role of transnational institutional dynamics in the debate, although without stepping back into old culturalist traps.

JS-1.4

HOLMES, PABLO* (University of Brasilia, *pabloholmes@gmail.com*)

The Social Constitutionalization of Trade? the WTO-Trips and the Chances of a Reembedment of the Global Regime of Intellectual Property

Since the financial crisis, the consciousness has grown that increasing social inequalities can have impairing implications for the functioning of institutions and for economic efficiency. Nevertheless, the tools that were known until now to tackle inequalities still seem to be ineffective on the transnational level. Mechanisms of tax & transfer, as well as the promotion of social rights, cannot be used in the same way as they had been in national contexts. For many scholars, the only way to face these problems would be a shift towards the transnationalization of social rights. Although much talk has been seen on the necessity of "constitutionalizing" the WTO, the fact remains true that the global regime of trade remains highly fragmented. Moreover, the rules of the many regimes existing in the WTO do not seem to be interpreted under the light of the so called "global regimes of human rights". Rather, it seems that they reproduce extremely specialized vocabularies, each of them taking for granted specific conceptions of how to balance property and social rights. As some authors argue, if it is true that the highly specialized global regimes of governance operate in close relation to economic knowledge, maybe they could develop some sort of "responsivity" to their non economic social environment on which they depend. In the present paper, by carefully analyzing 34 decisions of WTO dispute settlements regarding the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, I try to assess the extent to which it is possible to identify in this regime internal elements of the constitutional semantics of social rights or possible functional equivalents of it. Hence, I will assert whether it makes sense to have any hope on transnational constitutionalization processes of trade carried out exclusively by the legal and functional mechanisms of economic global governance.

RC16-294.1

HOLMWOOD, JOHN* (University of Nottingham, *john.holmwood@nottingham.ac.uk*)

The Neo-Liberal Knowledge Regime and the Displacement of Critique

This paper will address neo-liberalism not as a theory of public policy, but as a theory of knowledge. It will argue that neo-liberalism favours the market as a mechanism for the generation of knowledge. In favouring knowledge under contract, neo-liberalism is explicitly hostile to those forms of social science that provide expertise precisely because that expertise might sanction political intervention. In this context, the forms of social science that are favoured are those that can be commercialised in the form of re-packaging 'big data' and 'behavioural' interventions. Sociology's traditional concern with social structures is displaced by anti-social (structural).

RC24-421.6

HOLTHUS, BARBARA* (German Institute for Japanese Studies, *barbaraholthus@gmail.com*)

Parents Against Radiation: Strategies Towards Advocacy

To what extent do organizations within the larger anti-nuclear power movement monitor, interact with, and possibly influence (local) authorities in the policy making process? Thus in which ways, if any, do these organizations provide advocacy to their members? And how do these compare cross-culturally?

After the triple catastrophe of March 11, 2011 in Japan, as part of the upsurge of the larger anti-nuclear power movement, more than 300 citizen groups were formed throughout the country that joined forces within the "National Network of Parents to Protect Children from Radiation". Groups within this network use different strategies: Whereas some participate in highly visible protest activities such as mass demonstrations, others belong to the "invisible" part of civil society using less aggressive tactics to influence protective measures against nuclear power, contaminated food and playgrounds.

Our study has a multi-method approach: we combine field research through participant observation with semi-structured interviews and the analysis of our survey questionnaire, conducted among members of all 23 local chapters of the "Tokyo Union to Protect Children from Radiation", a post-3/11 network of parents social movement organizations. Using this network as case study, we analyze strategies and tactics of political participation which post-3/11 parental organizations use. In a second step, we compare these to the strategies and tactics employed by social movement organizations founded in response to the Three Mile Island nuclear incident in the US more than 30 years earlier.

For the Japanese case, our preliminary findings suggest that whereas strong social capital emerges out of the activities within the group, the impact of advocacy understood as influencing policy outcomes is much weaker. Whereas this result stands in line with existing research, we argue however that the parental groups shape their style of activities to build up sustainable relations with local authorities in the long run.

RC55-883.5

HOLTHUS, BARBARA* (German Institute for Japanese Studies, *barbaraholthus@gmail.com*)

Time, Money, Infrastructure: Young Parents' Needs and (dis) Satisfaction with Family Policies in Japan

Generally, family policies can be categorized into the three pillars time, money, and infrastructure. This is equally the case in Japan. Differences between countries lie in the way how a country balances these three pillars. In the case of Japan, the longest running policies can be found in the arena of infrastructure (of daycare centers). Money policies like child-care allowance are newer, and time policies, such as childcare leave and work-life balance policies, have been the most recent addition.

In this paper we ask if parents of young children (up to age 6) are aware of the different policy measures, if and to what degree they use them and if and to what degree they are satisfied or dissatisfied with them. It is furthermore the question if there are significant correlations to be found with such demographic indicators as gender of the parent, their income level, employment status, regional stratification, marital status, and/or the age of their child(ren).

Data comes from a nation-wide survey, conducted by the German Institute of Japanese Studies Tokyo (DIJ) and Benesse Corporation. 2000 mothers and fathers throughout Japan were surveyed in early 2012. The survey data brings new insights into the well-being of parents. We model parental well-being to consist of seven dimensions, one of which is the well-being or satisfaction with family policies, a so far highly understudied dimension of well-being and the focus of this presentation.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC35-616.1

HOLZER, BORIS* (University of Bielefeld, *boris.holzer@uni-bielefeld.de*)

The Function and Uses of Society

Who needs society anyway? Since Weber, many sociologists have shunned the notion of society as a reified collective concept; and in the wake of the globalization debate, the critique of 'container theories' of society has further decreased the number of those who regard society as an essential sociological concept. But 'sociology without society' not only runs the danger of discarding an important element of social theory without a proper alternative but also fails to account for the persistent popularity of the term outside academic discourse. This paper addresses the sociological and everyday usages of the concept of society from a functional perspective. Although the function of society, as the most encompassing social system, must be conceived quite broadly, it nonetheless remains distinctive if compared with other social systems such as organizations and face-to-face interactions. Only loosely related to this *functional* reconstruction of the concept, 'society' also continues to play a role in everyday discourse. Yet what kind of 'society' is thereby discursively constructed? The *usages* of the term 'society' in mass media and other discourses are difficult to pin down; yet a common denominator lies in the fact that 'society' usually refers to an anonymously constituted and therefore not directly addressable social horizon.

TG06-966.2

HOMANEN, RIIKKA* (University of Tampere, *riikka.homanen@uta.fi*)

Reflecting on Work Practices: Possibilities for Dialogue and Collaborative Knowledge Production in Institutional Ethnography

The presentation explores ontological and epistemological issues of institutional ethnography (IE) in relation to bringing together different knowledges and epistemic commitments. More specifically, the presentation addresses the possibilities for dialogue and collaborative knowledge production between research participants' practice-oriented, experience-based ideas about their work and researchers' academically informed concepts. The issues are explored through analysis of how participants in an IE project, namely researchers and maternity nurses, engage in reflection collaboratively on the care activities. The material analyzed are fieldnotes produced at workshops arranged for joint reflection on the nurses' own work practices as documented on video.

The analysis shows that the possibilities for, and the difficulties of, achieving dialogue emerge from three sources. First, conflicting knowledge interests between researchers and research participants may lead to complementary projects in situations where all parties align themselves with the other's interests. In such situations, experience-based knowledge may be co-produced through storytelling motives. Second, doing IE is about the researcher moving from one setting to another and taking up different positions accordingly. These fluid positions create constraints and possibilities for dialogue. An outsider expert/administrative power position and circumstances that reinforce it are not conducive to the articulation of multiple voices. However, it is possible to shift the overall positioning so that the participants may co-produce knowledge. In my case this was done through working with videos and researchers' provocative commentary that bore 'responses' that the nurses quickly picked up and reflected on. Third, presenting theory-based interpretation that addressed an organizing element of care provoked accounts that addressed the organizing element from a different angle and specified how such organization is actually realized. Reframing the ongoing analysis through such dialogically produced experience-based knowledge means that theoretical concepts are used not to make generalizing statements on commonalities in the material but to put them to test.

RC15-269.2

HOMMA, MIEKO* (Saitama Prefectural University, *mieko.u.tokyo@gmail.com*)
ISHIKAWA, HIRONO (The University of Tokyo)
KIUCHI, TAKAHIRO (The University of Tokyo)

After the Dream of Medicine As a Versatile Solution, What Comes Next?

Since ancient times, Japan has had an unusual self-care culture. Following Japan's nineteenth-century modernization, Western medicine has prevailed in the country, and the high health awareness of lay people forms the basis for promoting medicalization. Modern Western medicine is currently the national standard in Japan's system of universal health insurance coverage. Unlike self-care movements closely connected with individual rights, such as in the United States, Japanese lay people's high level of interest in health does not exert an influence at the institutional level. Thus, medical discourse still has prime influential power.

We have studied illnesses that lack objective abnormalities, especially the awareness of fibromyalgia, with respect to both patients and physicians. Although medicalization has prevailed in all fields in Japan, disseminating the concept of fibromyalgia and incorporating its treatment in the health-care system has lagged markedly compared with other countries.

This paper presents four phases of medicalization for descriptive purposes: cultural basis and prevailing healthism; explanation of specific conditions using medical terms; institutionalization and dissemination of medical categories; and demedicalization of untreatable conditions. We discuss the issues related to each phase using the data from our previous survey. We especially address the situation after medicalization has progressed with respect to fibromyalgia diagnosis: when fibromyalgia is being diagnosed but social awareness does not follow or effective remedies do not exist, how do patients and physicians interpret the diagnosis of fibromyalgia? We describe the process of demedicalization, whose characteristics in Japan may differ from those in Western countries. Namely, following the excessive expectations of biomedicine and distrust in medicine, it is possible that the Japanese are currently seeking greater faith in traditional forms of medicine, as a form of "regression." This analysis presents a basis for rethinking the question of what comes after medicalization.

RC07-138.4

HOMMADOVA, ANYA* (University of Tsukuba, *anutah@gmail.com*)

Blocking the Road to the Future: Biases and Misperceptions of Chinese Youth

The future of Asia will be highly influenced by the current opinions of its youth and bilateral relations between China and Japan. The current perceptions of the Chinese youth have not been explored to their full extent and there is a gap in perceived and actual perceptions on issues which are acting as roadblocks in bilateral relations. Previous research suggests that there are highly emotional responses to numerous controversial issues from both sides (Yong, 1997; Choi, 2010; Fan 2012), but little fieldwork has been done to identify the feelings involved in these emotional responses and how individuals perceive their peers' opinions.

Recent surveys conducted by Genron-NPO in 2012 have been able to capture the opinions on a number of topics and the reason for negative opinion, but failed to ask to identify respondents' feelings as well as how they believed themselves to be perceived by the other nation.

Therefore, to improve the relations between the two countries in the future it is imperative to identify the feelings and the perceptions of the Chinese youth concerning Japan and opinions on the controversial issues. Preliminary analysis of data collected from 261 college students indicates that, on average, Chinese students rate themselves and their peers to be more knowledgeable than the average Japanese student on China-Japan relations; what is more, they perceive the Japanese to have more amiable feelings towards China than their Chinese counterparts feel toward Japan. There is evidence to suspect the false-consensus bias is present and the possibility of naïve realism which has conflict resolution implications. Though numerous social scientists have focused on the past and the historic issues between Japan and China, my goal is to focus on the current perceptions and their implications for building a better future.

RC55-875.2

HOMMERICH, CAROLA* (Institute for Japanese Studies, *hommerich@dijtokyo.org*)

The Advent of Vulnerability: Socioeconomic Insecurities and Feelings of Social Isolation in Contemporary Japan

Over the past two decades, topics related to social inequality have come to dominate public discourse in Japan. Over the same time span, the number of Japanese who experience socioeconomic anxiety in their everyday life has increased. Analysis of data of a nationwide survey carried out by the author for the German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ) in 2009 shows, that an increase of social risks is not only perceived as something affecting others, but that socioeconomic anxieties and fears of social isolation spread throughout all strata of Japanese society. The data indicate that such negative emotions have a strong negative impact on subjective well-being in the Japanese context.

An analysis of who is most likely to be affected reveals objective differences in social status to be only weakly associated with a variation in insecurities. Instead, resources of different forms of trust and individual coping competences – in particular a sense of coherence – are decisive for an experience of status anxiety or social isolation.

However, trust levels, especially in governmental welfare, prove to be low in Japan, and, thus, cannot fully develop their protective function. Japan has not yet managed the transition from a society based on assurance to a society based on trust. Most of all the young generation is vulnerable and ill-equipped to cope with the new social risks it faces in present-day Japan.

RC34-594.3

HONDA, YUKI* (The University of Tokyo, *yuki@p.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

Who Feels Powerless? : An Examination on Self-Attitudes of Japanese Youth

Youth labor market in Japan has changed drastically since the beginnings of 1990s. It is often pointed out that both precarity and severity of work, the risk of poverty and social isolation have increased remarkably among Japanese youth. In order to forecast the future of Japanese society and to search for clues to break its deadlock, we need to grasp the precise trajectories and attitudes of young people.

Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCSJ), a five-year longitudinal quantitative survey of young people in Japan, provides us abundant information which is beneficial to the purpose mentioned above. Using the YCSJ data, this analysis focuses on factors which affect self-attitudes, especially the sense of powerlessness and self-esteem of Japanese youth. The reason is that these attitudes are deeply related to agency and resiliency of young people, who is expected to rebuild the stalemated social structure.

Among numbers of axes which divide young people, most influential ones are gender, family SES, trajectories of transition from school to work, educational experience, regional mobility, workplace environment and social network. Through multivariate analysis, it is found out that there are remarkable differences both of levels and of factors concerning self-attitudes between men and women. The results imply that Japanese young men, including regular workers who have been thought to be advantageous compared to non-regular workers, feels more depressed than young women. The deterioration of labor condition since the early 1990s had much graver negative impact on Japanese men than women as the change of male-breadwinner norm has been far slower than that of the actualities.

RC43-719.1

HONDAGNEU-SOTELO, PIERRETTE* (University of Southern California, *sotelo@usc.edu*)

Immigrant Homeland Re-Creation and Healing in Urban Community Gardens of Los Angeles

This presentation will extend the definition of the domestic sphere to include urban community gardens, which I argue serve as critical spaces that allow undocumented Latino immigrants to sustain themselves and to re-create homeland in urban Los Angeles. I focus on undocumented immigrants, some of them indigenous and some mestizo, from southern Mexico and Guatemala.

Illegality and legal violence, racism, and marginality characterize urban life in these neighborhoods. Home-making and healing practices occur in these urban community gardens, which become shared domestic space. Mexican and Central American immigrants and their families gather at these gardens to grow familiar foods that nourish them. In the process, they connect their children, some of whom are U.S.-born, with ancestral traditions, attaching them to homeland culture, and to an experience with *la tierra* (the earth). They are not simply feeding their families, as they are spatially re-appropriating urban Los Angeles and re-coding it with material plant life such as sugar cane, mango trees and corn stalks.

The urban community gardens are also healing spaces. The gardeners cultivate and share a range of medicinal herbs, creating informal homeland pharmacies that remedy tooth aches, nervous anxiety and indigestion. The gardens also provide palliative remedies for intimately experienced social problems, including loneliness, social isolation, and the depression and anxiety that accompanies poverty and illegality.

The domestic sphere has always been a loaded place, a site of comfort, sustenance, and belonging, but also, as feminist scholarship reminds us, a site of patriarchy, power, duty and conflict. So it is with the urban community gardens. While there are Edenic aspects, these are not new Edens of Nirvana, and the conclusion of this paper discusses difficulties in the new governance and the top-down hierarchies of professionally-operated urban community gardens.

RC16-293.5

HONG, CHAN-SOOK* (Seoul National University, *uf341az@snu.ac.kr*)

A Special Way of Modernization ("Sonderweg") or Methodological Cosmopolitanism?

Since the IMF crisis of 1997, Beck and Beck-Gernsheim's "individualization thesis" has attracted much academic attention in Korea, for it was seen to explain the important social symptoms that have already manifested on the peninsula in the early 90s. An important feature of the discourse on individualization in Korea is its intensive focus on the transformation of family forms. Unlike the original German approach of "individualization thesis" as a critique on researches of social inequalities, Korean academic analyses, when employing the same model, are limited to areas of gender and family.

Another important feature of the discourse is Beck's "methodological cosmopolitanism". Beck and his Asian colleagues seem to consider the values and institutions of strong Confucian family as unique characteristics of the Asian path to modernization. This is one important reason why in Korea discussions on individualization are exclusively concentrated in areas of gender and family.

Industrialization developed in Germany significantly later than in other Western European countries, and for many decades thereafter, the country's path to modernization was considered as a special way ("Sonderweg"). Beck's individualization theory, however, aims to explain Germany's modernization as a typical process of Western development.

With the above introduction in mind, I propose to investigate the historical context between "Sonderweg" and the methodological cosmopolitanism of Beck as an initial step necessary for the analysis of the special ways of Asian modernization. I will proceed to make a further comparison between Germany's Sonderweg and Korea's path of modernization as a mean to evaluate Beck's methodological cosmopolitanism, and the implication this has for Korean sociology.

RC28-485.9

HONG, YANBI* (Southeast University, *hongyb@gmail.com*)

The Power of Expectation: Apply Wisconsin Model in China's Educational Stratification

Besides Blau-Doncan's Status Attainment Model, Wisconsin Model is another important model in US to explain educational and occupational stratification and mobility. However, the Wisconsin Model is relatively ignored in Chinese stratification studies. Drawing upon data from a national survey conducted by Tsinghua University in 2012-2013, this paper distinguishes two kinds of educational expectations of Chinese parents: idealistic educational aspiration and realistic educational expectation, and then examines the effects of parental educational aspiration and expectation on children's educational achievements.

In this paper, first, I describe the distribution of educational expectation levels across different classes both in urban and rural China. Second, I analyze the formation mechanisms of the gap between idealistic aspiration and realistic expectation, examining feasible influencing factors. Third, I adopt a family capital framework, mainly including social and cultural capitals, to explain how educational expectations work in household level. In sum, this paper attempts to reveal the cognitive and behavioral processes of how educational stratification occurred in current Chinese society.

RC39-668.2

HONG, YUXIANG* (Jinan University, *1126011006@stu.jnu.edu.cn*)
LI, CONGDONG (Jinan University)

Social Emotional Stability Facing Disaster Warning

Social emotion is a complex system, with a dissipative structure. When the carriers of social emotion percept threaten from a disaster warning, the initiative dissipative structure of social emotional system will be broken down. This study presents the evaluation methods of social emotional stability under disaster warning from the aspect of a complex system. Firstly, we analyzed the dissipative structure features of social emotion and used Social Emotional Entropy (SEE) to measure the changes of social emotional stability, which was explained by the example of the Bird Flu H7N9 events in 2013. Secondly, we considered that social emotion is not simply the totaling of individuals' emotions, but results from both the combination of individual-level affective factors as well as from the group or contextual level. In that way, we used the Cellular Automaton modeling method integrated with the Social Network Theory, in order to present a dynamic dispersal process of SEE from both aspects: "bottom-up" and "top-down". Finally, we used a case study to verify the effectiveness of the integrated method. Our results indicated that the social network properties and population characteristics are key determining variables of social emotional stability.

RC13-239.3

HONKANEN, ANTTI* (University of Eastern Finland, *antti.honkanen@uef.fi*)

Golden Age - Ageing, Well-Being and Tourism

Population ageing is likely to affect the tourism movements especially in Western countries. The importance of seniors for the tourism economy is growing. Nowadays seniors are expected to be more active in domestic tourism and traveling more often abroad than previous generations. However, there are several reasons why ageing people are not traveling as health problems and lack of resources.

The paper clarifies how active travelers ageing people are and it identifies reasons why seniors are not participated in tourism. The main research question is how well self-estimated health predicts the propensity to travel and travel activity is compared with other leisure activities.

The survey questionnaire was distributed to inhabitants of North Savo region (Finland) who turned 60 and 70 in the year 2012. The response rate was 31 %. In total 1827 inhabitants participated in the survey. The survey was named as Aging and well-being in North-Savo as part of the Age Innovation 2012-2014 Project.

According to preliminary results, only 4 percent of respondents answered they did not participate in domestic tourism but 20 percent were not traveling abroad.

The older age cohort was traveling less than the younger one as expected. The socio-economic differences are wide in domestic tourism and especially traveling abroad. People traveling often were also more active in other leisure activities. Respondents' self-estimation of their health predicted the propensy of travelling. Health problems were one main reason why ageing people are not traveling (anymore) but also other factors like lack of money.

JS-22.2

HOPMAN, MARIT* (Utrecht University, The Netherlands, *m.hopman@uu.nl*)

KNIJN, TRUDIE (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

Child Investment in Youth Care Services: Dilemma's and Consequences

Welfare states have (re-)invented family policy as a response to the notion that children are the social, cultural and economic capital of societies. Consequently, the healthy development of children is an important aim in policies regarding child care, and the role of parents in safeguarding their children's development is stressed.

For professionals working in the field of youth care this change in policy aims has had its effects on the way their profession is organized and carried out:

1. more attention is directed towards preventive and early interventions—in order to ensure the best possible developmental trajectory—as opposed to curative interventions.
2. There is a stronger emphasis on effectiveness and evidence based practices and its concurrent emphasis on protocols and guidelines. At the same time however, professionals are expected to adjust their work to the demands of parents, and to serve parental expectations and wishes.
3. In line with this, professionals find themselves balancing "distance" and "control": working with parents presupposes that professionals can't be directive and should refrain from being too authorative. Yet, professionals are also expected to intervene when children are at risk, and policy measures emphasize risk-assessments and inter-organizational information exchange.

The international research project "Governing New Social Risks" centers on this turn to parenting. In our paper we will discuss how these changes and dilemmas have affected the way in which professionals define and organize their own profession, and their relation with parents and families. Based on interviews with (academic) parenting experts, relevant policy makers and professionals themselves, we will present our findings on how professionals give form to these policy changes. Although the turn to parenting takes place throughout welfare states, we will focus on the Netherlands as a case example. However, data from the other European countries included in this international research project, will be taken into account.

RC53-856.2

HOPMAN, MARIT* (Utrecht University, The Netherlands, *m.hopman@uu.nl*)

KNIJN, TRUDIE (Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

Defining Children in Youth Care Interventions

Within welfare states, attention for the development and upbringing of children is increasing. On the one hand, scientific disciplines such as developmental psychology have professionalized child development and concurrently, a proto-professionalization of parenting has taken place. On the other hand, the same attention for development can be found in governmental policies, resulting from the influence of child investment theories. Consequently, parenting support interventions—aiming at parents in their central role as child raisers—have gained in importance. These interventions mostly respond to the child rearing questions of parents. Also, interventions are often selected based on their effectiveness. Although these issues are essential in organizing youth care, this approach fails to acknowledge how these interventions perceive and define children and childhood, and how this effects the ways in which children are raised and develop. This paper addresses two of the theme-related questions:

1. What are the dominant definitions of children's problem's and which ideas of social order do they respond to?
2. How do stocks of professional knowledge as well as the practices of intervention on children's problems evolve over time?

The questions are addressed by using both quantitative and qualitative data from the international research project "Governing New Social Risks", which centers on the turn to parenting from the 1990's onwards. In the quantitative part, results of the analysis of parenting support interventions are presented. For example, changes in scientific theories underlying the interventions help us in understanding how children are being defined. In the qualitative part we discuss data gathered through interviews with (academic) experts and relevant decision makers about dominant views and changes in the perception of children and families and of state-family relations. We focus specifically on the Netherlands,

but information from the other countries included in this research project will be addressed as well when applicable.

RC42-712.1

HORI, MAKIKO* (Wichita State University, *makiko.hori@wichita.edu*)

Gender Differences in Happiness: The Effect of Marriage, Employment, and Parenthood in 33 Countries

Happiness remains an important measure of psychological well-being. Given the current challenges of struggling global economies and political conflict and unrest, psychological well-being has never been more important. While previous studies have found that females, the young, the unmarried, and people with lower socioeconomic status are more likely to suffer from lower psychological well-being, they fail to fully capture societal-level conditions' impact on individual happiness. Although previous studies have focused on how societal conditions affect individuals in a given society and shape perceptions of their personal conditions, in this study I focus on gender. Utilizing hierarchical linear modeling on data from the 2002 International Social Survey Programme, I examined gender differences in happiness and how country-level gender stratification affects the relationship between happiness and family-related predictors in 33 countries. The results show that there are clear and significant gender differences not only in the level of happiness between men and women but also in the factors affecting their happiness. While, on average, women evidenced lower happiness than men, results indicated that there were gender differences in the effects of being married, not working, and the number of children individuals had on happiness. However, despite expectations that country-level gender equality and egalitarian gender norms would improve women's happiness, the measures of gender equality and gender ideology at the country-level showed mixed results in the cross-level interaction and therefore suggestion are made for future directions in this important area of research.

RC14-246.6

HORIGUCHI, RYOICHI* (Inst d'Histoire Culturelle Européene, *ryoichi.horiguchi@gmail.com*)

« Utopie » Dans L'enclos, Ou égalité Ségréguée

Cette communication a pour but d'avoir une meilleur connaissance sur la mentalité de l'époque sur laquelle reposait la société moderne du Japon dans la première moitié du 20ème siècle et de montrer que l'on poursuivait au niveau national un idéal d' « égalité » non seulement dans la vie politique mais aussi dans la vie quotidienne. On connaît bien que l'égalité sur le plan politique a été partiellement mise en œuvre lors de la réforme des lois électorales qui ouvrait la porte aux scrutins universels en 1925. De l'autre côté, il n'en est pas demeuré moins que la misère et l'inégalité sociale n'étaient pas encore déracinées dans la vie quotidienne, c'est-à-dire dans celle des vulnérables comme des ouvriers, des malades, des handicapés etc. Ce sont encore des problèmes d'aujourd'hui. La résolution s'est réalisée à cet époque d'une manière ségrégative: tout en séparant les pauvres des riches, les malades et les handicapés des personnes en santé, on a mis les précédentes dans l'enclos. On voudrait donc dans cette recherche historique montrer un aspect peu étudié sur la mentalité de l'époque qu'on pourrait appeler une « utopie dans l'enclos » en jetant une lumière nouvelle sur en particulier la vie des ouvriers d'usine et des lépreux dans la léproserie avec le changement de la conscience sociale en perspectives socio-historiques.

TG04-944.7

HORII, MITSUTOSHI* (Shumei University, *m.horii@chaucercollege.co.uk*)

A 'Ritual' of Surgical Mask Wearing in Japan: A Short History

The practice of surgical mask wearing in Japan has been adopted by a significant proportion of the national population and has become embedded in people's everyday lives. This paper studies the practice as a 'ritual' and outlines its history in Japan. The notion of ritual is employed in this paper, not analytically, but operationally, in order to highlight the structural/functional aspect of the practice, by which individuals come to terms with invisible threats. In the 1920s, the practice of mask wearing, introduced from the West and conveying the symbolism of modern science, replaced pre-modern 'superstitious' rituals against flu in Japan. It started to be worn by healthy individuals in order to avoid infection, and spread as a matter of social etiquette to the infected, so as not to infect others. In addition to this usage, which continues up to the present, by the 1990s masks had become widely used by cedar pollinosis sufferers to avoid inhaling pollen. Some people wear masks in order to prevent their throats from drying up or to keep their faces warm, while others hide their faces behind masks for cosmetic or psychological reasons. More recently, radioactive particles from Fukushima and air pollution spreading from China have been added to the list of health risks to be minimised by wearing masks. Wearing a mask appears to provide peace of mind amidst uncertainties. Its instrumental value in reducing health risks is scientifically

inconclusive. What is certain is that the practice precedes scientific discussions. The practice of mask wearing absorbs anxieties and uncertainties and restores a sense of security and self-control.

RC22-388.12

HORII, MITSUTOSHI* (Shumei University, *m.horii@chaucercollege.co.uk*)

The Invention of Religion Category and the Formation of the Secular in Japan

This paper examines the social construction of the categories of 'religion' and 'the secular' in Japan. This is a preliminary analysis of how the term 'religion' was imported into and translated in Japan, how it was indigenised, how it has been employed by the state to establish the secular, and how the term 'religion' is used strategically by people in their everyday language. The Japanese concept of 'religion' *shûkyô* was invented amid the power struggle of international diplomacy against the Western colonial powers in the mid-nineteenth century. It also played an integral role in the formation of non-religion (or the secular), more specifically, the modern Japanese nation-state. After the fall of the shogunate in 1868 and throughout the modernisation process thereafter, the invention of the religion category, in turn, demarcated the modern Japanese secular, the category of non-religion, where the centralised state legitimated its authority over the population. The secularity of the state enabled the government to mobilise various groups classified as 'religious' for political purposes, while suppressing so-called 'pseudo-religious' groups, in order to achieve the ideological goal of the Japanese nation-state. After the Second World War, these categories of 'religion' and 'the secular' were reformulated under the influence of American-style liberal democratic values and sensitivities, which delimit the post-war Japanese secular. The boundary between these two realms, however, has always been ambiguous and often contentious. This paper argues that sociological studies of religion should critically analyse the social construction of the religion-secular dichotomy, by focusing on the social process in which particular meanings of the terms of 'religion' and 'the secular' have been constructed and the ways in which the two categories are demarcated from each other.

RC51-829.1

HORNUNG, BERND R.* (University Hospital Giessen and Marburg, *hornung@med.uni-marburg.de*)

Managing Complex Organizations In A Global WORLD

Modern business organizations are complex dynamic systems in a complex dynamic environment. This environment has the properties of an eco-system rather than those of a controlled and steered system. This holds for the economy and for its particular subsystems like the health care system, both constituting the complex and dynamic environment of internally complex organizations like hospitals. Such organizations often move at the edge of chaos and sometimes beyond. In their operations they need to be understood as actor-systems at different internal levels.

Examples from hospitals will illustrate management problems resulting from the combination of high internal and high external complexity and dynamics. This requires to clarify the concepts of both complexity and organization from a socio-cybernetic perspective. A generic reference model of organizations will be used for the subsequent analysis.

Central to this is Luhmann´s[*] dictum, that only complexity can reduce complexity. It will be analyzed how this could be achieved by taking a sociocybernetic approach.

For this purpose concepts will be used like: open information, teamwork, task forces, leadership styles, subsystem autonomy, problem-orientation, staff-line organization, matrix organization, Web 2.0 leadership, organizational culture, mediation, etc.

Any activity, also informational, requires energy. Increasing the efficiency of an organization when facing complexity can be achieved by: (a) Changing objectives, (b) reorganizing structures, (c) reorganizing process, including management, (d) depleting stocks (material, financial, but also health and motivation of staff).

The strategy chosen has to be sustainable without unduly reducing the internal complexity of the organization, essential for its capacity to cope with external complexity. This both according to Luhmann and according to Ashby´s "Law of Requisite Variety".

Hypotheses will be presented, how a sociocybernetic approach to managing complex organizations can help to avoid problems and failures.

[*]) Apart from this, the paper will present a sociocybernetic but non-luhmannian approach.

RC42-706.3

HOROWITZ, ADAM* (Stanford University, *ahorowitz@stanford.edu*)

A Birthright to Belong: Hereditary Claims and Religious Authenticity Among Converts to Judaism

This paper examines individuals who convert to a new religious identity as adults and the ways in which they use perceived sources of external validation to make claims to religious belonging and authenticity. This study on which this paper is drawn includes 100 in-depth interviews with converts to Judaism in three metropolitan areas representing distinct regions of the United States: New York City (Northeast), Atlanta, GA (South), and the San Francisco Bay Area (West Coast). Respondents employed various methods of making hereditary or genetic claims to Judaism, including discussing evidence of Jewish ancestry discovered in DNA tests (taken post-conversion) and telling stories of distant relatives who family members believe may have been Jewish. When paired with respondents' belief that others often do not see them as authentically Jewish because of not being born into a Jewish family (particularly as stated by those who did not make genetic/hereditary claims), it is clear that the perceived ability to make genetic/hereditary claims is meaningful to converts, providing a sense of having the right to belong to their new religious community. I further explore how the language of belonging becomes racialized, showing how the conceptualization of race in the United States is applied in a context outside of race (i.e. religion). The sample, moreover, is notably racially diverse, with approximately half white and half non-white (e.g. African American, Asian American, Latino/a, multiracial) respondents, allowing for a comparison of traditionally recognized ethnoracial identities in the context of a racialized understanding of religious identity and belonging. By addressing the role of genetics and heredity in making claims to religious belonging, this paper sheds light on the complex intersection of race and religion as categories of identity in American society.

RC22-389.8

HOROWITZ, ADAM* (Stanford University, *ahorowitz@stanford.edu*)

The Myth of Multireligiousness: Assessing the (Im-)Possibility of Identification with Multiple Religions

The rate at which people of different family-origin backgrounds (race, ethnicity, religion, etc.) form romantic relationships and have children continuously increases in the United States. Scholarship has provided compelling accounts of the experiences of the children of inter-racial couples and their construction of "multiracial" identities. This study explores whether a similar form of identity construction with multiple religions is possible for children of inter-religious couples. Through in-depth, semi-structured interviews with children of inter-religious parents, I examine the mechanisms most salient in religious identity formation and their effects on the possibility of identifying as "multireligious." I explain the relationship between parents' choices in the religious upbringing of their children (or lack thereof), their influence on cultural/religious exposure, and how these together affect one's ability to feel a sense of "fitting in" in a faith community. I claim that these mechanisms serve to make self-identifying as "multireligious" a modern impossibility.

JS-75.5

HORT, SVEN* (Seoul National University, *sven.hort@snu.ac.kr*)
OLOFSSON, GUNNAR (Forum for the study of Professions, Linnaeus University, Sweden)

A Life-Long Response to Talcott Parsons: The Global Sociology of Goran Therborn – a Critical Yet Friendly Appraisal

Talcott Parsons represents the culmination of sociology as a paradigmatic science, its high tide during the late interwar and early post-war period. Goran Therborn is a still active global and public sociologist, a proponent of "world knowledge" which in his own words makes him more of a social scientist than a sociologist. This mix of presentation and self-presentation is challenged in this paper which outlines the amphibology of Therborn's career as an academic sociologist and public intellectual, his occasional poems as well as his main oevre from the mid-1960s to the first decades of the new Millennium. In focus of this paper is his relationship to classical sociology as epitomized by Talcott Parsons and C Wright Mills as well as the movement the latter early on gave a strong voice. After a brief biographical note on his socialisation in the pre-university environment of Southeastern Sweden, Therborn's face-to-face engagement with on the one hand the first generation of domestic sociology in the form of the eminent Swedish class analysist Gosta Carlsson, and on the other hand the internationalist new left movement after 1956, is conveyed. Thereafter follows a step by step close reading of Therborn's major works whereby his main sociological motifs are portrayed: the discipline itself and its problem to identity its research object ("society"), and contrasting subject matters of closely related academic disciplines (economy, ide-

ology, state, modernity, family and kinship, civilizations, and human inequalities). A tentative re-interpretation of Parson's AGIL-scheme in light of Therborn's life-long preoccupation with the same themes ends the paper. This brings us to the present state of the discipline, its relationship to the outer world and prospects for its future.

RC19-333.8

HORT, SVEN* (Seoul National University, *sven.hort@snu.ac.kr*)

Miracles, Giants, Dragons and Small Tigers: Beyond the Unique, Hybrid, World and Model – Asian Welfare States on the Move?

For two decades, comparative welfare state research on developments in Asia was largely confined to five or six cases: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and occasionally China. These welfare states have continued to be in the foreground of recent social research. However, with rise of PRC over the last decade this picture has entirely been changed. On the one hand the focus of global social policy research has shifted towards the monumental transformations going on in China also regarding welfare policy. Chinese social researchers have come to the fore in this area to an extent never seen before. In particular western researchers have flocked to this lump of sugar and interacted with the growing stock of domestic comparative scholars in this field. So far, this stream of research is only in its infancy and the outcome is still uncertain not least regarding its impact on the larger picture of comparative research. On the other hand, in the shadow of the rise of China, a fair amount of research of specific cases in particular in Southeast Asia has completely been neglected by both the comparatists of the traditional cases and contemporary Chinese developments. Recent social policy developments in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and to some extent also India have become a growing concern among social welfare researchers interested in a particular case. Again, this is another stream of research still in infancy, the outcome is uncertain but there is a dire need to bring such studies into the larger picture of comparative, cross-national welfare state research.

ADH-996.6

HORTA, ANA* (University of Lisbon, *ana.horta@ics.ul.pt*) CARVALHO, ANABELA (University of Minho)

Climate Change in Portuguese Media: Global Politics and the Vanishing National Reality

Portugal is highly exposed to risks and vulnerabilities related to climate change, such as a continuing increase of average summer temperature, more frequent and intense heat waves and a reduction of rainfall, and, as a consequence, floods, droughts, fire hazards, air pollution, erosion and changes in water quality and availability (Santos and Miranda 2006). Climate change is therefore a vital issue for the country's future, and media debates are likely to play an important role regarding the choices that have to be made. In fact, the framing of climate change in the media guides public perceptions of reality and offers hints for thinking and acting (Entman 2004) from the individual to the policy-making level. In line with the COMPON research protocol, newspaper articles were selected by searching for the keywords "alterações climáticas" (climate change) in all items published in three dailies (Público, Jornal de Notícias, and Diário Económico) from 2001 to 2010. A random sample of 25% of the articles published between 2007 and 2010 by each newspaper was selected, and the sample was stratified by year. Results show that the Portuguese press tends to reproduce the global political agenda on climate change, mainly focusing on international events associated with global political decision-making processes, while typically reducing the debate to climate change mitigation. Adaptation's low visibility may be explained by a dependency of Portuguese newspapers on the international political agenda and by the news sources used. The lack of mobilization of national leaders for adaptation may also play a part. This type of coverage tends to obscure local and national realities and responsibilities, though they are key to addressing climate change

RC14-243.10

HORTA, ANA* (Institute of Social Sciences University of Lisbon, *ana.horta@ics.ul.pt*)

Changes in ICT Usage in Times of Scarcity

The information and communication technologies (ICT) market has been showing a remarkable expansion. Considering the severe financial and economic crisis some countries are currently facing, and the restrictions in several forms of consumption due to scarcity, what changes may be affecting ICT usage in everyday life? This presentation tries to address how are individuals adapting to new challenges related to inequity of (material) access to ICT and a growing digital divide in ICT usage opportunities, which may emerge and become particularly relevant in a context of scarcity such as the one Portugal is now experiencing.

The research adopts an approach based in recent theoretical developments in sociology of communication, which consists in analyzing media as practice. This perspective enables media research to move beyond a narrow focus on audience

practices in order to understand the complexity of contemporary media-saturated cultures (Couldry, 2004). Studying the whole range of practices focused directly or indirectly on ICT allows understanding how ICT are embedded in everyday life and are constitutive of routines (Couldry, 2004; Pink and Mackley, 2013). By focusing on social practices, attention is shifted from the individuals' agency and choice to the processes whereby structural elements such as materials (things, technologies, physical entities), competences (skills, know-how, techniques), and meanings (symbolic, ideas, aspirations) are connected and enacted in the form of patterns of practices, thus allowing to explain the dynamics of reproduction and transformation of social practices (Shove, Pantzar, Watson, 2012).

The analysis draws upon data from in-depth interviews conducted with people from diverse social groups in terms of age, education and socio-economic status. Results show the complexity of the relations established between individuals' practices, motivations, knowledge and material conditions related to ICT use.

RC23-406.1

HORTA, HUGO* (Instituto Superior Técnico, *hugo.horta@ist.utl.pt*)

Bringing Science and Academia to the Population: Activities to Raise Questions and Make People Think in Vulnerable Urban Contexts

The university role in society has been increasingly framed by models aligned with academic capitalism, institutional competition and the quantification of activities/results. These, associated to decreasing resources and public funding, are placing the integrity of the university as a social institution at risk. The roles in society that universities are expected to pursue have also multiplied and substantially increased the burden placed on these institutions. One of the new dimensions of intervention of universities in society is through the service mission of the university – also dubbed as the 3rd mission. This has been gaining increasing relevance in more recent years as a form to open the university to society. Yet, in most countries, this latter mission of the university is somewhat understood as a fuzzy concept, and there is a tendency to associate it with knowledge transfer activities associated with commercialization of science. In this article, we argue that this may be a simplistic view of the service mission, and that this mission in fact can encompass a range of activities that can not only benefit the university – orienting it to fulfill its social mandate and consolidate its legitimacy - but also contribute directly to the benefit of populations in vulnerable urban areas. Through the use of two cases studies focused on activities voluntary developed by academics of a school of engineering in Lisbon, Portugal, we analyze two strategic activities that aimed at bringing the university to vulnerable populations and if not solve, at least raise awareness about risky phenomena and vulnerable situations. These cases represent an overhaul of the more narrow thinking on the service mission of the university, as they combine activities that interact public understanding of science purposes, with hands-on teaching that applies engineering theoretical principles to real life cases, while fostering interdisciplinary research.

RC31-526.7

HORVATH, KENNETH* (University of Education Karlsruhe, *horvath@ph-karlsruhe.de*)

Differentiated Rights, Segmented Labour Markets: The Emergence of New Guestworker Regimes and the Making of Marginalised Precarity in Western Europe

This paper contrasts current labour migration with post-WWII guestworker programmes and argues that hierarchical differentiation and exacerbated precarisation for some migrant groups are the main characteristics of current labour migration regimes. My main objective is to show how both low-wage and 'elite' migration programmes are structured by (i) the securitisation of migration and (ii) racialised boundary making. These processes are disguised by the hegemonial notion of migration management. Using the examples of the UK, Austria, and Spain, I first outline how labour market restructurings since 1975 have led to a layering of labour mobility: the concentration of labour migrants in low-paid industrial jobs has given way to a simultaneity of (i) even more precarious forms of employment mainly in agriculture, tourism, and construction and (ii) relatively privileged elite migration linked to the transnational mobility of capital and goods. These new labour mobilities are regulated by complex legal frameworks that are marked by a radical deprivation of fundamental rights for some migrants, while other groups face hardly any mobility barriers. Second, in all three case countries the establishment of these new frameworks was dependent on a securitised discursive context in which migration was mainly discussed as an existential threat to social security, cultural identity, and public order. This context was used to establish policies that would have been considered illegitimate under 'normal' circumstances. Third, I explore the ways in which the differentiation between migrant groups is linked to new forms of racialised boundary making, mainly in the context of EU-integration. Developments are very similar across all three countries – although they represent different "varieties of capitalism", party systems, migration histories, and welfare regimes. Together they illustrate how the neoliberal political-economic project structures life chances of millions of migrant

workers throughout Europe, many of them living under conditions of radicalised precarity.

JS-80.1

HORVATH, KENNETH* (University of Education Karlsruhe, *horvath@ph-karlsruhe.de*)

Enforced Temporariness – the Interplay of Securitisation and Economisation and the Emergence of Temporary Migrant Worker Programmes in Western Europe

Focusing on the level of migration politics, this paper enquires into the logics and processes underlying the formulation of temporary migrant worker programmes. Based on Foucault's analysis of liberal governmentality and Jessop's strategic-relational approach, I argue that the governing of temporary labour migration in liberal nation-states requires sophisticated political technologies. These technologies entail the differentiated deprivation of fundamental rights and are therefore neither unproblematic nor self-evident. Developing and establishing the necessary legal categorisations along skill levels, nationality, employment status etc. requires a complex interplay of two political rationalities that are often conceived of as contradictory: the securitisation and the economisation of migration. Once established, differentiations and measures introduced under securitised conditions can be invested in utilitarian migration policies. The interplay of these two rationalities depends on and is mediated by wider political-economic and societal transformation processes. In order to illustrate this general argument, I, first, give an overview of temporary migration policies introduced in Western European nation-states from the early 1990s onwards. Similar policies have been implemented in nation-states representing different "varieties of capitalism", party systems, migration histories, and welfare regimes. In a second step, I focus on developments in the UK and Austria to show how the securitisation of migration changed the strategic setting and thus enabled some actors to push their agenda of enforced temporariness and radicalised precarisation. Finally, I discuss how these political developments are linked to changes in the political-economic context – and argue that the interplay of securitisation and economisation has allowed to adapt migration regimes in line with new labour market needs.

RC15-272.3

HOSODA, MIWAKO* (Seisa University, *miwhosoda@seisa.ac.jp*)
SHINOHARA, MIEKO (Japan Myalgic Encephalomyelitis Association)
YOSHINO, YURIE (Japan Sarcoma Center Project)

Grass-Roots Healthcare Reforms: Collaboration Between Patient Support Groups and Medical Professionals

Healthcare reform that responds to unmet needs is a most urgent challenge. While many individuals and agencies, including governments, associations of healthcare professionals and lawyers have worked to solve these problems, the collective action of people with illnesses and disabilities and their families is just as important. The aim of this study is to examine how patients' support groups change and help to create healthcare services that satisfy what they want and suit their needs, by examining the activities of two organizations: one for people with sarcoma (a sort of cancer), and the other for ME/CFS (myalgic encephalomyelitis / chronic fatigue syndrome) focusing on their advocacy activities. The advocacy activities of these groups can be called Health Social Movements.

According to my previous survey, patients expected that the groups' activities would change governmental healthcare policy, provide adequate medical and social services and eliminate discriminative perceptions against their disabilities. But there are so many obstacles they must face until their expectations are realized. However, these case studies showed that the advocacy activities of patients groups have actually achieved their goals to change the healthcare settings. The sarcoma support group persuaded medical professionals to establish a sarcoma center at hospitals to provide appropriate medical access for the patients. The ME/CFS support group has convinced medical professionals to conduct scientific research on the disease and government workers to set reasonable social services.

This study suggests that the advocacy activities of the groups are becoming increasingly important for both the patients themselves and healthcare providers. A sign of social transformation of the healthcare structure, from a bureaucrat-driven one to a civilian-driven one, can be seen in this study. This process of people's involvement should be a key factor in the design of a more effective and sustainable healthcare system in the future.

RC02-48.1

HOSOGAYA, NOBUKO* (Sophia University, *n-hosoga@sophia.ac.jp*)

Institutional Entrepreneurs in Multi-National Corporations: Embedding the Managers' Networks into Organizational Fields

This research focuses upon the institutional systems which have been constructed by the regional head-quarter managers of Japanese multinational corporations (MNCs) in Asia-pacific. Theoretical frames for dealing with these systems or conditions are notably conceptions of institutional entrepreneurship

The activities of Japanese multinational corporations in the Asian region are now in transition. They over decades have been characterized by a tradition in which managerial control has been centralized by its home base in Japan. But this has changed with the expansion of production-consumption in the Asian region. Contemporary MNCs are much more sensitive to local conditions. Such changes have induced new organizational forms with the formation of regional networks surrounding these headquarters with active and energetic horizontal exchanges.

These institutional systems effectively function when activities in regional networks are appropriately embedded into related organizational fields. In many cases, such regional activities are initiated by headquarters in Japan, however they require appropriate and realistic organizational procedures. In general, Japanese expatriates who are delegated from the head office in Japan have played vital roles in such system-construction as institutional entrepreneurs. They utilize their positions and authority derived from the head office, and at the same time they have made efforts to advance their local networks and use resources and relationships in the host community so as to develop a new institutional scheme which is responsive to the perceptions of members who are involved in these networks.

For some reasons, their efforts have not always led to successful outcomes. In this research, the entrepreneurial characteristics that have been shown in the construction of appropriate relations between their networks and the fields are presented in order to identify the factors which determine success and failure.

RC12-229.2

HOSOI, YOKO* (Toyo University, *yokoh@toyo.jp*)

Elderly Prisoners' Life World - Comparative Study in NZ and Japan

The Eldery Prisoners' Life World-comparative study between NZ and Japan
In Japan and NZ the crime rate of the elderly persons (up to 65) is dramatically getting upward since 1990s. I and John Pratt(NZ)have engaged in the comparative studies to make clear thebackgrounds and reasons to put the elderly persons committing crimes. Both countries did a lot of effort to prevent them from doing crime and take care for them after release from the prisons. Nevertheless, such kinds of crime policy and the welfare trials were found out ineffective for the decrease their reoffending.

Therefore we make our ideas to understand the elderly people in terms of their life world such as their life plans in childhood, dreams, hope, political needs, religious consciousness, love, alterism, family networks, crime and violence aspirations and satisfactions etc.

Based on the research findings (600 prisoners in Japan and 66 prisoners in NZ) , here, we would like to construct their life worlds to get some suggestions to step forwards for them in their future without the criminal lives.

TG03-933.3

HOSOKI, RALPH* (University of California, Irvine, *ittonen@hotmail.com*)

The Determinants of Cross-National Variation in Migrant Accessibility to Rights

Nation-states vary largely in the degree to which the economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights enjoyed by the native citizenry are conferred upon foreign nationals, and rarely do non-nationals fully enjoy equal rights unless they naturalize. There is considerable cross-national variation in accessibility to the legal institution of citizenship, but extant studies on the determinants of such variation are fragmented, revealing contradictory findings. Comparative studies, though informative, are largely qualitative and geographically limited to Western liberal democracies, making it difficult to make generalizable claims about other parts of the world. Furthermore, there has been limited theorization on the impact of international exogenous pressures on citizenship and nationality laws. Using the *2001 Citizenship Laws of the World* dataset to obtain data on the minimum residency length requirements for naturalization as a proxy measure for migrants' accessibility to rights, this cross-national study utilizes OLS regression to compare the explanatory power of world culture variables against domestic economic, political, and demographic variables commonly used in studies on the determinants of citizenship laws. Results show that international non-governmental organization (INGO) membership best predicts cross-national variance in the minimum residency length requirements for naturalization, thereby suggesting that extensive linkages with INGOs and the resulting diffusion of world cultural scripts on human rights into the domestic society and polity influence a state's willingness to confer the ultimate means to legal membership and rights.

JS-20.2

HOSSEINI, S A HAMED* (University of Newcastle, *hamed.hosseini@newcastle.edu.au*)

Many 'Post-Modern Princes'? Rival Cosmopolitanisms in the Global Field of Justice Movements

In this article, Hosseini reflects on the recent organizational and ideational shifts in the so-called global justice movements. While some recent studies conceptualize these movements as ideologically mature and coherent, other inquiries, highlight growing disorganizations, fragmentations, disappointments, and disputes. The former argue that underlying global solidarities are coherent cosmopolitanist or globalist values, whereas the latter claim that the global justice movements lack the necessary ideological vision for uniting the masses behind a global project for changing the world capitalist system. Alternatively, by drawing on his research project (2002-2006) and examples from the post-GFC uprisings including the Occupy movements in 2012, Hosseini argues that there have been four major parallel trends of ideological changes, dividing the global field of transformative practices between rival camps in terms of their orientations towards cosmopolitanist values. There are however significant potentials for traversing the divisions between the cosmopolitanist camps. Among them is the rise of a new (meta-)ideological vision, coined here *transversalism* by him. Transversalism assumes the possibility of creating common grounds for dialogue, collective learning or actions among multiple progressive identities and ideological visions in the global field of resistance. It appears in two forms: (1) the extension of any the above mentioned camps to accommodate some of the principles of the other camps, such as regional Bolivarian cooperation between socialist/populist states in Latin America in recent years, or the idea of democratic global Keynesianism that attempts to improve the conditions for democracy within societies by adopting democratically developed international regulations; (2) in the form of independent integrative projects based on pragmatic adoption and combination of transformative practices from the camps, such as Economic Democracy.

RC49-800.7

HOTOGE, SHUKO* (University of Human Arts and Sciences, *shuko_hotoge@yahoo.co.jp*)
KISHI, KAORI (Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba)
ASANUMA, TOHRU (Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba)
MONMA, TAKAFUMI (University of Tsukuba)

Relationships Between the Components of Sense of Coherence (SOC) and Stress Responses Among Upper-Grade Elementary School Children —Differences in the Level of SOC—

In terms of the health status of upper-grade elementary school children, previous studies have indicated that pupils with a high level of Sense of Coherence (SOC) have less stress responses. However, it remains unclear how each component of SOC (comprehensibility, manageability and meaningfulness) is related to stress responses according to the level of SOC. Therefore, this study investigated the relationships between the components of SOC and stress responses among upper-grade elementary school children according to the level of SOC.

An anonymous questionnaire survey was conducted on 402 pupils in 4th to 6th grade at a public elementary school in Kanagawa, Japan. Based on data from 312 respondents, the SOC scores (total score and each score for "comprehensibility", "manageability" and "meaningfulness"), the stress responses scores (each score of "physical symptoms", "feelings of depression and anxiety", "feelings of displeasure and anger" and "apathy symptoms") and individual attributes (grade and sex) were used for analyses. The pupils were classified into three groups (high, middle and low) based on their SOC total score. The relationships among the scores for each SOC component and the stress responses scores in the three groups were assessed by partial correlation analyses controlled by attributes.

The findings revealed that the component factors of SOC related to stress responses varied according to the level of SOC. For pupils with high or middle SOC, the sense of meaningfulness was related to reduced increases in unpleasant feelings and the loss of vigor or motivation. In contrast, for pupils with low SOC, the sense of comprehensibility was related to reduced increases in sluggishness, headache, depression, and the loss of vigor or motivation. To reduce stress responses among upper-grade elementary school children, it is important to strengthen specific components of SOC, depending on each pupil's level of SOC.

RC28-490.3

HOVDHAUGEN, ELISABETH* (NIFU, *elisabeth@nifu.no*)
FRØSETH, MARI WIGUM* (NIFU-Nordic Institute for studies in education, research and innovation, *mari@nifu.no*)

Mending the Master Programmes: An Effort to Improve Progression and Completion Rates in Graduate Education

Generally, studies of dropout and completion in higher education have been concerned with undergraduate education and little attention has been paid to graduate level.

The Bologna process has led to a introduction of reforms in higher education in several European countries. In Norway a comprehensive reform in higher education – the Quality Reform –was implemented in 2003. Two of the aims with this reform was to improve the students' progression and completion in higher education. To achieve this, a number of changes regarding the structure and pedagogy in Norwegian higher education system were introduced.

This article addresses completion and dropout in Norwegian university graduate higher education before and after the reform, using register data consisting of the total population of students in one chort before the reform was implemented (the 1999-cohort) and one after (the 2005-cohort). The aim of the article is two-fold: to investigate if there are changes over time in completion rates and dropout rates in graduate university education, and if the changes can be interpreted as an effect of the comprehensive reform in Norwegian higher education implemented in 2003. To what extent can national translations of international reforms make changes in national completion rates?

Preliminary analyses, including important independent variables such as SES and gender, indicate that there has been an improvement in completion rates after the reform, but that the dropout rate might not have changed significantly over time. There is an improvement in the proportion of students completing on estimated time (2 years). Moreover, the process of completing a graduate university degree in general is more rapid after the reform than before.

RC10-184.2

HOWALDT, JUERGEN* (Social Research Center Dortmund, *howaldt@sfs-dortmund.de*)

Social Innovation: Driving Force Of Social Change

The importance of social innovation in successfully addressing social, economic, political and environmental challenges of the 21st century as e.g. poverty and inequality is recognised not only within the Europe 2020 strategy but also on a global scale. However, despite this growing awareness of the significance of social innovation, there is still no sustained and systematic analysis of social innovation, its theories, characteristics and impacts.

Since Schumpeter, the concept of innovation has focused predominantly on economic and technical developments, whereas social sciences were particularly interested in the corresponding social processes and effects. This may explain why social sciences, to this day, have been conducting empirical work on social innovations quite comprehensively, but without labeling them as such and, with few exceptions, without a concept of social innovation informed by social theory.

In light of the increasing importance of social innovation the paper looks at the theoretical concepts, areas of empirical research and observable trends in the field of social innovation on a global scale. It gives an overview of the current situation and the perspectives of socio-scientific innovation research that have greatly contributed to the development and spread of an enlightened socio-scientific understanding of innovation.

It will present the objectives and the concept of the global research project SI-DRIVE (7. Framework programme of the European Commission) which intends to extend knowledge about social innovation (SI). Facilitating empowerment within innovation processes driving social change can and shall be a main result of social innovations. Thus, social innovations need to mobilise citizens to take an active part in innovation processes and thereby enhance society's generic innovative capacity. This requires new models of governance in favour of self-organisation and political participation, allowing sometimes unexpected results through the involvement of stakeholders.

TG07-972.3

HRYCIUK, RENATA EWA* (University of Warsaw, *r.hryciuk@uw.edu.pl*)

Food Markets of Oaxaca (southern Mexico); Culinary Heritage, Gender and the Slow Food Movement

In 2010 traditional Mexican cuisine - ancestral, ongoing community culture - was inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of UNESCO. Significant element of the indigenous culinary heritage of Mexico is the pre-Hispanic institution of a food market (*tianguis*).

The southern state of Oaxaca - characterized by its ethnic and cultural heterogeneity and rich biodiversity - is famous for its regional cuisine considered to be the most sophisticated in Mexico and well established network of traditional markets. Nowadays, those lively, highly gendered spaces are not merely tourist attraction but still form a crucial part of local economy and communal life.

At the same time, new styles and spaces of food consumption have emerged in the region due to advances of globalization and intensified processes of human mobility (migration, tourism, growing expatriate communities etc.). One of them

is recent, western trend of 'slow food' markets, shops and cafes established in gentrified urban spaces as well as middle class suburbs of the state capital.

Based on the results of fieldwork carried out in 2011 and 2014 in the central part of the state of Oaxaca (*Valles Centrales*) this paper analyzes the ambiguous relation between two seemingly similar, but heavily diversified along gender, class and ethnic/national lines patterns and ideologies of consumption that can be observed in contemporary marketplaces of Oaxaca City: traditional, indigenous/ *mestizo*, peasant usage of food versus those promoted by the local branch of slow food movement connected with new, transnational urban lifestyle. Moreover, it points out the implications and dubious outcomes of the ongoing changes in Oaxacan urban foodways for indigenous communities and especially those who traditionally produce, cook and sell food at local markets – Indian women.

PLEN-10.2

HSIAO, HSIN-HUANG MICHAEL* (Academia Sinica, michael@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

From Environmental History to Sustainable Future? On the Taiwan Experience and Beyond

In this presentation, I will draw from the lessons of Taiwan's local environmental history in 10 counties and cities over the past 60 years to assess the possible future for sustainable development.

First, I will sketch the overall and particular historical trajectories of how local environment has been affected and become deteriorated by human actions and government policy factors such as ill planned industrialization and over urbanization in many localities.

Second, I will look into the rise, development, and effect of green local civil society forces in the forms of anti-pollution, nature conservation, and anti-nuclear power protests that have tried to stop the pro-growth path and reverse the environmental injustice in various counties and cities..

Third, I will then assess if the slow yet steady paradigm shift facilitated by the green movements has been effective enough to change the government-business collective mindset and even lead Taiwan to a sustainable and just development future.

SOCI-980.4

HSIAO, HSIN-HUANG MICHAEL* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, michael@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

The Struggle for a Sovereign Taiwanese Sociology: History and Lessons

The Struggle for a Sovereign Taiwanese Sociology: History and Critique
I. The modern political history of Taiwan and its political limits to and shaping of Tawianese sociology
    1. Under the Japanese colonial rule: 1895-1945 (non-existence of sociology in Taiwan)
    2. Under the Chinese Nationalist authoritarian rule: 1945-1980 (suppressed sociology of Taiwan)
    3. After the political liberalization and democratization: 1980-2013 (indigenization of sociology for Taiwan)
II. The true beginning of localization of sociology of, by and for Taiwanese society and its people
    1. The moderate turn
    2. The critical turn
    3. The radical turn
III. Is there a self- reflecting and self-criticizing "Taiwanese theory " for the making of Taiwanese sociology for sovereign Taiwan people?
    1. Critical assessment of the limits of localized Taiwanese sociology so far
    2. Critical assessment of the limits of globalized Taiwanese sociology so far
    s3. The struggle of solving the «problematic» of the sovereignty of Taiwan state, Taiwanese people, and Taiwanese sociology.
IV. What can the Taiwanese experience contribute to the making of a truly global sociology?

TG03-939.1

HSIAO, LING-YU AGNES* (University of Cambridge, lyh22@cam.ac.uk)

The Unspeakable Shame – the Politics of Memory during Cold War in Taiwan

How do political victims recall and deal with their pasts after prolonged grievous state violence? This is a research aims to account for the way in which the politically victimised ones in Taiwan look back on their pasts during the Cold War from the present point. Whilst conducting interviews with the victimised individuals, as former state enemy, informants are prone to conceal their pasts as to their treason crimes, and even tend to deny the pasts in public. The attitude highlights the impasse of transitional justice work in Taiwan, while the society has not pro-

vided the former state enemies enough rooms to voice their deeds that had once seemed to be committed crimes. In addition, informants of the research express an emotion of shame that they even have never voiced to the loved ones. Yet, after the fieldwork for years, the informants disclose their unspeakable shame to researcher such as I during interviews. It is salient to denote that the emotion of shame that has intertwined with their memories is not remnants of the state violence or political stigma. In stark contrast, a shame was derived by the depression of not revolting the regime successfully. As the society see these individuals as victims, they tend to see themselves as revolutionaries instead.

The research aims to elicit the hidden context of the collective state of mind of the former state enemy in Taiwan. With in-depth interviews and collected data, the paper manages to analyse the subjectivities of these individuals through their memories. By unraveling the way in which the victimised individuals remember their life stories, the research aims to deliver another perspective of the politics of memory in Taiwan.

RC38-656.2

HSIAO, MIN-YUE* (The University of Tokyo, miesiao@gmail.com)

"My Girlfriend Said She Won't Live with My Mom in the Future": Online Discussion about Relationship in Taiwan

The contemporary self-help culture raises scholars' interest, through it to investigate whether the discourse and imagination of intimate relationship or biographical pattern and life decisions. However, although people still rely on advices and counsels from self-help books and manuals written by experts and professionals when they are troubled by a problem about relationship and life, more and more people login to online forums to ask for advices from other ordinary people. Not only in new media but in non-western context is the self-help culture significant and prosperous, though in different ways from western societies on which most studies concentrate. Therefore, this study aims to inquire the advising interaction about intimate relationship on an online forum (Boy-Girls) of Taiwan's largest virtual community (PTT).

Through a yearlong fieldwork and discourse analysis in this community, I examine the discourses about intimacy in Taiwan and compare with what have been suggested in the previous studies based on the Western self-help literature in printing media. The online advising discussion shows different concerns and discourses about intimate relationship, and has a different relationship between advisers and advisees. First, family issues, gender difference, and ethics of relationship are main themes in the discussion. Secondly, comparing to what have been indicated in the past, the discussion in virtual forum concerns less self-centered than ethics-centered, less /value of self than equality between genders. These discourses may promote a perspective of intimacy based on rather mutually dependent partnership than ego-centered atomic individuals. Finally, the pattern of the production of discourse in online forums is different from the way structured in mass media which allows only one author/expert/advisor preaches their ideas/ experience/strategies to the mass audience. In this sense, the different relationship between advisers and advisees in new media, I argue, is the reason resulting in different discourses about intimate relationship and self.

RC51-822.3

HSIAO, WEI-HSIN* (Universitaet Witten/Herdecke, weihsinhsiao@gmail.com)

Big Data: The Concept in the Next Society

In our society, each social phenomenon leans on every new concept to clarify. Concept of "Big Data" reveals the novel route to further illustrate our society. Confronting endless possibility in the society nowadays, connection produces innumerable different situation since they are highly correlated. These variable contexts currently become a huge complexity than within the modern society in the sense of Niklas Luhmann. Therefore, the aim of next society is finding a way to construct the order of the system (in the sense of Dirk Baecker), not reducing the complexity   instead. Facebook demonstrated a solution, which has been developed by the society. By algorithmic programming in Facebook, each loose coupling (uncertainties) click of the user is now referring to different distinction and building up the boundary of meaning. Every time user clicks "like" on status that it means he understands something. Following understanding and meaning, the uncertain state will soon transform into certainty, namely stable state or the order. Thus, using the endless uncertainty is possible to construct the order or coexist with other systems. The novelty of "Big Data" isn't itself but clarify the targeted question. The paper illustrated how Facebook reveals the solution to the problem of the next society, computer society, as Dirk Baecker said.

RC42-711.4

HSIAO, YING-LING AMY* (Fu-Jen Catholic University, 061300@mail.fju.edu.tw)

Living Arrangement, Intergenerational Support, and Life Satisfaction in Japan, Mainland China and Taiwan

The unique style of coresidence in East Asia is a three-generation household. This is not only strongly endorsed by cultural values with emphasis on respect for parents, but this also forms a basis for promoting intergenerational exchanges between older parents and adult children. There are three main questions to be answered in this study. First, how does living arrangement influence material and instrumental support between generations? Second, does this influence vary by countries in East Asia? Finally, what are the relations between living arrangement, intergenerational support and individuals' life satisfaction?

In this study, we used data from 2006 of the East Asia Social Survey. Results show that coresident children in these three countries tended to provide more support to older parents and also receive more support from older parents. Older parents who lived with children tended to give more support to children; however, coresident parents in Taiwan received less support from children than parents who didn't live with children.

Results from logistic regression models suggest that while living with own parents does not appear to affect adult children's life satisfaction in these three countries, greater giving support to own parents was associated with a higher level of life satisfaction of female adults in Mainland China and male adults in Taiwan. Japanese males who didn't live with father-in-law and who contributed more support to in-laws tended to be more satisfied with life. Taiwanese females who didn't live in the same neighborhood with mother-in-law were likely to be more satisfied with life. Furthermore, males in Mainland China who lived in the same neighborhood with their adult children tended to be more satisfied with life. While living arrangement was not associated with life satisfaction of older parents in Taiwan, receiving more support from their adult children would facilitate life satisfaction of older parents.

RC08-151.2

HSIAU, A-CHIN* (Academia Sinica, *ahsiau@gate.sinica.edu.tw*)

Sociology As Social Memory: Narrative Identity and Knowledge Construction in the Study of "Chinese Modernization" in Cold War Taiwan

Man is a story-telling animal and sociologists are not an exception. Sociological works are often more informed by historical narratives that function as particular forms of collective memory than sociologists would have admitted. My article aims to show how sociology may be a major agent of collective memory and identity formation by analyzing the sociological study of "Chinese modernization," especially the case of Kwan-hai Lung (1906-1983) as one of the major founders of sociology, in Cold War Taiwan. The study of Chinese modernization in social sciences in general and in sociology in particular were promoted mainly by scholars of Chinese Mainlander background who exiled to Taiwan, where the Japanese colonial rule just ended, after 1949 owing to the Chinese Communist Party's victory in China's civil war. These scholars dominated Taiwan's social sciences in the Cold War era up to the 1980s. The Mainlander sociologists in exile were haunted with the bitter memory not only of their displacement, but of modern China's cultural trauma caused by foreign oppression. Embracing Chinese nationalism and the modernization theory imported mainly form the U.S., they hoped that China could become a rich and powerful nation by modernizing itself. By integrating the metanarrative of global and Chinese modernization and the metanarrative of Cold War into their sociological works, they became a major story-teller who endeavored to narrate post-colonial Taiwan back into relationship with the Chinese nation. As an important source of public narratives, the sociological study of Chinese modernization helped in the construction of collective memory and national identity in Cold War Taiwan. Situated in the context of the political and cultural inequality between the Mainlanders and the local Taiwanese, however, their historical narrative and their study of Chinese modernization *per se* were ready to be co-opted into the ruling ideology of the Chinese Nationalist Party.

RC06-128.1

HSIEH, CHIH-LUNG* (National Taitung University, Taitung, *sl.jung72@gmail.com*)

The Effects of Sibling Structure on Fertility Decision in Taiwan

Drawing from theories of son preference and family resources, this paper attempts to construct a sequential fertility model, and then uses it to estimate the probability of parents' fertility decisions of their first few children by the sibling structure and to elaborate the effects of various socio-demographic factors in Taiwan. The data used in the analysis come from the PSFD (Panel Study of Family Dynamics) in which respondents were born between 1934 and 1986 in Taiwan. The main findings are as follows. Firstly, the sibling structure has a significant effect on fertility decision. Secondly, the gender-balance hypothesis is rejected, whereas the son-preference hypothesis is supported. Parents with daughters in their first two or three births have a great likelihood to have a next child. Thirdly, son preference and son investment have an opposite effect on fertility decision. The number of sons tends to reduce the likelihood of parents to have a child.

Fourthly, the hypothesis of social stratification is rejected. Parents of different status groups make similar fertility decisions. Fifthly, the data didn't support the cohort hypothesis, because the patterns of fertility decisions by different cohorts appear the same. Finally, the significant effect of sibling structure indicates that fertility decisions are made in a sequential decision-making process in Taiwan.

RC09-168.1

HSIEH, MICHELLE F.* (Academia Sinica, *mhsieh17@gate.sinica.edu.tw*)

Colonial Legacy and Development in East Asia: South Korea and Taiwan Reconsidered

Conventional wisdom attributes the post-war ascent of Taiwan and South Korea to the role of the "developmental state". Specifically, the formation of the developmental state in both countries has been attributed to similar causes: post-war geopolitics; land reform; or even, by some, to distinct forms of Japanese colonial rule. A focus on external factors assumes the impetus of post-war East Asian stems from the external big bang that shook up the existing social orders and molded two different societies into being alike.

Yet, advocates of this position have been unable to explain the different patterns of industrialization and economic organization in Taiwan and Korea despite similar external challenges. On the other hand, the literature that focuses on endogenous factors in bringing change tends to overlook the conjunctural forces and becomes ahistorical. This paper joins the debate through a reinterpretation of the origins of the post-war political economies of Taiwan and South Korea. While acknowledging the importance of conjunctural forces in shaping the direction of development, I argue that the existing social structure matters: its interaction with the state shapes and constrains state choices and thus can account for the variations in strategies.

I make three claims to explain the divergence between Taiwan and South Korea: First, I illustrate how different configuration of state-society relationships (the state-business relationship) responded differently to similar historical conjunctures. Secondly, I highlight the different responses from society and the dynamics of the state-society relationship in shaping industrial structures and industrialization patterns. The existing social structure played an important role in shaping and constraining state choices at the transition to industrialization. Thirdly, I illustrate how these historical events have helped to reinforce the established patterns of state-society relationship, (Korean state and large capitalists nexus versus Taiwanese state and numerous SMEs alliance), rather than flattening them out.

RC02-62.3

HSIEH, MICHELLE F.* (Academia Sinica, *mhsieh17@gate.sinica.edu.tw*)

Constructing a Quality Regime: The Origins of Taiwan's Export-Led Capitalism

Two key features of East Asian capitalism are the predominant involvement of the state in the economy and success via "export building". This paper revisits one of the original successful tigers, Taiwan, by examining the mechanisms of state involvement and the processes of integration into the world market at the firm level. The conventional explanation of East Asian development focuses on the state capacities in shifting to export-led industrialization (in contrast to the lack of such state capabilities in Latin America and India) and the emphasis on industrial policies to induce entrepreneurship. A direct implication of this interpretation is that when the state intervenes, it tends to produce large firms and encourage industrial concentration. Yet, the Taiwanese SMEs as key exporters has run against the evidence elsewhere. If export-led development is an important element in understanding East Asian capitalism, and if the state-centric thesis is to have any explanatory power, we need to show how the East Asian states escort firms in the world market. Specifically, how has Taiwan, as an example, coordinated a system of SMEs in its quest for integration into the global economy?

Through in-depth case studies of the 1970s key export industries, this paper illustrates the patterns and ways in which the Taiwanese state coordinated and interacted with the decentralized SMEs. The linkages between the state and SMEs were through varieties of technology and export promotion programs carried out by various kinds of semi-governmental organizations with an emphasis on technical standardization (at the firm level) and ensuring quality control. These measures were crucial in overcoming export barriers and establishing economies of trust, and they had an impact on the formation and patterns of firms' subsequent technological learning.

This reinterpretation of Taiwan's post-war experience is relevant to debates on models of Asian capitalism(s).

RC16-298.4

HSU, ERIC L.* (University of South Australia, *eric.hsu@unisa.edu.au*)

On Appropriation and Japanese Sociology: The Case of Postmodern Social Theory

What does it mean to appropriate a social theoretical approach—initially developed elsewhere—into a different social context? The aim of this paper is to interrogate this very question through the prism of contemporary Japanese sociology. While some social commentators have suggested that the practice of appropriation indicates a lack of creativity, others have suggested that something more intricate and innovative has been at work in Japan (Elliott, Katagiri and Sawai 2013: 11-12). In this paper, I substantiate the latter interpretation of Japanese sociology by exploring how postmodern social theories have been used to generate insights about contemporary Japanese society in new and unconventional ways.

Although postmodern social theory is now regarded as a largely defunct—if not also unproductive—area of study in the Western world (e.g., Ryan 2007), Atsushi Sawai (2013) describes how the field continues to remain relevant in the Japanese context. This may be because Japanese scholarship on the postmodern has not remained overly fixated on the issue of epistemology, as a sizeable portion of postmodern social theory in Japan has sought to analyze various social transformations and events.

It is also crucial to note that the scholarly debate on postmodernity and postmodernism in Japan has not unfolded in the same way as it has in the West. What is unique about Japanese postmodern social theory is that it has not simply held a 'diachronic' view of postmodern culture (Koto 2006). Some scholars have noted that it is possible to detect postmodern features in pre-modern periods of Japanese history, and thus, postmodern culture may be more 'indigenous' to Japanese society than otherwise thought (Katarani 1985).

RC15-266.2

HSU, KAN-LIN* (Tunghai University, *kanlin@thu.edu.tw*)

Post-Developmental State with the "Therapeutic" Turn: The Case of Taiwan

The East Asian developmental states fell for decades due to global economic restructuring and their respective contradictions and dilemmas. Political exploration of post-developmental scenarios remains ongoing. In Taiwan, this exploration could be termed as "therapeutic turn" in three respects. First, the development of "welfare state", as shown in the implementation of National Health Insurance, wherein population health became a new ideology of legitimation. Second, health industry in its inclusive sense has been targeted as a promising techno-economic paradigm, along with the descending information and communication industry, for a new mode of growth. Third, there is a 'managerialistic-developmental' creation of national system of innovation for promotion of the targeted industries. However, policy paradigm characteristic of marketization of healthcare system, profitization of health promotion on the one hand, and intensifying workfare regime on the other, contribution to a disjuncture among current mode of growth, regulatory regime and accumulation strategy, which turning to a more far-reaching organic crisis. Writing from regulation approach, this paper argues that why the 'welfare turn' is in fact a political project and illustrate how the therapeutic turn of Taiwanese post-developmental state runs into crisis.

RC32-563.4

HSU, PI-CHUN* (Chinese Culture University, *xbc2@faculty.pccu.edu.tw*)

Is There a Motherhood Penalty in Taiwan? the Effect of Childcare on the Wages of Women

Does motherhood affect the wages of an employed woman? Because women generally take the major responsibility of childcare, researchers have noted the effect of childcare on the wages of women. At least three theories have been developed in the United States of America and Europe to explain the relationships between motherhood and lower wages. These theories include mainly human capital theory, neoclassical theory of compensating differentials, and statistical discrimination. First, scholars employing human capital theory have assumed that many women spend time at home caring for children, interrupting their job experience. This interruption is likely to reduce the accumulation of human capital such as work experience, seniority, and formal skills. Therefore, the loss of human capital may have an influence on later wages. Second, the neoclassical theory of compensating differentials suggests that mothers may trade off higher wages for "mother-friendly" jobs that are easier to accommodate their responsibility of childcare and employment. Finally, the main argument of statistical discrimination is that employers may discriminate against women because of their motherhood status. Compared to the rich evidence of childcare wage penalty in the United States, the relationships between motherhood and the wages of women have not been well investigated in Taiwan. Therefore, this paper aims to examine the wage penalty for motherhood by using data from Panel Study of Family Dynamics with fixed-effects models. The research analyzes whether the effects vary by different marital statuses.

RC04-79.21

HSUEH, YA,CI* (Tamkang University, *selenahsueh@gmail.com*) HSUEH, CHEN HUA (Chaoyang University of Technology)

The Knowledge Inequity in Hidden Curriculum of Taiwanese Higher Education Under the Trend of Globalizaton: The Comparison Between Private General University and Technology University

The knowledge condition in higher education under the trend of globalization has been moving toward post modern universities, which is consistent with the argument of Lyotard (1984) – the rise of performativity. Under the dominance of performativity, the curriculum with practice, efficiency, performance or productivity has undoubtedly become the important strategy for universities. Moreover, the vocationalization of curriculum in higher education and the hidden curriculum of performativity are also been formed, especially in private universities.

It is worth studying whether there remains knowledge classification in terms of management and skills among students between the hidden curriculum of performativity in private general universities and those in private technology universities. The inequity as well the corresponding consequence in the workplace is the main issue of this research.

This paper aims to explore the relevant arguments about vocationalization and hidden curriculum of the higher education under in the trend of globalization. Samples for case study include two private universities, one general university and one technology university, from which the knowledge classification and the inequity in the hidden curriculum of performativity will be explored.

This a qualitative research and the method includes text analysis and interviews. It is expected that the vocationalization of curriculum and the inequality in the hidden curriculum of performativity can be unveiled for the reflection of the undergraduate curriculum related policies in higher education.

Key words : the vocationalization of curriculum in higher education, globalization , performativity, hidden curriculum, sociology of knowledge

INTE-20.4

HSUNG, RAY-MAY* (National Chengchi University, *hsung@nccu.edu.tw*)

Social Capital, Civic Engagement, and Political Efficacy in East Asia

This study attempts to explore plausible mechanisms among social capital, trust, civic engagement, and political efficacy in four East Asian societies. The data are from the 2012 East Asia Social Survey on Social Capital, including data from Taiwan, China, Japan, and Korea. This study differentiates social capital into individual social capital, organizational social capital, and trust. Individual social capital is measured by the diversity of accessed position-generated networks, and organizational social capital is measured by the diversity of voluntary associations people participated in. Trust is classified into three types of trust as well: trust to personal contacts, trust to public agents, and general trust. This study attempts to examine the effects of individual and organizational social capitals on three types of trust, and then furthermore examine the function of all types of social capitals in terms of civic engagement and perception to political efficacy. One dominant and more universal mechanism is that there is a positive effect of position-generated social capital on all types of trust in all East Asian societies except that in China. In China, diversified social capital is vulnerable to trust which quite supports some finding on the vulnerability of weak ties in socialist society. The effects of organizational social capitals on trust to government agents and personal contacts are stronger in Korea and Japan, but the position-generated individual social capital has strong effects on trust to personal contacts and general trust in Taiwan. Both individual and organizational social capital affect civic engagement in four societies, but the effects of these two social capitals on perception to political efficacy even are stronger except for those in Korea. Trust to government agents and trust to personal contacts have direct effects on the perception of political efficacy in four societies, and trust variables also become intervening variables in Taiwan.

RC43-721.6

HU, HONG* (Utrecht University, *huhong_china@hotmail.com*)

Green Home for Whom? Estimating Green Housing Opportunities of Various Socio-Economic Groups in Nanjing China

Although sustainability is considered an integration of society, economy, and environment, it is criticized that the concept of sustainable city is not necessarily accessible or affordable to the majority. The improvement of the quality of life after sustainable plans leads to a significant market premium which can only be afforded by the minority rich. Take Nanjing China as an example. In the transition from an industrial to a post-industrial city, Nanjing government attempts to build a sustainable city by constructing green apartments, improving metro networks, and replacing heavy industrial lands. However, the current green apartment buildings are mainly built in places with good accessibility and neighbourhood quality. The high prices make green apartments as a symbol of luxury for the upper-middle class. To involve different socio-economic groups in developing a sustainable

city, it is essential to understand the role of housing affordability playing in it. This article estimates green housing opportunities of various socio-economic groups in Nanjing China according to their affordability and housing preferences. It analyses the effects of sustainable plans on housing opportunities by comparing three urban development circumstances: the current situation, after improvement of the metro network, and after relocation of heavy industry. Results indicate that in the current circumstance, the lower-middle class has slim chance to have a green home across the city. The improvement of metro network can increase the green housing chances for the lower-middle class in the central areas only if they sacrifice their housing size. The relocation of heavy industry can dramatically increase the green housing opportunities of the upper-middle class in the central urban areas, but will push the lower-middle and middle class moving to the suburbs due to the high prices. To ensure social equity in developing a sustainable city, policy makers need to consider affordability and sustainability simultaneously.

RC04-77.7

HU, SHU* (National University of Singapore, *hu_shu@nus.edu.sg*)

Parental Migration and Adolescents' Transitioning to High School in Rural China

The transition from middle school to academic or vocational high school or work is a crucial period for adolescents in China. It has profound implications for both the individuals' lifetime status and the society's educational stratification and social inequality. Educational reforms beginning in 1980s have raised direct costs of education for individual families and widened regional disparities in education opportunities. Returns to schooling have increased in both rural and urban China. Growing opportunities of migrant work in urban China provide alternatives to economic mobility. Facing unequal opportunities and constraints of pursuing education, how do rural adolescents choose to follow different trajectories of transitioning to high school?

This paper investigates how parental labor migration influences rural adolescents' transitioning to high school of different levels or migrant work after or even before graduation from middle school. Millions of rural children are left behind in rural China for years as their migrant parents work in the city. Parental migration may lead to increased financial resources, decreased parental supervision, more demand on children's time and labor on housework or farming, access to parents' information and networks on migrant work opportunities, and changes in parents' values and attitudes about children's education. These mechanisms will in turn affect children's aspirations, motivations, academic performance and educational outcomes in different ways.

The data used is collected from my fieldwork following groups of students and dropouts from 3 middle schools located in a typical migrant-sending county of Central China. I used mixed methods to obtain detailed information from student participants, caregivers, teachers and the schools. Data from multiple time points and sources allow me to contextualize life circumstances for rural adolescents, and to examine who continues to high school and why. Both qualitative and quantitative analysis will be conducted.

JS-7.4

HUALDE, ALFREDO* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, *ahualde@colef.mx*)
CARRIÓN, VERÓNICA* (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, *vero80_carrion@yahoo.com*)

Profesiones Sin Fronteras? Las Trayectorias Profesionales De Los Ingenieros Mexicanos Que Migran a Estados Unidos

Con los procesos de globalización, la migración calificada se ha incrementado de forma importante en las últimas décadas. Se advierte un interés notable de países desarrollados por atraer a profesionales, sobre todo ingenieros, que a su vez aparecen como protagonistas de la denominada sociedad de la información y/o sociedad del conocimiento. Aunque en México se observa un crecimiento importante de este tipo de migración, no hay muchos estudios que se ocupen del fenómeno. En este trabajo exponemos resultados acerca de las trayectorias profesionales de los ingenieros mexicanos que trabajan en Estados Unidos.

El trabajo se basa en las teorías de la migración internacional y de las profesiones utilizando dos herramientas metodológicas: La primera consiste en una revisión de las bases de datos de Estados Unidos y México con el objetivo de calcular la importancia cuantitativa del fenómeno. Sin embargo la herramienta analítica principal se fundamenta en una metodología cualitativa con entrevistas en profundidad a 30 ingenieros mexicanos.

En la ponencia se muestra la heterogeneidad de las trayectorias de los ingenieros en función de cuatro dimensiones principales: a) su capacidad de agencia a lo largo de la trayectoria b) la espacialidad en la que se desenvuelve su trayectoria c) la legitimidad de su condición de ingenieros en un país extranjero y d) la forma en que se adquieren nuevas competencias profesionales o se transforman las que había adquirido en México.

Los resultados muestran que los ingenieros mexicanos encuentran en general oportunidades de desarrollo profesional en Estados Unidos con la excepción de algunos grupos de jóvenes ingenieros con trayectorias en fases tempranas que sufren graves condiciones de precariedad. Las trayectorias con mejores condiciones laborales son las de aquellos ingenieros que estudiaron una maestría o un doctorado en Estados Unidos.

RC02-54.4

HUANG, CHUNG-HSIEN* (Tunghai University, *momo@thu.edu.tw*)

Passive Revolution: The Retreat of the Taiwanese Developmetal State Since 1990s

Since the late 1980s, under the "double squeeze" of democratization and globalization, it is undeniable that the developmental state in Taiwan has undergone significant transformation along the course of economic development. Yet a nagging question remains unanswered is how to comprehend this transformation. It is to illuminate and conceptualize this transformation of the developmental state to which this paper is devoted. More substantively, based on the policy regime approach, the main research objective is to investigate the changing role of the state in fulfilling the dual and often contradictory function of accumulation and legitimation (especially since the 1990s). Three strategic research sites can be chosen: accumulation regime, welfare regime and fiscal regime. Whereas by examining the accumulation regime helps us understand how the state involves in promoting capital accumulation, the welfare regime characterizes the state's pursuit of legitimation. And in order to decipher the tension of accumulation/legitimation nexus, the fiscal regime is accordingly examined. The main concern of fiscal politics are to discover the principles governing the volume and allocation of state finances and expenditures and the distribution of tax burden among various economic classes. Fiscal regime is therefore the linchpin among all the three policy regimes to help us identify the action of the state.

RC09-169.1

HUANG, FLORENCIA, FU-CHUAN* (National ChengChi University, NCCU, *florihuang@yahoo.com.tw*)

Institutional Divergence in Petrochemical Industry of Mexico and Taiwan: Combined Effect or Failure of State Intervention and Liberal Marketization?

This paper examines the shift from interventionist state to market-led growth in petrochemical industry for both Taiwan and Mexico since 1980s, which leads to the formation of mixed –market economies (MME) in these two countries. Despite the similarity, Taiwanese petrochemical industry demonstrates a backward and forward linkage in a full scale of privatization, whereas Mexico comes to a rupture in backward linkage and importing a large quantity of immediate chemical products with huge trade deficit while implementing privatized contractors.

This paper argues that despite the transition of state policy from interventionism to neo-liberalism in the 1980s, the differences in economic performance of these two countries' petrochemical industries are determined by the different kind of market institutions-building and state-business collaboration, a result of respective path dependence in Taiwan and Mexico.

The initial finding shows that the Mexico's model of state-business coordination via "PEMEX and contractors" and strategic alliance have failed to create incentives for public-private partnership as well as attract investment due to state ownership of oil in the upper stream and oligopoly among big corporations dominated by a few business groups in the middle stream of Mexican petrochemical industry. By contrast, in Taiwan's case the effectiveness of state intervention lies in developing a state-business co-evolution model, featuring not competing with business but rather complementing to business needs in the market. It seems that the continuity of state intervention in Taiwan has penetrated into the era of neo-liberalism, while lacking monopoly and oligopoly in Mexican case.

RC04-79.25

HUANG, JIA LI* (National Taiwan Normal University, *carrie0802@ntnu.edu.tw*)

Teacher Quality Vs. Social Justice: Issue and Status Quo in Taiwan

Teacher quality is taken as the strategy to social justice in the trend of standard-based teacher education. In the accountability of the interpretation of social justice is about student learning opportunity that let every student can learn depends on teacher quality. Especially, all students in every school can receive teaching from qualified, knowledgeable, and capability teachers that means school success. The assumption of the relationship of teacher quality and student learning is worth to investigate. Why the relationship is about social justice, what kind of social justice in the assumption, and how about the context in Taiwan. Is its meaning in Taiwan the same in the concept of standard-based teacher education with globalization? Therefore, this paper would like to find the relationship of teacher quality and social justice. Second, this paper would like to understand the meaning or perception of social justice in the case. Third, this paper would like to

analyze the relationship of teacher quality with social justice in Taiwan context. Finally, this paper provides some findings and suggestions.

RC06-120.4

HUANG, PAOYI* (CUNY Graduate Center, *phuang@gc.cuny.edu*)

The Taste of Home: Food, Identity, and Community Among Chinese Marriage Migrants in Taiwan

This study aims to explore the complexities of boundary-negotiation, identity, and the sense of belonging through examining foodways in cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese women. Analyses are based upon data collected from ethnographic research conducted in Taiwan. Food is not only a necessity in daily life, but also a contested site where gender, class, and ethnicity intersect. Chinese marriage migrants are often depicted as opportunistic gold diggers in the Taiwanese society. Not only do they suffer various forms of discrimination from the general public, but even more unbearably, within their own family. This research shows that living arrangement has a great influence on Chinese marriage migrants' agency. In a "three generation cohabitation" setting, the dining table becomes a battlefield between Chinese immigrant wives and their Taiwanese in-laws. Chinese immigrant wives' food preferences and cooking habits such as the general usage of oil, salt, MSG, and other condiments are associated with their national origin, further classified as the lack of modern knowledge and inferior. In the name of a "healthier" diet, Taiwanese in-laws often despise Chinese marriage migrants cooking habits and ask them to adapt. Food consumption and cooking styles not only draws a subtle ethnic line between Chinese marriage migrants and their Taiwanese in-laws, but also serve as a marker of status and class. Facing such difficulties in the domestic sphere, Chinese marriage migrants often claim that unlike many restaurants in Taiwan, what they cook are the real "authentic" Chinese food. They develop a nationalist discourse as a means of asserting their subjectivity and the legitimacy of being a good mother. With limited agency in food consumption in their own household, Chinese marriage migrants, despite they come from different regions, have collective memories and establish a special bounding, a sense of belonging through food making and sharing.

RC31-522.4

HUANG, PAOYI* (CUNY Graduate Center, *phuang@gc.cuny.edu*)

"I Want to be a Breadwinner Too": Chinese Marriage Migrants' Narratives of Gender, Identity, and Family in Taiwan

This study aims to explore the intricate gender dynamics in cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese women. Analyses are based upon data collected from ethnographic research conducted in Taiwan. Gender is not only a major element to immigrant identity, but also a vehicle for minority groups to claim cultural superiority over the dominant group. Taiwanese men and Chinese women have very different expectations of gender roles in marriage. Taiwanese men and their parents expect these Chinese women to behave in a traditional way – be a good stay-home wife/mother/daughter-in-law. Yet Chinese women, who grew up in communist China, consider such expectations outdated. Most of these Chinese women anticipate Taiwan as a more modern and Westernized society before getting married, but only to find out that patriarchal ideology and practices still prevailing. In contrast to stereotypes portraying Chinese marriage migrants as lazy and opportunistic "gold-diggers," many of these immigrant wives, despite external immigration policies and their lack of local networks, express a strong desire to work. Being confined in the domestic sphere, these Chinese women long for part of their old identity – a financially-independent working woman. Facing stigmas in the Taiwanese society, Chinese immigrant wives criticize that their Taiwanese in-laws are under Japanese colonialism and feudal Confucianism's influence, thus they are backwards and lack of modern concepts of gender equality. This research argues that these Chinese marriage migrants develop such discourse as a strategy of resistance – a means of asserting their progressiveness. At the same time, gender dynamics in the household (private sphere) has become a public issue – the Taiwanese government launches programs to "teach" Chinese women how to be an "appropriate" Taiwanese wife/daughters-in-law. This study elaborates how the conduct of micro private life is deeply tied to macro social structures.

RC37-639.5

HUANG, QIUYUAN* (Peking University, *vincentthu09@gmail.com*)

History and Text: A Study on the Changing Forms of Governmentality of the Communist Party of China

Following the traditions of New Historicism, this paper explores the historicity of text and the textuality of history through a case study on the changing forms of governmentality of the Communist Party of China (CPC) before and after the foundation of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

The paper focuses on two social movements initiated by CPC: Land Reform before the foundation of PRC and Patriotic Hygiene Campaign afterwards. The former movement intended to classify 'class backgrounds' of people in rural China in order to distribute private properties to create an egalitarian society. While the latter aimed to arouse awareness of public health so as to win an alleged germ warfare and raise people's standard of living.

The first part of the paper uses two literature texts to analyze the change of governmentality. One is Ding Ling's award-winning novel *the Sun Shines on Sanggang River* which portraits the Land Reform. The other is *Clear Sky* written by renowned playwright Cao Yu which tells the story of how an American-sponsored hospital transformed during the Patriotic Hygiene Campaign. Under CPC's ideological influence, both texts served the purpose of political propaganda. While the structure, character and storytelling reveal the change of CPC's governmentality from absolute dependence on violence to reliance on mastering and discipline of knowledge and discourse.

Second part of the paper further discusses the practice of the new form of governmentality in later years of the Patriotic Hygiene Campaign. Using news reports and official archives, the paper uncovers the changing meaning of the idiom 'class enemy'. From American imperialism to wrong methods of economic development, and later, dissidents within the Party, the change of the designatum of the same word unveils the fact that history is more of a narrative open to various interpretations than a solid causality between events.

RC24-421.4

HUANG, RONGGUI* (Fudan University, *ronggui.huang@gmail.com*)
GUI, YONG (Fudan University)

Framing Risk and Untrustworthiness: A Study of Anti-Nuclear Activism in Guangdong, China

This study examines frames and framing processes in the opposition to a proposed nuclear material processing plant in Guangdong' Jiangmen city, which led to the suspension of the plan. Systematic analysis of microblog posts belonging to the hashtag of "Jiangmen nuclear crisis" on Sina Weibo revealed two important oppositional frames: risk of radioactive contamination and its hazardous effects on health; untrustworthiness towards the local government and the attendant low level of acceptance of the sitting plan. The framing process was facilitated by the Internet and shaped by contextual factors as well as interactions between government and opponents. The sense of risk has been heightened after the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident frequently referred to in the framing process. Yet, unlike the previous literature emphasizing the importance of confidence in "technological fix", the risk was framed as a social issue associated with the lack of confidence in authorities' supervision and regulatory capacity which was justified by past scandals regarding shady public projects, food safety as well as the widespread pollution problems in China. The untrustworthiness towards government was initially derived from the short consultation period, procedural unfairness, and inadequacy of information disclosure, and then further reinforced by officials' inappropriate responses, ill-prepared feedback channels, and more importantly the micro-blogging censorship. As untrustworthiness levels increased, the sense of risk was also enhanced. Besides, the Internet played an important role in revealing the procedural flaws and demonstrating the potential widespread fallout through digital mapping system; it also helped activists counter officials' discourse head-on. These findings echo previous conclusion that limited public participation in decision-making process is a significant cause of environmental activism. However, the interactive framing processes suggest that the public's perspectives on environmental issues are inevitably intertwined with government's responses and the public's general perception of the government.

RC42-701.1

HUANG, WEN-SAN* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, *t1153@nknucc.nknu.edu.tw*)
SHEN, SHUO-PIN* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, *bbshen77@gmail.com*)
KATSURADA, AI (Providence University)

The Relationships Among Ethical Ideology, Work Stress, and School Life Adjustment of Elementary School Teachers

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships among idealism, relativism (two kinds of ethical ideology), work stress, and school life adjustment of elementary school teachers. The data were collected through questionnaires from a sample of 565 elementary school teachers in Kaohsiung city. The major instruments for this study included Teachers Idealism Scale, Teachers Relativism Scale, Teachers Work Stress Scale, and Teachers School Life Adjustment Scale. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to make parameter estimations. Path analysis revealed the following findings: First, idealism could negatively predict work stress, whereas relativism could positively predict work stress. Second,

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

in the common estimation, idealism could positively predict school life adjustment, but relativism could not significantly predict school life adjustment. Third, work stress could negatively predict school life adjustment. Fourth, work stress was not the mediator among idealism, relativism and school life adjustment. The implications of this study to elementary school teachers' human resource management in Kaohsiung and future studies were discussed.

RC43-724.2

HUANG, YOUQIN* (State University of New York, *yhuang@albany.edu*)
SCALLY, CORIANNE (State University of New York)

Inclusionary Housing in China: Achievements and Challenges

Faced with a large national quota for low-income housing coupled with severe budgetary constraints, local governments in China have recently embraced inclusionary housing as a new strategy to achieve housing affordability and social and spatial inclusion. Yet, inclusionary housing in China is complicated by the strong role of the central government in housing policy, the state ownership of urban land and local governments' right to lease land, and a private sector that historically had little role in the provision of low income housing. This paper evaluates inclusionary housing in the Chinese context, asking: 1) Has inclusionary housing achieved social and spatial inclusion? 2) What are its social, economic and political costs and benefits? 3) What kind of mechanisms needs to be in place to make it successful and sustainable? Field work in Beijing shows while inclusionary housing in China is producing a large number of new units due to the strong government mandate, it does not result in increased social and spatial inclusion. As a result, the policy further deepens patterns of spatial marginalization of low-income residents to the urban fringe, increases transportation costs and decreases access to employment opportunities. The government is the main beneficiary of inclusionary housing, while developers and residents have few benefits but face challenges in property management and daily life. We argue that that the inclusionary housing policy in China has to be reformed to be sustainable, with a better incentive system to encourage the active participation of private developers and a better policy design and implementation to facilitate social and spatial inclusion.

JS-17.3

HUANG, YUQIN* (East China University, *yuqinhuang2004@hotmail.com*)

Where Is Home? Hukou, Non-Local Young People and New Inequalities in Relation to Housing in Contemporary Shanghai, China

In the past decade, housing prices have been skyrocketing and renting prices also have been on a rise in Shanghai. The measures taken by the governments to restrain rising housing price, together with their pursuit of gentrification of the city, when intersecting with such institutional hurdle as *hukou* (household registration) system, ironically, have produced new inequalities between local residents with a Shanghai *hukou* and those without. This paper aims to unpack the complexity and examine the production of new inequalities suffered by young non-locals, who, according to the 2010 census, account for almost 60 per cent of the nine millions non-local migrants in Shanghai. It employs two cases. First, it examines a phenomenon called "group renting" (*qun zu*) in which existing medium-end even high-end apartments are divided into small cells and let to people. The great majority of the inhabitants are young non-local migrants who cannot afford more than a cell in the gentrified city centre where job opportunities lie. The local government has taken measures to stop 'group renting' which leaves many young non-locals nowhere to find a home. The second case is about a recent regulation issued by Shanghai government in which non-local unmarried people are denied the right to buy a home in Shanghai. The effects of this regulation are gendered and have resulted in protests. By analyzing these two cases, this article aims to show how the right to the city of the young non-locals has been contested through the unequal citizenship regime which is institutionalized with the *hukou* system and further reinforced and complicated along lines of gender and class; how the state has infringed on their private life decisions particularly marriage choice (to get married or not) by regulating on their housing right, in order to refrain housing prices.

RC19-330.1

HUBER, EVELYNE* (University North Carolina Chapel Hill, *ehuber@email.unc.edu*)
STEPHENS, JOHN D. (University of North Carolina)

Breaking the Cycle: Inequality, Social Investment, and Human Capital in Latin America

Latin America has long lagged behind the East Asian Tigers in investment in education. In particular, Latin American countries failed to invest heavily in public secondary education. This has had costs both in terms of economic growth and inequality. After some 20 years of democracy and particularly with the turn to the left, social investment in the form of increasing expenditures on education and health care and the spread of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs has received unprecedented attention. The CCTs are based on the recognition that investment in the human capital of the next generation requires that poverty in the present generation be addressed. We argue that in Latin America social investment, human capital stock and inequality and poverty are linked in a feedback causal process and present quantitative and qualitative evidence supporting our argument.

JS-27.2

HUBER, MICHAEL* (University of Bielefeld, *michael.huber@uni-bielefeld.de*)
PAUL, REGINE* (University of Bielefeld, *regine.paul@uni-bielefeld.de*)

Torn Between Equality Norms and Risk-Based Governance Stimuli? Comparing the Role of Professions in Occupational Health and Safety Regulation in Germany and the United Kingdom

Risk-based governance provides, inter alia, the means to target regulatory interventions by the probability of the occurrence of 'bads' and their impact. For example, in 2005, the influential British *Hampton Review* suggested to target workplace inspections in occupational health and safety (OHS) policies in a novel manner: not the threat of injury should allocate resources, but high probability and/or spectacular injuries. However, the unequal treatment of workers in risk-based OHS regimes raises tensions for the professional ethos of occupational physicians or safety engineers. While professions define the critical values of acceptable, tolerable and inacceptable harms and consult companies on their OHS management, their role regarding the (non)spread of risk-based regulation is still underexplored.

Based on findings from the international research project HowSAFE this paper identifies key tensions between professional dedications to treating the health and safety of all workers equally and risk-based approaches which would focus on particularly frequent and/or costly health damages as defining element of OHS regulation. To do so, we compare the professional receptiveness towards risk-based OHS governance across institutional settings, focusing on occupational physicians and safety engineers as two influential professional groups in the domain. We compare and explain their role in German and British OHS governance. We argue that variation in treatment of occupational illness across countries depends -- apart from historical and legal conditions -- on the organisational structure of professions (e.g. regulatory agencies vs. professional associations) within the OHS domain and nuances in professional identity. We thus explain, for example, why the ranking of diseases and risks seems relatively acceptable in the UK, while the medical profession in Germany treats each case as particular and largely rejects risk-based targeting as non-compatible with their professional norms. Eventually, major tensions for professions are located between the efficient use of resources and equal treatment norms.

RC24-430.4

HUDDART KENNEDY, EMILY* (University of Alberta, *huddartk@ualberta.ca*)
JOHNSTON, JOSEE (University of Toronto)

Social Movements and The Citizen-Consumer: Evidence From The Canadian Sustainable Food Movement

The proposed presentation builds on the established limitations of the citizen-consumer hybrid through a study of key actors in the sustainable food movement. While others have focused on how consumers are mobilized to purchase ethical products as an expression of citizenship or social agency, we examine the motivations of social movement actors and their tactics for engaging others. Using the case of food, we examine how movement actors seek to engage consumers through food products, while encouraging movement towards citizenship responsibilities and political change. Data are derived from a qualitative case study of 45 leaders from civil society, the state, and the market in two Canadian cities. Findings are used to scrutinize the concept of the citizen-consumer hybrid as this entity relates to environmental social movements. While advocates of shopping for change suggest that ethical consumption creates opportunities and discursive spaces that encourage individuals to develop collective identities, the actors interviewed were not brought into the arena of social change via consumption activities. Interestingly, these individuals continue to advocate for greater consumer education and opportunities for ethical consumption as tactics to enlist greater citizen engagement. Moreover, in contrast to their own discourse around the need to influence the state, participants locate possibilities for citizenship in the consumer marketplace, largely eschewing the role of the state in social movements. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

RC15-267.12

HUDSON, NICKY* (De Montfort University, *nhudson@dmu.ac.uk*)
CULLEY, LORRAINE (De Montfort University)
JOHNSON, MARK (De Montfort University)
MCFEETERS, MELANIE (University Hospitals Leicester)
ROBERTSON, NOELLE (University of Leicester)
BIRD, DEBORAH (ROYAL FREE LONDON NHS FOUNDATION TRUST)
LAKHANPAUL, MONICA (University College London)

Asthma Management in British South Asian Children: An Application of the Candidacy Framework to an Understanding of Barriers to Effective and Accessible Asthma Care

Asthma is one of the commonest chronic conditions of childhood, placing a significant burden of care on families, communities and health services. British South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi origin) children diagnosed with asthma are less likely to receive reliever and preventer medication prescriptions compared to their White British counterparts; are more likely to suffer uncontrolled symptoms; and are more likely to be admitted to hospital with acute asthma exacerbations. This paper explores the socio-cultural context of asthma management in British South Asian families, drawing on major qualitative study of management and interventions for asthma management funded by the UK National Institute for Health Research, Health Services Research (NIHR-HSR) Programme.

We present findings from data exploring parents'/carers'/ children's and health professionals' understandings of asthma and their perceptions of the barriers and facilitators to good asthma management. The paper draws upon an interpretive analysis derived from the candidacy framework for explaining inequalities in access to health services for vulnerable groups, developed by Dixon-Woods and colleagues in the UK (Dixon-Woods et al. 2006). The candidacy framework emphasises the dynamic, multi-dimensional and contingent character of healthcare access and provides an insightful interpretation of our findings in light of the social patterning of perceptions of asthma and health services. Our analyses using this conceptual framework demonstrate how a lack of alignment between the priorities and competencies of British South Asian families and the organization of health services conspire to create vulnerabilities and difficulties in effectively managing childhood asthma.

RC15-259.6

HUDSON, NICKY* (De Montfort University, *nhudson@dmu.ac.uk*)
CULLEY, LORRAINE (De Montfort University)
NORTON, WENDY (De Montfort University)

Bio-Sociality and the Negotiation of Diagnosis in Cross-Border Infertility Treatment

The expansion and globalisation of medical technologies for the 'treatment' of infertility has taken place at a rapid rate. Solutions to an increasing range of fertility-related concerns (chromosomally abnormal gametes and embryos, immunological disorders, reduced ovarian function) have been marketed to an affluent, engaged, mobile and technologically literate patient group. The apparent increase in what has been referred to in the popular media as 'reproductive tourism' is one product of the ever-expanding field of medical possibilities offered by ARTs (assisted reproductive technologies).

Recently expressed concerns about patients who travel overseas for fertility treatment have helped to embed the notion of the 'fertility tourist' in the public imagination. The categorization of this group has seen them variously constructed in the media as selfish, vulnerable, irresponsible, or desperate. Outside of sensationalist media reporting, little is currently known about the motivations or experiences of those who seek infertility treatment across international borders. Drawing on findings from the first UK study on this issue, which specifically addresses this absence in our understanding, this paper presents patients' accounts of the demands and dilemmas involved in seeking a medical solution to unwanted childlessness across international borders.

The paper specifically explores the use of online networks and support communities, a form of technologically mediated bio-sociality, in the development of biomedical literacy in relation to infertility. Reproductive travellers described active participation in the production of a 'diagnosis' in relation to their infertility which was achieved via virtual networking with other patients and direct negotiation with fertility experts. Shared virtual identities, connections and allegiances positioned users of overseas fertility clinics as a 'biosocial collectivity' (Rose & No-

vas 2003) which enabled them to navigate the global ART landscape and to seek resolution to their fertility quests.

RC20-347.6

HUGHES, JASON* (University of Leicester, *jason.hughes@le.ac.uk*)

Analysing Culture in Long-Term Perspective: Documents and Artefacts As 'Figurations'

In this paper, I explore Norbert Elias's sociological practice as a model of analysing culture and the media in long-term perspective. I centrally argue that embedded in Elias's work is an approach to historical and cultural analysis in which documentary and cultural artefacts are treated as part and parcel of human 'figurations'. I propose that Elias's approach to social analysis raises a series of methodological questions concerning the status of documentary/cultural artefacts as sources of evidence. Principal among such issues is the question of whether medieval manners texts; literature and art works; and, by extension, television and film can be treated as reliable informants on the social universe. I suggest that, using conventional methodological standards, notably those expounded in John Scott's seminal *A Matter of Record*, the value of such sources should be checked against such criteria as *authenticity*, *credibility*, *representativeness* and *meaning*. As such, serious questions are raised concerning the extent to which documentary and cultural artefacts can be used as sources of evidence for social/historical analysis. However, this approach to assessing the worth of particular sources of evidence against, what we might loosely call, 'standards of truth' is itself problematic in key respects. While such criteria have their place, they ultimately lead towards a series of questions which are profoundly at odds with processual/relational thinking. Again using Elias's work as a case in point, I explore as an alternative an approach to diachronic cultural analysis in which both discursive form(s) and content(s) become simultaneously 'objects' and 'subjects' of investigation. In this way we might re-consider the value of cultural/documentary artefacts not simply as sources of 'content', but in terms of what such sources might be used to tell us about the unfolding relationships, human interdependencies – the broader social conditions under which such materials 'came to be'.

RC04-80.4

HUGHES, KATIE* (Victoria University, *katie.hughes@vu.edu.au*)

Massification Meets the Knowledge Economy: Are They Compatible?

This paper begins by outlining the 'education revolution' policy direction of the recent Australian federal government, and the ways in which it envisaged meeting its goal of having a 40% of the population between 25 and 34 with a Bachelor's degree by 2025, and ensuring that 20% of tertiary students came from LSES backgrounds. This is contrasted with the achievements of the UK government's 'Widening Participation' strategy. It then discusses the institutional and policy challenges which broad social inclusion goals generate for the tertiary sector – challenges designed to fundamentally reshape universities forcing them to become partners in a national educational mission.

It explores the discourses about 'diversity' and 'social inclusion' which have driven this policy development, and which presented as the moral imperative. It argues that they obscured a neoliberal impulse to increase the commercial orientation of the tertiary education sector where universities compete in a free market to provide clients (students) with products (qualifications) that meet a market niche - thereby meeting the needs of both the economy and the educational consumer.

The paper then examines the foundation of the arguments which employ both social and individual benefits of mass tertiary education, and discusses the impact of massification on universities themselves. What happens to elite institutions that traditionally catered for young, white, independent male students when they are required to accept 'diverse' students? Do the universities who welcome 'diversity' lose status? Are elite, conservative universities able to successfully resist equity policies? Should they?

Finally, the paper makes a judgment about the responsibility universities should have for the promotion of democratic benefits and social justice - and the likely success levels of government-led equity initiatives.

RC36-626.1

HUGHEY, MATTHEW* (University of Connecticut, *Matthew.Hughey@uconn.edu*)

Alienation and the Crisis of White Racial Identity

The lion's share of contemporary research on alienation remains couched in Marxist and neo-Frankfurt school foci on the separation between the subject and labor, the product of the subject's labor, other subjects, and the subject's ability to grow and develop. Moreover, this paradigm's application to gender, sexuality, and race, have left us with understandings of these social categories as distractions from the "true" basis of social reality—the inherent conflict between owner and worker. In breaking step with this tradition, a modicum of recent scholarship

effectively demonstrates both (1) how dominant white racial groups alienate non-white racial and ethnic groups and (2) how dominant white racial groups employ a discourse of alienation—through claiming an unfairly victimized status—as a political strategy to lay claim to resources and reproduce their dominant status. Still, few have employed the concept of alienation to understand how white racial *identity* is continually reconstructed as a site of ontological crisis that facilitates simultaneous (a) claims to superiority, (b) claims to victimhood, and (c) practices of discrimination. Through an in-depth exploration of supposedly antagonistic white racial projects positioned at different class and labor positions, we can better understand how the social expectations of white racial identity are not distractions from material inequalities, but are a central mechanism in the reproduction of inequality and domination.

RC14-255.1

HUGUET, FRANÇOIS* (Telecom ParisTech, *francois.huguet@telecom-paristech.fr*)

L'Innovation Contributive Au Service d'une Résilience Urbaine? Pratiques et Moyens (Numériques) de Transformation de la Ville de Détroit

Détroit illustre aujourd'hui assez bien l'Amérique des laissés pour compte : une métropole ouvrière noire et difficile à situer sur une carte tant elle illustre les atermoiements, les échecs de l'American way of life et la mémoire d'une ségrégation socio-raciale importante. Dans ce contexte urbain en faillite, nous souhaitons explorer le lien entre crise économique et apparition de pratiques socio-politiques alternatives mises en place par la société civile. Ces pratiques conscientes orientées vers une économie fondée sur la valeur d'usage traversent le quotidien des gens par nécessité ou par persistance de formes sociales non marchandes. Elles correspondent notamment à des projets de partage des technologies de la communication qui révèlent à la fois une diversité de moyens modestes pour faire face à la crise économique, et un ensemble de pratiques innovantes permettant de penser la possibilité d'un mode de vie alternatif, voire anticapitaliste. Notre contribution, fruit d'une enquête au cœur de cette ville, rendra compte de ces pratiques numériques visant à la réduction des inégalités d'usages et d'appropriation, à la création de nouvelles solidarités et au renforcement des communautés à l'échelle du quartier. Elle visera également à montrer comment ces initiatives mettent en lumière des questionnements relatifs aux rôles que jouent les usagers dans l'organisation et le fonctionnement matériel d'un réseau social numérique. Car, selon nous, ces moyens qui émergent dans cette ville sont effectivement à l'image d'un mouvement de contestation récent qui révèle de manière plus ou moins directe les enjeux de la démocratie Internet et ceux des publics « forts » et/ou « faibles » du Web. Detroit et ses pratiques de transformation basées sur les mondes du numériques illustrent un vivre Internet différent et le développement de l'économie de la contribution, vecteur d'empowerment des citoyens utilisateurs nécessaire à une émancipation citoyenne.

RC44-733.5

HUI, ELAINE, SIO IENG* (University of Kassel, *elaine229hui@yahoo.com.hk*)
CHAN, CHRIS, KING CHI (City University of Hong Kong)

Exploring the Role of Labour NGOs, Rights Lawyers and Intellectuals in Workers' Collective Actions

In the wake of the economic crisis in 1970s, the western capital needed a new site for investment (Silver 2003). China has taken advantages of this to turn the country into a global manufacturing hub; foreign-owned factories have thus mushroomed in South China. Because of meager wages and poor working conditions, increasingly more migrant workers from these factories have taken collective actions to advance their rights (Lee 2007; C. Chan 2010; A. Chan 2011; Chen and Tang 2013). Various actors involving in migrant workers' collective resistance have been well-examined. For instance, Chen (2010) highlighted the role of the government, trade unions, employers and workers in the strike settlement. He and Su (2010) pointed out that judges were requested to go to the protest spots to mediate industrial conflict. Pun and Smith (2007) considered workers' dormitories an important site for cultivating labour resistance.

However, one gap concerning workers' collective actions is yet to be filled: what role does civil society actors, such as NGOs, right-lawyers, and intellectuals, play in workers' collective resistance? According to the authors' fieldwork, increasing civil society actors have intervened into workers' collective actions in the Guangdong province. This paper argues the fact that workplace trade unions are subjected to the dual control of the enterprises and the party-state (Chen, 2003) has created room for other social actors to intervene into labour resistance. Their involvements have taken the forms ranging from invisible to visible: provision of advice, knowledge-transfer, legal representation, open endorsement, advocacy campaign and so forth. This paper also discusses the potentials and challenges of civil society actors' engagement into workers' collective actions.

The data of this paper is collected through triangulated sources, including interviews with workers, NGOs staff, rights-lawyers and intellectuals, participant observations in workers' collective actions, as well as documentary research.

RC44-734.7

HUI, ELAINE, SIO IENG* (University of Kassel, *elaine229hui@yahoo.com.hk*)

Legal Consciousness and Labour Insurgency: A Comparison Between China and the U.S

This paper seeks to examine the effects of legalization of labour relations on workers' insurgency in China by comparing to the 1935 Wagner Act of the U.S. Some U.S. scholars pointed out that the Wagner Act has deradicalised the U.S. labour movement by imbuing legal consciousness that built upon contractualism and private property rights into workers and by confining their actions within the legal institutes and practices (Klare 1978, 1982). Similarly, many scholars in the field of Chinese labour studies highlighted that the labour laws system is used by the party-state to channel workers' protests into bureaucratic procedures (Lee 2007; Gallagher 2007; Friedman and Lee 2010; Chen and Tang 2013). However, little is known about the grievance-diversion mechanism vested in the Chinese labour laws system. For example, how does the party-state make workers believe that the legal system can protect their interests so that many of them do not launch an insurgency? To what extent do workers trust the legal system? Under what circumstances will they bypass it?

This paper aims to fill up these gaps by analyzing how the Chinese party-state construct the legal consciousness of workers, the characteristics of this consciousness, and when and how workers would act beyond the legal consciousness. I answer these questions from two approaches. First, while not many current studies examine the Chinese labour laws from the perspective of workers, I have conducted 60 in-depth interviews with workers in the Guangdong province in order to find out the agential viewpoint on the juridico-political structures and the characteristics of their legal consciousness. Second, by comparing to the Wagner Act in the U.S., I aim to investigate the impact of this legal consciousness on labour insurgency in China and the possibility of overcoming its effects.

RC34-603.5

HUI, LUAN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *luanhui614@gmail.com*)

How Parental Absence and Social Capital Influence the Psychosocial Development of Left behind Children Whose Parent(s) Work Abroad? - the Case of Yanji City, China

As a major supplier of migrant labor, China has a large number of people who are moving from rural to urban cities and even crossing borders to search for better opportunities and wish for a better future for their families. This paper focuses on the left behind children in China whose parent(s) work abroad (LBCPWA). The reason is that these children are largely ignored in the country, and such cohort of children are encountering the crisis of care troubles within the context of globalization, which has threaten the qualities of life for this vulnerable child population.

Previous literature shows that when compared with children of non-migrant families, the psychosocial development of LBCPWA due to parental absence is mixed. Some studies indicate a significant difference between LBCPWA and children of non-migrant families, while others show identical results. In this vein, this study employs a resilience perspective that regards social capital as protective mechanism, which can buffer or mediate the impact of parental absence on the psychosocial development of LBCPWA. It adopts a quantitative research method, uses a cross-sectional survey design to collect information from a sample of 1000 LBCPWA and children of non-migrant families in Yanji city, China-an ethnic minorities area, where international migration is a common phenomenon. The findings and policy implications are discussed.

RC13-233.4

HUIDI, MA* (Chinese National Academy of Arts, *mahuidi@china.com*)
LIU, ER (Harbin Institute of Technology, Weihai)

The Mapping of Leisure Value in Chinese Cultural Tradition

In the 5000-year-long history of Chinese culture, leisure culture has played an important role in passing on Confucian, Daoist, and Buddhist culture.

From ancient times to the present day, leisure, as a special cultural form, has often permeated people's lifestyles and behavioral patterns widely as a force that is direct, intimate, free, sentimental, and humanizing. Not only has leisure aided human beings in a biological sense, helping them to recover their physical strength and energy, but through meaningful leisure activities people have brought forth many beautiful fruits -- spiritual sublimation and the release of humanistic concern and creativity. This kind of wisdom helps us to realize that "the leisure life is not a privilege limited to the rich and the successful only, but a product of a carefree mind....

But, China is entering a new historical stage: a stage of rapid changes when material wealth has been greatly increased, a stage when human beings are not

in harmony with Nature, a stage full of competition among people, a stage when everyone is full of many kinds of desires.

Unfortunately, Today, traditional values of leisure have in this multivariate social transformation been mutilated more and more; and the essence of these values has been more and more tainted with materialism; leisure value is either distorted or understood in too narrow, too shallow, and too vulgar a way. Most people simply identify leisure with beer and skittles, with entertainment and shopping, or with what is fashionable that the rich like to boast about.

This article attempts sort out Chinese traditional leisure culture and style from Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, as well to reflection on contemporary Chinese face to the confusion and difficult due to the loss of leisure value and cultural traditions.

RC19-337.5

HUMPAGE, LOUISE* (University of Auckland, *l.humpage@auckland.ac.nz*)

Point of No Return? Neoliberalism and Changing Public Opinion in New Zealand and the United Kingdom

Neoliberalism represents a significant and enduring shift in the politics shaping social policy. Although it is frequently ascribed a hegemonic, all-powerful status that focuses our attention on the coherence found in neoliberal policies, this paper is influenced by scholars highlighting variegation in the neoliberal project across different policy areas, national settings and across time. Specifically, it employs Peck & Tickell's (2002) view that neoliberalism has gone through multiple phases in response to both external and internal crises as an entry point for studying neoliberalism's impact on public support for the welfare state. Drawing upon a New Zealand case study with select comparisons with the United Kingdom, the paper argues that public reactions to the early period of retrenchment ('roll-back' neoliberalism) differ from those found in the following 'roll-out' or embedding phase of neoliberalism implemented by Third Way Labour governments in both countries. Indeed, continuing public support in many policy areas arguably contributed to the internal crisis that provoked an adaptation of the neoliberal project. Moreover, the paper explores what has happened to public support for the welfare state following the external crisis provoked by the financial meltdown of 2008-2009: do New Zealand and British public attitudes show signs of resistance against austerity measures or do they indicate a third, 'roll-*over*' period of neoliberalism whereby the public accepts not only a neoliberal economic agenda but also the need for further retrenchment of the welfare state? Conclusions about the politics of social policy at the level of public opinion are drawn from a qualitative analysis of both survey data over three decades and interview/focus group conducted in New Zealand, offering both good and bad news for welfare state advocates.

RC04-79.16

HUNDAL, MANMOHANJIT* (Dept School Education, Punjab, *hundal_ms@yahoo.co.in*)

Lack of Universal School Education: A Potent Agent for Preservation and Propagation of Inequalities in Developing Nations

Education is said to be a social institution that eliminates inequalities through its individual (formation of social personality, social placement, social mobility etc.) and societal (social stability, division of labour, social change etc.) functions. Multitier educational systems in developing capitalist economies like India pose challenges to its functions and marginalise masses. States run schools with school teachers in the possession of unprofessional values catalising this phenomenon. This paper is based on a preliminary study to investigate the prevalence of unprofessional practices among school teachers. Six undesirable values investigated in the study were absenteeism, dereliction of duty, lack of responsibility, discrimination, authoritarianism and commercial venality. A comparative appraisal of undesirable values was also made between government and private school teachers.

RC34-584.10

HUNDAL, MANMOHANJIT* (Indian Sociological Society, *hundal_ms@yahoo.co.in*)

The School: A Nurturing PLACE for Inefficient Work Force

The health of various social institutions is based on their value system. Some values (truth, justice, equality, humanism, tolerance, peace, etc.) are necessary for the survival of the social institutions and other are desirable (excellence, commitment, studiousness, honesty, empathy, industriousness etc.). According to Emile Durkheim, the value system is passed across generation in the school and the agent of the society for this job is the school teacher. For that he/she should be in the possession of various values. Numerous reports and studies have highlighted the prevalence of undesirable values among the school teachers. Transmission of undesirable values to the generations could lead to inefficient work force. This paper is based on a preliminary study conducted to investigate the prevalence of undesirable values among the school teachers of Roopnagar district of the state of Punjab in India. Six undesirable values investigated in the study were absenteeism, dereliction of duty, lack of responsibility, discrimination, authoritarianism and commercial venality. A comparative appraisal of undesirable values was also made between male and female teachers.

RC06-125.11

HUNNER-KREISEL, CHRISTINE* (University of Vechta, *Christine.Hunner-Kreisel@uni-vechta.de*)

SCHWITTEK, JESSICA* (University of Wuppertal, *j.schwittek@uni-wuppertal.de*)

Generational Orders in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan - Young Adults Between Independence and Interdependence

Our paper is based on field research, qualitative interviews and group discussions with young people of different social origin in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan concerning their biographical plans for professional and private life. In both countries the ethnographic and interview material points to strong obligations of young people towards their families of origin, e.g. obligations to submit to parents' will, to support parents financially, to support them with care work or just with affection and attention. Such obligations are legitimated by what is meant to be tradition, by religion and as well by a generational and gendered order as they may be especially strong towards daughters. These strong expectations young adults are confronted with however conflict with educational and occupational aspirations which young adults hold for themselves or which are held by their parents for them. Educational migration is of major importance in this context. Various solutions are worked out in such conflictive constellations, some being more, some being less realistic planning, and most of them maintaining the validity of an age hierarchical order. By comparing the two countries and the various groups in these countries, the paper will present a theoretical approach identifying constellations that are supportive or obstructive in regard to favorable solutions.

TG03-934.3

HUNT, STEPHEN* (University of the West of England, *Stephen3.Hunt@uwe.ac.uk*)

Sexual Rights In The UK: The Christian Right and The

In recent years the United Kingdom, much like other western democracies, has seen the proliferation of sexual minority rights largely through equality legislation (especially Equality Acts 2006, 2010). As a consequence many faith communities are now challenged by such legislative enactments that advance the equality, citizenship and social inclusion of sexual minorities (and heterosexuality) and prohibit discrimination in various economic and social spheres. This paper will explore attitudes and views of conservative Christian churches that have come out strongly against such developments on moral grounds and advance freedom of speech to express their vehement views. Christian Right campaigning groups are however more strident in their attitudes which have tended to have become increasingly polarized. This paper considers the key issues in the context of, firstly, the result of increasing marginalization of conservative Christians in a post-Christian environment and, secondly and relatedly, the narrative of rights and the philosophical underpinnings that they adopt in the opposition to sexual rights. The paper will also consider how such narratives also engage with religious rights that are simultaneously advanced by the Equality Acts 2006, 2010 and which generate contradictions and conflict/potential conflict between sexual and religious rights.

RC21-368.5

HUNTER, ALBERT* (Northwestern University, *ahunter@northwestern.edu*)

Sidewalk Cafes: Formal and Informal Negotiation of Public and Private Space

Abstract Text Guidelines

Sidewalk Cafés:

Formal and Informal Negotiation of Private and Public Space in the Creation of a Parochial Social Order

Albert Hunter

Northwestern University

Abstract

Sidewalk cafés are a venue for exploring the intersection of public and private space in the urban environment. Drawing on the work of Duneier, Goffman, Hunter, Lofland, Sennett, Whyte, Zukin and others the research defines the way in which the transition between the public space of the sidewalk and the private space of a restaurant are symbolically negotiated and defined. The result is a new social order -- a parochial realm --that selectively draws on and amalgamates elements of the public and private realms. In addition to the *informal* negotiation

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

of norms defining this space among patrons, proprietors and passers-by the research also explores more *formal* mechanisms that define it by city regulations, and zoning ordinances that are themselves seen to be another level of negotiation among public and private interests. We also trace the mutual impact of the two levels of informal and formal negotiations on one another The research explores variations in these negotiations of public and private space across local communities and neighborhoods with respect to differences in ethnicity, and inequalities of social class and power. The research is based on data from participant observation at the informal level as a "consumer" and at the formal level as a city plan commissioner.

RC32-564.23

HUPPATZ, KATE* (University of Western Sydney, *k.huppatz@uws.edu.au*)

A Reflection on Social Class Differences in Australian Mothers' Experiences of Full-Time Employment and Family Life

In Australia, as in many other countries, a growing proportion of mothers, whether they are wealthy or poor are participating in full-time employment (AIFS, 2008). This paper will examine social class differences in mothers' experiences of full-time employment and family life. Drawing on qualitative interviews with mothers who live in NSW, I will examine how differently classed mothers in full-time employment negotiate workplace obligations, unpaid labour in the home, parent-child relationships and romantic relationships. This paper will argue that, while mothers in white collar occupations are rich in economic and cultural capital, the increasing demands of middle-class employment create a 'time deficit', which may deplete women's capacities to genuinely attain 'the good life', associated with their class positions. At the same time, full-time employment is rarely compatible with the ideals of 'good motherhood', regardless of a woman's social class location.

RC11-199.3

HURD CLARKE, LAURA* (University of British Columbia, *laura.hurd.clarke@ubc.ca*)
KOROTCHENKO, ALEXANDRA (University of British Columbia)

Older Canadian Men's Perceptions and Experiences of Ageism in Everyday Life

In this paper, we consider the complex and often conflicting perceptions and experiences of ageism among older Canadian men. We draw on data from in-depth interviews with 29 men, aged 65-89 (average age of 74), who were diverse in terms of their incomes and levels of education while also being largely homogeneous with respect to their marital statuses and sexual orientation (the majority were married and heterosexual).

Our analysis of the data revealed three key findings: **a) perceptions that ageism was irrelevant; b) identification of ageism as something that affected others; and c) internalized ageism.** Many of the men asserted that ageism was not a factor that constrained or explained their everyday lives. For some, the irrelevance of ageism was because they perceived that the prevalence of age-based discrimination had declined over time. Others reported that they had simply never experienced ageism in their everyday interactions including encounters with strangers, health care providers, peers, or family members. However, the majority of the men also suggested that ageism was something experienced by others, primarily older women (who were perceived to be under intense pressure to look young) and institutionalized elders (who were perceived to be the most likely target of maltreatment, including neglect and abuse). At the same time, most of the men expressed internalized ageism either through the distancing of themselves from those they considered old (both a moral and chronological age category), the expression of preferences for young appearances or youthful personas, or the acceptance of negative stereotypes regarding later life (such as older adults as poor drivers, grumpy individuals in poor health, 'dirty old men', or persons unable to easily adapt to new technologies).

We discuss our findings in relation to the extant theorizing and research pertaining to ageism, masculinity, and age relations.

WG03-922.2

HUSIN, AZRINA* (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, *azrina@usm.my*)

Constructing Online Identity Via Picture Sharing: Malaysian Youths' Experience with Social Networking Sites

By taking the position that youths' identity is fluid and dynamic, this paper aims to look at the ways in which Malaysian youths construct and manage their online identities through visuals posted on popular social networking sites. A sample of 20 youths aged between 18 to 25 years old residing in urban Penang participated in this ethnographic study. Preliminary results show that these youths own sever-

al social networking sites with Instagram and Facebook being the more popular ones. While the medium may differ, the identities presented are almost the same and more importantly these visual identities feed from their offline identities. They are engaged in constant picture taking, usually using their mobiles. Uploading pictures on their social networking sites, and by extension, sharing these pictures with friends and followers online, validates their online existence. As these social networking sites can be used publicly, inviting a wider range of followers, pictures that are uploaded are managed (through a process of selection and editing) so as not to disrupt the presentation of online selves. More personal pictures are shared in closed sites among trusted friends where one can "let loose". From these preliminary results, it can be concluded that online identity construction among this group of urban Penang youths is a reflexive activity. Furthermore, the identity that is portrayed online as well as the interactions that take place through the visuals posted need to be managed well so as to ensure that the preferred identity is not disrupted.

Keywords: Online identities; social networking sites; visuals

RC01-35.4

HUSSAIN, JAVED* (University of Malakand, *jaiymartin@gmail.com*)
TARIQ, HAFSA (The University of Agriculture)
HUSSAIN, JAWAD (University of Malakand)

Social Engineering of Talibanization and Manipulation of Religious Preference with Reference to Violence

Social Engineering of Talibanization and Manipulation of Religious Preference With Reference to Violence

Simulations of social behaviors perfectly orchestrated on scientific grounds with exceptional precession employ religious violence. Based on the 80, Talibans samples the study probe schematic chain of Talibanization with associative direction in logical order. The study further explains the behavior modification and fabrication of religious preference. We find militants doctrine of propagation and develop religious violence propagation model.

RC32-551.1

HUSU, LIISA (Örebro University)

Advancing Gender Equality in Nordic Academia: Political Will and Persistent Paradoxes

The Nordic countries – Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden – can be characterized as global leaders when it comes to overall gender equality of society (World Economic Forum, 2012). Political will to advance gender equality in academia is evidenced by the gender equality promotion that has been actively on the national policy agendas since the late 1970s-early 1980s, through various national level interventions, especially so in Finland, Norway and Sweden. Gender equality is addressed in the university legislation in Norway and Sweden, and universities are legally obliged to engage in equality planning. These three countries show the highest proportion of women on scientific boards in the European Union, approaching gender parity, and the highest proportion of women among university Vice-Chancellors in the EU (EC, 2013). Even if many key gatekeeping positions in shaping the academic and scientific landscape show greater gender equality, unequal gendered structures in academic careers prevail. If the proportion of women among full professors is used as an indicator of gender equality in academia and science, Norway and Sweden do not excel in a European comparison, having only reached the same level as the European (EU-27) countries on average, while Denmark has among the lowest, whereas Finland among the highest proportions of women among full professors within the EU. This paper interrogates the Nordic paradox of high overall gender equality in the society, political will and active policy regulation to advance gender equality in academia and science, on the one hand, and the persistent unequal gendered structures in academic careers and inequalities in resource allocation, especially in research funding, on the other. Accordingly, differences and similarities between the Nordic countries will be highlighted and discussed, along with historical developments, policy landscapes and continuing resistances to greater gender equality both within and outside academia.

RC37-636.1

HUTTER, MICHAEL* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, *mhutter@wzb.eu*)

Artistic Valuation and Growth in the Creative Economy

Highly elaborate valuation practices enable judgments of value on unique, constantly new artistic creations. They combine collaborative and contentious processes of agreement on aesthetic qualities with market exchanges of original works, measured in monetary units. This particular hybrid structure is an institutionally grown, historical accomplishment that fosters future growth in the consumption of aesthetic experiences.

Section 1 of the paper develops the theoretical argument, based on Luc Boltanski's "sociology of critique", Luc Karpik's "economy of singularities" and my own work on "familiar surprises". Section 2 demonstrates, in four historical vignettes, the slow historical development of judgment practices in the Visual Arts. Section 3 contrasts contemporary practices in the global art scene and its high-end market with recent online aggregations of common opinion in the creative industries, particularly OCRs (Online Consumer Reviews). Section 4 argues that both developments make it possible that total value generated by products of the global aesthetic experience economy will continue to grow.

RC44-732.7

HUXLEY, CHRISTOPHER* (Trent University, *chuxley@trentu.ca*)

New General Unions: Trade Union Mergers and Labour Movement Renewal in Canada

The crisis of organized labour has given rise to an extensive literature and various policy ideas for trade union renewal. One proposal has been to call for union mergers to create new types of labour organizations better equipped to conduct campaigns to increase union density and influence. Are such mergers an indication of union weakness or, if undertaken strategically, do they hold promise for a reinvigorated labour movement?

After reviewing past union mergers in selected industrial relations systems, the paper focuses on a recent new union formed out of the merger of two large private sector unions – the Canadian Auto Workers and the Communications, Energy and Paper Workers Union of Canada. The paper provides the background to the merger and offers an assessment of the possibilities for labour movement revitalization.

Objectives for the new union include the organization of non-union workers, especially in private service sectors characterized by a concentration of younger employees who make up much of the difficult to organize precariat. New organizational approaches include building union associational and community chapters. These tactics require innovative union philosophies, organization structures more appropriate to the new general unions, and political campaigns to change legislation. Having critically considered these and other ideas on reshaping unions, the paper makes more far-reaching proposals for recasting unions to advance class perspectives that can provide a counter-hegemonic political culture to that of neo-liberalism.

The paper contributes to theory and policy by arguing that an increase in the size and complexity of working-class organizations need not necessarily compromise democratic and militant worker campaigns.

The research draws from a literature review, interviews and recent conference debates on union strategy. The paper has benefited from the author's involvement in research and education programs for one of the two unions involved in the formation of the new labour organization.

RC30-519.1

HUXLEY, CHRISTOPHER* (Trent University, *chuxley@trentu.ca*)

Thirty Years of Lean Production: The Making of a New Managerial Ideology

Employers have been implementing lean production (LP) outside of Japan for more than 30 years. This production system has been researched, debated and contested throughout this period, while the concept has been applied well beyond the automobile industry to other work environments.

The paper critically surveys the literature with an emphasis on empirical investigations of how workers, and where they have existed, unions, have responded to LP. The author was a co-investigator for one of the first longitudinal research studies of a transplant joint-venture LP automobile factory in North America.

30 years of LP allow for a comparison with three managerial ideologies discussed by Reinhard Bendix (1956,1974): scientific management, human relations, and the communist party and trade-union sponsored "worker-activist movement" in post-Second World War East German industry. Bendix views each of these movements as both organizational and ideological. Those in authority advanced each technique as a way to improve efficiency, while simultaneously presenting the policies as having redeeming social value. Each ideology also identified a role and mission for managers.

Based on research in Canada, the United States and Mexico, the paper applies Bendix's framework to consider LP as a new managerial ideology. First, managers assert the superiority of LP, as measured by efficiency and quality of output. Second, proponents point to the success in transposing LP techniques from the Japan prototype to work organizations around the globe. Furthermore, managers of non-union and unionized enterprises alike have been able to introduce LP into their workplaces. Third, LP supporters have claimed that their system provides for skill development, increased employee participation and an enhanced quality of work life.

The paper assesses each of these three sets of claims. Finally, the paper gives consideration to how worker resistance has sometimes brought about change in the operation of LP.

RC11-204.2

HYDE, MARTIN* (Stress Research Institute, *martin.hyde@stressforskning.su.se*)

Social Class, Age, and Identity in Later Life

This paper will present a comparative analysis of social class identity and age identity in later life in the context of social change. First, the paper will address gerontological approaches to class and later life alongside key theoretical approaches to identity and social change. Second, the paper will consider the methodological and data issues associated with cross-national research and review evidence, at national and cross-national levels, for a relationship between class identity and age identity. Third, the paper will present an analysis of (i) global comparative data from The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and (ii) changes in identity over time using the UK Citizenship Survey. Findings show relatively wide cross national differences in the salience of class and age for identity in later life. Moreover age and class identities operate independently of each other suggesting, from a relational sociology viewpoint that other forms of identity and identification need to be examined. However, overall, neither appears to be a particularly important aspect of identity. There is some evidence (in Europe at least) of a relationship between GDP and class identity lending some support to Inglehart's post materialist thesis but there is no evidence of a generational effect. Analysis of UK data suggests higher levels of class and age identity among this sample of retirees raising both methodological questions and the possibility of greater variation within samples. The paper will conclude by discussing the salience of class and age identities at national and international scales.

RC11-210.2

HYDE, MARTIN* (Stress Research Institute, *martin.hyde@stressforskning.su.se*)
WESTERLUND, HUGO (Stress Research Institute)
VAHTERA, JUSSI (Finnish Institute of Occupational Health)

Socio-Economic Differences in Health Trajectories Around Retirement in the USA

There is increasing concern about possible widening inequalities in health amongst the older population. There is a growing body of work on the relationships between patterns of labour market participation in later life and health. However the results are equivocal and little has been done to explore socio-economic variations in the impact of retirement on health. To redress this data from 10 waves of the Health and Retirement study in the USA were used to analyse trajectories of poor health and retirement for different socio-economic groups. Repeated-measures logistic regression with generalised estimating equations were used to analyse data up to 7 years before and 7 years after retirement from 1992 to 2010. The results show that for the sample as a whole the prevalence of sub-optimal health increases sharply in the years before retirement, from around 16% four years before retirement to 23% at retirement. Following retirement the prevalence of poor health remains high but the rate of increase slows down. Educational differences are evident throughout the period. Those with a lower level of education have higher rates of poor health for all years and show a more rapid increase in poor health up to and beyond retirement compared to those with higher levels of education. Four years before retirement 25% (95% CI 20.0-30.0) of those with a lower education reported poor health compared to 12% (95% CI 9.8-14.1)of those with a higher education. At retirement this had risen to 36 % (95% CI 31.5-41.2) and 19% (95% CI 16.7-21.3) respectively. The analyses suggest that poor health is a main driver of retirement in the USA. Also those with lower levels of education continue to be at greater risk of poor health following retirement which might contribute to growing health inequalities in later life.

JS-67.2

HYNES, MICHAEL* (National University of Ireland Galway, *michaelbhynes@gmail.com*)
RAU, HENRIKE (National University of Ireland Galway)

Environmental Gains and Social Losses? Critical Reflections on the Sustainability Potential of Telework

Anthropogenic climate change and its environmenmtal and social consequences are of increasing concern worldwide. Approaches that advocate a 'greening' of current economic and social systems through technological innovation and development tend to dominate policy responses, especially in resource-intensive sectors such as transport. This position is labeled as shallow Ecological Modernisation (EM) thinking whereby technology is preceived in (over)optimistic terms, with limited evidence of challenges to contemporary growth-centric models of development, production, and consumption that cause climate change.

Work takes up a considerable portion of people's lives whilst travelling to and from work has become a key feature of everyday mobility in many development and developing countries. A significant contributor to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, transport in its current form is deemed to be unsustainable. In a Eu-

ropean context, telework - an arrangement that enables employees work from home - has been suggested as a virtual mobility option with the potential to reduce the 'consumption of distance' associated with regular commuting. Given its emphasis on the application of technology to solve environmental problems, the uncritical promotion of telework constitutes a prime example of shallow EM thinking.

Despite the prominence of EM thinking in climate policy and practice, theoretically informed empirical explorations of its implementation and impacts remain incomplete. Drawing on a multi-method investigation of telework in the Republic of Ireland, this paper finds current EM thinking amongst decision-makers to be shallow and largely reflective of neo-liberal environmentalism, contributing little to curbing the consumerist impulses of contemporary economic models and lifestyles. The environmental benefits of telework are also questioned, as is the rationale for existing teleworking schemes. This paper further asserts that actual and potential environmental gains can conflict with potentially negative implications for fairness, equity and well-being, with teleworkers shouldering a substantial social burden arising from technology-aided changes in work practices.

TG04-957.7

HÄLTERLEIN, JENS* (Technical University Berlin, *haelterlein@ztg.tu-berlin.de*)

Smart CCTV in Contemporary Crime Control: Policies and Practices of Surveillance

I would like to address risk governance in crime control by illustrating the development and implementation of so called "smart" CCTV systems in Germany. These video surveillance systems are expected to automatically detect deviant behavior by using software algorithms. Since this technology is not based on the psychological or criminological analysis of deviant individuals, but on the analysis of situation and space classified as dangerous, it comes with an expansion of risk perception: everyone who is monitored by these systems is a potential risk. Hence smart CCTV can be seen as a signature of a new rational of crime control, described by scholars as situational crime prevention, new penology or neo-liberal governmentality. In this new rational, smart CCTV is seen as an efficient and effective tool for security measures. In accordance with this view both, advocates and critics of this technique draw a picture of new powers of control, that stretch from terrorism and incivilities to mass events. This vision of technology based security yet faces technological problems (how can indexical behavior be translated into software algorithms?) and the often divergent interests of prospective users (police, public transport, private enterprises). Drawing from empirical research conducted for the German FMER-funded MuViT project and the EU-funded Videosense project I want to show, that the development of smart CCTV is on the one hand part of a new rational of risk governance in crime control since it comes with a re-coding of risk and security. On the other hand its practical implications correlate with a multitude of social factors.

RC20-347.3

HÄNZI, DENIS* (TU Darmstadt, *haenzi@ifs.tu-darmstadt.de*)

"Auslandschweizer" in the Making. Social Constructions of the "Swiss Expatriate" in a Longitudinal Comparison (1974–2014)

A century ago, Max Weber concisely brought Switzerland's character as a "Willensnation", a nation forged out of will, in a nutshell: Only on grounds of a shared belief in the unique nature of their habits and morals, the identity of the Swiss could emerge and consolidate. Based on a mythology of rural-alpine nativeness and isolation, this "belief in commonality" entails both the construction of boundaries vis-à-vis the threatening outside world and corresponding semantics of resistance. Given the recent discussions on foreign "attacks" on the Swiss banking secrecy and the increased charismatisation of the Swiss mountain guide (an idealization of the laudable Swiss) at the present time, it becomes apparent that this architecture of "Swissness" still provides important symbolic resources.

Yet, what about those Swiss who do not live on the very "Helvetic island" but are dispersed all over the globe? First, the paper aims at discerning how the "Swiss abroad" ("Auslandschweizer") is integrated into the overall imaginary of Swissness. It will be stated that the Swiss expatriate is being drawn as a distinct social figure through which, paradoxically enough, the imago of a typical Swiss character is being reproduced, yet reinforced. Second, by means of a longitudinal comparison, it will be shown that since the mid-1970s the social construction of the Swiss expatriate is, although subject to narrative alterations, relying on one basic scheme of Swissness. The paper is based on an interpretation pattern analysis of the "Auslandschweizer" as a figure constructed within editorial writings of the magazine "Schweizer Revue" (a publication of the Organization of the Swiss Abroad and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs). The paper can shed light on the phenomenon that, even in a period for which the term "global age" has prevailed, social constructions of expatriates stay bound to historically grown, nation-specific interpretational frameworks.

RC16-292.7

HÄNZI, DENIS* (TU Darmstadt, *haenzi@ifs.tu-darmstadt.de*)

Towards Performative Pirouettes? Reconsidering the Interrelationship Between Cultural Sociology and Theatrical Production

Attempts to understand the "real" world drawing on theatre metaphors have a long tradition. Not only Goffman's *Presentation of Self in Everyday Life* opened respective lines of sight, already Calderón's *Gran Teatro del Mundo* implied this nexus. Again, the question of good or bad "performance" seems to be crucial in our late capitalist days: be it on the stock exchange, be it in TV-casting-shows or the context of resource allocation in the academic field. But what do we know about the reciprocal relationship of the performing arts and theories of performativity, as they experience a real boom in the wake of the performative turn?

In this presentation, it is assumed that the theatrical art world is a universe of discourse and practice *par excellence* not only allowing to observe performative phenomena and develop new theoretical approaches to performativity – but especially to shed light on the interrelationship between scientific paradigm shifts and changes regarding the fight for recognition within the field of performing arts. As will be shown, the performative turn in theater studies and sociology of art is attended by transformations of theatrical creation. Thus, the paper aims at discerning in what way this interrelation fosters a new logic of artistic recognition. Within the framework of the latter, it headmost is the mastery of "performative pirouettes" that will be awarded: Artists more and more have to assert themselves as virtuosos of a somehow "reflexive" performativity.

In order to go to the bottom of this phenomenon, two theoretical reconsiderations will be proposed: First, referring to Michel Foucault, it will be argued that one can speak of a "discursive explosion" around and apropos "performativity" within the theatrical art world, producing new forms of artistic mysteriousness. Second, drawing on Max Weber, this latter proposition will be linked to a charisma-theoretical model of artistic performativity.

RC19-331.2

HÄUSERMANN, SILJA* (university of Zurich, *silja.haeusermann@ipz.uzh.ch*)
ZOLLINGER, CHRISTINE (University of Zurich)

Different Paths of Family Policy Modernization in Continental Welfare States

Family policy in continental welfare states strongly reflected the male breadwinner model at the beginning of the 1970s. This model has become increasingly ill-suited with regard to new social structures and values. This paper studies the impact of new social needs and demands on family and care policy and politics in Germany and Switzerland. The power resources approach falls short of explaining the recent continental care policy "modernization", since the labor movement has no strong interest in care policy and the mobilization of women's organizations has remained weak. The paper argues that the politics of reform must be analyzed with a coalitional approach in a multi-dimensional policy space. Indeed, the adaptation of the male breadwinner model to new needs and values can be achieved along different paths, namely via a) the recognition of care work (recognition model), b) increased female labor market participation (working mother model) or c) an overall rebalancing of work and care for both men and women (social transformation model). Both the working mother model and the social transformation model contain elements of the social investment agenda. Each of these reform directions gives rise to different conflict lines that foster specific actor alliances.

Based on an empirical analysis of actor positions in all family policy reform processes since the 1970s, the results show that in both countries, social-liberal value alliances and cross-class alliances between employers and the left have become important drivers of the working mother model, whereas social-conservative alliances tend to advocate the recognition model. This multi-dimensionality of care policy modernization has led to sequential waves of care policy reforms in Germany and to reform stalemate in Switzerland until the end of the 1990s. Recently, social-liberal and cross-class alliances have become successful drivers of family policy, mostly in the direction of a working mother model.

I

RC03-76.3

IANNELLI, LAURA* (University of Sassari, *liannelli@uniss.it*)
MARELLI, CAROLINA MUDAN (University of Sassari)
BRUNO, MARCO (Sapienza University of Rome)
MUSARÒ, PIERLUIGI (University of Bologna)
LEDDA, ANTIOCO (University of Sassari)

To Govern Artfully. Linking Relational Public Art to Urban Governance Toward New Forms of Civic Participation

The paper describes preliminary results of an interdisciplinary research (involving sociologists and architects), funded by the Autonomous Region of Sardinia. The analysis focuses on the experiences of relational public art (or community art), studying the strategies that artists activate to enable citizens' engagement in the transformation of urban spaces. These strategies are able to "revitalize" models of urban governance in which participation often translates in a mere consultative process. We are facing emergent phenomenons that are not only "counter-cultures", but could also feed into processes of policy formation and decision making. Indeed, the "new genre of public art", represents a new way in which citizenship is practiced: artists ask the audience to become co-actors in the construction of their works, taking in charge problems/conflicts related to urban spaces, intercepting needs and experiences of people who live in these spaces, and activating citizens' awareness of their role in the transformation of urban spaces. Starting from a background analysis of significant national and international case studies, the research focuses on Sardinian experiences activated in the urban "border areas". The aim is to investigate – through interviews to the "citizen-artists" and the other actors involved in the artistic intervention – the practices of production and consumption (active/participatory); the shared meanings of participation, politics, community, territory; the representations of the other actors; the discourses related to objectives and results; the communication strategies; the interaction with the reference contexts. The process of analysis will conclude with the production of three outputs: a "Participatory Research Laboratory" which involves artists and other actors of the urban governance (architects, sociologists, public administrators, stakeholders); an online platform containing informations (texts, video, images, georeferenced maps) about experiences we analysed and the modalities to activate similar participatory processes; a procedural tool for administrators, oriented towards a participatory territorial planning.

RC32-554.8

IBANEZ, MARTA* (University of Oviedo, *mibanez@uniovi.es*)
PERRY, LINDA S. (York College, City University of New York)
ALMARCHA, AMPARO (University of A Coruña)
BALLESTEROS DONCEL, ESMERALDA (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)
FERNANDEZ-CASADO, ANA BELEN (University of Murcia)
MAIRA, MARÍA DEL MAR (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)
NAROCKI, CLAUDIA R. (ISTAS (Union Institute of Work, Environment and Health))

Women in Men's Worlds. Strategies to Overcome Job Segregation By Gender in Six Occupations in Spain

The sexual division of labor, the cornerstone of patriarchal society, remains in paid work. After more than 30 years of active employment policies for equality, gender segregation of work is still dominant, and is one of the significant explanatory factors in understanding the wage gap between the sexes. The research group "Women in Men's Worlds" seeks to understand the career paths of women in traditionally male occupations, because through their life stories we can analyze what factors or social actors are positive and / or negative in these processes. Specifically, we present the first results of a research project funded by the National R + D + i Spanish (MICINN-12-FEM2011-25228) which explores the career paths of women in six very male dominated professions: construction painters, car repair, repair of computers (hardware), police and security guards, airline pilots and train drivers. In-depth interviews with these women are accompanied with the vision of entrepreneurs and male workers, in order to understand the processes of change within patriarchy, and especially to identify the factors that help to foster this change.

At this point, the ongoing investigation has already developed typical career paths of women in these very masculinized jobs (Weberian ideal types). In these trajectories, patterns of training and access to employment have been central, differentiated by the business structure of each occupation. (Consider the institutional context of airline pilots, mostly working in Iberia, or of railroad engineers - all working in the state railway company). In addition to institutional context of the occupations, the human profile of the occupation, ie the type of colleagues,

bosses and clients of each occupation have also been important factors. The research also examines how work attitudes, especially reconciliation of work and personal life, are explanatory factors.

RC31-528.5

IBANEZ ANGULO, MÓNICA* (Universidad de Burgos, *miban@ubu.es*)

Celebrating Multiculturalism: Multicultural Fairs and the Art of Consumption

In countries like Spain where transnational immigration is a relatively new phenomenon, it is not uncommon the celebration of multicultural fairs and events sought to represent the cultural diversity brought by transnational immigrants. Yet, as I will show, those fairs are not so much a celebration of cultural diversity but a reification of culture and of cultural production. In this paper I will pay attention to three interrelated set of issues: first, I will analyze the (institutional) discourse behind the organization of such fairs as well as the processes through which only certain cultures are invited to participate; as I will show, the choice of cultures invited to participate reproduce the idea of otherness and alterity of immigrants in so far as the 'exotic' element (food, music, dance) seems to be a decisive aspect in defining who will and who will not participate. Second, I will examine the extent to which these fairs are organized around consumption and how the reduction of culture to a set of market commodities further contributes to reproduce the image of alterity and otherness in so far as these commodities are not integrated within the contexts where they are produced; and third, I will explore how and to what extent the fact that these fairs are organized in terms of 'national' cultures contributes to homogeneize and to erase the cultural diversity within each nation-state reproducing the 19th century ideal of (culturally) homogeneous nation-states. As I will show, the way in which these fairs are organized emphasize the processes of exotization, commoditisation and homogenization of the cultural productions of immigrants to the expense of issues of citizenship and of immigrants' rights contribute to reinforce the social imaginary that regards cultural production as an impediment to full citizenship instead of viewing culture as the vehicle through which citizenship is constructed.

RC21-372.5

IBANEZ ANGULO, MÓNICA* (Universidad de Burgos, *miban@ubu.es*)

Filling up Discontinuities in the Urban Landscape: Alternatives and Strategies

The end of the so-called housing bubble with the current economic crisis is having dramatic effects in the urban landscape as construction companies have declared bankruptcy and have left many unfinished buildings and empty lots in the urban space where garbage is being accumulated while no one seems to be responsible and neighbours suffer the consequences. Thus, it is urgent to develop initiatives and alternatives that provide an answer to the deterioration not only of the urban landscape but, more importantly, to the everyday lives of the citizens who suffer the consequences of years of speculation with the urban space.

In this paper I will show the preliminary results of the research project FUTUR (Filling Up Territorial Discontinuities in the Urban Landscape) that has been carried out in the Spanish city of Burgos with the goal of promoting citizens' participation in the elaboration of proposals and alternatives that activate sustainable forms of participatory engagement for a better living in urban areas. This research is based on ethnographic fieldwork research with neighbours, independent artists and local authorities (participant observation, interviews, life stories, discussion groups) as well as archival research (year of construction/demolition, name of the constructor, original project). More specifically, in this paper I will discuss the following issues: (i) how neighbours perceive these empty spaces and abandoned buildings in terms of risks (garbage, physical injuries, gang activity, depreciation) and what alternative projects and uses they proposed; (ii) what are the intended projects developed by the local authorities in order to fill up these discontinuities; (iii) examples of successful projects developed from below. The presentation will also include a dynamic chart where I have mapped out both these territorial discontinuities or 'spaces-in-between' and the alternatives suggested by neighbours and other actors of the civil society (independent artists).

RC04-91.8

IBARRA, MARINA* (Univ Autonoma del Estado de Morelos, *lumaiu@yahoo.com.mx*)
ESCALANTE, ANA (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos)

Skills and Professional Values in Teachers and Postgraduate Students of Public and Private Universities

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Graduate programs in medicine assume the social commitment with their performance according to scientific and technical norms of discipline in there field, but it will also demand to carry out this work within the framework of certain ethical, professional, and social values. It is clear that we are faced with emergent field knowledge in higher education institutions. The inclusion of these topics in the university curricula -either as knowledge discipline or transversal axis - it is recent and even more so when it refers to specific aspects of this discipline. The research analyzes the perceptions about the professional ethics the teachers and students in medical graduate programs and pretends to know about devices for training in skills and values in public and private universities to make comparisons. In this paper we present the results of the revision, adaptation and implementation in a Mexican public university to discuss how to promote these skills and values. By a joint methodology that includes application of: the instrument validated by Hirsch (2005) from National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), about professional values; the questionnaire for the assessment of the competencies of teachers by the team coordinated by Pérez Pérez (2012), from Valencia University, Spain and conducting interviews. The above-mentioned instruments includes teachers and students that show the condition that prevails about the beneficence principle which, according with Alcoberro, originates in the Hippocratic oath, but goes beyond philanthropy which recognizes the patient as a subject of law: it talks about the expectations of benefits to justify any risk of damage or discomfort to the participants, who sometimes use there transgression to save life at the expense of an unequal relationship between the physician and the patient.

RC21-362.6

IBARRA, SEBASTIAN* (University of Amsterdam, *S.I.IbarraGonzalez@uva.nl*)

Urban Conflicts As Spaces of Politicization of Collective Action Around the City: Notes to Think the Continuities and Discontinuities of Urban Social Movements in the City of Santiago (Chile)

Over the last 40 years the city of Santiago has experienced deep transformations, which have been linked to the implementation of neoliberal policies. Also, the city has been not only the stage, but rather the protagonist of a variety of conflicts around urban issues, such as urban growth, use and appropriation of urban spaces, environmental, demand for housing. This has been the scenario in which old and new forms of collective actions have emerged to propose new forms of appropriation and use of urban spaces, transforming the urban space into an object of political action

In this context, this paper aims to study the processes of politicization and depoliticization that have been developed in these frameworks of action, understanding that the politicization goes beyond the mere mobilization and involves the generation of new spaces for the production of reality, in this case realities and socio-political imaginaries around the design, management, use and appropriation of urban space and urban goods. However, preliminary data analysis on urban conflicts in the city of Santiago suggest that not all collective actions around urban issues develop the same levels and types of politicization. Therefore, in this paper I will try to address the following question: what are the factors that can explain the trajectories of the process of politicization or depoliticization of collective action around urban issues? To answer this question I will study the collective actions that have been developed around the problems of access to housing, inquiring into its politicization paths from the mechanisms and strategies that develop as part of their urban struggles (configuration of their social networks, identity, organizational structure and action strategies). Finally, I will try establish the relationship between the processes of politicization and the construction of imaginaries and collective discourses around the city and urban issues.

WG02-905.1

ICHIJO, ATSUKO* (Kingston University, UK, *a.ichijo@kingston.ac.uk*)

Culturalism: Its Circulation In East Asia, Development and 'Clash' With Nationalism

The paper examines the migration and development of culturalism, 'a natural conviction of cultural superiority that sought no legitimation or defense outside of the culture itself' (Duara 1996) in East Asia and its supposed 'clash' with nationalism as the face of modernity. Culturalism can be seen as one of models of political communities which was in circulation in China before the advent of the modern nation-state. The idea has been developed further as a useful tool in challenging the claim that emphasises the novelty of nationalism as a form of consciousness as proof of radical discontinuity between pre-modernity and modernity suggested by leading theorists of nationalism such as Benedict Anderson (1991) and Ernest Gellner (1983). If the novelty of nationalism as a form of consciousness lies in the co-extensiveness of political and cultural communities, nationalism was not totally novel in China where culturalism providing a similar kind of totalising view of community had long existed. Culturalism, originated from China, naturally migrated to its spheres of influence including Japan, where under Tokugawa shogu-

nate, it stimulated various intellectual responses such Kokugaku, a 'nativist' school of learning focusing on the study of Japanese old text which produced a vision of community that bears close resemblance to Chinese culturalism. The conventional view is that culturalism both in China and Japan then experienced a clash with nationalism, a modern idea of political communities originated from the West, and was replaced by it. The paper first outlines the idea of culturalism as developed in China and investigates the way in which it migrated to Japan and facilitated a range of new ideas under Tokugawa rule. It then questions the assumption of the nationalism's takeover of culturalism in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Japan and China and explores possible transformation of nationalism.

RC16-282.1

ICHIJO, ATSUKO* (Kingston University, UK, *a.ichijo@kingston.ac.uk*)

The 'Overcoming Modernity' Symposium: Modernity, Japan and East Asia

The paper aims to address the theme of the session by using the 'Overcoming Modernity' symposium that took place in Japan in 1942. The symposium has conventionally been dismissed as 'infamous' or even 'notorious', not deserving serious attention, and was predominantly viewed that it was an attempt by the intellectuals of the day to legitimise the war and fascism. While the symposium's position as part of wartime propaganda is not denied, its contribution to Japanese political and cultural thought has been sporadically re-examined starting with Takeuchi Yoshimi's essay published in 1959. Takeuchi (1959=1979) dismissed the symposium as intellectually empty but argued that the event represented a historical moment when various contradicting forces in Japan, such as restoration vs innovation, the East vs the West and so on, came into a violent collision as an attempt at 'overcoming modernity'. He appreciated the intellectuals' concern with 'overcoming modernity' as a worthy endeavour as an exercise to look for solutions to the perceived social, economic and political ills but concluded the symposium failed to contribute to the development of political and cultural thoughts in Japan because of the intellectuals' failure to recognise the double-sided nature of the Pacific War (as an anti-imperialism war against the hegemonic West and as an imperialist and colonialist war towards Asian countries) in their attempts to understand the world. The paper examines the visions of modernity that the symposium participants sought to overcome and explores the ideas suggested as alternatives to the Western-centric vision of modernity during the symposium. These alternatives were then placed in the background of competing visions of Asia and the world including pan-Asianism, the East Asia Cooperative Community and oriental religiosity.

RC16-301.2

ICHINOKAWA, YASUTAKA* (University of Tokyo, Komaba, *ichinoy@waka.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

Another Way of Modernization and Sociology?: A Critical Assessment of the "Japanistic Sociology" in the 1920s and the '30s

During the late 1920s and the early '30s there was a movement among the Japanese sociologists to establish the "Japanistic sociology" that should differ from the western sociology.

Concerning the social & international context in which this movement emerged, three points should be mentioned at least. First, in the 1920s social inequality and social conflict were more clearly recognized than before in Japan. In 1919 the Japanese Ministry of the Interior established the "social" section for social policies. There also arose a "social science" movement among the university students in the early 1920s. This was strongly affected by the Marx-Leninism, and therefore oppressed soon. Many Japanese sociologists tried to separate sociology from this kind of "social science".

Secondly, the political orthodoxy in Japan shifted its orientation gradually from the westernization to the asianism. The Japanese proposal for the racial equality was rejected at the Paris Peace Conference (1919). And the new Immigration Act of USA (1924) raised antipathy among the Japanese. These experiences made them to seek another way of modernization which they had equated simply with westernization until then.

Thirdly, after the brutal and bloody suppression of the *Samil (*March 1) Movement (1919), the Japanese Governor General of Korea changed its colonial policy from "*Budan*" (hard power) to "*Bunka*" (soft power). Also, the Japanese government tried to camouflage its colonial domination in *Manshukuo* (established in 1932) with the ideology of "mutual harmony among the 5 peoples (*Gozoku-Kyowa*)".

It was in this social & international context that the movement for the "Japanistic sociology" emerged. What was it? What kind of sociological theory can we make today from this history? This presentation considers these questions.

RC11-199.4

IECOVICH, ESTHER* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, *iecovich@bgu.ac.il*)

VITMAN, ADI (University of Haifa)
ALFASI, NURIT (Ben Gurion University of the Negev)

Ageism and Social Integration of Older Adults in Their Neighborhoods in Israel

Purpose: The paper aims to examine the extent to which ageism is connected with the social integration of older adults in their neighborhoods and to identify factors that explain social integration.

Design and Methods: A convenience sample that included 300 older adults aged 65 and over and 300 younger people under the age of 65 who resided in three neighborhoods in Tel-Aviv, with varied socio-economic status were interviewed. Kogan's Attitudes toward Old People scale was used to probe ageism. Social integration index included three dimensions: frequency of participation in activities in the neighborhood, familiarity with neighbors, and sense of neighborhood. Hierarchical regression analyses examined three groups of independent variables: older adults' socio-demographic characteristics, their perceived health and outdoor mobility, and neighborhoods' characteristics including level of ageism.

Results: Neighborhoods varied by levels of ageism and social integration. Higher level of social integration of older neighborhoods' residents was explained by a combination of factors: younger age, better self-rated health, and fewer limitations of outdoor mobility, lower levels of ageism reported by a sample of younger respondents, and higher socio-economic status of the neighborhood.

Implications: To enable better social integration intergeneration programs should be developed to decrease ageism and in order to make communities more age-friendly there is need to facilitate accessibility to services and public spaces

RC11-213.6

IECOVICH, ESTHER* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, *iecovich@bgu.ac.il*)

Nurses' Attitudes Toward Migrant Care Workers In Hospitals In Israel

Aims. To examine nurses' attitudes on tasks that paid carers of older patients should or should not be allowed to perform and to examine the factors that best explain nurses' attitudes towards the involvement of paid carers in providing care during the older patients' hospitalization.

Background. Many older patients who are hospitalized are functionally dependent and employ paid carers who perform a variety of tasks during hospitalization. Yet, this issue has been barely examined.

Methods. The study included a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Five key persons in two general hospitals were interviewed and 265 nurses in internal medicine and geriatric wards were surveyed.

Results. There were no formal policies and guidelines regarding the tasks that paid carers should be allowed to perform. The majority of nurses perceived that paid carers should be allowed to perform a variety of tasks except for professional nursing tasks. Type of hospital and ward and nurses' education were significant in explaining nurses' attitudes towards involvement of paid carers in providing care to their older care recipients.

Conclusions. Attitudes of nurses towards paid carers are determined mainly by local organizational characteristics and nurses' education. There is need for explicit policies and practice guidelines and their enforcement with regard to paid carers.

RC53-854.4

IERVESE, VITTORIO* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, *vittorio.iervese@unimore.it*)

Positioning and Counter-Positioning in an Istitutional Setting. the Role of Children's Active Participation in Managing Conflicts

This paper presents some videorecorded episodes of conflicts involving children and adults at school. These cases describe the multidimensionality of school community work and point to: 1) the distinctiveness of the interactional construction of the conflicts in schools; 2) the ways institutionalized organizational narratives become cultural resources for framing, scripting, and revising problems as plots; and 3) the interdependence of micro- and macro processes. The approach construes conflicts as a dynamic part of classroom social life in which personal expressions are affected by and affect teachers' and students' classroom norms of conduct. Conflicts are observed in discursive practices that interactively construct social positions and diverging/shared narratives. Drawing from work on organizational narratives, positioning theory, and conflict analysis, this presentation focuses in particular on the role of children's active participation in managing conflicts in an istitutional setting.

RC10-193.4

IERVESE, VITTORIO* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, *vittorio.iervese@unimore.it*)

The Promotion of Agency in a Conflict-Affected Context. the Social Participation of Children and Adolescents in the West Bank

One of the most challenging narratives in the past few years (and probably one of the most stimulating for the future) has been the importance of children's active participation not only in terms of having the right to say, but of the right to choose among alternatives in communication systems, i.e. in terms of practicing agency rather than simply having voice. Supporting and improving children's capabilities means promoting children's participation beyond their right to speak and to be heard, to a wider concept of active citizenship, which means contribution to the structuring of social systems. In this approach, therefore, children's capabilities assume the social form of children's agency. In other words, the idea of agency emphasizes that children can condition the actions of their interlocutors in communication with them, above all in interactions and can, in this way, transform the social structures.

This presentation tries to examine how children's agency and participation can be promoted in a conflict-affected context. With this aim the chapter conducts an evaluative analysis of a project of international cooperation developed by Oxfam Italy and the Palestinian NGO Dci/Ps which is aimed to promote social participation and to raise children's rights awareness among Palestinian children and adolescents.

The analysis is conducted by drawing on theoretical and methodological concepts from recent literature on social participation, sociology of childhood and Sen's capability approach, and looking at 1. the structures that promote agency in communication processes, 2. the ways in which agency modifies the structures of communication processes. The analysis of videorecorded data permitted some conclusions about social conversion processes and factors of agency, which allow social change. Our datas show that social change can be enhanced through children and adults' turns, but it is determined only in the self-organisation of a communication system.

RC06-123.2

IGARASHI, HIROKI* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, *hirokii@hawaii.edu*)

Acquiring a 'Right' Combination of Capital: Japanese Nouveau Elites' Capital Accumulation Trajectories for Children through International Schooling in Tokyo

As economic globalization has been proliferated by nation-states' espousal of neo-liberal agendas, various domains of educational institutions have been internationalized and valorized globally valid forms of cultural competencies, termed 'global cultural capital' (GCC). With the rapid changes occurring in the global fields of education and business, many East Asian families and students have pursued GCC through international schooling, overseas education, and/or extra-curricula activities in order to improve and/or secure their status position in the global stratification hierarchy. However, existing research pays little attention to these families' strategies and trajectories of accumulation of not only GCC but also national cultural capital (NCC) through schooling and extra-curricular activities. By examining school choice patterns of nouveau elite families having enrolled their children in the preschool section of international schools in Tokyo, this paper examines a neglected domain of parental strategies to acquire the 'right' combination of GCC and NCC for their children through a series of school choices (e.g. preschool, primary school and secondary school sectors of international or Japanese schools). My findings reveal that Japanese nouveau elites see an embodied form of NCC (e.g. Japanese language and mannerism) as a primary resource to constitute their child's identity as cosmopolitan Japanese. Therefore, the mothers monitor their child's language acquisition and strategize to have their children acquire both GCC and NCC, which lead the families to be flexible and spontaneous in their decision-making to enroll their child in oversea schools, local Japanese school or other international schools in Tokyo. I conclude that NCC is still recognized as an important set of competencies for globally-minded elites in the context of Japan and that makes the families' capital accumulation strategies complex, flexible and stressful.

JAPA-12.3

IGARASHI, YASUMASA* (University of Tsukuba, *VYL03222@nifty.com*)

Is It Possible to Overcome Social Gap through Coproduction? : Kashiwa's Practical Experience As a Radioactive 'Hotspot' after 3.11

Kashiwa, a typical commuter town in the Greater Tokyo Area, is a significant urban farming area where the principle of 'local production for local consumption' is here to stay. However, Kashiwa lapsed into being the most serious 'hotspot'

within the Kanto region, and its farmers suffered from a sharp decrease in sales following heated media coverage. Under these circumstances, I convened the 'Round-table Meeting for "Kashiwan Products for the Kashiwan People" towards Security and Safety', and called for various local stakeholders—including farmers, supermarket owners, restaurant chefs and housewives within their childrearing years—to be engaged in that meeting. We deliberately and scientifically discussed a unique radioactivity determination method on local farm products and soil, and arrived at an agreement over our own acceptable standard of radioactivity level in farm products. By measuring radioactivity and transmitting the result, we achieved certain results for the recovery of the reliability of local farm products.

Our primal motivation to convene the meeting was to overcome the 'gap within the local community', namely, the pointless conflict between consumers and farmers after the Fukushima accident, which was mainly derived from the asymmetric nature of 'choice' and 'mobility' between them. Redefining local consumers and farmers as Kashiwan citizens sharing the same locality and issues, we strategically aimed to connect the local consumers, who have an attachment to the locality and wish to peacefully eat local products, with the local farmers, who intend to build personal relationships with the consumers. However, our community-oriented risk-communication strategy had a critical limitation: apart from the assumed local customers, it was impossible to reach a wider range of consumers via our marketing strategy. On the basis of this practical experience in Kashiwa, this presentation will discuss social 'coordination' and trust-building between people with opposite interests under the risk of uncertainty.

TG04-958.1

IGUCHI, SATOSHI* (Kyoto University , *siguchi05@gmail.com*)

Decision Makers and Those Affected in the Japanese Expert Community--the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

An aim of this presentation is to describe the great distance in risk evaluation regarding Fukushima nuclear disaster between two types of the scientific experts in Japan and to analyze its structure and background by applying the insight on a distinction between decision makers and those affected in risk sociology of Niklas Luhmann(1993). After 3.11 in 2011 the most Japanese experts appearing in mass media followed the government report which was underestimating a seriousness of the disaster and a possibility of spreading of radio activities. In contrast some experts such as Hiroaki Koide and Tetsuji Imanaka from Kyoto University pointed a high possibility of core meltdown in the nuclear plants and warned citizens of the great dangers of the serious nuclear disaster through local or community media from the early period on. A distinction between experts and lay people which is very common in the previous risk analysis might be useless to explain this distance, because it appears within the expert communities. Therefore the author focuses on the other distinction and takes into account the diagnosis of Luhmann that the serious conflicts over the perception and evaluation of future loss between decision makers and those affected who are excluded from decision making process cross into the every functional area in the society. It implies the splitting of the scientific experts into such two unintegratable positions. To analyze this tendency in the case of Fukushima the author will focus on the different types of positionality for warning risks and dangers and will analyzes the different degrees of their trust on one's own or other's controllability of the risky situations. These elements might influence their discourses at the more basic level than their differences in scientific-theoretical assumptions on a safety of nuclear plants and a nature of radio activities.

WG03-919.4

IGUCHI, TAKASHI* (Nara Womens University, *igutaka@cc.nara-wu.ac.jp*)

How New Is the Image of Those with Dementia in 21st Century in Japan? an Analysis of TV Documentary Programs in the Nhk Data Archives

Introduction: From the late 1990s to the early years of this century, a new image of people with dementia (PWD) has been promoted in Japan. The willingness of PWD to speak publically about their thinking and desires around 2004 is considered a significant event. Afterward, their statements became a central issue in dementia care. The mass media and especially the NHK (Japan Broadcasting Cooperation), which produced television documentary programs on this subject, have promoted this trend. The event of 2004 has been definitely important in changing the image of PWD. However, the views and wishes of PWD have been uncovered and constructed in diverse way in each field of dementia care, and the NHK has reported some outstanding care practices. The empirical exploration of this image change is an issue in sociology. How has PWD been represented before 2000s? How are previous images related to the new image? This presentation explores the presentation patterns of those with PWD in NHK TV documentary programs produced between 1980 and 2003 with using following data. **Method**: The NHK is now constructing and modifying its broadcast data archives and asking for participants to challenge some themes. As a participant, I obtained access to the video data systems for a year and created the following three types of data:

① a title and contents list of TV programs about dementia;
② documentation of the story, the contexts and scenes of each program; and
③ pictures of symbolic scenes in these programs.
Results: Two controversial descriptive patterns of the thoughts and wishes of those with PWD emerged. The first is that descriptions of these characteristics relate to problematic behaviors for caregivers. The second is that what PWD suffers think and feel are important in and of themselves and, therefore, sometimes conflict with the needs of caregivers.

RC25-451.4

IGWEBUIKE, EBUKA* (Covenant University, *ebukaigwebuike@yahoo.com*)
ABIOYE, TAIWO (COVENANT UNIVERSITY)
CHIMUANYA, LILY (Covenant University)

A Pragma-Semiotic Analysis of "Occupy Nigeria Group" Online Posts on the 2012 Fuel Subsidy Removal in Nigeria

In response to the fuel subsidy removal by the Nigerian government on 1st January 2012, Occupy Nigeria Group, a protest movement, embarked on different mass strike actions and demonstrations including online activism. The civil resistant actions geared towards reversal of petrol pump price increase deployed certain verbal and visual means in portraying the government and its actions. Previous studies on online protest discourse in Nigeria have adopted sociolinguistic and discourse analysis approaches in examining issues of identity and self-determination with little attention paid to visual-pragmatic strategies in representing people and their actions. This paper, therefore, undertakes a pragma-semiotic investigation of "Occupy Nigeria Group" online posts on the 2012 fuel subsidy removal in Nigeria with a view to examining verbal and visual modes of representing people and their actions in the event. Seventy-five online protest posts purposively sampled from the groups' page are used to identify and categorize various pragma-semiotic elements and functions in the representations using insights from Mey's pragmatic act, Halliday's systemic functional linguistics and the semiotic theory. It is observed that the verbal mode complements the visual in projecting the demands and resistance of the group. The findings also reveal the use of various visual-pragmatic strategies such as prayer, negative labelling, humour, mockery, abuse, passionate and fierce appeal, including photo trick. This study has established some pragma-semiotic patterns in verbal-visual posts in the Nigerian online protest context. An awareness of the peculiar patterns and use is crucial to the understanding and interpretation of socio-political realities of such news events by online consumers.

RC12-230.6

II, TAKAYUKI* (Senshu University, *iit@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp*)

Comparative, Realistic, Communitarian and Public Qualities: Looking Back Michitaka Kaino's Sociology of Law

Among Japanese socio-legal scholars, Michitaka Kaino (1908-1975) remains hidden abroad, though he is unique with comparative, realistic, communitarian and public qualities. Kaino covers the Emperor system/fascism, human rights, the courts, ownership, commons, family, sociology of law and pollution, which are titles of his eight collective works. He wrote many papers and articles in various journals and newspapers, which included opening essays to the monthly legal magazine called Horitsu Jiho. Furthermore, he invoked Western legal doctrine to solve domestic problems, presided over a public book-reading circle, represented as an attorney regional peasants who insisted upon their rights of iriai, and developed the sphere of environmental law.

Above-mentioned Kaino's qualities seemed to have characterized Japanese sociology of law to some extent. A comparative law perspective has been requisite for most Japanese socio-legal scholars. Realistic view of law in confrontation with Japanese social situation has become a matter of course. Kaino's stance to the right of iriai has been reevaluated in light of the study on the commons. In reference to the notion of "public sociology", Kaino's stance and works seem to fit "public sociology of law".

The methodology is a life history analysis, which tries to reconstruct Kaino's personal experience and life from his written records such as interviews and his biography. It is expected that a relationship between one socio-legal scholar and society would be brought into relief through this approach. Thereafter, qualities, merits and limits of Kaino's sociology of law will be considered from the point of view of global legalization.

RC48-793.3

IIDA WANG, YOKO* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, *yokoiida@hawaii.edu*)

Mediating the Professional and the Amateur: Social Activism in a Post-Union Democracy

Since the fallout of the triple disaster in March 2011, coupled with the government's pursuit of the reactivation of nuclear plants, Japan has once again become a seedbed for grassroots political activity. Various anti-nuclear rallies and demonstrations are held across Japan, and the largest of them all, the Friday Protest rally in front of the Prime Minister's Official Residence has been staged more than fifty times. Such contentious activism, especially among Japanese youth, has been quite inconceivable in the country for many years. How should we understand this development in relation to the three decades of relative silence after the end of student movements in the 1970s, which is said to have left a negative legacy by its violent disintegration? Building on the sociological studies of the protest cycles, this paper explores the concept of "abeyance" and demonstrates the working of "mediators" as key actors for social movement continuity in a post-union democracy.

RC24-422.2

IKEDA, KAZUHIRO* (Sophia University, *ikeda@genv.sophia.ac.jp*)
FUJIHARA, FUMIYA (Yokohama National University)

Climate Change Policy-Making Process and Reasons of Its Stagnation: Activities and Preferences of Stakeholders in Japan

Institutional processes of making political decisions determine the range of their outcomes. The international comparative research project, the COMPON project (Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks), explores characteristics of the decision making processes in each society, based on common methods. The purpose of this presentation is to show results of the Japanese face-to-face questionnaire survey to national stakeholders and to discuss its interesting findings, especially on activities and preferences of major stakeholders.

The COMPON-Japan conducted this survey based on the Japanese translated version of the common COMPON questionnaire sheets to 125 organizations in 2012 and 2013 which can exert political leverage in the field of climate change policies. 72 organizations responded and the collection rate is 57.6%.

As results of our survey, we find that almost all stakeholders share the view that the climate change really occurs and is caused by human activities, though a few stakeholders conduct natural or social science research by themselves. They can, therefore, concentrate their political resources to bring their opinions to governmental officials by attending at committees and making press releases. On preferences of domestic climate change policies, there is a cleavage over policy orientations, especially between industries and NGOs. Industries prefer a bottom-up voluntary goal setting, while NGOs prefer more institutionalized and legally goal-binding measures.

Our respondents replied the progress of climate change policies are seriously impeded by the lack of political leadership. This result can be interpreted in two ways. For one thing, they expect the government's coordinating of the crush of interests between stakeholders. And for another, they expect stronger political leadership and media campaigns to introduce more effective climate change policies. Climate change policy-making processes in Japan are stagnated, then we need stronger international stimuli and pressures to change the situation.

RC39-670.2

IKEDA, KEIKO* (Shizuoka University, *ekikeda@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp*)

Community-Based Disaster Management in Super Aging Society: How Age and Gender Interacted to Shape Disaster Response in 2011 Tohoku Disaster

This paper seeks to examine how different attitudes toward gender across generations affected disaster response and recovery in 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami.

Substantial population aging had occurred in the coastal areas of Tohoku that were devastated by the 2011 Earthquake and Tsunami. About two thirds of those killed in the 2011 disaster were older than 60 years of age. While elderly persons as a group are one of the most vulnerable population groups, they are key to community-based disaster management in Japan.

Community organizations for disaster management (*jishubousaikai*) are conventionally established under each residents' association (*jichikai*) or neighbourhood association (*chounaikai*). Men in their 60's and 70's, retired but active, are the main members of *jishubousaikai*. Women of the same generation also participate in activities of *jishubousaikai*, but they are seldom engaged in decision-making because of strict gender divisions of labour that characterize this generation. Younger generations with more egalitarian gender attitudes are generally not very interested in disaster management activities.

After the disaster, *jishubousaikai* managed shelters and distributed relief goods in many affected areas. The national government for the first time issued requests to each affected local governments to consider diverse needs of affected women and care-giving families in shelters; however, the requests were not recognized as important in many affected areas.

This paper investigates how age and gender interacted and shaped response processes in 2011 Tohoku Disaster though the analysis of data collected in two studies: 1) interviews with people engaged in disaster response and recovery during the 2011 Tohoku Disaster, most of who were also affected by the disaster themselves and 2) an action research project with three *jishubousaikai,* aimed at incorporating gender and diversity sensitivity in their activities in Shizuoka Prefecture, where another gigantic Tokai Earthquake is predicted to occur.

JS-53.3

IKEDA, KEIKO* (Women's Network for East Japan Disaster, *ekikeda@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp*)
YUNOMAE, TOMOKO (Women's Network for East Japan Disaster)
MASAI, REIKO (Women's Net Kobe)

Gender-Based Violence Following the Great East Japan Disasters

Research on gender-based violence following disasters remains limited in Japan. A team of researchers and advocates, who are members of the Women's Network for East Japan Disaster, conducted a case-finding study and compiled 82 unduplicated incidents of gender-based violence perpetrated in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Disasters. This presentation discusses the study's results and analyzes various manifestations of gender-based violence following the disaster.

While the majority of the reported cases (*n*=45) pertained to intimate partner violence/domestic violence, the remaining 37 cases involved violence and harassment by individuals other than intimate partners. These incidents were diverse in their manifestations and situational contexts and included sexual assault, unwanted sexual contact, voyeurism, sexual harassment, ad stalking. The majority of the perpetrators were individuals whom the victims knew, as opposed to total strangers. Some of the reported cases involved sexual assault and exploitation committed by individuals who were in the position to provide assistance and protection, such as leaders of evacuation centers. Exploitation of a sense of fear and helplessness was a tactic frequently employed by perpetrators. For example, ex-partners perpetrated violence after approaching women and offering help, and disaster response personnel/volunteers exploited disaster-affected individuals. Women of all ages and in all situations are at risk of this type of exploitative violence; however, women who are single, divorced, separated, or widowed and those who have lost a place to live, job or other sources of livelihood appear particularly vulnerable to this type of violence.

This study elucidated multiple layers of vulnerabilities of women in the wake of the disaster, which stem from the pre-existing social structures that disadvantage and discriminate women, and sociocultural norms that reinforce male domination and female subordination.

INTE-20.2

IKEDA, KEN'ICHI* (Doshisha University, *keikeda@mail.doshisha.ac.jp*)

Does East Asian Social Capital Bring about Beneficial Effects over Its Indigenous Cultural Constraints?

East Asian social networks, as compared with North Americans', are often colored with their emphasis on hierarchy. In tandem with network structures, East Asian cultural context also stresses that hierarchy is essential in society, which is often modeled after traditional kinship networks. As was revealed in a book by Ikeda & Richey (2011) in Japanese cultural contexts, this hierarchical nature does affect Japanese political trust, knowledge, and participation. However, we are not certain that the case is true for other East Asian cultural contexts, i.e. the generalizability of the findings. This paper will focus on this point. Using EASS 2012 dataset (East Asia Social Survey among Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Mainland China), we will show comparative analyses of social network and its effects on social trust, social support, and political/ social participation, especially focusing on the hierarchical nature of "Asian" social networks.

RC30-515.1

IKEDA, SHINGOU* (Ins Labour Policy and Training, *ikeda@jil.go.jp*)

The Factors of Japanese Female Workers' Job Quitting for Childbirth/Childrearing

This presentation will show the factors why Japanese female workers quit their jobs for childbirth and childrearing. Despite the enforcement of Equal Employment Opportunity Act and Parental Leave Act 20 years ago, the female labor force participation rate by age in Japan still forms M-shape curve, because many women quit their jobs at the time of their pregnancy.

C. Hakim stresses on "preferences" between work and home to explain behaviors of female workers with family responsibilities; "work-centered", "home-centered", and "adaptive". She presents the data that many of women are "adaptive" in Europe. She also points out the influences of relaxing labor market regulations

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

on increasing part-time work and on intermittent careers which are typical of adaptive women.

I suppose it is also important in Japan to focus on the structure of labor market as influential factors to explain the mass of women's behaviors. Japanese society has experienced long-term depressions during the past two decades, and firms have increased non-regular employees such as part-time and temporary workers instead of regular employees. This severe employment situation has negative influences on many female workers' job continuity, while some firms maintain female regular employees as long-term labor force. Moreover small organizations are not so positive on parental leave while large organizations promote the leave. As a result, the job continuity rate after the first childbirth is increasing only for the regular employees in large organizations.

The results of our data analysis imply that it is effective for employees in small organizations to gain knowledge of work-life balance support systems to negotiate with their organizations and avoid job quitting. And also, it is important to support female workers searching for regular employment with work-life balance systems so as not to choose non-regular jobs in order to balance work with family lives.

RC08-149.5

IKEDA, YOSHIFUSA* (Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin University, *yoshifusa.ikeda@nifty.com*)

The Influence of Gabriel Tarde on the Development of Japanese Sociology in the Early Twentieth Century

The purpose of this paper is to examine Gabriel Tarde's influence on the development of Japanese sociology in the early twentieth century. During this period, Tarde was an opinion leader of French sociology with his famous opponent, Émile Durkheim. After his death in 1904, Tarde's presence in the French academic community declined gradually, while Durkheim earned a reputation with his collaborators known as "Durkheimian school." Unlike Durkheim, a professor at the Sorbonne, Tarde did not have his own students at the Collège de France, where lectures were open for everyone. It may be one of the main reasons for Tarde's decline, as some historians of sociology think.

However, there were many foreign sociologists in the audience of his course of modern philosophy at the Collège de France. One of Japanese sociologists who attended Tarde's course, Shotaro Yoneda (1873-1945), became the first professor of sociology at the Kyoto Imperial University. Yoneda established his sociological theory based on Tarde's "inter-psychology." In 1913, Yoneda co-founded the Japanese Institute of Social Science with his colleague at the Tokyo Imperial University, Tongo Takebe (1871-1945), who also attended Tarde's course. Yoneda's earliest disciple, Yasuma Takata (1883-1972), a preeminent sociologist and economist in Japan, not only borrowed Tarde's idea for his "Power theory of economics," but discussed Tarde's imitation theory for his system of formal sociology. Therefore, in this paper we propose to demonstrate that the impact of Tarde's sociology was more important in Japan than in his home country.

RC40-680.3

IKEGAMI, KOICHI* (KINKI UNIVERSITY, *ikegami@nara.kindai.ac.jp*)

What Is Happening in the Northern Mozambique Under the Prosavana Programme and Agricultural Growth Corridor: An Implication to the Large Scale Land Acquisition in the Southeast Asia

This paper intends to reveal what is happening in the Northern Mozambique under the ProSAVANA Programme and agricultural Growth Corridor, and draw implications from a field survey for peasant society in Southeast Asia. Large scale land acquisition, so-called "land grabbing", is extending in Southeast Asia as well as in Africa. Laos and Cambodia are relatively new countries in the sphere of land grabbing. Such countries are expected to promote agricultural growth corridors. Obviously, there is close relations between land grabbing and corridor projects. What impacts will such relations give on the concerned rural communities and peasant farmers?

In Mozambique, some agricultural growth corridor projects have been conducted since the mid of the 2000s. Nacala corridor project in the Northern Mozambique, which connects Nacala Port to Malawi and Zambia, is one of them. In the same area, ProSAVANA programme started in the same area in 2011 under the triangle cooperation among Mozambique, Brazil and Japan. The target area of ProSAVANA covers the Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa provinces.

The UNAC (Uniao Nacional de Camponeses) and international NGOs are claiming to stop ProSAVANA because of many problems causing from ProSAVANA and its related activities of the local and the central governments, and agribusinesses. This paper highlights the process of land deals, real beneficiaries, and severe impacts on peasants' communities and examines how large scale land acquisition by foreign investment infringes food sovereignty of the society.

RC53-848.1

ILDARHANOVA, CHULPAN (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan)
ILDARHANOVA, FLURA* (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan, *chulpanildusova@gmail.com*)

Rural Cooperation in the Republic of Tatarstan(Russia):Ethnographic Case-Study

The results of social survey (2013) in Pestrechinsky and Kukmorsky municipal areas of the Republic of Tatarstan (Russia) of such components as self-estimate of material state of his/her own family, social activity, satisfaction with ecological situation in the area of residence, interaction with bodies of local authorities, migration moods, life ambitions, etc., draw s stable psychosocial climate of a rural area.

Mutual support is a phenomenon in modern society where personal values and disunity dominate. This phenomenon is characteristic of very few rural areas of Russia and it was found in rural areas of Tatarstan. The explanation of this fact lays, in the opinion of the author, in socialistic values of rural population especially typical for the area where the proportion of old people is quite big. Social networks reflecting rural population cooperation in Pestrechinsky area are concentrated basically on mezolevel and in Kukmorsky area on microlevel. Projective trajectories of rural population towards development of all spheres of life in a rural area are connected with intergenerational continuity due to family agricultural business.

1. Specifics of a demographic portrait of population in Pestrechinsky area reflected on making facilities inside the house. At the same time home improvement in Kukmorsky area is connected with household needs outside the house. 2. Rural residents working on a family farm show high level of satisfaction of fulfillment of his/her reproductive capabilities. 3. Such form of rural residents' cooperation as condemnation of co-residents for not taking part in life of a rural community. 4. Life of rural people living in Pestrecinsky area is concentrated on the development of a social wellbeing while in Kukmorsky area - on personal wellbeing. None of these strategies cannot be viewed acknowledged as the best for the development of a rural society because personal welfare also constitutes social capital of the whole area.

RC03-66.4

ILDARHANOVA, CHULPAN* (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan, *ch.ildarhanova@mail.ru*)
ABLAYEV, MARAT (Academy of Sciences)

Social Networks of Rural Communities in Tatarstan: A Local Dimension

Contemporary Russian rural society deteriorates rapidly such a feature of interpersonal relations as the ability of population to form a unique community and work together on the territory of its residing in order to reach one goal – public welfare. The level of losing of this significant social resource differs locally. Phenomenon of its losing is acknowledged by rural population itself as well as it is proved by data of social surveys. In a rural area, social networks based on the principle of simple geographic neighborhood and not tied to geographic closeness factors coincide partially so much that it is impossible to separate them from each other.In late Soviet period scientists started to connect the growing extent of network relations with institutional corruption as an inevitable effect of functioning of the economics of shortfall. Researchers of rural social networks point out that the most significant in them is 'human' dimension of interaction, not pragmatic moments, that is not from the side of benefit, equivalence of exchange.Development of a social net of familial personal ties is a feature typical for a rural resident. That is due to restricted possibilities in a rural area to have a social circle of communication. One of the types of such an interaction is residence of relatives of different generations in one rural house. Rural society has special and temporal structures. Special structure has a social dimension – the area of manipulations of one rural resident crosses the area of manipulations of other people forming social networks. Social networks represent an institute of horizontal interaction of actors that substitutes official powerful relations in many cases. In Russia network relations have been viewed as delinquent because of attempts to go beyond the given frames in solving some personal tasks.

RC53-848.1

material state of his/her own family, social activity, satisfaction with ecological situation in the area of residence, interaction with bodies of local authorities, migration moods, life ambitions, etc., draw s stable psychosocial climate of a rural area.

Mutual support is a phenomenon in modern society where personal values and disunity dominate. This phenomenon is characteristic of very few rural areas of Russia and it was found in rural areas of Tatarstan. The explanation of this fact lays, in the opinion of the author, in socialistic values of rural population especially typical for the area where the proportion of old people is quite big. Social networks reflecting rural population cooperation in Pestrechinsky area are concentrated basically on mezolevel and in Kukmorsky area on microlevel. Projective trajectories of rural population towards development of all spheres of life in a rural area are connected with intergenerational continuity due to family agricultural business.

1. Specifics of a demographic portrait of population in Pestrechinsky area reflected on making facilities inside the house. At the same time home improvement in Kukmorsky area is connected with household needs outside the house. 2. Rural residents working on a family farm show high level of satisfaction of fulfillment of his/her reproductive capabilities. 3. Such form of rural residents' cooperation as condemnation of co-residents for not taking part in life of a rural community. 4. Life of rural people living in Pestrecinsky area is concentrated on the development of a social wellbeing while in Kukmorsky area - on personal wellbeing. None of these strategies cannot be viewed acknowledged as the best for the development of a rural society because personal welfare also constitutes social capital of the whole area.

JS-38.2

ILERI, ESIN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *esinileri@gmail.com*)

A Visual Retrospect of Istanbul's Galata Neighborhood: Pursuing the Path of Socio-Spatial Segregation

This paper will examine the visual effects of gentrification in the historic neighborhood of Galata in downtown Istanbul, Turkey. Revisiting the research I have done in 2004 and conducting a new fieldwork in the neighborhood, I intend to examine the evolution of visual contrasts between physical proximity and social distance, revealing the differences and similarities concerning residential segregation and neighborhood change. Galata is a historical district which was inhabited by non-Muslim minorities until the first half of the twentieth century when these had to leave the country for various reasons, including the creation of the State of Israel, the events of 6-7 September 1955, the "wealth tax" in 1964 and the cancellation of the residence permit for more than eight thousand Greeks. These years also represent a significant wave of migration from underdeveloped regions of southeastern Turkey towards Istanbul. These migrants have settled in the neglected and abandoned apartments mainly in Galata. In the '70s, small factories moved into the area, usually in the ground pavements, destroying the walls in order to install machines and thus worsening the condition of the buildings. Since the 2000's the dilapidated buildings are restored and the migrant population is gradually displaced and replaced firstly by the middle and then upper classes. Using the concept of territoriality, enrolling in both frames of time and space, this study aims to elaborate the interpenetration of these two structures and to identify the vernacular ways, developed by different social groups living in the district, of appropriating the same urban space.

RC47-765.2

ILERI, ESIN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *esinileri@gmail.com*)
ERGIN, NEZIHE BASAK* (Giresun University, *nbasakergin@gmail.com*)

Is a Non-Violent Way of Resistance Against Violence Possible? Istanbul's Gezi Park As a Battlefield

This paper will examine the interactions between the actors of the Gezi Park urban uprising and the Turkish state in the framework of shifting violent and non-violent strategies. The movement of peaceful, unarmed, non-violent people against the demolition of the Park was faced with violent tactics from the police force, varying from excessive use of tear gas and water cannons to plastic bullets, while streets turned into battlefields. This led to an emotional urban communing process of different political groups with different perspectives or agendas, and even "ordinary" people without any activist experience or intent, which represents a unique characteristic. The approach of the government, fostered by accusing the protesters of being "looters", has resulted in defensive, as well as new, creative, non-violent (but not always) ways of resistances such as standing still and silent in front of the police or painting stairs in rainbow colors. This study aims to elaborate the two months of resistance spreading over Turkey, from the main reasons behind it, as excessive police intervention, not merely during uprisings, but even before as discursive and political violence; which makes it one of the reasons behind the resistance. Apart from being a participatory action research, this paper will also cover discussions on violence, which was one of the main issues within the movement too.

RC16-292.4

ILIN, VLADIMIR* (St.-Petersburg state university, *ivi-2002@yandex.ru*)

The Focus on Everyday Life As a Turn to the Human Dimension of Social Structures

The focus on everyday life as a turn to the human dimension of social structures

If to use the metaphor of construction, we can say that the classical sociology mainly interested in architecture, leaving on the periphery of his attention the problem of the nature of the materials. This was reflected in the priority of macro sociology. Theories focusing attention to the logic of behavior not the masses and groups, but individual, emerged but they always, first of all, were in the background, secondly, do not exert any noticeable influence on the theory of macro-level.

At the end of the twentieth century, the visible turn of social science to everyday life had acquired a paradigmatic character (P.Sztompka). If to you use the construction metaphor, we can say that the sociology came to understanding that the "architectural forms' are unthinkable without careful study of the molecular structure of materials from which they are implemented . This means that the traditional division of macro and micro sociology has lost the meaning. Social system predetermines the quality of used elements, and the characteristics of the latter depends the fate of the system. In other words, the social structure is no longer regarded as something external to the people. Firstly, the social structure is understood as sustainable forms of social behavior (the theory of structuration by E. Giddens). Secondly, the social structure is regarded as socially programmed behavior of individuals (the concept of habitus by P.Bourdieu). Third, the interaction of individuals generates external emergent quality in form of social and cultural fields (situational approach by K.Lewin). Fourthly, situations of daily interaction acquire stable and predictable forms in the context of the action of macro-level institutions (Performance Theory).

TG03-936.2

ILYAS, MOHAMMED* (Goldsmiths College University of London, *modini11@hotmail.com*)

British Muslim Response to the Post-9/11 Uncertainties

The 9/11 and 7/7 attacks in the US and UK, as well as the subsequent War on Terror and its effects have had a tremendous sociopolitical impact on the British Muslim polity. On the one hand the effects have fostered Islamophobia and the securitization of Muslims. But on the other hand, which is the focus of this paper, the aforementioned events have fostered an atmosphere where sociopolitical and religious reflexivity is taking place among British Muslims.

The paper is based on interviews and virtual ethnography and they identified three main ways in which the Muslim community is changing. Firstly, some Muslims are adopting a literalist reading of Islam, which is performance orientated and piety conscious. Secondly, a small number of Muslims are reading Islam in a liberal reformist way within a modern sociopolitical milieu. The group is composed of born and convert Muslims and ethnically diverse. The reformists tend to focus on human rights, women rights and the rights of the Muslim LGTB community. Finally, an increasingly large number of young Muslims are becoming politically assertive, confidant, and organized. These Muslims in the main are concerned with human rights, especially of fellow Muslims. Like the literalist group, this group is composed born and convert Muslims and is also ethnically diverse. This group adheres to a mixture of reformist and literalist reading of Islam and often receives criticism from the literalists.

TG03-936.3

ILYAS, MOHAMMED* (Goldsmiths College University of London, *modini11@hotmail.com*)

New Technologies, Therapeutic Zones and Islamist Groups

New Technologies, Therapeutic Zones and Islamist groups
Communication and entertainment technologies over the last decade have transformed sociopolitical activism. Ayman Al Zawahiri, in his book 'Knights Under the Prophet's Banner' states: 'We must ... get our message across to the masses and break the media siege imposed on the jihad movement ... This can be achieved through the use of the Internet'. In most cases the new technologies were first developed for military purposes and later modified for civilian use –Internet, mobile phones, and military games. However over the last two decades Islamist groups have started to use the technologies in ways that they were first intended for –build secret communication networks, attract and train new recruits. For the most part the use of these technologies, especially Internet has been well documented in academic literature, and think tank and government reports. However, there is little written about how the aforementioned technologies are used to create psychosocial environments that act as precursors to one joining and acting on behalf of Islamist groups.

In this paper I will detail how social networks, videos, and video games can foster and be used by Islamists to create what I call 'therapeutic zones', which make acquiring and acting upon extreme ideas more amenable. I consider these zones as an essential part in cultivating the desire among some individuals to acquire extreme ideas and in some cases act upon them, either with or without the involvement of Islamists. These zones are important because they are spaces where what I call militarized emotions can be cultivated and secondary trauma imparted. The emotions act as disclaimers to circumvent ethical and legal references and make Islamist explanations and solutions expectable.

RC51-830.3

IMADA, TAKATOSHI* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, *imada@valdes.titech.ac.jp*)

Significance of Agent-Based Simulation in Social System Theory

Since the last decade of the 20th century, agent-based simulation method has been developed and becoming a powerful tool for social science. This approach has attracted attention as a new trend, which clarifies the social dynamics and complex human relations. Especially, the following is an important advantage of this approach. This simulation is performed in bottom-up and process-traceable ways, therefore we can clarify how the macroscopic form and social order are generated from the interactions of individual agents. The agents only receive a small number of constraints, each interacting autonomously in the computer space. Then we can reproduce by simulation the manner of forming the ordered whole (social system) from individual behaviors.

The advantage of agent-based simulation lies in that we can explore the micro-macro link between individual and society by a bottom-up procedure. There has been a deep division between the methodological individualism and collectivism. To bridge this division has been the most difficult work so far. Because of the emergent property of a macro level, it has been regarded as almost impossible to derive the characteristics of macro (society) from the micro (individual). In fact, while efforts to the problem of micro-macro link have been made in sociology, meaningful results have not been achieved.

In the presentation, I argue the micro-macro problem from three aspects based on the viewpoint of agent-based simulation. First is to examine the mechanism of *emergence* with reference to Schelling's "A Self-Forming Neighborhood Model." Second is *unintended consequence of action* by referring to Yamamoto's model regarding a trap of egalitarianism in the logic of social contract. Third is *mathematically unsolvable solution* with reference to Axelrod's "Tit for Tat" strategy in the iterated Prisoner's Dilemma game.

RC21-368.4

IMAI, HEIDE* (Hosei University Tokyo, *heide.imai@gmx.net*)

Making Places for Identity: Urban Alleyways As Places of Belonging and Displacement

This paper presents a comparative study of the *roji*, urban alleyways in Tokyo, and urban alleyways in Berlin-Mitte, which once have been part of people's personal spatial sphere and everyday life, but which have increasingly been transformed by diverse and competing interests. Marginalized through the emergence of new forms of housing and public spaces and re-appropriated by different fields, the social meaning attached to the alleyway is being re-interpreted by individuals, subcultures and new social movements to fit hybrid and multiple concepts of living and lifestyles. Focusing on the comparative cases of central Tokyo, Japan and Berlin-Mitte, Germany, drawing on ethnographic data supported by a conceptual framework derived from theories of place making and identity formation processes, this paper investigates the kind of functions the alleyways fulfilled in these cities in the past, and the qualities of urban life that have been lost or changed. Providing multiple narratives of change, the paper's main purpose is to critically reflect on the recent 'revival' of the urban alleyway, arguing that the interstitial nature of these places can be characterized as a boundary between belonging and displacement being on the hand places which are desired and needed to express local voices, thoughts and personal opinions but also places which face different forms of occupation, transformation or destruction.

In summary, conceptualising the alleyway as a contested place and sample for assessing physical, corporeal, and social relations in these processes of micro-scale place making, allows us to view the alleyway as the material expression for broader social struggles, and locus for generating, proclaiming and negotiating different cultural subjects, which are aspects of contemporary urban life. The outcomes of this study should offer more insights and alternative views to understand the potential and future of the urban alleyway in a global perspective.

INTE-23.1

IMAI, JUN* (Hokkaido University, *jimai@let.hokudai.ac.jp*)

The Link Between Employment and Welfare and the Consequences for Social Inclusion of Non-Standard Workers

Almost fifteen years have passed since the rising levels of inequality and insecurity became the social issues in Japan. One of the major reasons of this is clearly rooted in the limited social inclusion of non-regular workers within the institutionalized pattern of social security of livelihood and future prospects. Although the last several years witnessed some attempts of re-regulation of labor markets under the governance of the Democratic Party of Japan such as the revisions of Temporary Dispatching Work Law and Part-time Work Law, the processes and the outcomes of re-regulation appear to legitimatize or even formalize the existing structure of inequalities and exclusion. The paper argues that the situation cannot be turned around unless the specific link between employment and welfare and the norms that support it is properly recognized. The link is shaped as a specific type of industrial citizenship, a set of rights and duties for employers and workers that is negotiated historically between state, firm and labor. In Japan, it was negotiated by enterprise-based labor unions prioritizing the employment security of workers with standard employment contract who are typically employed by large manufacturers. Social security system was designed to support these male bread-winners. Ironically, this citizenship – negotiated standard of social justice in a society – justifies triple inequalities that characterize the current labor markets in Japan: large firms over smaller firms, men over women, regular employment over non-regular employment with regard to the access to livelihood security and future prospects. The paper points out the necessity to overcome the standard employment centrism that produces the ironical consequences.

RC09-167.2

IMBRASAITE, JURATE* (Vytautas Magnus University, *j.imbrasaite@smf.vdu.lt*)

Political Participation Patterns in Lithuania: Alienated or Active Citizens?

Citizen participation in the process of political governance is an essential condition for the functioning of democracy and ensuring the stability of society. Political participation usually is expressed through a number of mechanisms inherent in the process of democratic government that help citizens to voice their interests, preferences and needs, and to pressure state officials to take into account their opinions. Active participation in the process of democratic governance provides ordinary citizens with a possibility to have influence on the appointment and monitoring of politicians and civil servants.

The focus of this paper is to investigate the impact of structural and individual factors on political participation patterns in Lithuania. What groups of citizens in Lithuania may be distinguished in accordance with their level of interest in politics, political efficacy and participation in political acts? What are the factors that determine the differences between types of citizens? What are the causes and explanations of different patterns of political participation between types of citizens?

Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 60 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that three types of citizenship (active, voters, passive) may be identified according to interest in politics, political efficacy and participation in political acts. From theoretical perspectives of active traditional and monitorial citizenship, the characteristics of identified groups are mixed, because of socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Lithuania.

RC48-788.2

IMBRASAITE, JURATE* (Vytautas Magnus University, *j.imbrasaite@smf.vdu.lt*)

Support for Democracy and Citizens Participation in Lithuania: From Alienation Toward Active Citizenship

Democracy is rather fragile, when it is based on formal democratical institutions. Support for govermental institutions and citizen participation in the process of political governance is an essential condition for the functioning of democracy and ensuring the stability of society. Citizens are free to choose a number of ways to influence the political process. However, not all modes of political participation are equal with respect to the consolidation of newly established democratic system. High levels of support for democracy and participation in conventional political acts constitute a precondition for a stable democratic system. On the other hand, other authors argue that low levels of institutional trust and participation in legal protest actions may be considered as acts of self-expression and it is not dangerous for stability of democracy.

The focus of this paper is to identify and to investigate types of citizenship in Lithuania. What groups of citizens in Lithuania may be distinguished in accordance with their level of evaluations of democracy, trust to political institutions and participation in political acts? What are the factors that determine the differences between types of citizens? What are the causes and explanations of different patterns of satisfaction of democracy, political trust and participation between types of citizens?

Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 60 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that four types of citizens (trustful reserved, non-trustful reserved, non-trustful active, non-trustful passive) may be identified according to evaluations of democracy, institutional trust and par-

ticipation in political acts. From theoretical perspectives of active traditional and postmodern citizenship, the characteristics of identified groups are mixed, because of socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Lithuania

RC28-487.1

IMDORF, CHRISTIAN* (University of Basel, *christian.imdorf@unibas.ch*)
EBERHARD, VERENA (Inst Vocational Education & Training)
HEGNA, KRISTINN (NOVA Norwegian Social Research)
DORAY, PIERRE (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Vocational and Academic Effects on Gender Segregation in VET - a Three Country Comparison, Germany, Norway and Canada

Gender segregated vocational education and training (VET) is usually attributed to gender stereotyped career choices of students at the end of junior high school. However, institutional logics may also promote gender segregation in VET. Empirical findings in German-speaking countries show that mixed-gender educational programs require higher school achievement compared to both male- and female-typed programs.

The paper investigates how institutional logics of the education system impact on the allocation of school leavers to gender-typed upper secondary (general and vocational) programs in Germany (DE), Norway (NO) and Canada (CA). We test the assumptions that (a) the more vocationalised an educational program, the more gender-typed the program (vocational effect), and that (b) mixed-gender education programs require higher academic school achievement than gendered-typed programs (academic effect).

The three countries were selected because of their different educational policies (vocational and academic principles in DE; academic and universalistic principles in CA; NO sharing the vocational principle with DE, and the universalistic principle with CA). We use youth panel data in all three countries (DE: BIBB Transition Survey 2006; NO: Young in Norway YIN; CA: Youth in Transition Survey YITS) to analyse both the vocational and the academic effect on educational gender segregation. We apply multinomial logistic regressions for men and women separately, with gender-type of the educational program (male-typed, mixed-gender, female-typed) being the dependent variable to test our hypotheses.

Preliminary results show clear evidence for the vocational effect on educational gender segregation in all three countries, including Canada. In contrast, the academic effect on educational gender segregation is strong in Germany but relatively weak in Canada and Norway. We interpret our findings with the unique constellation of different educational principles (vocational, academic, universalistic) in each country.

RC34-594.6

IMHONOPI, DAVID* (Covenant University, *davidimhonopi@gmail.com*)
URIM, UGOCHUKWU* (Covenant University, *ugochukwuurim@gmail.com*)

Shrinking the Ballooning Young Precariat Class in Nigeria : The Need for Youth Empowerment

All over the world, the debouchment of a new class has been observed with new demands for the progressive troika of equality, liberty and fraternity. Far from being the forlorn cry for the establishment of a Marxian utopia or pantisocracy, the genuine demands for egalitarianism necessitating the restructuration of economic, social and cultural capitals has become a desideratum for society's preservation. Social upheavals, civil protests and collective movements led by a determined precariat class to address social ills and worsening inequalities will continue unabated until the political and economic managers of the state capitulate to these demands. In Nigeria, the elite is already aware of the potential vituperation and precariousness of this class. Existing diurnal narrative in Nigeria is awash with the virulence and dudgeon expressed by this class. Violent crimes such as terrorism, armed banditry, carjacking, cybercrimes, human trafficking of persons, militancy and kidnapping are major highlights of the viciousness and masochism manifested by this class. Evil contrivances have become weapons for economic compensation and retribution on an insensitive elite and society. The imagery of Nigeria's future is akin to sitting on a time-bomb or walking a jagged precipice. In this paper, authors contend that the growing precariat class in Nigeria must not be ignored. Leaning on the political-economy paradigmatic thesis, they argue that the political class must reverse its natural shenanigans and rhetoric for change programmes that will impact on Nigerian youths who are simmering with rage and disenchantment. Lurking around for the right moment, this dangerous class could spell the doomsday for an already divided polity if genuine efforts are waved aside. Youth empowerment programmes must be practically rolled out soon and fast with a genuine politics of paradise built on the principles of economic security and social wellbeing to integrate this class into mainstream society.

RC54-868.5

IMRIE, ROB* (Goldsmiths, University of London, *rob.imrie@gold.ac.uk*)
BATES, CHARLOTTE* (Goldsmiths, University of London, *c.bates@gold.ac.uk*)
KULLMAN, KIM* (Goldsmiths, University of London, *k.kullman@gold.ac.uk*)

Bodies-in-Design: Impairment and Embodiment in Universal Design

Bodies-in-design: impairment and embodiment in Universal Design

Designed objects and environments are often inattentive to impairment or bodies that do not conform to particular, yet normalised, conceptions of bodily form and performance. This has resulted in a heightened awareness for a socially just design that is sensitive to the complexities of bodily actions and encounters, leading to the emergence of movements such as Universal Design. Drawing on a study on the relationships between impairment, embodiment, and design, this paper considers the diverse ways in which major exponents of universally designed products and services construct the impaired body, or the bodies for which they purport to design. Discussing data from interviews with designers in companies at the forefront of making universally designed products, we consider how the impaired body is designed into the production of various objects and environments, and how far designing for impaired corporeality is possible, and desirable, within the confines of commercially orientated organisations. As our research suggests, while Universal Design purports to design for all, the practices of designers sometimes risk falling back on reductive conceptions of the impaired body that mask the diversity of capabilities and experiences among users of designed objects and environments. We then discuss some of the reasons for such exclusions as well as outline potential ways of sensitising organisations and practitioners to the complexities of bodies-in-design.

RC06-130.1

INABA, AKIHIDE* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, *akihide.inaba@nifty.com*)
YOSHIDA, TAKASHI (Shizuoka University)

Social Stratification and the Formation of Single Parent Household in Japan

It has been confirmed that the children who grew up in a single parenthood had many disadvantages both on educational attainment and the life course afterwards. This finding is robust in US, but recently Japanese studies have also found it repeatedly in Japan. This is to say that parental divorce limit their children's life chance, and hence reduce their children's intergenerational social mobility.

If we have concern with the intergenerational reproduction of poverty (or social stratification), we have to clarify the relationship between social attributes and the occurrence of the single parent households. We use the data of *Longitudinal Survey of Newborns in the 21st Century (2001 Cohort)* by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. Respondent were randomly selected from men and women who nurture kids born either between at January 10th and 17th in 2001 or at between 10th and 17th in July 2001. Initial survey was done in 2002 and the sample size was 47,015. Afterwards, panel survey has been done for every year, except for 2007.

We set household composition at 9th survey (conducted in 2010) as basic dependent variable. As sample attrition was serious, we dealt with this sample selection bias by propensity score analysis and Heckman's two stage estimation probit model (Heckit). We found that those who did not have college or university degree, those who had married at early ages, and those who had low household income in 2002 tended to drop out from subsequent survey, but they also tended to divorce and form a single parent household in 2010. Marital relationships of those at low socioeconomic status were generally insecure and were likely to disrupt.

These findings suggest the mediating effect of divorce between parents' low educational attainment and those of their children's.

RC12-217.3

INABA, KAZUTO* (Chukyo University, *k-inaba@mecl.chukyo-u.ac.jp*)

The Possibility of "Community" Mediation

Community is made up of the following minimum. （１）Life is dependent on the region （２）Sharing culture （３）Relationship face-to-face （４）Relationships are there grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, and so on. However, the community, recovery community is fragile, and once lost, injured difficult. 2

About the possibility of community mediation. Community mediation, proceed as follows. (1) Providing a forum for mediation (2) Listening to both parties (3) Promoting the voluntary interaction (4) The parties themselves generating an

agreement. 3 I will explain in the following example of the above. (1) Examples of Indonesia : Mushawara and Tsunami of Aceh (2) Example of Mongolia : New mediation act (3)   Legal consultation activities as Tohoku disaster cite (4) Social support   for   evacuated municipal staff from Fukushima nuclear power plant (5) Medical dialogue promoters (6) Ehime settlement support center

RC45-748.1

INAGAKI, YUSUKE* (Tohoku University, *yinagaki1633@gmail.com*)
OBAYASHI, SHINYA* (Tohoku University, *romeluhmanns@yahoo.co.jp*)
TAKIKAWA, HIROKI* (Tohoku University, *takikawa@sal.tohoku.ac.jp*)

Does Trust Promote Generosity?

Both of trust and generosity have been considered as important factors to promote cooperation (Yamagishi 1998, Nesse 2001). Some researchers argue that trust plays a significant role in assessing quality and trustworthiness of unknown others. On the other hand, generosity is defined as a tendency to forgive defects or failures of partners (Exline & Baumeister 2000, McCullough 2008). However, these two cooperation promoting-traits appear to be incompatible. Trust helps us to assess partner's trustworthiness, which may lead to a withdrawal from inappropriate relationships. On the other hand, generosity helps us to forgive partner's mistakes, implying that we make a commitment in spite of partner's failures. Therefore, the question is: Are these two traits really compatible? And if so, how do we have developed these two seemingly contradicting traits?

Here, we aim to clarify the puzzling relationship between trust and generosity by using an agent-based modeling. We adopt trust game as a basic building block and then incorporate two further elements into our model. One is related to heterogeneous agents in terms of abilities to fulfill donor's expectation. The other element is related to partner choice, commitment (repeated trust games with the same partner) and an exit. Trust is thus formulated as selective strategies in the context of partner choice, whereas generosity is defined as forgiveness of partner's failures in the context of commitment relationship. We carry out the set of computer simulation experiments to assess the viability of several strategies.

Our first result is: without reasonable trustful strategies, more generous strategies cannot be viable. Furthermore, we find that as group size increases, trust level also goes up, leading to the prevention of degenerating generosity. These two results clearly indicate that trust can promote generosity. Put it differently, there exists a coevolution mechanism of trust and generosity in our social world.

RC05-100.5

INAZU, HIDEKI* (JSPS Research Fellow, *hide84@hotmail.co.jp*)

Facing the Selves in the Field Research of Immigrants : From the Research Question Based on Visibility to Led through Daily Relationships

This paper aims to describe the process of constructing and transforming research questions through encounters with immigrants in the field of everyday life under the globalized environment, and to indicate two approaches to the fieldwork, based on my research around Kobe city, Japan. The first is research based on researchers' perceptions that categorized immigrants as the "aliens" visibly in the social structure, while the researchers' positions and power to make them other are not critically subjected. Here, encounter is not a research subject but rather a chance to inspect their presupposed research question. On the contrary, the alternative approach that constructs research question from daily relationships with immigrants focuses on the encounter itself as the process of facing the selves that occurs us another belonging and identity in the dimension of existential movement, such as Ghassan Hage proposed (Hage 2005). Based on my research, I experienced these approaches as transition from the former to the latter, that criticized the direct linkage between the notion of "aliens" and their visibilities by walking away from the ethnic festival to the daily relationships among return migrants from Peru, and by getting involved an trouble of a family that shaken researcher's existence to remind me my family backgrounds as also return migrants from Korean peninsula after the colonial period. This is just one of examples to research another belonging and identity between researchers and informants. However, in the field of Japanese sociologists, there is almost separated between international sociology that focuses on structural social change and life story studies that approaches to individual meaning of life and encounters with informants so long time. This paper shows the possibility and the subject to link these studies on immigrants as one of fieldwork methodology for bridging between social theories and realities of daily life under globalization.

RC06-131.9

INOKUCHI, HIROMITSU* (Daito Bunka University, *hiro.inokuchi@gmail.com*)

"Battle Hymn of Tiger Mom" As Social Capital Building

"Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom" as Social Capital Building

In this presentation, I explore Amy Chua's "Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom" as an account of social capital building by a second generation Chinese American. I examine Chua's account in relation to Asian immigrant experiences, social and cultural ties, and communities in U.S. race and ethnic relations. The questions asked include: How did Chua raise her children to obtain social capital and educational opportunities in U.S. society? What were the limitations and (unintended) consequences of her strategy? How can/should we situate Chua's account in the history of Asian American social, cultural, political, and educational experiences? Does her account overcome stereotypes against Asian Americans, or those against other racial minorities?

First, I situate Chua's account of child rearing in the context of existing quantitative and qualitative educational research on educational achievement of Asian Americans to point out the almost missing perspective of building social capital from cross cultural contexts. Second, I analyze Chua's account. Chua comes from an intellectually elite family, and she herself is also a well-connected intellectually elite. She has very distinct idea on "success," and her children are successful so far, but Chua also suggests that the Chinese way of raising children will have some pit falls because it does not nurture some important American values such as creativity, leadership, and independence. I argue that Chua's account, while being somewhat extreme, shares some common characteristics of the dominant discourse of Asian Americans as a model minority. I also suggest that analyzing the accounts of second-generation mothers is advantageous, as they know the ways social capital and networks work based on their foreign-born parents' experiences and they are very conscious not to allow their children to lose them while becoming "American."

JS-78.3

INOKUCHI, HIROMITSU* (Daito Bunka University, *hiro.inokuchi@gmail.com*)

Reading "Battle Hymn of Tiger Mom" As an Educational Biography

Reading "Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom" as an Educational (and Socio-Political) Biography

In this presentation, I explore Amy Chua's "Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mom" as a biographical account of child rearing by a second generation Chinese American. I examine Chua's account in relation to Asian immigrant experiences in the United States. The questions asked include: How does Chua tell about the ways in which she raised her children to attain high educational achievement in U.S. society? What were the limitation and (unintended) consequences of her strategy? How can/should we situate Chua's biographical account in the history of Asian American social, cultural, political, and educational experiences?

First, I situate Chua's account of child rearing in the context of existing quantitative and qualitative educational research on the educational achievement of Asian Americans. I review the literature on educational attainment of Asian Americans to point out the missing area is Asian Americans' self account of education at home, i.e., how they raise their children.

Second, I analyze Chua's account. Chua comes from an intellectually elite family, and she herself is also an intellectually elite. She has very distinct idea on "success," and her children are successful so far, but Chua's account also implies that the Chinese way of raising children will have some pit falls because it does not nurture some important American values such as creativity, leadership, and independence. I argue that Chua's account, while being somewhat extreme, shares some common characteristics of the dominant discourse of Asian Americans as a model minority. I also suggest that analyzing the biographical account of second-generation mothers is advantageous, as they know the ways their foreign-born parents raised their children and they are very conscious of how they raise their children.

RC51-830.4

INOUE, HIROKO* (University of California-Riverside, *hiroko.inoue@email.ucr.edu*)

A Direction of Scientific Systems Approach: World-Systems Analysis and Dynamic Simulation Modeling

The comparative world-systems approach analyzes systems of societies rather than a single society. Interaction networks in world-systems comprise systems of human societies which are bounded in space and engage in regularized interactions and exchanges. The evolutionary growth of the connections and intensified linkages through cycles and oscillations has formed increasingly larger and integrated world-systems over time. Structural globalization is thus conceptualized as an elementary trend that prevailed in the last two centuries. While the world-systems approach explains evolutionary growth of interaction networks over time, it is conscious of historical contingencies as well as spatially and temporarily specific conditions for local polities. This aspect is compatible with recently developing agent-based social science. Applying spatial agent-based simulation, the current study engages in examination of historical cases. In particular, this study focused

on the formation of large-scale polities and social complexity in East, Central, and West Asia in the middle ages. By so doing, this study examines the dynamics between local emergent processes, macro-interaction networks, and their impacts on the formation of large-scale polities and social complexity.

WG02-904.2

INOUE, HIROKO I.* (Waseda University, *Hiroko.Inoue@asagi.waseda.jp*)

How Human Insecurity Arose Under International Peacebuilding: The Case of Timor-Leste

This presentation explicates how new form of human security arose in Timor-Leste during the time of international statebuilding and peacebuilding.

Firstly, I draw attention to the influence of neo-liberal economic policy on people's lives. The introduction of neo-liberal economy had a detrimental impact on domestic agriculture in Timor-Leste, triggering a large-scale urbanisation as many moved to cities in search for jobs. Despite the recent economic growth, however, most of migrants from rural areas remained jobless and the poverty among the new migrants aggravated.

Secondly, I point out the impact of the failure of state-institution building on the human security condition in the country. As many have pointed out the modern state institutions had struggled to build its foundations in of the country. State was therefore yet to be fully forged to redress the poverty created by the economic policy. At the same time, it is important to note that the decline of customary form of governance had a critical impact on the quality of people's lives. While the clan-based community and its customary form of governance have provided social safety net in rural areas, the population in the urban areas lacked such supports from families and extended families. It was under such a context where a new form of human insecurity emerged.

I will close this presentation by discussing the implication of the case of Timor-Leste to the theory of international statebuilding and peacebuilding. The conventional theories have assumed that political democratisation would automatically bring about peace and security in the post-conflict society. The case of Timor-Leste, however, suggests the need to reframe the theory so that it would be able to include the complexity of political and economic modernisation and to appropriately explain the complex trajectories that the post-conflict societies might experience.

RC38-646.3

INOWLOCKI, LENA* (University of Applied Sciences Frankfurt, *inowlocki@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Towards Adequate and Accessible Psychosocial Care: A Research Working Alliance with Professionals in Treatment and Counseling

Institutions of psychosocial care do not offer equal access to all members of society, not even to those who are entitled to such services by general health insurance. Immigrant status is associated with lower rates of use of mental health services; this likely reflects cultural and linguistic barriers to care. In the case of Germany, migrants are disproportionally highly represented among in-patients in psychiatric clinics and in compulsory treatment in forensic psychiatry; in many cases, psychosocial care therefore does not function preventively. Institutions of psychosocial care do not adequately respond to the needs of migrants and the relation between migration and mental health needs further investigation, as well as the development of cultural sensitive health care.

Psychotherapists and psychiatrists in Frankfurt am Main founded the "Intercultural Forum Migration and Psychosocial Care" in April 2010 to address these problems and work towards more adequate and accessible treatment and counseling. In some institutions there are changes in organization and leadership, more professionals with migration experience are employed and treatment is offered in different languages. In other institutions, such changes are absent or very slow. But professionals from most clinics and counseling centers take part in the "Forum" and agree that change is needed.

At the University of Applied Sciences, we are founding members of the "Forum" and take part in the ongoing plenaries and working group meetings. We are also conducting a research project on "Diversity and Inclusion in Institutions of Psychosocial Care". Students in the Master Research in Social Work attend the working groups and plenary meetings as focus groups and write ethnographic protocols on their observations. They also ask psychotherapists and psychiatrists for narrative interviews on their professional experience. In my paper, I would like to discuss the methodology, working alliances and findings of this research.

RC28-487.3

INUI, AKIO* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, *JBB03316@nifty.ne.jp*)
IMDORF, CHRISTIAN (University of Basel)
SUGITA, MAI (Kanazawa University)

Vocational Education and Gendered School-to-Work Transitions in Switzerland and Japan

The labour markets of Japan and Switzerland are significantly gender segregated. In Switzerland the seed for labour market gender segregation begins with the gendered career orientations of young school leavers. Via the Vocational education and training (VET) system and the occupational linkage of education and employment, early career aspirations are transformed into gendered employment opportunities. VET is indeed very prominent in Switzerland, where seven out of ten upper secondary graduates come from vocational programs.

But the case of Japan challenges the assumption that gender segregation is mainly due to gender segregated VET. Japan's upper secondary graduation rates figures are more than reversed from those of Switzerland with three out of four graduates having enrolled in general programmes and only one out of four in VET. Within VET, however, Japan (JP) and Switzerland (CH) show a similar distribution of upper secondary vocational graduates by field of education and gender. Still, the contribution of the highly competitive academic education system to gender segregation in Japan remains unclear. Therefor the paper asks how education systems in Switzerland and Japan promote gender-typed trajectories into the labour market differently.

We use comparable youth panel data for both countries to analyse our research question (JP: Youth cohort study of Japan; CH: Transitions from Education to Employment TREE). Our dependant variable is job gender concentration as measured on industry level. We apply stepwise linear regressions to analyse country specific effects of (1) junior high school variables (CH: track, marks, literacy skills; JP: position of class), (2) senior high school variables (field of VET, academic level), (3) higher education variables (field of study, short vs. long studies), (4) family background variables, and finally (5) gender on job gender concentration.

The findings allow for a critical assessment of VET's contribution to job gender segregation in different educational systems.

RC06-128.2

INUI, JUNKO* (Kyoto University, *inui0904@yahoo.co.jp*)

Female Employment and the Socioeconomic and Family Factors in Japan

This study uses nationwide panel data to identify determinants of female employment in Japan. Almost 70% of women exit the labor market during marriage or childbirth and this figure remains high, especially among higher educated women (Cabinet Office 2006).

Reports indicate that whether married women work or not is explained by "Douglas-Arisawa's law," which suggests that there is a higher non-core family members' labor force participation rate in lower core income than in higher core income households. This law's validity has been proven using panel survey data in 1997 (Kawaguchi 2002), yet some reports currently indicate that Douglas-Arisawa's law is collapsing, especially among married women with less than a high school education (Manabe 2004). Furthermore, Takeuchi's (2003) study used panel data from Japanese married women aged 30 years and below and found that life events such as childbirth and child-rearing serve as restraints to employment, and that wives have not reacted to changes in their husbands' income.

This study verifies the current validity of Douglas-Arisawa's law and the determinants of women's employment in Japan.

Data obtained from the National Family Research of Japan, 2008–2011 Panel Study (NFRJ-08 Panel) were used with a dependent variable having a job dummy, where having a job = 1 and not having a job = 0. The results of logistic regression analysis shows that vocational school or university graduates would probably work than high school graduates with a lower probability of wives working if their husbands' income are higher. A short-term reduction in the husband's income did not affect the wife's probable employment; however, the youngest child's age did have an effect. Results indicate little change from Takeuchi's (2003) results and appear to maintain Douglas-Arisawa's law.

RC21-381.2

IOSSIFOVA, DELJANA* (University of Manchester, *deljana.iossifova@manchester.ac.uk*)

The Street As Urban Borderland: Micro-Geographies of Inequality and Co-Existence in Manchester and Shanghai

The paper examines the micro-geographies of spatially divided but adjacently located and coexisting social groups (defined by place of origin, ethnicity, socioeconomic status or various other criteria) in two very different cities. It is rooted in six years of fieldwork in Shanghai, China, and several months of research-based teaching (Architecture) in Manchester, UK. The study builds on ethnographic work (namely long-term observation, visual methods and in-depth interviews) in two divided neighbourhoods, where the street acts both as a border, separating difference, and as a space of conviviality, bringing together and merging. In this way, the case study streets are established as spaces where the various barriers between the different are often patiently and persistently undone by those who live them in their everyday, just as symbolically as they are sometimes erected

    *** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

by the powerful. Furthermore, the paper looks at how the formal and informal production, appropriation, transformation, use and management of street space in the case study areas of Manchester and Shanghai are linked and contribute to the formation and maintenance of multiple and hybrid social identities among members of distinct groups. The focus lies on the exploration of the street as a space which makes various types of inequality explicit, a space which is temporally, culturally, economically or, simply, physically in-between, and can thus be regarded as a type of urban borderland.

RC09-174.3

IRUONAGBE, CHARLES* (Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria, *tunde.iruonagbe@covenantuniversity.edu.ng*)

Widowhood Practices Among the Edo People in Nigeria: Continuity and Change

This is an empirical study involving both quantitative and qualitative approaches. It explores the widowhood practices among the Edo people n Nigeria which is a patriarchal society where majority of women especially those in the rural areas suffer from severe cultural constraints and inhibitions, creating an unequal relationship between men and women. The widowhood rites are often very dehumanizing to the extent that it erodes the self esteem, potentials and capabilities of women. They are made to suffer emotionally, physically and economically as they are often denied the essentials of life. In terms of their means of livelihood, a woman enjoys access to land for farm purposes when her husband is alive; but at death, she becomes vulnerable to the dictates of her late husband's relations as she is seen as part of the property to be inherited by the family. The case is made worse by the fact that in some cases no form of adjudication on her behalf ever carries any significant effect especially in the rural milieu where customary law seems to be stronger than statutory law. This is the debilitating situation facing most widows in Edo State, Nigeria, hence the need to examine the prevailing situation and proffer appropriate solutions that would help address the challenges of widowhood practices in the 21st century and beyond.

Keywords: Cultural constraints; customary law; patriarchal societies; rural areas; statutory law; widowhood practices

Research Committee on Social Transformations and Sociology of Development, RC 09

Session on: Development and the Transformation of Women's Capabilities

RC38-655.2

IRVINE, JANICE* (University of Massachusetts, *irvine@soc.umass.edu*)

The Sex Lives Of Sex Researchers

The Sex Lives of Sex Researchers

As sexuality studies develops as a field, recent biographies feature some prominent figures. In addition to several texts on Alfred Kinsey, these biographies include those of Michel Foucault, Richard von Krafft-Ebing, Jeannette Foster Howard, the first librarian at the Kinsey Institute, and William Masters and Virginia Johnson. Some of this work is superb scholarship. Some might be considered "pathography," Joyce Carol Oates term for "the technique of emphasizing the sensational underside of its subject's life."

Pathographies of sexuality researchers spin for perversion. For example, James Miller's biography of Michel Foucault links Foucault's work to a range of unconventional sexual proclivities like SM. And biographer Thomas Maier begins his book with Virginia Johnson losing her virginity, portrays her as a sexually conniving secretary and delights in exposing surprising aspects of the researchers' sex life together. Historian James Jones biography of Kinsey perhaps most typifies the genre. Jones claimed that Kinsey's research was driven by his own "inner demons" which allegedly included homosexuality, masochism, and a range of sexual compulsions such as masturbating with objects inserted into his urethra.

This paper examines a number of biographies of sexuality scholars, and explores the dilemma biographers face in writing about the sex lives of these researchers. I suggest that, despite increased acceptance and even excitement about the academic study of sexuality, sexual stigma is a persistent theme in the stories about researchers themselves. Biographers use sex to frame the story, locating sex research in a brew of perverse desires and practices, and contending that the researcher's deviance colors or discredits the scholarship.

RC19-338.1

ISENGARD, BETTINA* (University of Zurich, *isengard@soziologie.uzh.ch*)
KÖNIG, RONNY* (University of Zurich, *koenig@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

Does Inequality Matter? Intergenerational Relations in European Welfare States

Intergenerational transfers of money, time and space are important features of parent-child relationships. Previous research reveals substantial differences in intergenerational solidarity, raising the question of causes and reasons for European divergences. Apart from inequality on the micro level, meso level structures (family) as well as macro level factors are important in order to understand different support levels of giving and taking money, time and space within and also between countries. While single types of solidarity have been predominantly analysed separately, a joint analysis is still missing.

Based on the *Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe* (SHARE), 14 European countries are analysed to measure the impact of inequality structures on functional solidarity between parents and their adult children. Multilevel analyses including micro, meso and macro levels indicate that need and opportunity structures as well as variations in family composition and cultural-contextual differences between welfare state regimes matter for intergenerational relations. Children in need get more support than better situated offspring. Simultaneously, parents with better opportunity structures help more. Furthermore, we can observe that parents in low-level service states and high poverty and income inequality countries such as Poland, Italy and Spain predominantly support their adult children by providing living space, whereas in less familialistic and more generous welfare states such as the Netherlands, Denmark or Sweden parents rather provide time and monetary support. Our results moreover reveal that the provision of living space substitutes for time and financial transfers. The latter, however, do complement each other: children who receive time support from their parents often receive monetary help as well.

RC43-722.1

ISENGARD, BETTINA* (University of Zurich, *isengard@soziologie.uzh.ch*)
SZYDLIK, MARC* (University of Zurich, *szydlik@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

Money Vs. Space? Intergenerational Transfers in a Comparative Perspective

The provision of living space as well as direct financial transfers are important elements of functional solidarity between parents and adult children. However, previous research reveals substantial discrepancies in monetary transfers and intergenerational coresidence not only within but also between countries. Against this background, the investigation addresses causes and reasons for intergenerational support in terms of money and space. We investigate (1) which parents do provide these kinds of support for their adult children, (2) whether money and space are substitutes or complements, and (3) how one can explain national differences.

Using the *Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE),* influences of individual, familial and societal factors are analyzed for 14 countries. The empirical results, based on logistic multilevel models, indicate that especially needs of the adult child as well as opportunities of the parents are important determinants of intergenerational solidarity. In contrast, competing family members reduce support probabilities for each individual. Parents in familialistic and low-level service countries such as Poland, Italy and Spain predominantly support their adult children by providing living space, whereas in less familialistic and more generous welfare states such as the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden parents rather offer monetary support. Furthermore, the provision of living space seems to substitute direct financial transfers.

RC48-788.4

ISHCHENKO, VOLODYMYR* (National University of Kyiv-Mohyla, *jerzy.wolf@gmail.com*)

Ukrainian New Left and Grassroots Social Protests: A Thorny Way to Hegemony

When and how the emerging radical new left in the post-Soviet societies is able to win hegemony within the rising social-economic protests mobilization? In the context of the post-Soviet 'weak civil society' the new left has a unique opportunity to use 'the primacy effect' in order to win strong position within the grassroots social protests. The prior strong position within the movement around some problem gives the privileged position compared to other political groups when the mass mobilization around it erupts. I will analyze the case of Ukrainian radical leftist student union 'Direct Action' organized in 2008 by ideological anarchists and libertarian Marxists which appeared to lead 20,000 student mobilization in over 15 Ukrainian cities against introduction of paid services in the universities in 2010 when established student NGOs were siding with the government or discovering they have no mobilization potential. However, the 'primacy effect' has its limits as not so many issues are remaining 'vacant' (because of the far right active intervention particularly) and not each issues has the same potential to destabilize the political regime. It means an increasing necessity for the post-Soviet new left to win and retain hegemony in the broad coalitions competing with other politicized and often hostile actors over non-politicized masses. Analyzing the case of highly successful 'Save Old Kiev' initiative against the privatization of public space, established in 2007 with the dominance of the new left groups coalition but where the

far right has ultimately won hegemony, I will show the process of 'double instrumentalization': participation without systematic attempt to establish ideological influence and use of the grassroots protests for the publicity of particular political groups. If these two typical failure strategies are allowed to proceed, they lead to increasing distrust, the collapse of coalitions and isolation of the new left groups.

RC05-101.1

ISHIDA, ATSUSHI* (Osaka University of Economics, *aishidajt9@gmail.com*)

An Analysis of Imagined Boundary of the "Japanese": Results from an Internet Survey in Japan

This paper aims to analyze tendencies and differences of imagined boundary and definitions of the "Japanese" among Japanese people.

There is a legal definition of the Japanese, that is, the Japanese is the people having Japanese nationality. However, a personal definition to distinguish people between Japanese (or "real Japanese") and non-Japanese may vary from person to person according to their experiences and social status. Especially, judgment in terms of grey zone cases, for example naturalized immigrants or Japanese diaspora, is controversial and delicate issue in Japan.

For capturing people's imagined boundary and definition of the "Japanese" in detail, I conducted an internet survey with 2,000 respondents in 2013. In this survey, I employed 16 types of vignette questionnaires which describes typical combination of conditions relevant to national identity, i.e., nationality, resident, blood, and language, and asked respondents to judge whether a person who has a certain combination of conditions is regarded as the "Japanese" or not.

By using this data, we can capture a person's imagined boundary of "Japanese" as a set theoretic diagram, and a person's imagined definition as a Boolean algebraic equation. In the paper, results from the survey will be demonstrated in detail. Besides, the relevance between types of imagined boundary and definitions and demographic and socio-economic status will be discussed in the paper.

RC20-345.2

ISHIDA, ATSUSHI* (Osaka University of Economics, *aishidajt9@gmail.com*)

Income Inequality and Relative Deprivation: A Formal Theoretic View

In a time of increase of inequality, does people's frustration or feelings of deprivation rise? If it is yes, how do theories of relative deprivation explain these kinds of relevance between objective economic situation in a society and subjective feeling of individuals?

This paper aims to present a formal theoretic view of the relationship between income inequality and relative deprivation by applying and developing Shlomo Yitzhaki's previous works. Yitzhaki (1979) defined indices of individual and societal degree of relative deprivation emerged by income comparison among reference group, and demonstrated explicit link between indices and the notion of the Gini's inequality coefficient.

In this paper, especially, I try to describe and explain two paradoxes relevant to relative deprivation occurring in the time of modernization from a formal theoretic view. First paradox regards the tendency that a disappearance of class barrier as reference groups in terms of income comparison rather results in increase of people's relative deprivation. Second paradox is related to economic growth which tells that increase of amount of income in a society rather increases individual and societal relative deprivation under certain conditions.

A formal theoretic model will be introduced so as to solve these paradoxes. Furthermore, some implications from the model for understanding contemporary situations in advanced countries will be discussed.

RC02-48.2

ISHIDA, KENJI* (The University of Tokyo, *kishidar@gmail.com*)

Social Network and Job Change in Japanese Youth Labor Market: Embeddedness, Safety Net, and Social Closure

The purpose of this study is to examine whether and how social network affects job change behavior and the result of job change in Japanese young workers. They are faced with high risks of job turnover because of the expansion of fixed-term or part time employment, which is followed by service industrialization and long term recession since 1990's. It is becoming an important process of career mobility that Japanese young workers find their job in the external labor market today. Social network approach is a convincing sociological framework to investigate the job search process.

There are several explanations based on social network approach. Embeddedness, safety net, and social closure arguments are examined empirically in this study. A panel survey data targeting at Japanese youth is utilized and it is tested whether and how social network affects job change and change in income after changing a job. Heckman's two-stage sample selection model is applied.

Empirical analyses support the embeddedness argument. We have two main findings. First, social network is not related with job change behavior, but employment status is the definitive factor. Secondly, however, male job changers with 'weak ties' get higher income if they experience mobility between different industrial sectors. Social network works especially in cross-border mobility, where workers may lose their human capital and be put under uncertainty about their career. Social network can offset these disadvantages and give them advantages in job searching. And the cross-border mobility is a process of de-embeddedness.

In previous researches in East Asia, social network's aspects of safety net and social closure are focused. From the results of this study, however, embeddedness argument is still important to be considered.

RC27-478.1

ISHIHARA, TOYOKAZU* (Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University, *toyoishihara@yahoo.co.jp*)

Baseball Labor Migration: Transformation of Border Crossings of Athletes in Global Diffusion of Baseball

As the result of globalization of a sport, the border crossings of athlete are increasing explosively today.

This study proves that the border crossings of athletes have accomplished the qualitative change from the example of global diffusion of baseball, which has evolved as a professional sport connected with capital.

The global diffusion of baseball can be positioned on the context of forming a global marketing and scouting network of professional baseball whose summit is the Major League Baseball as North American top league.

This network had subsumed Central America-Caribbean region by 1950s and East Asia after 1990's, and has been expanding to the 'Baseball Barren', Europe, Middle East, Africa and South American Continent, after 2000s. As a result, new competition terrains, where playing level had been dropped, have emerged in some of the 'Baseball Barren', and new types of border crossings of athletes can be seen there.

In the past sport labor migration studies, it have been thought that economic reasons, like salary or bonus, are main factor for the athletes who cross borders, however, not a few athletes are going abroad for non-economic and mental reasons, such as self-actualization these days. These can be seen as a new phenomenon as the conclusion of globalization of sports. In this situation, border crossings of athletes can be regarded as not parts of 'labor', but parts of 'consume'.

From this analysis, the word of 'Sport Labor Migration' is becoming no longer appropriate to represent the border crossings of athletes.

RC32-544.10

ISHII, YUKARI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, *checked-shirt@hotmail.co.jp*)

Reconstructing Relationships in a Transgender Family: The Story of Parents of Japanese Transgender Children

Raising and nurturing children is one of the most important functions of a modern family, and the emotional parent-child bond is typically strong. However, in the case of transgender children, to what extent do their gender issues impact their relationships with their parents? When discovering that their child is transgender, parents either accept them or change or reconstruct their relationship. This study discusses the process of creating new relationships and parents' viewpoints by analyzing the narratives of parents of Japanese transgender children. Ten in-depth interviews of parents with transgender children were conducted. The interviewees included eight mothers and three fathers. Data were collected from November 2012 to October 2013 in Kobe, Tokyo, and Fukuoka.

First, in these families, children's problems were mainly handled by mothers because fathers had a comparatively tenuous relationship with their children and tended to avoid the topic of sexual minorities. Two types of reactions were seen on discovering that their child was transgender. The first was an "as suspected" response, while the second was extreme shock. The interviewees then began gathering more knowledge about gender issues and LGBT by reading or visiting LGBT communities to understand and generally acknowledge their child's unique or queer gender identity. And in their life stories, parents tried to reconfirm or reconstruct images of their children and refortify their emotional ties with them.

RC46-755.1

ISHIJIMA, KENTARO* (University of Tokyo, *lyn.isjm@gmail.com*)

How Do Support Providers Deploy Care Workers Effectively in Japan?

This presentation aims to develop a more effective method of deploying care workers for in-home care of aged persons. Although in Japan the government provides long-term care for aged persons who require it in accordance with the Long-Term Care Insurance Law (Kaigo Hoken Ho), aged persons do not always find compatible care workers. This is not only because of the shortage of care

workers but also because in-home long-term care support providers may lack motivation; as they do not receive subsidies for placing compatible care workers with aged persons. Yet, good chemistry between aged persons and their care workers is important because aged persons have diverse needs, which may require specific characteristics in their care workers.

To design a policy that will motivate care providers to deploy their care workers more effectively, the presenter interviewed several care workers and other support provider staff members, investigating how care support providers deploy care workers and the difficulties they face. The qualitative interview data revealed that some support providers have aged persons appoint their own care workers at their own expense. This method usually results in successful postings as it enables aged persons to choose compatible care workers and to make particular demands regarding their needs. However, because these appointments are made outside of the Long-Term Care Insurance Law, a designation fee is applicable, which some aged persons cannot afford.

These findings suggest that the government should give subsidies to support providers who appoint large numbers of care workers so that these providers can keep their designation fee low, and aged persons can continue to choose their own care workers. Such an initiative may also restrict social welfare costs in the long run because increased rates of in-home care are associated with decreased medical spending.

INTE-19.4

ISHIKAWA, EUNICE* (Shizuoka University of Art and Culture, *suaceunice@gmail.com*)

The Education of Young Brazilians in Japan

Currently (2011), the Brazilian population in Japan totals 210,032. Of that total 46,855 (22%) are under 20 years old, and 24,061 (11%) under 10 years old. From these data, we can conclude that many of these children attend, or have attended, school in Japan. Compared to the Japanese-Brazilian adults living in Japan, their children learn the Japanese language much more easily and quickly. Many of these children start their education in Japanese kindergartens, and then most of them continue studying in Japanese schools. Some advance to the university level. However, even if they speak the Japanese language, most of them have problems keeping up with the regular disciplines. The main reason is that they don't have the background the other Japanese children have. Additionally, they don't have their parents' help with their studies at home since most of the Brazilian parents are not fluent in the Japanese language. Another issue to be considered is that in Japan, education is mandatory for children under 15 years old who are citizens, but optional for foreigners. One problem here is how Japanese society views foreigners. For the Japanese, the Japanese-Brazilians are temporary foreign workers who will leave Japan after a finite period of time. The result is that the Japanese-Brazilians are dealt with as visitors, and this feeling extends to the children. This treatment negatively affects any policy regarding the education of foreign children in Japan. The prospect for Japanese-Brazilian children in the future depends on where they settle. Lacking a higher education a large number of Brazilian children experience difficulties with stability and ascension in both Japanese and Brazilian societies. In this paper I will focus on cases of young Brazilians raised in Japan who were successful in obtaining a higher education in Japanese universities, although they are currently the minority.

RC31-537.3

ISHIZAWA, HIROMI* (George Washington University, *ishizawa@gwu.edu*)

Volunteerism among Mexican Youth in the US: The Role of Family Capital

This study investigates patterns of volunteerism within a rapidly growing segment of the population, Mexican immigrant and Mexican origin youth, using data from the Education Longitudinal Study of 2002 (ELS). These data show that volunteerism varies by immigrant generational status. Contradicting classical assimilation theory, first generation Mexican immigrant youth are found to be more likely to engage in volunteerism compared to their third+ generation counterparts. This difference is most pronounced at the lower end of the family income spectrum. The study also analyzes the effects of components of family capital, family income and parental education, on youth volunteerism. Family income and parental education both have a positive effect on volunteerism, but the former is associated with volunteerism of any frequency and the latter with regular volunteerism.

RC24-437.1

ISLAM, MD SAIDUL* (Nanyang Technological University, *msaidul@ntu.edu.sg*)

ISLAM, MD* (Nanyang Technological University, *msaidul@ntu.edu.sg*)

A Political Ecology of Aquaculture Certification: Towards a 'modernization of Ecology'

The article examines environmental certification regimes in the global aquaculture as an example of ecological modernization. While the fundamental tenet of ecological modernization is to shape capitalism by ecological principles, the study shows instead that through environmental certification regimes, ecology or nature itself is largely shaped, transformed and restructured to fit into, and thus serve, neoliberal governance and accumulation in a normalized manner. Certification regimes offer some avenues for a sustainable aquaculture; however, the internal dynamics of neoliberal capitalism remains largely unchanged. Since economic logic still reigns over ecological and social logics, the article argues that the example of the certification regimes should therefore be characterized not by 'ecological modernization' but by 'modernization of ecology'. It is because through certification regimes, capitalism is not modernized in ecological lines, but ecology itself is modernized in the line of neoliberal capitalism.

RC24-437.1

ISLAM, MD SAIDUL* (Nanyang Technological University, *msaidul@ntu.edu.sg*)

ISLAM, MD* (Nanyang Technological University, *msaidul@ntu.edu.sg*)

A Political Ecology of Aquaculture Certification: Towards a 'modernization of Ecology'

The article examines environmental certification regimes in the global aquaculture as an example of ecological modernization. While the fundamental tenet of ecological modernization is to shape capitalism by ecological principles, the study shows instead that through environmental certification regimes, ecology or nature itself is largely shaped, transformed and restructured to fit into, and thus serve, neoliberal governance and accumulation in a normalized manner. Certification regimes offer some avenues for a sustainable aquaculture; however, the internal dynamics of neoliberal capitalism remains largely unchanged. Since economic logic still reigns over ecological and social logics, the article argues that the example of the certification regimes should therefore be characterized not by 'ecological modernization' but by 'modernization of ecology'. It is because through certification regimes, capitalism is not modernized in ecological lines, but ecology itself is modernized in the line of neoliberal capitalism.

RC33-581.4

ISMAIL, EVIN* (Uppsala University, *evin.ismail@ibf.uu.se*)

Intersectional Analysis, Child Custody and Islamophobia: Methodological Challenges

In this paper I will present my first results from an ongoing Swedish study on how muslim families are perceived, and handled by social workers. My method is interviews with social workers on how they perceive muslim families and an analysis of documents concerning whether social services should replace children belonging to muslims famillies. My theoretical framework is an intersectional analysis where the children right's perspective, gender, age, religion and race is analyzed. By introducing islamophobia in a micro- macro level analysis in a diverse power analysis new methodological questions concerning inequality is posed to the intersectional analysis.

RC27-474.1

ISO, NAOKI* (Osaka University, *iso.naoki@gmail.com*)

Violence and Education in Judo Practices : A Comparison of France and Japan

In this presentation, I examine the relationship between education and violence through judo practices of children in Japan and France. Judo originated in Japan but it is not anymore popular there. While the population of judo players is less than 200 thousands in Japan, it is almost 600 thousands in France where the national population is two times less than that of Japan. In order to compare the judo practices in these two countries, first of all, I examine the recent debates in Japan on the violence related to judo and on the ideas of judo as education (Matsubara 2013; Uchida 2013; Yamaguchi 2013). Then I take French examples with the data collected from my interviews to French judo coaches especially at a Brittany region and my fieldworks at a Judo club in a Paris suburb, infamous for a poor and dangerous area. From my ethnographic research at this area, I found the social boundary in the area and that it was closely related to the order of violence there (Iso 2013). The children of the club learn the values and the morals that are not common in the area but are more extensively in France in practicing judo. The judo practice in the club is common to others in France. Contrary to France where the judo practices are oriented to avoid any violence and they are often considered as education, judo and judo players are often considered as violent in Japan but the Japanese educational policy has believed the educational

values of judo.   Such policy has caused mortal accidents at public schools every year in Japan. I examine why the judo practices are so different in these two countries in regard to education and violence.

RC16-283.2

ISOZAKI, TADASHI* (Tohoku University, *t.isozaki@s.tohoku.ac.jp*)

Habermas' Discourse Theory and the Concept of Public Sphere

The aim of this paper is to clarify the concept of Jürgen Habermas' public sphere in his book, *Between Facts and Norms*, especially focusing on his perspective and method.

In this book, discourse theory is formulated with "D: Just those action norms are valid to which all possibly affected persons could agree as participants in rational discourses." However, especially in American context, there is a lot of criticism that the discourse theory is not so effective for the analysis of an actual problem because it is too formalistic. Responding to this criticism, Habermas elaborates a process model of rational political will-formation about realistic problem. Habermas has taken up the public sphere as a concept to support such political will-formation. According to Habermas, the public sphere "is a warning system with sensors that, though unspecialized, are sensitive throughout society" and "can best be described as a network for communicating information and points of view."

Some existing discussion found that Habermas succeeds to use a theoretical technique, called *conversion of perspective* and *shift the level of a reference* in *The Theory of Communicative Action*. However this paper points out that Habermas already uses similar techniques in *Between Facts and Norms*. Habermas moves to more concrete level of discussion based on his theoretical understanding of a modern democratic constitutional state. Dealing with experimental problems, such as politics and law, one of focusing point is a public sphere. Finally, we think on the feasibility of the concept of Habermas' public sphere as an analytical tool of actual problems.

RC24-438.25

ISTVAN, ALESHA* (Texas A&M University, *aistvan@tamu.edu*)

Towards a New Understanding of Movement Outcomes and Industry Creation: The U. S. Environmental Movement and the Development of the U. S. Wind Energy Industry

Using an illustration of the relationship between the U.S. environmental movement and the U.S. wind energy industry, I develop a theory for understanding the relationship between social movements and their economic outcomes. Synthesizing the social movement theory of political process with the economic theory of social structure of accumulation, I argue that social movements become more and less important to industry creation based on the intersection of their place in the cycle of contention with the industry's position within the cycle of accumulation. Furthermore, at any given point in time, these cycles are both impacted by the larger political, economic and ideological structure of the society. I develop four distinct propositions to further clarify this theory. First, during times when economic consolidation intersects with movement diffusion, contentious actions have little, if any, relationship with industry development and technological explanations prevail. Second, during times when economic decay intersects with movement exhaustion, technological and social movement outcome explanations become less important and the macro political-economic environment provides a more robust explanation for industry changes. Third, during times when economic exploration intersects with movement radicalization/institutionalization, movement actions have an important effect on its industry counterpart. Fourth, during times when economic consolidation intersects with movement exhaustion, the economic counterpart may develop in direct contradiction to movement goals.

RC39-661.2

ITAKURA, YUKI* (Tohoku University, *itacie15@gmail.com*)

Re-Thinking of Community Based Pre-Disaster Activities; The Problem of Social Divisions in the Case of Japan

As the lessons learned about local initiative of disaster preparedness, this paper will be re-thinking the role of local community mainly focusing on the case of Japan recent two decades and especially based on the original research findings about neighborhood association "chonai-kai" and "making secure-and-safe community   activity" after the Great Kobe Earthquake of 1995. The questions are 1) why and how previous disasters and terrorism have changed local communities' disaster preparedness and risk perception nationwide, 2) how the local office promoted risk mitigation at the level of local community and 3) whether they worked out or not during the tsunami disaster efficiently.

The findings are below. The lessons from Kobe are that 1) the local communities are one of the best social capitals which are worked as emergent aiding and caring system each other and so 2) the construction of "chonai-kai" based disaster preparedness have become main important program of the disaster planning nationwide. For the "chonai-kai", the problem of risk became more and more main

subject of their activities. 3) This trend was connected to nationwide anxiety and "making secure-and-safe community activity" after terrorism using chemical substance by cult in 1995 Japan. But 4) the initiative of the activities is not belong to "chonai-kai" or local community itself and 5) the social division within local community itself is the problem such as the isolation of disabled people or other minorities, which the Tsunami disaster revealed in 2011. This problem is evident in the case of unequal gender/ethnic relationships in communities and reflected in the local pre-disaster preparedness.

The discussion is 1) how the disaster studies take up the problem of social division in the theme of local community at global level and 2) how the relationships of the nations and local citizens in the disaster planning should be.

RC39-671.3

ITAKURA, YUKI* (Tohoku University, *itacie15@gmail.com*)

The Role of Japanese Public Health Nurses' Activities As Post-Disaster Assistance

This paper will examine about the construction of disaster resilient local community based on multiple social networks through the cases of public health nurse activity in the tsunami devastated area.

The questions of this paper are 1) why and how the professional ability of public health nurse are efficient at the post-disaster time and 2) how it is different from volunteer activities such as non-specialized NPOs or neighborhood disaster prevent associations at the community base.

This paper is based mainly on the findings of my own interview with public health nurses of Ohtsuchi-town which located in south of Iwate prefecture and detailed survey on the public health reports about the disaster assistance. The findings are that 1) their activities are focusing on informal care and long-term support for community re-construction as well as official nursing services in the shelter right after the disaster , 2)   their professional skills were especially effective in case they conducted their research about the health status for all surviving citizens in the area by using nationwide public health nurse human-resource network. And 3) they can support efficiently the destroyed local public office because they have been long working there and knowing in detail about clients and their community. It is important significantly different from other non-professionalized volunteers that 4) they have professional skills and a long year experiences of local community based caring and they have a variety of wide networks all over Japan.

I will discuss about collaboration of public health services with other local institutions, NPOs, volunteers and organizations for disaster vulnerable people such as elderly women.   Japanese public health nurse activities is one of the best examples of post-disaster assistance system which has been uniquely rooted in local communities   culturally and historically.

RC07-139.4

ITO, KENICHI* (Gunma University, *itoken@si.gunma-u.ac.jp*)

What the Ubiquitous Network Society Brings in Japan: Influences of the Mobile Internet Devices on Teenagers

Advanced technologies sometimes corrode social institutions. "Act on Development of an Environment that Provides Safe and Secure Internet Use for Young People" is a Japanese law which binds every parent to set up mobile web filtering on the mobile phone of her/his child to block "harmful" information in cyberspace. However, recent prevalence of smart phones and hotspots in Japan is spoiling this protection.

In this paper we want to describe current trends of the Internet use among Japanese schoolchildren based on several surveys we exercised in 2010 – 2013 in Gunma prefecture. The results show that many teenagers use their mobile Internet devices in a quite unguarded manner. For example, 20% of high school girls answered our questionnaire that they had met someone they had come to know through the Internet.

We are convinced that, basically, teenagers are exposed to three types of different risks. The first risk is caused by the fact that they are connected directly with the outer world, where evil adults (or non-adults) are waiting for their victims. This risk contains cyber-crimes such as enticement, deception or false billing. Another risk comes from the situation in which the teenagers are connected online with themselves. Cyber-bullying, or cyber-troubles are getting serious because they happen where neither teachers nor their parents can observe. The last risk comes from the recent convenient condition of the ubiquitous network. Schoolchildren are exposed to the risk of addiction to the Internet activities, such as online games, blogs, SNSs, live-chatting or online-shopping.

We want to illustrate what Japanese teachers or parents suffer from and what we should do in order to protect schoolchildren. We don't think we can prevent teenagers from connecting with the web, therefore, at last we have to teach them how to adapt themselves to the coming digital age.

RC16-298.3

ITO, MIDORI* (Otsuma Women's University, *midorito.ito@nifty.ne.jp*)

Transformation of Relationship in the Second Modernity in Japan in Comparison with the Theory of Reflexive Modernization

The aim of this report is to examine how far the theory reflexive modernization can be applied to the Japanese society today.

Examining titles of books and headlines in Asahi-newspaper, we see abrupt increase of the word of 'relationships (Tsunagari)' and 'ties (Kizuna)' in and after 2011, when the big earthquake occurred. Precise examination leads us to other finding that since 2007 the number of these words began to increase and that the word of relationships mostly relates to family or community. Moreover, in 2007 a new word 'activity to get married (Konkatsu)' was coined and since then the word has got popularity. These suggest surge of interest in how to create or keep relationship in family or neighborhood. These phenomena to seek relationship actively seem to correspond with the theory of 'pure relationship' by A.Gddens or of individualization by U.Beck at a glance.

However, there are data which are contrary to their theories. If we focus on family relationship, since about 2000 we see tendencies that people regard family relationship as more important than before. First, people try to stop postponing formation of the family, which is not successful though. Second, they try to keep the family relationship; they support the idea that one should keep the family relationship, even if one becomes to dislike his or her partner, which are contrary to Giddens's theory. Third, more people tend to support the normal family; registered marriage and the family consisting of a husband, a wife and their children. While Western societies are experiencing the diversifying of lifestyles in intimate sphere, Japanese society is experiencing the re-institutionalization of family on people's consciousness.

In conclusion, although the theory of reflexive modernization is a useful tool to research Japanese society, we should re-theorize it from our differences.

RC04-90.4

ITO, MIHO* (The University of Tokyo, *mihoito.pig@gmail.com*)

Expansion of Secondary Education in a Transition Economy: The Case of Vietnam

This paper examines an abrupt expansion and stagnation of higher secondary education in Vietnam during the two decades since the beginning of 1990s. In 1986, Vietnam introduced the Doi Moi policy to shift from a centralized socialistic economy to a market-based one. Influenced by this drastic transition of economy, people's aspirations for upward mobilization through achievement of a higher academic level increased significantly. The school enrollment rate of high school increased from 15% in 1990 to 55% in 2010. However, the trend of the upward mobility movement has not continued for such a long time as in other recently industrialization countries in East Asia. By analyzing educational statistics by regions, the author found that the number of enrollments in high school now is stagnating, and is even decreasing in some poor rural areas. This paper focuses on two causes that restricted the rapid expansion of higher secondary education and caused a reduction in its speed. Firstly, a privatization policy of secondary education introduced a number of private high schools with weak management bases. They provided temporary bases for people's aspiration to go to high schools, but could not be continued due to lack of strong management strategies. Secondly, the development of the labor market could not keep up with the rapid increase of the newly produced labor force, high school graduates. People began to realize that only having a higher secondary education diploma was not enough to have a stable job in the metropolises, but was also too much education to work as part of the manual labor force in factories. In conclusion, this paper forecasts the future of post rapid expansion of secondary education in the first two decade of the transition economy.

JS-5.3

ITO, RURI* (Hitotsubashi University, *rurit@nifty.com*)

The Development of "Personal Services" Policy and Its Impacts on Migrant Labor in France: A Study of Regularization Campaign for Undocumented Migrant Domestic Workers

This paper will focus on the development of "personal services (services à la personne)" policy led by the French State and its impacts on the working conditions of migrant domestic/care workers. Launched by the "Borloo Plan" in 2005, the "personal services" policy aims at creating new jobs in the household economy sector, largely dominated by informal employment practices. Given that many of the undocumented migrant domestic and care workers provide undeclared work and thereby constitute a large part of this underground economy, it would be of interest to see the consequences of this policy on their status. Discussions will be based on a study of regularization campaign for undocumented migrant domestic workers conducted in the Parisian region, with a special focus on Filipino workers.

RC38-645.6

ITOH, KOHKI* (Kwansei Gakuin University, *khk_110@yahoo.co.jp*)

Experiences of Difficulties Faced By Hikikomori People within Everyday-Life: From the Perspective of View of Intimacy

This paper aims to describe the experiences of difficulties faced by the withdrawal of youth from society known as hikikomori people in Japan. This paper is based on fieldwork data and narratives of hikikomori people in self-support group in Kobe. This self-support group organizes peer supporters with their edge of experiences, and provides support to hikikomori people as the person concerned (Tojisha). This paper analyzes their narratives from the approach of life-history analysis. In Japan, hikikomori phenomenon has been problematized since the 1990s. According to research conducted by the Cabinet Office in 2010, the population of hikikomori (age range 15-39), is estimated 696 thousand (comprising 1.79% of the total population of Japan). In this survey, hikikomori is defined as "people who predominantly stay at home for more than six months, other than for household work, child-care, schizophrenia or physical illness." Therefore, hikikomori has been referred to as problems of psychology and requires psychiatric treatment. Moreover, hikikomori has been also identified as problems related to Japanese education and employment systems. However, experiences of difficulties faced by hikikomori people are more complex. In fact, on their narratives, they address the various issues which they face in their daily lives. When talking experiences by hikikmori, they talk about various categories of human relations. In particular, their narratives on difficulties are often associated with intimate relationships, gender, sexuality and the other. For example, a hikikomori parson said "I am troubled about how to interact with other people familiarly." Thus, this paper focuses on the intimacy of human relationships within their everyday-life experiences. Through this analysis, I argue that the experiences of difficulties faced by hikikomori people not only reflect instability of employment of youth but also related to the anxiety and uncertainty concerning their intimate relationships.

RC54-862.1

ITRIYATI, FINA* (FISIPOL UGM, *itriya_15@yahoo.com*)

Embodiment Experiences of Women with Disabilities in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Embodiment Experiences of Women with Disabilities in Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Abstract

This paper explores the changing embodiment experiences of new disabled women after the 2006 earthquake disaster in Bantul district, Yogyakarta province, Indonesia. As a consequence of the disaster, thousands of people lose their parts of their bodies and become disabled. Not only they faced psychological suffering and trauma caused by the earthquake but also they should deal with many challenges in order to survive in their subsequent lives. Their properties were vanished and the situation was exacerbated by their work inability as a result of their impairment. They have been adapting to unproper environment situation such as inappropriate facilities that hinder their mobilities. This situation even worse for new women with disabilities because they have not only to struggle for daily needs, they also have to challenge multiple oppression because they are disabled, because they are women and because they are poor and do not have ability to work. They also have been experiencing changing embodiment. After the disaster they lose their dignity and have to adapt to their new embodiment experiences. They have to follow procedures of medicalization to their physical disabilities in order to close with normality and should involve in some programs such as work skills from government and NGOs. This paper deal with ethnographic approach of the personal experiences of 5 new disabled women in comparing embodiment experiences before and after become disabled. This paper also discloses the embodiment process after 5 years of disaster and how those women with disabilities exercise their bodies to mainstream disabilities in their families and neigbourhoods.

Keywords:
Disaster, embodiment, women with disabilities

RC55-877.2

IVAN, GEORGIANA* (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DG EUROSTAT, *Aurelia-Georgiana.IVAN@ec.europa.eu*)

The Impact of Inequality on Subjective Well-Being

One of the most debated questions in hapiness studies is whether or not there is a relationship between income and life satisfaction. The evidence is rather mixed (Easterlin, 1974; Hagerty and Venhooven, 2003). This study attempts to give an answer as well, using preliminary data from the European Survey on In-

come and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), which contains a very good measure of income and several indicators on subjective well-being (overall life satisfaction, meaning of life, positive and negative affects). Multilevel regression is employed as a method, in order to study the impact of country level variables, especially related to income distribution, and the differences between European societies. The hypothesis is that inequality may be the missing link between GDP and subjective well-being.

RC36-622.3

IVANOU, ALEH* (independent researcher, *ai45@kentforlife.net*)
ZAKHAROV, NIKOLAY* (Södertörn University, *nikolay.zakharov@sh.se*)

'Tolerance' Frame As a Hindrance to Effective Public/Authorities Feedback in Belarus

The report is going to consider 'tolerance' as a misconception and an ideological frame. A critical assessment will be done of tolerance on the part of Belarusian people.

It is going to be shown that a) tolerance as an invariably beneficent trait of the Belarusian people is quite mistaken, b) that the 'tolerance' frame interferes with democratic governance principles as accepted and practiced worldwide, c) that responses to public dissatisfaction (part and parcel of normal governance systems) in Belarus are complicated due to persistence of the 'tolerance' frame; and d) that for the more fortunate and sustainable democratic outcomes in Belarus a regular public/authority feedback should be restored by getting rid of 'tolerance' as part of the ideological apparatus.

The idea of this paper concerns 'tolerance' as it enters democratic governance schemes and might be leading to their malfunction. The word tolerance is widely used in liberal democracies and is ascribed a positive meaning. However, it appears that tolerance is not necessarily a virtue. The word tolerance has negative connotations as it acknowledges a problem. The danger with the ideological frame 'tolerance' is that it might enter democratic governance models where it can effectively block public responses to dissatisfaction. This way, the system is incapable of conveying public dissatisfaction, and the stimulus is removed for the authorities to improve their work. This might be evident in Belarus, where people have little opportunity to convey their dissatisfaction, given that they are considered as well as consider themselves 'tolerant'. In this case, their tolerance, being mere holding on, is a potential volcano.

PLEN-4.4

IVANOV, DMITRY* (St Petersburg State University, *dvi1967@gmail.com*)

Spatial and Temporal Structures of Inequality in the Super-Urbanized World. Flow-Structures of Glam-Capitalism and New Configurations of Inequality

The economy and society in networked enclaves of globality – super-urbanized areas like Los Angeles, New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Moscow, London, Buenos Aires etc., are considered as glam-capitalism. Preconditions for new form of capitalism have been generated by virtualization of social structures. By the 2000s intensive commoditization of images had leaded to overbranding and triviality of the virtualization strategy that has provoked shift of competitive advantages to hyper-virtuality of glamour. Being since the 1930s specific life style or aesthetic form, glamour has become now rationality of newest version of capitalism. Glam-capitalism raises when producers at the hyper-competitive market place must glamour consumers and when goods / services must be aggressively beautiful to be intensively attractive for targeted groups. Value creation process now is related more to trends, than to brands, not only in traditional fashion industry and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries. At the century edge the 'lemon-like' stratification with dominant middle strata is replaced by the 'pear-like' bimodal stratification. Another impact of the glam-capitalism on social inequality is its temporality: with importance of access to consumer trends traditional quantitative gap between 'having more' and 'having less' is replaced by the temporal lag between 'having now' and 'having later'. Structures of glam-capitalism are characterized as flow-structures which generate coordination of participants through intensity of moves and penetrate boundaries created by traditional institutional structures and by network structures of recent decades. Emerging flow-structures reshape configuration of social inequality traditionally based on institutional regulation of access to material / symbolic resources according to social status. Three types of inequality are represented in current practices of discrimination, social conflicts, and social policies: 1) institutional inequality based on social status, 2) networked inequality based on personal identity, 3) flow-inequality based on personal mobility / creativity.

RC09-173.7

IVANOV, DMITRY* (St Petersburg State University, *dvi1967@gmail.com*)

The Next Transformation: From Glam-Capitalism to Alter-Capitalism

Globalization has resulted not in the 'world society' but rather in networked enclaves of globality: New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Moscow, London etc. People in such enclaves experience globality through intensive flows of consumer goods, technologies, migrations, money, media-generated images (Appadurai). There capitalism has been transformed into glam-capitalism. Preconditions for glam-capitalism were created by virtualization of social structures. Hyper-reality of simulations producing copies without original (Baudrillard) is adequate model for economy of brands and networks as well as for politics of images and media.

By the 2000s intensive commoditization of images has leaded to overbranding and triviality of the virtualization strategy that provokes shift of competitive advantages to hyper-virtuality of glamour. Being specific life style or aesthetic form, glamour becomes now newest rationality of capitalism. Glam-capitalism raises when producers at the hyper-competitive market place must glamour consumers and when goods must be aggressively beautiful to attract targeted groups. Value creation process now is related more to trends, than to brands, not only in fashion industry and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries.

Alternative movements like 'copy left', 'open source', 'creative commons', and 'pirates' violating 'intellectual' property rights challenge regime of glam-capitalism and represent the authenticity revolt against hyper-virtuality of glamour not only in economy but also in politics and culture.

Alter-social movements reinforce functionality and competition against imagery and monopolization, and reaction of glam-capitalism to alter-social movements is initially oppression. But now glam-capitalism is absorbing cultural and social protest as corporate management adopts protesters' tactics. New management approach can be seen in practices of 'stretching' brands down, making 'open source' and 'free access' corporate business models, commercializing torrents, developing 'guerrilla marketing' etc. Creators of trends converging patterns of glam-capitalists and alter-social movements give birth to alter-capitalism as a 'post-Baudrillard' regime: capitalization on flow of originals without copies.

RC23-406.2

IVANOVA, ELENA* (Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, *ea.ivanova@spbrc.nw.ru*)

Reforms in Higher Education in Russia: The Transition to a Market Model

The pressure on universities to increase external sources of funding research became the global trend. This trend is consistent with the basic principle of a modern market economy - the demand of increasing the efficiency of all actors and to reduce government deficits.

In the last 20 years Russian higher education took several reforms. After 1992 many technical institutes have expanded the number of faculties and have become state universities. They were allowed to introduce tuition fees. In 2003 the special foundations, financing the first stage of innovations, were founded, including national and regional venture capital funds. The innovation activity of the universities was stimulated. In 2009 the government introduced status "research university" and began to support research universities with special mega-grants. To receive this status universities prepare projects for their research development. The amount of funds received by the university from external sources is among the indicators that are taken into account during the competition.

A detailed analysis of the problems that arise after the reforms, shows the positive and negative effects of each reform on the research activities of universities. The positive results of the reform are: the expansion of research in the universities, the emergence of new laboratories and scientific equipment update, inviting well-known scientists to carry out joint research projects. But still the main source of funding for research in universities is the state budget. There are significant restrictions on the receipt of funds for research from other sources. Limited income of the population in Russia does not allow to raise tuition fees. The economic crisis and the reluctance of the innovative entrepreneurs restrict the flow of funds from the business sector. There is also a contradiction between the development of innovation activity and basic research.

RC49-802.7

IVANOVA, TETYANA* (Sumy State University, *sociol_tanya@mail.ru*)

Anxiety and Social Change

The purpose of the study: a comparative study of the correlation between the level of social anxiety, and some of the economic characteristics of the countries.

Indicators: the level of anxiety (Q83-Q84 – EVS), the level of happiness (Q3 – EVS), the level of social activity (Q5aA-N – EVS), human development index and human development rates.

High growth rates of human development level positively correlate with increased level of anxiety (0, 76) and negatively correlate with the level of happiness (-0, 51) and the level of social activity (-0, 57).

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Low growth human development index are accompanied by reduced anxiety (-0, 88), high level of social activity (0, 81) and feeling of happiness (0, 71).

Negative emotions can be an important regulator of social activity. It is necessary to distinguish between the qualities of negative emotions. For example, the decrease in activity occurs in depression. Anxiety is accompanied by disappearing of emotions, interest loss, and energy reduction.

Anxiety stimulates social activity, makes people more susceptible towards, first, to social innovation, and secondly, to social dysfunction. High innovative activity leads to a more rapid pace of economic and social development of the country.

RC31-538.2

IVORY, TRISTAN* (Stanford University, *tivory@stanford.edu*)

Immigration Policy, Gender, Identity and Their Implications For Sub-Saharan Africans Living In Japan

Japan is a relatively new immigrant destination among advanced post-industrial nations. Despite increased immigration since the 1980s, Japanese immigration policy provides relatively few avenues to citizenship or permanent residence and even fewer accommodations for family reunification. Furthermore, Japan has experienced a prolonged internal debate concerning the effects of immigration on national identity and belonging. For the majority of migrants within Japan, the only way to regularize their status and legally remain in the host society is to marry a native-born Japanese citizen. Sub-Saharan Africans represent a novel migrant group to study in Japan because they are racially, ethnically, and culturally distinct from the majority-group (a "visible minority") and their status as Africans is often denigrated within Japanese society. I use in-depth interviews and participant observations from a 12-month period in the greater Tokyo metropolitan area to interrogate how Sub-Saharan male migrants negotiate their status within Japanese society. The issues of greatest interest arising from the research are: the gendered nature of citizenship in Japan, strategies for asserting masculinity in perceived emasculating settings, priorities in partner selection, and negotiating cultural and gender differences in maintaining the family structure. I argue that marriage to a Japanese national is not only the primary mode for regularizing a migrant's legal status, but the most essential avenue for providing invaluable access to social capital and social networks.

RC06-120.2

IVORY, TRISTAN* (Stanford University, *tivory@stanford.edu*)

Marriage As a Social Resource: Distinctions Among Immigrants In Japan

Classic studies on immigration to traditional receiving destinations describe intermarriage with native-born populations as one of the final steps towards group assimilation (Gordon 1964; Bogardus 1968; Barth 1969). Although aspects of this argument have been complicated (Alba and Golden 1986; Song 2009) or revised (Kalmijn 1993; Rosenfeld, 2001), the basic premise has remained intact (Qian and Lichter 2001; Cherlin 2004; Waters and Jimenéz 2005). Research on new receiving destinations, however, has been much less conclusive about the nature and sequence of native-born/immigrant intermarriage within the process of group assimilation (Kalmijn 1998). Using interview and observational data gathered from the Sub-Saharan African population residing in the Greater Tokyo Metropolitan Region between July 2011 and August 2012, I show that marriage is substantially different across two distinct classes of migrants. For migrants incorporated as low-skilled or non-credentialed laborers, marriage to native-born individuals is the first step towards assimilation because it is the fastest, most readily available avenue for obtaining legal long-term residence in Japan. For migrants incorporated as high-skilled or professional laborers, stability of legal status and comparatively broad access to human capital and social networks results in a less instrumental mate-selection process and increases the likelihood of marriage to non native-born individuals. The segmented nature of immigrant/native-born intermarriage in Japan highlights the importance context- and country-specific factors play in understanding intermarriage and the process of group assimilation.

RC50-815.2

IWAHARA, HIROI* (The University of Tokyo, *hiroi.iwahara@gmail.com*)

Balinese Reactions to UNWTO's Global Code of Ethics for Tourism: A Case Study of Balinese NGO's Initiative

This paper examines an emerging tourism-related movement in Bali, initiated by the local NGO to reform long established mass-tourism. While Bali is well-known as Indonesia's most prestigious tourism destination today, Bali's economic prosperity has been seen as resulting from the development of the tourism industry since the 1970s. However, especially after the 2002 terrorist attack, various socio-cultural, economic and environmental changes caused by modernization have come to be recognized as serious threats not only for the social stability but also for the tourism development among the Balinese. This is partly but significantly because Bali has been relying on international tourism. In other words, tourists'

fluid attitudes on culture and the environment seriously concern tourism practitioners. Consequently, although there is no unified idea and approach, introducing sustainable tourism has come to attract considerable attention especially among Balinese intellectuals, policy makers and NGOs.

A local NGO, Wisnu foundation, has launched a village tourism project called 'Bali DWE' in 2010. The project has two purposes: to promote alternative forms of tourism and to preserve the Balinese cultural heritage. In order to publicly demonstrate the necessity of reforming Balinese tourism, Wisnu foundation came up with ethical standards based on the UNWTO's Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET) supported by urban intellectuals.

This paper firstly illustrates how Wisnu foundation and its collaborators identified the issues of tourism in Bali and promoted its ethical dimension by 'rearranging' the concept of tourism. The outcome of the field research reveals that although there is an apparent divergence between active villagers and urbane including NGO staffs in terms of their perspectives on tourism, preserving culture and means of livelihood, the usage of GCET is playing a certain role in uniting the participants of the project.

JS-63.7

IWAI, HACHIRO* (Kyoto University, *iwai.hachiro.2r@kyoto-u.ac.jp*)

The Impacts of Wartime Mobilization on Postwar Social Stratification in Japan: A New Direction of Quantitative Historical Research

During the World War II, a large number of Japanese men were drafted in military service or forced to work for military factories. After WWII, they returned home from military or moved from military factories to other workplaces. This massive wartime mobilization could influence the formation of postwar social stratification system. Japanese Social Stratification and Mobility surveys, which have conducted at an interval of 10 years since 1955, have collected work history data of respondents born from 1886 to 1985. This work history data included the information on wartime experiences such as military service. So far, this information has not been utilized in Social Stratification and Mobility research. Using the data, we could reconstruct the information on at what age the respondents started military service, at what age they returned from military or in what kind of job they engaged after WWII. Life histories of respondents born from 1901 to 1925 are thought to be strongly influenced by WWII since they experienced the wartime at their active adult ages. Using 1955 and 1965 Social Stratification and Mobility surveys, this paper, first, attempts to reconstruct life history data of respondents that enable us to analyze the relations between wartime experiences and careers. The analyses of this life history data, then, reveal that there are clear age differences in wartime experiences among birth cohorts. Third, multivariate analyses of postwar occupational attainment indicate that although educational levels strongly influence occupational patterns of occupational transitions from wartime to postwar period among people who experienced wartime mobilization in their twenties or thirties of age, father's occupations become more important in the transition period than before. Based on these results, this paper discusses the future possibilities of quantitative historical research.

RC55-882.2

IWAI, HACHIRO* (Kyoto University, *iwai.hachiro.2r@kyoto-u.ac.jp*)

Who Tolerates the Use of Physical Punishment?

In the end of December 2012, a male senior high school student killed himself after he suffered from frequent use of physical punishment by an adviser teacher of his basketball team. Since then, a large number of serious cases caused by violent ways of controlling have been reported in Japan. Before that incident, although the Fundamental Law of School Education prohibits physical punishment, public opinion generally tended to tolerate the use of physical punishment by parents in Japan. Many people think that hitting a child as a way of parenting is unavoidable in some cases. According to JGSS-2008 data, more than 60% of respondents approve the use of physical punishment by parents. Physical punishment by teachers was also more or less permitted in JGSS-2000/2001. It is now necessary for us to understand social and cultural backgrounds of tolerating physical punishment in Japanese society. This paper explores the factors of approving the use of physical punishment among Japanese adults. The results of analysis show that gender and the experience of being a subject of violence in childhood are strongly related to the attitude toward approving physical punishment. Young people who suffered violence in childhood are likely to support the use of physical punishment by parents. In addition, women whose father was perceived to ignore her in childhood are likely to support the physical punishment. The results imply that physical punishment possesses ritualistic elements among Japanese people by symbolizing intimate relationships. It is also suggested that new types of ritualistic behavior in intimate relations should be created in order to prevent serious problems by physical punishment.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

435

RC24-438.16

IWAI, NORIKO* (Osaka University of Commerce, _n-iwai@tcn.zaq.ne.jp_)
SHISHIDO, KUNIAKI (Osaka University of Commerce)

The Impact of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident on People's Attitudes Toward Nuclear Energy Policy:Silent Movement

Multiple nationwide opinion surveys, carried out by the government (cabinet office), major media (national newspapers and NHK), the National Institute for Environmental Studies, and the Atomic Energy Society of Japan, have revealed that the Fukushima nuclear accident have heightened people's perception of disaster risks, fear of nuclear accident, and recognition of pollution, and have changed public opinion on nuclear energy policy. The gap of opinion on nuclear energy policy between specialists and lay people has widened after the disaster.

The results of Japanese General Social Survey data show that the objection to the promotion of nuclear energy is strong among females, and weaker among young males and the supporters of the LDP. This is similar to the data collected after the Chernobyl accident. Among people who live in a 70km radius of nuclear plants, those who live nearer to plants tend to evaluate nuclear disaster risks higher. Distance from nuclear plants and the perception of earthquake risk interactively correlate with the opinion on nuclear issues: among people whose evaluation of earthquake risk is low, those who live nearer to the plants are more likely to object to the abolishment of nuclear plants. It is also found that the nuclear disaster has changed not only people's attitudes but also people's behavior. People have come to try to save electricity in addition to turning off electrical equipments frequently. It has led to the 5.1% reduction of electrical demands over the previous year in 2011, and 1.0% more in 2012. The level of commitment to energy saving is found to be correlated with opinion on nuclear issues: 80% of the proponents of nuclear reactor decommissioning have tried to reduce electrical consumption. The reduction of electrical demands has been people's silent movement, that is, their manifestation towards the nuclear energy policy.

RC41-687.8

IWAKAMI BELTRÃO, KAIZÔ* (FGV, _kaizo.beltrao@fgv.br_)
SUGAHARA, SONOE (IBGE)
DE POLI TEIXEIRA, MOEMA (IBGE)

The Apple Does NOT Fall FAR from the Tree: Offspring of Interracial Marriages in Brazil

Starting from colonial times, Brazil has a long history of racial miscegenation. How do families structure themselves with respect to a concept of racial hierarchy? Several censuses and survey from the Brazilian Central Statistical Office (IBGE) incorporates some ethnic enumeration with information on race/skin color of the respondent, though mostly self-reported. Alternatives are: "White", "Black", "Asian", "Mixed race" and "Native Brazilian". Though it is possible that some subjectivity is inherent to the process, temporal consistency is observable, within a 5% error margin. Analyzing census data, one can perceive a time trend towards "whitening" of the population until 1991, with a slight reversal in 2000, resuming the "whitening" trend up to 2010 (the latest census). But how do offspring of interracial marriages self-report themselves? Among possible alternatives, is the race/skin color of the father or the mother the determinant factor? Is this choice affected by geographical region or social status? Is there a noticeable time trend in choices made? The study analysis data from five Brazilian censuses, between 1960 and 2010, in order to identify patterns and trends among offspring of interracial marriages.

Among exogamic couples where one of the partners is "White", this is the dominant race/skin color alternative for the offspring. When the mother is "White" the difference with respect to other alternatives is even wider, less so, when the father is "Asian". The reported proportion of "White" children increases with socio-economic status. Among "Black"/"Mixed-race" couples, the preference is for reporting "Mixed-race" offspring, with a higher proportion of "Black" if the father is also "Black".

RC41-691.6

IWAKAMI BELTRÃO, KAIZÔ* (FGV, _kaizo.beltrao@fgv.br_)
DELLASOPPA, EMILIO (UERJ)

Zero SUM GAME – Evolution of Violent Deaths in Brazil

Though one can perceive an important drop in mortality rates by external causes in the last years of the 20th century and other for homicide rates in recent years for several states in Brazil, this decrease is counterbalanced by sharp increases in others. In spite (or because) of these contradictory trends, resulting global rates for the country as a whole remained basically stable since 1995 (external causes) or 2004 (homicides). The analysis covers mortality data from slightly over three decades, from 1979 to 2011, further disaggregating the information by sex and regions. Brazil's 27 states are analytically divided in five homogeneous Great Regions by the Central Statistical Office, IBGE. For the sake of comparison,

besides the crude death rate for the population as a whole, similar statistic is computed for the young adult population – those between 15 and 24 years of age, the group more affected by external causes in general and homicides in particular. In order to understand the dynamics of the process, crude rates are broken down by broad groups of death causes (natural, homicide and other external causes). Since the Southeast was the region which presented the sharpest drop, the analysis is replicated for all four states in the region to further enhance the comprehension of the process at a lower level. A seesaw effect is also perceived here with São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro presenting a strong downward trend from 2003 onwards, counterbalanced by Minas Gerais´ and Espírito Santo´s upward trend. Results confirm this exceptionality of the Southeast for external causes: it is the only Region that exhibit same level death rates at the extremes of the interval under study, while for Brazilian males rates increase 41% and the Northeast´s almost threefold. Discrepancies are even larger for young adult males.

RC05-112.2

IWAMA, AKIKO* (Rikkyo University, _a-iwama@rikkyo.ac.jp_)
YU, HYO-CHONG (Wako University)

A Comparative Analysis of Minority Concepts in Europe, the United States, and East Asia

What is a minority? Who is a minority? Different understandings of minority concepts across disciplines and in different countries often cause confusion, hindering accurate recognition of minority issues and development of minority research overall. Recent increases in immigration, however, require a reexamination of the similarities and differences between minorities and immigrant in terms of their needs and rights, and policies for integrating them.

This study has two main purposes: (1) to examine the definition of a "minority" in various countries and (2) to understand minority concept differences in light of the social context and history of the minorities in each country.

Our comparative research revealed three types of minority concepts: 1) The "traditional/narrow" minority concept, in which only national, ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities are regarded as a "minority" and wherein such people need particular protection and consideration to maintain their uniqueness as a group. This minority concept stems from Europe in the 19th century, and it has been used in Germany, Russia, and China. 2) An "extended/broad" minority concept, which extends concept 1 to include LGBT, persons with disabilities, the homeless, and others—in other words, vulnerable people with little power who have faced discrimination. This type of minority concept is used in the U.S., Japan, and South Korea, with certain differences. 3) An "unacknowledged" minority concept whereby the word "minority" is avoided on principle, an approach found in France.

The various minority concepts are analyzed particularly in the context of the collapse of the Cold War, and the possibility of reconstructing minority concepts is discussed for future research along with an analytic framework for minority issues.

RC54-867.1

IWASA, MITSUHIRO* (Kochi University, Japan, _miwasa@kochi-u.ac.jp_)

Reconsidering the Traditional Postpartum Practices of Laos from Women's Experience

The traditional postpartum practice that keeps mothers body warm for a certain period after childbirth is still practiced throughout the Southeast Asia and has been performed in Laos usually as well. As the biomedicine penetrated into Laos, such traditional practice has been often considered as a "bad custom" which injures women's health. However, it must be said that this is partial and insufficient recognition which comes from overlooking the experiences of women who have actually practiced it. This presentation attempts to describe the postpartum practice called "yu fai" in Laos through the viewpoints of Lao women. These perspectives were suggested from interview survey which was conducted to 25 Lao women who have given birth, and it shows the following points. Yu fai is a process of caring a postpartum vulnerable body to make it recover to be able to do daily activities through performing a set of practices such as; lying by the fire, following food restriction, taking hot bathes and drinking hot drinks. Interestingly enough, while their practices are generally oriented by a customary framework as a whole, the remarkable differences appeared in each individual way and the time period of yu fai. Through the experiences of monitoring and caring their bodies cautiously during a period of yu fai, women acquire individual knowledge about their own body's characteristics, and they can reconstitute their body perceptions and ways and period of yu fai based on their realization. Such differences are reproduced through the women's knowledge based on experiences of practicing yu fai by themselves. From examining above findings, this presentation tries to approach the aspect of yu fai as dynamic practice to care postpartum body based on women's individual experiences and knowledge.

　　*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC06-130.6

IWASHITA, YOSHIMI* (Graduate School, Ochanomizu University, *iwashita@tuj.temple.edu*)

Japanese Single Fathers' Role Performance and Resources in Family and Work

In this study, interviews with single fathers were conducted in a semi-structured way, and the balancing of their roles as fathers and workers was investigated. The sampling number was ten and all the samples were single fathers living in urban areas with a child or children aged under 18. The sampling was carried out by network-sampling through two NPO supporting single fathers. All the collected data were divided into two groups depending on whether or not the samples lived with parents able to share the burden of child-raising, and the data were analyzed with the constant comparative method. The results showed that housework and child-rearing skills are required as necessary resources at home, and all the fathers who lived independently of their parents have acquired these skills. The need for these two skills decreases slightly in the case of those living together with their parents, although these fathers have concerns about declining support from their father and/or mother. In terms of career roles, fathers living apart from their parents focus on advanced scheduling in order to receive maximum support from their parents as well as from the public, and therefore a work environment that facilitates making advanced schedules is an important resource for them. On the other hand, fathers who share the burden of child-raising with their parents pay attention to the politics of the work environment so as to gain an understanding of their coworkers in order to fulfill their parental roles. Finally, for both groups, the sense of a single father and management skills to create suitable conditions for child-rearing are essential in order to accomplish their roles as both a worker and a parent. In addition, it was found that a single father has a unique identity structured by family role, work role, and masculinities.

RC05-108.1

IWATA, MIHO* (University of Connecticut, *miho.iwata@uconn.edu*)

Social Structure, Race, and Racial Relations in Japan

Literature on racialization processes has predominantly examined the Western societal contexts and societies where high levels of racial/ethnic diversity and conflicts existed, such as the U.S., Europe, Brazil and South Africa. These studies have identified that social institutions, ideologies, and social interactions together shape, legitimize and thus perpetuate systemic racial inequality by classifying individuals as 'whites' and 'non-whites.' Yet, theoretically grounded studies on racialization in other societies have been limited; we know little about if and how structural forces affect racial hierarchy and meanings in other social contexts. This study highlights the intricate relationship between social structure and historical development of the concept of race and subsequent racialization processes in Japan, using semi-structured interviews of foreign residents in Japan and Japanese individuals. It shows how the state, its structural positioning, cultural representations, and dominant discourses of different foreigner groups together condition Japanese individuals' understanding of race, racial hierarchy, and their position within the hierarchy. The concept of race in Japan denotes a combination of phenotype, nationality, and cultural desirability internalized among Japanese individuals. Following this conceptualization, Japanese is understood to be a distinct racial group while foreign migrants become marginalized differently based on their perceived racial statuses. This study also highlights the salience of structural forces in creating and maintaining the significance of race, racial meanings and hierarchy, similar to the racialization processes documented in previous studies; since the ideology of homogeneous Japan and importance of maintaining social boundaries have been heavily embedded in the structure, there is a limited opportunity for social integration, which perpetuates the rigid racial boundaries. Thus, it provides deeper understanding of the effects of racially biased structure in perpetuating and even fostering racist acts and attitudes, which is imperative in bringing about positive changes to alleviate the increasing racial tension and conflicts in Japan.

TG03-937.5

IYALL SMITH, KERI* (Suffolk University, *kiyallsmith@suffolk.edu*)

Indigenous Populations Achieving Human Rights in the Global South?

The adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples has resulted in enthusiasm for the potential it provides and skepticism surrounding the limitations of the Declaration (Anaya 2009, Schulte-Tenckhoff 2012, Watson and Venne 2012, Xanthaki 2010). While there remains much to be skeptical about, including continued human rights violations, little or no legal standing to demand human rights, and a state-centric model of protection and provision of human rights, unexpected victories are emerging.

In previous work I have looked at the claims of indigenous groups and responses at the local, global, and international levels (Iyall Smith 2011). These cases focused on cases in the global north, including Greenland and the Makah tribe in the US. In this paper I will look particularly at cases in the global south, which may present greater opportunities for success for indigenous peoples than discovered in the global north. Again I will examine indigenous rights within global organizations (focusing on issues emerging from the global south), regional organizations (focusing on regional organizations within the global south including the Inter-American System and the African Commission), and local contexts (cases to be identified, including the Miskito one million acres land claim in Honduras). While the global south is very much a part of the neoliberal political and economic system, some areas have managed to create progressive policies that elevate human rights. The extent to which these policies are enforced is also important to consider. Previous examinations of the UNDRIP and the implications for the global south identify strong potentials for the enforcement of rights (Hall and Fenelon 2009 and Rodríguez-Pinero 2011) and also points of conflict (Murray 2011). With this paper I hope to analyze additional cases to shine more light on indigenous peoples' potential for living human rights within the global south.

J

RC31-538.6

JABAR, MELVIN* (De La Salle University, *melvin.jabar@dlsu.edu.ph*)

Catholic Faith-Based Filipino Organizations in Japan

This study looks into the Catholic faith-based groups of Filipino mothers in Japan. This paper argues that organizing or mobilizing such groups enabled the Filipino to cope with their situation as immigrant housewives. It explores how Filipino Catholic communities in Japan organize themselves collectively and how their activities are associated with identity affirmations both in religious and ethnic standpoints at their intercultural homes and the community in which they belong. Discussion of this paper is partly based on an author's three year stay in Japan as a doctoral student and one of the founding members of a Catholic Church-based Filipino community known as the Kaagapay Oita Filipino Associations or KOFA. A reflexive account, this paper narrates the experiences of the organization as it tries to cultivate a "space" in a Japanese Catholic Church. The views of the author cannot be ignored in this writing as he was involved in the process of founding such a group.

RC33-568.2

JABKOWSKI, PIOTR* (Adam Mickiewicz University, *pjabko@amu.edu.pl*)

Who Refuses to Answer the Question about the Income and How Can We Reduce the Item Non-Response Bias By Using the Propensity Score Adjustment?

The mail goal of this presentation is to find out whether the refuses to question of income are random or not as well as how can we eliminate the effect of item non-response in point estimation.

Firstly, using the Hungarian and Polish data set of ESS 2008, it will be demonstrated that the likelihood to refuse is not random, but rather proportional to the declared level of income. In this part of presentation I will introduce the basic principles of propensity score adjustment (PSA) as a weighting scheme (see Matsuo et al. 2010, Lee 2006). This procedure is normally based on the logistic regression, but I will demonstrate the usefulness of a credit-scoring model for such purposes. In fact it is also based on logistic regression, but it helps to choose the relevant set of predictors as well as to illustrate and understand the nature of income refuses.

Secondly, based on the data from the "Polish General Social Survey", an assessment will be provided of whether PSW or PSA leads to lower total survey error (TSE). By removing the known values of income I will consider three patterns of missingness: (a) the random one, (b) the systematic one without 10% of the lowest income values and (c) the systematic one without 10% of the highest values.

Findings are four-fold: (1) PSA is much more effective when missingness mechanism is systematic, however PSW is slightly more effective when non-response is random; (2) PSA increases variance a little bit more than PSW, but (3) PSA decreases bias much more efficiently than PSW. Taking (2) and (3) together, it turns out that (4) PSA estimator seems to be better on the ground that it implies much smaller TSE.

RC08-165.5

JABLONSKA, BARBARA* (Jagiellonian University, *b.jablonska@uj.edu.pl*)

Classical Sociologists on Music and Society

Music is a social phenomenon and a product of social life. There is no culture in which there would be no music. Throughout history, people have created and reproduced music, at the same time making it an important aspect of artistic, aesthetic and social life. Sociological reflection on music and society is as old as sociology as a science, and has much to offer contemporary sociologists. More or less systematic assumptions about the musical life can be found in the reflection of such great classics of sociology, as Herbert Spencer, Georg Simmel, Max Weber, Alfred Schutz, Pitirim Sorokin, Norbert Elias, etc.

Despite the rich theoretical base and a long tradition of social thought on musical life, the sociology of music (as a part of the sociology of arts) is probably one of the most theoretically and methodologically neglected social science sub-discipline. The problem of its theoretical backwardness was stressed out by Alphons Silbermann (1962) many years ago. Its interdisciplinary character causes many theoretical problems, such as incoherence and lack of consistent conceptual grid. There is also poor debate on the role and significance of classical sociology reflection on music and society in the contemporary sociology.

The main goal of the paper is to consider the theoretical tradition of social thought on music and society in the classical sociology, especially in such aspects as: musical practices of societies, rationalization of music (Weber), musical identity of groups (Simmel), musical roles (Elias) or musical interactions (Schutz). The

leitmotiv of the presentation is to show how theoretical assumptions of classical sociologists on music and society can be useful for contemporary sociology of music.

JS-1.2

JACKSON, JEFFREY* (University of Mississippi, *jacksonj@olemiss.edu*)

New Donors of Development Assistance: Theorizing the Future of the OECD Aid Apparatus

This paper explores the new role that non-OECD nations such as Brazil, India, Russia, South Africa, South Korea and, especially, China are playing in providing international development aid. While global aid flows from traditional OECD nations remain significant to the development of global politics and what William Robinson calls the "Transnational State" (TNS) apparatus, these new aid donors are challenging the Western nations' vision of what development means and what kind of global economy is being built. The consequences of these increasing aid flows for the global economy and for the development of aid recipient nations at this point are unclear. But it is crucial for scholars to pay close attention to the rise in official development assistance (ODA) from non-OECD nations as a key indicator of global political and economic integration. Often considered to be of secondary importance to many globalization scholars (who prefer indicators such as foreign direct investment (FDI) and international trade), ODA is perhaps the most important measure of "economic politics" (to use Bourdieu's definition of globalization) for sociologists of development to observe. Bringing together insights from world systems theory, world polity theory, Robinson's Transnational State perspective, and Saskia Sassen's work on deterritoriality and denationalization, this paper will offer some theoretical analysis of the role that new donors are likely to play within the global political economy in the coming decades. Particular attention is paid to whether the so-called "South-South" aid from these new donors is really "South-South," whether we can expect to see a counterhegemonic shift in aid practice, what kind of future conflicts between donors are on the horizon, what this might mean for world state formation, and finally, whether any of this amounts to the beginning of the end for the nearly 60-year old Western aid apparatus.

RC31-521.2

JACKSON, PAMELA IRVING* (Rhode Island College, *pjackson@ric.edu*)
DOERSCHLER, PETER* (Bloomsburg University, *pdoersch@bloomu.edu*)

Multiculturalism and Minority Well-Being in Fourteen European States

Despite pronouncements of its death by leaders of key European states in 2010, multiculturalism "carries on" (to use the *Guardian*'s term 9/19/12) in public policies at the national and local level in these same states. Kymlicka (2012: 6) argues that "[m]ulticulturalism is part of a larger human-rights revolution involving ethnic and racial diversity." Using the European Social Survey (2002, 2008, 2010) for fourteen European states with scores on the Banting/Kymlicka Multiculturalism Policy Index (MPI), we operationalize well-being in terms of the Council of Europe's (2003) specification of the eight key areas of life (cf. Jackson and Doerschler, 2012). These are employment, housing, health care, nutrition, education, information, culture, and basic public functions (which include equality, non-discrimination and self-organization) (Jackson and Doerschler, 2012: 1). Greater well-being of minority populations is seen to result from reductions in disparities and polarizations between them and the majority population (European Parliament, 2007). Scores for the eight dimensions of multicultural policy development (Banting/Kymlicka, 2012) allow us to consider the effects that specific state policies have on targeted areas of minority well-being. We furthermore examine the possibility that the situation of *majorities* also improves when states turn toward multiculturalism because these policies foster economic growth and free up societal resources from security functions.   Do minority group members feel safer in states that have taken a greater turn toward multiculturalism? Are minorities better educated and more likely to be employed in these states? Do minorities report greater trust in the political system where multiculturalism has taken hold? What happens to majority group members' levels of education, employment and political trust as states implement multicultural policies? These are the questions on which this paper centers. With such information, political leaders can defend multicultural policies from criticism or amend them in directions that will better reduce disparities and divisiveness.

RC28-489.5

JACKSON, PAMELA IRVING* (Rhode Island College, *pjackson@ric.edu*)
DOERSCHLER, PETER (Bloomsburg University)

    *** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Multiple Discrimination, Intersectionality and Vulnerability

In its 2012 report, Amnesty International underscores the consequences of discrimination against Muslims in Europe. "Multiple discrimination" is a special focus of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. Discussion of the need for a "'Horizontal Directive'" (EU-MIDIS, 2010 (5): 5) and the "Genderace" project of the 7th Framework Programme both highlight multiple discrimination and the "intersectionality" (Genderace, 2010: 272) of axes of discrimination. The GendeRace report (2010: 32) uses the term intersectionality "to define a situation . . . in which several grounds of discrimination interact concurrently." This report follows the European Commission's 2007 study, in which the problem of multiple discrimination and the significance of intersectionality on the impact of discrimination are investigated. Using the European Social Survey (2002, 2008, 2010) for fourteen European states along with scores on the Banting/Kymlicka (2012) Multicultural Policy index and its eight dimensions (available for 1980, 2000, 2010), we examine over time both the reported discrimination faced by Muslims on the basis of their religion, race, nationality, ethnicity and gender and the impact of specific areas of state policy on the trajectory of discrimination. We give particular attention to consideration of the discrimination-reducing impact of state policy in eight areas: (1) affirmation of multiculturalism by the constitution, legislature or parliament; (2) school curriculum; (3) media—sensitivity and representation; (4) dress-code exemptions; (5) dual citizenship allowed; (6) funding of cultural activities of ethnic group organizations; (7) bilingual education; (8) affirmative action (Banting and Kymlicka, 2012: 11). On the basis of the results, we assess the policy changes warranted by the data to enable European Muslims to fully utilize their talents and abilities to the benefit of Europe and its member-states.

RC27-466.4

JACKSON, STEVE* (University of Otago,
steve.jackson@otago.ac.nz)
SCHERER, JAY (University of Alberta)

Sport, Symbolic Capital and Monopoly Rents: The Cultural Politics of the New Zealand All Blacks

In their bid to globalise, transnational corporations (TNC's) utilize a diverse range of strategies and synergies in order to insert into, and locate within, local/national cultures. Amongst their strategies TNC's invest in a range of powerful and innovative advertising, marketing and promotional campaigns. However, the pressure to attract consumer attention and to distinguish brands has lead to a compulsive search for new images and themes where culture has become a giant mine (Goldman and Papson, 1996) resulting in a range of political, economic and ethical questions This paper traces the promotional culture of the New Zealand All Blacks since the sport went professional in 1995. The focus is on David Harvey's concept of monopoly rent which emerges "because social actors can realize an enhanced income stream over an extended time by virtue of their exclusive control over some directly or indirectly tradable item which is in some crucial respects unique and non-replicable." (2002: 90). The paper focuses on several specific sponsors (Adidas and AIG), and their advertising campaigns, to illustrate the cultural, political, legal and ethical/moral issues associated with the logic of monopoly rents.

RC16-280.1

JACKSON, STEVI (University of York)
SCOTT, SUE* (University of York and University of Helsinki,
sscott69@btinternet.com)

Towards a Practice Theoretic Approach to Understanding Sexuality

In our book 'Theorising Sexuality' (2010) we re-worked the Interactionist sociological account of everyday sexual behavior drawing on the work of G H Mead (1973) and utilising the notion of sexual scripts (Gagnon and Simon 1973). We do however, accept some of the criticisms of interactionism as overly cognitive and have attempted to overcome this by developing a more embodied understanding of sexuality - using the example of orgasm (Jackson and Scott 2007 and 2010), and developing the ideas of Lindemann and de Nora in order to enable an understanding of the ways in which sexual interactions are composed. While we have utilized the term sexual practice, and engaged to some extent with the work of Bourdieu we have not, until recently, begun to develop fully a practice theoretic approach to the sociology of sexual conduct. In this paper we will engage with the work of writers such as Schatski; Reckwitz ; Warde and Shove in order to set out the ways in which sexual conduct constitutes a practice, and to indicate to what extent this approach, if brought together with interactionist ideas, can support the development of a general sociological theory of sexuality.

RC24-431.1

JACOBI, PEDRO ROBERTO* (Universidade de São Paulo - USP,
prjacobi@usp.br)

FRACALANZA, ANA PAULA* (Universidade de São Paulo,
fracalan@usp.br)
EMPINOTTI, VANESSA* (Universidade de São Paulo - USP,
empinotti@gmail.com)

Environmental Governance and Risks in Brazil

Environmental governance has advanced in Brazil since the Rio Conference. Different stakeholders have had a relevant role in the process that has permeated in a growing scale the process of decision making and formulation of new public policies. The process of environmental governance has brought into scene stakeholders representing the public and private sector and the social movements, mainly the environmental movement.

The incorporation of new social actors with differentiated demands on the management of natural resources has become more frequent as to issues on water, solid waste, biodiversity and climate. The engagement of these different actors has brought to the environmental arena, a logic of dispute and negotiation on aspects linked to natural resources, sustainability in cities, impact of degradation of water sources, loss of biodiversity, conflicts with indigenous population on land, impact of hydroelectricity projects and more recently on the impacts of climate variability and its multidimensional aspects.

The paper will approach how national policies are taking place adequately or insufficiently taking into consideration the complexity of the process of environmental governance, and what this implies in terms of enlargement of the role and engagement of stakeholders in the process of decision making. The analysis will focus on the the strengthening of deliberative spaces, multiplication of networks that promote awareness and mobilization to face uncertainties and potential risks in cities and biodiverse spaces and the pressure to reduce socio-environmental and knowledge based asymmetries.

Several civil society organizations have had in the last years important role facing environmental governance and risks in Brazil, and these initiatives promoted advancements towards democratizing access to information, besides pressuring for more transparent and participative decision making processes on environmental policies and the need to take into consideration diversities, complexities of transformations taking place in a context of global climatic uncertainties.

RC11-214.3

JACOBS, AN* (iMinds SMIT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel,
An.Jacobs@vub.ac.be)
DUYSBURGH, PIETER (iMinds SMIT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
WILLEMS, KAREN (iMinds SMIT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
ELPRAMA, SHIRLEY (iMinds SMIT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
DECANCQ, JASMIEN (iMinds SMIT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel)

Developing Care-Technologies While Balancing Utopian/Dystopian Worldviews: Dimensions of Attention

Collaborating since 2005 in different interdisciplinary pre-competitive care technology research projects in Flanders (Belgium), we learned about crucial dimensions to balance the tendency of supporting utopian/dystopian views on the impact on wellbeing and quality of care due to new care technologies. The goal of these subsidized projects is to innovate in a way added value is created for its future users and valorization potential for the collaborative companies. In general the team is rather utopian on the capabilities of the information and communication technology.

Involving potential users from ideation phase towards valuation of prototypes is a primary way to bring balance in looking at both positive and negative consequences of the future care technology. Due to the involvement of social scientists, over the years we moved from a pathology-centered problem definition, over an age-focused approach towards a care dependent approach. Concurrently, we emphasized the need of a multi-stakeholder approach, grounded in the insights of the Social Construction of Technology perspective (cfr Bijker, Rip). These premises of human centered design are not enough to balance the tensions and paradoxes encountered when studying the potential consequences of envisioned care solutions and their impact on care-giving.

Recurrent dimensions of empowerment and disempowerment, that are potential pitfalls, are described in this paper. Some essential themes will be: self-determination of care dependent and his/her caregivers, impact of technology on the caring relationship and quality of service by care organizations, role of present and future infrastructure and learning curve of present and future users, … We also discuss the ways in which we try to balance tensions and paradoxes in this field, by making use in all phases of innovation binder approach (scenario's and persona's, tech cards, …), and supporting the development of CareLivingLabs. We illustrate these with examples from past and current projects.

RC16-285.1

JACOBS, RONALD* (University at Albany, *rjacobs@albany.edu*)
TOWNSLEY, ELEANOR (Mount Holyoke College)

Media Metacommentary and the Performance of Expertise

This paper considers the extent to which media metacommentary – or, the critical comparative reflection about media formats – constitutes a new form of expertise. We begin by tracing out the history of critical discourse that seeks to explore the possibilities and limitations of different cultural formats, arguing that this is linked to institutional development of critics and the larger aesthetic discourse about modernity. Next, we consider how mediatization has altered the conditions under which media metacommentary can be mobilized as a performance of expertise, or the display of an expert identity. Ultimately, we argue that the the proliferation of new media technologies and the growth of transmedia culture have fundamentally transformed the social organization of expert discourse.

RC08-153.5

JACOBS, RONALD* (University at Albany, *rjacobs@albany.edu*)

Orphans Other Deadends in the History of Sociology: Symbolic Interactionism and the Mid-20th Century American Compromise

To conceptualize deadends in the history of sociology, we examine how intellectual lineages, networks and institutional histories have been narrated in U.S. sociology. Introductory sociology textbooks are strategic research sites because they are a space where sub-disciplines, academic institutions, curriculum, individual intellectuals, and market dynamics intersect. Examining textbook narratives of the discipline, we ask: What has been narrated as central? What has been omitted and why? On this basis, we identify symbolic interactionism as an orphan – a casualty of the mid-20th century standoffs in the United States between what came to be known as the consensus, conflict, and symbolic interactionism perspectives. The three-fold model of US theory remains a central feature of Introductory sociology textbooks today, a fact which explains the isolation of symbolic interactionism from the power centers of disciplinary sociology.

RC22-382.5

JACOBSEN, BRIAN ARLY* (University of Copenhagen, *brianj@hum.ku.dk*)

Conflict over Confirmation Teaching in Public School – the Impact of Neoliberal Policies on Local Political Level in Denmark

The neoliberal discourse is part of a larger shift from democratic to neoliberal policies that has been occurring over the past decades; a shift accompanied by both discursive and structural changes in society. If the neoliberal discourse is transforming the core functions of government globally, then this must also be true in the case of the close co-operation between the Danish state and the national church in Denmark. In this paper the cases of conflict over and transformation of the position of confirmation teaching in Denmark is analyzed in order to find out if the changes are a result of neoliberal policies in Denmark or simply a matter of structural changes caused by another rational basis. In Denmark confirmation teaching is part of the public schools timetable according to the Primary Education Act. Municipalities in Denmark have according to the Primary Education Act the right to place the confirmation teaching after school but until recently it was the tradition to place the confirmations teaching with the local vicar in school. Local politicians are now beginning to alter this tradition. The basic argument used by local politicians is that the changes are necessary due to efficiency improvement of the public schools (after the merging of public schools) and more efficient utilization of the public schools timetable. Confirmation teaching is by the reform politicians seen as part of the private sphere and the National Church's claim for confirmation teaching in school is seen as an ineffective tradition, which is not corresponding to the state policies efficiency requirements for teaching and efficient operation of public schools. The friction over confirmation teaching is not only about the position of confirmation teaching in or out of school but a case showing consequences of how the neoliberal discourse is transforming religious authority in Danish society.

RC30-513.8

JACOBSEN, HEIKE* (Brandenburg University, *Jacobsen@tu-cottbus.de*)

Transdisciplinary Research on Work and Innovation: Co-Production of Knowledge on Contested Terrain

There is a long tradition of funding research to improve the organization of work according to the requirements of changing production processes and in accordance with the demands of the employees for not only damage-free but also personally and socially rewarding working situations in Germany. Background for this tradition is not at least the high relevance of qualified labour for the German diversified quality production. This research is crossed by two potential lines of conflict: First, scientists are asked to postpone or defer their academic logics in favour of contributing to immediately relevant knowledge production on-site. This line of conflict is widely acknowledged by concepts of inter- and trans disciplinary research (mode 2, triple helix, entrepreneurial university, techno science). A second line of conflict results from the social organisation of employment in capitalism. Constant re-arrangements by new ways of deploying labour and of relating work and organisations shape the forms of contradictions between interests or logics of action on both sides of the employment relationship. For this line of conflict the concepts of action research and, more recently, approaches to social innovation in the work place give useful instruments for analysis and methodologies. This paper examines how these two lines of conflict in trans disciplinary research are taken up in the research program on innovative work organisation of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research. It further investigates which solutions are chosen in the funded joint projects to turn potential conflicts productively. Data are derived from a content analysis of programs and project reports. It is shown, that leaving these conflict-lines implicit rather than differentiating between diverse approaches to research in its context of application explicitly, weakens the potential of the projects' work for stabilising the German production model and shifts balances from sociological towards micro-economic perspectives.

JS-40.1

JACOBSEN, JENS KR. STEEN* (University of Stavanger, *jens.s.jacobsen@uis.no*)

Long-Term Visitors' Adaptation to the Tourism Context of Costa Blanca, Spain

Tourism and analogous phenomena have assumingly become structural elements of Costa Blanca societies, on the Mediterranean coast of Spain. The large international flows of multitudes of people have also assumingly led to blurred precincts here between tourists, holidaymakers, sojourners, drifters, migrants, and residents. Particularly the most economically independent lifestyle and retirement 'migrants', 'residential tourists' and lifestyle and health-oriented sojourners are still under-researched. On the basis of questionnaire surveys, the paper will explore self-reported adaptation features among Nordic long-term visitors, including language skills, media use and assessments of facets of 'local' and expatriate life.

RC50-808.1

JACOBSEN, JENS KR. STEEN* (University of Stavanger, *jens.s.jacobsen@uis.no*)

Multi-Sensory Tourist Experiences

Since the end of the twentieth century, there has been an ocular-centric affinity in tourism research, often related to studies of place images and tourists' visual sensations. But there is more to travel than sightseeing: travel experiences are not just in the eye of the beholder but also in the ears, palate, nose, hands and feet. Tourist experiences are both corporeal and multisensory. Although vision is a dominant mode of consciousness in the modern world and some 90% of our perceptual intake is visual, this may not indicate an overall significance of eyesight. What one might call polysensualism is a manifestation of the increased emphasis on senses other than vision in travel experiences. Based on personal interviews, the paper will exemplify some under-researched non-visual tourist experiences related to novel themes on the research agenda.

RC30-511.3

JACQUES, CAROLINE* (PhD Student, *caroljacques24@gmail.com*)
ETCHEVERRY ORCHARD, MARIA SOLEDAD (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)
ETCHEVERRY, MARIA SOLEDAD ORCHARD (PHD in Sociology. Professor at Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

Decent Work and Corporate Social Responsibility: Contemporary Debates about Human Rights and Paternalism in Organizations in Brazil and Portugal

The concept of decent work (ILO) has recently appeared in corporate social reports. The social relations in the interprise, the types of contracts, the regarding of diversity and gender equity are themes emerging in business landscape.

Despite international instruments for the promotion of human rights within the framework of corporate social responsibility (CSR), such as the Ruggie Report (UN) , national discussions and effective practices are not homogeneous.

The CSR academic debate revolves around the perspectives on what is understood about the role of social organizations. In a skeptical approach, CSR integrates a new form of authoritarian paternalism whose motor function is masking the "real intentions" of corporations in their quest for higher profits (Thornton, 1966; Wells, 2002). On the other hand, there are currents that emphasize the relationship between the company and society, and the prospects that CSR takes

to build the legitimacy of organizations in contemporary capitalism (Fremman, 1984).

The aim of this work is to investigate the influence of the guidelines of decent work in CSR in the national contexts between Brazil and Portugal, on a comparative basis. We investigated the existing regulatory guidelines for CSR through documentary research in corporate social reports and comparative studies of the relevant legislation. The results demonstrate that while human rights and decent work appear as topics of CSR agendas in both countries, in Brazil, the corporate actions are voluntary, whereas in Portugal, there are laws that reinforce the communication of business practices within the CSR and decent work.

Wells, P.: 2002. **Social responsibility: the new legitimation for totalitarian corporations?** 10th Greening of Industry Conference, Goteborg, Sweden.

Thornton, A. P.: 1966 **Habit of authority: paternalism in British history**. London: Allen & Unwin.

Freeman, R. E.: 1984. **Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach**. Pitman: Boston.

RC14-255.6

JACQUES, JERRY* (Université catholique de Louvain, *jerry.jacques@uclouvain.be*)
FASTREZ, PIERRE (Université catholique de Louvain)

L'évolution De La COMPétence En Organisation Des Collections De Documents Numériques: Le Cas De L'entrée Dans L'enseignement Supérieur

La fracture numérique de second degré (Hargittai, 2002) pose le problème des écarts de compétences médiatiques entre les utilisateurs. Dans un contexte où de plus en plus d'informations sont disponibles (Gantz & Reinsel, 2011), où l'accès à ces informations est toujours plus fragmenté entre des contextes différents (Jones & Teevan, 2007), et où la dimension sociale des objets médiatiques se complexifie, la compétence à organiser ces informations devient fondamentale.

Cette compétence d'organisation correspond à la capacité à imaginer des structures pertinentes et à les implémenter à l'aide d'outils matériels ou logiciels. Dans les usages, cette compétence à organiser s'actualise aussi bien dans des activités de recherche, que de gestion des flux d'informations, ou de stockage (Jones, 2008).

Une série d'interviews d'étudiants réalisées avant et après leur entrée à l'université fait apparaître que les plus compétents sont ceux les mieux capables de percevoir, d'adopter et de modifier les affordances (Norman, 1990) offertes par leur environnement. Trois catégories d'affordances peuvent être dégagées: sociales, techniques et informationnelles. En situation, la compétence d'organisation consiste donc pour l'utilisateur à prendre parti des affordances et contraintes des outils adoptés afin d'aménager l'environnement technologique pour le faire correspondre à la structure de l'activité de l'usager, de sorte qu'il soutienne au mieux celle-ci (Kirsh 1995).

Trois hypothèses alternatives sont avancées quant aux facteurs de développement de cette compétence : l'intensité des usages des médias (Schradie, 2011), la variété des contextes sociaux dans lequel les usages se développent (Ito et al., 2009), et finalement, le rôle de stimulateur des relations sociales de l'utilisateur. Nos premières observations semblent indiquer que, plus encore que l'intensité ou la variété des usages, l'entourage des usagers joue un rôle primordial dans le développement de la compétence d'organisation, en ce qu'il crée des opportunités d'échange et de confrontation de pratiques médiatiques.

TG04-956.3

JAFARI BERENJI, PARISA (graduated from University of Tehran)
GHAFFARY, GHOLAMREZA* (University of Tehran, *ghaffary@ut.ac.ir*)

Marginalization As the Social Context of Risk Perception in Everyday Life

In this paper, by adopting a constructivist perspective, it is tried to address the question how experience of marginalization and a sense of exclusion could affect the ways individuals perceive risks in everyday life. In general, social constructivist approaches to epistemological status of risk emphasize that the perceptions of risk are socially constructed and cultural and political contexts impact on how risk are made sense by people. The methodology in this research is based on qualitative methods and the data has been obtained through in-depth interview with 28 students from the University of Tehran in Iran. In the interviews we asked the students to describe how they make sense risks in their everyday life. Furthermore, they were asked to describe their experience with a sense of exclusion as a consequence of being marginalized in society. According to the findings, the ways the university students perceive risks have been closely intermingled with their experience of marginalization in their everyday life. Although studying in university may potentially result in social inclusion, most of the students have had the experience of marginalization accompanied with types of perceiving social and economic inequality and also ethnic, gender and generational discriminations. This has led to exclusion and so provides a context for perception of risk and uncertainty. Particularly, when they try to build a desirable personal lifestyle, they face various social restrictions, which cause risks and uncertainty in their everyday life. In the other words, the social conditions of being marginalized lead to perceptions of some types of risk specially, those which are related to their lifestyle.

RC42-699.1

JAGIELSKA, MAGDALENA* (Graduate School for Social Research, *magda.jagielska@hotmail.com*)

Creativity and Embededness

Creativity, understood as an innovative and novel way to solve problems and change is combined with a variety of factors influence both the sociological perspective, as well as psychological. One is the factors influencing the level of creativity might be also the quality of social interactions and the conforming influence the possibility of being misunderstood or socially rejected.

The aim of the study would be to create analyze the relationship between the characteristics of the social structure and individual degree of creativity. The study group was analyzed from the perspective of the declared behavior in different social situations, declared level optimal distinctiveness and tendency to take the social risk. The level of creativity was measured by tests of divergent thinking based on the number of different responses to a given problem. Demographic factors were controlled. A study was conducted using a commercial online tool tracking IP numbers of participants based on the answers given by 306 people.

Analysis shown that people who tended to be more socially independent and less embedded in the social networks gave more divergent responses to the creativity test during the research. The level of individual creativity, commonly regarded as psychological factor, might be influenced by the social milieu of the person.

RC10-188.1

JAGODZIŃSKI, ROMUALD* (European Trade Union Institute, *rjagodzinski@etui.org*)

Are European Fundamental Rights to Information and Consultation Getting Diluted By National Implementations? Study on Implementation of European Works Councils Directive 2009/38/EC in the Field of Access to Justice

The paper aims at drawing attention to proper transposition of EU directives as a challenge for ensuring effective workers' rights to information and consultation (I&C). To this end it looks at the example of implementation of the European Works Council (EWC) directives 94/45/EC and 2009/38/EC with a special focus on enforcement provisions. The choice of implementation of EWCs legislation as a 'lab case' is relevant in several ways: a) being an EU originating institution requiring implementation into national industrial relations (IR) and legal systems they represent a perfect example of tension between coherence of centrally introduced rights and their national 'conjugation'; b) the original directive 94/45/EC, substantially modified by recast directive 2009/38/EC and recently transposed provides for an apt up-to-date test-case; c) it addresses loopholes in existing research and has both a political and practical relevance for over 1000 active EWCs and over 17 mil. workers they represent.

The paper will provide comparative overview of national transpositions of specific key provisions of directive 2009/38/EC and an analysis of their coherence with the source regulation. Focusing on transposition of enforcement provisions on access to justice and sanctions it will argue that a formalistic 'copy-paste implementation' without consideration of the ultimate principle of effectiveness acts as impediment to coherent application of the fundamental right to I&C. To this end it will present jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice and research on the meaning of 'effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions'.

The paper will also argue against the lenient approach supporting the view that differences between national IR justify cases of substantial/excessive, divergences in implementation. By means of reference to EU institutional developments and interventionism in the field of financial market and environmental regulation it will also challenge the view that the European Commission has no competence with regard to setting sanctions.

RC33-566.1

JAGODZINSKI, WOLFGANG* (University of Cologne, *wolfgang@jagodzinski.com*)

Do Equality Values Differ in Asian and Western Cultures? Results from the Social Inequality Module of the ISSP 2009

Whether certain values are unique or specific to a group, a nation, or a culture, has been a topic of lengthy debates. During the last decades the interest has shifted from smaller to larger collectives and from smaller to larger regions. The European Values Surveys was an early attempt to identify cultural values, first in West European societies, and later in Europe as a whole. Whether the goal of the enterprise has been reached remains an open question. What most European

societies really distinguish from other societies is the millennia-long Christian tradition. But has this tradition also brought forth unique values? And if so, are they still influential in modern societies?

In the nineties a similar debate started in Asia. Asian values were initially seen as a stronghold against Western value imperialism and against Western democratization. The results of the empirical research in many respects resembled the European findings on value pluralism. Dalton and Nhu-Ngoc (2005) could not identify specific and homogeneous value patterns in the Confucian societies. Rather, family orientations and respect of authorities largely varied in Asian countries.

This will not be the end of the debate on Asian values. There are so many visible differences between Asian and Western cultures that the search for specific underlying Asian or Confucian values will continue. Education and work values, as well as economic and social inequalities might be domains in which specific Asian values have emerged. The paper focuses on values which are related to social and economic inequalities and tries to find out by means of multi-level analyses of the ISSP Social Inequality Module 2009 whether and to what extent these values are affected by different cultural backgrounds and whether Asian societies in particular differ from societies with a Christian tradition.

RC09-180.3

JAHAN, MEHRAJ* (NAW, *mehraj.jahan@zu.ac.ae*)

Formal and Informal Female Migration: Challenges of Governance in Bangladesh

In the last three decades, Bangladesh has grown to be an important source of labor migration. Female labor migration, however, has lagged far behind the male migration. Starting with a small number, in recent years the number of Bangladeshi women has grown. Official figures put the proportion of Bangladeshi female labor migrants as 1% of the total number of migrant workers in 2003. In recent years proportion of women as total migrants is estimated at around 14%. Bangladeshi female migrant workers go to the Gulf countries, Lebanon, and Singapore to work as domestic workers. Many Bangladeshi women also went to work in the textile industries in Malaysia, Mauritius and Korea. In addition to formal labor migration, an undetermined number of female workers go to neighboring India to work as domestic workers as well as in entertainment industries. The issue of Bangladeshi female migrants in India has created controversies in Bangladesh especially, in view of the harsh treatment they face as undocumented workers. They also take great risk, including the risk of life in crossing the Bangladesh - India borders. The present paper examines how the government of Bangladesh has dealt with the issue of female labor migration and what are the public policies in place to promote safe female migration to the Gulf countries and Lebanon and how concerned authorities of Bangladesh government deal with the informal female migration to India. Using interview methods and analysis of secondary data, this paper will draw attention to the Bangladeshi female migrants in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and Lebanon. Policy issues, especially innovation in migration policies will be examined in this paper.

RC18-325.7

JAIME-CASTILLO, ANTONIO M.* (Universidad de Málaga, *amjaime@uma.es*)

Inequality of Opportunities and Preferences for Social Policies

The positive relationship between democracy and equalization of income predicted by the well-known Meltzer-Richard has been highly criticized on both theoretical and empirical grounds. In this paper, I analyze whether inequality of opportunities (rather than outcomes) is connected with preferences for social policies at the individual level. I focus specifically on the sources of current inequalities by decomposing individual outcomes into a *fair* share, which can be attributed to personal merit and effort, and *surplus* outcomes, which are the results of structural barriers in the labor markets or depend on inherited factors such as social background. To do that I rely on the methodological approach used by the growing economic literature on reference groups, in which individual income is the product of two components: the average income of the group and an idiosyncratic factor, which is the result of individual attributes. I use data from five waves of the European Social Survey in order to test these hypotheses. Empirical findings prove that occupational status and individual differences with respect to reference groups (especially those caused by inherited disadvantages) have a strong and significant impact on preferences for redistribution. In addition, educational inequality has a negative a significant effect over preferences for redistribution at the aggregate level.

RC22-390.2

JAIMES MARTÍNEZ, RAMIRO* (Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, *rjaimesm@yahoo.com*)
MOORE, REBECCA (San Diego State University)

New Religious Capital, Conversion, and Drug Rehabilitation: Evangelical Social Projects in Baja California, Mexico

The aim of this paper is to analyze certain changes in evangelical identities and their religious capital in the religious field at Baja California, following the impact of charismatic movements and the crisis of denominational models during the 1980s, and their relation to the expansion of the so-called "Christ-therapy" in Rehabilitation Centers for drug addicts. From a general perspective, religious capital suffered a series of rearrangements within their referents mainly anchored in doctrines, practices and preconceptions relatively unchanged until last decades of the twentieth century.

Therefore, this work raises the question of whether the expansion of a new ecclesiastical model of openness to society in Pentecostals and Charismatic churches, especially in Northern Mexico, may explain the growth of Evangelical Christians, with new forms to mobilize symbolic capital and social participation.

In this sense, many of these churches have found that an increasing demand for rehabilitation of drug users, and the withdrawal of the Mexican State from the health sector, has opened a space to apply their social change projects based on individual conversion. To study the above, this paper analyzes some cases of Rehabilitation Centers in Tijuana, and Ensenada, Baja California.

RC12-222.2

JAIN, RASHMI* (University of Rajasthan, *rashmi.jn1@gmail.com*)

Making People Illegal: What Globalization Means for Law and Migration

In any given week in 2007, newspapers around the world carried reports of "illegal" migration. This did not start in 2007. It is not poised to end any time soon. While many of the accounts are about the United States or the European Union, unauthorized migration is newsworthy in all corners of the globe. Russia has a large and growing extralegal population. China stopped more than 2,500 illegal border crossers in 2009. Thailand and Malaysia have launched a cooperative approach to their shared illegal populations. The Gulf of Aden is a key human smuggling route. South Africa is attempting to grapple with its unauthorized occupants. Illegal migrants come to droves in India, and in lesser tempering this view of citizenship. Considering the limits of law in this regard, it is crucial to unearthing the place of law in accounts of globalization, and to understand both how and why globalizing forces are making people illegal.

It is worth examining as to why people and tribes of people are being termed illegal, what is it that does not give them support in the country they seek shelter and why do they leave their native land to find shelter in a foreign land. Here under the paper proposes to study and understand the concept of illegal people, how illegal migration is being aided by the process of globalization and how does it harm the native society and also the ill effects of migration on the migrants.

JS-14.3

JAIN, RASHMI* (University of Rajasthan, *rashmi.jn1@gmail.com*)

Technology and Family Leisure: Is It the Way Forward?

Families are one of the fundamental units of society and are the building blocks of social structures and organizations in every culture. A theoretical framework that has been used to describe and understand how families function and interact is the Family Systems Theory (Steinglass 1987; Whitchurch & Constantine 1993). According to the Family Systems Theory, the family is a complex system of individuals interacting with one another. The concepts of family cohesion, family adaptability and family communication are the key to continuation of family systems. Over the last seventy years, researchers have consistently reported positive relationships between family leisure and positive family outcomes when examining recreation and leisure patterns among families (Hawks 1991; Holman & Epperson 1984; Orthner & Mancini 1991).

Enjoying family leisure time can be a way through which cohesion, adaptability and communication is increased within families. The perils of the modern world with its fast paced life, both parents working, emergence of nuclear families, pressures of weekend socializing, demands of curriculum on the children have all made a serious dent in family leisure time.

The present paper proposes to examine the role of technology especially communication technology in promoting family leisure time amongst urban educated families.

RC33-578.1

JAKOB, ALBERTO AUGUSTO EICHMAN* (University of Campinas, *alberto@nepo.unicamp.br*)
FEITOSA, FLÁVIA DA FONSECA (National Institute of Spatial Researches (INPE))

Multi-Scale Analysis of the Effects of Socio-Spatial Segregation

The variable "space" is increasingly being used by scholars in the social sciences. In this sense, the methods that use spatial analysis are becoming more known

　　　　　*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

by social scientists. One of the most important applications of the use of spatial analysis in sociology, demography and population studies is the socio-spatial segregation. Some countries are studying the spatial concentration of the population with respect to race/color, but in others, such as Brazil, the miscegenation of the population is high, and so it makes no sense to study segregation by this variable. In this case, the income of the person can be the key variable in this process. Spatial analysis techniques, such as isolation indexes, are then used to analyze the spatial segregation according to income, translated by poverty or wealth. However, in each geographical unit (scale) used, the result of the analysis may be different. Then, the main goal of this paper is to create a multi-scale analysis of the effects of segregation in terms of isolation of poverty and wealth indicators. Our assumption is that when we increase the scale of the segregation analysis, the inequalities also increase. And this is what we attempt to show with this paper, using data from census tracts of 2010 for the city of São Paulo, the most populated in Brazil.

RC31-521.10

JAKOB, ALBERTO AUGUSTO EICHMAN* (University of Campinas, *alberto@nepo.unicamp.br*)

DE OLIVEIRA LIRA, JONATHA RODRIGO (University of Campinas)

The Changes in the Form of Japanese Integration in Brazil

The beginning of the 20th century is considered a starting point for more significant flows of international migration in the Brazilian Amazon, with the arriving of different people, especially from European countries as well as Japan, due, among other reasons, to the political instability of the period of war that the world had faced. The arrival of these migrants changed the Brazilian society in several aspects, with regard to the insertion of new cultures, traditions etc. Thus, the objective of this work is to analyze the socio-demographic profile of the Japanese migrants in Brazil by regions, including the Amazon, in terms of their date of arrival in the country, their occupation in rural or urban areas, and also of migrants who left the country heading to Japan in an attempt to understand possible changes in the aspirations of the younger Japanese generations with respect mainly to occupation, which traditionally has been widely recognized for their contributions in the Brazilian agricultural production. In order to do that, data from the Brazilian Demographic Census of 2010 will be used to create maps of spatial concentrations and to compare the Japanese migrants with more long-standing in Brazil with those who arrived more recently to find out until what extent the younger generations are preferring other occupations and other housing locations instead the traditional ones and with this leaving aside their traditions and modifying their forms of integration in society.

RC05-110.3

JAMES, MALCOLM* (City University London, *malcolm.james.2@city.ac.uk*)

Autochthony, Whiteness and Loss in Outer East London: Tracing the Collective Memories of Diaspora Space

This paper explores autochthony through the memory practices of in Newham, East London. It addresses how remembering East London as the home of whiteness and traditional forms of community entails powerful forms of forgetting that feed into contemporary ideas of racialised territorial belonging. Newham's formation through migration its 'great time' has ensured that myths of indigeneity and whiteness have never stood still. Through engaging with young people's and youth workers' memory practices, the paper explores how phantasms of whiteness and class loss are traced at the same time as the migrant, a figure of racial decline, is constructed. It addresses how this tracing reveals ambivalence, porosity, and the continued allure of race. Overall, it explores how whiteness and loss develop into autochthonous forms appropriated across ethnic boundaries, and how they are mobilized to produce new forms of racial hierarchy in a 'super-diverse' place.

RC23-404.2

JANDA, VALENTIN* (Technical University of Berlin, *valentin.janda@tu-berlin.de*)

Bugs and Future Usage – Design As Twofold Problem

My ethnographic field is a design laboratory in which young German designers develop wearable textile-electronic interfaces. It can be observed here that the characteristics of the design-work are quite different compared to the work of scientists, as for example Karin Knorr Cetina or Harry Collins have put it. In short, two types of practices can be found in the field of design: Designers talk about the use and the benefits of their conceptualized design objects systematically in meetings and informally on various other occasions. They ask themselves, what their design object is it good for and who will use it and when. In a less abstract level of their work, the designers are very concerned to create a functioning pro-

totype. They have to arrange every material detail and technical problem of the prototype, as with the interfaces stitching, wiring, programming, de-bugging etc.

According to Bruno Latour, objects are an indivisible compound of contextual meanings and materiality. My data shows that the designers work on both sides of this notion of object: They have to design both, an object's meaning and material function. These two different kinds of goals require two different types of work practices. It shows that these practices interfere heavily with one another, although they are very different in character. Whereas the work on meaning and utility is anticipatory and therefore never concluded, functional and material problems pop up in the present progression of a designer's work and have to be solved or circumvented to keep the work process going.

For analyzing the creation of new technology, it is crucial to observe the designer's anticipation of utility over the whole process. They may vary in substance and become less obvious for the ethnographer, but basically the interplay of anticipation and construction constitutes the outcome of a design process.

RC03-71.1

JANG, WONHO* (University of Seoul, *wjang@uos.ac.kr*)
BYUN, MIREE (Seoul Institute)

Urban Scenes and Place Identity: The Case of Seoul

The scene perspective can help us understand cities in terms of cultural amenities. Its abstract characteristics can join Asia with the US and Europe so that social scientists, policymakers, and average citizens can coherently interpret common features of world city systems. Scenes can be defined as the specific lifestyle of a place. Thus, a scene is more than a neighborhood or its physical structures. It includes collections of people labeled by race, class, gender, etc. It also includes specific combinations of these groups and activities that join them together. With these characteristics, scenes show the specific cultural tastes of the residents, shop owners, and visitors. They show their own internal logic and dramas that, for instance, shine glamorously rather than fade into anonymity, project warmth and intimacy rather than distance and aloofness, maintain an authentic and real life rather than a phony existence.

Place identity can be formed through interactions between the physical characteristics of specific places and the people using the physical facilities. In this sense, urban scenes are closely related with place identity. Both urban scenes and place identity are considered as contributing to the creative regeneration of a city. In this paper, we present how urban scenes can contribute to developing place identity in Seoul. To do so, we will compare a Seoul scene map with a map of the floating population of Seoul. This will lead us to incorporate characteristics of people into the facility data of the scene map in the specific place of Seoul. With this analysis, we expect to capture the dynamics of place identity and the influence of scenes on party identity.

RC01-37.3

JANKOWSKI, BARBARA* (IRSEM France, *barbarajanko@yahoo.fr*)

Sharing Information at the Operative Level

The information is vital in the conduct of war and the whole field of information warfare focuses on how one can achieve superiority over the enemy. Thus we finally know more about how we protect vital information, or how they are obtained than on how information is shared within a specific force. Human and interactional dimensions of war have less been studied whereas "friction" and "fog" act as much between the belligerents as within the armed forces.

My presentation will focus on information sharing, on cooperation around information. Officers are trained in staffs where hey learn to plan and conduct operations. How do they train on information sharing? If the control of information is considered a factor of operational superiority, how do they learn to get it? How are they prepared to work in a multinational environment? This is even more important because in the future the national armed forces will have to cooperate in various environments: NATO, EU, ad hoc, multi and bilateral, military or not. The paper will focus on the decision-making process: assessment of the situation, decision, order transmission, reporting. This presentation will be based on a field work that will take place in the first half of 2014, inside French joint staffs training forces.

RC16-296.7

JANSEN, ZANETTA L.* (University of South Africa, *jansezl@unisa.ac.za*)

Antonio Gramsci's Prison Notebooks on the Role of 'the Intellectual' Meets Social Responsibility Theory

This paper seeks to explore social responsibility theory that emerged in the 1940s to protect freedom of speech, the media, and the public/citizens' right-to-know from government and corporatist interventions in information and moral exchanges. However, the strategy in the paper is to marry social responsibility theory with the writings on 'hegemony' (or 'cultural leadership') in the Prison Notebooks and Antonio Gramsci's

thesis on the role of 'the intellectual' in times of social crises and social change. The discussion in the context of the paper, is integrated into the overarching and broader contextual theme (of the conference) on "facing an unequal world [and the] challenges for global sociology".

WG01-893.3

JANSEN, ZANETTA L.* (University of South Africa, *jansezl@unisa.ac.za*)

The Use of Online and Digital Technology to Address the Politics of Inequalities and Exclusion in Higher Education at the University of South Africa

This paper addresses the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education and what has now commonly become referred to as 'online education' to critically evaluate the use of digital technologies in higher education at a South African university to bridge and overcome the gap of student access to and participation in learning. It relates the case of the University of South Africa (UNISA) in open access, distance and online or e-learning (ODeL).

RC14-243.6

JANSSON, ANDRÉ* (Karlstad University, *andre.jansson@kau.se*)

Hospitality and Recognition in the Transmedia Age: Mediatization As Social Critique

Recent (trans)media innovations, such as the smartphone and social networking sites, have drastically altered the conditions of everyday life in affluent societies. Such developments have on the one hand contributed to potentially expanding lifeworlds and extended social affordances in terms of mobility and social connectivity. On the other hand, research from various disciplines has pointed to social disorders, or "pathologies", related to the everyday dependency on such technologies, as well as to the socially segregating nature of these developments. Against this backdrop, the suggested paper engages with the ongoing academic debate around *mediatization*, generally understood as a meta-process of complex socio-cultural change, and focuses particularly on the critical potential of this concept. The argument is developed in three steps. Firstly, a general approach to social critique is presented, based primarily on the works of social philosopher Axel Honneth and media theorist Roger Silverstone. Here, the concepts of *hospitality* (Silverstone) and *recognition* (Honneth) are singled out as key (mutually dependent) facets of a socially sustainable and egalitarian (global) society. Secondly, the paper introduces a model of mediatization as a *socio-spatial meta-process*, based on Lefebvre's triadic notion of social space. The combined social forces of mediatization are mediated through three regimes of dependency: "material indispensability and adaptation", "premediation of experience" and "normalization of social practice". These regimes are to be understood as analytical tools for advancing a critical approach to the mediatization meta-process. Finally, the paper provides an empirically grounded analysis of the current status of hospitality and recognition in mediatized lifeworlds. The empirical analysis integrates qualitative interview data from two different field-work sites; (a) a small-town middle class neighborhood in Sweden and (b) an expatriate community of UN employed Scandinavians in Geneva, Switzerland. Altogether, the paper contributes to a situated and contextually sensitive critique of mediatization.

PRES-2.5

JARON, DOV* (ICSU Member of the Executive Board, *djaron@coe.drexel.edu*)

International Council for Science (ICSU): Structure and Programs - Building Bridges with Sociological Sciences

RC33-580.4

JAROSZ, EWA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *ewajarosz@yahoo.com*)

Social Structure and Daily Behaviours: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Time-Use Patterns in Poland and Armenia

Sociological and economic literature points to numerous differences across societies and social categories in their patterns of time allocation. For instance, studies of the labour force show that daily behaviours differ significantly between people of higher and lower occupational status (e.g. Kohn and Schooler, 1983). In the same time, behaviours of one social category, e.g. the unemployed, can be substantially different across different societies (e.g. Krueger, 2008). There are thus at least two dimensions that affect people's daily time-use patterns: social norms and arrangements in a particular country, and individual place within the social structure. This study addresses both of them, analysing the influence of the macro-level setting (country) and basic social characteristics (gender, age, and employment status) on individual time-use patterns. This approach focuses on differences in the sequence structure and time allocation (e.g. unpaid work, socializing) analysed in a cross-sectional perspective. Since most of the existing reports on structural differences in behaviours come from developed Western countries, this study uses time-use data from the countries rarely included in comparative research carried out in the field: Poland and Armenia. Daily time-use patterns of Poles and Armenians are compared in terms of how much they differ across social categories, as well as what are other lines of such differentiation in these societies. The additional benefit of the study is that it compares daily practices in the countries of Central Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus region.

RC28-481.4

JAROSZ, EWA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *ewajarosz@yahoo.com*)

Stuck in the Moment? Time Perspective and Time Allocation Across Social Classes in Poland

Individual's time perspective and everyday time-use patterns have major impact on all realms of human life. They influence the chances for upwards mobility and affect individual life trajectories. As put by Jeremy Rifkin, "those who are most present oriented are swept into the future that others have laid out for them" (Rifkin, 1987). However, time perspective is a multidimensional phenomenon and needs to be studies in relation to the actual time use patterns – in which is it supposed to be reflected. Only combining attitudinal and behavioural data can give deeper insights into socially differentiating role of temporal arrangements. This study analyses daily time allocation patterns in conjunction with temporal preferences and the possible drivers behind them – such as individual time perspective and time constraints. It focuses on the relationship between the perception of time or daily allocation of time and individual position in the social structure. Using quantitative data for Polish population aged 24-65 (n=780), it shows how temporal orientations and perception of time are related to individual social position and how they differ depending on the respondent's genders, age, educational attainment or occupational category (ISCO-based). The study casts light on the much overlooked dimension of social inequality, including the effect of temporal perspective on status attainment, social determinants of the ability to plan long-term and delay gratification, as well as the life course-related choices and their consequences.

RC55-877.4

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University, *gj1@nyu.edu*)

Happiness in the New Unified Theory of Sociobehavioral Processes

This paper explores more deeply the part played by happiness in the recent attempt to unify justice, status, and power theories. Specifically, the paper does three things: First, it strengthens the foundation from Plato and Aristotle for the theory's premise that different people seek happiness in different ways and by different means. Second, it connects those diffrent ways and different means to the attributes and possessions that people care about, as well as to the basic outcome -- justice, status, or power -- that is activated. Third, the paper analyzes a new set of situations in justice theory, in which individuals may compare themselves to everyone who outranks them (on the salient attribute or possession), everyone whom they outrank, or everyone in general. These situations lead to different outcomes both for individuals and for societies. Further, the paper shows vividly the implied effects of inequality in the distributions of attributes and possessions on average happiness and inequality in happiness.

RC14-254.3

JAUREGUIBERRY, FRANCIS* (Université de Pau, *francis.jaureguiberry@univ-pau.fr*)

Technologies De Communication Et inégalités D'usage

Il est devenu quasiment impossible de se déconnecter des technologies de l'information et de la communication. Parce qu'elles sont des outils facilitateurs du quotidien, synonymes d'immédiateté, de sécurité, d'ouverture et d'évasion. Se tenir informé, gérer son emploi du temps, faire ses réservations et achats, se sentir en sécurité et près des êtres chers malgré l'éloignement physique, autant de raisons nous portant vers une connexion permanente. Mais cette connexion est aussi synonyme d'informations non désirées, d'appels intempestifs, de surcharge de travail, de confusion entre urgence et importance, de nouvelles dépendances et de contrôles non autorisés.

Face à cela, des tactiques de réajustement visant à reprendre la main dans la gestion de son temps et de ses occupations apparaissent. Il s'agit de conduites de refus, non pas des technologies de l'information et de la communication elles-mêmes, mais de certaines de leurs utilisations, en particulier celles qui conduisent à des excès, au branchement continu et même à des formes de dépendance ou de contrôle. Or, il s'avère que cette capacité de maîtrise des flux informationnels est très inégalitaire. Dans les organisations, il y a ceux qui ont le pouvoir de se déconnecter et ceux qui ont le devoir de rester connecté, dans la vie privée ceux qui

voudraient se déconnecter de temps en temps mais n'y arrivent pas et ceux qui y parviennent, et, de façon plus générale, ceux qui possèdent les capacités cognitives et le capital culturel leur permettant d'utiliser au mieux ces technologies en particulier dans les traces qu'ils laissent et ceux qui n'ont pas les moyens d'y parvenir et en subissent les conséquences, en particulier en matière de surcharge informationnelle et de contrôle.

RC30-510.2

JAWANDO, JUBRIL* (Lagos State University, Ojo Nigeria, *jawando2002@yahoo.com*)

Growing Trends in Non-Standard Employment in Nigeria: Insight from the Food and Beverage Industry

In spite of the effort of the International Labour Organization (ILO), to promote social justice and recognition of human and labour rights, decent working conditions have continued to elude workers in developing countries, job creation has gone hand in hand with the proliferation of non-standard work contracts in Nigeria such as temporary work and part-time employment. The *World of Work Report 2008* showed that the incidence of part-time and temporary employment has increased over the past two decades globally. Workers joining the labour market find it easier to secure casual employment without proper contract or access to social security and remain more vulnerable to sudden changes in market conditions, have to accept severe cuts in their wages when fortunes change and are less likely to take part in training. It is estimated that approximately 4.2 million job losses had been recorded in the entire sector between 1983 and January 2006. Apart from job losses, most workers are not adequately protected as most organizations have continued to defy labour laws that abolish workers exploitations in any form as well as high workers' violations concerning fundamental human rights at work as entrenched in the Labour Act of 2004. This study explores both primary and secondary data in bringing out clearly this phenomenon in the food and beverage industry in Nigeria. A total of 500 questionnaires was administered to workers in three selected organizations that have high incidence of non-standard employment as well as 20 interview session with some selected workers and union executives. The study found that this kind of employment have tremendous impact on the workers, who have continued to be voiceless at work, lay –off at will, engaged in poor quality of work, casualised, informalised, and are forced to work among others things

RC48-782.3

JAWORSKY, BERNADETTE NADYA* (Masaryk University, *jaworsky@fss.muni.cz*)

Mobilizing for Immigrants' Rights Online: Creating Symbols of Belonging to the "American" Nation

It's no secret that being an immigrant, especially an unauthorized immigrant, is a challenge these days in the United States. Discrimination, marginalization and deportation loom large, and comprehensive and fair immigration policy seems an elusive goal. In response, the immigrants' rights movement increasingly mobilizes online. Among these cyberactivists' primary tools are symbolic representations of immigrants belonging to the "American" nation, more specifically its civil sphere, the moral universe where battles for inclusion take place. Concrete symbols of family, hard work and community coexist with more abstract representations of "American" national ideals such as equality, fairness and opportunity. Utilizing a cultural sociological perspective, I examine the ways in which the immigrants' rights movement uses such symbols to perform national identity online. In particular, I employ the tools of the Strong Program, as articulated by Jeffrey Alexander and Philip Smith, among others. The goal is to put meaning and the process of meaning making squarely at the center of analytical attention.

What are the ways in which the immigrants' rights movement creates and engages symbols to signal immigrants' belonging to the nation? How do such structures of meaning work to portray immigrants as part of the sacred social fabric of the civil sphere and to counter images of pollution? How does the deployment of symbols help translate claims of belonging for a particular group into a universal right of inclusion? To explore these questions, I apply a dual methodology. First, I perform a hermeneutical analysis of the website content of 15 national-level organizations – focusing on the visual but paying attention to important textual cues and discourse. I also interview their leaders and webmasters to explore their motivations, goals and strategies. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the understanding of the relationship between symbols, social movements and national identity.

RC32-555.6

JAYA, PERUVEMBA* (University of Ottawa, *jperuvem@uottawa.ca*)

Intergenerational Communication in Transnational Families: A Gendered Perspective

Examining multiculturalism, and combining a postcolonial feminist perspective with intergenerational communication, transnational migrant families are examined with a view to understanding the realities and negotiations between generations as well as how cultural values are transmitted across generations. In particular the communication: varied aspects such as verbal and nonverbal, that grandmothers use in relation to their grandchildren will be examined. A nuanced analysis of gender intersecting with race, class, ethnicity and cultural diversity will be used in this study. The goal is to empirically uncover and shed light on the following questions: How do grandmothers transmit cultural values to their grandchildren in the Canadian context?

More specifically, what negotiations do grandmothers make to effectively communicate with their grandchildren about the cultures of their countries of origin?

Interviews, at least ten to twelve, using a semi structured interview protocol as well as focus groups if needed will be conducted in Ottawa among grandmothers and as diverse a group of respondents from varied cultures as possible representing varied nationalities and cultures will be selected to participate in the study.

RC32-554.9

JAYA, PERUVEMBA* (University of Ottawa, *jperuvem@uottawa.ca*)
AHMED, RUKHSANA (University of Ottawa)

The Cons/Truction of Gender in the Canadian Construction Industry

We examine the Canadian construction industry by looking at how gender interacts with various markers of identity within the construction industry: such as age, ethnicity, class, race, education etc. in Canada and how these interactions affect women's participation in this sector. We base our categorization of gender in its broadest sense to include its intersection with other aspects such as ethnicity, race etc. (Denis, 2006; Mohanty, 2003; Spivak, 1999; Tastsoglou, 2006). In the Canadian context, the espoused policies of multiculturalism and immigration provide a context for immigration related research (see http://canada.metropolis.net/index_e.html). However, there are challenges of labour force participation of immigrants and of women in almost every sector (Cohen, 1994; Watts & MacPhail, 2004).

In addition, research on the construction industry in Canada has shown that it is highly gendered in terms of the experiences of women (Watts, 2007) manifested in such behaviours as sexual harassment of women as well as a hierarchical and male dominated culture (Watts, 2007). At the same time, immigrants into Canada who are very diverse in terms of the various facets of identity outlined above have also tried in some instances to make inroads into the construction industry (Walton-Roberts & Hiebert, 1997).

By performing secondary data analysis (Rubin, Rubin, & Peele, 2005) through a survey of the literature as well as through an examination of construction industry periodicals, we want to examine how gender in its broadest conception as intersecting with race, ethnicity, and age, and other dimensions plays a role in the construction industry in Canada and, if there are differences in various segments of Canadian society.

We will do this by a comparison between mainstream women's participation and the barriers faced by them, in the construction industry, and ethnic immigrant women.

RC36-624.3

JEANTET, AURÉLIE* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3, *aurelie.jeantet@free.fr*)

Emotion at Work: Between Alienation and Resistance

This presentation endeavors to utilize the concept of emotion in an heuristic and sociological manner in order to investigate the subjective link we have with work. More specifically, we will use it as a means to grasp not only the suffering and alienation that are associated with work, but also the pleasure that can intervene to ameliorate work-related pathologies. Furthermore, if we view emotions as a link to the self as well as to others and to the world, it becomes possible for an investigation of emotions associated with work to reveal how relationships to work can point to forms of resistance. It is also necessary in this regard to take into account the fact that the concept of emotion enables us to rethink the classical oppositions between rationality and affect, nature and culture, and masculinity and femininity. In addition, what Rimé (2006) has written about the social elements of emotion from a psychological point of view can be developed from a sociological and critical perspective. Finally, the concept of emotion is subversive in a manner that is analogous to the way in which care theory is subversive, which Caroll Gilligan (2013) has demonstrated. This is particularly the case at the work place, which is characterized by control and self-control. The discussion will thus seek to reveal how the concept of emotion not only is heuristic in character, but also possesses a subversive and critical force.

RC21-377.2

JÉBRAK, YONA* (University of Québec in Montréal, *jebrak.yona@gmail.com*)

Rebuilding Memories, Projecting Utopia in Lac-Megantic Reconstruction

On July 6th 2013, a train carrying crude oil derailed in downtown Lac-Mégantic, a town of about 6,000 located in the Estrie region. The industrial accident caused a series of explosions, killing 47 people. The fire destroyed almost half of the main street and affected the surrounding residential areas. The disaster created an acute awareness of Quebec cities vulnerability to industrial risks. On one hand, it launched a debate among planners, business groups and other decision-makers on how to deal with still-in-use train tracks crossing densely populated areas. On the other hand, many questions remained on how to maintain sustainable local economies that relay very much on the presence of the railroad system. Reconstruction plans were laid out within weeks of the disaster, proposing to redevelop a new commercial area, and creating a memorial ground where once stood the destroyed buildings. The community seemed absent of the debate, seen rightfully as a victim of events, and yet not perceived as an actor of the reconstruction process. The destruction of the urban fabric of Lac-Mégantic raises issues of collaborative resilience and participatory planning: cities are spaces of the every day, of belonging. Studies have shown that connecting social and cultural resiliency to planning and policy can generate a stronger collective capacity in decision-making. The loss of space called for an affective response that traditional Canadian planning is sometimes overlooking. This communication proposes to discuss the use of cognitive maps as a methodological tool that can be used in understanding how people perceive their environment, the lost one, the one that is being lived in and the one that will be built. It will analyse how they can highlight the construction of overlapping narratives that can contribute to the resilience process, and how it can potentially be used in the reconstruction process.

RC18-313.3

JEDRZEJCZAK, HELENA* (University of Warsaw, *helena.jedrzejczak@gmail.com*)

When Religion Influences Political Choices in the Context of Nation. the Case of Political Theology of Dietrich Bonhoeffer

In the times of Nazi regime every choice made was political, obviously. It made nearly every sphere of life political (as Hobbes and Schmitt would put it). Research on the history of churches – both catholic and evangelic – clearly shows how the national identity and ideology influenced their institutional form.

Nowadays, religious identity, which influences the political choices, is connected with the religious extremism, unwholesome lack of separation between church and state, establishing political rules due to religious norms, whish leads to human rights violation. My aim is to describe opposite side of the idea of linking religion to politics and nationality. Moreover, the concept which I'll present is intersubjectively considered to be morally right, possibly beacause of history.

I'll present the theological and religious concept by Dietrich Bonhoeffer, "Protestant saint", member of the anti-Nazi resistance. I will put the national context - strongly rooted in the German concept of the state and law, as well as Luther's theology and German patriotism of Bonhoeffer on one hand, and the idea of the complete irrelevance of the national question on the other. According to the Author - the answer for the Christian man is obvious and the only one he could provide. Unconditional accompaniment the 'weakest brothers' (as Bonhoeffer called Jews) is both political (being in the opposition) and religious (directly resulting from the teaching of Christ) choice.

Bonhoeffer's political theology is a concept created within the concrete political and historical reality and is a part of German philosophy heritage. However, answers given by Bonhoeffer, not disregarding the idea of nationality, make it completely irrelevant. I'll present the relationship between religion, the concept of nation and political choices. Thus, I will show different from most of contemporary ideas interpretation of relationships among those categories.

PRES-3.2

JELIN, ELIZABETH* (CIS- CONICET IDES, *elijelin@gmail.com*)

Putting Care at the Center of the Global Agenda

The pervasive inequalities in the world limit the prospects of masses of people – persons as well as communities – of living full and satisfying lives. The deficit in wellbeing reflects a critical deficit in care, since the core of wellbeing is to be found in caring and receiving care.

All human beings have to be cared for; most human beings (notably women) are responsible for caring of others during long periods of their lives. Survival depends on being cared for. Social bonds depend on and express themselves through caring.

Since care has been usually provided in the domestic economy, in the "privacy" of families and households, the deficit was and still is to a large extent invisible. Contrary to current trends in the political economy of the world implying privatizing previously public or common goods and grounds, the shift is towards conceptualizing care as a public good and as part of the collective societal responsibility. This move implies a paradigmatic shift in the way social sciences have conceived social practices and understood social inequalities – between regions of the world, between income strata, between age groups and ethnic lines, between men and women and among women themselves. Therefore, an integrated consideration of the institutions (states, markets, families) and the belief systems that regulate gender regimes, global migratory regimes, age patterns, ethnic and racial categorizations, can provide the clues that could guide public action leading to redress some of these central global injustices.

At the intellectual and scholarly level, this paradigmatic shift calls for revising and renewing conceptions of the links between micro and macro levels, of the private/public divide, of needs and emotions.

RC17-302.2

JEMIELNIAK, DARIUSZ* (Kozminski University, *darekj@kozminski.edu.pl*)

Celebrity Leadership in Open Collaboration Movement

As Coleman observes (*2011*), open collaboration communities can rely on two diametrically different leadership philosophies: with a charismatic, celebrity leader (WikiLeaks, Wikipedia, to some extent Linux) or with no clear leader at all, or leadership passed from person to person (the Anonymous, Debian).

I would like to present the results of a long-term, participative, ethnographic study of Wikipedia community, and the role of Jimbo Wales in organizational culture development. I want to show how "benevolent dictatorship" (*Raymond, 1998, 1999/2004*) model on one hand contradicts the a-, or anti-hierarchical ethos of Wikipedia. Through a case study of development of Jimmy Wales role in Wikimedia community, I am going to show that in principle, "F/LOS communities only tolerate an individual's exercise of authority over her areas of expertise" (*Mateos-Garcia & Steinmueller, 2008, p. 342*), with a possible exception to recognizing also organizing skills (*Yoo & Alavi, 2004*; *Carte, Chidambaram, & Becker, 2006*). I am also going to show that leaders in open collaboration movements have to carefully and sparingly accumulate merit and charisma (*Reagle, 2010*), and that they can lose it overnight, after one careless blunder. I am going to seek conclusions for the pros and cons of celebrity leadership, and describe the current role of Jimmy Wales, who gained real momentum and increased his influence only after he resigned from performing most of active duties on Wikipedia.

(references cut out due to exceeding word-count limit).

RC19-327.4

JEN-DER LUE, PETER JEN-DER* (National Chung-Cheng University, *jenderlue@gmail.com*)

Incorporating the Social Investment Element into East-Asian Productivist Welfare System: Path Dependence or Path Breaking?

The critical difference between East Asian productivist welfare state and European social investment welfare state is the logic of social policy formation. East Asian productivist welfare state was designed according to the principle of 'economic developmentalism' to achieve economic catch-up. However, European social investment welfare state is emerging as a new policy paradigm to adapt new knowledge-based economy and deal with new social risks.

Recommodification and decommodification are both prominent in the social investment welfare state. However, the logic of economic developmentalism in East Asia (and probably, in Southeast Asia) led East Asian governments to push labours into labour market (the process of commodification) by devoting most of resources to human capital formation policies, such as universal education system. Family policy is very prominent in European social investment welfare state, but not in East Asian productivist welfare state. Third, one of the critical features of the social investment welfare state is the focus being placed more on the life course and on the future than on equality of outcomes in the present . Last but not least, the concept of citizenship in East Asian productivist welfare state and European social investment welfare state is different.

Given the differences of the East Asian productivist welfare regime with the social investment strategy in Europe, some 'active' components and mode of welfare delivery have changed recently in East-Asian countries, particularly Japan, Korea and Taiwan. This article aims to highlight the contend of discourse and rationale for this change. The political position of different actors (political parties, unions and employer organizations) toward this change will be examined. Moreover, a new social/political cleavage and possible building of effective coalition for pushing this social investment in East Asian context will be examined.

RC15-259.5

JENKINS, TANIA* (Brown University, *tania_jenkins@brown.edu*)
SHORT, SUSAN (Brown University)

Diagnosing (Inter)Sex: A Case of Social Diagnosis

For parents of intersex children, from the moment of birth, if not before, the announcement of sex is replaced with an announcement of a different kind: that of a medical and social emergency. A body that is not clearly male or female as a result of its chromosomal makeup, hormonal balance or external genitalia, is given the diagnosis of 'indeterminate sex' (ICD-9-CM code 752.7). But this diagnosis is only a first step; as with other diagnoses (such as cancer), further classification of the medical problem is necessary for deciding on management and prognosis. In the case of intersex, medical professionals assess additional data to determine the intersex individuals' 'true sex,' in effect explicitly diagnosing intersex while implicitly diagnosing sex en route to treatment recommendations. In this paper, we examine the diagnosis of intersex as a site that renders visible the process of social diagnosis (Brown, Lyson, Jenkins 2011). As argued in the framework, diagnosis is social because of both the variety of social actors involved in diagnosis and because it diagnoses social structures that contribute to health and illness. In this vein, we (1) show how multiple social actors (e.g. parents, doctors, technology, legal and cultural institutions) contribute to diagnosing the individual's 'true sex,' which, once determined, can be 'restored' medically. We then (2) set out to diagnose the social structures that make intersex a medical and social problem. In line with other scholars (e.g. Fausto-Sterling), we view sex in a multi-dimensional space, with male and female representing only two points. It follows that a system that diagnoses intersex, in effect, also diagnoses sex. We argue that since most cases of intersex do not involve physical dysfunction, it is this social compulsion to categorize sex that make intersex individuals 'sick' – not their chromosomes or organs.

RC52-836.1

JENKINS, TANIA* (Brown University, *tania_jenkins@brown.edu*)

The Myth of Meritocracy in the American Medical Profession

The United States currently graduates approximately 40% fewer physicians than are needed to fill postgraduate residency positions. The remaining positions are filled by American graduates of foreign universities, foreign medical graduates and osteopaths. The result is that US medical graduates (USMGs) are the most competitive candidates for residency, getting priority access to the most desirable positions. Last year, for example, over 90% of spots in plastic and orthopedic surgery were filled by USMGs. In contrast, non-USMGs fill lower-prestige residency positions in less desirable geographical locations and specialties (like internal medicine). In some cases, this has resulted in very polarized training environments, with so-called 'friendly' programs staffing only non-USMGs, and highly prestigious 'traditional' programs training only USMGs. Because of major differences in resources and medical service offerings, these programs have vastly different approaches to teaching which can affect residents' opportunity structure post-residency, especially in subspecialty training.

This study examines why this arrangement persists, in spite of its implications for inequality. What are the social forces and beliefs that sustain this system of stratification among internal medicine residents? Drawing on two years of ethnographic observation and interviewing at one such 'friendly' hospital, this paper presents evidence for a 'myth of meritocracy' among residents. Doctors feel they are *individually* responsible for their own success, and conversely, that they are to be individually blamed for not reaching certain goals, such as getting into competitive residency and fellowship programs. They also deploy examples of non-USMGs successfully achieving these goals as evidence for this belief, rather than as evidence of considerable structural barriers (eg. visa restrictions) which constrain opportunities for non-USMGs. By elaborating local understandings of social mobility and advantage among medical residents, the paper reveals the power of this myth of meritocracy in obscuring, sustaining, and perpetuating the role of significant social and institutional constraint.

RC52-837.2

JENSEN, KAREN* (University of oslo, *karen.jensen@iped.uio.no*)
ENQVIST-JENSEN, CECILIE* (PhD, *cecilie.enqvist-jensen@iped.uio.no*)
NERLAND, MONIKA* (University of Oslo, *monika.nerland@iped.uio.no*)

Horizontal Knowledge Dynamics and the Initiation of Students in Expert Cultures: Investigations into Profession-Oriented Programs in Higher Education

The aim of this paper is to discuss relevant approaches for studying how students in profession-oriented higher education programs become initiated in their expert culture in a period in which such cultures undergo changes in several ways. Much is written about how modes of knowledge production and distribution are in transformation in today's society (e.g. blurred relationships between knowledge production and application; new relationships between knowledge, education and innovation; and the spatial expansion of such processes). Less is known, however, about how such developments influence educational programs and student learning.

We present a conceptual framework for investigating these relations, highlighting the concepts of epistemic machineries, epistemic practices and 'epistemental-

ities' as constitutive for expert cultures across education-work boundaries. Next, we present our empirical strategy for examining dynamics of knowledge and student learning in three educational programs. We use examples and tentative findings from our first phase of data collection in law education to discuss how students get introduced to their expert culture during an intensive, inquiry-oriented introductory course.

Albeit of preliminary character, our analysis indicates that the introduction to - and training in - methodological principles for defining, exploring and solving professional problems in a structured way constitute a key mechanism of induction. By examining and integrating different sources of knowledge while working systematically on a complex problem, the students get introduced to the wider machinery of knowledge construction that constitutes the field of law.

Together with other findings, the study contributes to the field of higher education by developing new insights in the way expert knowledge evolves across the research-education-work divide. By revealing the role epistemic practices and their methodological principles play in connecting different sites in the expert culture, this study may also inform current efforts to bridge education and knowledge policies.

RC32-553.5

JENSEN, PER H.* (Aalborg University, *perh@dps.aau.dk*)

Factors Conditioning Female Labor Force Participation

Studies of female labor force participation have so far primarily focused on supply side factors, i.e. factors that may support or impede women's "free choice" to participate – or not. Factors supporting female labor force participation have been identified as e.g. women's wages (relative to men), as it is expected that the higher the wages the higher the utility of paid employment. Factors impeding female labor force participation have been identified as lack of child/elder care institutions, the qualifications of women (calling for re-education and lifelong learning) etc.

What has been under researched is the impact of (1) demand side and (2) cultural factors on decision making of women. Demand side factors refer to the local production system; e.g. traditional male dominated manufacturing in a given locality may leave very little room for female employment opportunities. As to culture, it should be rather obvious that women are most probably not dispositioned to make use of public care institutions in as much as the cultural system inclines agents to support the idea that good mothers should take care of their children themselves.

The aim of this paper is to contribute to a better, more comprehensive understanding of the factors which explain variations in female labor force participation in different European localities. The major research question thus becomes: how has the interplay between supply side, demand side and cultural factors structured the level and character of female employment in different European localities?

The paper draws on comprehensive register data as well as survey data collected for the purpose of this study. Data are analyzed by means of quantitative methods.

RC34-592.5

JEOLAS, LEILA* (Universidade Estadual de Londrina, *leilajeolas@gmail.com*)
KORDES, HAGEN (Münster Universität)

Juvenilising Cultures: Illegal and Legal Road Racing in Londrina, Brazil

This paper deals with masculinity and risk in the urban space of Brazil. The analysis seeks to comprehend sense and structure in the life-threatening manoeuvers of racing, beginning with the significations that the young racing enthusiasts attribute to their experiences of speed and thrill. Due to the illegal nature of road racing – *racha* – the research process for this study began in the virtual field of the internet community where young racers present and discuss their attraction (or even addiction) to acceleration and risk. Data was later collected in the 'real' field of roads (illegal) and autodromes (legal). The urban space of *racha* as a social practice is constituted by several groups whose members differentiate themselves through contrasting preferences in music and clothing. In this process of distinction they deploy and modify their bodies, at the same time seeking prestige and social reputation. Racing exhibits the joint power of the male driver and the modulated machine. We see here a kind of *humachine* constituted in the risk and danger of the race. The young men are thrilled by the heavy sound and vibration. In the moment of the race, they modify their registers of perception, time is accelerated, and they are released from the normal constraints of gravity in urban space. By high-tuning the engines the *rachadors* make themselves ready to transgress limits and norms of security and speed. The machine becomes an extension of the male body, a muscle car, a new sensory interpenetration of the corporeal and the engine.

RC52-845.6

JEON, HYEJIN* (Yonsei University, *jhj776@gmail.com*)

Fairness-Awareness Difference Depending on Form of Employment: The Case of South Korea

The main purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between the levels of Fairness-awareness and Forms of employment using data from 2009 Korea General Social Survey(KSGG) survey. In the field of Sociology, only few works has been dealing with fairness-awareness itself as a unit of analysis, despite numerous attempts to consider inequality in connection with social status, class, resource allocation and distribution process etc. even that earlier researches have limitations that these studies cannot explain which variable affect fairness-awareness of organization or they only concentrate positive influence of fairness-awareness affect to organization. Grounded on this, I analyze the data concentrating upon the Main Hypothesis which is "there are existing Fairness-awareness difference depending on Form of Employment (Permanent/Temporary)" and demographic variables as a Moderator. And the results are as in the following: (a) Temporary position have an positive effect on Fairness-awareness level of distribution. This direction is reinforced by younger age and (c) low level of education. There is no effect between Fairness-awareness level of procedural and Form of Employment.

JS-56.3

JEONG, YOUNG SIN* (SSK Research Team, *freecity7@hanmail.net*)

The Organizational Evolution and Innovation of Korean Anti-Base Movement

The organizational evolution and innovation of Korean Anti-Base Movement - focused on the dynamics of multi-layered solidarity network

It is a main feature of Korean Anti-Base Movement(KABM) that it has been affected by the historical tradition and culture of democracy movement. First, KABM started in 1988, directly after the June democracy movement in 1987. Second, democracy movement organizations paid attention to local issues in the 1990s and built many local organizations of KABM as solidarity ones. Third, the activist networks of democracy movement was a main factor of the building of national solidarity network and massive nationwide mobilization. Some factors of successful Maehyang-ri struggle can be explained by these.

But in the early 2000s, there came into existence new innovations of KABM organization. Pacifist activists belonged to small organizations and Jikimi-activists made up by voluntary citizens played a critical role in the development of Pyeong-Taek struggle. Two organizational forms, centralized democracy movement and emerging pacifist peace movement sometimes have cooperated and sometimes competed with each other. And both were was combined through the medium of residents' organization.

KABM has developed multi-layed ABM organizations composed in scale of village, city, and nation. The anti-base committees of city and nation scale have been composed of local and national organizations which experienced democracy movement. On the other hand, residents and Jikimi-activists lead village scale movement. The supplementation of three scale movements is important factor of the dynamics and extensive influence of KABM. But in case of Kangjung village of Jeju Island, the influence of city and nation scale organizations is weak. It is mainly caused by the geographical isolation and cultural factors, that is developmentalism and local conservatism. This implies that the objects of ABM has to be more than the mere change of aimed policy or institution.

RC02-46.3

JEPSON, NICHOLAS* (University of Bristol, *nicholas.jepson@bristol.ac.uk*)

The Rise of China and Post-Neoliberalism Among Southern Resource Exporters

Studies of the rise of China and its interaction with the rest of the global South have quickly grown into an established research programme in recent years. Efforts have generally concentrated on investments in natural resources and agriculture, new aid relationships and questions of political non-interference and human rights. I begin from a broader world-historical perspective which analyses contemporary China-driven structural transformation in the global capitalist economy and its implications for states in the South. The scale and speed of Chinese growth in recent decades has led to a level of import demand for natural resources of sufficient global weight to have prompted the 2002-2008 commodity boom. Even today, with a stagnating global North, fuel and mineral prices remain well above pre-2000s levels. As China, and increasingly other large Southern economies, continue to develop and urbanise, high natural resource prices seem likely to be sustained for another decade or more. This provides the revenue which is freeing hard commodity exporting states from the neoliberalising discipline imposed by the IFIs and global capital markets, easing a key constraint on their policy trajectories and thus allowing for alternatives in political-economic direction of travel which would have appeared highly improbable prior to the commodity boom. I use Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) with a set of 30 Southern states as cases to demonstrate that a high export concentration in hard commodities demanded by China is a necessary but not sufficient condition for a break with neoliberalisation. I find that domestic class structure and (traditional) donor dependence are also causally significant and that particular configurations of these conditions can be related to distinct types of post-neoliberal political-economic formation. In world-historical terms, these may tentatively point towards emerging regimes of accumulation centred around a new phase of materially-based growth in the global capitalist economy.

RC24-429.4

JERONIMO, HELENA MATEUS* (University of Lisbon, *jeronimo@iseg.utl.pt*)

Normal Waste: Confronting This Unavoidable Matter in the Technoscientific and Consumer Society

If we think about the topic of waste today we have to be aware of its plastic and ambiguous nature, rejecting both the economic view, which sees it as lost and as a negative value, and the socio-cultural view, which associates it merely with fear and repugnance. "Normal waste" summarizes in a two-word formula the idea that waste is a normal condition of a society of widespread production and consumption, something central and unavoidable that spawned social, cultural, economic and technical responses, which in turn shape our history. But because this is a problem which is widespread, permanent and global, with environmental and public health effects on current and future generations, intervention in this field has to be guided by a combination of responsible use of resources, sustainable patterns of production, consumption and development, and the involvement of citizen-consumers. From these foundations I seek to show, first, that waste as a "problem" is the product of an order of production and consumption increasingly shaped by industrialization and urbanization. This was accompanied by a cultural process of sensitivities, mentalities and philosophical and medical convictions, which encouraged the sanitizing of public spaces, greater individuality, the refinement of manners and of the sense of smell. Secondly, I see waste as an environmental issue and as a factor which encourages the search for ingenious technological developments, stimulates international political measures, and involves multiple networks and institutions. The belief that the "problem" of waste can be only fixed technically is pure fantasy. Facing up to the problem effectively will also depend on co-ordinated political approaches and patterns of development which achieve harmonious combinations of the social, the economic and the political. Finally, I analyse waste in the context of its commodification as waste management activities are also significant business opportunities.

RC31-521.1

JESSE, MORITZ* (Leiden University, *m.jesse@law.leidenuniv.nl*)

How Integration Took over the Immigration Agenda - from 'bad Idea' to 'best Practice'

Over the last 20 years, European States have seen a drastic change in their approach to immigrant integration. From a rights based vision founded on the (legal) empowerment of the individual immigrant, with close-to equal rights as the best practice regarding integration; Europe has moved to a situation where integration is seen as a string of formal acts immigrants have to perform in order to obtain rights. Equal rights or naturalization is regarded as the final step of integration rather than jts beginning. From an essential tool for integration, rights have developed to a reward for achieving formal integration requirements. This is problematic because legalistic, and formal integration requirements, such as passing a language or knowledge of host society exam, say nothing about real, i.e. social, integration of newcomers. Also, such formalistic approach to integration disregards that the host society also has a role in the integration of migrants. Nevertheless, the formalized approach to integration is regarded as best practice in most eu member states, including new destinations of or immigrants, such as Spain, Greece, orItaly

This paper will (1) map the paradigm change from a rights based approach to integration to a reward driven formalistic approach to integration in Europe over the last 20 years; (2) display the detrimental effects of these changes on the potential for inclusion of migrants into host societies; and (3) assess whether it is time to move back to a more rights based approach to integration for the sake of more chances to inclusion for immigrants.

RC05-106.21

JESSE, MORITZ* (Leiden University, *m.jesse@law.leidenuniv.nl*)

The Incredible Message of Integration Requirements for Migrants - an Articulation of Ethnicity, Race and Nationhood?

Over the last 20 years, immigration policies in Europe increasingly contained integration criteria immigrants have to fulfil in order to obtain a residence permit, citizenship, or an entry visa for the purposes of family reunification. Mostly, inte-

gration requirements are formal requiremens, immigrants have to do in order to prove that they are capable of living in the host societies in an integrated way. One could think of language courses or language tests as typical integration requirements. However, more and more, one also finds requirements which allegedly help immigrants finding their way in the society of the host States. A typical requirement would be the immigration tests in the Netherlands or Germany as well as the 'knowledge of life in the UK' test required by British immigration regulation. The discussion whether such integration requirements are good tools fo foster the includion of migrants aside - seen from a different angle, integration tests and the values, history, traditions, and customs they force immigrants to master are a formidable way to destill how societies putting such measures in place see themselves. What is the selfe image that these tests seek to transfer? What are the core issues policy makers think of when designing integration tests, which reflect the State of destination the best? Are these tests reflecting reality or only a ideal scenario ?

These are the questions the paper will seek to answer. Relying on national immigration regulation in the EU and its Member States, such as the UK, Germany, Belgium, or the Netherlands, but also looking at Canada or Australia, the paper will try to (1) describe the ideal image of societies reflected in societies, (2) assess the excluding features of these test and whether they build / create cultural boundaries, and (3) investigate in how far these tests reflect reality.

RC09-173.6

JIA, LUO* (University of Toronto, *l.jia@mail.utoronto.ca*)
OLSON, PAUL (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto)

Sociological Problems and Educational Divergence

This talk focuses on the relationship between education and social structure through applying Anthony Giddens's structuration theory to rural Tibetan society in China. In this, we analyse the dialectical relationship among local social structures and three forms of education in Tibetan society in China. The talk also looks at how myth and symbol have parallel and relationship to the social and cultural linkages in the construction of this identity and are reflected in stories, views of nature, the dialectical relationships of world and social beings.

The paper also examines how the use of myth and symbol have helped to reinforce the dialectical and practical understandings of culture and understanding in Tibetan rural society and specifically the evolutionary role of works like Gesar of Ling in the integration of the social order and the practical understanding in day to day life of what structuration means.

RC44-733.2

JIA, WENJUAN* (Shanghai University, *jiawenjuan19860119@126.com*)

Dualistic Production Regime and Dualistic Peripheral Workers - The Changing Labor Process and Power Relations In a Chinese State-Owned-Enterprise In The New Era Of Globalization

This article explores the changing labor process and power relations in Chinese State-Owned-Enterprise under the influence of the global economy recession and Chinese newly issued "Labor Contract Law". It depicts the everyday working life of two groups of workers and the dynamics of workplace conflict based on author's intensive fieldwork during 2010 - 2011 at an old machinery factory, which located in Guangzhou city.

The research finds that, after the contractor teams were invited into the workshop, a new model of labor control - the dualistic production regime - has emerged in a Chinese SOE. The structural positions of different workers were utilized by the managers under this regime. With relative high age and outdated skill, the formal contract workers were disadvantageous in the labor market, so the strategy of indulgent labor control were established for them based on secure employment, basic benefit, but unsecure low wage. Without city Hukou and legal contract, the temporary workers from contractor teams were threaten by the second-class position in city, and the foreman control were imposed on them based on secure wage but unsecure employment . The disparity between core workers and peripheral workers were blurred, both groups of workers were in the similar disadvantage position, and the dualistic peripheral workers were generated in the workplace. Finally, different workers' expression and reflection were the important elements which reshaped the dualistic production regime. Resistance of the formal contract workers intensified managers' reliance on the contractor teams, while the toleration of the temporary workers placed themselves in the more marginal position.

From this study, people can better understand the potential and limit of Chinese SOE workers and the likely role they may play in the evolution of labor relations under China's changing environment.

RC11-207.8

JIA, YUNZHU* (Women's Studies Institute of China, *jiayunzhu@wsic.ac.cn*)

Widowhood, Intergenerational Family Support and Living Arrangement Among Older Adults in China: Based on Gender LENS

Widowhood becomes an extended experience for old adults in China because of increased life expectancy, particularly for older women. While intergenerational family support and living arrangement of older adults has changed greatly during the past decades in China because of huge population migration and life style transformed.Drawing on the Senior Citizens Survey date of the Third Wave Survey on the Social Status of Women in China, jointly launched and organized by the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), which carried out on December 1, 2010,this paper explores the patterns, status and associates of widowed older adults' living arrangement and intergenerational support in China, using logistic model. Conclusion : Preliminary findings suggest that the widow older women have closer intergenerational support and higher probability of live together with children than widower. Controlled the age, health status, educational attainment, housing and income resource , whether older adults give a hand to their children on housework make sense on their living arrangement, give money to their children can great increase the probability of older widower live together with their children, while take care of grandchildren decrease the probability of living together with children for widow older women. The paper try to explain the gender difference based on gender lens.

RC24-431.4

JIANG, CHAO* (SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, *cjiang09@syr.edu*)
SONNENFELD, DAVID A.* (SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, *dsonn@esf.edu*)

The Emergence of Precautionary Chemical Management As a Salient Environmental Policy Issue in China

The precautionary principle promotes preventive measures in face of scientific uncertainty. It has been integrated into a number of chemical regulations and agreements, including Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration, and the European Union's regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). China is the second largest producer of chemicals in the world. In recent years, health and environmental issues resulting from chemical pollution in China have frequently taken place, involving industries such as electronics and textiles. Environmentally sound management of chemicals is getting increased attention from the Chinese government. The development of China's chemical management policy may be observed from its policy amendments in recent years. In this context, what (combination of) principles guide China's chemical management policy becomes an interesting question. Drawing on interviews with key stakeholders, this paper analyzes the precautionary principle's application in China's chemical management policy, including consideration of risk assessment. It also reviews major Chinese chemical management laws, finding that government agencies are increasingly emphasizing chemicals' environmental hazards. The study finds elements of both the precautionary principle and risk assessment in China's chemical management policy today.

RC28-485.3

JIANG, JIN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *jiangjin.gm@gmail.com*)

Social Formation of Geographic Proximity Effects: Understanding Unequal Access to Higher Education in China

Recent literature has demonstrated that college proximity (such as the number of colleges within commuting distance) enhances college attendance in the United States. But not all differences in proximity affect college attendance. We argue that the causal role of proximity is crucially shaped by the educational institution and family logic of schooling the child generation. We thus focus on the questions of what proximity matters and why. The question of what requires a distinction of different types of schools and measures of proximity. The question of why looks at signs of the underlying mechanism of a true proximity effect.

We have created a new database by combining (1) school address data from official censuses of organizations in China, (2) provincial educational and labor market statistics from official published sources, and (3) individual-level data from the 2012 Chinese Labor Dynamic Survey (CLDS), which is the first wave of a nationally representative panel survey with over 16,000 respondents. CLDS provides detailed address on the place of residence for respondents when they were in secondary school. The combined database allows us to directly address the research questions. Organizational censuses provide school addresses and founding dates that allow us to estimate the national spatial distribution of secondary schools and colleges over time. Provincial data facilitate the control for confounding variables.

Preliminary results provide striking evidence for the critical role of proximity to secondary schools (the number of schools within commuting distance), viz. the gateway to college. Gateway proximity, not college proximity, enhances college attendance. This finding contrasts starkly with the focus on college proximity by the recent U.S. literature on the geography of access to higher education. To further identify the possible mechanisms underlying the gateway proximity effect, we will also conduct a detailed examination of alternative measures of proximity.

RC04-90.1

JIANG, JIN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *jiangjin.gm@gmail.com*)

Temporal and Spatial Patterns of Secondary Education Expansion in China, 1980-2010

China has experienced unprecedented educational expansion in secondary education since 1980s while there are substantial spatial disparities across provincial level divisions. This study does not only document the evolution of secondary education enrollment over the last three decades and across 31 provincial level divisions, but also examines how well the key factors of modernization theory--industrialization and economic development are associated with the temporal and spatial patterns of the expansion in lower secondary education and upper secondary education.

Based on pooled cross-sectional and time-series data for 31 provincial level divisions over a 30-year period, results show that the overall secondary education enrollment rate increased dramatically, while the spatial disparities are substantial. Additional analyses find that the expansion of secondary education corresponds closely to the economic development and industrialization. Within provincial divisions, more than 60% temporal variation of lower secondary education is explained by the changes of economic development and industrialization. Across provincial divisions, around 70% variation in upper secondary education is explained by the changes of economic development and industrialization factors.

This study provides greater precision in evidence for modernization theory by explicitly measuring industrialization, economic development, and educational expansion of secondary education. In addition, it differentiates spatial and temporal variations between expansion of lower secondary education and upper secondary education to determine whether and how industrialization and economic development correlates in these two patterns.

RC02-46.4

JIBOKU, JOSEPH* (University of Fort Hare, *jibokujoe@yahoo.com*)
AKPAN, WILSON (University of Fort Hare)

Sustaining Global Skills Inequality? Skills Transfer and Skills Protectionism in the Nigerian Multinational Corporate Sector

While the vital role of skills in the socio-economic transformation of nations is well espoused in the literature, little scholarly attention has been paid to the international dichotomies in skills and the dynamics that underpin them. In many countries in the global South, there is a plethora of liberal policies that seek to attract industrial investments by corporations in the global North, the hope often being that the transfer of vital skills – and eventual national socio-economic transformation - will result from such investments. Yet, studies have shown that in many developing countries, years of active multinational involvement by multinational corporations in the local economy have not had the desired effects: anticipated spill-over effects in the form of socio-economic transformation in the developing countries have not occurred. It is against this backdrop that this paper examines the skills development programmes and strategies in Nigeria's multinational corporate sector vis-à-vis the dominant national discourses on skills development in Nigeria. The key focus is on the extent to which multinational corporations operating in Nigeria have facilitated the acquisition, by Nigerians, of vital skills. From interviews conducted in key Nigerian national manpower policy agencies and two multinational companies, each with over half a century of active industrial operations in Nigeria, the paper argues that despite the long period of involvement, multinational companies operating in Nigeria still source vital skills from their home countries. Besides, the levels of investment in skills development in the local economy suggest a possibility of skills protectionism – an active or unwitting process of 'hoarding' vital skills rather than transfer them to local employees. The paper thus highlights the challenges and contradictions of aligning the economic calculations and objectives of corporations to national human capital development imperatives, and one of the subtle ways in which global skills inequality is sustained.

JS-67.3

JIMENEZ GUZMAN, JAIME* (IIMAS, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO, *jjimen@unam.mx*)
ESCALANTE-LEAL, JUAN CARLOS (IIMAS, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO)

Are Science, Technology and Innovation Fulfilling the Needs of Society?

For decades science was considered the major force for the advancement of humankind. Ironically, S&T has notoriously progressed either for the preparation or the realization of war. Likewise, the gigantic technological steps made by humanity during the race to the moon are also of paramount importance. Science was regarded as the answer to the problems of humanity. However, many times science, rather the use that man makes of science is counterproductive to the human ideals. Based on scientific discoveries man has made, and used, weaponry for massive destruction. The potential for annihilation of the human race of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons currently stored –and recently used- by a number of countries is beyond limits. However, scientists as a whole don't pay enough attention to the development of science for the benefit of humanity. Based on this inattention to social problems, UNESCO in an effort to catch the interest of scientists organized the conference "Science for the 21st Century", in 1999. The objective was the formulation of a new relationship between science and society, that is, *a new social contract with science* based on the assumption that science is to be subjected to public scrutiny. The debate on the need for a democratic discussion of scientific priorities, the size of its budget, its institutional structure, and the use that is given to the results of scientific labor, was recuperated. It was asserted that such decisions cannot be left simply in the hands of scientists and government officials. However, fifteen years later, the results of this global effort seems to be null. This paper gives some insights and examples of the way society is responding to this challenge, and how it could be more involved on the decision making of the scientific labor.

JS-26.13

JIMENEZ HUERTA, EDITH R.* (Universidad de Guadalajara, *ejimenez@cucea.udg.mx*)

Renting and Sharing: Housing Options for the Poor

The government of Mexico encouraged the construction industry and the financial sector through massive new housing projects, particularly from 2000 to 2012. Developers built houses and acquired land reserves where the price of the land was cheap: on the far away outskirts of the cities. An important impact of this policy on the poor is that cheap land where irregular settlements would in the past have developed, has now become scarcer and more expensive. Over half of the population do not qualify for the new houses, anyway. Thus the financialization of housing on the periphery of Mexican cities is likely to have pushed the poor back into existing low-income settlements, or forced them to remain there, thus encouraging the already ongoing process of consolidation of irregular settlements. Old low-income settlements, founded more than 20 or even 50 years ago, have earned themselves a privileged location in the cities by now, as they can offer their inhabitants proximity to employment and infrastructure. In these areas, renting or sharing accommodation has become an important option for those with low incomes, either because, as is often the case, it is the only choice they have, or else because it suits their family or economic situation to rent instead of buying. Also, shared arrangements play a fundamental role in the lives of the most vulnerable groups: single mothers, the sick, the handicapped, and people of an advanced age. However, we know very little about current conditions in these settlements, and the problems faced by owners, tenants and sharers. To shed light on these parts of the city, I use information obtained from questionnaires and in-depth interviews conducted in Mexico, as part of a major research project into 11 cities in 9 countries of Latin America (the Latin American Housing Network).

RC44-729.5

JINNAH, ZAHEERA* (University of the Witwatersrand, *zaheera.jinnah@wits.ac.za*)

Invisibility As Strategy? Understanding the Perceptions Toward Organising Amongst Foreign Farm Workers in Musina, South Africa

In this paper I explore issues of self representation and mobilisation amongst foreign farm workers in Musina, Limpopo. Based on original empirical research on the commercial privately owned farms in Musina, this paper reveals a number of human rights violations against this group, and points to a lack of capacity and authority by civil society organisations and government departments to effectively address these problems. Drawing on this context, I make two interconnected arguments: first that the political economy of Musina has created and sustained an informal-formal system through which these conditions can be perpetuated; and second that farm workers adopt tactics of 'invisibleness' to operate within this system. By this I refer to the range of sustained strategies that workers- and foreign workers in particular- engage in to earn livelihoods. Drawing on a global literature of mobilisation, and community relations, I argue that in the face of the poor and inhumane conditions that workers face, silence and invisibility are tactics that they use to fight back and survive.

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC02-63.1

JO, HONG-JIN* (Seoul National University, *zenovelist@naver.com*)

Affiliation Divestiture As a Detour for Succession - in Case of Korean Business Groups, 1989-2010

This paper examines affiliation divestiture process of Korean business groups, *chaebol*, in 1989-2010. One of the characteristics of *chaebol* is that its head and his/her family members rule the structure, the whole group network, despite their little shares. It is possible because they are major shareholders of the group network's holding company. Thereupon, the corporate network, composed of individual legal corporations, is the group owner family's privately owned social structure and succession of ruling right is regarded as if a private property. Consequently, some Korean conglomerates have divided itself for succession from group owner to his family members. This affiliation divestiture process differs from a firm's typical spin-off because it results separation and survival of the business group network. This research, hence, analyzes the process based on three points: how each structure is cohered; how major human agents locate within each structure; and what happens in the structure's network across time. The result is as follows. First, group network's cohesiveness is an important factor of making affiliate divestiture. Next, separation experience works as a path-dependency by becoming 'a logic of succession.' Third, business groups which have not concluded their way of transfer select joint succession as a temporary expedient. Last, group network forms plural cores before commencing gradual affiliate divestiture. By those processes, Korean *chaebols* get on different ways in succession due to how inner network of each structure is organized. In other words, cohesiveness of structure and composition of network show how a network of business group is divided, is transferred from previous owner to his descendants, and maintains its survival. This result provides a key to understand formulation and survival of derivative *chaebol*, which will continuously come into the world.

RC10-192.1

JO, HYUNG JE* (University of Ulsan, *hjjo@ulsan.ac.kr*)

The Employment Relations in the Changing Circumstances of Korean Labor Market

This study aims to explain the employment relations in the changing circumstacnes of Korean labor market, focusing on the automobile industry. As globalization has developed, the segmentation between the regular workers and the non-regular workers in the labor market has deepened. The wage level of the non-regular workers is about 60-70% of the regular workers, while they engage in the same kind of job within a work organization. The labor movement of the non-regular workers to improve their working conditions has intensified, reflecting the serious situation in the labor market. This study analyzes the dynamics of labor movement of the non-regular workers, based on the segmented labor market in the Korea automobile industry. After then, we will try to present an alternative option to the present situation of the segmented labor market.

RC42-713.2

JOANPERE, MAR* (university of barcelona, *mar.joanpere@gmail.com*)
DE BOTTON, LENA (University of Barcelona)

Transforming Violence on School through Family Minority Males

European schools are witnessing a growing range of violent behaviors, including bullying or gender violence. And especially strong violence is addressed towards ethnic and cultural groups. Research noted various factors that push to particular types of violence. In this paper we will focus on hegemonic masculinity that plays an important role on it. Thus, schools need preventive strategies like community involvement. Nevertheless very little research has pointed out on men participation in their local schools. In this sense, the start point of the paper is to show how participation of minority males in schools contributes to promote diverse models of masculinity and in consequence reduce violence behaviors. The results presented on the paper, draw on data obtained on project INCLUD-ED (6th FP European Commission, 2006- 2011). Researchers identify three specific types of masculinities (Flecha, Puigvert & Rios, 2013): Dominant Traditional Masculinity, Oppressed Traditional Masculinity and New Alternative Masculinity. As they point out, children and adolescents who do not follow the model of hegemonic masculinity are more often the victims. The *New Alternative Masculinity*, could become a referent for the adolescents to fight violence behaviors. It is through the involvement of role models in classrooms and in other learning spaces such as the playground, and also participating in decision-making that they help to create a safer atmosphere where violent behaviors are neither accepted nor tolerated.

RC23-412.3

JOBIN, PAUL* (University of Paris, Diderot, *pauljobin1@gmail.com*)

Radiation Risks and the Hermeneutics of Low-Doses: A Chronic Disaster?

The Fukushima nuclear disaster (hereafter "3.11") has reactivated the controversy over the hazardous consequences for human health of low-dose radiation, an issue dating back to the mid-1950s.

Following on Miwao Matsumoto's notion of "structural disaster" and the sociology of nuclear labor as pioneered by Gabrielle Hecht, I will first address the chronic dimension of 3.11, or the disaster before the disaster. By the multiplied levels of subcontractors and the frequent camouflage of radiation doses, the labor organization of the nuclear industry in Japan and other countries (Taiwan, France...) have made invisible the major part of occupational hazards. This invisibility of local and chronic hazards has also alimented and biased a global production of scientific knowledge and ignorance, which is only one but fascinating part of the long controversy on "low-doses". I will examine to what extent has 3.11 created a new context that could lead to the further modification of current standards of radiation protection. Here I will present how Japanese labor and environmental activists build their criticism of existing safety standards by borrowing from classical epidemiology. I will further address the criticism on minor mode that has rose within the nuclear establishment (the "nuclear village") in Japan and among the international "community" of epidemiologists and radiation specialists. The conflicts of interpretation (i.e. hermeneutics) between Japanese government experts and activists thus reflect a larger debate, at a global level, within the community of epidemiologists and radiation specialists. This description will lead me to discuss the limits of the classical opposition between the positivist paradigm and the social constructivist paradigm.

This research follows up on a study I started in 2002 on Japanese nuclear contract workers. Further observation and interviews have been conducted since 3.11 in Japan and in Europe, among cleanup workers, government experts, activists and epidemiologists.

WG01-891.2

JOHANSSON, ANDREAS* (Lunds University, *andreas.johansson@teol.lu.se*)

"We Are All Sri Lankans": Sri Lankan Muslim Organization's Reaction Towards Islamofobia

The civil war in Sri Lanka between the Tamil Tigers and the Sri Lankan government ended in 2009. In this ethnic conflict there was a third group whose 'own' identity was strengthened by the war, this was the minority Muslim population. Muslim politicians were using religion as an ethnic marker to strengthen their identity in the civil war and not getting involved in it. The war ended but Sri Lanka once again might face a conflict in the country. Clashes between Sinhala and Muslim groups are already a fact. Behind this is a Buddhist organization called Bodu Bala Sena (Buddhist power force), and the target this time is the Muslim community with Islamofobic rhetoric's.

This paper focuses on how Muslim organizations in Sri Lanka try to face organizations like Bodu Bala Sena in their counter rhetoric's. 'We are all Sri Lankan's is one of the most common slogans that is used by Muslim politicians and other actors in the way of facing Bodu Bala Sena, at the same time they want to safeguard the Muslim interest and the Muslim identity. This "dual-nationalism" is not uncommon in post-colonial societies and in the case of Muslim organizations in Sri Lanka Islamofobia trigs this.

This paper is based on interviews with 45 members of Muslim political organizations in Sri Lanka and material from these organizations websites and social media.

JS-49.5

JOHANSSON, ROINE* (Mid Sweden University, *roine.johansson@miun.se*)

Disaster, Organization and Temporariness

One intersection between studies of organization and of disaster, that is seldom theoretically explored, is temporal delimitation. The well-known before–during–after trichotomisation of disaster studies is an indication of the inherent temporariness of disasters. Organization, on the other hand, is usually associated with stability and continuity. However, temporary aspects of organization have during recent decades attracted increased attention from researchers. In this paper, disaster management is regarded as a form of temporary organization. The aim of the paper is to provide a categorisation of different forms of temporary organization in which different aspects of disaster management can be placed. In connection with a recent discussion in organizational sociology, "organization" is here regarded as *a form of social order* (comparable with other social orders, like institution and network) rather than as a formal social structure; a phenomenon

can be organized to different degrees, and some phenomena are only partially organized. The least common denominator of organization is that it is a *decided* order. Without a decision, no organization, not even a partial one. Here, a distinction is made between full organization and different forms of partial organization, the latter consisting of mixes of organization and other social orders; a phenomenon may be a mix of organization and institution (if it, e.g., rests heavily on rules, norms and beliefs) or a mix of organization and network (if it lacks a clear formal hierarchy). Organization is a widespread form of social order. Many such phenomena are temporally delimited. Here a distinction is made, regarding the nature of temporariness, between known and unknown time-frames. The latter (when it is not known when a phenomenon will take place) is characterised by a higher degree of uncertainty. Disaster management belong to this category. Different aspects of disaster management are analysed with this theoretical framework.

RC20-349.4

JOHN, RENÉ* (Institut für Sozialinnovation, *rene.john@isinova.org*)
RUECKERT-JOHN, JANA (Institute for Social Innovation)

Change in Daily Eating Habits – Organization and Arrangement of Nutrition Patterns in the Context of Family and Public Compared Between Germany and Japan

Instead of looking at unknown social arrangements far away, comparative sociological research should investigate the alien within the known following suit the ethnographic research of modern industrial society. While comparing the development of western industrial states, sociology can get insights in the meaning of social problems, its circumstances and consequences.

This perspective will be presented by an on-going project comparing eating habits of everyday life between Japan and Germany. The stark contrast between European and Asian nutrition habits illustrated by the German-Japanese comparison is examined to discuss the correlation of malnutrition, change of family structures, gendered responsibilities, and daily eating habits in regard to cultural differences as well as to numerous similar characteristics of the current social change. Thereby, the focus is to be laid on specific and comparative analyses as to how the diagnose of "malnutrition" is made, which shape it assumes and which causes are being named. Ultimately, it has to be questioned what kind of regional country-specific solutions of the stated problem take root and which family-supplementing and also compensating functions can be taken by extra-familial agents of socialization in order to teach nutrition skills. Afterwards, different national approaches to a solution of the respective problems of how to arrange daily nutrition in the area of tension between private and public nutrition supply as well as their transnational learning potentials can be discussed.

To compare developed countries with each other in regard to particular problems will not only result in new knowledge about the research objectives but will also help to evaluate and develop the theory of World Society, whether the world is differentiating into a multiplicity of societies or unifies in a way which takes a segmental, regional differentiation into account.

RC35-606.3

JOHN, RENÉ* (Institut für Sozialinnovation, *rene.john@isinova.org*)

Times of Innovation – Innovation of Times

Social relevant times are caused only by social events. However the variety of events rapidly increases by the density of possibilities rising the problem of synchronization of social time. Pre-modernity could refer to natural events for this purpose. More important was the reference to the idea of fixed temporal horizons – the past and the future though. These temporal fixations were broken by modernization, presenting the problem of synchronization anew and even exacerbate it by developments like sciences or the European expansion. Thus synchronization means the possibility of a joined temporal orientation by a fixed horizon rather than the alignment of times. At first modern synchronization could be ensured by the concept of progress. But once its singularity had dissipated into a manifold moving concept (Koselleck's "Bewegungsbegriff") the problem occurred again. It could also not be solved by introducing mechanical time measurements or longitudes. Nowadays innovations have been established as synchronizing mechanisms. The factual specific, recombination re-arranges particular social relationships in regard to their temporal conditions. Organizations shape innovations into plans, they appear as cycles for society. Innovations as plans and as cycles fix the temporal horizons. However innovations do not any more synchronize universal throughout all social different areas. Rather innovations synchronize in a particular way specific factual arrangements for specific social circumstances. In an evolutionary perspective these social structures are addressed by selections and re-stabilizations. The success incident to innovation in a sense of social far reaching and enduring affiliations provokes ever anew de-synchronizing variations of social structure trying to surpass earlier attempts in regard to range and endurance. Therefore innovations as alternative synchronization attempts increase in frequency. Under the current conditions of functional differentiation

this can never result in a universal synchronization of world society but results in a highly dynamic multiplicity of temporal regimes.

RC53-855.3

JOHN MEYNERT, MARIAM* (Lund University, *meynert.mariam3@gmail.com*)

Intersections Between Western and Indian Childhood Discourses

This paper presents one of the chapters in my Phil.lic dissertation on Conceptualising Childhood, Indian children as a social category are neither homogeneous nor monolithic. "Childhood" in Indian discourses represent "shifting set of ideas" developed over a period of time, and across different sub-cultures. In this paper I develop the intersections between childhood discourses in India and the West in order to show that childhood discourses (located in the West) documented in this study are getting percolated into Indian discourses due to globalization of childhood discourses, even as there are protests about childhood discourses being Eurocentric. In both the West and in India plurality of childhoods have been acknowledged in discourses on Childhood. Indian sociological studies document multiplicity of childhoods which in turn depends on varying factors such as region, religion, caste, social class, gender, family structure, etc. What emerges from the study of texts on the subject, is that both India and the West children have been marginalization in sociological discourses on children until now. There is a perceived emergent decrease in patriarchal control of children by adults, with adult-child relations becoming more democratic and participatory, manifested in greater negotiation of control by children. The "Century of the Child" notable for the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the new Sociology of Childhood has brought children into the arena of International politics and academic debates in both the North and the South.

RC04-88.2

JOHN MEYNERT, MARIAM* (Center for Education, *meynert.mariam3@gmail.com*)

Pedagogies and Practices in the Modern and Postmodern

There is a paradigmatic shift in how pedagogy is conceived and practiced in contemporary discourses. In this paper, I focus on the discourses that arise out of the fragmentation of the project of modernity. I attempt to make a distinction between modernist and postmodernist educational theory, their languages and vocabulary and their tools of measurement. Furthermore I show that issues related to change, crisis, difference, diversity and fragmentation of identity, and of knowledge and power are important aspects of the emerging conceptualization within pedagogy. I try to describe some pedagogies such as the notion of "border pedagogy" etc. have emerged from critical pedagogues who locate themselves within the postmodern. Pedagogies that give students an opportunity to engage in multiple reference points that constitute different cultural codes. Finally I raise the problems that the radical critique of postmodernism pose for education that is central to post-Enlightenment, emancipatory, liberal humanist project of modernism.

RC16-294.2

JOHNSON, PAULINE* (Macquarie University, *Pauline.Johnson@mq.edu.au*)

Sociology and The Critique Of Neo-Liberalism

Sociology and the Critique of Neo-liberalism
On all sides we're hearing that social critique is in trouble. Nancy Fraser's remarks about a 'crisis of critique' confirm Axel Honneth's account of critique's 'perplexing predicament'. Peter Wagner too observes that contemporary capitalism is 'sometimes seen to be beyond the reach of critique'. What is alarming everybody is the supposition that the project of immanent critique has been undermined by what Honneth calls the 'neo-liberal revolution'. Immanent critique, Michael Walzer tells us, judges the present with reference to ideals that are purely internal to a particular socio-cultural context. Immanent critique is having a hard time because the normative principles and ideals internal to our social and institutional practices appear to have been resignified in capitalist friendly terms by a triumphant neo-liberalism. So neo-liberalism issues a peculiar challenge to social critique. The distortions and cultural costs of its strategy of appropriations and resignifications need to be exposed and weighed up. Burdened with disciplinary commitments to a scientific integrity, the critical sociologist struggles to meet these demands. So what, then, of Wagner's claims about sociology's vital contribution to a critical consciousness of modernity? My paper will briefly reconstruct his programme for a critical sociology of modernity and will argue that it falls short of the distinctive requirements that neo-liberalism places on critique. I propose to excavate normative investments that are implicit in this programme that might be marshaled to a guide a critique that weighs up the cultural costs and damages in neo-liberalism's re-working of our normative principles and ideals.

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC22-393.3

JOHNSON, SONYA MARIA* (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, sonyamaria.johnson@gmail.com)

Constructing a Religious Traditions: Lessions From 16th Century Cuba

Dr. Johnson's paper will engage new understandings about the earliest contact and creation of 16th century Africans and Taíno Indians in Cuba's eastern region. Her exploration reveals the creation, social construction of a 'spirit-based' religious practice that continues to the present day.

RC16-295.2

JOHNSON, VIVIEN* (University of New South Wales, johnsonvivien@hotmail.com)

The Streets of Papunya: Walter Benjamin and Art History

For Indigenous artists from Australia's Central and Western Deserts, ancestral power inheres in the landscape from past events and is transmissible to the protagonists' descendants as political (and also social and cultural) power. They have made this power, known as 'Dreamings', the subject of their art. In doing so, they have turned their faces to the past seeking, like Benjamin's angel of history, to "awaken the dead, and make whole what has been smashed" by the "single catastrophe"[1] of colonisation.

The artists of the Papunya community have another legacy from their forefathers' actions at this site: the artistic lineage founded here by their fathers and grandfathers. These men made Papunya famous as the birthplace of an Indigenous art movement that has revolutionised Australian culture, overturning the modernist dichotomy of indigeneousness and contemporaneity that once consigned Aboriginal artists to the eternal past of the ethnographic present. This paper will examine the political struggle in which the current painters of Papunya are engaged to recover that legacy after a period of decline set off by complex factors, including a thoroughly postmodern 'identity theft'. Denied their birthright and history as a site of artistic production, the Papunya painters are combining both ancestral and artistic legacies to wrest back the power to shape their own destiny, thereby effecting a Benjamin-style 'opening-up' of history. They are using the street signs, provided by colonisers hoping to turn their community into a 'normal Australian suburb', to proclaim their cultural and artistic heroes. Overturning cultural protocols against speaking the names of the dead, they announce that this future will be built on their own achievements and the ancient ongoing power of place. [1]*all statements in double quotes from* Walter Benjamin Ninth Thesis on the Philosophy of History *Illuminations*

RC39-668.1

JOHNSTON, INGRID* (University of Tasmania, School of Social Sciences, ingrid.johnston@utas.edu.au)

Disaster Warnings on Remote Islands: From the Traditional to the Contemporary

Natural disasters such as tropical cyclones are commonplace in South Pacific island nations, including on remote islands within these remote countries. During a project on disaster response in a changing climate, warning signs and responses to them in remote island communities in Fiji and Tonga were investigated. On remote islands, people are well connected with their land and environment, and local ecological warning signs have existed and been relied upon traditionally. Knowledge about such traditional warning signs is still alive today, but diminishing as technology takes hold. Traditional warning signs are being overtaken by a reliance on warnings from the meteorological service on the radio. Many of the older people who hold most of the traditional knowledge perceive a lack of interest from young people in learning about those signs, because of the radio. However the ways in which young people are using the radio in are changing, which may make this form of warning message distribution less effective in the future. There are moves toward the use of mobile phone technology, especially in Tonga, for distribution of disaster warnings. In remote areas where mobile phone reception is less about being in the right general area than standing under the right tree, methods of locally spreading the news of any warning will remain vital. This presentation outlines knowledge of different types of warnings, their perceived reliability, how these are changing, and the responses to the warnings, on two remote island communities where sufficient warning is considered more important than the severity of an extreme weather event.

RC44-729.3

JOKELA, MERITA* (University of Turku, mmjoke@utu.fi)
JOKELA-PANSINI, MAARET* (University of Bern, maaret.jokela@giub.unibe.ch)

Organising the 'Invisible' Sector: A Case Study on Household Workers in Lima

This paper examines the organisation of household workers in Lima. Household services is one of the biggest employers of female workers in Peru, and roughly a half of all household workers live in the capital Lima. Among other informal workers, household workers are regarded as one of the most precarious and marginalised group of workers in the labour markets. The lack of recognition, and the fact that the work is done in private households, makes the household sector 'invisible' and thus the workers' rights, including working hours, wages and access to social security, are poorly controlled. Lima provides an interesting case for studying household workers' movement. In recent years, household workers have increasingly mobilised on local, national as well as international level and formed new networks to promote their rights as citizens but most importantly, as workers. In 2011, the international labour conference accepted a convention for domestic workers, setting labour standards for persons working in household services. Peru has not yet ratified the convention, but especially the local household workers' organisations have been actively campaigning for the ratification. This paper investigates the various forms of organising household workers in Lima. Special focus is given on household workers' organisations and their networks, and the ways these promote decent work and job quality for workers in household services. Since informality in the sector is high and less than 1% of household workers in Peru are unionised, non-governmental organisations play a significant role in advancing the position of household workers in the labour markets and in the society.

JS-59.2

JOKELA-PANSINI, MAARET* (University of Bern, maaret.jokela@giub.unibe.ch)

Women Human Rights Defenders: Promoting Women's (human) Rights in Honduras

This paper explores the recent developments in women's human rights activism in Honduras. In the past years, political and economic instability, culminating in the coup d'état in 2009, has led to extensive protests and mobilization among a variety of civil society actors, particularly among women's groups. While promoting gender equality and organizing against militarism, neo-liberal practises and human rights violations, Honduran women activists have increasingly embedded the notion of human rights in their claims. Moreover, a wide variety of women's groups including feminists, teachers, community leaders, labour union members and LGBT activists, among others, have met challenges collectively as 'women human rights defenders'. I suggest that as a consequence, the discourse on women's human rights has moved from academic spaces and a 'feminist project' to the everyday understandings of a large number of women's groups and most importantly, a new framing of women's agency. In doing so, activists have, moreover, enhanced their alliances with supportive women's groups beyond national borders and entered new regional and international arenas of advocacy. Drawing mainly on social movement theories, this paper seeks to explore 1) the factors that have contributed to the shift in women's rights framing among women activists in Honduras and 2) the possibilities and challenges arising from the strategic usage of human rights frames for the activists' work and the women's movement in Honduras generally.

RC24-438.35

JONAS, MICHAEL* (Institute for Advanced Studies, jonas@ihs.ac.at)

Sustainable Consumption and the Enactment of the Fairtrade-Market in Vienna

Since the current discussion about the extent and manifestation of a environmental crisis, norms and values as integral part of economic markets gain public attention. According to contemporary findings within economic and consumer research, a range of markets are currently undergoing a fundamental transformation where moral values and commitments are considered as constitutive of economic operations. But whether this *culturalisation of the economy* must be understood as based on a *moralisation of markets* (Stehr) or rather is the result of an *economic colonialisation of morals* (Habermas) is neither theoretically nor empirically verified. My contribution is based on these considerations: on the basis of a praxeologic research approach I ask *how* and *in relation to which practices* is the so-called „fairtrade" market enacted and, in doing so, moves in a tension between a moralisation of markets and the economic colonialisation of morals. I consider these questions with reference to empirical research; starting in a fairtrade district in Vienna, the capital of Austria, I focus primarily on the constitutive practices and settings in which the fairtrade market is enacted. In doing so I address especially the questions how citizen consumers are able to learn about social and environmental risks and to what extent consumption of fair and sustainable products are driven by practices as well as respective sociomaterial orders.

RC24-438.33

JONAS, MICHAEL* (Institute for Advanced Studies, *jonas@ihs.ac.at*)
LITTIG, BEATE (Institute for Advanced Studies Vienna)

Sustainable Practices and Behaviour

Practice theories are at the cutting edge of research on sustainable consumption and related managerial policies. They claim an alternative route to conceptualize the dynamics of social change by addressing both, the persistence and the innovativeness of human behaviour. The focus of this research are daily unsustainable routines, i.e. the everyday doings of people, carried out by bodies with the assistance of things, be it instruments or the surrounding infrastructure. Practice theories draw attention to core issues which remain quite often unaddressed by behavioural approaches such as large scale infrastructures or material agents as participants of everyday life. If it comes to behavioural changes towards a more sustainable way of living practice theories pose the critical question whether at all and how it is possible to steer or to govern social practices. Our contribution gives an overview of the "practical turn" in social science and its reception within the discourse and research on sustainable development. Social practices are especially linked to studies of consumption routines as well as lifestyles and the conditions for changing them towards sustainability.

TG07-974.1

JÓNASDÓTTIR, ANNA G.* (Örebro University, *s.k.strid@gmail.com*)

What Kind of Power Is 'Love Power'? II - Continuing the Elaboration of a Theoretical Concept

Love, more specifically "love power," is central in my mode of theorizing contemporary western societies. In the article, "What Kind of Power is 'Love Power'?" (2011), I outline briefly, three ways in which I have approached this key question. I have done this, firstly, by comparing "love power" with "labor power," concluding that the two human powers are both similar and basically different, and that both can be seen as specifically human "world creative capacities" (in the sense explicated by Marx); secondly, by distinguishing *care* and *erotic/ecstasy*, as the defining elements of the internal dialectic in sexual love; and, thirdly, by asking, what kind of *power* love power is, looking (in vain) for answers among the so-called "power terms" as presented in dictionaries and applied in most prevailing social and political theories. I conclude that love power would add a new dimension and enrich the whole complexity of power terms. In this paper I will continue to elaborate the concept of "love power" roughly along these three lines. The aim is to explore, develop further, and reflect over the strength and delimitation of my love theory. I will expand the comparative view (labor *vs* love in Marx) by bringing in and assessing some other, apparently similar or overlapping theories and key concepts where creative and transformative powers are also at the center: some feminist historical-materialist work-/labor-related concepts, and also concepts, generated within other research traditions, in particular "desire" and "erotic power" as variously framed by, or through critical debate with, psychoanalytic theory. Then, drawing on the explorations in the first part of the paper, I seek to explicate further my understanding of love as polyvalent practice and power, and what point I am trying to make by theorizing sexual love and love power in a specific historically located context.

JS-89.4

JONDA, BERNADETTE* (Martin-Luther-University , *bernadette.jonda@soziologie.uni-halle.de*)

How Brown-Coal Mining Affects the Lives of Older Long-Time Inhabitants of the German Lusatia Region

Not only the profound shock of events such as war that can shake societal structures and with that throw people of every age off their accustomed paths. Also events like natural catastrophes (floods, fires, storms) can threaten people's physical and spiritual health.

Another different form of serious influence on human lives is represented by events that emerge neither as a result of war nor through the forces of nature, but solely through the decision-making power of hierarchies. As when the Olympic Games required new sports venues to be built, and whole city quarters had to be flattened, or superhighway construction causes many houses or even whole localities to disappear, a severe, all-encompassing form of violent intervention acts on and against the existence of the people living in these areas. It is the same for people who live in mineral-rich regions.

In my contribution I examine the influence of renewed coal strip-mining and the resettlements necessitated by it on the lives of older people in the Lusatia region. Many of them will soon have to experience being uprooted from their homes for the third time in their lives – after the first time in the Second World War, then in consequence of strip-mining in GDR times, and now through renewed plans to mine extensively on what they thought was an area secure from future extraction.

How do older people react to the loss of their familiar environment? How does the necessity of resettlement affect their health, spiritual well-being as well as their sense of security in old age? What strategies do they develop to face the impending physical and mental effects of the threatened uprooting? The variety of responses to these questions – based on my research interviews carried out from 2010 in the region – is formulated in my presentation.

JS-20.4

JONES, BRYN* (University of Bath, *hssbj@bath.ac.uk*)
O'DONNELL, MIKE* (University of Westminster, *odonnell18@btinternet.com*)

2011 and 1968: Transnational Crisis - Transnational Social Movements?

2011 and 1968: Transnational Crisis - Transnational Social Movements?
The Arab Spring revolts, the Indignados and international Occupy! protests were depicted as harbingers of an international, even transnational, movement capable of displacing political elites' neo-liberal agendas and politically and economically repressive regimes which. Clues for the feasibility of this transformative potential can be derived from comparisons with the protest movements closest in scale and character: those of the late 1960s. The two upsurges are similar in their lateral, non-hierarchical mobilisation and organisation, rejection of conventional 'system' politics, direct, deliberative democracy practices, and equality of participation through personal commitment, initiative and action. Yet sixties' protests failed to transform or even modify capitalist economic relationships, which assumed even more elemental market forms. Sixties' campaigners' radical alternatives to liberal or managed democracy were isolated or subverted. The reversal of their tantalising vision of substantive equality, into nineteenth-century levels of economic inequality, suggests that contemporary movements need *transnational*, radical alternatives to today's transnational economic crisis. What lessons do the failure of sixties radicalism in these respects offer for today's campaigners?

Examining international diffusion of radical ideas and campaigns via their *organisational, discursive* vehicles and communication *media,* suggests three possible commonalities for achieving 'transnationalised' social movements:
- similar causative grievances;
- adoption of another society's social movement model;
- and/or convergence of regional/national movements into transnational programmes and goals.

Analysis of these potential commonalities indicates that sixties movements achieved limited convergence into shared or similar perspectives and programmes only through a transnational, but ultimately unworkable ideological paradigms. Yet comparison, with the newer vehicles of global and social media and practices such as Occupy! Suggests these need, but lack, the meaningful and coherent discourse(s) to achieve the transnational force for political change.

RC24-424.1

JONES, ELLIS* (College of the Holy Cross, *ejones@holycross.edu*)

Measuring Corporate Social Responsibility for Consumers: Lessons Learned from Seven Years in the Field

Which company is more sustainable: Coca Cola or Pepsi? Apple or Microsoft? GE or LG? Or none of the above? While data clearly indicate that we must significantly reduce our overall quantity of consumption, sustainable consumers face a wide range of obstacles when attempting to enhance the quality (responsibility) of their consumption. Reliable data is not readily available, and the practice of "greenwashing" – or deceptive marketing that makes corporations *appear* socially responsible – conceals legacies of unethical conduct. How can citizen consumers effectively navigate the muddy waters of corporate social responsibility?

Drawing from a seven-year public sociology research project that uses independent, third party data to evaluate corporate practices, this presentation examines the art and science of measuring corporate social responsibility. More specifically, it explores five tensions inherent in the development of a comprehensive and accessible system of measurement.

1. *The Data Integrity Problem*: Including all reliable data, on the one hand, while excluding overly-biased data (or data that is the product of greenwashing), on the other.
2. *The Data Quantity Problem*: Uncovering too little data on some companies and too much (potentially overlapping) data on others.
3. *The Past/Present Problem*: Weighing companies' legacy of positive or negative conduct against more recent indications of change.
4. *The Multidimensional Problem*: Determining the comparative value of different dimensions of social responsibility (e.g. human rights, the environment, political lobbying).
5. *The Simplicity/Complexity Problem*: Creating a system that is simple enough for consumers to use while being complex enough to accurately capture the many facets of corporate conduct.

The author offers working solutions to these tensions and explores the strengths and weaknesses of his methodology. More broadly, this inquiry underscores how, in order to be effective, more sustainable consumption requires increased corporate transparency and better public sources of data on corporate social responsibility.

JS-72.7

JONES, ELLIS* (College of the Holy Cross, *ejones@holycross.edu*)

Reclaiming Corporate Social Responsibility for Activists and Academics: An Analysis of International CSR Ranking Systems

Is it possible for activists and ethical consumers to reclaim corporate social responsibility (CSR) from its current, largely greenwashed, state that seems to merely strengthen much of the same neoliberal agenda it was meant to address? While CSR research in general is expanding rapidly, there is relatively little research being done on CSR measurement, and almost all of this sub-category of study focuses on corporate self-reporting rather than 3rd party tracking of corporate behavior.? The solution may be found in nonprofit and academic efforts to develop valid measures of CSR for a public audience. This research project examines four CSR measurement systems created specifically for consumers in the US, UK and Australia in order to understand the current level of consensus/diversity in: 1) definitions, 2) methodologies, and 3) outcomes. Utilizing a combination of text analysis and standard statistical tools, these questions are answered with some surprising results. The rankings of 106 global corporations are compared across all four systems to reveal where consensus can be determined despite significantly different methodologies. CSR rankings results are reassessed in light of some of the most recent publications from Transnational Institute ("State of Power 2013") and Asia Monitor Resource Center (*The Reality of Corporate Social Responsibility)* to determine where blind spots may be in each of the systems. Final recommendations include a call for increased research in the area of empirically measuring overall CSR behavior (with an emphasis on indicator validity) rather than generating additional research on CSR reporting, reputation indices, correlations with corporate profitability, or hyper-specific, non-comparable corporate efforts along particular lines of social or environmental responsibility. The argument presented includes a call for resistance movements to help transform capitalism rather than ceding the economic realm to neoliberal ideologues while focusing on social change efforts in other arenas.

RC34-591.3

JONES, HELEN* (University of Huddersfield, *h.m.f.jones@hud.ac.uk*)

Youth Work in England: An Uncertain Future?

It is easy to paint an pessimistic picture of how young people are affected by the current economic situation. In Britain, almost 20% of 16-24 year olds are 'NEET', the acronym for young people who are not in education, training or employment. The Education Maintenance Allowance, paid to 16-18 year olds to encourage them to stay in education by paying them a small weekly grant to help with fares and other overheads, was removed in 2011.

Perhaps it is not surprising that UNICEF (2007) found the UK's children and young people to be the unhappiest out of those living in 21 developed countries. Aspects contributing to the result included attitudes to education, personal well-being, home and family life and general satisfaction with their lives. The OECD (2013) has found that young people are most likely to suffer from governmental austerity packages; they suffer most from cuts.

Youth workers have always tended to look back to a golden age. Currently, the period when government funding was channeled into work with young people via local authorities and third sector / voluntary organizations provides the touchstone. In April 2013, the UK's magazine Children and Young People Now published an article entitled, 'Youth sector on a "knife-edge" as third of organizations at risk'. It presented a depressing overview of reductions in expenditure and a pessimistic prediction of the future. Youth services have been subject to swingeing cuts accompanied by amalgamation with targeted and acute services.

This paper identifies the aspects of young people's lives which have been affected by different cuts and other policy changes. Where possible, examples of innovative practice will be discussed. These present exciting ideas which have potential to be replicated if funds are found: although the future is uncertain, we owe the country's young people a more optimistic future.

RC11-204.4

JONES, IAN REES* (Cardiff University, *jonesir4@cardiff.ac.uk*)

Class and Health Inequalities in Later Life

For over sixty years significant research activity has addressed the extent to which the effects of social class over the life-course have determined or contributed to an individual's economic and social fate in old age. This has led to the elaboration and discussion of a whole host of conceptual and measurement issues among a growing body of epidemiological and social researchers. To these we must add, in light of the social changes and accompanying theoretical developments over the same period, questions about the viability of class as a means of understanding social relations and social inequality in contemporary society. This paper will interrogate these issues as they relate to the role of class in later life using the prism of health inequalities. The paper argues that the wider implications of the emergence of a relatively lengthy post-working life have not been fully incorporated into studies of class and health in old age. This is a major lacuna given that the generations entering retirement today in affluent countries are precisely those who have experienced the social changes that have seen both increased prosperity and the questioning of the salience of class in wider society. We therefore need to address two questions. Firstly, how best to describe and explain patterns of social class inequalities in health over the life course? Secondly, what does class mean in later life and how can it be conceptualised in relation to a population that may have been out of the workforce for many decades?

RC11-201.3

JONES, IAN REES* (Cardiff University, *jonesir4@cardiff.ac.uk*)

Communities, Connectivities and Later Life

The rapid diffusion of forms of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), mobile technologies and social media have transformed many aspects of social relationships and enabled new forms of social connectivity. However, the impact of virtual connectivity on community and communication for those in later life is not well understood. Research suggests that for older people internet use and its impacts are multifactorial and differ according to the nature of social relations. Research in this area has produced ambiguous results. Researchers have found that, where older people were previously socially isolated, by becoming internet users they were able to keep in touch with friends and family often across large physical distances. Others have found cyber communities to have a negative impact in terms of withdrawal from the outside world leading to a contraction in the use of social and physical space. It is certainly the case that the expansion of social networks beyond the local neighbourhood that domestic ICT allows can lead to profound changes in the nature of community in later life. Research on the internet has tended to focus on a digital divide, on the impact on community and social capital and on political and cultural participation. While the most common uses of computers by older people appear to be related to communication and social support, leisure and entertainment, health information, educational information, and productivity; this is not that different to younger groups. The presentation will address; theoretical approaches to new technologies and social relations in later life, trends in internet use among older people, research addressing the digital divide, patterns of motivation and use, the impact on social relations and social networks and the consequences of technological change for older people in temporal and spatial terms.

JS-26.4

JONKMAN, AREND* (University of Amsterdam, *a.r.jonkman@uva.nl*)
JANSSEN-JANSEN, LEONIE (University of Amsterdam)

Socio-Spatial Justice and Housing

While the relationship between justice and geography and spatiality is acknowledged and put central in research by several scholars, there is no consensus on the type of relationship. Space is often used as a contextual way and social justice writings are in many cases focused on power and struggles within society. Edward Soja has argued for putting spatiality more central in social justice research. Space may have a great explaining potential, but may also contain a causal power. This paper will further explore the spatiality of justice through an analysis of the Amsterdam housing market. Institutional changes related to housing that especially change the role, position and field of work of the social housing corporations in the Netherlands change the provision of housing. Space, landscape or territory shape the effects of institutional changes and are therefore both a means and an end of production and moreover distribution of housing. Amsterdam, by some regarded an example of a just city, is characterized by a high degree of social housing that at the same time inaccessible for many. The private rental sector is small and expensive and owner-occupied housing prices have been growing quickly. To what extent can the Amsterdam housing market be regarded as just? And how does space relate to the concept of justness? The analysis will be conducted by a data-intensive study in which data on the dwellings in Amsterdam are connected to data on households.

RC07-147.2

JONSSON, ANNIKA* (Karlstad University, *annika.jonsson@kau.se*)
KARLSSON, THERESE (Karlstad University)
LINDGREN, GERD (Karlstad University)

The Vulnerable Man-Machine: Human Actors As Productive Parts in Work-Networks

As parts of heterogeneous work-networks, human actors need to manage their vulnerability by finding ways of fitting neatly into the network and become reliable man-machines. They may also have to learn how to manipulate the network so that they can retain a position in it. From a posthuman- and ANT-based perspective, this presentation explores human vulnerability in a male dominated, internationally successful company. Vulnerability is understood as a consequence of various material-semiotic processes, where individuals are or are perceived as unable to perform certain tasks, relearn, commit and so on. Being or being seen as able can result in vulnerability as well, as this may propel the actor in unknown or even unwanted directions.

Working at "Techno", human actors help form a work-network put together for increasing productivity and, in the end, profit. They are protected by laws, policies and helmets, but in this network they necessarily remain some of the softest parts with different (dis)abilities and utilities. The analysis of ethnographic data from "Techno" suggests that technology and vulnerability is closely linked. The white collar-domain of the network results in one set of human vulnerabilities and the blue collar in, to some extent, another, but the real difference lies in the actor's possibility to manipulate the network. Depending on your formal position, who you know, how you are categorized (in terms of age, education etc.), and how well you fit into the network, you will be able to tinker with work schedules and the ordering of new machinery or software to different degrees. Being able to manipulate the network is particularly important to some, highly vulnerable actors and their manipulation-strategies differ depending on what resources they possess and how closely they are monitored by management and co-workers.

RC01-31.6

JONSSON, EMMA* (Swedish National Defence College, *emma.jonsson@fhs.se*)

Recruitment of Women and Persons Born Abroad to the Swedish All-Volunteer Force

This presentation examines the recruitment base to the Swedish all-volunteer force; the applicants for basic military training. So far the recruitment to the all-volunteer force has been satisfactory in respect of qualitative terms; both regarding psychological and physiological capabilities. The capabilities of those selected for basic military training have been as good as or better in comparison to previous years with conscription. Despite good quality among the recruitment base there have been vacancies, and the future need of personnel will increase. To increase the recruitment base and the diversity among the personnel, the Swedish Armed Forces are working to promote and increase the proportion of women and employees with different ethnic background. Although the all-volunteer force provides a more heterogenic recruitment base in some aspects than the conscript based force, the all-volunteer force in Sweden mainly attracts young men that are born in Sweden. The proportion of women has significantly increased from conscription. However there are no well-known changes in the amount of persons born abroad. Studies have revealed that the proportion of applicants for the basic military training born in another country than Sweden decline in each step of the selection process. This presentation will focus on the recruitment of women and persons born abroad in the selection process to the Swedish Armed Forces.

RC16-290.3

JOO, JIN SU* (Yale University, *jinsu.joo@yale.edu*)

The Locally Oriented Global City: From Iconic to Anti-Iconic Architecture

What does a global city look like? The desire to become a global city prompted many cities to undertake mega-projects that would increase their symbolic capital, such as the tallest or the largest buildings and cultural institutions bearing the prestigious names of world-renowned architects. However, although the allure of iconic buildings has not completely diminished, recently a new paradigm for the material reality of the global city emerged: the anti-iconic. The anti-iconic development, even when expensive and large-scale, advocates human scale projects that retain heritage and encourage embodied social interaction while shying away from flamboyant "global" architectural style with little connection to local communities. It appears paradoxical, then, that construction projects to help build a global city highlight preservation and augmentation of local particularities. I argue that the interpretation of the global city has taken a turn to local so that the picture of the contemporary global city consists of vibrant local communities and a robust and unique urban identity. To illustrate this empirically, I analyze the discourses underpinning Seoul's Cheonggyecheon and Toronto's Distillery District projects, based on policy reports, official statements and interviews. In the former, the Seoul Metropolitan Government removed an inner-city overpass to uncover and restore the historic Cheonggyecheon Stream; in the latter, Cityscape Holdings, a private real estate development company repurposed abandoned distillery buildings into an arts and entertainment area. Both projects were completed in the early 2000s, when Seoul and Toronto engaged in active campaigns to establish

their reputation in the global stage, and were believed to contribute to consolidating the global city status. Yet neither involves a new conspicuous building. I conclude the paper with a discussion on theorizing the global city as a cultural concept with fluid meanings, which contextualizes and underpins discourses of urban development and globalization.

RC21-360.7

JOO, YU MIN* (National University of Singapore, *sppjym@nus.edu.sg*)

Finding New Opportunities in Shrinking Cities: Local Citizens, Artists, and the State in Urban Revitalization Projects

South Korea is one of many countries now facing the problem of inter-urban inequality. While Seoul and the capital region have nearly 50% of the national population, many other cities, which developed as the country rapidly industrialized during the latter half of the 20th century, are quickly losing their industries to newly emerging economies, such as China and Southeast Asian countries. In short, a number of Korean cities, once noted for their speedy urban transformation and growth, now face reversed difficult challenges of shrinkage. A good example is Busan, which had been the center of the southeastern industrial core, but is now struggling, with a shrinking economy and population. This paper examines two urban revitalization projects that took place in Busan's dilapidated old downtown and its biggest slum neighborhood. Unlike typical urban development projects of a developmentalist city, dependent on state-driven top-down approaches with a goal of supporting private capital accumulation, these two projects set themselves apart by relying on the active participation of local residents and artists to bring bottom-up changes that are strongly connected to the local history and social life. Through the two cases, I explore how the changed circumstances necessitated scaling back the roles of the state and capital, and permitted newly emergent civic actors to take much greater roles in the development projects, leading to unexpectedly successful outcomes. Additionally, the paper points out how the visible decline provided an opportunity to change the mindset of the society, which had been rather firmly embedded in development-oriented ideologies, and to seek alternative possibilities amid the shrinkage. Perhaps, with the arrival of more socially aware and inclusive development approaches and goals, shrinking cities may find new opportunities to build more resilient and livable cities.

TG03-932.2

JOORMANN, MARTIN* (HU Berlin, *martin.joormann@gmail.com*)

Beyond Agamben's Noncitizen: Protesting Refugees on Their March through Europe

Migrant protest on the move has emerged recently in different national and local geographies. Following the *Refugee Protest March* 2012 to Berlin, similar forms of political protest have been realized in different European spaces. Organized mainly by refugees themselves and supported by non-refugee solidarity activists, the recent phenomenon of 'mobile refugee activism' has created public discussion and thus influenced mainstream debate on the precarious situation for refugees in Europe. Analytically, while the politics, laws and regulations concerning the life of the refugee within the EU are layered according to three main spaces of institutionalized power: regional, national, international; also grassroots activism as organized resistance is developing accordingly. Based on my ethnographic study of *Asylstafetten*, the *Asylum Relay Walk* in Sweden during the summer of 2013, plus research on the Refugee Protest March through Germany and the marches organized by *Refugee Struggle for Freedom* in Bavaria, also the responsive practices of policing are elaborated in this paper. While repression via police harassment was a central experience of the protest marches through Bavaria, the Asylum Relay Walk through Sweden barely met 'the state'. Further including the *Congress of Protesting Refugees in Europe*, held in Munich in early March 2013, the historical and geographical context becomes palpable: 'European' refugee protest must be analyzed not only as local and national, but also as increasingly transnational. The self-proclaimed 'Non-Citizens' of Europe, in reference to Agamben expressing their overall aim to "overcome the duality of Citizen and Non-Citizen", have met the responses of power in different ways in different places. The 'Human Right' to non-violently articulate democratic dissent has in these cases been infringed by different strategies of state repression. Meanwhile, grassroots refugee activism has to a certain extent already managed to adjust domestically and organize internationally according to these structures of inequality, discrimination and exclusion.

RC32-561.2

JOSEPH, CYNTHIA* (Monash University, *cynthia.joseph@monash.edu*)

Identities, Culture and Transnational Learning: Being Malaysian Women Medical Researchers

***denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

In spite of being half of the population of the world, having increased access to education and increased labour force participation, women continue to dominate traditional fields in education, health and welfare, social sciences, business and law, and humanities and arts (OECD 2011; UN, 2010) and are still severely underrepresented in science, engineering, technology and emergent industries, accounting for only slightly more than a quarter of all scientific researchers (Hawkins & Ronchi , 2008; OECD, 2011).There is loss of productivity and human capital, and monetary loss when women's potential is fully harnessed. This paper is based on a pilot study looking on the intersectionality of culture, global networks and innovation, investigates the identity practices of a group of Malaysian women medical researchers. It examines the ways in which ethnicity, social relations and power dynamics within the medical research sector shapes this group of highly skilled Malaysian women`s identities working in this research sector and their access to resources and opportunities. The findings will contribute to an initial framework of transcultural identities and transnational learning in knowledge-intensive industries. The discussion also considers an initial framework for understanding socio-cultural and scientific dimensions of new industries, and higher level skills vital for women's successful participation in the global economy.

RC34-589.7

JOVEN, KEITH AARON* (University of Santo Tomas, *keithtjoven@gmail.com*)

MANALILI, DEBBIE MARIZ* (Ateneo de Manila University, *debbiemariz@gmail.com*)

Studying Selected Youth Transition Studies Between the Global North and South: A Conceptual & Methodological Analysis

This paper examines selected youth transition statistics and studies between the Global North and South, and focuses at understanding how conceptually and methodologically these studies may be related and contextualized to researching "transition crisis" in the Philippines. It focuses at assessing unemployment and education performance indexes from selected countries, and identifies how these statistical variations reflect similarities and differences along work-education nexus across cultures. Methodologically, the paper evaluates empirical designs of selected studies to recognize what good measure of youth transition estimate may be applicable to Global South countries like the Philippines. In the end, the paper draws insights from youth statistics and content analysis of studies to inform the design and texture of conducting local youth transition research in the Philippines.

RC42-715.3

JUAN, HSIAO-MEI* (Sun Yat-sen University, *hsiaomei.j@gmail.com*)

Theoretical Consistence Between Goffman and Luhmann

At first glance, it could cause doubts when one tries to put Erving Goffman and Niklas Luhmann together. Their thoughts will probably be treated as two different, even opposing approaches. This article attempts to offer another perspective by pointing out the theoretical consistence between Goffman and Luhmann. Furthermore, it hopes to make Goffman and Luhmann more understandable by cross-referencing to each other.

In a short journal article "Die Form Person" (The form person), Luhmann defined person as a form with two sides which through regulating the actions offers a solution to the problem of double contingency (Luhmann 1995: 152). After some explanation, Luhmann wrote: if you want to learn more, you have to read Goffman (Luhmann ebd.: 151). For a closer investigation of the theoretical consistence between these two sociologists, this article will develop its arguments according to the following guidelines:

1. Foreword
2. George Herbert Mead as a point of reflection: Both Goffman and Luhman are unsatisfied with Meads' explanation as to the process of self-formation.
3. Double contingency as a chance: Unlike Parsons, both Goffman and Luhmann do not treat double contingency as an communicative obstacle needed to be overcome through common culture normality, but as a chance or a pressure to set dynamic practices in motion.
4. Person/non-Person: Both of them pay attention to the possible qualities and attributes of self-identity which are temporarily excluded from the side of non-person, but could potentially be ascribed as the self-identity. This may explain why one would behave so cautiously in the social interactions to maintain the civilian self.
5. Conclusion: Inspired by the above discussion about the theoretical consistency between Goffman and Luhmann, I would like to suggest, as the conclusion of this article, a practical perspective of a "self" that refuses the ontological existence of a pre-social self.

RC36-623.2

JUKKALA, TANYA* (University of Skövde, *tanya.jukkala@sh.se*)

Overcoming Alienation: A Luhmannian Perspective

The concept of alienation can be found in micro- as well as macro-level sociological perspectives. The present discussion seeks an understanding of alienation, and possible ways to overcome it, in relation to Niklas Luhmann's theoretical perspective, which, given its non-hierarchical structure, may provide a possibility of conceptualizing alienation from "both sides". In Luhmann's theory of Social systems, individuals (i.e. psychic systems) are seen as residing in the environment of society (i.e. social systems) and thus not constituting a part of it. It is argued, on the one hand, that this results in an essential, and alienating, differentiation of psychic systems from social systems. On the other hand, the differentiation of systems from their environment (and other systems in it) provides systems with a particular "freedom" in terms of acting according to their own, non-alienating, system logic (i.e. functionally). Nevertheless, psychic systems want to participate in the communication of social systems and this is possible only through access to system-specific media of communication, which are defined by social systems. In relation to this, psychic systems appear to be condemned to act according to the logic of social systems, which consequently would emphasize the alienating process of social participation and reduce the "freedom" of psychic systems. However, media of communication may be defined in one way in social systems while, from the perspective of psychic systems, alternative ways to access system media through various creative and unexpected processes may be possible. The equal "freedom" of psychic systems in relation to social systems would seem to emphasize such a possibility. It is thus argued that Luhmann's theoretical perspective provides a possibility for psychic systems of social participation according to their own logic, and that this possibility may provide a key for understanding how the alienation of social participation can be overcome.

RC38-646.1

JUKSCHAT, NADINE* (Criminological Research Institute , *nadine.jukschat@kfn.de*)

Addictive Gaming: Self-Analyses of Addiction and the Biographical Context. Life Story Interviews with Video Game Addicts

Since the 1990ties computer and video games are discussed as being addictive. In media and research the phenomenon has gained great attention and with the appearance of *internet gaming disorder*as research diagnosis in the appendix of the recently published fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM V) addictive gaming made a further step towards official recognition. Looked at addictive gaming from a social science perspective one could say that it is considered a social problem. But how do affected gamers perceive and interpret their gaming behaviour themselves?

This presentation tries to give an answer presenting biographical narrative interviews with german male and female gamers who are or were at some point classed as video game addicts according to a psychological screening instrument (CSAS II) (Rehbein et al. 2010) and/or self-analysis. The main objective is to take the subjective perspectives of the video gamers seriously and to reconstruct their self-analyses within their complex interrelationship between everyday life and the biography and the virtual world. By presenting exemplary cases it will be shown, without idealising or pathologising from the outset, which everyday and lifestyle problems can be solved using the virtual practices and which dysfunctionalities and follow-on problems this is potentially linked to.

The project follows Grounded Theory and in the analysis also uses the method of Objective Hermeneutics.

References:

Rehbein, F., Kleimann, M., & Mößle, T. (2010). Prevalence and Risk Factors of Video Game Dependency in Adolescence: Results of a German Nationwide Survey. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, 13*(3), 269-277.

RC47-776.7

JUNG, CHUNGSE* (Binghamton University, SUNY, *chungse.jung@binghamton.edu*)

From Protest Event to Protest Wave: A Theoretical Appraisal on the World-Historical Perspective

For a long time social movement studies are strongly influenced by the geographical and historical points of reference. Empirically, most social movement theories have been generated from case studies of short-term mobilization activity in the global North. Methodologically, the study of social movements is overwhelmingly characterized by case-oriented studies. However, one of the most fundamental characteristics about social movement is the 'connectedness,' both temporally and spatially, of collective actions with each other. This leads us to draw on a theoretical approach that attempts to identify similar processes and dynamics that operate in diverse cases of contention. "Protest waves" as understood in this manner offer us the possibility of constructing a systemic analysis that could identify and then particularly explain contention processes in the

global South as a whole. The strength and diversity of participating groups in a protest wave are apparently shaped by a country's specific characteristics and its location in the world-economy structure. These kinds of linkages allow us to pinpoint shared political-economic attributes and structures that are conductive to the outbreak of popular contention by large numbers of people in the global South. Examining contentious protests within the world-historical perspective offers a path to understanding the continuation of struggles and how periods of contention may be just the one wave in a larger sea of long-term resistance. What is particularly crucial to determine is how diverse social movements affect each other and interact with the structures that they are decomposing and transforming. This heuristic characteristic of collective action has an elective affinity with the concept of protest wave, which points out the connectedness of each protest cross over time and space in the global South.

RC01-38.1

JUNG, HERMANN* (Freelance, *gabihe@a1.net*)

Information Management, Collective Intelligence Within The Context Of Crisis Resolution - Going Global

Information Management, Collective Intelligence and Knowledge Managment within the context of Crisis Resolution - going global.

Crisis Resolution from an international perspective is to be embedded into the problem of escalation and de-escalation of irregular war.

Experts during many decades of Cold War had been focusing in research on interstate wars. But Civil war today is the most common form of armed conflict and these "theater of wars" are concurrently going global. Therefore it is more than normal to implement those procedures of collective intelligence and knowledge processing into the broader domain of security management and crisis resolution. The international community and the international alliances are affected by their enforced austerity programs, this gave birth to the idea of "Pooling and Sharing" as a new paradigm to overcome looming calamities. It is useful to look at the cultural and psycho-sociological foundations of collective intelligence and knowledge management for to find incentives but also barriers for pooling and sharing in the military-civil security domain. Collective intelligence and knowledge Management is based on accepted values:
-          sharing
-          responsibility
- respect

So Pooling and sharing of logistic resources may be successful in this respect, but what about the vast field of pooling and sharing of information, scientific ideas? The processing agencies very often are competitors in this field

JS-79.3

JUNG, JIWOOK* (National University of Singapore, *socjjw@nus.edu.sg*)
MUN, EUNMI* (Amherst College, *emun@amherst.edu*)

Saving the Environment? Environmental Policies of Japanese Firms and Their Effectiveness

In the past decade, a new framework has gained popularity that firms, which aim to make profits, should also address broader social issues, such as environmental protection, human rights, and labor standards. It is no coincidence that this framework of corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become popular under the anti-regulation logic of neoliberalism. Instead of bringing the state back in, the CSR framework grants corporations a way to pre-empt state regulations, by claiming that market mechanisms through corporate voluntarism is more effective in resolving social issues than state mechanisms through bureaucratic supervision. Thanks in part to the promotion by international organizations (e.g., the United Nations), various CSR policies have been widely adopted across advanced industrial societies. Their effectiveness, however, has been largely unknown, raising serious concerns that adoption of such policies amounts to mere symbolism. In this paper, we examine environmental policies of major Japanese firms and their impact on corporate environmental performance, using panel data on Japanese firms between 2006 and 2013. During the period, under the increased global institutional pressures for CSR, Japanese firms have adopted a broad range of environmental initiatives, such as environmental auditing and labeling. But there is little research on whether and under what conditions such initiatives lead to substantive changes. Our findings suggest that without other complementary mechanisms such as government regulations or other third party monitoring, corporate voluntarism alone is unlikely to achieve corporate environmental responsibility and may instead result in corporate carte-blanche.

JS-44.23

JUNG, SOON WON* (Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, *jungs@uni-mainz.de*)
KIM, HYE JIN* (Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, *hyekim@students.uni-mainz.de*)

KIM, SEOK KI* (Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, *sekim@students.uni-mainz.de*)

Transnationalism and Religion; A Study on Biographies of Immigrant Women in Germany

This study research into the biographies of South Korean nurses who left Korea in early adulthood and have remained in Germany until now. Between 1963 and 1978, around 11,000 Korean nurses left for Germany as working migrants. Korean nurses were hired under a restricted three-year time period for migration. After the expiration of the contract, many returned to South Korea or chose to immigrate to another country such as Canada and the U.S. But other nurses did not return to Korea but instead chose to remain in Germany. They have formed Korean Communities and organized various Korean immigrant associations in Germany. After deciding to remain in Germany, they established their life over more than 40 years in Germany society and culture. So the research is interested in the way of how they dealt with their life between a home they left behind and a new home. To this end, the data collection was conducted using Fritz Schütze's autobiographical narrative interview and collected data was analyzed according to his narrative analysis.

We are going to present a case study about immigrant women concerning transnationalism and religion. We will show in which complicated, intertwining and often conflicting ways transnationalism occurs if we consider not only the flows of people but also the flows of goods, especially when these goods are symbolic ones, as in the case of religion. One aspect we were especially interested in was to learn something about the 'flow of symbols'.

As a result of studying interviews with Korean nurses it is shown how these people find or come to 'religion'. We ask if religion is becoming an ersatz for moving back and forth between the home country and the current country of residence. This discussion leads to further considerations concerning the connection between religion, church religiosity, and transnationality.

RC16-300.4

JUNG, YOOJIN* (The Asia Institute, *yoojinj@gmail.com*)

Civil Awareness: A Comparison of the 2011 Occupy Wall Street Movement in the Uniteted States and the 2008 Mad Cow Disease Protests in Korea

The Occupy Wall Street protest that swept the United States in 2011 and the mad cow disease protests that embroiled Seoul in 2008 seemingly occurred in different political and cultural contexts concerning different issues. In fact, although the details of these two protests differ, the protests are similar in that the initial protest took on a larger symbolic significance that captured the imagination of other groups and encapsulated some essential truth about society. Both the Occupy Wall Street movement in the United States and mad cow disease protests in Korea demonstrated how spontaneous protests can strike a chord with the larger population and create a powerful dialog between the protesters and the public wherein the protesters articulate a theme resonant for the larger population and have immense impact on groups at a distance from the original protest. The very successful performance of protests as intense fusion between protesters and the public display similarities in a broader sense symbolically, and these similarities emerge in the motives of individual actors and shared inner meanings of the respective protests. It is worthwhile examining the motivations of these two different protests, the ways the discourses were made up among protesters, and interpreted in the mass media, and how the general public responded. The comparison of the two cases offers insights into the process by which a small group can create movement that transfers to other groups that do not share the same interests, discussing how the themes were articulated and how meanings are created beyond a national level.

JS-49.2

JUNGMANN, ANDREA* (Free University Berlin, *andrea.jungmann@fu-berlin.de*)
LORENZ, DANIEL F.* (Free University Berlin, *daniel.lorenz@fu-berlin.de*)

Airports As High Reliability Networks and the Inherent Emerging of Security and Safety Threats

The theory of High Reliability Organizations tries to explain why organizations or its units can achieve error-free results in complex and error prone environments. After the application in the fields of nuclear power plants, air traffic control, etc. the theory was deployed to airport security screening procedures after 9/11 (Frederickson/LaPorte 2002). It is argued, that under the vital impression of 9/11 the security regime became enforced and prone to produce more false positives (error type I) rather than false negatives (error type II). Therefore, these false positives may become an argument to reduce security in favor of efficiency. To avoid cutbacks in security it is – according to the authors – essential, that airport screening organizations become high-reliability organizations.

    * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

We will argue that the focus on high reliable screening organizations is too narrow – instead the whole airport needs to function as a high reliability network of organizations. Since airports do not solely consist of security producing organizations but rather need to be understood as complex systems of heterogeneous actors such as airlines, airport management, retailers, etc., security regulations often can conflict with their standard procedures and organizational logics. To maintain the processes that are vital for these actors adaptive strategies evolve constantly and are passed on. These adjustments are often not formalized but remain informal since they transgress the rules of the security system. They are therefore frequently not reflected in the predominant security regime as they are not intended and the regime builds on idealized assumptions of compliance. Consequently, new safety threats for the airport system can arise due to the attempt to increase the security regulations in this critical infrastructure. The presentation builds on findings of a research project on the social production of (in)security on airports in Germany.

RC18-325.15

JUNISBAI, AZAMAT* (Pitzer College, *ajunisba@pitzer.edu*)
JUNISBAI, BARBARA (Pitzer College)

Democracy, Anyone? Support for Democratic Governance in Newly Unequal Societies: Evidence from Post-Soviet Market Economies

In this paper, we examine attitudes about the desirability of democracy versus dictatorship in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, two of the most pro-market economies in post-Soviet Eurasia. Drawing on original data collected in late 2012, we raise a series of fundamental questions about the link between market economics and democratic political culture. Are some societal groups more receptive to democratic ideals than others? Are the middle classes, following expansive market reforms and a shrinking of the welfare state, as hungry for political change and as hostile to dictatorship as democratic theorists posit? How do individual experiences with the transition to capitalism affect not only perceptions of current government performance, but preferences for the political future? To uncover answers, we systematically test the effects of a host of demographic and individual-level characteristics using a nationally representative dataset of 3000 respondents (1500 in each country). We look at minority versus titular status, household income, educational attainment, area of residence, and religiosity, as well as individual trajectories in the labor market, understandings of the roots of social inequality, and one's satisfaction with current political institutions and practices. We find that, more than two decades since the onset of independence, post-communist citizens remain divided over basic questions of governance, and this division is especially pronounced in Kyrgyzstan. In addition, surprising patterns of group and individual-level preferences emerge, challenging a number of conventional theoretical expectations.

JS-54.2

JUOZELIUNIENE, IRENA* (Sociology, Vilnius University, *irena.juozeliuniene@takas.lt*)
TUREIKYTE, DANUTE (Sociology, Vilnius University)

Family Resilience in Times of Mass Migration: The Case of Lithuania

A decade ago state officials believed that short-term emigration is a rescue for Lithuania during the difficult economic period. They state that short-term emigration reduces unemployment rate, increases income of the population and people gain useful experience abroad. Following Lithuania's accession to the EU in 2004, the point on emigration radically changes - the de-bordering of Europe and the development of intra-European mobility is seen as one of the main factors of recent wave of the mass emigration from Lithuania giving rise of the family changes.

The paper aims to trace the development of the outline to migrant family research through the lens of changes, resources, definitions of the situations and impact management practices. While family resilience and coping with difficulties are seen as the main goals of the on-going research project, Reuben Hill's family change model is treated as conceptual axis of migrant family research. The authors theorize family resilience and coping with hardships by means of ideas of symbolic interactionism, theoretical constructs of intergenerational solidarity, kin networks, personal networks and conceptions of family practices: doing and displaying family.

Presentation of empirical data is based on two quantitative research studies, conducted in 2013, and includes comparative perspective. The focus is mainly on the analysis of family resources by means of the theoretical constructs of intergenerational solidarity (V. Bengtson), kin networks (B. Nauck) and personal networks (R. Milardo and B. Wellman). Different concepts are utilized purposefully in an attempt to analyse family resources on several levels – the concept of solidarity permits to examine specific features of interaction among individuals of three generations related by kinship ties, while personal networks of family members comprise exchange and interaction networks with significant individuals that transcend the boundaries of family and kinship ties.

RC06-127.8

JURADO-GUERRERO, TERESA* (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, *tjurado@poli.uned.es*)
BOTÍA, CARMEN (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)
LAPUERTA, IRENE (Universidad Pública de Navarra)

Why Do Women Generally Care More Than Men? Processes of Bargaining and Interaction in the Transition to the First Child -- CANCELLED

This paper studies dual-earner couples in their transition to their first child. We perform a qualitative analysis on longitudinal and semi-structured interviews –both individual and couple- gathered in 2011 and 2013 in Spain. This case study is part of the international TransParent study. In this piece of research we compare how the couple intends to care for the baby, before birth, and how the couple's members describe having shared the care during the first and a half year of life of the baby. How do men and women think about their care involvement during pregnancy and how do they come up either with more symmetric or more traditional care arrangements afterwards? What distinguishes quasi-symmetric from asymmetric care-sharing couples: their relative resources and employment contexts or their gender and care attitudes? This paper analyses resources in a large sense: from relative income, job security, job sector, job organization principles and work careers to relations with peers and the family. Results show that resources in a large sense matter as a necessary condition for a symmetric share of care, but the key to understand real outcomes is the form of the bargaining process and the mix of gender and care attitudes within the couple.

JS-19.2

JURENIENE, VIRGINIJA* (Vilnius University , *virginija.jureniene@khf.vu.lt*)

Transformation of Gender Roles in Lithuanian Society

In 1990 after regaining Lithuanian independence, women organizations started their active performance. The majority of these organizations summoned reconstructive congresses, for example Lithuanian Women Catholic organization which was forbidden in the 1940s when the Soviet Union occupied Lithuania.

At the beginning of 1990 the first democratic election to the Supreme Council of Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic was held. In 1990 there were 14 women who made up 10% of the elected in the Seimas **(**Parliament**)**.

Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania of 1992 consolidates the equality of men and women.

A legal measure to eliminate gender discrimination is the Law of Equal Opportunities which was passed in 1999. This law was the first of its kind in Central and Eastern Europe. On September 29, 2008 the Seimas signed National agreement on realizing women and men's equal rights and opportunities. The agreement was initiated by the National women's consulting forum striving to enforce equal opportunities of genders in reality.

After Lithuanian society entered the 21[st]century, with changes in economic and social intercourse, women have become more active while looking for well-paid jobs regarding their specialties. Though tenacious stereotypes about male and female jobs still remain.

Facts of public opinion poll and social inquiries prove that patriarchal attitude, which is based on a traditional understanding of manliness and womanhood, are still popular in Lithuania. It is often stressed that it is men who should take a more important place in labour market and social life. Women's opportunities to seek for professional career or stay in a leading position are perceived sceptically.

Though in Lithuania changes in labour market are present, a number of unsolved problems still remain. A problem of women – mothers' discrimination still exists.

However, an important question is open: why women electorate do not vote for women candidates?

RC40-686.3

JÄRVELÄ, MARJA* (University of Jyväskylä, *marja.jarvela@jyu.fi*)
PUUPPONEN, ANTTI* (University of Jyväskylä, *antti.puupponen@jyu.fi*)
PALOVIITA, ARI* (University of Jyväskylä, *ari.paloviita@jyu.fi*)

Perspectives on Climate Resilient Food Chains - a Case Study from Finland

Climate change has several profound effects on the functionality of food supply chains. Floods, soil erosion and changes in plant species for example make agricultural activities and food production more vulnerable. It is, however, increasingly evident that local impacts of climate change on food chain may vary remarkably not only between countries but also within one country. In this regard, it is a major future task to re-organize the prevailing patterns of the food system in order to make it more resilient. It is important that all stakeholders of the supply

chain from food producers to retail and consumers have access to this transformative food chain management. In our paper, we discuss the transformative food chains in climatic conditions of Finland. Our paper is based on a case study, which was conducted in Finland in 2012. The primary data were collected through thematic interviews with 16 different food chain stakeholders, from three regions in Finland: Central Finland, Pirkanmaa and Southern Savo. The interviewed stakeholders comprised mainly of food entrepreneurs, with additional representatives consisting of farmers, trade unions and retails chains. Qualitative content analysis was used for data analysis. Our preliminary results indicate that there is a need for a more decentralized food system. Local food chains may act effectively as adaptive strategy. Food enterprises are simultaneously facing other increased challenges, such as increased bureaucracy and market competition which limits their efforts in climate change adaptation.

RC51-826.2

JÖNHILL, JAN INGE* (Örebro University, *jan.i.jonhill@oru.se*)

The Paradox of Managing Diversity. Observations of a Personnel Management Strategy in Mass Media Organizations from a Systems Theoretical Perspective

On the background of "anti-racism" legislation, of ideas of cultural diversity and incentives of the marked economy, the management strategy of *diversity management* was developed in the early 1990s. It has since then made success globally as a "new paradigm for management". – The aim of this paper is to present some results from a research project on diversity management in mass media organizations in Sweden.

The project applies Luhmann's systems theory as main approach for several reasons. In this case (1) as it allows analyses from different observer perspectives, (2) as the functional and structural conditions of society and its organizations and (3) as well the complexity of the issue must be taken into account, and (4) as the distinction between acting and performing becomes apparent in this communication-based theory.

Social changes in direction of (more) equal opportunity and inclusion chances as to cultural diversity have occurred in the studied media organizations. In a previous study one of my findings was that it is reasonable to assume that diversity management is more adequate than other modes of managing issues of cultural background of journalists, such as quota and also a high confidence as to legal regulations.

Among my findings are that diversity management makes a difference due to a recent professionalization of personnel managing in the media companies. Competence-based assessment as a principle generates a prerequisite for journalists with migrant background to achieve equality in opportunity, when e.g. applying for a position or by team building. The study, thus, shows that focusing on the matter of competence and *not focusing on person's cultural background (but being aware of the social matter of disfavour), paradoxically, is likely to be a functioning or even successful path of managing this issue.*

RC19-338.6

JÖNSSON, INGRID* (Lund University, *Ingrid.Jonsson@soc.lu.se*)

Ingrid Jönsson and Yuegen Xiong: Changing Intergenerational Relationships in Contemporary China and Sweden: Consequences for Eldercare

Changing intergenerational relationships in contemporary China and Sweden: consequences for eldercare.

Although China and Sweden represent different stages of economic, social and demographic development, currently eldercare is an important social policy issue in both countries due to changing social and generational contracts. The paper aims at analysing recent developments of eldercare with regard to marketisation and de-/refamiliarisation departing from the frame of analysis suggested by Daly & Lewis (2000:287). Empirically it means that the division of responsibilities between the state, market, family or community at the macro level will be analysed while at the micro level this will be identified by who performs the caring, who receives benefits and available services, how does the relationship between caregiver and receiver look like, under what economic, social and normative conditions care is carried out and the rate of female labour market participation. This frame of analysis enables us to identify recent changes and point to similarities and differences of how social care for ageing populations is handled in different economic, social and demographic contexts. China and Sweden are chosen for the comparison as they traditionally represent a strong generational and a strong social contract respectively. The paper starts with historical reviews of the organisation of eldercare followed by a presentation of recent changes related to economic, social, cultural and demographic circumstances (e.g. migration, changing filial piety, family structure, size etc.) with consequences for generational and social contracts. Eldercare in everyday life will be discussed in relation to Daly & Lewis's frame of analysis as well as in relation to the concept 'care packages' (used by Knijn, Jönsson, Klammer, 2005 compare income packaging used by Rainwater, Rein and Schwartz, 1986), i.e. which resources are used when caring for elder-

ly and its impact on the relationship between caregivers and receivers (dependence/interdependence) and women.

RC11-207.16

JÖNSSON, INGRID* (Lund University, *Ingrid.Jonsson@soc.lu.se*)

Ingrid Jönsson: Childcare and Eldercare - Different Paths of Development

Traditionally welfare in Sweden is publicly paid, publicly organised and access is based on needs rather than means. Economic retrenchment, changes of governance and legal frameworks in the 1990s have an impact on the organisation of social welfare with implication for universalism, marketisation and refamiliarisation. The paper will discuss the different paths of developments for eldercare and childcare and whether ideas of social investment currently being advocated by international organisations have contributed to the different paths of development. Although ideas of social investment in Sweden dates back to the late 1930s (Morel et al 2012) recent emphasis on early childhood and care in the context of limited economic resources and changes of governance and legal frameworks have implications for eldercare. Discussing eldercare as social investment in a European context means counteracting future costs related to ageing populations while it for children means capacitating them for changing labour market and family structures with the aim of improving employability and increased economic competition. Historical reviews of childcare and eldercare including changes of governance, legal frameworks, etc. constitute the background for the analysis of recent diverging paths within the two sectors in relation to universalism, marketisation and refamiliarisation. The recent development is socially as well as gender differentiated.

     * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

K

RC41-694.8

K B, CHANDRIKA* (Affiliation to research committees RC-41, *chandrikakb@rediffmail.com*)
DASOG, SHAMALABAI BHEEMARAYAPPPA (Affiliation to research committees RC-41)

Gender Inequality and Occupational Segregation: A Study of Women Labourers in Areca Nut Processing Units in Karnataka, India

Despite remarkable progresses in many spheres, the Gender inequality still persists in India. Waged work is Segregated and Marginalized on the basis of Gender. Employed women in work place are horizontally and vertically segregated and there is a clear distinction between men's work and women's work. Women's work is characterized by lower wages, low status and lower rung on the skill ladder, involved in less interest, more repetitive, monotonous and low status activities. Such pattern of Gender Segregation is exhibited in Areca nut processing units.

Areca nut is a cash crop which has contributed more than Rs.250 corers towards the National income in India. It is largely cultivated in Malenadu region of Karnataka State. The process of, cutting, de-husking and drying of nuts is entirely depending on hand labour. Women are employed in this process. The present paper discusses the Gender Inequality, Segregation and marginalization of women labourers working in an unorganized sector. The main objectives of the paper are (1) to examine the vertical Occupational Segregation of Women laborers in Areca nut processing units. (2) To study the factors influencing Gender inequality, and (3) to overview the implications of Inequality and Marginalization of women in areca nut processing units. The study is based on the primary data collected through interview technique. The study highlights that, there is Gender inequality and Marginalization in functioning and the payment of wages. There is job insecurity and violation of labour legislations. The study helps to identify the nature and structure of Gender inequalities, Segregation and Marginalization. Further, the paper tries to justify the need for empowering women to bring Gender equality and enhancing their status

RC41-697.5

K B, CHANDRIKA (Affiliation to research committees RC-41)
DASOG, SHAMALABAI BHEEMARAYAPPPA* (Affiliation to research committees RC-41, *dr.sbdasog@yahoo.com*)

Gender Inequality in Family and Work-PLACE: An Empirical Study in Three Urban Centres in Karnataka, India

Gender inequality refers to unequal treatment or perception of individuals based on their sex. It reflects and manifests in numerous dimensions of our life. Gender inequality and resultant discrimination in varying degrees on the grounds of sex are commonly witnessed, admitted and even justified in India. Despite the policy measures to overcome gender discrimination, gender inequalities within the family and at work place still exist. Most of the forms of discrimination against women have their roots in patriarchal system and its values. Women are dominated over by their male members in their own family. They have little power in making decisions.

The present paper proposes to examine the nature and extent of gender inequality within the family and work place. The main objectives of the study are to analyse the power dimensions of women in family and work place and to examine their participation in decision-making process. This empirical study is based on field data conducted in three urban centres of Karnataka State, India. The data are collected from 500 working women. The findings of the study proved that, the power dimension splits vertically; women are discriminated by the male members in their own family and work place, they are marginalised on the bases of gender. It is suggested that progress towards Gender equality requires empowerment of women which will lead to notable changes in gender relations.

RC19-335.1

KAASCH, ALEXANDRA* (University of Bremen, *mail@alexandra-kaasch.de*)

Global Social Governance As Inter- and Inner-Organisational Relations Between Actors

This paper is concerned with the conceptualisation of global social governance as a matter of inter- and inner-organisational relations between global policy actors.

Global social governance is commonly characterised as a complex and multi-actored process, driven by more or less powerful and legitimate actors. There are significant overlaps in their agencies, as well as they are bound in various (sometimes) overlapping networks and alliances that cross-cut organisational borders. While global social policy actors differ in terms of types and functions, they do not unfold their respective power in isolation from each other. They relate to each other, part of what they do is driven by what 'others' do.

The global social policy literature has discussed a number of examples how different global social policy actors, often international organisations, are involved in fighting over ideas; a process that happens both between and within organisations. This paper engages in a rather theoretical discussion about different ways of how the inter- and inner-organisational relationships can be conceptualised and how related interactions can be understood by drawing on a number of disciplines. The paper will reflect on some insight that can be drawn from sociological, organisational and psychological theory to better understand such relationships.

RC21-364.6

KABISCH, NADJA* (Humoldt Universität zu Berlin, *nadja.kabisch@geo.hu-berlin.de*)
HAASE, DAGMAR (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin and Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ)

Urban Green Space Provisioning in Berlin, Germany. Environmental Justice in Sustainable Urban Green Space Planning

The city of Berlin, Germany, tries to integrate the ecological, social and economic dimensions of sustainability in all fields of policy action since some years. The main aim is to increase quality of life for all residents in an equal way. However, Berlin is facing further immigration which will lead to nearly 250,000 additional residents in the next 20 years. This population growth combined with urban planning policies of (re)densification will certainly drive the conversion of urban green spaces into residential land. This development might result in an unsustainable city environment which would raise concerns of environmental justice, too.

Set against this background, we present an analysis of urban green space provisioning in Berlin in order to identify distributional inequities between urban green spaces and population. The relation is discussed in light of variations in user preferences associated with age and immigrant status. Publicly available land use and socio-demographic data at sub-district level are applied in a GIS, dissimilarity index and cluster analysis approach. Our results show that although most areas are supplied with more UGS compared to the per capita target value of 6m², there is considerable dissimilarity by immigrant status and age. Environmental justice is further discussed on a site-specific case in Berlin – the park and former city airport Berlin-Tempelhof. Visitor profiles and preferences are analysed. Results from questionnaire surveys indicate that the identified dissimilarities on sub-district level are not the same as environmental injustice in Tempelhof, but point to a mismatch of urban green space and user preferences.

We conclude that, if a city claims to follow the sustainability paradigm, successful urban green space planning should consider the match between quality of a park and specific cultural and age-dependent user needs while providing equal access to high quality green spaces for all residents.

RC01-29.6

KACHTAN, DANA* (The Open University of Israel, *danakc@openu.ac.il*)

From Bottom-up – a Micro-Methodological Examination of the Military

The aim of this paper is to deepen the discussion of micro-methodological examination of the military. Research on the military focuses largely on a macro perspective, examining mechanisms, structure and policies. In this paper I wish to emphasize the importance and contribution of micro research, which focuses on the individuals rather than the institution; examining their experiences, understanding and interpretations.

Based on a qualitative research study, utilizing a semiotic-interpretive approach which is well-suited to examining the subjective point of view, I argue that the interpretations and experiences of the soldiers are a central means for understanding the structure, the mechanisms and processes in the military.

By focusing on interviews with 60 combat soldiers who served in two infantry brigades in the IDF (Israel Defense Force), I wish to illustrate the role of individuals in creating and perpetuating the structure, culture and mechanisms of the military as well as in challenging them. Focus on the role of the individuals, rather than the institution, enables us to examine not only how structure and culture are maintained and reproduced through formal policy, but also how they are created and formed by the soldiers, through their practices, without the external supervision of the army.

The contribution of a micro perspective is, first, to stress that mechanisms operate not just top-down but also bottom-up. Furthermore, the study illustrates how social categories, such as ethnicity and gender, are preserved and perpetuated not only by institutional mechanisms, policy and structure, but also by individuals through the ways they perform. Finally, by emphasizing a micro perspective I do not ignore the important role of the organization, but rather emphasize an additional point of view in military methodology.

JS-58.3

KADAR-SATAT, GITIT* (Edinburgh University, *s0947261@sms.ed.ac.uk*)

Children's Leisure Pursuits: A Test of the "Homology" Versus "Omnivore-Univore" Hypotheses Debate -- CANCELLED

Recently in the UK academic milieu, there has been a debate as to whether the link between socio-economic status (SES) and adults' participation in cultural activities conform to a "structural homology" rule (Bourdieu, 1984), or present a pattern best characterised as an "omnivore-univore" distinction (Peterson, 1992). The dispute surrounded the issue of whether in contemporary British society, cultural participation (and consumption) still signifies social-class, and in what ways. However, researchers have yet to analyse class-based patterns of cultural participation and leisure pursuits in children.

The present paper addresses this gap in knowledge by exploring the associations between SES (measured by parental education and occupation levels and by familial incomes) and children's participation in three leisure domains: social-group activities, commercial-public activities, and home-centred activities. Within each of these domains, activities from across the "highbrow-lowbrow" cultural capital spectrum are examined.

The results are used to discuss the debate on the "homology" vs. "omnivore-univore" hypotheses in the context of cultural socialisation and cultural capital acquisition in the middle childhood years.

The paper relies on quantitative analyses of data drawn from the British "Millennium Cohort Study" (MCS), a survey of around 19,000 babies, all born between 2000-2002. The current analyses focus on data taken from the third and fourth sweeps of the MCS when the children were aged around 5 and 7 (respectively).

The findings indicate that children's leisure pursuits are stratified by SES: children in high-SES groups are more likely than peers in low-SES groups to participate in a range of leisure activities across the highbrow-lowbrow spectrum. This pattern of leisure participation is consistent with the "omnivore-univore" hypothesis. Yet, the results also show that the associations between SES and children's leisure pursuits are stronger for highbrow and midbrow activities than for lowbrow activities, a finding that lends support to the "homology" argument.

RC04-90.7

KAGAWA, MEI* (Seikei University, *meika@kf6.so-net.ne.jp*)
KODAMA, HIDEYASU (Rakusei Junior and Senior High School)

The Provision and Expansion of High School Education in Post-War Japan

This study aims to clarify the mechanisms of high school educational expansion and regional variations in postwar Japan regarding the kinds of opportunities that were provided. We focus on education providers and the programs offered by high schools. High school education expanded rapidly in the 1960s when the first baby boomers became high school students. To understand how this extraordinary expansion was made possible and how the opportunities for high school education were provided, we must consider the relationships between public and private institutions and the roles of the private ones. The proportion of students attending private high schools is now about 30%. This proportion became higher during the 1960s. This means that it was impossible for high schools to expand if only public schools supplied education. Also, as Ichikawa (1991) points out, a distinctive feature of the Japanese educational system is a preference for general education under a single-track system. The same holds true for high schools. Although Japanese high schools offer both academic (general) and vocational/specialized programs, the ratio of students enrolled in academic programs continues to rise, accounting for more than 70% in 2010. These two features characterize high school education in Japan. At the same time, there have been regional variations in provision of high school education regarding above mentioned points. How and why was each prefecture different in providing high school education? To answer these questions, we first classify prefectures into groups using cluster analysis then clarify determinants of regional variations. In conclusion, we discuss how these variations may affect provision of high school education in the near future, in depopulating society.

RC12-226.3

KAKIMOTO, YOSHIMI* (Nara Women's University, *Uaykakimoto@aol.com*)

Lay Judge System and Social Bias

Should Court respect the judgment of lay judges when the lay judges had not enough knowledge concerning to a specific psychological conditions or a disorder caused by mental disabilities?

This presentation aims to clarify the necessity to overcome prejudges of lay judges and to suggest the importance of supports of lay judges in order to avoid a social-based decision.

For long time, Japanese people have been used to the point of view that law system and judgment of Court are constraint to citizens. It seems difficult to imagine that a lay judge can join the procedure to drafting a law or to make a judgment of the Court. Creation of lay judge system changed the relation between Court and people.

After three years of the creation, however, some problems of this system have been progressively clarified. There are some criminal cases that lay judges demanded heavier punishment than the demand of public prosecutor. There are several reasons about it: the social demand to reflect on the sentiment and the damage of the victim and people concerned, the influence of the social norm and prejudice between lay judges, and so on.

We trace here the judgment of Osaka District Court concerning to a murder caused by a man with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). In this case, the Court made a judgment of 20 years of imprisonment beyond the demand of the public prosecutor. The judgment is derived from the misunderstanding that the society has not any institution or facility where accepts an ex-convict with mental disabilities. The judgment based on the misunderstanding concerning to ADHD makes us to notice the necessity of the support for the lay judges when the specific knowledge is needed to examine the case.

JS-45.4

KALA, NEHA* (BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, *kala.neha@yahoo.com*)

Existential Reflections on Leisure-Tourism-Environment Interface: A Case Study of Uttarakhand State in India

The existence of scenic and cultural attractions in any region provides golden opportunity for economic development. Attractions bearing mythological and religious significance promise all the more monetary gains especially in a country like India where religion has a stronghold. However, promoting tourism without thoroughly understanding the interconnections which make up the region's ecology can be disastrous. The recent tragedy that hit the holy shrine at Kedarnath in Uttarakhand has triggered a crisis of faith on one hand and rekindled the development debate on the other. The Himalayan state while zealously centrestaging tourism to catalyse economic development completely ignored the carrying capacity thresholds and sidelined the environmental and zoning regulations which ultimately jeopardized the exotic environment which sustains it. The June deluge left thousands of tourists stranded in the valley created panic and disenchantment amongst the tourists giving a great blow to tourism. Now grave concerns are being shown for its revival as the livelihood of a large number of regional population depends on the tourism sector. As part of reconstruction plan visitors are being exhorted to contribute their part by visiting safer places in Uttarakhand. Therefore, it becomes pertinent to review the current tourism with a sustainable perspective. The present paper examines the dynamics of the relationship between local people, sacred landscape and the tourism industry in the Himalayan state. It seeks to explore the shift in the profile of tourists and patterns of tourism in this region and offers reflections on how the edifice of tourism collapses under its own burden if it is devoid of tourist ethics and proper planning. Further, it emphasizes that in ecologically vulnerable systems, tourism cannot be encouraged only as an economic activity but as a cultural activity forging sustainable bonds with the sacred sites, sensitive landscapes and local folks.

RC04-78.15

KALALAHTI, MIRA* (University of Helsinki, *mira.kalalahti@helsinki.fi*)
VARJO, JANNE (University of Helsinki)
SILVENNOINEN, HEIKKI (University of Turku)

The Classed Parental Attitudes Towards the School Choice and Equality of Opportunity in Finnish Comprehensive School

Recent international comparisons and rankings have highlighted the equality and quality of Finnish education system. Throughout the whole 2000s, PISA-test results have demonstrated that Finnish pupils score high; the percentage of pupils reaching only the lowest proficiency levels is small; the variation between schools is low; and, finally, the impact of pupils' socio-economic background to learning outcomes is small.

Traditionally, Finnish comprehensive school system has been built on principle of equality, and the provision of basic education has been governed through school districts. Since the 1990s, reforms, based on principles of decentralisation and deregulation, have reduced direct state control. As a result, local education authorities have developed distinctive policies concerning local models of selection and admission with diverse possibilities to exercise parental choice.

Our aim is to discuss the ways in which social class intertwines with parental values towards universal and selective features of comprehensive school within the political, social and educational context of Finland. Based on our previous studies we are especially focusing on 1) the changing emphasis on equality of opportunities, and 2) the new cleavages within social classes, in relation to school choice. We describe classed educational strategies by combining our empirical

      * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

findings of school choice, attitudes towards comprehensive school system and social class (based on family survey, conducted in 5 Finnish cities, n=2617).

Our interpretation is that the lower classes are relatively excluded from the Finnish version of school choice, which grounds on aptitude tests, and urge for more open enrolment in general. Whereas middle classes on one hand, more commonly exercise parental choice in practice, and, on the other hand, are more aware of the segregative effects of free parental choice. Nevertheless, new cleavages, based on occupational status within the middle class have emerged with different emphases on freedom to choose and universal education system.

RC32-556.7

KALERANTE, EVAGGELIA* (university West Macedonia, *ekalerante@yahoo.gr*)
GOGOU, LELA* (Democritus University of Thrace, *lgogou@psed.duth.gr*)

From the Educational Policy about Gender Equality to Its Testing in the Labor Market during the Greek Economic Crisis

In the present paper the effects of the Greek economic crisis to the Greek society are comparatively scrutinized with concentration on both male and female access to the labor market. In particular, the issues under investigation throughout 2008-2013 are: a) the unemployment percentage both of men and women, b) men and women part-time employment and c) the correlation between studies and labor. Besides, the variable of gender is studied in combination and in relation to age and years of studies.

Through quantitative researches an evaluation is pursued whether education about gender equality, being the aim of the educational policy, was productive; in other words, whether a differentiation based on gender was statistically significant. Additionally, the years of studies are correlated with unemployment or part-time employment both of men and women so that the question whether the prolonged education is conducive to the reinforcement of gender equality is investigated, resulting in the same access possibilities to labor market both by equally qualified male and female subjects.

The economic crisis period is regarded by the present paper as a testing phase for the educational policy implemented towards gender equality. It is estimated that in this ordeal with a limited number of working positions and the reorganization of the labor market the evidence will be apparent. In this respect the outcome of a policy about gender equality will be evaluated and the educational structures will be reorganized within a policy of reinforcing gender equality along with a broader policy about equality conducive to the unification of vindication schemata for both genders.

RC30-513.6

KALLEVIG, ANTHONY* (Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, *anthony.kallevig@lo.no*)
BERG AASEN, TONE MERETHE (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

Employee Driven Innovation - an Organisational Challenge

Employee Driven Innovation - An organizational challenge
Anthony Kallevig, LO Norway
The Nordic countries are about to open there eyes for that employees in all sort of workplaces is an important an untapped potential of resources for innovation. But many politicians, bureaucrats and top managers lacks the understanding of what it is and how to do it.
During the last decades the technological paradox has influenced industry and innovation policies. Succeeding innovation strategies seems to base the rather one sided notion that essential ideas occur in laboratories and research departments.However a paradigm shift is in the process of getting approval. Major social challenges, rather than more dispersed product priorities, have become evident, also in EU and OECD policies. The value of holistic approaches to innovation is emphasized, rather than a purely scientific and technological focus. And the importance of innovation in services, production and work processes is lifted up. This happens at the same time as the general level of education are rising, and businesses are hiring more people with skills to see and understand the wider contexts and to participate in resolving complex issues.

As part of this, the Nordic countries adopted the concept of "employee-driven innovation" in their policies. This implies a recognition that the vast majority can and should contribute to innovation. Individuals represent a significant source of insight and problem solving, whether they work in a development device or have operating tasks. Experience shows that broad involvement of local shop stewards and staff in innovation processes has positive economic effects, but also provides benefits in terms of improved job satisfaction, further education and reduced absenteeism.

In Norway this development has been promoted by the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions. A paper will address Norwegian EDI challenges and experiences based on the Nordic work life model.

RC22-396.1

KALLUNKI, VALDEMAR* (KyUAS, *valdemar.kallunki@helsinki.fi*)
ZRINSC☐AK, SINISA (University of Zagreb)

Churches and Religious-Secular Interaction in Welfare in Croatia and Finland

The welfare state reforms have changed the position of actors and put co-operation between public and private stakeholders in Europe on the agenda. In this situation, the Churches are also taken more seriously as partners of welfare services and they have an opportunity to expand their activities on the secular sphere. At the same time, the question regarding the position of the religious in the interaction must be taken account. Growing religious-secular interaction sets Churches to a different position than the religious institutions had during the modernization process. Thus, the situation differs also theoretically from the classical views of secularization: both differentiation and dedifferentiation are equally relevant viewpoints for the analysis. In the context of predominantly Lutheran and Catholic countries, which are analyzed in this paper, the interaction may also support the impact of the religious on the secular domain.

The paper focuses on the role of Churches in the welfare sector in Croatia and Finland. It presents results regarding the local-level interaction between secular and religious organizations in the field of the welfare sector. The data includes the interviews of secular public sector and the social work of the Churches gathered in 2013 in three regions in Finland and Croatia. On the basis of the empirical work and background analysis the paper demonstrates the multifaceted reality of interactions between religious and secular institutions and discusses theoretical consequences of changing ways of interaction in different social and religious contexts.

RC05-102.4

KALOGERAKI, STEFANIA* (UNIVERSITY OF CRETE, *s.kalogeraki@gmail.com*)

Disentangling Greek Xenophobia during Recession

In the recent recession, the most severe one since the Great Depression, Greece has been considered the Achilles heel of Eurozone' s economies. Since 2008 the country has experienced an economic turmoil as well as an unprecedented social and political collapse. Due to the devastating economic conditions, the society's social fabric has grown more frayed generating a mixture of frustration, insecurity and anger among Greeks which has been directed against immigrants fuelling the upsurge of anti-immigration backlash. The acute augmentation of xenophobic stances has been expressed by the rise of the neo-fascist Golden Dawn which has grown from a fringe group into a nationwide political party propagating that immigrants are responsible for the socio-economic vows of the country. The study attempts to disentangle the complexities of Greek xenophobia during the recession using an amalgam of theoretical frameworks (i.e. realistic group conflict, social identity and scapegoating theory) as well as multiple secondary data sources, i.e. European Social Survey (ESS), European Value Survey (EVS) and Eurobarometer. The analyses unveil the etiologies of Greek xenophobic stances traced in the intense inter-group competition due to the scarcity in jobs and economic recourses but most importantly in the formation of a far right-wing populist identity that tends to displace the blame for personal hardships and misfortunes onto the relatively powerless immigrant group members. The study unearths one of the social facets of the Greek economic crisis in breeding hostility against migrants and highlights that such hostility has recently taken more violent forms of racist attacks and racial clashes. It is underlined that the call to transform the xenophobic climate into a xenophilic one in Greece becomes more urgent than ever; hence immediate policy responses are needed to curtail xenophobia and safeguard the fragile social cohesion and order of the country.

RC33-578.3

KALOGERAKI, STEFANIA* (UNIVERSITY OF CRETE, *s.kalogeraki@gmail.com*)

Unveiling Correlates of "Don't Know" Responses in the Left-Right Scale

Europe's current economic crisis has spread to the political sphere and escalated populist tendencies and nationalistic politics. Specifically in indebted member-states the political crisis is echoed in citizens' skepticism about an uncorrupted political system and widespread perceptions that political parties are not strongly ideological oriented, but rather populist, personalistic and clientelistic. In a period of socio-political bewilderment, the division of traditional patterns of individual's ideological orientation towards political parties has become more ambiguous. In empirical research a classical measure to operationalize political orientation and identity is the left-right scale. The "Don't Know" (DK) responses in the specific scale are usually treated similarly with "Refusal" or "No Answer" and interpreted as individuals' cognitive inability in the left-right self-placement; hence excluded from analysis. However, in the present study the DK responses in the

left-right scale become the core of investigation. During an era of economic and political crisis, DK responses may reflect individuals' perceptions of weakening of democratic institutions, their distrust in political parties to revive the economic growth, their condemnation of the political system and their focus on alternative forms of governing to confront the socio-economic vows. Using data from the European Social Survey (ESS) in 18 European countries, the study charts changes in DK responses in the left-right scale before and during the economic crisis. The analyses unearth specific patters of DK responses whereas the greatest changes are detected in two countries severely affected by the recession, i.e. Greece and Spain. Multiple logistic regression analyses unveil the differentiated impacts of political and civic participation, trust in democratic institutions and political parties in elucidating DK responses in respondents' left-right orientation during a period of economic downturn and political turmoil.

RC29-498.7

KAMADA, TAKUMA* (Tohoku University, *takuma206@gmail.com*)

Medical Marijuana Laws and Substance Induced Deaths: Evidence from the U.S

This paper explores the relationship between medical marijuana laws and substance induced deaths. The relationship between marijuana and alcohol empirically remains unclear; one strand of the literature shows the substitute relationship while another reveals the complementary relationship. In a similar vein, gateway drug hypothesis (i.e., marijuana consumption results in more harmful drug use) has been subject to empirical analyses, and yet proponents and opponents of the hypothesis have been often unclear about what policies it entails. That is, it is argued that a policy aims to reduce the risk of exposure to marijuana in order to prevent the use of other illicit drugs. On the other hand, one would claim that the problem lies in the nature of the illicit drug market where marijuana and other illicit drugs are simultaneously provided and supplied. Using state level panel data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other data sources (1999-2010), I estimate the effects of medical marijuana laws on alcohol-induced deaths and cocaine-induced deaths. Empirical results show that medical marijuana laws result in an increase in alcohol-induced deaths, suggesting that there is a complementary relationship between marijuana and alcohol. In contrast, medical marijuana laws lead to a reduction in cocaine-induced deaths. The results shed light on understanding the complicated relationship between marijuana and substances in the sense that availability of substances plays a critical role in the gateway drug hypothesis. Alcohol is provided in a formal/ legal market whereas cocaine can be only supplied in an informal/ illicit market. It is therefore suggested that if such drug related policies change the way drug markets function and results in drug market separation, illicit drug induced deaths can be reduced.

RC32-544.7

KAMANO, SAORI* (Nat Inst Population & Social Security , *s-kamano@ipss.go.jp*)
KAZAMA, TAKASHI (Chukyo University)
KAWAGUCHI, KAZUYA (Hiroshima Shudo University)
ISHIDA, HITOSHI (Meiji Gakuin University)
YOSHINAKA, TAKASHI (Yokohama City University)
SUGANUMA, KATSUHIKO (Oita University)

Attitudes Toward Non-Normative Sexualities Among University Students in Japan: Quantitative Analysis (Part 2)

Following the presentation by Kazama, et al., we will present the results of a preliminary analysis of attitudes toward homosexuality, transgenderism and other non-normative sexualities among university students in Japan, focusing on the mechanisms through which gender, other attributes and personal experiences might shape their attitudes.

A definite and sizable body of literature on attitudes toward LGBT issues has been accumulated in the Euro-American context. Such studies are limited, however, in Asian countries. There are informative ethnographic studies on the theme in several Asian societies, and yet, without the data based on large-scale surveys, it is difficult to comprehend the environment in which people live or to reveal how non-normative sexualities are situated. As the first step toward filling such a gap, we conducted a survey at three private universities in 2012 and 2013. The questions include knowledge and awareness of, as well as attitudes toward sexual minorities (discomfort, judgment, perception of what is "normal") and also experiences of contact, including personal, media, educational, of such people/issues.

A preliminary analysis of the data of more than 700 cases shows that in many of the attitudinal items, women students show more liberal attitudes compared to their male counterparts. Personally knowing someone who is homosexual and/or transsexual also tends to make one more accepting of variant sexualities compared to students who do not have such connections. In the presentation, we will provide a comprehensive picture based on further analysis of the data, including how such attitudes relate to attitudes toward other issues, such as gender, family

and nationalism. We hope to draw implications on how heteronormativity, homophobia, sexism and binary thinking of men and women constitute the experiences of young generation in the Japanese context.

RC06-130.5

KAMANO, SAORI* (Nat Inst Population & Social Security , *s-kamano@ipss.go.jp*)

Changes in Family Forms in Japan: Analyses of Subjective Definitions

In order to understand the changes in family pattern, it is crucial to look at how individuals understand and define the family subjectively. In this paper, I will examine the changes in the subjective boundary of the family among Japanese, namely, who among kin are normatively considered as members of the "family".

The preliminary analyses of the 1st (1993) to the 4th (2008) National Family Survey of Japan conducted among married women by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research show that there is an expanding trend of the normative boundaries. In other words, more and more types of kin are considered to be one's "family member". For example, the proportion responding that a "married daughter" is generally considered as one's family member regardless of whether or not they live together increased from 35% in 1993 to 66.2% in 2008. The analyses also show that the defined boundaries vary by age, education, employment status, household size and its composition, and geographic region.

In the paper, I will further examine how the subjective family boundaries relate to their attitudes toward various family forms and ways of living, such as attitudes toward taking care of aged parents, aged couples living with their children, married couples' not having children, and mothers of young children who stay home. Finally, I will compare these results based on individual level data with the macro-level data on family structure to explore possible mutual relationships behind the changes in family pattern.

RC39-661.1

KAMESAKA, AKIKO* (Aoyama Gakuin University, *akiko@busi.aoyama.ac.jp*)
ISHINO, TAKUYA (Kanazawa Seiryo University)
MURAI, TOSHIYA (Kyoto University)
OGAKI, MASAO (Keio University)

Effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake on Subjective Well-Being

We study changes in Japanese people's subjective well-being (happiness) and feelings of altruim before and after the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011. We use a panel data set compiled by a group of researchers mainly from Keio University. Although the questionnaire is large, we focus on a question about people's altruism. We are interested in altruism because, according to a Japanese Statistics Bureau report on expenditure by Japanese households, charitable donations increased by over 850 percent in March 2011 compared to one year earlier.

Using this large panel survey consisting of responses from over 4000 households all over Japan, we found that many Japanese people reported more feelings of altruism following the earthquake, even in the most affected areas; this is consistent with the rise in charitable giving. We also found that a large number of people reported an *increase* in happiness after the earthquake, in fact, as the number who reported a drop in happiness. An interpretation of this finding is suggested by a recent experiment by Dunn et al., who find that spending money on others promotes happiness; according to this story, many Japanese people became more altruistic after the earthquake, inducing them to make charitable donations, which in turn made them happier.

We are interested in seeing how changes in altruism affect changes in happiness. However, both variables are subjective, so their measurement errors are likely to be correlated. Therefore, we use a two-step procedure, first identifying the effect of altruism on an objective variable, charitable giving, and then measuring the effect of charitable giving on happiness. In each step of the analysis, we run a two-stage logit regression, which controls for reverse causality. This analysis, which deals effectively with the aforementioned problem of correlated measurement errors, yields results that are consistent with our story.

RC50-815.6

KAMIYA, HIROO* (Kanazawa University, *kamiya17@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp*)
HORIUCHI, MIO (Kanazawa University)

Social Contribution through Student's Participation in Village Festival

Kanazawa University embarked on the new project on social contribution in 2010 through promoting students to participate in traditional festivals held in severely depopulated rural villages. This project aims to provide opportunities for

students to lean the everyday lives of rural Japan, and also to take a leadership role of university in revitalizing the rural communities. This paper explores the reason why Kanazawa University set up this project, and show to what extent this project goal has achieved its initial goal.

In 2004, central government enacted the low to reform the national universities to quasi-autonomous bodies. Thereafter, many national universities including Kanazawa University set up the charters. In Kanazawa University Charter, social contribution is declared as one of the principal missions of the university. Kanazawa University has established Center for Regional Collaboration in 2002. "Matsuri Project" started in 2010 as one of the University's social contribution activities. Over one hundred of oversea and Japanese students joined the project every year. During the summer, almost every village in Noto region held traditional summer festival, called "*Kiriko*" festival". Within the last decade, due to aging and depopulation, many villages are now faced with manpower shortage to maintain the village *Kiriko* festivals. Young students are pleased to join the festival and walk around with shouldering heavy *Kiriko* with village people. Before the festival began, gorgeous dinner are sometimes served to students.

For the students, joining *Kiriko* tour is a good chance to go inside the village and to talk with local people. Planned and arranged by university staff, oversee students can experience the actual lives of rural villagers. So far "Matsuri Project" has weak relationship with student education and academic research by faculty members, local people well acknowledges the leadership of the university for revitalizing the rural communities.

RC54-868.3

KAMIYA, YASUHIKO* (Nagasaki University, *ykami@tke.att.ne.jp*)

Rethinking the Body through Its Disability

A person with physical disability has uncontrollable body. The body's passiveness and vulnerability go beyond its activeness and capability. Disability studies associated with sociology of the body examine disability as a social, cultural, and political phenomenon in contrast to medical perspectives, focusing on how disability is defined and represented in society. Both of them have been positioned against medical science; they approach to the body from the society and context while medical science from biology and diseases. But they may be accomplice in the sense that they often ignore persons and their daily lives. Pluralism to which sociology of the body and disability studies owe much emphasizes diversity of human behavior and culture regarding health and illness based on binary comparison such as disease vs. illness, and the uniqueness of nature vs. the diversity of human cultures. Nevertheless, post-pluralism relativizes pluralism discourse by suggesting plurality of natures and sciences, and their mutual construction with society and culture. Persons with disability are now assumed to increase in number as overall disease incidences have not been as decreased as the mortality. The gap in the status of disabled persons between developed and developing countries is larger than the gap in non-disabled. Disabled persons from poor families living in rural areas have greatest needs but receive least medical and social care. In developing countries, persons with physical disability have greater handicap than those with intellectual disability, which is opposite from developed countries. Physical disability in a person sometimes leads to body impairment such as lumbago in other family members. Physical abuse to disabled persons is hidden problem. Some of physical disabilities can be relieved through simply changing the body posture. The body can manage its disability by itself through plasticity, and may not require society or sociology so much as we presume.

RC45-745.2

KAMIYAMA, HIDEKI* (Teikyo University, *RXG00156@nifty.ne.jp*)

Stabilization of the World Due to the Expansion of a Western State System: Explanation Using Game Theory

Stabilization of the world due to the expansion of a Western state system: Explanation using game theory

Dr. David Strang explained the stabilization of modern global society from the perspective given of the (sociological) new institutional theory while criticizing the explanations given by realists in highly original research ("Anomaly and Commonplace in European Political Expansion: Realist and Institutional Accounts." *International Organization*, vol.45, 1991). He states that global society has been stabilized as a result of the expansion and the "institutionalization" of a Western state system that respects the sovereignty of each country, rather than as a result of the balance of power of countries that reasonably maximize their utility.

However, his explanation seems still insufficient when we ask questions such as: why and how such an expansion took place; and why such an expansion stabilizes global society.

The answer can be derived from the fact of historical conflicts between dependencies and sovereignties. The form of the dynamic game between resisting/non-resisting dependencies and oppressing/non-oppressing sovereignties is analogous to that of the well-known chainstore game. This dynamic game has two Nash equilibriums. Based on the replicator dynamics of this game, we can interpret the historical changes in global society.

Initially, in a path-dependent manner, the world heads for an equilibrium that includes "dependencies that do not resist oppressive sovereignties." During this period, empires vie for supremacy. Subsequently, global political discourse requires sovereignties to comply with a "commitment" to non-oppressiveness. The world then heads for a subgame perfect equilibrium in which "sovereignties do not oppress resistance from dependencies." Thus, when the sovereign authority of many countries becomes established, "cooperation" will be selected in the repeated N-person dilemma game, resulting in a more stabilized global society. The term "institution" referred to by institutionalists can be understood as "commitment" or "equilibrium" in the game theory.

RC39-662.2

KAMMERBAUER, MARK* (Technische Hochschule Nürnberg, *info@transarchitecture.org*)

Capacity for Urban Recovery in Southern Germany after the 2013 European Floods

This proposed contribution deals with the impact of natural disaster on the recovery of urban settlements. In the 2013 European floods, settlement space in the South and East of Germany was severely impacted, including the Bavarian city of Deggendorf situated along the Danube river. Reports point out that early damage appraisals in combination with environmental degradation may significantly affect individual reconstruction efforts. This indicates an inter-related, socio-spatial, and cultural character of planning, settlement space, disaster, and recovery. Which aspects play a role in the recovery of urbanized regions after disaster, and how can their interrelation be conceptualized? An integrated approach based on socio-spatial perspectives in disaster research and urban studies serves to analyze these aspects in relation to vulnerabilities as well as institutional planning and programs for recovery. This permits a multidimensional discussion on ongoing processes of adaptation to disaster and its impact in urbanized regions, while enabling disciplines in spatial production access to this subject matter. A case study methodology serves to gather empirical data in the Fischerdorf area of Deggendorf in late 2013. Methods include qualitative interviews with key individuals in state and local institutions as well as impacted residents in addition to document research, participant observation, site visit. The goal of this contribution is to identify problems within the urban recovery after the 2013 European floods. This may serve to propose knowledge-based planning recommendations for the reconstruction of settlement space following natural disaster, and thus, reduce vulnerabilities of impacted populations against the background of recurring hydrometerological hazards. In the case of natural disasters in urbanized regions, weak links between plans and programs for recovery and the needs of impacted populations may impair the capacity of cities to adapt. The approach is intended for application to other cases of urban recovery planning after disaster.

RC42-711.2

KAMO, YOSHINORI* (Louisiana State University, *kamo@lsu.edu*)
KAMESAKA, AKIKO (Aoyama Gakuin University)

Examining the Structure of Happiness and Life Satisfaction in Japan Utilizing a Large Scale National Survey

Using data from "The Study on the Quality of Life" collected by the Cabinet Office in March 2012, we examined the structures and factors affecting the happiness and general life satisfaction among Japanese.

Both measures are calculated with single questions, and the mean score for happiness (6.64 for the scale of 0-10) is higher than life satisfaction (5.98).

Of all satisfactions with various aspects of our life (e.g. housing, childcare, healthcare, etc.), the satisfaction with family is most strongly related to happiness and life satisfaction except for the satisfaction with work to life satisfaction among males.

Multiple regression analyses indicate that the respondent's age shows a U-shaped effect on the life satisfaction (lowest at age 40 through 50). The happiness is positively affected by the respondent's education and being married, both of which seem to indicate more psychological, internal state of our life.

We also took an exploratory approach and regressed both variables on various psychological, attitudinal variables. We found that our happiness was more strongly related to the happiness of family members than any others including own life satisfaction. Other factors related to happiness but not life satisfaction include tolerance, peace of mind, tenderness, and feeling accomplishment often, which all indicate autonomous and psychological fulfillment, somewhat similar to the concept of Eudaimonie in Greek philosophy.

On the other hand, factors related to satisfaction but not happiness include doing as well as people around myself, feeling appreciated by others, feeling confident that I am as successful as others, and often thinking of myself first, which all indicate utilitarian and competitive drives.

The present study is based on one of the first and most comprehensive data sets on subjective well-being in Japan with a national sample. As such, it offers a contemporary and comprehensive overview of subjective well-being in Japan.

RC32-563.3

KAN, MAN YEE* (University of Oxford, *man-yee.kan@sociology.ox.ac.uk*)

Domestic Division of Labour and Marital Satisfaction in China

This paper analyses data of the Chinese Women's Status Survey 2000, a national survey in China, to examine the association between housework participation and marital satisfaction in urban and rural families. Married women's housework time is 2.8 times of that of married men. Yet their level of marital satisfaction is on a par with men's. We hypothesize that this is partly due to gender difference in the preference about domestic roles versus work roles. We first test if housework time forms a less negative association with marital satisfaction for women than for men (i.e. Do women dislike housework less than men?). We also test if work time has a stronger negative relationship with women's level of satisfaction than men's (i.e. Do women dislike paid work more than men?). Furthermore, we test whether elderly parents' help in housework mainly alleviate women's domestic burden rather than men's. We find supportive findings for these hypotheses in our preliminary analyses. We will employ Structural Equation Modelling to investigate the patterns of associations among different forms of marital satisfaction (including satisfaction with the domestic division of labour, satisfaction with marital life, and satisfaction with status in the family), the domestic division of labour and co-residence living arrangement with elderly parents.

RC31-535.8

KANASIRO, ALVARO KATSUAKI* (University of Tsukuba, *kanasiro.alvaro@gmail.com*)

Transnationalism and Schooling: The Case Study of a Brazilian Ethnic School in Japan

This paper aims at analyzing the relation between migration and education through the case study of a Brazilian ethnic school in Japan. The hypothesis which underlies this work is that the conception of Brazilian schools is related to the logic which drives the migratory flow to Japan: many Brazilian migrants living in Japan experience this migration as a transitory state, whose final objective is the return to their country. The experience as a temporary high school teacher in a Brazilian school has shown that the ethnic school tends to reproduce this reasoning: the curriculum is the same as that studied in Brazil; the textbooks are imported from education companies, whose educational view are strictly utilitarian; classes are taught in Portuguese and the pedagogical objective is to prepare the students to their return, allowing them to continue their studies in Brazil later on.

The fieldwork highlighted three points to be analyzed: first, given that the curriculum focus solely on the study of Brazil, the daily life and the migratory experience in Japan is set aside – the content of the imported textbooks does not fit to the social reality lived by those children. Second, Brazilian schools are target of severe criticism and receive a suspicious look by the Brazilian community itself. Common criticisms denounce poor infrastructure, lack of skilled professionals, corporate mindset that disrupts the schooling and high tuition fees. Third, most of those ethnic schools are supported neither by the Brazilian government nor by the Japanese government. Arguably, all these factors together contribute to a poor quality of education, hindering the chances for upward mobility either in Japan or in Brazil. Although the ethnic schools face many obstacles, there is still a demand for them.

RC21-380.9

KANAZAWA, RYOTA* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, *ryota_kanazawa@yahoo.co.jp*)

Urban Cultural Strategy and Japanese Animation in Nerima

Culture is now implemented for urban economic development in many advanced countries. Urban cultural strategy, trying to attract investment and human capital, became popular in Western cities from 1980s. At that time, former industrial cities suffered from economic decline. In contrast, Japanese cities had enjoyed economic prosperity because of industrial growth, especially the R&D and Hi-tech industry. But from mid 1990s most Japanese cities including Tokyo began to gradually lose the industrial base because new international division of labor had deepened. So new plans for economic development were needed in Japanese cities around the end of the 1990s and culture became to be recognized as a resource for urban competitiveness. In this presentation, I will show detailed case of Nerima Ward, Tokyo. Because many animation companies concentrate in Nerima ward, the local government is encouraging animation industries and trying to reconstruct Nerima's image as Anime Town. It is based on a partnership with Nerima Animation Association, the trade association of anime companies in Nerima. I intend to explain how and why this partnership is formed and policy measures are implemented. Therefore, it is needed to focus on the flow of event that affects the recent situation. It is shown that a civil group that aims to construct a museum for Japanese animation and chamber of commerce played major role to prepare institutional base for recent policies from the mid-1990s. Although they cooperated to lobby for public supports for animation and achieve

significant results, they dissolved their partnership. I point there is a tension between culture and commerce. It affects policy formation and inter-organizational relationship in Nerima.

RC45-742.4

KANAZAWA, YUSUKE* (Rikkyo University, *kanazawa@rikkyo.ac.jp*)

What Kind of Trust Do We Measure Using the Generalized Trust Question? : An Approach Based on Latent Class Model

Despite the importance in social capital research, empirical studies on generalized trust show inconsistent results. For example, trust studies have not shown clear results with respect to the relationship between group participation and respondents' level of generalized trust (Nannestad 2008). This study shows that a part of inconsistency is due to the measurement of generalized trust. Generalized trust is measured by such questions as "Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?" This kind of question is employed in major social surveys such as World Value Survey (WVS). This study hypothesizes that respondents think some different kinds of trust when they answer the generalize trust question. This study extracts heterogeneity of trust respondents think by latent class analysis (McCutcheon 1987), using Japanese dataset (Social Survey of Residents' Networks and Health). As a result, this study extracts four types of trustors; (a) active trustors (27.6%), who show higher levels of generalized trust and participate all kinds of social groups, (b) inactive trustors (31.3%), who show higher levels of generalized trust but do not participate any kinds of social groups, (c) parochial trustors (19.6%), who show higher levels of generalized trust but participate local groups only, (d) distrustor (21.4%), who show lower levels of generalize trust and do not participate any kind of social group. This result shows that respondents think four different kinds of trust when they answer the generalize trust question. Inconsistent results in previous studies may be caused by the difference of group participation between high trustors.

RC49-796.3

KANBYASHI, HIROSHI* (Tohoku Gakuin University, *kanba@izcc.tohoku-gakuin.ac.jp*)

Gender Difference in the Influence of Non-Regular Employment on Mental Health: The Case of Japan

1. Aim
Studies on the relationship between non-regular employment (NRE; such as temporary or precarious employment) and health have been increasing since the 2000s. Most of the studies reported that NRE has a negative effect on various health outcomes (including mental health).

The purpose of this study is to investigate the gender difference in the relationship between NRE and mental health in Japan. The number of NRE workers in Japan has been increasing since the 1970s, when most of them were married women who worked to financially assist their household under the male-breadwinner model. However, male NRE workers has been rising since the latter half of the 1990s. In the case of men, socioeconomic disadvantages of NRE cause a strong conflict between the male-breadwinner model and their socioeconomic status. Therefore, we can expect that the impact of NRE on mental health is more serious for men than for women.

2. Data
The "Japanese Study of Stratification, Health, Income, and Neighborhood" (J-SHINE) survey data is used. This is a computer-assisted personal interview survey that was administered in Tokyo and four suburban cities in 2010 (N=4381, age range of 25 to 50 years).

3. Findings and Discussion
In this study, I use three mental health outcomes as dependent variables: depression (K6), mental component summary score (SF8) and suicidal ideation. The results of preliminary analyses are summarized as follows. First, NRE has significant negative effects on three outcomes in the case of men. In contrast, NRE has no effects in the case of women. Second, after controlling for covariates, the effects of NRE are disappeared: marital status (married) and subjective SES have consistent positive effects on outcomes. These results suggest that lower SES of male NRE workers decrease the possibility of getting marriage and it influences on mental health.

JS-27.5

KANEKO, MASAHIKO* (National Defense Medical College, *kaneko@ndmc.ac.jp*)

Policies of Correcting the Physician's Geographical Uneven Distribution in Japan

Japan has adopted the universal health care insurance system since 1961. It means that the government has to guarantee the access to health resources to

the insured living everywhere in Japan. The other hand, Japanese physicians can practice medicine at their favorite place within Japan. This system has continued traditionally from the 19th century. Therefore, the government has not been able to adopt any policy to directly regulate the practice place of physicians. This presentation examines how the geographical distribution of physicians has changed in Japan under these circumstances. Concretely, it analyzes how the policies after the 1960s, namely the increase of medical schools in the 1970s, the regulation of hospital beds since the 1990s, the new clinical training system in the 2000s, have influenced the geographical distribution of physicians, and shows that the physician's geographical uneven distribution has decreased.

RC06-122.2

KANER, AVIGDOR* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, *kanerav@post.bgu.ac.il*)

SEGAL-ENGELCHIN, DORIT (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

CWIKEL, JULIE (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

The Transition to Parenthood As Experienced By New Fathers

The Transition to Parenthood as Experienced by New Fathers
Abstract

While many studies have explored the transition to motherhood, literature on the transition to fatherhood remains scarce. This qualitative study sought to broaden the knowledge on the transition to fatherhood by analyzing the experiences of fathers to first children aged one year and under, and looking at how they cope with the challenges presented by their transition to fatherhood.

Data was collected during an unstructured group interview held in a focus group of 9 married men in Israel. The study findings reveal that, contrary to common gender stereotypes, men were mostly concerned about emotional issues, and not instrumental ones, emphasizing their needs for emotional support.

Four main themes were raised during the men's discussion, with which they were required to cope in their transition to fatherhood: new insights about the meaning of love in their relationships with their spouses and the changes it undergoes, as a central experience in the way they feel as men; the need to adapt to new circumstances and changes in their relationship with their spouses; a sense of delay in their emotional bonding with the child in comparison to their wives, and with the new paternal identity they must adopt; and finally their emotional need to have access a "safe place", outside their relationship with their spouse and role of parent, where they can share their experiences with other men and emerge stronger.

The study findings shed light on three areas where new fathers grapple with mixed feelings of discomfort, difficulty and vulnerability: the personal, the spousal and the parental. These findings indicate the importance of developing a unique intervention program for new fathers in which all three areas will be addressed.

RC18-325.8

KANEVSKII, PAVEL* (Lomonosov Moscow State University, *baggio-18@yandex.ru*)

KANEVSKII, PAVEL* (Lomonosov Moscow State University, *baggio-18@yandex.ru*)

International Organizations in a Global Social Inequality

Economic globalization caused the fast growth of market economy throughout the world. But it also caused the worsening of social differentiation and growth of social tension. The principle of free movement of capital maintained during the last three decades provoked a mass permutation of social-economic space.

National governments are in a permanent search for new models of economic growth, understanding that previous strategy of growth has lead to market's destabilization. International and regional organizations in this situation need to elaborate common rules, norms and values that can possibly lead the world or region out the the dangerous way of perpetual crisis. Many global actors, both national and international, agree that rules of the game must be changed, but this strategy faces a serious conservative opposition.

Current analysis is directed towards the reasons and consequences of the global social breakdown through the lens of three regions: European Union, Middle and Near East and Latin America. European Union, being the the most powerful international organization in the world, is not only the example of wrong fiscal policies. Founders of the EU considered that the creation of the free trade zone and common currency would bring an end to monetary imbalance. But, on the contrary, it resulted in social imbalance and growing split between the states. The social and political disruption on the Middle and Near East is also caused primarily by national and supranational financial and economic imbalance between the rich Gulf countries and the rest. It, in turn, influences and strenghtens the ethnical, religiuous and geopolitical contradictions. Latin America is rightfully considered by many today as one of the grand social laboratories. Succesfully cooperating through regional organizations, national governments have managed to propose innovative social-liberal policies throughout the continent, renewing but not repeating the continental European economic policies of the 1960-70-ies.

RC18-325.8

RC16-292.8

KANG, DACHEN* (Research Associate, *kangdachen@casipm.ac.cn*)

From Theory of Social System to the Theory of Social Harbor

In the new post-industrial era, especially in the sense of ecological civilization, the concept of "society" in the end should be re-understand and re-define. The work is an urgent job. People in the past regarded "society" as a "complex system" and the intercourses, the understanding and studying work is based on the systems methodology to reveal its dynamics mechanisms. In fact, there exist an entirely demands to find a new set of concepts, categories and to establish a new theoretical framework for the sociology. In this paper, the concept of "Social harbor" or "Harbor society" is proposed to reveal the society to help people build a new comprehension or sense to security mechanism.

"Harbor" is an abstract concept from physical world; it can be used to study the problem that how humans can better cope with unpredictable or unavailable changes and bring a new sense of co-existence of social cooperation. Correspondingly, the concept such as "matrix", "general climate" are important cornerstones. Thus, the theoretical framework of social Harbour can be developed based on the theory of social system and a new kind of insight or ideology which is beyond the concepts of systems and institutions can be established.

RC23-417.8

KANG, DACHEN* (Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), *kangdachen@casipm.ac.cn*)

SUN, QIAN (University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS))

Understanding Science Revolution By a Trinity Model

Paradigm change is an ex post summary of Scientific Revolution. How to make out a specific Scientific Revolution is still an unsolved mystery. Philosophy, mathematics and science are trinity, logic is the real core. Logic is mined from mathematics using the methodology of philosophy thinking. In other words, logic is refined from philosophy based on the mathematical framework. When philosophy and mathematics integrated, logic generated. While under the guidance of logic, new sciences are formulated. In order to achieve trinity, transforming from engineering, art and design language to the philosophical language system based on practice is completely significant. Why people all think that a solution is no doubt can be found for a problem? If the language system used when searching for the answer is the same with the language system used when formulating the problem, at no time the solution can be found. The only way to eliminate the problem is to completely and totally switch the way of practice's thinking, which means to change the language system. Here, we stress the in-turn transfer of engineering language, philosophy language and

mathematics language, from which a new mechanism of science development which the core element is logic can be developed.

INTE-20.3

KANG, JEONG-HAN* (Yangsei University, jhk55@yonsei.ac.kr)
KIM, SANG-WOOK (Sungkyunkwan University)

Do Social Networks and Snss Function As Social Capital for Social Engagement?

This paper examines what types of social networks are facilitated by online networking activities and function as social capital for social engagement in South Korea. East Asian Social Survey (EASS) Module in 2012 Korean General Social Survey (KGSS) provides measures for social networks and social engagements whereas KGSS has a unique module for Internet/SNS activities. Analysis focuses on social eating/drinking and neighbors' social support as social networks, local participation, voluntary activities, and political interests as social engagement, and the presence of internet and/or SNS activities as online networking. Analyses of 2012 KGSS and EASS Module observe that online networking activities facilitate social eating/drinking, but not neighbors' social support. Correcting for possible bias by counterfactual analysis, it is SNS activities, not internet activities per se, that facilitate social eating/ drinking. It is also observed that both social eating/drinking and neighbors' support function as social capital for both types of social engagements: local participation and voluntary activities. SNS activities do not directly affect those social engagements but promote political interests, whose effect is robust after counterfactual analysis. Concerning personality traits, more conscientious and open people engage in social matters more actively while less conscientious but more open people are more likely to use SNSs. In summary, this paper finds that (1) both neighborhood-based strong ties and socially outreaching weak ties encourage social engagements for local and public interests; (2) SNS activities mainly helps social outreaches and promote political interests, but not actions yet; and (3) SNS activities have affinity with specific types of personality and exercise distinctive impacts on social networks and engagements beyond those of internet activities.

RC39-664.6

KANG, JUNG EUN* (Pusan National University , Korea, jekang@pusan.ac.kr)
YOON, D.K. (Ulsan Nat Inst Science & Technology)

Measuring Community Resilience to Natural Disasters: Implications for Disaster Management and Reduction in Korea

Building a resilient community to disasters has become one of the main goals of disaster management to absorb and mitigate negative disaster impacts. More disaster resilient community often experiences less disaster impact and reduces long recovery periods after a disaster. In this paper, we present the methodology that we constructed a set of indicators to measure community's disaster resilience (CDRI) in terms of human, social, economic, environmental, and physical factors. Moreover, this study develops a methodology to aggregate constructed disaster resilience index of local communities in Korea. 229 local municipalities are examined to measure the degree of community's resilience to natural disasters. Geographic Information System (GIS) is used to analyze and visualize spatial distribution of disaster resilience. Moreover, this study examined a relationship between the aggregated community disaster resilience index (CDRI) and disaster losses using a geographically weighted regression (GWR) method. Identifying the extent of community resilience to natural disasters would provide disaster management officials or decision-makers with strategic directions how to improve local communities' resilience to natural disasters and to reduce the negative disaster impacts.

RC23-410.3

KANIA-LUNDHOLM, MAGDALENA* (Uppsala University, magdalena.kania@soc.uu.se)
TORRES, SANDRA* (Uppsala University, sandra.torres@soc.uu.se)

Revisiting the Digital Divide: Contributions from Older Internet Users

One among the most prominent current debates regarding digitalization and social inequality is the one pertaining to the "digital divide". Research shows that this divide is a social rather than technologically driven phenomenon since socio-economic inequalities are the main determinants of it. Since the internet and new technologies are increasingly woven into the fabric of everyday lives the divide is a reality even in the most developed economies. The debate brings attention to particularly socially vulnerable groups such as older people. This paper draws from focus group data (n=30) and focuses on older people (60+) who are active internet users in Sweden, a country that tops the lists of the most de-

veloped countries when it comes to Network Readiness Index (NRI). The paper points to the various patterns of internet usage that structure older users' everyday life pertaining to the access and skills necessary to obtain different forms of information and to the maintenance of their social networks. We argue that these usage patterns can be perceived as contributors to the reproduction of already existing inequalities based on socio-economic factors. Argued hereby is also that as long as one is capable to conform to the imperatives that digitalization builds upon then old age need not be perceived as an obstacle to participation in the increasingly digitalized society.

AUTH-982.1

KANNABIRAN, KALPANA* (Council for Social Development, kalpana.kannabiran@gmail.com)

Kalpana Kannabiran: Tools of Justice: Non-Discrimination and the Indian Constitution

In the years since independence, the Indian subcontinent has witnessed an alarming rise in violence against marginalized communities, with an increasing number of groups pushed to [and outside] the margins of the democratic order. Against this background of violence, injustice and the abuse of rights, *Tools of Justice: Non Discrimination and the Indian Constitution* explores the critical, 'insurgent' possibilities of constitutionalism as a means of revitalising the concepts of non-discrimination and liberty, and of reimagining democratic citizenship.

What are the possibilities for a critical engagement with law in a context of perpetration of atrocities against communities and the flagrant denial of liberties to marginalized groups?

Stressing the links between non-discrimination and the right to liberty, the book attempts to return history and politics to constitutional hermeneutics, suggesting that interpretation is not the exclusive preserve of constitutional courts but, importantly, may be crafted by people's movements in their exercise of a dispersed sovereignty. It attempts an intersectional approach to jurisprudence as a means of enabling the law to address the problem of discrimination along multiple, intersecting axes. The argument is developed in the context of the various grounds of discrimination mentioned in the constitution — caste, tribe, religious minorities, women, sexual minorities, and disability. The book attempts to bring together an understanding of the social history of resistance to oppression in its specific forms, and the constitutional articulation of non-discrimination.

The book plots the possibilities of popular constitutionalism and constitutional morality, inside and outside courts in an attempt to project these as the other, the mirror, in which the existing constitution must validate itself. The constitution itself is not a fixed legal text, but a vision that shapes and is shaped by peoples through daily struggles and upheavals.

Tools of Justice: Non-Discrimination and the Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Routledge, 2012.

RC32-543.2

KANNABIRAN, KALPANA* (Council for Social Development, kalpana.kannabiran@gmail.com)

Violence, Cumulative Discrimination and Gendered Struggles for Justice

The unabated violence against women, sexual minorities, Dalits, minorities and indigenous communities in India, it's resurgence even, resurrects older debates on subjugation, repression and resistance struggles. There are layers of new meanings and forms and articulations of suffering and harm that grow over these older debates on inequality and discrimination that signal shifts in economic realities and legal (im)possibilities -- spreading the sense of imminent crisis. The (mis)appropriations of ideas of justice, by the state, by non-state actors and "the people", drive new vectors of change at the intersection of law, governance and public debate. The emergence of a new common sense on the (co)habitations of gender based discrimination and the interrogation of the very construction of crisis itself -- "is this the worst that has happened?" -- are at the centre of the renewed imagination of justice.

This paper will use the events and debates around the Report of the Committee on Amendments in Criminal Law headed by Justice Verma that recommended wide ranging changes in the law on sexual assault to open out the possibilities that a Bill of Rights for Women holds for a different imagination of justice -- looking at the specific situation of women, but also at the ways in which larger questions of modernity, impunity, targeted assault, the existing recognition of "atrocity" in the law and state practice inform and are shaped by these debates.

What are the multiple locations and articulations of the law (or is it justice in the era of modernity?) -- within which the shifts in the debate need to be mapped? What are the aggravations in targeted assault that are consequent on rapid and escalating shifts in economic policy? And therefrom how does state formation take place around the edifice of patriarchy?

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

JS-41.7

KANNINEN, OHTO* (Labour Institute of Economic Research, *ohto.kanninen@labour.fi*)
KARHULA, ALEKSI* (University of Turku, *aleksi.karhula@utu.fi*)

This Is a Man's World? Changes in Disposable Income Predict Sex Ratio at Birth

The human sex ratio at birth (SRB) is long known to be relatively constant at around 107 boys born for every 100 girls. In recent studies evidence has been found that SRB might vary according to exposure to chemicals and socioeconomic conditions. SRB has also been declining after World War II in several industrial countries – a phenomenon that remains unexplained. Here we show that changes in disposable income are associated with at birth sex ratios in OECD countries. Positive changes in disposable income are associated with higher proportion of male infants. We apply panel regressions to OECD data that spans the years 1971 to 2011 for 35 countries and UN fertility data in an unbalanced panel. Findings not only partly explain the rises and declines in the sex ratio in OECD countries, but also first time provides evidence of the influence of economic and social forces on SRB that can even be seen in macro level analysis. This opens up radically new research directions in social sciences, where the emphasis on the biological factors has traditionally been on how biological determinants shape social life and in the interaction of the two, not on how social and economic determinants might affect biological facts such as the sex of an infant. This furthermore contributes to debates of gender equality. Our findings suggest that the equality of opportunity differs for genders as the sex ratio depends on the underlying economic conditions: men seem to be born into better economic conditions.

RC06-122.1

KANOPIENE, VIDA* (Mykolas Romeris university, *vidaka@mruni.eu*)
MIKULIONIENE, SARMITE (Mykolas Romeris university)

Experiences of Fatherhood in Lithuania: Persistence and Changes

Men's studies is an emerging research area in many post-communist societies. There is a little evidence on the impact of the rapidly changing political and socio-economic context on the normative masculinity model and male identity.

The paper is directed towards a study of **how men become fathers** (their perception of a family and man's familial roles, motivations to have children, family planning practices) and what are the experiences of **"being a father**" (paternal involvement in childcare; communication and emotional ties with children; breadwinning and combining the professional and family roles). These issues are explored basing on the quantitative and qualitative Lithuanian data - the results of the questionnaire survey carried out at the end of 2011- beginning of 2012 (a sample - 2000 respondents, representing national population born respectively in 1950-1955, 1960-1965, 1970-1975 and 1980-1985) and the findings of the in-depth interviews with 23 fathers (representing of the same birth cohorts), conducted in summer of 2012 in the six regions of Lithuania. The investigations were accomplished in a frame of the four years research project „Trajectories of family models and social networks: intergenerational dimension", financed by the European Social Fund (ESF).

One of research objectives is to follow the changes in men's family and paternal roles by comparing the experiences and attitudes of generations socialized in two different historic periods – the soviet time and in the years of societal transformations after the collapse of communist regime.

RC24-421.5

KAO, SHU-FEN* (Fo Guang University, *sfkao@mail.fgu.edu.tw*)

Anti-Nuclear Movement in Taiwan: Fukushima Disaster Prompts the Case for Citizen Participation in Democratization of Energy Policy

The anti-nuclear power movement in Taiwan has a history of more than two decades, where the conflict has never been just a question of science, but because of uncertainty and complicated interactions of socio-technical systems, has been about interconnected economic, environmental and social concerns. In the aftermath of the neighboring 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster, intensive media coverage and synergy among Taiwanese civil society groups and Japanese environmental activists in several national and local rallies resulted in greater public awareness of possible catastrophe from nuclear power disasters among both Taiwanese and Japanese citizens. Despite the strong civic questioning of current energy policy, the Taiwanese government, however, does not only retain its strong support of nuclear energy in guaranteeing the safety of the three current nuclear power plants, but also maintained that diminishing the fourth nuclear power plant would result in costly economic decline for Taiwan. Against that background, this paper aims to investigate how has the anti-nuclear movements in Taiwan been transformed during the past three years and to inquire reasons why it could draw varied constituencies to participate in this collectivism with unprecedented scale.

In addition, this paper also analyzes how civil society through varied collective activisms has challenged current energy policy and moved towards democratization of energy policy. Employing a qualitative approach along with discourse analysis and interviewing actors from the various social movement groups, the author attempts to answer questions above in five arguments – a feeling of close cultural and geographical proximity to the Japanese, increasing distrust in safety of the controversial fourth nuclear power plant, cyber communities as mobilization networks, advocacy of elite and celebrity, activism alliances across varied social movement organizations. Finally, deriving from these empirical findings, the author discusses how democratization of energy policy could take place in also recognizing key barriers

RC24-423.5

KAO, SHU-FEN* (Fo Guang University, *sfkao@mail.fgu.edu.tw*)

Democratizing Expertise and Enhancing Public Participation in Deliberative Risk Governance: EMF Case in Taiwan

This paper contributes to ongoing discussions on democratizing expertise and building public capacities for deliberative / participatory risk governance of science and technology through an investigation of public participations in risk governance concerning the controversies of electromagnetic fields (EMF) in Taiwan. The author utilizes a qualitative approach, drawing from documentary data and data from two focus groups, as well as in-depth interviews with key actors in this controversy to critically investigate this Taiwan case. This paper reflects on the politics of expert authority permeating practices of public participation. Employing concepts from the sociology of scientific knowledge and STS, the author discovers that extensive tensions taking the form of contestation have arisen from discussing a common problem, such as accuracy of scientific literature translation, to what extent EMF exposure is acceptable, versus containing conflicts around how to define the problem under scientific uncertainty and complexity. In addition, the failure of expert authority reflection on their social value positions has played a key role to understand their less-than-successful defence in the citizen perspective. From this perspective, the author discusses some challenges for democratizing expertise in this Taiwan case and then provide suggestions for better public participation in EMF risk governance.

RC15-267.2

KAPADIA, DHARMI* (University of Manchester, *dharmi.kapadia@manchester.ac.uk*)

Do Social Networks Help You to 'Get Help'? Usage of Mental Health Services Amongst Women of Different Ethnic Groups in England, UK

The way in which people seek help and access mental health services is a complicated and varied process. Contact with, and usage of, services may occur through individual efforts, GP referrals, or informal contacts. Typically, in the UK, mental health service use has been researched within a largely individualistic paradigm, with Dixon-Woods' candidacy model gaining increasing popularity. There has been much less consideration of the social processes involved in help-seeking. More specifically, the way in which the resources available in social networks affect usage of services (as theorised by Pescosolido in the Network Episode Model) has not been explored in the UK context.

Pakistani women in England have lower rates of usage of outpatient mental health services compared with women from White ethnic groups. Although there has been an indication that social networks may have a role to play in the usage of services, there is little robust evidence. Previous qualitative studies show that Pakistani women's social networks can be lacking in social support, leaving women feeling socially isolated. Further, it is evident that Pakistani women's social networks may not contain network members that facilitate or encourage access to mental health services.

This paper addresses previously unanswered questions of how the *content and function* of networks are each associated with the *access and usage* of mental health services, and how these associations may vary amongst women of different ethnic groups. Using quantitative data from an English community survey (Ethnic Minority Psychiatric Illness Rates in the Community, 2000) this paper presents statistical models of the effects of social networks on access and usage of services, and discusses how these vary between Pakistani women and women from other ethnic groups. The findings are discussed in relation to the (lack of) current UK mental health policies to address ethnic inequalities in service use.

RC22-390.6

KAPLAN, DANA* (The Open University, *Dana.Kaplan@mail.huji.ac.il*)
WERCZBERGER, RACHEL* (Ben Gurion University, *Rachelwercz@gmail.com*)

New Age, New Economy, New Middle Class: The Case of Jewish New Age in Israel

Albeit the extreme individualization of late modernity, social class still is important in all aspects of our life. Yet, class, as a social category, remains largely ignored in contemporary religious studies. Based on ethnographic data, this paper sets out to explore the central yet under-researched ways in which class sustains social, cultural, and religious distinctions. In particular, by focusing on New Religious Movements and on New Age spirituality, it aims to explicate how class is determining religious affiliations and practices.

Sociologists of religion have recently pointed to that New Age has become part of the cultural repertoire of the new middle class. However, only rarely have they explored New Age as a leisure practice manifesting class-based tastes. Our paper examines the emergence of a *New Age* option in the Jewish cultural-religious field in Israel, asking why has New Age Judaism become so appealing particularly to the burgeoning cosmopolitan, post-materialist, secular new middle class.

Drawing on post-Bourdieusian cultural sociology, we start by describing the theological and experiential hybrid nature of Jewish New Age, and show how these elements were enthusiastically embraced by new middle class followers. We argue that by partaking in Jewish New Age communities, middle class new agers express and further accumulate high levels of omnivorous cultural capital. In line with recent work on cultural cosmopolitanization and class privilege, we conclude by claiming that in the Israeli context, high cultural capital is manifested, inter alia and rather surprisingly, in the ability to re-appropriate local religious forms, and to cosmopolitanize them via New Age culture.

JS-24.4

KARABCHUK, TATIANA* (National Research University, *tkarabchuk@hse.ru*)

Career VS Children: The Effects of Institutional Background on Females' Subjective Well-Being Across Europe

The paper deals with life satisfaction and happiness among women in European countries. The research question is to disclose in which countries (with more liberal or strict labour market legislation) females are more happy to have job, kids or to combine children with employment. The author claims that women living in the countries with more liberal labour laws and open labour markets are happier to have children and combine their work with childbearing than those mothers who have to re-enter labour market in the countries with very rigid labour legislation. The hypothesis is tested with the help of the European Value Study dataset for 2008 year, including 28 countries. The results of multilevel regression analysis proved the tested assumption and showed that females are happier in those countries with family oriented labour legislations and at the same time where it is easy to find a new job, means lebral labour markets. In the countries with high rates of employment protection legislation females are more happy with jobs than with combining motherhood and employment. Conditional effects of multilevel regression explain the results in a more detailed way. The paper could have important implications for social policy in European countries.

JS-43.6

KARAISKOU, VICKY* (Cyprus Open University, *v.karaiskou@ouc.ac.cy*)

From Real to Ideal: Visual Narrations of Collective Traumas and Identities

The paper will focus on the commemorative sculpture in the Republic of Cyprus and comment the role attributed to individual actors in the process of narrating and preserving collective memory. The busts, statues and architectural complexes erected since 1960, when the country gained its independence, are consecrated to the dead and missing during the political inter-communal and inter-ethnic conflicts. In Cyprus the construction of national identity and the enhancement of memory mechanisms are achieved through the promotion of the individual exemplary distinction within the social body and the personification of heroic models.

Comparatively, the paper will examine an example which is placed at the opposite: the anonymity of membership in creating the nation and heroic concepts in China. Both countries are newborn states despite their long history and rich cultural background. However, their radically diverse cultural backgrounds determine in a dramatically different way the position and the role of the 'self' within the social group.

Greek-Orthodox tradition, under the hue of western Romanticism, mobilized personality cults in Cyprus. On the other hand, in China Socialist Realism summed up deeply rooted traditional behaviors and current political stands and revealed a different version of idealized interpretation of reality. Visual narration in China promotes the joy of the victorious results, the dynamics of the collective national struggles and the solid ground of today's society heading to the future. Furthermore, in Chinese memorials male and female bodies are mundane vibrant actors vindicating the achievement of a shared goal. In contrast, Cyprus promotes martyrdom and orchestrates powerful connotations with a view to keep alive the collective traumas of the past. Commemoration focuses on the transcendental dimension of the individual heroes, on passivity and loss, and links them with familiar religious connotations.

RC42-712.5

KARAMEHIC-MURATOVIC, AJLINA* (Saint Louis University, *karamea@slu.edu*)
CHEAH, WAI HSIEN (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)
MATSUO, HISAKO (Saint Louis University)

Well-Being of Bosnian Refugees

The estimated 70,000 Bosnian refugees in St. Louis suffered trauma, often including torture, during the 1992-1995 Bosnian war, with serious consequences for their well-being. The link between refugee status and poor mental health is well documented and many studies have addressed how post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is related to variables such as unemployment, welfare dependency, disability, social isolation and daily activity level. This paper extends the past research by exploring the relationship among mental health and several other variables that have been shown to be important in the literature looking at refugee resettlement and adaptation to a host country. Specifically, this paper examines the relationship among psychological symptom dimensions (somatization, phobic anxiety, depression, anxiety and paranoia), self-esteem, host language competency, and ethnic and host culture identity.

The study used data (n=395) from a mental health needs assessment conducted to identify and quantify the needs of the Bosnian refugee community in St. Louis, MO, USA To examine the relationship among the above variables, Pearson correlation analyses were run. Results showed a significant negative relationship among all symptom dimensions and self-esteem and host language competency. No relationship was found, however, among the four symptom dimensions and ethnic and host culture identity. Results suggest that self-esteem and host language competency may play a particularly important role in refugees' mental well-being.

The results have implications for those interested in improving the well-being of refugees during their resettlement in a new homeland, mental health providers serving Bosnian and other refugee groups, and those who teach English as Second Language.

TG04-947.7

KARASAKI, MUTSUMI* (Monash University, *mutsumi.karasaki@monash.edu*)

Normalcy after Stroke: Spousal Caregiving and Management of Uncertainties

Stroke is usually characterised by sudden onset, and what follows may be a fluctuating and long-term recovery trajectory marked by uncertainties. In particular stroke, which is commonly considered a disease of old age, may pose various risks and uncertainties in the life course and biography of working age patients and their carers, who are often spouses. While chronic illnesses such as stroke have been widely conceptualised as 'biographical disruption' (Bury, 1982) for both patients and carers, this notion has also been contested on the basis that not all cases of chronic illness can be seen exclusively as 'disruption'. In this paper, I explore experiences of spousal carers of people who have had a stroke whilst in their working age (25-55). Drawing on qualitative data collected through 17 ethnographic in-depth interviews with spousal carers in Victoria, Australia, this paper demonstrates that their responses to stroke and the caregiving role vary across different social positions and contexts. Some participants were striving to regain a sense of normalcy, others somewhat reluctantly accepted the 'new normal', while yet others embraced the 'new normal'. Departing from conceptualising carers as agentively mobilising resources and navigating a biographically uncertain trajectory in an attempt to regain normalcy, I argue that their responses are better understood as a course of action enacted by a network of individual, medical and healthcare, social, and political actors. In this respect, I suggest that responsibility is necessarily distributed, and challenge the increasingly common construction in policy and healthcare settings of informal carers as choice-making service users. By doing so, this paper aims to generate a basis on which service providers, healthcare practitioners, policy makers and members of the wider society can engage in a constructive and critical discussion towards creating a 'caring society'.

WG02-902.3

KARATASLI, SAHAN SAVAS* (Johns Hopkins University, *skarata1@jhu.edu*)
KUMRAL, SEFIKA* (Johns Hopkins University, *skumral1@jhu.edu*)

Financialization, Crises and the Changes in the Global Income Inequality, 1820-2010

This paper discusses the global income inequality and stratification of the world economy from 1820 to 2012 with a focus on the transformations that take place during periods of financialization and hegemonic transitions. We argue that in periods of financial expansion and hegemonic transitions, intensification of economic crises, inter-state competition and emergence of new developmental strategies transform existing structures of world-income hierarchy. Hence, historical development of world income hierarchy and between-income inequalities cannot be explained merely by the orthodox interpretations of the modernization, dependency and world-systems theories. Through a combination of quantitative and historical-comparative analysis, we discuss the continuities and ruptures observed in patterns of global income inequality in reference to existing theoretical frameworks provided by modernization, dependency and world-systems theories. Our analysis suggests that (1) global income inequality moved from a bimodal to trimodal distribution during the British-led financial expansion period and (2) this tri-modal distribution has been going through another transformation in the contemporary era of financialization. By analyzing the transformation of the global income inequality from 1820 to 2012, changes in the position of individual states/regions within global income hierarchy across time, and conducting a historical-comparative analysis of both periods of financialization, we discuss the prospects and limits of the existing theoretical-conceptual frameworks. Our analysis (1) highlights the transformative role of systemic crises, inter-state rivalries and emergence of alternative "developmental" patterns during periods of financialization and hegemonic crisis, and (2) calls for a new conceptual theoretical framework for explaining dynamics of global income inequality which pays equal attention to continuities and ruptures.

RC48-780.3

KARATASLI, SAHAN SAVAS* (Johns Hopkins University, *skarata1@jhu.edu*)
KUMRAL, SEFIKA* (Johns Hopkins University, *skumral1@jhu.edu*)

Gezi Uprising in a Macro-Comparative Perspective

This paper examines the class structure of the 2013 Gezi uprising in Turkey in comparison with the 2011 wave of global social unrest. Although the Occupy-type movements that took place primarily in North America and Europe were important segments of the movements which created the 2011 wave of social unrest, they were not the only ones. For instance, the cluster of movements known as the "Arab Spring", or worker struggles in new zones of global production in South, Southeast and East Asia were also parts of the 2011 wave of unrest. Many studies which discuss the class composition of the 2011 revolutions, however, often rely on single analytical models mostly constructed upon the experiences of North American and European protests. Arguing that single analytical models will fail to address the complexity of the contemporary wave of social unrest, in this paper we discuss the class composition and social base of the 2013 Gezi uprising in Turkey in comparison with different segments of the 2011 wave of global social protest. In the first half of our paper, based on a database of newspaper reports on social protests from 1990 to 2012, we provide a global survey of the class structures of movements which constituted the 2011 wave of social unrest. In the second part of the paper, we discuss the class structure of 2013 Gezi uprising in respect to discussion of diverse class compositions of social protests across the world. We conclude that although the primary source of conflict resided in the changing condition of declining middle classes - like the North American and European cases, Gezi uprising differed from these cases in the way (1) how these middle class grievances were formed and articulated, and (2) how a larger coalition of class interests were created.

RC31-530.1

KARAULOVA, MARIA* (The University of Manchester, *maria.karaulova@postgrad.mbs.ac.uk*)

Conceptualising Re-Migration: The Case of Post-Soviet Nanoscience Émigrés

This paper examines patterns of the outward migration of nanoscientists from the countries of the former Soviet Union during the period 1989-1994 yrs. This period of scientific migration is characterised by its mass character, very limited return rates, and peculiar patterns of diaspora distribution. The paper will focus on the latter.

It is argued that the numbers of emigrating scientists reached as much as 10 000 people leaving in 1993. (Gokhberg and Nekipelova, 2002) And whereas the primary destinations for emigration included Germany, Israel, the USA and Greece (top-4 in 1992-93), the final destinations featured the USA, Germany, France and the UK (Ibid.). I argue that the conventional approaches to studying scientific migration do not capture the pivotal features of the process tha allow to explain the discrepancy between the first and the final destinations for the scientific migration. I tackle this problem by, first, identifying the (latent) diaspora by the method of surname disambiguation from a nanotechnology publication database, and mapping the general distribution. Second, I explore career trajectories of the migrant scientists and the reasons behind their decisions to stay or move

on, by conducting a series of semi-structured interviews during a multi-sited fieldwork in the US, UK and EU.

The main contribution of this paper is theorising migration in terms of a dynamic process, where destinations have organisational, regional and national capacity to attract, extrude, or retain the inherently mobile scientists: there are 'transit' destinations, the destinations that 'capture' migrant scientists once they come there. A bias towards one discipline can be avoided, as nanoscience stretches over most of the natural sciences disciplines, to which more than 80% of the post-Soviet émigrés belong (Graham and Dezhina, 2008). I also revisit the issue of the reasons for scientific migration, which appears to have mostly been studied using surveys.

RC25-446.3

KARNER, CHRISTIAN* (University of Nottingham, *christian.karner@nottingham.ac.uk*)

The Discursive Competition Between Very Different Counter-Hegemonies: Neo-Nationalism Vs. "Subaltern Counterpublics"

This paper draws on a decade of research on the politics of national identity and ethnicity in contemporary Austria. Employing a critical discourse analytical approach, it argues that in our current phase of globalisation and in the context of the EU as the "quintessential network state" (Castells 2000), the dimensions and meanings of counter-hegemony vary according to the political context and geographical scale being considered. Based on an analysis of diverse media materials, public debates and civil society organizations in Austria today, two very different forms of counter-hegemony are discerned: First, neo-nationalism as self-defining resistance against "transnational flows" and external others; second, the "identities, interests and needs" articulated by groups of migrants and other subordinated groups in what Nancy Fraser (1993) terms "subaltern counterpublics".

The discourse analysis of relevant data offered here revolves around the key-concepts of the *topos* – or "structure of argument" (Reisigl and Wodak 2001) – and *deixis*, or "rhetorical pointing" (Billig 1995) effecting the (re)production of social boundaries. The central argument being developed is as follows: Key to conceptualising the defining differences between neo-nationalism and subaltern counterpublics is Michel de Certeau's distinction (1984) between "strategies" and "tactics"; while the former define neo-nationalist discourses being articulated from an "institutional power base", "tactics" are typically encountered among the subaltern who do not control such spaces of power and nonetheless manage to temporarily and discursively slip through the "webs of power" that surround and constrain them.

WG03-910.3

KARNER, TRACY XAVIA* (University of Houston, *txkarner@uh.edu*)

Poetics, Politics, and Possibilities: Visualizing Our Humanity

At the turn of the 21st century, sociologist Robert Putnam warned that bedrock of community--our social connections to each other were disintegrating and leaving our lives and communities impoverished. He found that we were losing touch with our humanity, our sense of belonging, and our ability to care about, and be cared for, by others. Since this alarm was sounded there has been an explosion of research into the neurological basis of social connections. In this quest, scientists have focused on the role of emotions, especially empathy, in moral thought and action. This research into the workings of oxytocin, mirror neurons, and social cognition may also offer a means to understand the enduring power of photography to evoke an emotional response. Moreover, it offers interesting interpretations as to why viewers respond strongly to some images and not to others. As visual scholars, these findings can also point to possibilities for more self aware image making in our visual methods. Photography can be a transformative act for the image maker, the viewer and the community. As a medium of communication and connection, images rely on empathic impulses to go beyond social differences and engender understanding. Empathy may be in the eye of the beholder but it can also be at the heart of the photographic act. The camera, like Janus, looks both ways offering a glimpse of the maker as well as the subject. In this way, every image can be seen as a self portrait, reflecting the values and vantage point of the photographer. If the neurological research is sound, empathic photographers will create images more likely to resonate strongly with others, thus re-engaging those lost social connections -- one compelling image at a time.

WG03-912.4

KARNER, TRACY XAVIA* (University of Houston, *txkarner@uh.edu*)

The Facebook Gaze: Disciplining Action in Online Interpersonal Space

Facebook as the most widely used social media site in the world has lead the way in using interface technologies to shape user behavior by turning online interaction into algorithms that engineer specific kinds of performances and render others invisible. Like Foucault's Panoptican, the Facebook Gaze is deployed through the architecture of the site itself. Facebook has created an online space that allows users to enter their information into generic templates which make managing and mining large amounts of data easier but constrains the users participation to those things allowed by the template. Creating a uniform normativity through the technical structuring of a way of being, users must adjust their behavior accordingly in order to participate. EdgeRank, Facebook's algorithm for structuring the flow and visibility of information and communication, further disciplines user behavior by through the threat of invisibility (Bucher 2012). Photography plays a key role in social media identity staging and interaction as images are a prime means of increasing your EdgeRank score. Similar to the hermeneutic circle of the tourist gaze (Urry 1990) which disciplines performative travel photography, this same dynamic is at work on Facebook as users learn to construct images that echo those shared and positively received by others. Images that generate a large number of responses provide a model for expected and accepted contributions. Neuroscientists have also found that receiving 'likes' activates the reward center in the brain and these approval responses predict future Facebook use (Meshi et al. 2013). This informal, but immediate, feedback lets the individual know how well their performances are being received and assists them perfecting and refining their presentation to remain visible and included in this new form of sociality.

RC31-538.11

KAROLAK, MATEUSZ* (University of Wroclaw, *mateusz.karolak@gmail.com*)
MROZOWICKI, ADAM* (University of Wroclaw, *adam.mrozowicki@wns.uni.wroc.pl*)

Job Is Not Everything. the Case of Return Migration from the UK to Poland in the Wake of the 2008 Economic Crisis

The human capital approach, which is dominant in the EU migration policy, suggests that migratory experience and resources are likely to improve returnees' competitiveness and foster their successful adaptation on the home country labour market. Based on the analysis of the return migration from the UK to Poland in the context of the economic crisis in 2008, this paper critically examines this assumption.

It is estimated that within 8 years after the EU enlargement in 2004 about 0,7 million Poles went to work in the United Kingdom. At the same time it is suggested that about 250 thousand Polish immigrants in Britain decided to come back to their home country. The financial crisis did not significantly influence the number of return migrants. It rather slowed down the new emigration and those who stayed in the UK employed wait-and-see strategy (Barcevičius et al.). The quantitative data on Polish returnees (Bieńkowska et al.) suggest that return migrants are more likely than the non-migrants to be unemployed (especially women). Simultaneously, they are much more likely to run their own business and work as a self-employed.

Addressing this apparent contradiction, this paper makes use of qualitative research to understand the conditions and process of successful and unsuccessful reintegration on the home country labour market. Based on the analysis of biographical narrative interviews with the Polish return migrants from the UK to the Lower Silesia region in Poland, we examine the process of labour market reintegration as a result of the interplay of subjective and structural factors mediated by earlier biographical experiences. In the paper, the tentative results of an ongoing empirical study will be presented along with a theoretical discussion on the limits of human capital approach in understanding return migration.

RC45-747.3

KARPINSKI, ZBIGNIEW* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences, *zkarpinski@ifispan.waw.pl*)
WYSIENSKA, KINGA (Polish Academy of Sciences)

Cooperation Between Strangers of Unequal Status

Recent studies of trust and cooperation in social dilemma situations focus on explaining how social identity processes - triggered by differentiation based on a nominal characteristic – affect cooperative behaviors among strangers. Few studies, however, predict and explain whether and how much cooperation occurs among strangers who vary by characteristics that have status value attached - i.e., characteristics that cause actors possessing one state of a given characteristic to be perceived as more worthy than actors possessing another state of that same characteristic. Even studies that incorporate the status hierarchies' effects into social dilemma models focus on groups' effectiveness in producing collective goods, rather than on the simplest trust-game type interactions. This might be defensible insofar as game theory predicts that status differences will have no effect on cooperation among strangers. Our paper takes a different approach: Using status characteristics theory, we predict that in a prisoner's dilemma (PD) where actors are differentiated by salient status characteristics, the rate of cooperation will vary by the partner's status relative to that of the focal actor, as well as by whether it is a simultaneous or sequential game. We report experimental results from a one-shot, two-person PD, before which subject pairs worked on tasks intended to manipulate the status of subject and partner. We test the following hypotheses: (1) in a sequential PD, if actors are differentiated by salient status, the rate of cooperation is higher when the low-status actor initiates the game than when the high-status actor does so; (2) regardless of the nature of the game, the cooperation rate among high-status actors is higher than that among low-status actors; and (3) in simultaneous PDs, the level of cooperation among status differentiated actors is at the same level as it would were they both high-status partners.

RC14-245.3

KARTTUNEN, ULLA* (University of Eastern Finland, *ukarttun@student.uef.fi*)

Contemporary Capitalism As an Economics of Seduction: Ethics and Justice Defined By an Aesthetic Principle of Pleasure

In neoliberal society, aesthetic seduction has become an important operator in economics. Commodities are successful only if they lure consumers. From an economics oriented towards practical and functional needs, there's a shift to multiplied fields of aesthetic productions. Aesthetic refinement has become the inner rationality and power element of neoliberal or post-neoliberal society.

When searching for the cultural logic of neoliberalism we must take seduction, the aesthetic powers of attraction, seriously. In this paper I will argue that the long-term commodification process has not only written the aesthetic principle of pleasure under producers' and consumers' skin but it might also be seen in ethical standards or even in legal proceedings. What it means to human culture and basic question of equality if ethics and justice are understood under market-based terms and values?

Gerhard Schulze has discussed of "the experience society", and Pine and Gilmore in their business theory of "the experience economy". Consumers are known to find experiences and emotions through services and commodities, but this theory could be developed forwards, by activating mental concepts, like experience or emotion, with more primal bodily connections and conceptualizations. Zygmunt Bauman has moved into this direction, by speaking of "the aesthetic of consumption", and of consumers as divided into the seduced and the repressed.

Are there any space for controversial or critical voices under the hegemony of seduction markets? The question is analyzed by taking a recent art censorship case, in which the court sentenced different terms for market and art referring it; business actions in porn industry were taken as legal, while art criticizing the same field was understood as a crime. Does the neoliberal ethics already demand that acts of anti-seduction – like market-critical art – can be interpreted as crimes?

RC03-75.3

KASI, ESWARAPPA* (National Institute of Rural Development, *kasieswar@gmail.com*)

Development Interventions, Livelihoods Security and Sustainability of Resources Among Tribal Communities of the South: A Case of Sugali Tribe

There is a direct link between livelihoods security and development interventions by different agencies and sustainability of the resources among the tribal communities of the global South in general and India in particular. The link between them is crucial to achieve the desired results of both sustainability of resources and livelihoods. It reduces the risks and paves the way for poverty reduction among the marginal communities of the South. To achieve the livelihood security, the donor agencies and also the State must take cognizance of and balance the existing local resources. This paper tries to address the interface between the poverty reduction strategies and to attain the goal of sustainable development by managing the natural resource base among the tribal communities of Andhra Pradesh, South India. Further, it also tries to address the role of international donor agencies in bridging the gap between the haves and have nots, which is drastically increasing year by year without any change.

Objectives:
1. To examine the livelihood security and natural resource base
2. To understand the link between livelihoods security and poverty reduction
3. To assess the impact of developmental interventions in the tribal communities
4. To address the donor agencies or NGO's role in sustainable development of tribal communities

Sources of Data:

Paper largely depends on the primary data collected from the field site among the Sugali tribe of Andhra Pradesh, south India. It also bases its inferences based on the data gathered from official reports and records, Census records, published as well as unpublished research reports, papers, etc., with reference to India. Besides, it also draws its inferences from the studies made by the authors and other scholars in Andhra Pradesh, India. It also takes into account the studies made in other parts of South Asia.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC41-694.7

KASI, ESWARAPPA* (National Institute of Rural Development, kasieswar@gmail.com)

People's Politics and Governance in the Countryside an Ethnographic Profile of Emerging Leaders from the Countryside of South India

The government initiatives to enhance the situation of the rural mass, especially rural women, have paved the way to Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) in India. As part of the IRDP, the Government initiated the formation of groups in the villages of rural India with the name as DWCRA or Self Help Groups (SHG's). With the help of the Government as well as donor agencies, the programme became successful in some parts of rural India and here are the cases where these groups became the symbol of success to neighbouring areas in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

The present cases are situated in three backward areas of the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, India. These three cases are different from each other but the ultimate goal of the three cases is the same as enhancement of lives and livelihoods of rural masses. The present paper tries to explain how the members of these groups have emerged as leaders in their respective areas and enhanced the lives and livelihoods of the people in general and women in particular in Andhra Pradesh. Three cases are Rythu Sangam (Farmers Club, Chittoor), Dalit Horticulture Club (Anantapur), and Village Organization (Anantapur) which have studied and regarded as the backbone of rural masses in the two districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The Three initiatives have shown that people, rural women, have improved their awareness and enhanced their lifestyle. Further, it also explains how they have strengthened their groups by acting as pressure groups in their locality which is benefited them to a large extent. To conclude, the paper has shown the importance of emerging leaders, rural women, in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh.

RC31-541.5

KASIMIS, CHARALAMBOS* (Agricultural University of Athens, kasimis@aua.gr)
PAPADOPOULOS, APOSTOLOS G. (Harokopio University)

'so Close and Yet so Far Away': Migrants and Nationals in Greek Agriculture before and after the Economic Crisis

In Greece the structure of rural society has changed profoundly since the 1960s.Rural exodus and consequent demographic ageing, restructuring towards more intensive seasonal farming and social rejection of wage labour in agriculture and living in rural areas created labour deficits.

The arrival of international migrants following the collapse of the neighbouring socialist regimes in Albania, Bulgaria and Romania meant new opportunities for the struggling Greek agriculture. The mass availability of flexible, cheap wage labour gave agriculture and rural areas an impetus of development and demographic regeneration.

The employment of these migrants was rather complementary than antagonistic to family labour often freeing family members to undertake other jobs outside agriculture and rural areas. The segmentation of labour markets between the informal and formal implied their smooth operation for the 'benefit' of both populations.

However, the economic crisis variously affected the situation and the convergence of the labour markets. The crisis was now expected to bring closer the informal and the formal labour markets leading to a stronger competition for the same jobs the two populations.

Drawing from research material collected in a rural area where the intensive cultivation of strawberries was concentrated, the paper analyses labour relations and living conditions developed between oldcomer and newcomer migrant workers in the region of Elia in western Peloponnese.

The cultivation of strawberries is a typical example of an export driven industrial product while the eemployment of international migrant labour reflects the externalisation of reproduction costs and the demand led character of the labour market. It becomes evident therefore that control over labour costs and labour relations is a critical issue for the competitiveness of the product.Thus, ethnicity, exploitation, racist production relations, irregularity of residence status and arduous working and living conditions are examined in the paper as part of this production model.

TG04-946.5

KASSIM, ASIYAH* (Australian National University, Asiyah.Kassim@anu.edu.au)

The Polemic of Sea Level Rise: Unlocking the Potential of Social Learning for Improved Climate Risk Governance in Local Governments of Australia

Sea level rise is one of the most critical climate change impacts that could exacerbate shoreline erosion, storm surge and flooding. As it represents complex, uncertain and significant environmental, financial, social and legal risks to coastal populations, it demands a rethink of institutional arrangements for risk governance in the whole system of Australian coastline (Abel et al., 2011; Ryan et al., 2011; Leitch and Robinson, 2012). However there are challenges like conflicting expectations and normative judgements of values, contradictory perspectives of evidences and knowledge to deal with (Leitch and Robinson, 2012). Accordingly, the government will need to balance the aspiration, expectations and values of coastal communities by taking into account the social dimensions of uncertainty which hold a vital role in the ability of local authorities to shift to new governance and practices (Leitch and Robinson, 2012; Taylor et. al., 2012; Susskind, 2013). Failure to realize this may jeopardize the objectives of building trust, legitimacy and cooperation in risk management and impair the ideas of deliberation and inclusion desired for improved risk governance. Thus translating this quest into practical strategies is of paramount. This study aims to explore sociologically-informed approaches to risk governance through deep investigation and understanding of how social learning underpins risk perception, communication and decision making through negotiation and compromises and that it holds potentials to improve risk governance. Theories orientations for the research derived from Luhman's System Theory and Social Amplification of Risk Framework (SARF). This study embarks on interpretive case study involving local governments in Australia with local government officers and local communities as unit of analysis. The findings that revealed the implications and explicit attention of social learning in risk decision making will be the basis of practical intervention for future risk policy making as well as extending the current sociological theories of risk.

RC11-215.7

KATAGIRI, SHIZUKO* (Kagoshima University, katagiri@leh.kagoshima-u.ac.jp)

The Meaning and the Role of Clothing for Elderly Women

The aim of this research is to explore the meaning and the role of clothing for old women by analyzing their life stories. This means to investigate not only psychological but also sociological effects.

In general almost all elderly women have plural diseases in various levels. For example some old women need to be cared in nursing home or hospital, and the others don't need but often go to hospitals from their own houses. We call the former type "dependent elders" such as dementia or bedridden people because of needing professional care and cure, conversely the latter one "independent elders" because of ability of social contribution as the volunteers in many kinds of fields.

But even if which type they are categorized, it would be desirable to wear their favorite clothing. The reason is that it would be helpful for them to maintain their Quality of Life (QOL) as a result of thinking positive and continuing to engage their enjoyable activities. To investigate this issue, this research would emphasize the subjective recognition and experiences of their own clothing, and not the objective beauty of appearance and fashion trends.

Intensive data were collected as life stories of 7 elderly women including both types, "dependent elderly women" in nursing home and "independent" who had engaged the volunteer at medical agency. The interviewer asked all the interviewees to arrange some favorite pictures during their lives. These pictures helped to remember their clothing including some episodes and memories in their youth.

As a result of content analysis, it is clear that "the meanings of clothing" and "the role of clothing," for dependent and independent elderly women, are "Self-expression" and "the switch of identity". It appears that the satisfied and favorite clothing as social body assist their lives when they confront some hardships.

RC16-294.6

KATAKAMI, HEIJIRO* (Rikkyo University, hglo2hglo@ybb.ne.jp)

Adorno's Style of Clitacal Theory and Sociology as Chimera

According to T.W.Adorno, this society is full of contradictions, so the concepts of sociology cannot but be flawed and fractured. But he evaluates such a cracked character in sociology affirmatively because it enables sociology to grasp the essence of "non-identifiable" thing. If the concepts of sociology become too static and too systematic, sociology views society as the "identical" object and can't face social contradictions. So Adorno intends to make a new style of sociology for the critical "non-identity" thinking. And his narrative style is formed after art works, especially after avant-garde arts. The purpose of this presentation is to consider Adorno's unique style of critical thinking. Adorno emphasizes the hybrid character in sociology. He says that sociology has both philosophical and scientific characteristics. From Adorno's view, sociology is a mixture of the European philosophical tradition and the American empirical science. This view is probably derived from his experience of exile. In other respects, Adorno's sociology has hybrid characteristics between opposing things. For example, the study of *The Authoritarian Personality* used both quantitative researches and qualitative researches. By having multiple elements in it, sociology can comprehend a complex structure of social phenomenon. For Adorno, sociology is a jumble of various academic disciplines or mothods of study. In

the lecture, Adorno says that sociology needs Chimerism and Quixotic attempts. Culture critique is as important work as social critical theory in Adorno's thought, and these two asapects in his works are related. Adorno makes methods of modern art or modern music references for creating his style of thought, for instance, collage, dodecaphony, etc. And art works are regarded ideal model for social relationship because these have multiple elements with reconciliation. In this presentation, I consider relationship between modernity and critique by analyzing Adorno's singular style of critical social thought.

RC16-278.4

KATAKAMI, HEIJIRO* (Rikkyo University, *hglo2hglo@ybb.ne.jp*)

Between "Munesuke Mita" and "Yusuke Maki" -on the Possibilities of Fictional Construction By Sociology-

"Yusuke Maki" is the pseudonym of the Japanese sociologist Munesuke Mita. Mita uses the name "Maki" for creating a new style of sociology. Mita says that the name of "Mita" is used for works within the modern society and the name of "Maki" is used for works beyond the modern rationality. It is remarkable that one person has two names as sociologist, and he uses them for different purposes. Mita uses the fictional sociologist "Maki" for alternative images of sociology. The purpose of this presentation is to consider the possibilities of fictional construction by sociology from Mita's project "Maki." Maki often uses the word "clarity" affirmatively, and there are two aspects of this word in his works. The first connotation is the clearness and the thoroughness of a theoretical structure. Generally speaking, the social figure of sociological theory is different from that in real society, as in the example of Max Weber's "ideal types." But such a fictional character in sociological theory enables us to have a theoretical "clarity." The second connotation of "clarity" is unmediated interaction between people in society. Maki's definition of "Gemeinschaft" uses this aspect of "clarity." The fictional sociologist "Maki" creates the image of a not yet existant utopia by combining these two aspects of "clarity." Here is a fictional possibility of sociology. Maki's social theory intends to create a sociology beyond the modern rationality. But it doesn't ignore or deny the potential of modernity. He seeks to change the direction of the modern rationality. The early works of Mita and Maki largely depend on modern Western social theories, and in the later works Maki creates his original perspective of "comparative sociology" which relativizes the western modernity. A consideration of Maki's social theory probably links to a consideration of social theories in a non-western world.

RC06-118.3

KATO, AKIHIKO* (Meiji University, *katoaki@meiji.ac.jp*)

Strong Family Ties and Demographic Behavior in Japan

This study investigates the effects of intergenerational family ties on demographic behavior such as marriage, divorce, marital fertility, and women's labor force participation during the child rearing period, using retrospective life history data from a nationally representative survey in Japan.

Although Japan is still one of the strongest family countries, intergenerational ties have gradually weaken relative to the past in terms of living arrangements: the shift from intergenerational co-residence upon marriage to delayed co-residence and proximate residence. The proportion of couples co-residing with the husband's parent(s) or with the wife's parent(s) at the time of marriage decreases from about 35% for those born in the 1930s to 20% for those born in the 1960s. However, the latter cohort starts living with their parent(s) soon after marriage, and then over 30% of them co-reside 10–15 years after marriage, showing a delayed co-residence tendency. In addition, for the 1960s cohort, the proportion of couples living nearby (within a walkable distance) the husband's parent(s) or the wife's parent(s) is over 20%, higher than other cohorts, from the time of marriage onward.

A series of event history analyses shows interesting results: Intergenerational co-residency and/or proximity have strong positive effects on marital stability, marital fertility, and the labor force participation of married women. It suggests that weakening intergenerational ties can be a key cause of current demographic problems such as later and less marriage, rising divorce rate, very low fertility, and women's labor force exit upon family formation.

In the past decade, much has been written and discussed about the relationship between strong family and low fertility. However, little literature has presented the whole picture of the relationships between strong family and demographic behavior. This paper will try to fill the gap.

RC24-438.8

KATO, KUMI* (Wakayama University, *kumikato@center.wakayama-u.ac.jp*)

Wolf, Extinction and Fukushima

Iitate, Fukushima is a village designated as 'whole village evacuation' since April, 2011 despite being located over 30km from the Fukushima Daiichi Plant. The village had maintained its traditional rural landscape as one of the "The most

beautiful villages in Japan", and was renowned for its high quality beef and dairy products. The farming community's spiritual wellbeing is deeply ingrained in their land, both of which are under threat of being lost in the serious contamination and the prolonged evacuation.

In Iitate, there is a shrine devoted to the local community of Sasu called Yamatsumi-jinja. The shrine's guardian or holy messenger is a 'wolf' considered to protect farming villages from pest animals such as deer, boar and monkeys. The wolf's mighty power is also considered to deter disasters, illness, fire and theft, and there is a record that at the end of Edo in Ansei period, wolf worship flourished as a series of disasters and unsettling events overwhelmed Japan. Yamatsumi-jinja, known for its 237 ceiling paintings depicting the wolf as its holy messenger, kept its door open to the evacuated community in much the same way as the wolf worship supported the community in Edo. Tragically however the shrine burnt down in April this year.

This paper reports on an ongoing project that attempts to record the significance of local beliefs interwoven in the natural environment and restore the legacy of one significant belief of the village people, namely the wolf paintings. It is argued that attending to the spiritual wellbeing of the community deeply ingrained in the 'spirit of the place' is critical in the 'reconstruction' process, even if the community may not return to the village fully in near future. Clearly the project has an anti-nuclear message though it does not take an overt 'anti-nuclear' action.

RC06-121.10

KATO, KUNIKO* (Utsunomiya Kyowa University, *kato925@ca2.so-net.ne.jp*)

Intergenerational Relationships Between Adolescents and Their Grandparents in Japan

Intergenerational bonds among family members may be more important today than in earlier decades, because the individuals today live longer and share more years and experiences with members of other generations (Bengtson, 2001). A decline in birth rates and population aging have been recognized since 1989 as a major social problem in Japan. The main objective of this study is to examine how adolescents' perception of the relationships with their grandparents is associated with the frequency of communication with their grandparents, parents and friends in Japan. Further, I describe differences between face-to-face and ICT communication.

In order to accomplish the above objectives, I collected survey data from Japanese college students in 2011-2013. These data were collected in the government-funded project entitled, "The Process model of building the intergenerational relationships in child care and examining the model." The data include 198 Japanese college students aged 20 to 21. The questionnaire included questions concerning their perceptions of the relationships with their grandparents and ICT communication with their parents, grandparents, friends along with demographic information. A multiple regression analysis was used.

The adolescents are likely to have greater satisfaction of the perception of relationships with their grandparents. In addition, having overly burden of the relationships with their grandparents are associated with little conversation between the adolescents and their fathers. Their higher commitment to their grandparents is related to their increasing the communication with older persons by e-mail and face-to-face communication.

Based on my findings, I suggest that Japanese society needs to consider the ways to facilitate communication between adolescents and their grandparents in order to build intergenerational relationships. It is also important to promote the positive effect of the perception of relationships between adolescents and their grandparents on influence processes within the grandparent-parent-grandchild triad in Japan.

RC11-199.6

KATTAKAYAM, JACOB JOHN* (University of Kerala, *jjkattakayam@yahoo.com*)

Abuse Among Older People: An Invisible Discrimination

The forces of globalisation, modernisation and technological change, and the rapid transmission of knowledge have resulted in lifestyle changes and corresponding adjustments in cultural values. Improved healthcare, lifestyle changes and the subsequent increase in life expectancy have challenged traditional images of old age. Today, one-eighth of the world's elderly population live in India. The increased life expectancy in India is also leading to four-generation families. Kerala finds itself facing a huge human development challenge in the form of its elderly population that is burgeoning faster than other Indian states. Despite glowing accounts praising the Kerala economy's improved performances in recent years, marginalised groups like the elderly have remained discriminated and neglected.

In many countries, older people are being treated unfairly by stereotyping and discriminating against them. Deprived of work, dependent on charity or old-age assistance they suffer from all types of physical ailments and are regular victims of robbery, assault and other crimes. Elder abuse constitutes different forms of abuse like neglect, disrespect, verbal abuse, physical abuse, financial abuse, psychological and emotional abuse or even sexual abuse. The discrimination that

older people face is also complex; often based on two or more factors, such as age and gender, ethnic origin, where they live, disability, poverty, sexuality, HIV status or literacy levels. Older people without any source of income are particularly vulnerable to discrimination based on both age and dependency. This article focus on the sociological conditions responsible for elderly vulnerability in Kerala. It also seeks to identify primary abusers within families besides the elders' perception of abuse. This paper focus on the extent to which the elders depend on family members for care, as well as the type and level of care they need. An empirical study comprising 300 elderly people were made in the state of Kerala.

RC11-211.8

KATTAKAYAM, JACOB JOHN* (University of Kerala, *jjkattakayam@yahoo.com*)

Effectiveness of Social Welfare Schemes for the Elderly in RURAL Kerala, India

By 2050, India will be home to one out of every six elderly persons in the world. While life expectancy has improved, the changed socio-economic conditions have drastically altered the living conditions of the elderly in India. In this changed social set-up, old people face increasing incidence of age-related discrimination, ageism, elder abuse, and mistreatment, which militates against the norms of a civilized society. The least noticed of the destitute in India are the elderly. Most elderly struggle with low incomes and poor health. As income inequalities increase, it is noticed that senior citizens are getting poorer and poorer. Social security thus becomes necessary. Further, inadequate public healthcare facilities and expensive private healthcare heighten the relevance of social security. In recent years, the social and economic policies of developed and developing countries are attempting to address social security needs. India recognised the need for social security during old age quite early. The Indian Constitution guarantees social security in old age under its Article 41. But ideals have rarely translated into reality at the grassroots level.

Kerala has the most comprehensive safety net among Indian states for vulnerable sections in society. The Kerala Government's social security schemes primarily target poor families. The elderly in Kerala suffer either by not receiving sufficient economic and/or physical support. The rising cost of living, minimal or no reliable employment opportunities and nuclear families are the culprits. Age-based prejudices and discrimination are now firmly embedded. There are more than 35 social security and assistance schemes that have been implemented in India. Therefore impact and effectiveness of social welfare programmes on senior citizens is assessed to sensitise the government and the policy planners for their mid-term corrections. This data was collected from 320 elderly persons in Trivandrum district in Kerala.

JS-64.5

KATZ, JEANNE* (The Open University, UK, *Jeanne.Katz@open.ac.uk*)
HOLLAND, CAROLINE (The Open University, UK)
GAGE, HEATHER (University of Surrey)
SHEEHAN, BART (John Radcliffe Hospital)

Informal Caregivers' Expectations and Experiences of Hospital Admission of a Relative with Dementia

This paper describes findings from a two-phase study undertaken in the UK by a multi-disciplinary research team. 111 pairs of people with dementia (PWD) and their family caregivers were recruited from patients referred to a specialist psychiatric liaison service in two English general hospitals. Data was obtained about their quality of life (QoL-AD and EQ5-D0), severity of dementia (MMSE), carer stress (GHQ), activities of daily living (I-ADL) physical illness and depressive symptoms (GDS), and economic data on care services and resources (Sheehan et al 2012). These measures were repeated at six months and at twelve months where feasible. In the second phase caregivers whose relative was planned to be discharged to a long term facility were interviewed several times, the final interview took place about four months after the admission of the PWD to the facility (Katz et al 2013). This paper focuses on a) caregivers' observations whilst the PWD was in hospital and b) the process of choosing a facility.

Concurrently and retrospectively family caregivers gave detailed accounts of their relative's care in hospital. They varied considerably in their assessment of the quality of care received, but many focused on the patient's physical and mental deterioration during the hospital admission. Caregivers noted how their roles vis a vis their relative changed, and described their emotional and practical reactions to what they observed. Most recounted a difficult process of being an 'outsider' to the care of their relative and feeling guilty and remorseful.

Caregivers described their experiences of having to choose a long term facility (often at short notice) with relatively little guidance from hospital or social services. This paper focuses on their perceptions of the conflicts caregivers face in endeavouring to provide protection for their relative whilst simultaneously carrying out their (filial) responsibilities.

RC15-276.4

KATZ, JEANNE (The Open University, UK)
DORRELL, JUDITH* (c/o Dr Jeanne Katz, *jdorrell.hscc@virgin.net*)

'If I Had Cancer I Would Get Loads of Sympathy, 'Cos It's HIV, I Can't Even Tell Anyone': Young People's Understanding of the Stigma of HIV

There is little research which has documented how the stigma of HIV is understood by young people who have grown up with the virus. This paper presents the experiences of twenty-eight participants living with perinatally acquired HIV in the UK. At the same time as being formally told their diagnosis participants recalled being alerted to the stigma of HIV. They are advised to keep their status secret to avoid discrimination or rejection.

The fear and experience of stigma was reported as central to their experiences of growing up with HIV. Participants observed that HIV is viewed differently to other illnesses, and believed that, unlike other health conditions, HIV did not evoke a sympathetic or supportive response. The young people identified the negative and derogatory talk around HIV in wider society as affecting their self image. Through their observations of the negative media representation of HIV coupled with the lack of positive role models, they learn that it could be counterproductive to be open about their status.

This paper presents the strategies participants devised to avoid stigmatisation. They construct an alternative biography to explain hospitalisations and illnesses, conceal medication in the home, hide the taking of medication at school and with peers, deny knowledge and awareness of HIV and learn 'the code of silence' and to 'keep their heads down'. The external negative representation of HIV IVHIVreinforces the stigmatised nature of their condition and young people in turn feel discredited. Young peoples' explanations of the stigma of HIV identify the link with sex, promiscuity, racial stigmatisation, fear of infection and association with homosexuality and intra-venous drug use. Participants themselves construct a hierarchy of blame: those perinatally infected are 'innocent' whilst those infected through sexual contact or intra-venous drug use are seen as responsible for their own infection.

JS-31.5

KAVALIAUSKAITE, JURATE* (VILNIUS UNIVERSITY, *jurate.kavaliauskaite@tspmi.vu.lt*)

This Ain't Mere Eco-Nationalism: Undervalued Cultural Roots of the Lithuanian Green Movement

A nation state embodies the political order of the modernity in contrast to contemporary Green movements foreshadowing its end (Hurrel, 1994; Lash et al, 1996). Consequently, nationalism and environmentalism are considered to be hardly compatible companions (Hamilton, 2002). Therefore a puzzle of the Greens, found at the vanguard of independence movements of Central and Eastern Europe in late 1980s, is often resolved with a simplistic disavowal of their "green" identity. In words of American scholar Jane I. Dawson, here Green movements were no more than a manifestation of *eco-nationalism*, a mere surrogate for a hidden nationalist strife (Dawson, 1996, 2000). The paper aims to challenge the eco-nationalist thesis, a reductive and homogenizing reading of eco-mobilization of 1980s in the region, bringing to the fore a deeper empirical look into complex and diverse cultural origins of pioneer organisations of the Green Movement (Lietuvos Zalieji) in Lithuania. Archival analysis and in-depth interviews with surviving fathers and active members of the Movement reveal tangible distinctions in the collective identities (Melucci, 1995) of three earliest voluntary environmental associations, Zemyna, Aukuras and Atgaja, in Lithuania. The identity work and differences among the early Greens are poorly explained by eco-nationalist argument, however, their mutual tensions are well represented by the classical distinction between *anthropocentric* and *ecocentric* wordviews (Næss, 1973; Eckersley, 1992), embedded in peculiar local cultural meanings of 'nature' and conflicting logics of *soviet* environmental modernization, *(neo)traditionalist* apotheosis of indigenous 'ethnoscape' (Smith, 1999) and lively *postmodernist* celebration of the ecology of countercultural lifeworlds. These findings urge for a more rigorous and subtle approach to the play of cultural fields and cultural notions of 'nature' in environmental/ ecology movements not only in Europe but also worldwide, including Asia (Thomas, 2002).

TG04-956.1

KAWABATA, KENJI* (The University of Tokyo, *kawakj@gmail.com*)

How to Conceptualize Social Inequality after Risk Concept?

How to conceptualize social inequality after risk concept?
—Focusing on 1980's dispute in Germany.
Risk concept has become a major interest in sociology with the publication of Ulrich Beck's *Risk Society* (Beck 1986). One of the most important thesis of *Risk Society* is the "paradigm" shift of social inequality. Beck claimed the "change from the

logic of wealth distribution in a society of scarcity to the logic of risk distribution in late modernity". Thus he pointed out the appearance of risk society "in contrast to class society".

However, Beck's thesis has been criticized in several researches by showing the continuity of class relevance. Such as Hans-Peter Müller（Müller 1992）or Rainer Geißler（Geißler 1996）, J.H. Goldthorpe, (Goldthorpe 2002) etc. .Then how can we understand social inequality covering the relevance of risk and class. The issue is to integrate the relevance of risk and class to understand contemporary social inequality. And we need a concept which integrates class elements and risk elements.

This presentation attempts to figure out the issue to integrate class and risk concept focusing on 1980's individualization dispute in Germany.

JS-12.3

KAWAGUCHI, YOSHICHIKA* (University Occupational & Environmental, *kawaguch@health.uoeh-u.ac.jp*)

Acceptance of Foreign Nurses Based on the EPA in Japan and Future Challenges

Objectives: The acceptance of foreign nurses started in Japan from 2008 under the Economic Partnership Agreements. Over 400 nurses have come to Japan from Indonesia and the Philippines thus far. If they do not pass the exam within 3 years, they basically have to return to their countries. They can work in Japan as nurses if they pass the Japanese national board exam for nurses within 3 years after coming to Japan and they will be paid the same or more as Japanese nurses. Passing the national board exam for nurses is the main issue for the foreign nurse candidates. So far, the rates of foreign nurse candidates passing the national board exam were 0% in 2009, 1.2% in 2010, 4.0% in 2011, 11.3% in 2012 and 9.6% in 2013. Though the pass rate is gradually increasing, realistically, passing the exam is very challenging for them considering the fact that the overall pass rate for Japanese applicants is approximately 90%.

Methods: We conducted a study on the practice national board exam targeting Filipino nurse candidates in Japan and Indonesian nursing students in Indonesia. We requested them to take the Japanese national board exam translated into English and Indonesian and analyzed the exam results.

Results: The percentage of correct answers was low even though the practice national board exam for nurses was written in English or Indonesian.

Conclusions: Because the percentage of correct answers was low in the study on the practice national board exam for nurses, we believe that there is a difference in the nursing training curriculums and nursing itself in each country. It is necessary to compare and study the differences in nursing training curriculums in each country as soon as possible.

RC24-424.6

KAWAI, AYAKO* (Australian National University, *ayako.simpsonave@gmail.com*)

Environmental and Ethical Implications of Food Consumption Affecting Distant Countries: How Aware Canberra and Tokyo Community Gardeners of These Issues

Global food system has developed with the increased power of agri-food corporations. Under the current structure, wealthy people tend to over-consume food, while poorer people are experiencing social inequality and degradation of their environment. Recent studies around 'alternative' food systems have highlighted grass roots movements, especially in industrialized countries, for democratic and environmentally sustainable food systems, which often focus on local food production. However, it is still necessary to discuss environmental and ethical soundness of global food production and consumption, because it is unrealistic to expect that local food systems can immediately become the dominant structure of the society. To begin to transform the current dominant system, it is important to explore whether people who are engaged in 'alternative' food systems understand and care about the ethical and environmental issues around global food systems, from consumer point of view. Consumption attitude of imported food is a key, as citizens in wealthy countries are the major actors of global food consumption, who has some power to choose what to buy, and in that way create demand, even though this power is restricted.This study may then point to the possibility of these people engaging in 'alternative' food system becoming agents for global change.

This study examines whether community gardeners in industrialized countries have an understanding of, and interest in, the ethical and environmental implications of the current global food supply chain. This study compares Canberra (Australia) and Tokyo (Japan) as case studies. Initial analysis of interview data suggests that participants from Australia expressed a stronger understanding and awareness of ethical and environmental issues occurring outside the country than Japanese participants. The cultural, political and economic differences, including different position in the global food system (Australia as a net-exporter and Japan as a net-importer), underlying these results will be considered.

RC08-165.2

KAWAI, KYOHEI* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, *k-kawai@cablenet.ne.jp*)

On Hannah Arendt's Understanding of Society or the Social: Resisting Unprecedented Crises

Hannah Arendt stated in *The Human Condition* her intention to understand society or the social as well as provide criticism on society and salvage the political to promote appreciation of and resistance against unprecedented crises. In her pursuing an understanding of society, she has adapted a unique method tracing back to the distinction between the public and the private in ancient Greece as the origin of society, and then referring to the history of theories on society presented by John Locke, Adam Smith, Karl Marx, and sociologists Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer.

In this paper, I will interpret her understanding of society based on the above method and argue that society is fundamentally ruled by the biological life process. Therefore, human life and activities in society are regulated based on whether each person contributes to the sustenance of the life process and multiplication of lives. This interpretation can link Arendt's understanding of society in *The Human Condition* with her descriptions on unprecedented crises in her other writings, especially *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. Arendt has stated that when people are extremely forced to contribute to a function of the life process, an ideology forms out of ideas of race, body, and other biological things contributable to such a function. By rise of such an ideology, People not contributable to the function have been removed to a condition of complete rightlessness in imperialism and concentration camps in totalitarianism. Moreover, to accelerate the function of the life process, humans apply nuclear fission to harness nuclear power at the risk of irreversible danger, "to act into nature".

In addition, this paper outlines my attempt to search for a normative theory in her arguments on resisting unprecedented crises by focusing on her concepts of forgiveness and promise.

RC11-207.10

KAWAKAMI, ATSUKO* (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, *kawakama@uwosh.edu*)
SON, JUYEON (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh)

"I Don't Want to be a Burden": Japanese Immigrant Acculturation and Their Attitudes Toward Non-Family-Based Elder Care

Elder care remains in the family sphere in Japan while elderly Japanese immigrants in the U.S. are actively planning to utilize formal care services. Although social structural conditions may explain these differences, they do not fully explain "how" Japanese immigrants have developed norms of independent living and utilization of formal care services. This paper will focus on how Japanese immigrant women's value acculturation leads to their cultural preference for non-family-based care. They seem to accept the U.S. norms of the independent parent-child relationship and see their children as "other" individuals rather than "inseparable" family members who are obligated to fulfill their filial duty. This value acculturation may manifest in their preference for independent living, friend-based support, and utilization of formal care services. This ensures their middle aged children's freedom from filial care duty by showing no expectation of it at all.

RC54-870.2

KAWAMOTO, AYAKA* (Kyoto University, *ayaka-usag5@mbm.nifty.com*)

The Reception of "Art for Art's Sake" in Japan: Case Study of a Classical Music Festival Audience

The purpose of this paper is to examine how the idea of "Art for art's sake" is received in contemporary Japan from the perspective of music and the human body. The concepts art and artist are typically described as relatively new conceptualizations that originated from modern European societies. In pre-modern societies, musicians were usually not regarded as artists, but rather as artisans who produced their work based on orders received from patrons. Therefore, their work was not regarded as art but as extensions of rituals or worship practices. However, during the modern period, a movement started that viewed these activities as art. It appears that the ideal of Art for art's sake provided impetus to this movement. In this study, we therefore attempted to determine the reception of Art for art's sake in contemporary Japan. Research data were collected using a survey of the Saito Kinen Festival Matsumoto, which is one of the most famous music festivals in Japan.

The analysis focused on factors that oriented people toward the ideal of Art for art's sake, and the results demonstrated the following major findings. First, people who attended the festival because of their relationships rather music interest tended to demonstrate an orientation toward Art for art's sake. Second, participants who were closely involved with classical music indicated a strong orientation toward Art for art's sake. Third, people who were introduced to classical

music by listening to it with media, such as televisions or radios also indicated a strong orientation toward Art for art's sake. The results indicate that as people consume music through media rather than their bodies (e.g. playing musical instruments or attending music concerts), their musical consumption become individualized and their perspective on the ideals of art more purified.

RC01-41.6

KAWAMURA, KEN* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, *kawamura0823@gmail.com*)

From Clinton's Anti-"New Terrorism" Policy to Bush's "War on Terror": Presidential Transition in the Anti-Terrorism Policy of the United States

This paper aims to tackle the question of why the United States came to launch the war against Afghanistan and Iraq under the name of "Global War on Terror." To clarify this problem, I examine the historical usage of the concept of "terrorism" by the two U. S. administrations surrounding the 9/11 attacks in 2001. It is notable that some terrorism scholars were able to "predict" the emerging threat of the religiously motivated terrorism as "New Terrorism" shortly before the 9/11th attack on the World Trade Center. Scholars such as Daniel Benjamin and Steve Simon argued in the paper published in *Survival* that more lethal and dangerous threat of the religious terrorism was increasing. This poses a serious puzzle; because even those scholars themselves admitted that there were no dramatic statistics or powerful evidence before the 9/11 attacks. To answer this question, I focus on the concept of the "religious motivation" in those scholar's arguments, and perform a conceptual analysis. By doing so, I argue that the advocates of the "new terrorism" did not insist the newness of the "new terrorism" based on the empirical data of the lethality of terrorist attacks at the time, but in fact they redefine the conceptual dichotomy of "religious / secular" based on the standard of negotiability, by which the "new terrorists" were characterized as non-negotiable and irrational jihadists. This new concept of "religious motivated terrorists" made possible the policy prescription of "war on terror" of the Bush Doctrine, which justifies the preemptive attack to those new terrorists and the "rogue states" which were supposed to harbor those terrorists.

RC37-634.3

KAWAMURA, YUNIYA* (State University of NY, *Yuniya_kawamura@fitnyc.edu*)

Power Transition in the Legitimation Mechanism of Fashion Designers

Prior to the advent of the Internet and social media, fashion designers' reputations were legitimated by industry professionals who attended biannual fashion show events that took place in the major fashion cities, such as Paris, New York and Milan. It was their prerogative and privilege to be part of the by-invitation-only insider circle. Consumers and the general public eagerly awaited for the press coverage in newspapers and magazines to see what is going to be in trend the next season. It was an exclusive status to be a member of the industry because they were the "gatekeepers" of fashion who consecrated the designers. This mechanism of hierarchy has been completely overthrown by the invention of twitter, Facebook and other social networking media. The younger designers are no longer interested in having a fashion show, and they communicate with their followers directly via social media. Their fans wear their favorite labels, take pictures with their smartphones and instantaneously post them on blogs, twitters, and instagrams. This communication occurs on a minute-by-minute basis. The fans are making an invaluable contribution to the publicity and the promotion. Amateur bloggers with insatiable appetite for fashion are just as powerful and influential as professional magazine editors. Luxury brands that were reluctant to rely on the social media since they reach too wide an audience are finally following suit as well. My paper attempts to explore how the mechanism of the mainstream fashion system has transformed in the past decade and investigates how the legitimation process of designers and the power structure of the industry have changed.

RC22-384.1

KAWANAMI, HIROKO* (Lancaster University, *h.kawanami@lancaster.ac.uk*)

Buddhism, Collective Memories, and Political Process in Myanmar (Burma)

Buddhism as a majority religion in Myanmar (Burma) has been a powerful symbol for the Burmese population and long affected the socio-political dynamics in a traditional country. Despite the romantic reading of Buddhism prevalent in the West and among neo-liberal commentators, Buddhism has manifested the potential to become a contentious public symbol when appropriated to oppress the 'enemy', while simultaneously justifying its position and winning public support.

The sangha historically maintained a close relationship with the Buddhist kingship and a symbiotic relationship between them underpinned the stability of the country until the last king was dethroned in 1885. The desacralization of Buddhism by Europeans and the violation of its symbols remain deep in the collective memories of the people. I discuss the political activism of Buddhist monks that started during the British colonial rule and highlight the patterns in which monks respond to different crisis points in modern history, deriving from a deep sense of anxiety that their Buddhist tradition is threatened.

Myanmar (Burma) witnessed intense communal violence during the democratization period after independence in 1948. Prime Minister U Nu was hampered by monks making incessant demands to give preferential treatment to Buddhism and eventually succumbed to make Buddhism the state religion. Buddhist monks today comprise almost half a million of the population and profess themselves to be the custodians of the *sāsana* (the Buddha's dispensation). They are increasingly asserting their authority to protect the *sāsana* in the age of moral decline, which they see as coming from Islam. This paper attempts to unravel the collective trauma that prompts monks to manifest a similar pattern of both self-defense and aggression, and understand the cultural and religious undercurrent that continues to influence people's aspirations and worldview.

RC01-45.2

KAWANO, HITOSHI* (Japan National Defense Academy, *hkawano@nda.ac.jp*)

Family Support and Mental Health Care for the Japan Self-Defense Force Personnel

Since 1992, Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) has engaged in various types of new missions overseas, stretching globally from Haiti to Golan Heights, Iraq, Sudan and Gulf of Aden. The 3.11 East Japan Great Earthquake in 2011, subsequent tsunami, and nuclear power plant disaster in Fukushima, resulted in the largest-ever domestic disaster relief operation in the JSDF history, mobilizing more than 100,000 personnel at its peak. Given the increased operational tempo, JSDF have tried to improve institutional family support and mental health care programs. This paper describes how the social-psychological support programs have developed, focusing on the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF). In particular, I examine the institutional programs of the Family Support Center, Mental Support Center, and a "Mobile Counseling", or outreach program, to provide mental health care to JGSDF personnel and their families in the Hokkaido area. Also, the effectiveness of the institutional programs from the soldiers and their families' perspective will be examined, based on both quantitative and qualitative data, including interviews of military families. In conclusion, relevance of "community capacity" model will be discussed in terms of enhancement of social support networks for the JSDF families.

RC09-177.4

KAWASAKI, KENICHI* (Komazawa University, *kken@komazawa-u.ac.jp*)

New Middle Class in Singapore As a Global Creative City

I would like to present a new middle class and cultural development in Singapore as a global creative city, particularly focused on the following two points. One is taken in Singapore case and I would deal with the detail content developed during these 20 years. It is very interesting case, because Singapore government has successfully accomplished the cultural institutions. As a result, there have occurred some intensions or class discrepancy among Singaporean people themselves, additionally a famous conflict between foreign workers and Singaporean workers. I introduce the concrete cases and analyze them. During 20 years Singapore government considerably planned and systematically managed some artistic areas including artistic participation, art education, and artistic outreach activities. And it will be included a famous ethnic public policy in Singapore. I would trace the historical transformation and analyze the sociological meanings. Second I would compare with other typical Asian cases. Particularly I would take both Shanghai and Tokyo. Both cities are also global creative cities just the same as Singapore. Of course each city has had its original history and has making its unique type by itself. But there exists Asian Share-ness among the three cases. Mainly I would point out the relationship between national/city government and people. Lastly I would discuss the future of the new class conflict in Singapore and the sociological meanings compared with the two cities.(227 words)

RC39-671.4

KAWAZOE, SAORI* (Waseda University, *saori97@gmail.com*)

Social Friction in the Community Hosting Evacuees of Nuclear-Disaster in Fukushima: A Case Study of Iwaki City

The Fukushima Nuclear disaster has brought various and complex social divide, not only to those communities forced to evacuate but also to the communities hosing evacuees. Iwaki-City, Fukushima Pref., is currently hosting about 24,000 evacuees from several municipalities, which is the largest evacuee-hosting

municipality in Japan. One of the issues in the aftermath of disaster in Iwaki-City is the frustration of its residents to host evacuees and the social friction between evacuees and residents.

The aim of this research is to examine the structural problem of the social friction, based on the data taken by the interviews to the evacuees and the hosting residents and supporters in Iwaki City. The cause of friction can be categorized as (1) the drastic social change and inconvenience of daily life due to the rapid population growth, (2) the relative deprivation constructed by the compensation for mental damage and the sense of risk to radiation and (3) the structural issues of disaster relief assistance for evacuees and to create an environment for the evacuees and residents to interact.

Especially regarding the third issue, as evacuees are widely dispersed, the formal assistance for disaster relief, which differ according to municipalities, have not necessarily fulfilled the needs of their current daily life, and informal self-help groups of evacuees have emerged to reconstruct their existed social network in order to obtain an access to social resources. However, in this situation, the sense and need of belonging to each municipality is emphasized and these differences eventually seem to function as ethnic differences and deepen the gap between them. This issue illustrates the social and economic gap constructed in the process of disaster, the difficulties to organize a disaster relief assistance for evacuees in this nuclear disaster and the need of coordination assistance between evacuees and residents.

RC32-558.3

KAYA, NILAY CABUK* (Ankara University, *cabukkaya@gmail.com*)
URAL, HAKTAN (Ankara University)
CAN, ESRA (Middle East Technical University)

Negotiating the Risk of Being Murdered in Turkey: Femicide in Everyday Life

Existing literature on femicide frequently focuses on certain patterns of femicide, characteristics of perpetrators and/or victims as well as some other institutional aspects such as policy orientations to reduce incidence and societal changes (like globalization, migration and transformation of family structures and gender order) that would possibly have an influence. However, very little study sheds light on how femicide is perceived in the everyday life. This study brings forward women's perceptions, and their negotiations with rising phenomenon of femicide in Turkey. For this purpose, this study reveals different aspects of femicide in Turkey at two levels. At a macro level, we aim to figure out violence against women, and femicide as an extreme practice of violence through interrelationality with social and economic changes in Turkey. On the other hand, at a micro level, based on interviews with women of risk groups defined through some demographic factors like marital status, belonging to migrant communities and class positioning, this study analyses women's emotional attachments to femicide and their strategies to challenge risk of being murdered. Accordingly, we aim to reveal how public visibility of femicide shape women's practices in everyday life and re-constitute social and cultural demarcations between appropriate and inappropriate gender performativities. Moreover, this study would give us an opportunity to understand potentials and/or limitations of women's agency across increasing phenomenon of femicide and how it is differentiated in terms of class, cultural and regional differences.

RC08-157.4

KAYA, TÜLAY* (Istanbul University, *tulay.kaya@istanbul.edu.tr*)

Turkish Sociology's Footprint in the History of Sociology

A simple glance at the classical or contemporary sociological theory books is enough to recognize the general tendency of limiting the history of sociology to the West in general without even mentioning the existence of other sociological traditions. The said situation has also a strong relation with the tendency of considering Western history as the main and only source of sociology.

The purpose of this paper is to show that history of sociology cannot be limited to Western traditions only. In that term emergence of sociology in Turkey and its establishment as an academic discipline at higher education institutions is a good example.

The need for knowledge and practice of sociology in Turkey was different from the conditions the West was facing, development of sociology had its own unique way in Turkey. Sociology as an academic discipline was first taught in Daru'l-funun (House of Sciences) which was a higher education institution in the Ottoman Empire period. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and with the emergence of the new Turkish Republic, new reforms took place in higher education. In 1933 Daru'lfunun was reorganized and named Istanbul University. Since then up until now lots of sociology departments have been established at various Turkish universities.

One of the assertions of this paper is that while sociology is considered as a mere Western heritage, the history of sociology's emergence and involvement in higher education in Turkey also show that particular social and historical contexts of Turkey have created different needs for and relations with it as a science result-

ing in different approaches and traditions which are also scientific and historical contributions and which should not be overlooked.

RC32-544.6

KAZAMA, TAKASHI* (Chukyo University, *takazama@gmail.com*)
KAWAGUCHI, KAZUYA (Hiroshima Shudo University)
ISHIDA, HITOSHI (Meiji Gakuin University)
YOSHINAKA, TAKASHI (Yokohama City University)
SUGANUMA, KATSUHIKO (Oita University)

Attitudes Toward Non-Normative Sexualities Among University Students in Japan: Quantitative Analysis (Part1)

Purpose: Although there is a sizeable body of social research on gender inequality in Japan, biases against sexual minority groups have remained largely uninvestigated. Through surveying university students, we examined the feelings of heterosexual people towards sexual minorities.

Method: We conducted questionnaire surveys at three universities (n=724). Members of sexual minority groups in the sample were excluded from the analysis. We used t-test to compare the negative emotions towards different sexual minorities.

Results: We compared feelings towards female homosexuality, male homosexuality, bisexuality, having ambiguous (neither male nor female) gender identity, and undergoing sex reassignment surgery (SRS). Firstly, among five items, feeling towards ambiguous gender identity is the most negative and SRS is the most positive. Among three sexual orientations, male homosexuality is the most negative, and female homosexuality is the most positive. Then we compared the averages among feelings towards sexual activity between women, becoming friends with lesbians, having romantic feelings between women, and holding hands between women. The feeling towards sexual activity is the most negative. Finally, we compared the averages among feelings towards sexual activity between men, becoming friends with gay men, having romantic feeling between men, and holding hands between men. The analysis shows that the feelings towards sexual activity and holding hands are the most negative, and romantic feeling the most positive.

Discussion: The findings that feeling towards ambiguous gender identity is the most negative and SRS the most positive suggest that transgender people that had SRS are accepted due to their fitting into the gender binary, whereas people who have ambiguous gender identity aren't accepted due to their failing to fit into the binary. Although the feeling of rejection towards male homosexuality is stronger than that towards female homosexuality, it also suggests that gay men tend to be associated more with sexual matters than lesbians.

RC46-755.4

KAZIBONI, ANTHONY* (University of Johannesburg, *tonykaziboni@yahoo.co.uk*)

Social Security and Orphans in Foster Care: The Experiences of Social Workers and Home Based Care Workers in the South African State's Provision of the Foster Care Grant

South Africa's HIV epidemic remains the largest in the world. It is estimated that there were 5.6 million people living with HIV in 2009 (WHO, 2011: 24). South Africa had an estimated 1.9 million children who had been orphaned by AIDS by 2009 (SAHRC, 2011: 57) and this figure is expected to increase to an estimated 4 million children (approximately 10% of the entire population) by 2015 (Whiteside and Sunter in Madhavan, 2004: 1443). The South African state has a well-developed system of social security. The state introduced a foster care grant, which is unique to it, in response to the HIV and AIDS pandemic (Hearle and Ruwanpura, 2009: 427). For the state to get the foster care grant to the orphans there are actors that play a mediating role between the state and the orphans in foster care. This paper pays particular attention at the experiences of social workers and home based care workers in the South African state's provision of the foster care grant in Ha-Makuya, a rural district in Northern Venda (Limpopo Province). During the Apartheid era, Ha-Makuya suffered systematic underdevelopment and is now considered to be a national poverty node (Berman and Allen, 2012: 81). Data were collected from seven purposively sampled social workers and home based care workers who were interviewed in May 2013. It was found that the application of the foster care grant was dependent on the role played by the home based care workers as they were the "eyes in the community" and also they, according to the social workers, "liaised" with them. This paper also illuminates the functionality of other social institutions. These social institutions include the family, the legal system and the social services.

JS-89.1

KEELING, SALLY* (University of Otago, Christchurch, *sally.keeling@otago.ac.nz*)
ALPASS, FIONA (Massey University)
STEPHENS, CHRISTINE (Massey University)

STEVENSON, BRENDAN (Dept of Psychology, Massey University)

Detecting 'Ripple Effects' Of The Canterbury Earthquakes In a National Longitudinal Study Of Aging

The timing of the 2010 and 2012 surveys conducted by the New Zealand Longitudinal Study of Aging provides a clear "before and after" dimension to the exploration of the impacts of the Canterbury earthquakes, on the study population of older people. Our data shows some effects (after controlling for baseline differences) on measures of living standards, as well as on physical and mental health, according to location, and degrees of recorded direct and indirect exposure to the Canterbury earthquakes. In particular, the aspects of control and self-realisation within the quality of life measure show different trends based on location and exposure to earthquake effects. Other psychosocial measures of loneliness and depression also show regional differences. These differences are not unidirectional or consistently negative, to the extent that some exposure suggests positive outcomes on some measures. The relevance and value of these findings in terms of policy will be further enhanced by our future ability to continue to track such effects over the longer term, in light of the scale and duration of the Canterbury recovery process, and of other emerging phases of this country's exposure to a potentially hazardous seismic environment.

RC11-198.2

KEELING, SALLY* (University of Otago, Christchurch, *sally.keeling@otago.ac.nz*)
ALPASS, FIONA (Massey University)

Health, Work, Caregiving and Retirement in the New Zealand Context

Several features of the New Zealand policy context provide an interesting comparative perspective on the relationships between caregiving, paid work and health status in the fifth wave survey of a national sample of participants aged over 55 years, drawn initially in 2006 from both the general and the Maori electoral roll. Relatively high workforce participation rates for those aged over 65 years, followed the final removal of mandatory retirement in 1999, and a universal national superannuation system has been retained alongside the development of a voluntary contributory fund, known as KiwiSaver (introduced in 2007). Legislation which opened up the right for caregivers to request flexible working arrangements was reviewed five years later in 2013, with a recommendation that this right be available to any employee, irrespective of needs relating to family caregiving.

In this context of arguably mixed policy messages, survey data provided by the participants in the 2013 Independence, Contributions and Connections study will be presented. As well as considering trends over the five waves from 2006, the 2013 survey offered a supplementary opportunity for caregivers to describe their caregiving roles, their sources of additional support, their views on workplace and caregiving interactions, and plans for the future.

RC07-139.2

KEEN, CAROLINE* (University of Auckland, *ckee001@aucklanduni.ac.nz*)

The Question of Internet Filtering: Negotiating Discourses of 'moral Panic' and 'risk' in the Australian and British Policy Debates

The implementation of internet filtering systems is becoming an increasingly established means of regulating the internet in many countries. The availability of pornography involving child sexual abuse is understandably an emotive concern, which makes public opinion in liberal democratic countries more accepting of internet filtering of such content. However, the exposure of children to inappropriate online content and their increasingly autonomous activities online produce further societal anxieties. In the cases of Australia and the United Kingdom, the objectives of child protection and crime prevention inspired proposals for online filtering, but these schemes proved controversial because of concerns about their potential to (intentionally or unintentionally) prohibit a wider range of materials if they were ever to be implemented. The Australian proposal, which was set aside in 2012 after a complex five year long debate, would have applied filtering to block a range of materials deemed 'harmful', 'offensive' or 'objectionable' (both illegal and legal). More recently, the UK government has made calls for Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to provide a 'default on' filter to address anxieties about internet pornography and this has provoked renewed debate. These debates have involved many experts from the internet industry, filtering vendors, academic researchers, child advocacy NGOs, civil liberties groups and adult industry representatives arguing for and against the idea that the state can (or should) engage in the regulation of internet content. Drawing on comparisons from both the Australian and British examples, this paper explores how the rhetoric of 'moral panic' and 'risk' are variously used as discursive strategies in recurring policy debates about filtering pornography on the internet.

RC08-162.1

KEIM, WIEBKE* (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, *Wiebke.Keim@soziologie.uni-freiburg.de*)

Centre-periphery relations and academic autonomy in Latin American social sciences: critical comments

The volume edited by Fernanda Beigel is positioned at the intersection of various strands of literature such as sociology of science, sociology of intellectuals and internationalization or globalization of the social sciences. It integrates various debates and enriches them with in-depth, historical studies provided by experts in the domain. It provides a conceptual differentiation of the ubiquitous term "academic autonomy" by contrasting it with its various opposites (heteronomy, dependency), by differentiating between its intranational and its international as well as between its disciplinary dimensions. Apart from highlighting the intra-regional variety of cases and thus differentiating the concept of "the periphery", the book thus also manages to restore the agency of the peripheral actors that purely structural analyses tend to overlook. This could only be done convincingly through a set of empirical studies. They clearly show that academic exchange, however unequal, is not unilateral.

RC08-165.7

KEIM, WIEBKE* (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, *Wiebke.Keim@soziologie.uni-freiburg.de*)

Ibn Khaldun – Assessing His Influence in the Foundation of Modern European Sociologies

In the course of recent debates around decentering, decolonializing and pluralizing the history of our discipline, Ibn Khaldun has been (re-)claimed not as a precursor, but as one of the "founding fathers" of sociology. Suspicion has been voiced that Ibn Khaldun's heritage, especially his *Muqaddima* as an important reference in the foundational phase of modern European sociology, has been sidelined with the construction of the sociological canon and thus remains today an unacknowledged source. This paper systematically assesses the presence of Ibn Khaldun as a reference in early sociology texts. Starting from a representative corpus of German-language sociological monographies published between 1900 and 1934 (bibliography provided in Käsler, 1984), this study reconstructs the circulation of Ibn Khaldun's works within the German-language and wider European community of scholars. While the overall presence of Ibn Khaldun is quantitatively rather low, it is indeed qualitatively interesting. A preliminary analysis hints to three potential "entry points" into modern sociology: Spanish history of ideas that refers to Ibn Khaldun's heritage; debates between organicists and historical sociologists at the *Institut International de Sociologie*; as well as Vienna as a place of debate around Ibn Khaldun, possibly through the influence of Ottoman social thinkers. The paper then provides more detailed textual analysis of the reception of the *Muqaddima* by two important early sociologists, L. Gumplowicz and F. Oppenheimer, with regard to their "sociological theory of the state". The way in which they mobilise Ibn Khaldun as a reference is particularly interesting with regard to the question in how far sociological theory is context-bound as opposed to generally true.

RC15-257.5

KEITH, VERNA* (Texas A&M University, *keithvm@tamu.edu*)
THOMPSON, MAXINE (North Carolina State University)

Stressors and Resiliency Resources: Explaining the Significance of Subjective Social Status and Objective Social Status for Depressive Symptoms Among African American and Afro-Caribbean Women Residing in the U.S

Studies in the U.S. often find that black women report more subclinical depression and psychological distress than whites or black males. Scholars argue that these disparities arise from the intersection of race, gender, and social class that converge in unique ways to place Black women at higher risk of poverty and its associated stressors that challenge their emotional well-being. Stress research indicates that the strong inverse relationship observed between objective measures of social standing (e.g., education and income) and mental health arises from greater exposure to stressors and/or the lack of coping resources among the economically disadvantaged. Recent research suggests that subjective rankings relative to others may be even more influential. This study used data from the National Survey of American Life to investigate the association between objective and subjective social status and depressive symptoms among black women residing in the U.S. Using regression analyses, we investigated the extent to which two chronic stressors—perceived discrimination and financial strain—and four resiliency resources---religious involvement, relationships with friends, emotional support from family, and racial/ethnic group evaluation---mediated or moderated the association between status and symptoms. Findings revealed a strong negative relationship between subjective status and symptoms for both groups of women and a less robust relationship between education and symptoms for

African American women. Family support and economic strain mediated this relationship for Afro-Caribbean women, while discrimination, economic strain, friends, family, and group evaluation did so for African American women.   Our findings speak to the paradox of inclusion. Although the experience of subjective social status is similar for both African American and Afro-Caribbean women, the different effects education, perceived discrimination and group evaluation suggest the need to avoid homogenization of the life experiences of women of color when examining disparities in mental health.

RC06-122.24

KEIZER, RENSKE* (Erasmus University Rotterdam,
keizer@fsw.eur.nl)

Father-Child Relationship Quality in Living Arrangements after Divorce

Based on multi-actor data from the Divorce In Flanders survey conducted in 2010, this study examines to what extent the quality of father-child relationships is higher for children in families with joint physical custody arrangements compared to children who live solely or mainly with their mother. We focus on two mechanisms that may explain the association between living arrangements and the quality of the father-child relationship: (1) the level of father involvement and (2) the quality of the co-parental relationship. In addition, we examine whether gender of the child and conflicts between the ex-spouses moderate the association between living arrangements and the quality of the father-child relationship. Our results reveal that children who live in families with joint physical custody have indeed higher quality relationships with their fathers, compared to children who live solely with their mothers, but not compared to children who live mainly with their mother. In addition, our findings reveal that children in joint physical custody report higher quality relationships with their father compared to children who live solely with their mother because in the former families fathers are more actively involved with their children and the ex-spouses have better co-parental relationships. No significant moderating effects from child's gender or conflicts between the ex-spouses were found. Contrary to what is often thought, our results suggest that it is the fact whether or not children live with their father, and not so much the amount of time they live with them that is important for the quality of the father-child relationship.

RC06-122.16

KEIZER, RENSKE* (Erasmus University Rotterdam,
keizer@fsw.eur.nl)

The Impact of Gender Role Ideology on Direct and Indirect Paternal Involvement: A Focus on Men Who Make the Transition to Parenthood

Using data from the first two waves of the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study, I examine to what extent men's gender role attitudes explain men's paternal involvement after the transition into parenthood. I extend previous work in two ways. First, I incorporate multiple dimensions of paternal involvement. Although father's role of providing is highly important, there is scant research that directly addresses providing as a form of paternal involvement. Second, I aim to unravel issues of causality, by focusing on men's gender role attitudes as predictor of paternal involvement before these men enter parenthood. In most studies, scholars use the simultaneous measurement of father's views on parental roles and paternal involvement. As such, father's experiences with paternal involvement may well have shaped their attitudes concerning parental roles rather than the other way around.

My results show that men with more modern gender role attitudes indeed spend more time on childcare tasks, also when controlled for relevant background characteristics such as educational attainment, work hours, religiosity, age, partner status, age and gender of the child. In contrast, gender role attitudes have no impact on changes in men's work hours across the transition to parenthood nor on their level of income. This latter finding shows that men's work schedule and their provision are unrelated to men's gender role attitudes, suggesting that being a good provider is of importance to all men who become fathers, irrespectively of gender role attitudes.

RC15-274.3

KELAHER, MARGARET* (Centre for Health Policy,
mkelaher@unimelb.edu.au)
SABANOVIC, HANA (University of Melbourne)
LOCK, MARK (University of Newcastle)
BROWN, LAWRENCE (Columbia University)

Does Greater Equality in Governance Contribute to Greater Health Equity? Lessons from Closing the Gap for Aborignal Australians

There is growing evidence that providing increased voice to vulnerable or disenfranchised populations is important to improving health equity. In this paper we will examine the engagement of Aboriginal people and organisations in local governance reforms associated with the Indigenous Health National Partnership Agreements (IHNPA) in Australia and its impact on the uptake of health assessments.

The sample included qualitative and quantitative responses from 188 people involved in regional governance in Aboriginal health. The study included data on the uptake of Aboriginal health assessments from July 2008-December 2012. The eligible population was 83190 in 2008/9, 856986 in 2009/10, 88256 in 2010/11 and 90903 in 2011/12. Logistic regression was used to examine the relationships between organisations within forums and the regional uptake of Aboriginal health assessments. The independent variables included before and after the IHNPA, state, remoteness, level of representation from Aboriginal organisations and links between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal organisations.

The introduction of the IHNPA was associated with a shift in power from central government to regional forums. This shift has enabled Aboriginal people a much greater voice in governance.   The results of the analyses show that improvements in the uptake of health assessments were associated with stronger links between Aboriginal organisations working with other Aboriginal organisations and between non-Aboriginal organisations working with Aboriginal organisations. Higher levels of community representation were also associated with improved uptake of health assessments in the IHNPA. The findings suggest that the incorporation of Aboriginal organisations and community members in regional planning may play an important role in improving health equity. This study makes an important contribution to understanding the processes through which the incorporation of disadvantaged groups into governance might contribute to health equity.

RC31-538.19

KELES, JANROJ* (Business School of Middlesex University,
janroj@hotmail.com)

Re-Invention of the Kurdishness through the Transnational Kurdish Media

Re-Invention of the Kurdishness through the transnational Kurdish media
Dr Janroj Keles, Business School of Middlesex University
Abstract
The rapid development of transport and communications technologies have contributed to the exchange of information and resources along with multiple participation in socio-cultural and political activities across the borders of national states. Transnational ethnic media has played a key part in this by enabling a re-connection of diasporic/transnational populations with a mediated homeland. In this sense, this paper will explore the linkages between nationalism, media and Kurdish migrants and the role of the Kurdish transnational media in articulating and mobilizing different political and identity positions for Kurdish migrants. It will focus on the development of Kurdish media in Turkey/Kurdistan and in Europe and the way in which they have connected, constructed a deterritorized imagined Kurdish political community. This paper will be based on 30 in-depth interviews with Kurdish journalists and migrants of diverse age, gender, political affiliation, occupation and length of migration in London, Berlin and Stockholm.

RC11-205.4

KELFVE, SUSANNE* (Stockholm University,
susanne.kelfve@ki.se)

Getting Better All the Time? Selective Mortality, Attrition, and Compositional Changes in Longitudinal Studies on Ageing

By default, life-course studies on ageing include selection processes. Selective mortality changes the composition of samples as people age. In addition, in longitudinal studies, this selection process may be compounded by selective attrition. Consequently, the distribution of important social attributes, such as education and social class, is likely to change over time in any given study cohort.

The aim of this study is to explore changes in the distribution of baseline sample characteristics due to i) selective mortality and ii) attrition in an ageing panel sample (born 1914–1934) throughout different follow-up waves (1968, 1974, 1981, 1991/1992, 2000/2002, 2011). The study is based on nationally representative longitudinal survey data from Sweden (Swedish level of living survey – LNU and The Swedish panel study of living conditions of the oldest old – SWEOLD).

After 43 years of follow-up, 67% of the total sample (N=2335) had died, and an additional 16% had been excluded because of non-response in at least one follow-up wave. The proportion women in the sample increased from 50% to 60% because of selective mortality. The mean level of education increased among both men and women. Similarly, changes in class structure were observed for both sexes. In particular, the proportion of manual workers decreased and the proportion of non-manual workers in the sample increased over time. In both women and men, the changes in class structure were compounded by attrition. In men but not women, selective attrition also compounded changes in education.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Finally, the proportion of the sample that experienced poor childhood conditions, financial hardship, or had received social benefits at baseline was successively reduced during follow-up.

The impact of selection processes throughout the life course is commonly discussed in ageing research. However, few studies have explored how these processes change the social composition of longitudinal samples over time.

RC20-345.1

KELLEY, JONATHAN (International Survey Center)
EVANS, M. D. R. (University of Nevada, Reno)
BREZNAU, NATE* (Intern Graduate School Social Sciences, *breznau.nate@gmail.com*)

Eat the Rich, Ignore the Poor: The Welfare State and Income Inequality in 46 Societies

The emergence of the welfare state provided a countervailing force against the social ills of industrial production and capital markets, namely economic inequality. However, issues of legitimate pay and income inequality regularly spark bitter polarizations, debates and protests. In this paper, we investigate the possibility that these attitudinal phenomena are shaped by the welfare state. We test hypotheses that push beyond material self-interest or country-level development in explaining individual attitudes. Namely we use the breadth of welfare state institutions (welfarism) as a way to cross-nationally identify what leads individuals to endorse redistribution and legitimate earnings for low and high status occupations. Despite ideological and institutional theoretical perspectives, we find that individual attitudes are attracted to the material returns of the welfare state and envy of those who have high incomes. Using ISSP data, this finding is true in the broadest range of countries investigated to date in either of the legitimate pay and welfare state research traditions (45 countries; 112 country-time points; 120k individuals). We conclude that resource acquisition as opposed to equality or social cohesion drives the impact of welfare state institutions on individual attitudes.

JS-80.3

KEMP, ADRIANA* (Tel Aviv University, *akemp@post.tau.ac.il*)

Between State Bio-Power and Social Bio-Politics Documented and Undocumented Migrant Care-Workers in Israel

The paper deals with tensions emerging between high demand for migrant care-workers in affluent economies and their simultaneous construction as a demographic threat to the nation's political body. Drawing on the empirical analysis of the Israeli case, an ethnically defined nation state and a major 'insourcer' of labor migration, the article examines how these tensions are put in display in the topical realm of migrants' family formation and unity within host countries. It argues that while contradictions between the reproductive labor of migrant care-workers and their reproducing bodies are closely connected to gendered state policies managing labor migration, they manifest differently along the legal/illegal continuum of migration status. Thus whereas documented care-workers are subjected to the regulation of their employment conditions and protected by labor laws, they are also directly exposed to state and employers' control on family formation. Paradoxically, undocumented domestic migrants who are forsaken to unfettered dynamics of informality and risk of deportation, gain space for greater maneuver over the creation and maintenance of family life in host countries. Moreover, difference in the management of the reproductive-reproducing dyad around care workers according to their legal status, shape the repertoires of contention available to civil society organizations and networks as they try to assert migrants' rights to family life in the context of global feminization of migration and stringent control policies.

RC11-200.5

KENDIG, HAL* (Australian National University, *hal.kendig@anu.edu.au*)
LOH, VANESSA (University of Sydney & ARC CEPAR)
O'LOUGHLIN, KATE (University of Sydney)

Socioeconomic Influences on Inequalities of Wellbeing in Later Life: A Study of Australian Baby Boomers

Promoting health and wellbeing in individuals across the life course has become a priority for many governments and policy makers around the world. There is increasing recognition of the value of subjective measures of wellbeing as a complement to the more traditional, objective measures of health and wealth. In Australia there is a widespread view that the early post WWII birth cohort has been advantaged relative to later cohorts but there has been little attention to the origins of inequalities arising from earlier life experiences within the cohort.

This paper begins to address this gap by examining the influence of earlier life course exposures on subjective wellbeing among a sample of Australian baby boomers aged 60 to 64 years from the 2011-12 Life Histories and Health (LHH)

survey (a sub-study of the NSW 45 and Up Study). Inequalities in childhood social position – notably parental social class and education – were found to have small but significant effects on later life wellbeing. The childhood influences operated mainly through their relationships to adult attainment of socioeconomic position such as highest education, occupational class and household income. Differences in childhood health also impacted on later life wellbeing through associations with adult health and physical capacities. Overall, there was evidence that advantages or disadvantages experienced in both childhood and adulthood had a cumulative effect on wellbeing on entry to later life. These findings underscore the value of examining not only proximal, but also earlier, distal life course determinants of wellbeing and the importance of reducing inequalities in health and wellbeing across all stages of life. Comparisons to English Longitudinal Survey on Ageing will indicate the influence of societal differences in socioeconomic development and public policies on wellbeing outcome.

RC39-669.1

KENDRA, JAMES* (University of Delaware, *jmkendra@udel.edu*)
KNOWLES, SCOTT (Drexel University)

Insights from the Past: Disaster Research and the Second Environmental Crisis

We are living in a time of accumulating hazards that form a universal risk milieu: a concentration of potential dangers across natural, technical, and social systems. Intensifying urbanization, climate change, aging infrastructure, and global economic difficulties combine to create a complex of perplexing hazards for which scientific discovery and policy guidance are both needed and elusive. Yet an earlier environmental crisis occurred in the United States in the 1960s: a realization of threats to the natural environment that were publicized in iconic works such as *Silent Spring* and that inaugurated a movement of activists, musicians, actors, public officials, and legislators to enact wideranging laws and regulations to lessen environmental pollution. In less than a decade, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Environmental Protection Agency were created to tackle toxic challenges to health and wellbeing. This was a time of both rapid policy innovation and moral transformation regarding human interaction with the environment. In this paper, we consider how the experiences of that earlier era can inform needed change now.

RC02-65.3

KENNETT-HENSEL, PAMELA* (University of New Orleans, *pkennett@uno.edu*)

Consumption Behavior and Disaster Recovery: Insights From Eight Years In a Living Laboratory

On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina came ashore along the United States Gulf Coast resulting in unprecedented damage and presenting long-term struggles for residents. Since that date, the region has been impacted by other natural disasters, most notably Hurricanes Rita and Isaac, resulting in a rich laboratory for investigating the impact of these large-scale, shared life events on various behaviors. Utilizing data collected over 8 years by several research teams[1] and drawing from extant research in marketing, sociology and psychology, this body of work investigates the short- and long-term effects of these natural disasters on consumers' consumption behaviors and how these behaviors aid in the individual and community recovery process. Several themes are explored in this research. In addition to discussing methodological challenges and best practices when collecting timely information pre- and post-natural disaster, the role of consumer behavior as it relates to the various stages in the disaster recovery model is examined. Using data collected from 318 individuals, the role of consumption as a tool to regulate emotions is explored as a means to cope with an impending threat. Further, depth interviews and online surveying (n=448) conducted in the weeks and months after impact shed light on the collective stress and resulting positive and negative consumption behaviors and attitudes (i.e., impulsive and compulsive buying and evolving views of possession). Follow-up surveying (n=176) four years after a natural disaster illuminates the role of consumption behaviors in restoration, reconstruction and recovery. The ethical and social responsibility implications for public policy makers are discussed along with future opportunities for social science researchers.

[1] Dr. Julie Sneath (University of South Alabama), Dr. Russell Lacey (Xavier University), and Drs. Elyria Kemp and Kim Williams (both of the University of New Orleans).

RC44-735.5

KENNY, BRIDGET* (University of the Witwatersrand, *Bridget.Kenny@wits.ac.za*)

Contract and Cruelty: Wal-Mart and Labour Conditions in South Africa

This paper presents findings from research in six branches of a Wal-Mart owned food chain in Johannesburg, South Africa. Wal-Mart entered South Africa in a newsmaking majority share owner buy-out of South African listed Massmart, Holdings in 2012. This paper explores the results of research with shop floor workers. It details labour conditions and worker frustration with company and unions, alike. It examines worker politics in these stores as they struggle to combat the erosion of existing conditions, and as they struggle to be heard by their union. It discusses union efforts to support this workforce and to build an All-Africa Alliance of Wal-Mart workers. It grapples with the gap between worker experiences of precariousness in their jobs and union battles to confront this multinational on its home turf.

RC44-726.5

KENNY, BRIDGET* (University of the Witwatersrand, *Bridget.Kenny@wits.ac.za*)

Precarity and the Law: Regulating Casual and Contract Labour in the South Africa Retail Sector

This paper explores the history of legislation around forms of casual, part-time and contract labour in South Africa since the 1930s. Building on my previous work on casual and part-time labour regulation in the retail sector (Kenny 2009), this paper expands the discussion to explore the legal lineages which helped to define the construction of these forms of labour within the retail and distributive sector. It seeks to examine the relationship between the law as disciplinary apparatus, transnational importation of law and norm, and socio-political contexts and worker and union politics in explaining changing legal provisions over time. In so doing, I hope also to examine the boundary between these forms of employment law and the influences of Masters and Servants legislation as limit for black workers in South Africa in relation to the sector.

RC09-181.2

KENTOR, JEFFREY* (Eastern Michigan University, *jkentor@emich.edu*)

Shifting Power Relationships in the World Economy: A Long Term Perspecitve

It is argued by many that position in the world economy is, for the most part, highly stable and resistant to change, at least across the macro-level "zones" that form a key element of world-systems theory. I suggest that this apparent stasis actually masks a considerable amount of change and discontinuity within the global economy. This paper takes a different perspective, focusing on power rather than position, to explore the extent to which shifting relationships between military and economic power, both within and across countries, reflects a changing dynamic with significant implications for the global economy. Following Kentor (2013), the balance of economic and military power within countries is charted at 10 year intervals from 1850 to the present. I then explore the impact of this changing balance of power on movement in the world economy.

RC02-58.1

KENTOR, JEFFREY* (Eastern Michigan University, *jkentor@emich.edu*)

The Structure of the Global Economy 1850-2000

This research develops a new typology of the structure of the world economy, based upon Charles Tilly's (1994) theorization of the emergence of the modern nation-state system.

Following Tilly, this research conceptualizes the world economy as a four dimensional space of economic and military power. These dimensions include 1) size of the economy 2) capital intensiveness of the economy 3) size of the military and 4) capital intensiveness of the military. A typology is constructed that locates countries within this multidimensional space from 1850 to the present, utilizing fuzzy set methodology.

This typology allows us to better understand the shifting relationships among countries at any given point in time as well as changes over time, and provides new insights into the dynamics of the world economy such as economic development, inequality, and hegemony.

RC02-54.6

KEPENEK, EMEK BARIS* (Assit Prof Dr., *ekepenek@gmail.com*)

Insert Coin for the Next Level! Digital Games and the Idea of Regional Development for Less Developed Regions: The Case of Ankara Gaming Cluster

Digital Gaming sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world. It is estimated that the growth of the gaming market will reach to 85 billion USD which

doubles the cinema and music. In Turkey, Gaming sector has boosted in Turkey with the beginning of new millennium. It looks very new and baby born sector. But, its development pace has been incredible.

The idea of regional development is now crucial concept for the developing countries in highly globalized world in which the competition has increased day by day. Obviously, the developing countries cannot catch the big ones in every field of development. Somehow, they have to develop their production capacities, productivity and knowledge level in specific fields.

Even if economic development processes are highly localised not all 'locations' are equally able to succeed in the global competitive environment. In fact, regardless the sector, the success of innovative activities requires a convenient environment which comprise of local social, political and institutional actors.

In the case of digital gaming sector, the only cluster is founded in ODTÜ Teknokent which is the biggest science park of Turkey. More than 15 enterprises are located in the same region. Besides almost all the stakeholders are located in the same region such as two big universities having M.S: Programme on Gaming and also public institutions funding gaming projects.

In this paper, the digital games sector will be discussed specifically. One of the main questions is that: Can digital games can be a proper factor which contributes to both regional and national development in developing countries like Turkey? Or in what sense such a growing sector can increase the socio-economic level of the country? The gaming cluster of Ankara is used as a case.

PLEN-4.2

KERBO, HAROLD* (California Polytechnic State University, *hkerbo@calpoly.edu*)

Globalization, Uneven Economic Development, Inequality, and Poverty: The Interactive Affects between Position in the Modern World System and Domestic Stratification Systems

Various data sources indicate that in the last decade(s) world poverty has decreased and global inequality between nations has diminished. However, within many less developed countries and even among some of the rich countries, primarily in the USA, inequality has increased dramatically while poverty has not gone down, or at times increased. From the 1970s, research focused on less developed nations, following the modern world system perspective, has shown that globalization has mostly lead to increasing inequality and less long term economic development in most nations, and in some cases even higher poverty. There is increasing evidence that a large part of the increasing inequality in the USA, in contrast to many EU countries, is related to economic globalization.

Recent evidence has suggested that the impact of economic globalization has contradictory effects in both developed and less developed nations. Other data show that less developed countries in Asia, in contrast to African and Latin America, are more likely to have more economic development, less poverty, and less *growth* in inequality from increasing ties to the global economy.

The paper summarizes some differences between the USA and EU nations that have led to the different outcomes of globalization. It focuses on data and several years of fieldwork in four Buddhist countries in Southeast Asia (Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia) to identify some of the causes of the impact of ties to the global economy which vary even *within* Asian countries, showing some Southeast Asian countries (such as Cambodia) share more characteristics with African or Latin American countries that are related to very uneven economic development, rapidly increasing inequality, and no poverty reduction.

This paper suggests how differences in domestic stratification systems are the key to understanding the varied impacts of economic globalization in both rich and less developed nations around the world.

TG06-964.3

KERKHAM, LYN* (University of South Australia, *Lyn.Kerkham@unisa.edu.au*)
COMBER, BARBARA (Queensland University of Technology)

Literacy Leadership and Accountability Practices: Holding Onto Ethics in Ways That Count

Despite the rhetoric of schools serving the needs of specific communities, it is evident that the work of teachers and principals is shaped by government imperatives to demonstrate success according to a set of standard 'benchmarks'. In this paper, we draw from our current study of new forms of educational leadership that are emerging in some South Australian public primary schools to explore the ways in which mandated accountability requirements are being mediated by principals in schools that serve high poverty communities.

Taking an institutional ethnography approach, we focus on the intersection of trans-local policy and the everyday work of one principal to show the nature of the impact that standards-based reforms are having on practices of literacy leadership and how principals' work is increasingly coordinated by attempts to classify and measure their professional responsibilities. Institutional ethnography explores the complexity of such coordination in its emphasis on actions of people as they engage with the ordinary, usually textually organised, routines of their local work organisation. School reviews in the form of 'validation days', and 'liter-

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

acy chats' between a literacy leader and classroom teacher, are examples of such textually organised actions. We elaborate on these inescapable textual framings and tasks faced by the principal and literacy leader, and those that they create and modify in order to 'hold on to ethics'.

We argue that while leaders' and teachers' everyday work is regulated by 'ruling relations' (Smith, 1999), it is also organic and responsive to the local context. We conclude with a reflection on the important situated work that school leaders do in mediating trans-local policies that might otherwise close down possibilities for engaging ethically with students and their learning in a particular school.

TG06-960.2

KERKHAM, LYN* (University of South Australia, *Lyn.Kerkham@unisa.edu.au*)
NIXON, HELEN (Queensland University of Technology)

Ruling Relations at Work: The Active and Occurring Text in the Everyday Life of a Local School

In Australia, as in many western education systems over the last two decades, discourses of accountability, transparency and performativity have reshaped education policy that in turn has reorganized the work of school leaders and teachers. Increasing attention to the production, analysis and display of student achievement data has been one of the effects of this reorganization.

This paper presents some of the work undertaken by school leaders and teachers in a small religious school whose NAPLAN results suggest that it is succeeding 'against the odds'. In the spirit of institutional ethnography we are interested in the ways in which the educators' everyday practices in this school are textually mediated and shaped by a number of different texts and discourses, including the discourses of accountability and transparency associated with the national school reform agenda, and the discourses of professional learning, *Veritas* and care that are promoted locally.

The paper examines how intersecting layers of national, state and sector policies connect with and coordinate school leaders' and teachers' everyday practices. We trace the ways in which translocal 'ruling relations' (Smith, 1999; 2006) of a globalized education system reach into and regulate the activities of people in local everyday settings. Our analysis uses the concept of the 'active text', the text as *activating* and *occurring* in a specific place and time and at the same time *coordinating* and *ruling* from a distance. We examine in detail a sequence of the production and reading of assessment data by educators in one school and consider how this codifies students and their learning experiences and articulates with and coordinates teachers' actual practices. In this process we begin to learn from those involved how their everyday work brings into being institutional processes that produce a particular institution's standard sequences, its decisions, policies and outcomes.

JS-10.4

KERN, THOMAS* (Chemnitz University, *thomas.kern@soziologie.tu-chemnitz.de*)

Opening and Closure in the Reproduction of Social Movements and Organizations

This study examines the social mechanisms behind the reproduction of social movements and organizations based on Max Weber's distinction of open and closed relationships.

Max Weber's concept of social closure played an important role in the academic discourse about Marxist class theory in the 1970s and 1980s (Parkin 1972, 1979). Accordingly, the formation of classes is closely related to processes of social closure where a group of privileged actors monopolizes their access to certain resources (Murphy 1986, 1988). In this sense, the concept refers to a central mechanism behind the formation of social collectivities. In the context of the discussion about the production of social capital, the distinction between opening and closure was further developed and refined in the field of social network analysis. Burt (2000, 2005) demonstrated in several studies how processes of opening (brokerage) and closure affect the innovative capacities of social networks.

This presentation aims at transferring the findings of past research on social classes and networks to formal organizations and social movements. In the first part, I will discuss the social mechanisms that produce closure: While the closure of formal organizations typically depends on a continual process of decision-making (Luhmann 1998), social movements reproduce the boundary between "us" and "them" through ongoing mobilization. In the second part, I will draw on network analytical concepts in order to operationalize the opening and closure of social structures. In the third part, I will show on the case of the energy market in Germany how the mobilization of the environmental movement affected the balance of opening and closure between electric power companies.

RC31-538.12

KERPACI, KALIE* (Aleksander Moisiu University, *kkerpaci@gmail.com*)

KUKA, MARTIN* (Catholic University of Leuven, *kuka.mart@gmail.com*)

Back Home: The Reintegration of Return Albanian Migrants in a 'Foreign' Environment

In this paper we explore the Albanian return migration from Greece. Albanian return migration is a neglected field of study and there is little empirical evidence related to it.

In the beginning of the 90s, after the fall of communism in Albania and elsewhere, Albania was the biggest exporter of migrants in the Eastern Block, judging by its proportion to the general population. Over one fourth of the country has lived or is living in a foreign country. Their main destination was Italy and Greece, because of their geographic proximity.

Recently, there is a growing number of migrants that have returned home. Our research is focused on the reasons of their return, the Greek debt crisis being one of them. We mainly explore the difficulties of their re-integration in Albania, and how they perceive themselves in the Albanian society. We call it a 're-integration' because Albania is not the country that they left behind when they first migrated. It has changed, pretty much the same way as other closed societies have done after they opened their borders.

We also explore what was the reaction of their family in Albania and their children with regard to their decision to return. What role did their family, their friends, and in general the Albanian government, play during the process of their reintegration. We include the role of the Albanian government because it has been advertising itself as a facilitator and accommodator for their smooth adaptation.

RC17-306.5

KERR, ANNE* (University of Leeds, *e.a.kerr@leeds.ac.uk*)

All Change: The Social Life of Change Management in the UK National Health Service

The UK NHS is going through what is typically referred to as an unprecedented period of change, marked by key priorities of patient choice, innovation, quality, innovation and the minimisation of bureaucracy. These processes are associated with a plethora of paradigms, initiatives and tools designed to support the management of change, including strategies for developing the learning organisation and the role of change agents, predictive change tools, models and processes of personal change, and the rejection of 'old-style paternalistic' theories of organisation and culture.

This paper will explore the rise of the change management agenda in the NHS, and the organisational and psychosocial theories and values which underpin it, before moving on to consider how and why we might trace its articulation in the practices of NHS managers, drawing on preliminary data from exploratory discussions and observations with NHS managers working in a large soon to be Foundation Trust Hospital in the North of England. We consider how and why we might go about understanding the social life of change management in organisations by focusing upon manager's practices and accounts of their experiences of and rationale for change, especially the productive character of change mantras and devices. We end with some critical reflections on the importance and the difficulties of tracking, understanding and articulating the activities and the actants of change in organisations-in-flux and in managing the ways in which we ourselves as researchers are enrolled in the processes of change we seek to study.

RC34-588.4

KERR, KEITH (Ningxia University)
ALDREDGE, MARCUS* (Iona College, *maldredge@iona.edu*)
CHEN, XI (Ningxia University)

Graffiti with Chinese Characteristics: A Longitudinal Study of Campus Graffiti in Northwest China

The current paper, utilizing an original data source of approximately 400 graffiti scratchings from a single location in Northwest China taken in 2012 and 2013, is a longitudinal content analysis study. The markings were collected from a co high school/university campus in a predominantly Muslim region of China. The paper engages in a descriptive summation of dominant themes found in the markings and changes in these themes between the collection of original marking in 2012, and the markings that were appearing in 2013. Analysis indicates that themes are consistent with emotional issues experienced by youth embedded in transitional and temporary social networks. Beyond a pure descriptive summation, the paper further explores differences in themes appearing in its data compared to that appearing in documented studies in other parts of China and in other parts of the world.

RC29-505.1

KERSTEN, JOACHIM* (German Police University, *joachim.kersten@dhpol.de*)

Policing of Minorities and Police Accountability

In the European Union organizational structures, traditions and citizens' trust in police differ substantially among the member states. While numbers of police per 100 000 population fluctuate between less than 150 to nearly 500, trust in police indicates an opposed relationship: the lower the numbers and the less money spend on police/ security the higher is trust in police (Kääriännen 2013).

Despite of all the variety there is a common challenge to police in Europe which is the relationship between police and minorities. Whether working migrants and their descendants (e.g. Turks in Germany), traditional resident minorities (e.g. Roma in Hungary) or asylum seekers/ refugees from civil war regions (e.g. Sub-Saharan Africans in Austria), survey results indicate that minority men and women are more frequently subjected to police controls than majority citizens. More often than majority citizens, persons from a minority background feel treated unfairly by officers during encounters with police. At the same time, the victimization rates of minorities are significantly higher while their levels of reporting to police is lower, and this includes instances when they become victims of hate crimes (Goodey 2013).

The European Union has commissioned research aimed at an assessment and an improvement of police-minority relations in the EU member states. The presentation will report findings of such a project (www.corepol.eu). This research project investigates police minority problems and best practice conflict resolution in a wider perspective of restorative justice approaches in Germany, Austria and Hungary.

RC05-110.2

KESKINEN, SUVI* (University of Turku, *suvkes@utu.fi*)

'Crisis of Multiculturalism', Neoliberalism and Possibilities for Creating Alternative Narratives in Activism

During the last decade the 'crisis of multiculturalism' discourse has characterized media and political discussions in many European countries. Especially Muslims and non-western minorities have been framed as problematic outsiders that enhance illiberal cultures, followed by demands on stronger integration and assimilative measures. Notions of gender equality and sexual freedom have played a significant role in such debates not the least in the Nordic countries that build their national identities on being world-champions in achievements in gender equality. Building on interview and media data gathered in Denmark, this presentation focuses on how activists who belong (or are categorized as belonging) to racialised groups (Muslims, non-western minorities) seek to provide alternative narratives and question these hegemonic discourses about migrant/minority families and communities.

Public debates on gendered violence in Muslim families, especially forced marriages and honour-related violence, have been on the agenda in Danish media and politics since the 1990s.The othering images of the subordinated, victimized Muslim woman and the threatening, patriarchal Muslim man have circulated in the media for more than a decade, with consequences also for the everyday lives of the racialized subjects. My paper will analyze how activists create spaces to challenge such images and discourses, as well as to produce alternative narratives and imaginaries. Moreover, it will be discussed how such spaces are shaped by neoliberal rationality that emphasizes individualization and entrepreneurialism. It will be analyzed how governmental 'role model' projects, mentor networks for ethnic minority women and media interest in 'the voice of ethnic minority women' shape the spaces from which the studied activists publicly speak from – spaces embedded in, but not totally restricted by multiple power relations.

RC04-77.9

KETOVUORI, HELI* (University of Turku, *heketo@utu.fi*)
PIHLAJA, PÄIVI (University of Turku)

The Transform of Finnish Educational Policy - the Viewpoint of Special Education

Educational policy in Finland is based on internationally ratified treaties, such as: UN declaration 1993; Salamanca 1994; Dacar 2000, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 2007. Since year 1998, educational legislation has been on change toward inclusive principals and values, such as emphasizing equality, participation and shared services. Education is guaranteed for all, regardless of ones background, wealth or origin. According to the official statistics the amount of students who get special education has increased significantly from the year 2005 to 2010. Our study examines educational policy in Finland and its implementation in our primary schools. The data of this study contains two educational policy documents: (Education and Research 1999- 2004. A development plan and Education and Research 2011–2016. A development plan) What are the essential similarities and differences of these documents concerning special education?

RC04-88.4

KETOVUORI, MIKKO* (University of Turku, *mikket@utu.fi*)
KETOVUORI, HELI (University of Turku)

Learning Communities – a New Paradigm for Education

Education is by its nature a normative enterprise and therefore guided by certain aspirations, cultural and ethical beliefs. It is no wonder that the educational systems of different countries reflect the local ideas of nation, the established ways of perceiving knowledge, ways of production, as well as religious and other normative ideas. In western countries educational thinking has been generally linked to the scientific worldview that is based on Cartesian and Newtonian inquiries. In this approach understanding is sought by taking first things apart – after that is done, the whole is constructed again. This kind of thinking has its emphasis on things like analytical thinking, determinism, and reductionism, but it cannot cope with phenomena such as complexity, purpose, intention, uncertainty and ambiguity, to name a few. The arts are, however, often mentioned to possess capacities and methodologies to deal with these latter issues. Is this really true is a question well worth to be investigated. The theory of learning communities (Wenger, 2004) offers us plausible framework, from which the premises for the role of arts in education can be outlined. However, at the same time the theory reveals also the limitations of the current structures and predominant ideas within the field. Combining the theory of situated cognition with analyzes of the on-going change in modern society, the new paradigm can be both grounded and justified that means also changes in educational designs.

RC41-696.1

KETTE, SVEN* (Bielefeld University, *sven.kette@unilu.ch*)

From Topic to Problem. Organizational Mechanisms of Constructing Demographic Change

By referring to organizational theorists like Karl E. Weick and Niklas Luhmann, the proposed contribution starts from the assumption that for organizations demographic change is not a clear and unambiguous given problem, but rather a topic which *might be* regarded (i.e. constructed) as a problem-or not. Consequently, demographic change is understood as a *non-instructive* problem, which can be framed in different ways (e.g. *risk*, *catastrophe*, or *standard problem*). Based on the analysis of qualitative expert interviews that has been conducted in organizations of various types (e.g. business firms, health insurer, local government, social welfare organizations), I want to present preliminary results on the question: *Which structural elements and which mechanisms are crucial for the organizational construction of demographic change as a problem?*

More specifically, the proposed contribution wants to shed light on two aspects: first, it is asked as what kind of problem the demographic change is constructed by organizations. This refers to the organizational *construct of demographic change* itself and aims at identifying different types of constructs. Second, it is asked how the demographic change is constructed as a relevant problem. This refers to the *process of constructing* demographic change as a certain type of problem and aims at identifying crucial structural elements certain types of constructs depend on.

Obviously, this approach does not refer to a shifted objective and real social structural reality and its related challenges for organizations. Instead, it asks for the conditions which let organizations pay attention to such phenomena like an aging and/or declining population. To address this question promises a central contribution to understand why and how organizations *by themselves* do or do not refer to a shift in the social structure of populations *at all*.

RC13-239.2

KHAIRNAR, DILIP* (Deogiri College, Aurangabad, *dilipkhairnar9@gmail.com*)
AUTADE, MANSARAM* (Department of psychology,Deogiri College,Aurangabad(m.S.)India, *amansaram@gmail.com*)

Leisure and Life Satisfaction and Adjustment in Elderly People

LEISURE AND LIFE SATISFACTION AND ADJUSTMENT IN ELDERLY PEOPLE
Today, everyone is busy in his business. Every PEOPLE needs leisure to maintain his quality of life and satisfaction. Leisure helps the person to maintain his health. After retirement people have leisure. In old age the people feels rejected and inferior as his physical and mental abilities deteriorate. The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship among leisure and life satisfaction, leisure and adjustment of elderly people in the context with socioeconomic status and support system. In old age people have leisure but they may not have satisfaction because of poor economic conditions, lack of social support. In family people has social and emotional support but in old age home the get material support not emotional support. So it affects the person's life satisfaction. Life satisfaction is very important for adjustment.

120 elderly people selected from old age home and family who are busy and 120 elderly people selected from the same population but have leisure. They have been administered life satisfaction scale and adjustment inventory.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

The present paper would like to focus on 1) to assess life satisfaction within low, middle and high socio-economical status. 2) to compare life satisfaction of elderly people living in old age home and in family 3) to assess adjustment of elderly people within low, middle and high socio-economical status. 4) to compare the adjustment of elderly people living in old age home and in family. 5) to compare leisure and life satisfaction of elderly people living in old age home and in family. 6) to compare leisure and adjustment of elderly people living in old age home and in family

Key words: Leisure, life satisfaction, adjustment, support system

TG03-940.3

KHALID MAHMOOD, QAISAR* (International Islamic university Islamabad, Pakistan, *qaisar.khalid@kics.edu.pk*)
ISHAQ, MUHAMMAD (University of Sargodha)

Use of Facebook As a Source of Political Participation Among University Students of Pakistan

Use of Facebook as a Source of Political Participation among University Students of Pakistan.

The Internet has brought about remarkable changes in contemporary societies by increasing access to the information and allowing users to freely express their views to others. Various scholars consider the Internet as a new source of political socialization and a way to bring young people closer to the political process. The Internet facilitates this process in various forms. The use of Social Networking Sites (SNSs) is viewed significant in this regard. SNSs have stimulated the political debate among less democratized societies particularly after the event of Arab Spring. However, there is dearth of scientific evidence that how SNSs are linked with democratic and political participation among the users of developing countries. The following study intends to see that how Facebook, most accessed social networking site in the world, is being utilized by its users in Pakistan for political purposes and influenced its young users to participate in political process. For this purpose, an online survey has been conducted with students of various universities in Pakistan to find out the relationship, if any, between Facebook use and their civic and political participation. The preliminary analysis shows that there is association between Facebook use and online and offline political participation. However, further inquiry is in process to see the effect of intervening variables to validate this relationship. The study will provide deep insights regarding the political use of Facebook and its influence on civic and political participation.

From
Qaisar Khalid Mahmood
Muhammad Ishaq
Sociological Association of Pakistan.
info@aapus.com
info@sapandssrp.com
saqi35@yahoo.com

RC06-118.20

KHALIFAH, WAFAA* (University of Delaware, *Wafakhalifah@hotmail.com*)
SETTLES, BARBARA (University of Delaware)

Islam and the Arab Muslim Refugees in United States

The studies of Arab Muslim refugees in the United States are just in the beginning; research is needed on wellbeing of families. Refugees have more challenges than many other immigrants because of what they have experienced before and after they arrive to United States. Politics, religion, and culture overlap to shape these refugees' lives. Islam is one of the main factors that influence refugees' resettlement and adaptation in their new home. New opportunities challenge traditional ways of living. The paper will draw on some of the findings of an on-going research study exploring refugees' religion continuity and change: fate, rituals, and practices, the role of religion in refugees' resettlement, adaptation, and emotional support, types of challenges faced for being Muslim, and the role of Muslim communities in refugees' resettlement. A qualitative approach was used to investigate the perceptions and experiences of female Arab refugees. Semi structured interviews were conducted with refugees in the middle Atlantic area. Grounded theory was used to build useful theory about Arab Muslim refugees' religion continuity. Findings emphasize the importance of taking a holistic approach in understanding Arab Muslim refugees' needs which can lead to successful integration into the American society. Islam is more than religion; it represents a strong emotional support that ties the family together and helps them to assimilate to the new culture, and passing their religious values to their children is one of their priorities. In addition, it appears important for the wellbeing of refugees that they maintain their religious rituals while encouraged to integrate to the new culture. Social ties play an important role on family's wellbeing and emotional support represented on other refugee friends, relatives, and American friends.

RC07-133.4

KHAN, SULTAN* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, *khans@ukzn.ac.za*)

South Africa's Development Public Policies, Emerging Contradictions and Prospects in the Brics Partnership

After almost three and half centuries of economic exploitation through international capitalist pursuits through colonialism and apartheid, South Africa has emerged as a democratic country. The liberation mandate for South Africa's post-apartheid reconstruction and development was translated into a popular development policy called the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) based on redistributive ideals framed in the historical document – the Freedom Charter. Such an ideal was compromised within two years of democracy as the reality of eradicating high levels of under-development amongst the vast majority of the previously disenfranchised Black populace became contingent on growth and development programmes that will create opportunities for their socio-economic advancement. Adoption of a neo-liberal economic development policy called Growth Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) was considered the most strategic approach for the state to deliver on its development mandate through participation in the international market driven economy. However, such an economic approach to development has been proven to come with a wide range of contradictions perceived to be the source of slow and unsustainable pace of delivery challenged by a restless civil society. In being afforded entry to BRICS in 2010 it has committed to new sets of multilateral agreements to solidify its south-south strengths so that it will enjoy mutual benefits from such an arrangement to meet its development challenges. It is against this context that this paper tests out South Africa's relative position and status within BRICS as a new entrant, highlighting some potential contradictions followed by prospects for engagement on a diverse set of development oriented programmes and projects within this multilateral arrangement.

RC29-505.5

KHAN, SULTAN* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, *khans@ukzn.ac.za*)
BALGOBIND SINGH, SHANTA (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

Youth in Conflict with the Law - a Study of South African Youth in Detention at the Westville Youth Centre Durban , South Arica

"The government must stop focusing on building a future for the youth but start to build the youth for the future" The history of South African youth especially those from disenfranchised backgrounds has been characterised by a struggle to become meaningful social actors. Many sacrificed their lives as foot soldiers of the liberation struggle so that the generation to follow will be contributing members of society so they may reap the benefits of their ultimate sacrifice for freedom. In recognition of the youth contribution to liberation in the country, South Africa earmarked a public holiday called the National Youth Day. As part of its post-apartheid reconstruction policy, a National Youth Development plan is in place to further their aspirations and social mobility in a rapidly transforming country. Despite such socio-historical context and policy initiatives for youth development, a large section of the populace are marginalised and excluded by a myriad number of socio-political and economic factors placing them at risk. This paper attempts to investigate the underlying nature and causes of South African youth who have come into conflict with the law. It draws from a situational analysis of 77 youth who are incarcerated at a youth detention centre in the Metropolitan Area of Durban for various forms of crime. The paper seeks to provide possible proactive measures drawn from the social reality of incarcerated youth on how intervention at a micro, meso and macro level can serve as a safety net preventing youth coming into conflict with the law.

RC05-115.6

KHANGCHIAN, DR. VERONICA KHANGCHIAN* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, *verokarujiliu@gmail.com*)

Changing Patterns of Ethnic Conflicts in India's Northeast and the 'Flawed' Peace Process: The Unfinished Business

Changing patterns of Ethnic conflicts in India's Northeast and the 'flawed' peace process: The Unfinished Business

With the beginning of the involvement of 'external powers' in the India's troubled Northeast (Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, and Mizoram), ethnic consciousness gradually developed amongst the people where ethnicity (*ethnicism*) gradually gave way to conflict among the various communities, against a backdrop of significant poverty and inequalities, impacting dramatically on economy and society. To name a few, we have the ethnic conflicts between the Nagas, Kukis and Meiteis in Manipur, Bodos and Non-Bodos in Assam, the Garos and the non Garos in Meghalaya leading to 'strategic' and intensified militancy in the present scenario.

The Peace processes could do no better. There has been a continuous 'flawed' peace process in the region providing no solution but encouraging more cycles of violence. The focus of the paper is to explore the dynamics of ethnic conflicts in the region, to examine the engagement of peace process by the Indian state with different communities and to conceptualize 'Peace' as a trouble more than a solution.

Key words: External powers, India's Northeast, Ethnicity, Ethnicism, Peace

WG05-924.3

KHANNA, PRACHI* (Research Associate, UNDP-Centre for Climate Change, National Institute of Administrative Research, LBSNAA, Mussoorie, *khanna.prachi1206@gmail.com*)

BISHT, B S (Associate Professor, National Centre for Good Governance, LBSNAA, Mussoorie)

Participatory Water Governance through Gender Sensitisation in the Indian Context

Equity in water, through gender-sensitization of developmental projects in the sector, is now recognised as an international agenda, owing to the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and declaration of 'Water for Health' as a human right. However, governments in developing countries have been found to be limited by social fabric existing at the community level, strongly held together by long standing traditions and social structures. The study discusses issues and concerns with respect to effective participation of women in governance of water projects, and provides case studies/ examples to illustrate the practical implications of success(es) and failiures(es) to engage women for decision-making.

The study concludes that efforts that penetrate into the existing social structure to built opportunities for a re-allocation of power amongst different groups of people are required. Participatory appraisal of projects, inclusive of women, is a key for identification of appropriate entry points for achieving the above objective in water sector. Several intra-gender differences however, impede success of programmes that consider women as a homogenous group.

RC04-86.4

KHARCHENKO, IRINA* (Institute of Economics & Industrial Engineering, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, *kharchen@ieie.nsc.ru*)

Inclusion in Continuing Education and Its Unequal Accessibility: An Empirical Analysis for Able to Work Young People in Siberian Region

The data of two surveys conducted by us in Novosibirsk Oblast (in 2012 the economically active inhabitants of semi-urban settlements from 16 to 45 years old were interrogated, N=356; in 2008-2009 it concerned young workers of urban, semi-urban and rural settlements, N=778) demonstrate that in whole a mass demand for further education among the adults has been observed. There is a special need in higher and second higher education, as well as in the courses/programs of supplementary professional education (SPE). The largest need in additional education, professional training and retraining were revealed among those employees whose work is connected with information use or innovative activities (as well as interest in them).

Anyway among all young workers educational activity of different kinds (real or projected) is realized as the most productive means for achievement of fuller self-realization in work. So, for this purpose they prefer increasing of their educational and qualification level in the major profession (41% of answered), also increasing of the general educational level and mental outlook (28,7%), than change of a place of work (8,8%), change of profession or kind of activity (9,8%) or even widening of an area of independent decision-making (15,6%).

However the discovered educational needs essentially surpass real involvement of the adult population in the continuing education. It was revealed the unequal accessibility to SPE services. Thus there is a noticeable part of employees (42,2%) and the unemployed (69%) who never passed before through professional training or retraining. The employees who are available to use a branch system of SPE often have experience of numerous cases of professional development. While the employees of the enterprises without corporative SPE system, become only casual participants of such programs. So it leads to unequal "accumulation" of knowledge among different groups of able to work people.

RC55-873.2

KHARCHENKO, NATALIA* (Kiev International Institute of Sociology, *nkh@kiis.com.ua*)

PANIOTTO, VOLODYMYR* (Kiev International Institute of Sociology, *paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua*)

Dynamics of Social Indicators of Ukraine

Nationally representative surveys started in Ukraine (along with other countries, that arose after the collapse of the Soviet Union) only in the early 90s. Several surveys in the framework of the ESS and ISSP have been conducted during the last 5-7 years, but these surveys are irregular. Therefore, long series of social indicators are a rarity for Ukraine. The report addresses social indicators available for the analysis, obtained mainly in the polls of the Kyiv international Institute of sociology from 1991-1994 until 2013. These include indicators of well-being, health, happiness, morality (in particular, the level of xenophobia and modernization (in particular, the use of the Internet). We discuss the possibility of combining the individual social indicators in integrated indicators describing the state of the country.

RC05-102.6

KHARCHENKO, NATALIA* (Kiev International Institute of Sociology, *nkh@kiis.com.ua*)

PANIOTTO, VOLODYMYR (Kiev International Institute of Sociology)

KRASNOVSKYY, OLEXANDR (Kiev International Inst Sociology)

The Increase in Support of Right-Wing Party in Ukraine: Assessing the Social and Economical Context

The survey data show that right-wing ideology becomes more popular in Ukraine. Far-right party Svoboda, promoting racist, xenophobic views, on the parliamentary elections in Ukraine 2012 received 10.44% and was held in the Parliament for the first time (in the previous elections of 2007, it received only 0.76% of the votes). One of the most unexpected findings of the Ukrainian national exit-poll 2012 is that individuals with higher education have greater propensity to vote for this right party. Has far-right ideology such strong support in Ukraine or are there were other reasons for this success? The analysis is based on the electoral statistics and nationally representative data about the well-being, educational status, ethno-linguistic affiliation, electoral history, basic social and political attitudes, and protest intentions of supporters of the right party Svoboda in Ukraine.

RC22-393.16

KHAZAIE, RAZIEH* (Shiraz University, *gkhazaie@gmail.com*)

A Challenging View on Religion-State Relationship: Iranian Case

It's obviously documented and historically recorded that religion has always been a strong factor in Iranian society, and is embedded in social/everyday life of Iranian Muslims. Most of researches also explore that Iranian Muslims strongly believe in spirituality as well as rituals although the states might have followed secular policies in public spheres in past decades.

Since the victory of Islamic Revolution in 1979, the state was formally charged to diffuse religious believes over the society and to control people to follow religious rituals and Islamic duties in public sphere as well as the private space. These new policies made the state to intervene in legislating process regarding the Islamic believes to make people to follow Islamic rules in public sphere and do rituals like prayers, fasting, Hijab etc.

But what's the true reality? A survey on the basis of data collected in 2010-2012 in a few of important vital cities in Iran tries to find answers to this question. Due to the findings of this research it's suggested that although the state is to make people do rituals in public sphere and all possible efforts are done by the state, media, police etc to convince people to follow the state Islamic rules (i.e. not eating/drinking in fasting days in public spheres) -otherwise they will be punished- but it has not lead to increase in doing religious rituals in their private everyday lives.

This research explores that state's pressures on people to do rituals have been less successful although it suggest that Iranians are strongly religious and strongly believe in spirituality yet but in a personalized way.

Keywords: sociology of religion, religious legislation, religious status, public sphere, Iranian Studies.

RC37-643.3

KHOKHLOVA, ANISYA* (St. Petersburg State University, *anisya_khokhlova@mail.ru*)

Artistic Communities: Strategies and Tactics of Creative Products Promotion in Petersburg Market of Contemporary Art

This paper considers the strategies and tactics that young Petersburg artists use to promote their artworks and provide communicative resonance around them. It presents the results of a research project conducted in accordance with the strategy of multiple case-studies: four artistic communities of different scale, structure, integration grounds, ideological orientation, professional background, forms of spatial embeddedness and artistic style were selected for analysis. In the course of data collection, a wide range of field research techniques such as

in-depth interviews, participant observation and qualitative analysis of texts was applied.

The empirical data show that under the conditions of deficient sponsorship and information support, artistic success in Petersburg largely depends on the artists' constant self-promotion efforts (participation in competitions and collective projects, applications submission, dissemination in Internet). By accumulating material, informational and reputational resources of their members, art-communities make convenient platforms for artistic self-presentation and development both in and beyond the local market. Responding to the specific noneconomic logic of this market where symbolic recognitions places before commercial success, communities produce unique strategies of defining target audiences, embedding creative process in urban contexts, choosing legitimate exhibition sites, opposing themselves to other artists and art-groups. Community membership helps artists cope with the risks of disintegration, isolation and insufficient information exchange imprescriptible for the small and highly competitive market of contemporary art in St. Petersburg and balance between the margins of creative products unoriginality and unrecognizability. Thus, artistic communities can increase symbolic capitals of individual artists serving as a peculiar kind of social lift and constituting one of the major forces of the social construction of artistic reputations.

RC21-367.4

KHOKHLOVA, ANISYA* (St. Petersburg State University, *anisya_khokhlova@mail.ru*)
TYKANOVA, ELENA* (St. Petersburg State University, *sensu_87@inbox.ru*)

Social Effects of Neoliberal Policy in a Post-Soviet City: Urban Space Contestation Revisited

With the transition from Soviet state-planned economy to post-Soviet market economy, neoliberal city policy has become central for urban planning and (re) development in Russia. Subject to this policy, contemporary St. Petersburg experiences impetuous commodification and aestheticization of urban space and, consequently, its rapid gentrification. Alternative views on how urban space should be organized make citizens consolidate and buck against the decisions of elites.

This paper considers the processes of urban space contestation by strong and weak advocacy groups in a neoliberal post-Soviet city. It focuses on six research cases embracing struggles of local communities against aggressive urban (re)development in St. Petersburg (spot construction, demolition, renovation of historical areas). To analyze the decisions on urban futures taken by city administrations and developers, we use the theories of urban political regimes (Stone, Molotch, Logan). To describe the resistance of citizens to imposed urban transformations, we apply theoretical frames developed by Levebvre, Scott and de Certeau.

However, our empirical data show that the abovementioned theoretical backgrounds have to be adapted to the local context of St. Petersburg where struggles over urban space unfold under the conditions of total uncertainty: coexistence of multiple property regimes, constant adjustment of legislative frameworks, insufficient transparency of decisions and actions performed by city authorities and investors. For instance, pursuant to growth machines theory, coalitions of authorities and developer companies are fashioned in Petersburg, but it is only true for big businesses whereas smaller enterprises often suffer damage from inconsistent authoritative decisions. Meanwhile, local communities always suspect developers of collusions with urban administrations and thus struggle against "imagined growth machines". Moreover, contrary to the fixed notion of urban theory, in their resistance weaker advocacy groups sometimes resort to strategic collective actions rather than spatial tactics whereas strong advocacy groups do not disregard tactical actions.

RC15-272.1

KHOO, SU-MING* (National University of Ireland, Galway, *s.khoo@nuigalway.ie*)
KULSOMBOON, VITHAYA (Chulalongkorn University)

Protecting The Health Consumer – Health Capabilities and Collective Voice Versus Patient Choice

'Patients' are increasingly seen through the lens of the 'health consumer'. Non-communicable diseases and injuries are increasingly predominant, while a rejuvenated interest in the 'social determinants of health' and health inequalities re-locates individual biology and agency within a larger context of physical exposure and social conditions, highlighting longer chains of biomedical and social causal factors (Venkatapuram, 2011, 33, CDSH 2008). This contrasts against discussions which view patients as individual health consumers, leveraging self-efficacy to achieve societal health outcomes. The health capability paradigm offers an alternative perspective balancing individual health agency, scientific and professional judgement, and collectivist health norms (eg Ruger 2010, 141–142). This paper advances a health capability perspective on systemic health protection and argues for capability-oriented health system reforms (eg Thai Health 2013) which support and vindicate the principle of health protection. The discussion

is illustrated with respect to well-known occupational and environmental health hazards such as asbestos that are beyond the health agency of individual 'patients' (Khoo and Kulsomboon, in progress). The goals are twofold – to prevent and decrease risk of exposure and to increase provision for those who have, or may in the future, become ill or disabled through exposure. The discussion points to the importance of protection as a systemic attribute in health governance. It focuses particularly on collectivist and solidaristic consumer action and its role in participatory deliberation through organized civil society channels.

The theoretical discussion integrates reflexive health governance and the capabilities approach, linking normative, substantive and procedural claims for health justice and rights with theories of health governance. A 'joint scientific and deliberative approach' can provide a means to guide decisions and bring together normative substance, scientific evidence and procedural decision-making to achieve broader health system development and reform towards more legitimate and just forms of shared health governance (Ruger 2010, 183).

PLEN-4.3

KHONDKER, HABIBUL H.* (Zayed University, *Habibul.Khondker@zu.ac.ae*)

Challenges of Poverty and Inequality in the Arab World

Challenges of Poverty and Inequality in the Arab World

Despite spectacular economic rise of some of the Arab Gulf countries, poverty remains a persistent challenge in the Arab World. Social inequalities persist as new inequalities overlay old structured ones in a number of Arab countries. Depending on the entitlements patterns and the provision of the social safety net, social inequality is often deepened by the rapid social transformations. Historically formed structured inequality often combines with new poverty to produce social turmoil. Social inequality and poverty played a critical role in the waves of social uprisings popularly known as the "Arab Springs". There are intra and inter-regional variations in poverty in the region which help shape not only internal political outcomes, it also impacts external relationships. Some of the poor countries in the region depend on their rich neighbors to meet ends meet, while others look beyond the region for facing the challenges of entitlements. Such external relations play an important role in shaping the geo-political alignments in the region. Intra-Arab regional migration too plays an important role. Remittance earnings play a critical role in meeting the challenges of poverty in some of the countries. However, social upheavals tend to disrupt patterned migration with far reaching consequences in the intra-Arab world relationships. The paper will provide a critical survey of the state of the play of poverty and inequality in the Arab world and try to chart various social and political implications of structured inequality and poverty in the region.

RC04-78.1

KHOR, DIANA* (Hosei University, *dytkhor@gmail.com*)

Gender Research in Japanese Sociology: Complicit or Critical?

The impact of feminism in sociology has been examined quite thoroughly in the US and Britain but comparable analysis has not been undertaken in Japanese sociology. The present paper endeavors to fill this gap, but less to assess the extent to which feminist research is represented Japanese sociology than to examine the type of gender research published in a mainstream sociology journal, to obtain a picture of the nature of gender knowledge that is produced in sociology, and specifically, whether gender research in sociology raises questions about the way sociology is practiced. I analyzed all four issues per year from Volume 40 (1989-1990) to Volume 61 (2010) of the official general sociological journal published by the Japan Sociological Society, *Japanese Sociological Review (Shakaigaku Hyoron)*, with a total of 558 theoretical and empirical articles. All articles were coded for topic/subarea, geographic focus, if relevant, methodology, and also gender, affiliation, and professional status of the author(s). In addition, the text of the gender-related articles were read and coded for major claims or findings and reference sources. Preliminarily, the analysis shows that most gender-related articles are on the topic of family and marriage, body and norms, intimacy and sexuality, and social stratification. The next popular topics are labor, employment and organization, and social network. Only two such topics are central to sociology represented by this journal and indicated by the number of publications. While 59 articles out of 558 articles may represent a fair number from any subfield in a highly diversified discipline, a closer look reveals a different picture, one that could suggest a marginal status. Results of further analysis will be presented at the ISA.

RC34-600.7

KHOSHFAR, GHOLAMREZA* (Golestan University, *khoshfar@gmail.com*)
NIMROOZI, NOWRUZ (PhD, Assistant Professor of Golestan University)
NARIMANI, ABBASALI (Islamic Azad University of Rudhen)

FATTAHI, NASER (Noor Azad University)

Effects of Women Employment on Family Integrity (Case study: Comparative Teachers with Housewife in North of Iran)

Identifying the effects of women's employment has contributed to the strength and health of the family, and the research in the effects of women's employment has high scientific and social importance and necessity. The purpose of this study is to identify the effect of women's employment in Integrity of the families. The research method in this study is survey. Population includes of 400 people of employees (teachers) from 25 to 49 years as a test group, as compared with the same number of housewives as control group. Sample size which were determined by using Cochran formula is 200 that includes 100 of the employed women and 100 of similar housewives women. Samples selection is down, using random sampling method in systematic way in employed group and stratified method appropriate to unemployed groups. The tools of data collection was questionnaire and its validity was using a content validity of face validity, using and reliability using Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0/84) has been approved. For data processing spss software and for data analyzing statistical analysis appropriate in level of variables measurement such as Pearson, Spearman, the mean comparison (t.test) and analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. The results of the research showed that the Integrity of family among housewives women is higher than the employment groups. More results show that whereas the income has positive relationship with the Integrity of Family, the education have negative effect on Family Integrity. Discuss show that the result of this study have been protect with the result of Alaeddini (1993), and André Michael (2003).

RC09-173.2

KHUNAGOV, RASHID* (Adyghe State University, *nisadgu@yandex.ru*)

Sociocultural Interaction in the North Caucasus: Globalization and Identification

The North Caucasus is experiencing globalization challenges. New information technologies generate frequently the cultural shock, threatening ethnic cultures in the region. Interaction of the global and local in modern conditions strengthens intensity in traditional cultures. Therefore glocality becomes time imperative.

Globalization influences greatly the identity, opening a way to set of identities in the global world. Of principal value is conscious familiarization with cultural wealth of other people. We should take such values which do not break internal development of our own culture and do not tear it off from the historical roots, the best achievements and traditions. The ethnic culture can develop and rise to the universal importance only in dialogue with cultures of other ethnoses.

One of the findings of modern public consciousness is that it is impossible to imagine any civilized country out of communication with other world, with other cultures. The need of the people for cultural mutual understanding and aspiration to learn an inner world of each other lead to expansion of spiritual bonds and contacts. Ideas of preservation and further development of a human civilization are connected with the need of cultural mutual communication.

Efficiency of cultural inheritance depends, first, on ability of a community to claim, master and use values of other people in own ethnic environment; secondly, on aspiration of a community to take unavailable valuable elements; and thirdly, on readiness of a community to see in loan an opportunity to open the best qualitative lines and properties.

It becomes obvious that the new acquired does not lose ethnic coloring and originality, but on the contrary, it becomes more profound ethnically and at the same time integrated. This statement is especially topical for a modern sociocultural situation in the North Caucasus and in Russia as a whole.

PLEN-8.1

KHUNOU, GRACE* (Universiy of Johannesburg, *Gracek@uj.ac.za*)

Inequitable Access to Citizenship: Gendered Social Policies and Unattainable Democratic Ideals

Although gender equality is central to the attainment of democracy, its realisation in conceptions of citizenship in democratic states has been marred with complications. Access to citizenship rights is most often unequally experienced due to unequal power dynamics emanating from racial, gendered and socio-economic factors. As a result of these factors women and men's experiences of democratic citizenship is a site of struggle and constant negotiation. This paper seeks to interrogate women and men's ability to access the fundamental rights guaranteed in democratic countries. This examination is undertaken through an analysis of social policies in Southern Africa. The paper argues that gendered, racial and class factors hinders equitable access to citizenship rights, so does the inequitable valuing of social, economic and political rights in defining citizenship. In conclusion the paper holds that these inequalities limit the attainment of full democratic citizenship for most of those who have been historically excluded in terms of gender, race and class.

RC09-170.4

KHUNTIA, SUPRAVA* (Mumbai University, *supravakhuntia@gmail.com*)

Micro-Credit (Self-Help group), Dalit Women Inclusive Growth and Development

Micro-credit (Self-Help group), Dalit women Inclusive growth and Development

In last three decades, the gospel of micro credit through Gramin Bank model have become part of global legends of development in South Asian countries including India for poverty alleviation, especially for dalit. Historically, the main basis of dalits' backwardness is effect of capital deficiency. In India's eleventh five-year plan, an agenda of inclusive growth is prioritized through household saving and productive investment for capital formation and economic development. Homogenous women group formation following approach of equity, consensus, democratic culture and voluntary spirit in line of Bangladesh model of Self-Help Group(SHG) is encouraged as an ideal, to promote financial self sufficiency, poverty alleviation, social, economic and political empowerment. SHG is linked to Government, NGO, Commercial Bank and private Microfinance agency for financial support, entrepreneurs, subsidies, training for capacity building etc., for creating the culture of an alternative sustainable development of the poor. An in depth study is conducted on most vulnerable Dalit women' SHGs members in eight talukas of Nanded district located in backward Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The objectives proposed to understand the extent of financial inclusion in generation of employment, income, improvement quality of life, solution of own varied problems, etc. Karl Marx and Max Weber's methodological perspectives of capital accumulation and protestant-ethics of capitalism used in comprehending ethics of saving and credit of SHG phenomenon in context of development of Dalits. Ground reality of SHGs outcome reveals alarming; almost negating the goals it set, like over mental stress, raising under debt trap, pressure for over work, even less wages at cost of own freedom. The consolation is liberation from family restriction and opportunity of involvement in different social issues having no financial implications in improving living standard.

Prof. Suprava Khuntia

RC32-564.28

KHUNTIA, SUPRAVA* (Mumbai University, *supravakhuntia@gmail.com*)

Microfinance (Self Help Group) and Tribal Women Empowerment: A Study in Nanded District of Maharashtra

Microfinance (Self Help Group) and Tribal Women Empowerment: A Study in Nanded District of Maharashtra

Since the early fifties, many developing countries are making concerted efforts to eliminate the colonial legacy of underdevelopment and social backwardness. Various measures have been undertaken to reshape the economy, social structure and cultural life of the masses. For this purpose, Since independence, India has implemented various developmental programs through five-year plans to bring socio-economic transformation of the society. The induction of commercial bank, co-operative bank, regional gramin bank and others since late sixties, is one among many developmental programs operating in augmenting the living standard of poor, eliminating poverty, inequality and unemployment of the rural segments including tribes. In fact, over the years, experience shows that due to rigid formal procedure, rural poor and tribal are not able to avail many benefits from these credit institutions. Large numbers of them are still under the trap of local money lenders and other formal and informal credit agencies. These are growing concern that the banking system is not catering enough to the needs of disadvantaged groups, especially tribal and more particularly women. This study was carried out on then SHGs comprising 20 members each belonging to Kolam, Dhangar, Wangani and Golla tribal communities in Kinwat block of Nanded. The following objectives are addressed in the study. (1) To examine the effectiveness of SHGs in promoting thrift and saving among tribal women (2) To understand the dynamics of SHGs in the process of improving quality of life of tribal women (3) To assess the implication of women participation in SHGs on their overall socio-economic status. So far, SHG programs are perceived as set oral in approach and not encompass the entire fabric of human development system within which they live and survive.

Prof.Suprava Khuntia

RC07-136.5

KHUTKYY, DMYTRO* (Kiev International Inst Sociology, *khutkyy@gmail.com*)

Efficient Participatory Democracy: Real Utopia Model

In many societies of semiperiphery and periphery ordinary citizens face unsatisfactory conditions of work, low salaries, generated by exploitation processes

in the capitalist world-system. No wonder, many people distrust authorities and rarely participate in civil actions. Thus, there is a huge gap between awareness of unbearable situation and passive approach. Yet, people should know that there is an alternative: an emancipatory social science, which calls on active participation for implementation of desired change. In the real utopias approach of E.O. Wright the considered alternatives should be desirable, viable, and achievable. And civil activists who plan changes actually need and lack knowledge about possible models of empowered democracy and techniques of implementation, which proved to be efficient in real utopia cases around the world. And this study is aimed to provide such knowledge. As far as democratic initiatives implemented by authorities have a profound influence on society as a whole, it is reasonable to give priority to civil activism in political realm through symbiotic transformations using the state. Therefore, the research question is the following: what would be a comprehensive real utopia model of desirable, viable, and achievable participatory democracy? Theorizing, case studies, and qualitative expert interviews provide grounds for an integral real utopia model of efficient participatory democracy, relevant for communities and even larger societies. So far, the perspective change in democratic governance should include local community initiatives, participatory budgeting, referenda, free and fair elections, citizen assemblies, electronic democracy, and efficient control of work of authorities. For implementation civil activists should be guided by their emancipatory values and objectives, take into account theoretical implications, consider experience of the existing real utopias, mechanisms of implementation, effects of contexts, collateral institutions, unintended consequences, positive and negative feedback processes, and intermediate reforms. The findings are applicable to semiperipheral, peripheral, and even core societies.

RC07-145.3

KHUTKYY, DMYTRO* (Kiev International Inst Sociology, *khutkyy@gmail.com*)

World-Systems Approach to Global Inequalities in Effects of Individual Activism on Subjective Well-Being

The world is experiencing global crisis, yet proactive individuals can promote social change. Still, opportunities for activism and its impact are unequal in the modern stratified world-system. Therefore the following research question arises: what are the differences in degrees of causal influences among proactive orientation, individual activism, personal achievement, and subjective well-being between countries of core, semiperiphery, and periphery? The preceding theoretical implications and empirical findings by M. Kohn, S.K. Parker and C.G. Collins, M. Seligman, M. Argyle, C. Welzel and R. Inglehart, L. Beer and T. Boswell, I. Wallerstein were considered. The posed hypothesis is the following: degrees of causal influences among proactive orientation, individual activism, personal achievement and subjective well-being are higher in core societies than in semi-peripheral societies, and in semi-peripheral societies are higher than in peripheral societies. The data sets of World Values Survey 5th wave (2005-2008) with the sample of 49 countries with up to 69,381 respondents were used. Structural equation modeling and multiple group analysis in MPlus has been performed. In fact, the hypothesis was confirmed partially. It was proven that positive influence of person's individual activism on subjective well-being is the strongest in the core, is weaker in the semiperiphery, and is even negative in the periphery. However, it was found that there are relatively small differences between degrees of influence of individual activism on personal achievement. This finding signifies that overall human actions do lead to accomplishments, regardless of structural conditions. Moreover, it was revealed that the degrees of influence of all other constructs are surprisingly reverse: they are stronger either in the semiperiphery or the periphery and are the weakest in the core. The highest degree of influence of proactive orientation on individual activism and personal achievement in the semiperiphery testifies that people with proactive orientation do can bring change there.

RC34-588.7

KIDOGUCHI, MASAHIRO* (Hokkaido University of Education, *kidoguchi.masahiro@k.hokkyodai.ac.jp*)
MINAMIDE, KISSHOU* (Gifu University, *kisshou@gifu-u.ac.jp*)
YOSHIZAWA, TAKUYA* (Okinawa Prefectural University of Arts, *y-takuya@okigei.ac.jp*)

The Variant Actuality of Young People in Precarious Transitions in Late Modern Japan—Based on the Interviews with 51 Young People

In recent Japan, young people have experienced prolonged and complex transitions from school to work, have been forced to work in precarious jobs, or faced the risk of unemployment, poverty, and social exclusion. The Youth Cohort Study Japan (YCSJ) conducted by The Japanese Educational Research Association is a five-year panel survey that contains 1687 samples aged 20 (first wave in 2007) and 891 aged 24 (fifth wave in 2011). Our analyses of YCSJ data have indicated the characteristics of the transition from school to work in recent years, especially its precarious processes and the factors (familial and educational background,

social capitals, gender bias, etc.) which have influence on the differentiation of transitional trajectories. Then we have tried to describe the actuality of youth in precarity based on qualitative analyses of interviews with those young people who have participated in our five all waves and assent to be our interviewees (we interviewed with fifty one cases). Through these analyses, we aim to show some variant types of precarious transitions. And we also suggest how young people overcome or negotiate their difficulties.

RC42-707.2

KIECOLT, K JILL* (Virginia Tech, *kiecolt@vt.edu*)
HUGHES, MICHAEL (Virginia Tech)

Racial Identity and Psychological Well-Being Among African Americans and Whites

Research over the past few decades finds that African Americans have persistently poorer psychological well-being than whites. African Americans score lower than whites on happiness, life satisfaction, and trust in people. In contrast, African Americans' mental health (e.g., as measured by depressive symptoms) is comparable to or better than whites', despite African Americans' lower socioeconomic status and greater exposure to stressors. Scholars have speculated that a strong, positive racial identity may help explain African Americans' good mental health, based on findings that the two are associated. If so, it means that racial identity may be stronger or more beneficial for African Americans. Together these findings raise two important questions. First, does racial identity contribute to African Americans' psychological well-being? Second, is the association between racial identity and psychological well-being stronger for African Americans than whites? We addressed these questions using data on African Americans and whites from the 1996-2012 General Social Surveys. We investigated how racial identity is related to psychological well-being (happiness, life satisfaction, and trust in people). Based on social identity theory, we examined two identity dimensions—identification with (closeness to) one's racial group and ingroup biases (relative evaluations of ingroup versus outgroup members). On average, African Americans identified with their group more than whites did, but whites evaluated their group as relatively more intelligent and hardworking than African Americans did. Stronger racial identification was associated with greater happiness, life satisfaction, and trust in people, equally for African Americans and whites. Contrary to prediction by social identity theory, favorable ingroup evaluations at an outgroup's expense were sometimes associated with poorer psychological well-being. These effects of ingroup bias did not differ by race. We discuss what the findings imply for social identity theory and for how racial inequality influences psychological well-being.

RC19-328.1

KIELLAND, ANNE* (Inst Applied International Studies, *aki@fafomail.no*)

The Role Of Risk In Child Mobility Decisions -- Empirical Evidence From Benin

Child mobility is still common throughout the West African region. This has been academically approached under the headings of child fostering, child migration, child labor and trafficking. Poverty is considered a main driver, alongside social networking and skills matching. Recent empirical work looks at the role of shocks to child mobility. Yet, it has been hypothesized that vulnerable families do not necessarily wait for a shock to occur, but might relocate children as an ex-ante strategy.

The proposed paper looks at the role of risk in the child mobility decision with data from a fertility based survey of 3000 rural households in Benin, a country known for high child mobility rates. The survey allows for registering children living away from parents, their schooling status and purpose of leaving. The 2012-survey covers three important areas: poverty, exposure to the massive floods of 2010 (shock), and the household head's level of worry about not being able to provide for his family the next 12 months (risk).

The regressions show (controlling for social and demographic factors), that perceived risk correlates substantially and systematically with child mobility. Poverty and shock, on the other hand, do not correlate at a statistically significant level. This interestingly contrasts with the correlates of the schooling decision. While poverty, as previously established, correlates negatively with schooling, risk and shock do not. Focusing only on children who have left and are not in school, both risk and poverty correlate with the mobility outcome.

The results support the notion that child mobility forms part of an ex-ante risk management strategy for families at risk. At the policy level this supports cash-transfer type social policy interventions, supporting findings from South-Africa where even small - but predictable incomes - like pensions and child benefits - have produced positive effects on child outcomes.

RC34-594.4

KIERSZTYN, ANNA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *chaber@is.uw.edu.pl*)

Normalizing Precarity? Youth Unemployment and Employment Instability in Poland

In the last decades, there has been a heated debate concerning the consequences of employment flexibility in many European countries. Concerns have been raised that flexibility may foster a two-tier labour market, where highly protected insider jobs coexist with unstable employment, offering inferior working conditions. Substandard employment is concentrated among young school leavers. In this context, Poland is an interesting case: although the Polish economy has done quite well throughout the current economic crisis, the rates of youth unemployment and temporary employment remain disturbingly high. Precarity for young workers appears to have become the norm, with more than 25% of economically active 15-24-year-olds in unemployment, and 66% of employees working fixed-term (EUROSTAT, 2012). This paper presents the results of an analysis of the distribution of various aspects of labour market precarity for the Polish youth: not only unemployment and temporary employment, but also unstable employment histories signifying a weak attachment to the job market. The quantitative analyses are conducted on subsamples of the youngest cohorts of respondents (aged 21-25) from two most recent waves of the Polish Panel Survey (POLPAN), 2008 and 2013. POLPAN data include detailed information on the respondents' employment history, enabling a dynamic analysis of young peoples' early labour market trajectories. The quantitative results are supplemented by a qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews, reconstructing the ways in which the young define their own experiences of unemployment and precarity. Paradoxically, it appears that even as young underemployed Poles tend to regard their current employment situation as unsatisfactory, psychological coping mechanisms lead them to legitimize existing labour-market inequalities.

RC25-440.3

KIKUCHI, NATSUNO* (Nagoya City University, *kikuchi@hum.nagoya-cu.ac.jp*)

What Does the Word of "Joshi-Ryoku" Mean in Terms of Gender in Japan?

Recently the word "*Joshi-ryoku*" has become very popular on the mass media and daily life in Japan. It seems a counterpart of the word "girl's power" in the English speaking world, which means girls' empowerment, ambition, or strength. But *Joshi-ryoku* has a more restrictive sense. The meaning of this word "*Joshi-ryoku*" is so complicated, and therefore, examining the usage of the word helps us to find the complexity of the modern Japanese culture and society, especially from the viewpoint of gender.

In these 10 years, the Japanese society has experienced the changes in many points: The economy went into recession and improved: a regime change occurred: social unrest never ceased. The movements by the sexual minority people are rising, while women's movements are stagnant and cannot achieve a change of generations.

The word "*Joshi-ryoku*" came into use in this social situation. It means the ability that women must learn in any age. The specific meaning changes in context, it varies, for example, from the ability as a housewife to do the housework efficiently to the ability as a working woman to manage business tasks with alacrity . So it depends on the context where and by whom it is used, conservative or liberal.

This presentation examines the variable meaning of this word depending on different contexts and, by doing so, determines the gender regime that the word implies in the present Japanese society.

RC06-126.7

KIKUZAWA, SAEKO* (Hosei University, *skikuzaw@hosei.ac.jp*)

Family Caregiving and Stress Processes: Son and Daughter Caregivers in Japan

In Japan, caregiving of elderly parents has been traditionally the responsibility of the family; the wives of eldest sons, or daughters-in-law of the elderly, typically provided care for elderly parents. However, the profile of family caregivers has been changing in the past few decades. One of the major changes is the increase of male caregivers. Presently, about 30% of primary caregivers are sons or husbands of the impaired elderly. A growing concern is that these male caregivers may have different types of difficulties or stress from caregiving, compared with their female counterparts. For instance, a recent national survey on elderly abuse reported that more than a half of the abusers are male caregivers. Evidence suggests the possibility of gender differences in stress processes. However, most previous studies are on female caregivers, and research on gender differences in stress processes is very limited in Japan. Are there gender differences in the stress processes of family caregiving? This study seeks to address this question by drawing on stress process theory (Pearlin et al. 1990). I analyzed data from a survey conducted in 2011 on son and daughter caregivers aged 40 to 64 years old, who take care of their elderly parents at home as primary caregivers. The analysis results show that the stress proliferation processes of son and daughter caregivers share many similarities in terms of pattern, whereas certain differences appear to reflect the gendered nature of Japanese society.

RC49-802.2

KILIAN, REINHOLD* (University of Ulm, *reinhold.kilian@bkh-guenzburg.de*)

Dimensions of Safety in the Process of Mental Health and Illness. Empirical Results and Theoretical Framework

Feeling safe in the world is regarded as a basic human need which Maslow placed at the second level of his human need hierarchy directly after bare physical survival. Consequently, lack or loss of safety in the most general sense is considered as a major risk factor for the impairment of human well being and the development of mental disorders. Dimensions of safety which have been identified as relevant for mental health are personal relationships, economic living conditions and environmental circumstances. Despite the fact that the relevance of these dimensions of safety for mental health has been confirmed in an increasing number of studies, there is still lacking a common theoretical framework that allows a comprehensive understanding of the interrelationships between individual and environmental aspects of safety in the etiology of mental disorders.

In this presentation the recent results of empirical studies on the impact of the lack or loss of safety on mental health will be discussed with regard to their contribution for the understanding of the interaction between personal characteristics and environmental hazards in the development of mental health and illness.

RC08-156.3

KILIAS, JAROSLAW* (Warsaw University, *kilias@chello.pl*)

The Sociology of Work and Factory Sociologists in Communist Poland

In Communist Poland the sociology of work was one of the most prosperous social science branches. It was perceived as particularly important due to the Marxist emphasis on the category of work, as well as its supposed significance for national economy. It might have been even perceived as a dream come true by those who imagined social science as a scientific guidance for the practice. Besides academic field, in which the branch was hindered by imprecise definition of the very subject of its study, normative bias, censorship and, mostly, self-censorship, the sociology of work spread to big socialist enterprises which employed professional sociologists in 1960s and 1970s. Their role was significant also due to the role of the workplace as the backbone of Socialist civil society. As a result, new occupation and potentially interesting field of intellectual activity opened for young sociologists.

The paper will base on period literature dealing with factory sociologists - limited yet existing - as well as on archive resources and interviews with ex-factory sociologists. Due to fragmentary data it will not probably be possible to describe typical social profile or career paths of factory sociologists, so the paper will concentrate on those cases in which some more detailed biographical data is available. The study will aim at describing their professional role which was by no means clearly defined, position in the factory structure/hierarchy - somewhere in between the management, Party secretary and labor unions - as well as their expectations and factual content of their work. It will also refer to their professional aspirations and career paths. A special concern of the paper will be intellectual ambitions of factory sociologists and their relations with the academic field from which they were rather isolated, what in turn caused their constant dissatisfaction.

RC15-269.3

KILICASLAN, ALAZ* (Boston University, *alazkaslan@yahoo.com*)

Medicalization in Turkey in the Context of the "Health Transformation Programme"

There has recently been a growing interest on the effects of health care systems on medicalization in particular national contexts. This paper contributes to this literature by focusing on the case of Turkey, where medicalization in the form of increasing consumption of medications, use of health care services and diagnosis of a number of diseases goes in parallel with the health reform process that started a decade ago aiming to radically transform the provision and financing of healthcare services. Special emphasis is given on how policy measures such as separating purchasers from providers, encouraging competition among public providers, implementing performance-based payments, and combining public and private health care services affect medicalization by creating financial and professional incentives for physicians to alter their diagnostic and treatment behaviors. Additionally, the arguably positive and negative impacts of medicalization are discussed with reference to recent statistical data including population health indicators, patient satisfaction, outpatient/inpatient ratio, consumption of pharmaceuticals, the number of screening tests performed and the number of doctor visits with a particular focus on indications of overdiagnosis/overtreatment.

RC40-679.5

KIM, CHUL-KYOO* (Korea University, *ckkim@korea.ac.kr*)
KIM, SUNUP (Korea University)
KIM, HEUNG-JU (Wonkwan University)

Alternative Food Consumption and Sustainability in South Korea

Under the neo-liberal regime of South Korea, large supermarkets dominate Korean food market. Yet, there has been growing effort to find some alternatives such as local food. There has been relatively little researches done on East Asian alternative food consumption. Our paper attempts to fill this gap by investigating the attitudes and behaviors of Korean food consumers. We attempt to (1) conceptualize the 'alterity' in food consumption in the Korean context, (2) develop typology of alternative consumption patterns among Korean consumers, and (3) find the main factors affecting the alternative food consumption.

We have found the followings based on historical analysis and national survey of Korean consumers. First, Korean food system is characterized by low food self-sufficiency rate and alternative food discourse is strongly influenced by political ideology and nationalism. In order to reflect this historical particularity, we have conceptualized alternative food consumption by combining food consumption attitude/values and political orientations. Second, in our typology of food consumers, two types of consumers are most visible, i.e., "consumers without consciousness" and "conscious consumers without consumption." The former consumers actually purchase organic/local food while they do not have alternative values. In general, these are consumers with high income. The latter have greater consciousness and interest in alternative foods, yet they do/can not consume organic and local foods. Third, among the total consumers, the percentage of consumers with high consciousness without consumption is higher. This might be interpreted as potential for the future of food politics for alternative food system in Korea as these consumers are likely to change their food consumption behavior in accordance with how they think. It remains to be seen whether this potential can fully develop into a social program to build a more sustainable food system in the future.

RC20-349.2

KIM, DONG-NO* (Yonsei University, *donkim@yonsei.ac.kr*)

Different Manifestations of the Public Sphere in Japan and Korea

This paper examines the heterogeneous trajectory of the public sphere in Japan and Korea, especially how it is differently represented by NGOs in the two countries. The state has long been argued to safeguard the public ever since Aristotle laid the foundation for the intellectual tradition in which the state was considered as an agent of the universal interest. In contemporary sociology, however, this myth was challenged by a new tradition that emphasized the distinctive characteristics of modern state that concentrated on the reproduction of political power by the power elite, without paying due attention to the interest of the public.

The emergence of the public sphere in East Asia, more specifically in Japan and Korea, was rather hampered by the overdevelopment of the strong state during the process of economic development. Once the people in the two countries realized the necessity to protect their own interest as well as the public interest, however, various types of NGOs were institutionalized and took a central position in civil society. These organizations tried hard to advocate the public interest in diverse aspects of everyday lives of ordinary citizens. Despite these similarities, however, the ways they represented the public interest were very heterogeneous. Their manifestations of the public interest are not only different in their organizational structures, but also the issues they are concerned with. Generally speaking, NGOs in Japan have small-scale organizations and more voluntary participations, being more concerned with the enhancement of everyday lives of citizens. In contrast, NGOs in Korea have large-scale organizations and are more concerned with the political issues, frequently initiating massive protests against the state.

RC12-228.1

KIM, HAESOOK* (Long Island University, *profkimliu@gmail.com*)

Gender, Law and Legal Professions in Korea

Gender, Law and Legal Professions in Korea
Since 1945 Korea has gone from colony to dictatorship to democracy. Educational opportunities for women have exploded in quantity and quality. The legal professions, once reserved only for men, have opened up to more balanced gender representation especially in the past few years, and the legal system of education has undergone a paradigm shift that many have predicted will be a boon for women entering the professions of law. At the same time, new laws protecting the place of women in society have been passed and seem to be working for the benefit of gender equity and equal rights. Women judges, legislators and business executives have become common forces often fighting for a more gender-balanced system.

This paper explores the changes that have occurred for women in the legal professions in Korea since women first became lawyers to the present day. This paper seeks to delineate these changes and to offer a socio-historical analysis of how this took place as well as where it might lead.

RC49-800.8

KIM, HARRIS* (Ewha Womans University, *harrishkim@ewha.ac.kr*)
CHANG, PAUL (Harvard University)

Social Capital, Social Integration, and Suicidal Thoughts Among Korean Youths

Social Capital, Social Integration and Suicidal Thoughts among Korean Youths Abstract
The focus of this research is to examine some of the key factors that influence suicidal tendencies among youths in Korea. The teenage suicide rate in Korea has been one of the highest among all OECD nations, attracting the attention of scholars and policy makers alike. In this study, we examine in particular how and to what extent measures of social capital are associated with having suicidal thoughts, ceteris paribus. In a Durkheimian tradition, medical sociologists and social epidemiologists have increasingly relied on the concept of social capital in explaining individual and cross-national health inequality. Much of the extant scholarship focuses on adult populations in the context of Western developed economies. Based on the analysis of the Korean Youth Panel Study, a government-funded multi-year research project, we shift the analytical angle toward a vulnerable population that has not received much academic attention. A number of social capital indicators are conceptualized and measured in analyzing the roots of suicidal tendencies among Korean youths, specifically participation in voluntary organizations, friendship network size, frequency of interaction with close friends, quality of network members (number of "delinquent" friends), degree of intimacy with parents, and neighborhood trust/fear. Hierarchical linear modeling is used to examine the psychological health effects of social capital simultaneously at individual and contextual (neighborhood) levels. While controlling for a host of socioeconomic and demographic variables, we find that voluntary organizational membership, intimacy with parents (in terms of time spent together), frequency of interaction with close friends, and neighborhood fear are significantly related to having suicidal thoughts. We offer broad theoretical discussions and implications for the social capital literature based on our findings.

RC18-325.14

KIM, HARRIS* (Ewha Womans University, *harrishkim@ewha.ac.kr*)

Understanding Civic Engagement in Asia: The Role of Social Capital

The question of "who participates" has received a great deal of scholarly attention among political sociologists. Increasingly, students of political participation, both formal and informal, have relied on the concept of social capital- defined in terms of trust, networks, norms of reciprocity, and organizational membership (Putnam 1993)- in analyzing the conditions under which people choose to engage in political activities instead of opting to ride free on the efforts of others. As Jacobs and Skocpol (2005) point out in *Inequality and American Democracy*, equal political voice and democratically responsive governments are under increasing threat due to the declining level of political interest and participation on the part of individual citizens. Understanding why some people decide to engage in politics formally and informally, therefore, is of paramount importance not only for the US but for any democratic nation. This study proposes to investigate this topic in the context of Asian countries. Based on the multilevel analysis of the Asian Barometer Survey of Democracy, Governance and Development (2006), which consists of data on 13 countries in Asia, it examines how and to what extent various social capital indicators (i.e., generalized and institutional trust, participation in voluntary associations, and network size) influence the likelihood of engaging in political activities, while controlling for key socio-demographic factors (i.e., income, gender, education, age, and religion). Four outcome variables are examined: two formal (voting and contacting an elected official) and two informal (attending a lawful demonstration and discussing politics in social settings). Findings from hierarchical linear modeling reveal that social capital is associated with different political outcomes in complex ways, at both individual and contextual (country) levels. Theoretical implications of the quantitative results are discussed in relation to earlier findings in the extant literature.

RC49-803.6

KIM, HWANSUK* (Kookmin University, *kmbird@empas.com*)

Biopolitics of Depression in Korea

<Abstract> Biopolitics of Depression in Korea
As Korea has experienced rapid modernization, patients of depression have dramatically increased for the last 50 years. This has led, tragically, to a rapid increase in the rate of suicides. This study attempts to understand the reasons

why Korea as one of the most successful countries in modernization has shown such high rates of depression and suicide. It also attempts to analyze the process of medicalization of depression in Korea and how the doctors and patients accept anti-depressants as a cure for depression.

SOCI-976.1

KIM, HYE-KYUNG* (Chonbuk National University, hkkimyou@jbnu.ac.kr)

Neoliberal Individualization and the Modified Familism of Korea: The Case of Unmarrieds in Their 30s

As one of countries with the record low fertility rate Korea has the sharp concern in the unmarriedness among youth. The explanations on the issue has been given to the causes such as economic condition or individualism among them, which seem to be insufficient. This article aims to analyze the marriage attitude among the unmarried people in their late thirties focusing on the complexity of their family value. That purpose is to explain the characteristics of the individualization in intimacy in the times of the late modernity relating with the strong familism and the kinship system of the patrilineality privileging the first son. The analysis on the life course is also the main theme in this research. The economic crisis of Korea under the IMF-led bailout programs started to be intensified from the year of 1998 when the cohort group of birth in 1975 started to graduate from the universities. So this article selected 19 unmarried men and women from the target group, who were thirty eight years old.

The result shows the great gender differences in the narratives of family value. Men interviewees tend to tell the sons' responsibility of the care for the parents and the role of the male provider, while the women counterparts focus on seeking the self and making the lives of their own. But the sexual lives of both seemed very limited, and their emotional ties were commonly connected with their parents, especially with mothers. Their living arrangements were never separated from their parents'. So we can call the recent changes among them as 'the family-oriented individualization'

JAPA-16.3

KIM, IK KI* (Dongguk University, ikki@dongguk.edu)

Korean Wave As a Hybrid Subculture

The Korean wave (Hallyu) refers to the significantly increased popularity of Korean drama and music around the world. Hallyu swept through Japan, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries, and then to all over the world. Now, Hallyu has expanded to include the popularity of any 'Korean subculture' including cuisine, clothes, cosmetics and language, etc. 'Gangnam style' by Korean singer 'PSY' has recently acquired more than 1.7 billion views on Y-Tube in the world within a year.

This paper is dealing with the rise of the Korean wave (Hallyu), reasons of success and the current situation of the Korean wave both in the positive and negative perspectives, and then it concludes with some sociological implications for a hybridization of East Asian culture. This study claims that Hallyu is the fruit of hybridization through digesting the influx of culture from Western and Asian sources in Korea. Hallyu in turn builds a hybrid subculture that appeals in Asia based on a long tradition of cultural interactions among other countries.

RC44-730.4

KIM, JIK-SOO* (Chung-Ang University, yellowriot@hanmail.net)

Organizing Independent Contractors in South Korea: A Case of Insurance Agents Unionizing

The purpose of this study is to understand limitations and possibilities of organizing independent contractors by focusing on insurance agents in South Korea. Among various types of precarious employment, insurance agents are an exemplar case of independent contractor jobs. Since the 1997 crisis, the private insurance industry has shifted market risk on to workers by employment externalization in the form of independent contracting as well as to consumers by introduction of variable insurance scheme. The labor standard law does not treat insurance agents as workers and most of insurance agents are not affiliated with labor unions. As a result, insurance agents are outside labor protections. Under this context, insurance agents attempted to organize their own union, Korean Insurance Agents' Union (KIAU), in early 2000s, and form a branch of Korean Finance and Service Workers' Union (KFSWU) in 2004. However, the KIAU lost rapidly its membership since the mid-2000s and have failed to revitalize itself until now. This failure might be attributed to some external and internal factors. External factors include the denial of worker status by the courts, the absence of labor market regulation by the government, and crack down on union activities by major insurance companies like Samsung. Internal factors include the absence of strategic approach on the side of the industrial union (KFSWU), individualized job characteristics of insurance agents, heterogeneity of the working conditions between regular workers of insurance companies and insurance agents. In recent attempts to re-organize insurance agents, the role of industrial union is crucial factor. Some

programs turning non-regular workers into regular jobs are implemented by the KFSWU through collective agreements; however, the union focused on directly employed non-regular workers, like fixed-term workers. Moreover, the KFSWU's strategic and long-term support was not given to insurance agents, because of its internal constraints and the lack of preparation.

RC05-111.6

KIM, JIYOUNG* (Hitotsubashi University, sd091023@g.hit-u.ac.jp)

Selecting Between Chosenjin and Zainichi: Analysis on the Zainichization Processes of Koreans in Japan

The *Zainichi* Koreans were brought to Japan during the colonial period and so this foreign group has the longest history of foreign residence in Japan. But succession of ethnic identity formation is not easy in a country that determines nationality by *jus sanguinuis* and so many third- or fourth-generation of *Zainichi*Koreans have some trouble living as a 'Korean.' Even though there are lots of studies that address their ethnic identity troubles, many of these focus on the discourse of intergenerational diversification.

Based on Constructivism of Cornell & Hartmann(2007), this paper focuses on the media environment as a field of constructing ethnic identity. Analyzing the influences of exposure to the 'Korean Wave' and 'abductions by North Korea', which have been spread contradicting images of 'mother country', in the Japanese media, this paper look into the interpretations and responses of *Zainichi* Koreans through their selection processes of group appellation in everyday life.

In this paper, looking into the survey and in-depth interview data, which I have conducted after 2008, I will also attempt to analyze the relation between the using and selecting group appellation of *Zainichi* Koreans and the changing of ethnic identity of them.

These approaches would bring light to new aspects not only on the current *Zainichi* Koreans' identity but also on how factors, like as Zainichization, affect changing ethnic identity in host society.

ADH-997.1

KIM, JONGTAE* (Korea University, jtkim0903@daum.net)

South Korea's Developmentalist Worldview and Debates about Its Modernity

South Koreans make a Eurocentric hierarchy between countries according to the criteria of their developmental discourse, the discourse of seonjinguk (advanced country). In this discursive framework, the identity of South Korea tends to be constructed as a country near seonjinguk or "on the threshold of seonjinguk" ("seonjinguk munteok"), which provides both senses of superiority over hujinguk (backward country) and of inferiority over seonjinguk. With this intermediate identity, Korea is still under the project of modernization, actively pursuing the status of seonjinguk as its historical national mission. This paper aims to provide a critical review of the debates about Korea's modernity in the light of its dominant developmentalist worldview, the discourse of seonjinguk.

RC44-739.19

KIM, MIJIN* (Hitotsubashi University, sabgilzzang@gmail.com)

International Policy-Translation Among Precarious Women Workers Organizations :Japan and Korea in Comparison

It was Japan that established the women-only labor union, which was influenced on learning and adopting the main idea of organizing precarious, non-standard women workers from the model of SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) in India, on the one hand, and from the cases of community labor movement in Japan, on the other hand. Korean Women Workers Association (KWWA) learned the experiences of Women's Union Tokyo (WUT) in Japan, and established a women-only labor union, which is Korean Women's Trade Union (KWTU) later. On the contrary, Women's Union Tokyo learned the way of organizing and its role of KWWA, and applied to establishing the Action Center for Working Women (ACW2). Yet, the organizational performance and political impact of the KWTU and KWWA overwhelm those of the Japanese, WUT and ACW2, in a decade.

By introducing the concept of policy translation, this study searches for understanding the different strategies and results in organizing and reflecting interests of precarious women workers in Japan and Korea. The term of policy translation will adopt for describing the process of moving policies, programme, ideas or institutions from one time and space to another. Policy ideas may travel via individuals and organizations. It helps to capture the travel of ideas and their modification at the organizational level and helps to analyze the history of women's organization, the labor movement discourse, and the drivers in the process of policy influence.

The effective performance of KWTU and KWWA attributes to the organizational strategy of the movement leaders, the solidarity condition within the civil society, and the rise of the new cultural context emphasizing the women rights in the society. These experiences of the two countries show that policy-translation can occur

and matter within labor movement, and that its effectiveness can vary according to the strategy, environment and context.

RC32-563.14

KIM, MINZEE* (Ewha Womans University, minzeekim@ewha.ac.kr)

Implications of Work-Family Policies and Anti-Discrimination Policies on Gender Occupational Inequality: A Cross-National Study

Whereas the impact of the welfare state on the quantity and quality of women's employment is widely studied, little research has further investigated the ways other (non-welfare) types of policies affect women's occupational opportunities. In this paper, I attempt to explain the level of gender occupational inequality in 2004 in 35 countries through cross-national variations in particular state policies in 1984. I create an original indicator of two types of policies: laws designed to help women combine employment and childrearing responsibilities (measured by a paid maternity leave policy) and laws that promote non-discrimination (measured by a policy that guarantees equal access to all occupations and a policy that guarantees equal remuneration). My data thus include three policies altogether: maternity-leave policies and two distinct forms of anti-discrimination policies. I find that state policies are the strongest determinants, compared to global and female human capital factors, of the gender occupational inequality but different types of policies have different impacts. Specifically, maternity leave is associated with a greater level of occupational gender inequality while anti-discrimination legislation is associated with less occupational inequality within countries. Although a panel analysis for a relatively small number of countries should not be overgeneralized, the results do introduce new information about policy-specific consequences for gender occupational inequality and provide a solid foundation for future research.

RC07-139.1

KIM, MUN CHO* (Korea University, muncho@korea.ac.kr)

New Media and The Social Reconstruction Of Reality

Social constitutive power of media has been increasing continuously as we enter the era of new media driven by digital technology. As a result, media is no longer a simple means of living but a life itself. Building on Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann's phenomenological proposition: 'Reality is socially constructed', this study first applies said proposition to our current social reality and discusses the changing life-world of the digital age under the theme of "social reconstruction of reality." Next, referring to the results from 2011's survey of 1027 netizens on happiness, the constituting mechanisms of online and offline life-worlds are compared. Finally, based on aforementioned theoretical and empirical discussions, qualitative differences in online and offline life-worlds are further explored.

Upon analyzing survey results, the rise of online life-world, as opposed to offline life-world, is witnessed. Online life-world can now be considered a very effective functional alternative to offline life-world. While citizens, the members of offline life-world tend to follow reality principle, netizens of online life-world appear to favor fantasy principle. If causal logic is inherently emphasized in explaining the behaviors of citizens, narrative logic seems more salient for understanding netizen's behaviors.

Compared to our conventional offline everyday-life which has been existing from the outset of agricultural age, online everyday-life, used to be generally looked down as 'mock reality' devoid of substance. However, empowered online virtual reality is now elevated to an alternative life-world capable of competing against offline actual reality. Moreover, owing to its hyper-real characteristics, online virtual reality appears to reinforce itself up to a point where the possibility of colonizing offline everyday-life cannot be ignored.

RC16-282.7

KIM, MUN CHO* (Korea University, muncho@korea.ac.kr)
KIM, ANDREW (Korea University)

South Korean Values: Understanding Who Koreans Are

Attempts at understanding what people think and feel has been one of the major themes in the realm of academia. From motivations to strategies, various studies seek to venture into the unknown. Because human mind belongs to the inner workings of human psyche, it transforms itself depending on the situation, and can be concealed at the face of social taboos. Koreans, by the look from outside seems to be multifaceted, and it is not easy for us to get a grasp on the overall mind map. However, behaviors are governed by motivations and motivations are the reflection of what people value. Identity, when applied to inner-workings of people in general, can serve as the starting point. Identity, motivation, and core values are expected to guide us in comprehending who Koreans are.

This study seeks to develop an understanding of who South Koreans are. Following the logic of "magic of numbers" and fully utilizing the power of empirical generalization, overall mind map of South Koreans is drawn. Data gathered from 47 separate assessments by psychoanalysts is used.

It could be argued that South Korean mind map consists of following three main branches: 1) Relationalism, 2) Inner-Worldliness, and 3) Returnism. These tendencies are all intertwined and form secular trinity in 'the sense of supreme bliss.' As aforementioned tendencies went through significant alterations, 'the sense of supreme bliss' sought after differs from that of traditional Korean society. The kind of bliss so many Koreans yearn for nowadays is more of a fortune than happiness. Disenchanted Koreans today seek the sense of supreme bliss by making meaningful and beneficial personal connections. What we are witnessing is the reflection of distrust toward ruling ideology and social leadership, resistance to the opportunity structure where fairness is ignored, and remorse over competitive life where winner takes all.

SOCI-977.2

KIM, MYOUNG-HEE* (People's Health Institute, hongsili@gmail.com)
JUNG CHOI, KYUNG-HEE (Ewha Woman's University)

Inequalities in Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy in Korea: Gender and Educational Disparity

Health inequality is considered as a sensitive barometer of social inequality. Over the last decade, social inequality in Korea have becomes intensified in multiple dimensions, which could impact on distribution of population health.

Based on life expectancy (LE) and healthy life expectancy (HLE), we examined the health inequality cross social groups by gender and education over time. LE is the expected number of years of life remaining at a given age, derived from the current age-specific mortality rates. HLE is a composite measure of mortality and morbidity, to imply remaining years that a person of a certain age is expected to live without disability or in good health status. Through data linkage (death registration, population census, and nationwide sample survey for morbidity status), we calculated LE and HLE by abridged life table method and Sullivan method, respectively.

From 2000 to 2010, LE at birth of men and women increased from 67.9 to 74.3 years and from 77.4 to 82.2 years, respectively. As of 2010, women live 7.9 years more than men. However, gender gap in HLE was negligible; HLE at birth was 62.8 years for women and 62.7 years for men, respectively. Also, education disparity was apparent in 2010; for men with less than high school education, LE at 30 years old was 37 years, while that was 49 years for college graduated men. Similar pattern was observed among women; 49 years vs. 55 years. Such gap did not become narrower over the last decade in both genders.

These results imply differential experiences of morbidity and mortality across gender and socioeconomic groups. Social determinants beyond individual biological traits, and biological process of social influence within individuals should be explored.

RC31-521.5

KIM, NORA* (University of Mary Washington, hkim4@umw.edu)

Developmental Multiculturalism In The East and Liberal Multiculturalism In The West?

While multiculturalism is losing its popularity among Western European countries, multiculturalism has gained popularity and continued to play an important role in East Asian countries. This paper examines the extent to which multiculturalism in the East (mainly South Korea and Taiwan) conform to and deviate from Western liberal multiculturalism. In this paper, I define and limit the discussion of multiculturalism as immigrant multiculturalism or a mode of immigrant incorporation.

I argue that at the level of practices and policy instruments, Western multiculturalism and Eastern multiculturalism are similar; both segment and stratify immigrants on the basis of their willingness and ability to assimilate to a host country. But, at the level of discourse, Western and Eastern multiculturalism diverge. Western "liberal" multiculturalism treats tolerance a property of liberal West and construes the immigrant others "illiberal, object of tolerance". On the contrary, Eastern multiculturalism presents multicultural tolerance as a necessity for their countries to become advanced liberal democracy. For this reason, I call multiculturalism in the East "developmental multiculturalism". The key difference in the Western liberal multiculturalism and Eastern developmental multiculturalism centers on who has the responsibility to learn the value of tolerance. In the West, it is the immigrant minorities; while in the East, it is the non-immigrant majorities.

The difference in Western liberal multiculturalism and Eastern developmental multiculturalism may suggest one possible reason why the popularity of multiculturalism has declined in the West while it is still in vogue in the East. In the West, multiculturalism is constructed in a way that its failure is blamed on immigrant minorities. In Eastern developmental multiculturalism, multicultural tolerance is constructed as a virtue of advanced, more developed [Western] countries and achieving multicultural tolerance is the role of non-immigrant majorities for their country to become more like the developed countries.

RC05-103.1

KIM, SEONMIN* (University of California, Berkeley, *sunmin@berkeley.edu*)
KIM, SUNMIN* (University of California, Berkeley, *sunmin@berkeley.edu*)

Making Race through Immigration Policy: The Science and Politics of the 1911 Dillingham Commission Report

The notion of race and ethnicity is central to contemporary immigration scholarship. Researchers routinely compare groups of different origins to assess their immigration trajectories and respective degrees of socio-economic integration. Less attention, however, has been paid to the historical origins of the classification and categorization in immigration. This paper argues that Dillingham Commission Report (1911) marks the pivotal moment, at least in the United States. Responding to the surge of nativism and increase in the number of immigrants and from southern and eastern Europe at the end of 19th century, the leading politicians and intellectuals of the time engaged in the task of classifying and categorizing immigrants: vast amount of statistical data on social and economic characteristics of immigrants within the U.S. were collected to promote a scientifically informed measure of immigration control.

Focusing on the data from the report concerning crime, welfare, and education of immigrants, this paper will display how racial and ethnic categories emerge out of raw data. The initial statistics conveys an extremely complex portrayal of immigrants, often divided by esoteric categories (such as "black Russians") that are remote from our contemporary understanding of race and ethnicity. As report progresses to the synthesis and recommendation, however, the notions of "desirable" and "undesirable" immigrants emerge as an overarching principle of categorization, and the ensuing recommendation of promoting positive immigration leads to reaffirmation of the pervasive understandings of racial hierarchy. Endless stream of numbers and crosstables align behind this hierarchy to provide substances to racial categorization, and immigration policy follows this blueprint to shape national identity of the U.S. by implementing the national quota restrictions of 1924.

Drawing from original archival evidences, I show how race, ethnicity, and national identity emerge out of statistical data, both through scientific reasoning and political struggle.

RC06-121.5

KIM, SOOMIN* (Stanford University, *smkim@stanford.edu*)

Attitudinal Correlates of Cohabitation in Japan

What are the attitudinal correlates of cohabitation in Japan? Cohabitation has been growing more prevalent among young cohorts in Japan, and yet little is known about its relationship with liberal attitudes on family and gender. Exploring this issue is important for testing the Second Demographic Transition theory that predicts ideational secularization as driving force for non-traditional unions like cohabitation. In this article I examine attitudes on family and gender norms that are correlated with current or past cohabitation experience. For this analysis I use the 2009 National Survey on Family and Economic Conditions (NSFEC), a national, two-stage stratified probability sample of 3,112 Japanese men and women ages 20-49. Individuals with more liberal attitudes toward pre-marital sex and out-of-wedlock birth were more likely to have cohabited relative to those with conservative attitudes. Also, those who disagreed with forgoing divorce for the sake of children were also more likely to have cohabited. On the other hand, differences in attitudes on other gender issues did not significantly change the likelihoods of cohabitation. The results show that liberalism in only narrow range of family issues are associated with cohabitation in Japan, showing only partial support for the Second Demographic Transition. Also, the results suggest that cohabiters in Japan would be expected to have higher rates of divorce once they enter marriage compared to non-cohabiters.

RC19-343.6

KIM, SOO-WAN* (Kangnam University, *soowankim@hanmail.net*)
RYU, YUNKYU (Seoul Theological University)

Care, Welfare State and Multidimensional Social Citizenship: The Case of South Korea from a Comparative Perspective

This study aims to investigate the peculiarities and changes of the childcare in South Korea by applying a theoretical framework of multidimensional social citizenship. To embrace the affluent theoretical arguments on gender, family and welfare states, this study suggests the concept of 'multidimensional social citizenship' consisting of decommodification (state intervention), defamilialization (family role), and degenderization (gender equality) in analyzing care. Using OECD data and Time-Use data, the childcare of South Korea in 2000s were analyzed according to the three-dimensional social citizenship. The main findings are as follows. First, the social citizenship has developed dramatically in the dimensions of decommodification and defamilialization, but not much in that of degenderization in childcare of South Korea. Second, in terms of outcome, the development of childcare policy has hardly contributed to improve women's labor market participation in South Korea. Finally, the classification of childcare across the welfare states according to three dimensions suggests the existence of East Asian care regime.

RC19-338.8

KIM, SOO-WAN* (Kangnam University, *soowankim@hanmail.net*)
AHN, SANG-HOON (Seoul National University)

Social Investment, Welfare State and Generation Politics: The Case of South Korea

This study aims to introduce a new generational politics model, and to apply it in explaining the welfare politics in South Korea where social investment strategy has recently been pursued. So far, social investment perspective underscoring policies for the early stage of life rather than policies for older age has overlooked welfare politics, whereas existing theories on welfare politics have failed to organize generational interests theoretically. To fill this theoretical gap, this study suggests 'three generations model' which establishes older generation, working generation, and future generation as key stakeholders having welfare status in the welfare state. Applying this model, this study explains how public pension for older generation has reformed, and how social investment policies for future generation have expanded in South Korea since the late 2000s. The main results are as follows: First, the findings in analyzing pension reform show that generational cleavages were stronger than the class cleavages of labor-capital or insider-outsider. Furthermore, future generation has been considered as a main stakeholder even without visible representation in decision making. Second, development of childcare policy has been pursued in the context of social investment in South Korea. The complete expansion of childcare support has been made possible as the interests of current working generation and of future generation were considered almost conformable. In addition, investment on future generation has been considered as the compensation for generational equality in the era of ageing society. Theoretically, this study confirms that three generations model has an effective explanatory power in understanding welfare politics of social investment.

RC03-67.3

KIM, SUNMEE* (Hitotsubashi University, *sd101031@g.hit-u.ac.jp*)

Culture-Driven Gentrification from below: A Case Study of Tokyo, Japan

This paper analyses the ongoing process of Tokyo's gentrification from the case study of former working class neighborhood in east Tokyo. Since gentrification has generalized as a global urban phenomenon, it has become an avowed policy goal of the cities competing for economic supremacy and globalized services. In Tokyo, recent redevelopment of the central Tokyo which actively promoted by state authorities had been considered.

The eastern part of Tokyo has been developed as an industrial district in the rapid economic growth period of modern Japan. Like many run-down areas in other cities, it has suffered from the decline of local manufacturing due to de-industrialization and had remained as a place that stimulates nostalgia for "the good old days" rather than attractive tourist destination until 1980s. However, when art exhibitions in derelict factories and community-engaged art projects as local experiment for community rebuilding had begun in late 1990s, changes occurred gradually. Galleries and studios started to set up in the area, while tenement houses replaced with small independent restaurants and cafes. Local art festivals and tourism campaigns coupled with commercial and residential redevelopment of surrounding area started to lure tourists and relocating businesses. The initial intentions of art as a cultural resistance slowly fade out, while the focus has been moved to economic revitalization and celebrating authenticity.

This may be a common scene in many 'creative cities' around the world, but what makes difference is that instead of "revanchist city", there is coexistence of expectations for gentrification from the local community itself and deep-rooted nostalgia to the past based on the myth of ethnic homogeneity. Both the main features of first-wave gentrification in 1970s and current state-led gentrification can be seen in this case, intertwining various elements of gentrification history that has been formed from multiple time and space.

RC05-103.1

KIM, SEONMIN* (University of California, Berkeley, *sunmin@berkeley.edu*)
KIM, SUNMIN* (University of California, Berkeley, *sunmin@berkeley.edu*)

Making Race through Immigration Policy: The Science and Politics of the 1911 Dillingham Commission Report

The notion of race and ethnicity is central to contemporary immigration scholarship. Researchers routinely compare groups of different origins to assess their immigration trajectories and respective degrees of socio-economic integration. Less attention, however, has been paid to the historical origins of the classification and categorization in immigration. This paper argues that Dillingham Commission Report (1911) marks the pivotal moment, at least in the United States. Responding to the surge of nativism and increase in the number of immigrants and from southern and eastern Europe at the end of 19th century, the leading politicians and intellectuals of the time engaged in the task of classifying and categorizing immigrants: vast amount of statistical data on social and economic characteristics of immigrants within the U.S. were collected to promote a scientifically informed measure of immigration control.

Focusing on the data from the report concerning crime, welfare, and education of immigrants, this paper will display how racial and ethnic categories emerge out of raw data. The initial statistics conveys an extremely complex portrayal of immigrants, often divided by esoteric categories (such as "black Russians") that are remote from our contemporary understanding of race and ethnicity. As report progresses to the synthesis and recommendation, however, the notions of "desirable" and "undesirable" immigrants emerge as an overarching principle of categorization, and the ensuing recommendation of promoting positive immigration leads to reaffirmation of the pervasive understandings of racial hierarchy. Endless stream of numbers and crosstables align behind this hierarchy to provide substances to racial categorization, and immigration policy follows this blueprint to shape national identity of the U.S. by implementing the national quota restrictions of 1924.

Drawing from original archival evidences, I show how race, ethnicity, and national identity emerge out of statistical data, both through scientific reasoning and political struggle.

JS-85.7

KIM, YOOJIN* (Sogang University, *u-jin1118@hanmail.net*)

A New Style of Labor Movement Among Korean Youth

South Korea has shown high levels of collective interest in various forms of social movements in the modern history. So far, Korean scholars adopted social movement theories emphasizing the roles of resource mobilization, rational choices, political opportunity structures, or social networks; however, they could rarely include the role of emotions in social movements.

This study focuses on emotional factors influencing the mobilization of social movements: Although the youth generation feels anger and dissatisfaction with the perceived social injustice under the economic crisis, why do they fail to take collective actions? With the ever increasing economic polarization in the present neo-liberal regime, the relationship between emotion and social activities among young people in Korean society has been drawing scholarly attentions. As high rates of unemployment and unstable employment conditions (non-salaried and part-time work) become normalized in the society, youth anxiety and depression are emerging as societal problems. The emotions of the young generation (particularly anxiety and depression) were not approved as cultural *nomos* in traditional Confucianism and modernism. However, not in the line of Gustav Le Bon, the authentic expression of collective anger (resentment) can incite proactive behavior in a late-modern or post-modern society.

In this research, the subjects are youth in their 20s, mainly college students, involved in "Alba Yeon-dae" which literally means a solidarity group for part-time workers aiming to raise the minimum wage. This study employs ethnography and in-depth interviews to examine how the emotions of youth (anxiety, fear, and anger) exert a socially bonding influence that moves them to collective action. "Alba Yeondae" has emphasized the collective expressions of frustrated emotions against the unjust regime and, in particular, developed a new style of labor movement while reforming the existing structures of societal and economic exploitation.

RC05-101.8

KIM-WACHUTKA, JACKIE* (University of Tuebingen, *jackiejkim@hotmail.com*)

Memory, Community, Identity: Narrating "Chosen" By Zainichi Korean Women in Japan

Memory, Community, Identity: Narrating "Chosen" by Zainichi Korean Women in Japan

Zainichi Korean women invoke lives and experiences that reflect class, gender, hierarchy and patriarchy. The notion of "Zainichi" and "women" women has undergone a vivid transformation provoking the question, "What constitutes Zainchi womanhood in a transnational context?" Undoubtedly their identities are constantly evolving, an on-going process of construction and reconstruction in the milieu of multi-cultural, hybrid and hyphenated identities, and situational ethnicities. Many situate themselves in more than one nation-state, displaying intricacies of multiple selves. Thus we ask: What are the dynamics of multiplicity, diversity, malleability, and/ or resistance that Korean women employ in positioning and defining themselves within their own community and society? What are the commonalities and differences of Korean women's experiences in their cultural settings? What are the discursive frameworks of adjustment and settlement, flux and change, unyielding and stable structures and strategies articulated in relation to work, family, children, and social ties? How do they juxtapose their homeland's "traditional" value system with new cultural and social encounters? In what way does acceptance, negation, negotiation, and agency affect their identity and legitimacy in society? How do they articulate the spatial imaginaries of "home" and the emotional embodiment of nostalgia, longing, belonging, displacement, and alienation? This paper attempts to present a transgenerational articulation of selves and emerging identities of women, their stories, and meaning within a transnational context. It elucidates narratives that pertain to Zainichi women's cultural expression of who they are and how they see themselves within the Japanese as well as their own ethnic community.

RC40-679.1

KIMURA, AYA H.* (University of Hawaii, *kimuraa@hawaii.edu*)

Responding to Knowledge Gaps in Food Safety Issues: Citizen Science after 3.11 in Japan

The 3.11 nuclear accident resulted in concerns about food contamination. The government released little data and citizen groups took the issue into their own hands to fulfill knowledge gaps on food safety issues, establishing organizations to test their own food. Based on qualitative interviews and a survey of these "citizen labs," the paper examines how the lay people's testing efforts were structured in response to food safety threats. Who led the initiatives, what were their motivations, and how did they test food in a different/same manner as the "official" experts in the government? Furthermore, to what extent, was their "science-doing" linked to a larger political mobilization, or did it simply remain as a personal strategy to ensure well-being of their own and their families? Drawing on theories of citizen science, the paper examines politics of knowledge gap in the aftermath of nuclear accident and citizen responses and their potential for politicization.

RC34-583.5

KIMURA, ERIKO* (RC34, *eriko.kimura@gmail.com*)

Charm As the Capital in Japanese Youth Culture

The purpose of this presentation is to examine the type of capital an individual possesses to attract others using quantitative data from the 2012 survey conducted by the Japan Youth Study Group. Z. Bauman (2000, *Liquid Modernity)* has pointed out that with professions and families becoming more and more fluid, one's own body has become one of the means of confirming one's identity (Details of the book is omitted in this abstract). Then, what does this 'body' refer to? Attractive looks can be one of them. But this is not enough. C. Hakim (2011, *Honey money: the Power of Erotic Capital*) has offered an interesting insight on this point. That is, in addition to economic capital, cultural capital and social capital identified by P. Bourdieu (1986, "Forms of Capital"), she has proposed the fourth capital, 'erotic capital'. She also suggests that the benefits yielded from erotic capital, which is made up of looks and interpersonal charm, are huge and increasingly important. Nonetheless, conventional sociological studies have not paid enough attention to people's attractiveness. In particular, in the study of feminism, femininity, which is one of the attractive characteristics of a female, has been denied. Therefore, we need to examine the difference between people with attractiveness and those without, and benefits that are gained in this regard. The presentation first examines constitutive elements of erotic capital in Japanese youth culture. Secondly, it examines the ways in which erotic capital differs from 'social capital', a concept which is increasingly receiving attention.

RC25-449.4

KIMURA, GORO CHRISTOPH* (Sophia University, *g-kimura@sophia.ac.jp*)

Language Rights and Disability Studies

Language rights discourses have rapidly evolved in Japan during the last decade. From an almost unknown term, it has advanced to a frequently used concept to address linguistic inequality. By foregrounding fairness in language matters, this discourse has expanded the scope of moral arguments on language diversity in Japan.

While initially being heavily influenced by international academic and political discourses, the Japanese discussion on language rights has gradually undergone some specific evolutions. For example, it is probably unique to Japan that the struggle for the recognition of the sign language has been one of the leading forces advancing language rights. Related to this is the most striking characteristic: the entwinement of language rights with the discourse of disability studies. The so-called social model in disability studies, which sees the cause of disability not in the body of the individual but in the society, has ostensible affinity to the idea of language rights which also focuses on injustices rooted in sociolinguistic conditions. The approach to add options rather than just change the dominant regime, or the emphasis on improving the legal framework are also features common to both discourses.

The concept of communication rights which came out of this synthesis seems to have the potential to overcome the limits of the internationally contested concept of language rights which typically seeks to provide a certain status to a certain defined language.

After a short overview of the language rights discourse in Japan, the paper compares this discourse with recent international discussions on the matter in order to assess whether and how the Japanese way of conceptualizing language rights can contribute to put forward the international discussion on inequality related to language.

RC45-744.6

KIMURA, KUNIHIRO* (Tohoku University, *kkimura@sal.tohoku.ac.jp*)

Education, Employment, and Gender Role Attitudes Of Japanese Married Women In The 21st Century: Declining Significance Of Rational Choice and Cognitive Dissonance Reduction?

Several students of attitude change have utilized models that combine rational choice with cognitive dissonance. Kimura (2007) proposed a hypothesis of "rational choice and cognitive dissonance under the constraint of the segmented labor market" in order to explain the apparently paradoxical associations among education, employment, and gender role attitudes found in the data of Japanese married women in 1980s and 1990s. There was a negative relationship between educational attainment and attitudes towards the gender division of labor, a negative association between these attitudes and employment, and also a negative association between educational attainment and employment. If we analyze the data in the early 21st century, however, we can find that all of these associations are weaker than before. Although this seems to reduce the explanatory power of the hypothesis that postulates rational choice and cognitive dissonance reduction, I will examine the factors that may have contributed to these changes form a rational choice perspective. On the one hand, surveys on gender role attitudes, as well as media reports on these surveys, have pervaded Japan so that respondents might have come to regard a negative attitude towards the gender division of labor as a socially desirable response. On the other hand, protracted recession have reduced the size of the fulltime labor market as well as the husband's income so that even highly educated wives might have become unable to resist working as part-time or dispatched workers. The former implies that another kind of rationality plays a part while the latter implies that structural constraints on rationality are significant.

RC12-219.2

KIMURA, MASATO* (Takachiho University, Japan, *kimura.com@gmail.com*)

Who Support the Death Penalty in Japan?

One of the most powerful reason for retaining the death penalty in Japan is the wide public supports for it (86% as of 2009). However, it is often criticised that the govermental survey contains a wording misleading the public into retentionists, and it remains uncertain who support the death penalty. Based on the online quota sampling survey conducted in 2013, the presentation clearifies what distinguishing attitudes are found in the retentionists. Although recent criminologist studies show that people's misperception of unsafer society despite the counter evidences, no significant difference in this point is found between retentionists and abolishonists. Rather the gaps are found in their knowldge and perceptions of social factors of crimes, deterrence of criminal punishments, rehabilitation of criminals, international trends, and the principle of the presumption of innocence.

RC21-380.8

KIMURA, SHISEI* (Konan Women's University, *shisei2@gmail.com*)

Branding of an Industrial Heritage and Practice of Local People: The Case Study of Gunkan-Jima

This study examines how the branding and the commodification of an ex-industrial area proceed and how they affect everyday practices and historical identities of local people.

Nagasaki is a global harbor city located in southwest Japan. Less than fifteen kilometers away from the port of Nagasaki, there is Gunkan-jima island. The island was used as a coal-mining station between 1887 and 1974, contributing to the industrial modernization of Japan. In 1890, the Mitsubishi Company bought the island and set about gaining coal from the bottom of the sea. Subsequently, the company built up the island's infrastructure as well as living quarters (such as large concrete buildings, apartments) to accommodate its workers. However, in 1974, the mines were forced to close due to an abrupt shift in energy use, which made the whole population move out of the island. Since then, Gunkan-jima has been totally uninhabited.

However recently, the island started to arouse attention as a symbolic site of industrial modernization of Japan. Nagasaki City is now attempting to re-evaluate this abandoned island as an "industrial heritage" and utilizing it as a tourism resource for regenerating the declining industrial areas. There has even been a movement to make the island a world heritage site, while tours around Gunkan-jima are also becoming more and more popular.

Using data based on fieldwork conducted in Nagasaki City and semi-structured interviews with several actors related to Gunkan-jima, I found that the branding and the commodification of the ex-industrial island have been drastically promoted by the municipal merger and the "locality" as the basis of the legitimacy to represent the island has been totally changed. These findings can be utilized in the future studies that examine the mechanism of urban regeneration projects.

RC35-611.1

KIMURA, TADAFUMI* (Yes, *t_kimura@m.tohoku.ac.jp*)

Situational Approach to "Individuality"——from the Perspective of Frame Analysis——

The purpose of this study is to examine the concept of "individuality" from the perspective of the definition of the situation and Goffman's discussion in his *Frame Analysis*. Symbolic interactionists focus individual interpretation process about social reality. They postulate the great influences of the individuality upon constructing social reality. However, can we construct social reality freely？ How can we explain the steady coincidence of our definition of the situation？

In *Frame Analysis*, he investigates the acquisition process of social reality based on his "interaction order theory." He indicates people's impressions for others depends on the definition of the situation. When he engages in this problem, he focuses on the correlation between impressions for the role behaviors and these for the individualities.

Imagine an interaction in an operation room. Some surgeons say jokes or give some nicknames to surgical instruments during an operation. If a patient watches their ridiculous attitude, s/he guesses they might be queer or incompetent. However, according to Goffman, they try to reduce stresses or tensions of other operation staffs and lead the operation to succeed by doing so. From the standpoint of the operation staffs, such behaviors by surgeons do not convey any odd impression about their personalities. In the American hospital culture, these behaviors are accepted as conventional role behaviors of surgeons.

As shown in the above example, how people interpret the behaviors of surgeons and their individualities is dependent on their definition of the situation. According to Goffman, it depends on what kind of *frame* they apply to social reality. The *frame* in this context is a cultural cognitive pattern of social reality. Whether a behavior is interpreted as a typical role behavior or a unique behavior indicating her/his character depends on the frame of the interpreter.

JS-53.4

KING, DONNA (University of North Carolina Wilmington)
SILVA, SHANNON* (University of North Carollina Wilmington, *silvas@uncw.edu*)
SILVA, ANDRE (University of North Carolina Wilmington)

It's a Girl Thing: Tween Queens and the Commodification of Girlhood

This submission is a 58 minute documentary film to be shown either in a roundtable session followed by a Q&A or as part of a social event.

Description:

Since the birth of Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen in 1986, the girls' tween market has evolved from almost non-existent into a multi-billion-dollar money-making machine.

Framed by the structure of a faux interactive website for tween girls, *It's a Girl Thing* speaks with consumer critics, tween brand marketers, girls, moms, and educators to explore the seemingly benign cultural universe of candy-coated, pastel-colored, hyper-commercialized girl culture (and the tween queen phenomenon) to reveal the complex and contradictory messages directed at today's young girls.

Historical research, playful reenactments and found footage allow the film to look closely and critically at the global tween market's evolution and the role of Disney and Nickelodeons' tween queens (Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen, Britney Spears, Hilary Duff, Miley Cryus, Miranda Cosgrove, Kiki Palmer, Selena Gomez, and more) in the market's explosion.

VIMEO LINK FOR FULL VERSION OF THE FILM, IT'S A GIRL THING:
https://vimeo.com/68350918
password: iagt12
VIMEO LINK FOR TRAILER FOR THE FILM:
http://vimeo.com/43684204

RC37-632.3

KING, NEAL* (Virginia Tech, *nmking@vt.edu*)

Genre As Social Force: Hollywood Cop Action from the Perspective of Filmmakers

Recent analysis of genre as social construction shows that critics and scholars tend to categorize works of art differently than producers do. The biggest marketers in Hollywood cannot copyright genres and so avoid treating their own product as generic. They sell their films instead as unique combinations of diverse elements, in order to appeal to many audiences and differentiate product. Interviews with contributors to the Hollywood cop action movies discuss the conditions under which they come to work on the projects, the extent to which they see themselves as *genre* filmmakers, and how they differentiate their own work. This research shows that filmmakers answer to their own demands and priorities, distinct from those of critics, audiences, scholars, and distributors. By showing how such diverse categorizations of film converge and diverge, it demonstrate how a genre of human expression is contingent on social affairs, porous in boundaries, prone to change, often subject to reasonable disagreement, and yet still a compelling force within an industry that remains ambivalent about producing generic work.

RC54-866.5

KINNUNEN, TAINA* (University of Tampere, *tkinnun@gmail.com*)
PARVIAINEN, JAANA (University of Tampere)

Sensing the Right Person. Finnish Recruitment Consultants and Outline of the Ideal Working Body in the Recruitment Interviews

The body's aesthetic and emotional capital in the post-industrial working life has eagerly been examined in recent years (e.g. Hassard *et al.* 2000; McKie & Watson 2000; Wolkowitz 2006). The discussion has brought out the role of the bodily communication skills and the ability to brand oneself in the current labour market where the CV advantage has been displaced by the tyranny of the *right person*. Feminist scholars (e.g. Acker 1990; Bordo 1993; McDowell 2009) have already shown how different corporeal characteristics in terms of sex/gender become categorized as suitable or unsuitable to conduct different kinds of work tasks. However, we still know too little about how the ideal working body, i.e. representing the wanted personality, is concretely performed in recruitment processes.

The paper is based on the interviews of Finnish recruitment consultants. It illuminates their role in assessing and defining the ideal employee when their client companies have mandated them to choose and interview the proper candidates. The paper shows how the candidates should first convince the recruitment consultants in the interviews by stylized bodily performances and communication skills in order to get the job. Recruitment consultants use their own embodied knowledge in determining which candidates would "fit in" with different working teams and environments. In order to fill in their clients' expectations, the consultants not only attempt to read the bodily performances of the employee candidates. In addition, due to the employment discrimination law, the consultants must be capable of interpreting the non-verbal hints of their clients concerning the ideal bodily features of the wanted employee. Theoretically, the paper draws on Marx's notions of labour, Bourdieu's (1984) conception of embodied capital and the phenomenological discussion of the lived body (e.g. Merleau-Ponty 1945).

TG07-974.4

KINNUNEN, TAINA* (University of Tampere, *tkinnun@gmail.com*)

"Strong Ones Manage Alone, Weak Ones on Each Other's Laps". Love and the Finnish Touching Culture

"Strong ones manage alone, weak ones on each other's laps". Love and the Finnish touching culture
The quoted phrase is an old Finnish saying which represents the traditional virtue of managing alone. The "lap" is not only a metaphorical expression; instead, it refers to the widely shared attitude to the sense of touch in human relationships. In Finland, the touch is saturated with prohibitions, fears and taboos, even in childcare. This was noticed in touch life narratives written by Finns of different generations that were gathered for the project under discussion. In particular, writers born just before or during the war years in 1939-1945, hardly remember to have experienced any caring touch by their parents. Many of them had suffered from the lack of caressing and loving touch throughout their lives.

The paper asks whether the touch as the most archaic human sense and vitally important for the child's development is inevitable for the human love bonds (cf. Ashley Montagu 1979). How could "love" excluded from touch even be conceptualized (cf. Luce Irigaray 1996)? How is the inevitability of touch reconciled with the fact that touch is the most politicized sense in many (northern) western cultures today whose material and symbolic power has only preliminarily been discussed in academic research (cf. Constance Classen 2005; Erin Manning 2009; Anthony Synnott 1997)?

Even the feminist theorization of *affects* has neglected the sense of touch although it, to me, represents an embodied reaction and act where (social) emotions and (physical) affects merge into each others (cf. Sara Ahmed 2005). By utiliz-

ing the empirical material of the Finnish cultural context, my presentation gives an example how the socio-cultural research of senses and feminist affect theory can be utilized when studying the tactile conditions of love.

JS-69.3

KINOSHITA, NAOKO* (Kyushu University, *naoconaoco55@yahoo.co.jp*)

Re-Articulation on Japanese 'Comfort Women' Survivors' Experiences

This presentation examines the process of how Japanese 'comfort women' has been excluded discoursively from the whole 'victims.' The number of Japanese comfort women is estimated from thousands to tens of thousands. Even such a large number of women seem to have been forced to do so, and the fact that they had been located in the poverty group, there has been a tendency, in the discursive space of 'comfort women issue,' that those women are not recognized as 'victims.' Moreover, those women have often been represented that they devoted themselves to the nation by performing comfort women. As a matter of fact, Japanese comfort women survivors' voices have not been heard enough. Presenter introduces some cases that were known by members of civic movements on this issue as Japanese survivors' claims but were not treated as the matter for the movement groups to make their victimhood known widely in the early 1990s.

To restore Japanese comfort women survivors' history, it is indispensable to describe the aspects that on the one hand those women have been included in the members of a perpetrating country, and on the other hand excluded from the compassion among local community. Being related to that, this presentation explores otherness and postcolonial context over victims/survivors in the country of the perpetrators from feminist perspective and nationalism theory. In doing so, it aims to re-articulate their experiences.

RC45-749.6

KIRA, YOSUKE* (Tohoku University, *ykira@littlestar.biz*)

The Conditions for Sustaining Efficient and Inefficient Norms

Although most rational choice theorists have assumed that social norms are created to prevent negative externalities, some norms spoil the welfare of people. These inefficient norms have been discussed as "unpopular norms," which typically include "the emperor's new clothes," self-destructive adolescent behavior, infibulation, and honor killing. However, it is also true that efficient norms, which prevent uncooperative behavior, are observed in social dilemma situations. In this paper, we hypothesize that long-term relations stabilize both efficient and inefficient norms, but communications destabilize inefficient norms. We analyze a Sub-game Perfect Nash Equilibrium (SPNE) and a Strong Perfect Equilibrium (SPE) in an N-person repeated prisoners' dilemma with the costly punishment option. A social norm is defined as an equilibrium in which every player is expected to do something (or refrain from doing something) and is punished by some or all other members if s/he deviates from this expectation. Two equilibrium concepts reflect a player's ability to communicate. A strategy profile is an SPNE if no player can carry out solitary deviations (change his/her strategy). This equilibrium concept assumes a situation such that players cannot communicate with each other, e.g. tacit price collusions in oligopoly markets. As the Folk theorem indicates, there exist inefficient SPNEa, in which the Pareto-deficient payoff is sustained by costly punishment. In contrast, an SPE assumes a situation such that self-interested players can engage in cheap talk and collude. If feasible coalitional deviation exists, all members of the coalition can earn more by changing their strategies simultaneously. Every SPE is an SPNE, but the opposite is not true. The sufficient condition for existing SPEa is proved using the multi-objective dynamic programming method. In conclusion, we successfully formalize the hypothesized relationship between efficiency of norms, long-term relations, and communications among players. Additionally, we point out some notable implications.

RC07-135.1

KIRALY, GABOR* (Corvinus University of Budapest, *kiraly.gabor@pszfb.bgf.hu*)
BALAZS, BALINT (Environmental Social Science Research)
PATAKI, GYORGY (Corvinus University of Budapest)
KOVES, ALEXANDRA (Corvinus University of Budapest)

Future Visions and Social Theory

Social sciences in general and sociology in particular are facing a challenge of conceptualising the relation between environment and society in ways that assist the dialogue and multiple attempts for creating visions of a sustainable society. Thinking about the future always involves thinking about the future of society. However, in future studies little attention has been paid to how underlying social theories affect our future visions. Since backcasting is a special approach in future studies which starts with a normative vision of the future and elaborates a strategy to reach this normative vision, this issue is even more pressing. Our paper

aims to reveal and reflect upon the role of these underlying social theories in the construction of future visions in backcasting practices.

In the first part of the paper we will present four different ways to think about society and social change. These are structural functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism and actor-network-theory. We argue that these are not only present in academic papers but also can be thought about as general ways of thinking about society. Furthermore, these underlying models of society also affect the various ways future is presented in public discourses.

The second part of the paper especially focuses on the various methodological approaches to involve social theories in the elaboration of future visions in backcasting practices. Methodologies such as functional analysis of institutions, stakeholder mapping, living labs, narrative approaches and system mapping will be discussed both in relation to the above-mentioned social theories and the future vision which can be created by utilising such methodological approaches. We argue that by consciously reflecting upon both theoretical and methodological issues in thinking about the future can enhance the quality of the normative future visions created in backcasting practices.

RC37-631.5

KIRCHBERG, VOLKER* (Leuphana University of Lueneburg, *kirchberg@uni.leuphana.de*)

Emotions As Reason, Rationale and Result of Urban Artist Areas

For the last two decades urban arts and cultural districts, arts neighborhoods, and artist housing and studios have become the focus of social scientists studying the intersection of urban and arts sociology. I will analyze the emotional forms and functions of this type of urban cohabitation. Certain smaller areas have been, from the bottom up, transformed by artists NOT for external political or economic purposes BUT for self-utilitarian – and often emotional – purposes internal to the participating artists and their community. The latter purposes are objectives directly and emotionally pursued by the participating artists. These artist areas are "reservates" that serve as catalyst for the internal socio-spatial emotional enjoyment of artists, performing and propagating a "liberty of delectableness" not offered outside these specific areas. As a theoretical starting point I interpret texts such as Zukin's "Loft Living" (1982), Bourdieu's "Rules of Art" (1992) and Ehrenreich's "Dancing in the Streets" (2006), plus the literature on the notion of "cultural sustainability" that alludes to emotional values (e.g., Kirchberg & Kagan, Brocchi, Duxbury, Throsby). There is a variety of emotional benefits that can be paraphrased and typologized as "artistic community identity", "alternative compatriotism", "lifestyle experimentation" and "bohemian sociality" – to name just a few. Furthermore, these emotional benefits will be analyzed applying the extensive literature on the "affectual turn" (Clough 2007, Gregg & Seighworth 2010). Empirical illustrations will be provided by my own research in urban artist areas in Baltimore, Maryland, and Hamburg, Germany, plus further collated evidence from Phoenix, Arizona, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and other cities.

RC25-450.6

KIRCHNER, CORINNE* (Columbia University, *ck12@columbia.edu*)

Agism and Language in Old-Age Inequality

Nikolas Coupland (2007) has focused on "style" as a productive dimension of linguistic material. He highlights that sociolinguists have not adequately appreciated variation in style as a tool for conveying meaning in social interaction. Coupland shows that the common sociolinguistic reduction of style to *social structural* affiliations entails a cost to understanding how users *agentically* create meaning through choices of style.

Separately, Coupland bemoans that linguists have insufficiently studied discursive communication by and involving old people, disregarding a long tradition of largely psycho-cognitive studies of language prctices by and toward old people (But see linguists Pennebaker et al, 1995, Sankoff & Blondeau, 2007) . Excepting gerontologists, social scientists also tend to omit old people from research. General discourse rarely associates old age with matters of style, as if style-based variation is of no interest or awareness after a certain age.

Aging of the global population has been widely publicized, generally expressing fears about negative effects on society-at-large – i.e., on younger generations - -underlying pervasive public attitudes of agism and disciplinary research inequality.

That agism is embedded in language, and detrimentally affects aging identity-formation often through linguistic practices, has been recognized (Miniciello et al, 2011) but only minimally examined, without serious attempt at proposing feasible correction. This theoretically Social Constructivist paper is motivated by the under-appreciated success of a similar, salient situation regarding "ableist" language and the stigmatized identity of disability. The Disability Rights Movement offers a model, led by disabled activists, eventually involving rehabilitation and other "helping professionals" and governmental policymakers. Long-term resistance by Aging and Disability field leaders to making that connection is now weakening. For data, I analyze style in online recruitment language from key disability activist *versus* aging service organizations showing agentic linguistic style changes that can undermine negative effects of agism.

RC16-293.4

KIRDINA, SVETLANA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *kirdina@bk.ru*)

Methodological Institutionalism Vs. Methodological Individualism As a Core Principle in Alternative Social Theories of Second Modernity

Modern dominant Western social theories are based largely upon methodological individualism principle. Attempts to overcome its confines are undertaking constantly in different analytical programs and approaches (A. Giddens, M. Archer, P. Sztompka, P. Bourdieu, J. Alexander, J. Ritzer, V. Yadov etc). But in fact all these approaches assume an explanation of the social and economic phenomena in terms of individual behavior and follow methodological individualism principle (S. Lukes, J. Hodgson). In the paper the capabilities and limitations of methodological individualism as a core principle of mainstream sociology and economics are explored. The recent debate dealing with methodological individualism in Russian and foreign sociology and economics is considered. Institutional individualism principle (A. Agassi, F. Toboso) is tested.   As a challenging view, premises for methodological institutionalism (P. Keizer, S. Kirdina) are offered and considered as an alternative and complimentary precondition of the different vision for alternative social theory of second modernity. It is shown that methodological individualism and methodological institutionalism express two epistemological philosophical precondition such as holism ("the whole is more than sum of its parts") and a reductionism ("the whole is understood as a set of primary elements forming it") respectively. Institutional matrix theory (S. Kirdina) based on methodological institutionalism principle will be presented to explain the success and failures of historical trajectories of modernization for non-Western countries as well for Western ones.

RC27-473.2

KIRILENKO, OLESYA* (Rivne Humanitarian University, *olesya.kirilenko@gmail.com*)

Fitness Culture As the Factor in Globalization of Recreational Sports

In the context of globalization, integration in the sphere of competitive and professional sports that receives maximum support from political and economic institutions, International Olympic Committee, and international sports federations expands to a great extent. Increasing need of the modern society for health-recreational technologies unprecedentedly reinforces the role of health culture and health industry known as "wellness". Fitness is an element of wellness culture, and it presents a universal basis for popularization of health forms of physical and sport activity along with optimization of nutrition and body weight control. It makes health fitness as the direction of recreational sports an effective tool for strengthening population's health and preventing non-communicable diseases.

Globalization of health fitness culture is primarily determined by the development of global fitness industry. Another factor in fitness development is the activity of mass media and advertising, as well as marketing and educational campaigns in the form of fitness conventions. The third factor in globalization of fitness culture is the activities of international organization in the sphere of sports for all and fitness, which include Sport for All Commission of International Olympic Committee, the Association for International Sport for All, International Fitness Association, Federation of International Sports, Aerobics and Fitness, and others.

Issues in social factors of promoting health fitness on a global scale as well as its scientific, informational, educational, economic, legal and institutional support represent actual direction in integrative sociological research of sports, physical activity and health. Uneven development of fitness culture and inequality in access to fitness services caused by of various social factors are of particular interest to sociologists.

JS-87.3

KIRILENKO, OLESYA* (Rivne Humanitarian University, *olesya.kirilenko@gmail.com*)

Problems of Access to Modern Wellness Culture

Society's growing interest to the quality of life has predetermined the development of modern culture and industry of health called "wellness." During last decades, wellness has acquired features of new institutional complex, which integrates functions of numerous spheres related to health preservation and improvement, e.g. medicine, pharmacology, sports, leisure, tourism, manufacturing of food, goods and cosmetics. The process of popularization of wellness culture is supported by scientific and educational institutions, mass media and advertising.

From a sociological point of view the inclusion of individual into wellness culture is determined not only by the conditions of upbringing and quality of education that form motivation and skills of healthy lifestyle and consumption. The key role in this process is determined by individual's socio-economic status, which includes income level, nature of person's professional activity, availability of mon-

ey, free time and vitality strength for active-health leisure. In this aspect, the maximum access to the values and practices of wellness culture have the elite groups, middle classes primarily in the developed countries ("the golden billion"). Not only modern medicine and wellness culture but also basic medical care stay inaccessible for the majority, namely the poor population of the world.

In the light of increasing societal need for health improvement, the effective strategies of increasing access to wellness culture is determined by the limits of economic growth, amplification of ecological barriers, the need to shift to wise consumption. Such strategies include raising people's personal responsibility for their health, lifestyle, active-recreational leisure; strengthening financial, institutional and informational support; development of preventive medicine; using potential of leisure and local green tourism for expanding the access to health-recreational practices for people. In general, the study of health-stratification and unequal access to the wellness culture is based on integrative sociological approaches.

JS-38.4

KIRMIZI, MERIC* (Osaka University, *merickirmizi@gmail.com*)

The Process Of Urban Change In Osaka City After The Collapse Of The Economic Bubble: The Case Of Horie, Nishi Ward

For the last 30 years, cities everywhere have followed the neoliberal path, including a shift to a service economy, consumerism as a way of life, homogenization of urban spaces, socio-spatial polarization, and urban entrepreneurialism. Japan, with a liberal political economic history but also its own regulatory mechanisms, boarded the bandwagon of neoliberal urbanism, after the asset price bubble collapse in the early 1990s. Since then, the emphasis on Tokyo as Japan's sole global city to the neglect of other large cities in Japan has accelerated the further adoption of the neoliberal urban policies. Having lost its previous status due to uneven development, Osaka has nevertheless recently been forced to engage neoliberal urbanism by its mayor, Tōru Hashimoto, who sees it as the way out of post-bubble economic and demographic stagnation. The contrast of mushrooming fancy mansions and many homeless in the city renders this policy turn questionable.

In this urban sociological research, I aim to comprehend the process of neoliberalization in Osaka City, observing this change process over the last 30 years in detail at the level of a downtown neighborhood called Horie, located in the Nishi Ward. With reference to the concepts of post-industrial city, gentrification and neoliberal urbanism, the study comprises of an analysis of visual materials and narratives of the long-time residents in the area. Despite being very close to the central business district of Osaka City, Horie has a more residential character and is interesting in terms of the regeneration of its old shopping street of furniture stores during the 1990s. Its current atmosphere is visually similar to the western examples of neoliberalized gentrified neighborhoods, with its up-market mansions, western style cafes, specialty stores claiming to do fair trade, trendy people strolling around, and some small crime like purse-snatching.

RC10-188.3

KIROV, VASSIL* (University of Evry, *vassil.kirov@gmail.com*)

How Can Trade Unions Improve Quality of Work in Low-Wage Services in Europe?

In 2010 the European Union adopted the Europe 2020 strategy, emphasising the need for increasing labour market participation with more and better jobs as essential elements of Europe's socioeconomic model. But there is evidence that quality of work in many of the low-waged sectors in Europe is still problematic (Holman 2012) and problematic configurations produce various forms of precariousness, low-wage work, problems of social inclusion and violence at work (Kalleberg 2009). Increasingly, employment at the lower end of the spectrum of skills and wages in Europe is dominated by services that are spatially distributed and often employ vulnerable groups of employees (e.g. contract catering, office cleaning, waste collection, etc.). In these sectors, work is often outsourced from the public sector or other private sector companies and taken over by private sector service providers (large service multinationals or SMEs). The outcomes for employees often are insecure and problematic working conditions and little representation. This results from companies' cost-cutting strategies, enhanced by changing regulations, the practices of contract awarding and public procurement, the role of the client, conditions that are likely to be exacerbated by austerity measures in the framework of the current crisis, etc. The continuous debate about the specifics of service work has brought significant evidence about the importance of the triangular relations between management, employees and customers (Korczynski 2009). The paper investigates how trade unions address those challenges at EU level and in selected European countries. It is based on the recent research done in the framework of a European comparative project WALQING (www.walqing.eu). The findings presented in the paper are mainly results of the analysis of interviews with social partner representatives in those sectors as well as from company case studies carried out in the examined countries.

RC25-444.3

KISEMBE, LYNN* (All Nations University, *lkisembe@anuc.edu.gh*)

Discources of Internal Migration and Belonging: The Case of Some Communities in Ghana

Ghana, whose geographical position is along the west coast of Africa, has a population of approximately 20 million people. It is estimated that 45-60 local languages and dialects are spoken in Ghana (Dzameshie 1988). English is the official language in Ghana, and is used as a medium of instruction in educational institutions, commerce and government. A large population of Ghanaians are multilingual but use English as a common language for communication with speakers of other languages in society and for official purposes as a lingua franca. Each of the nine regions in Ghana has a dominant language that is also taught as a subject to school going children. Of all the languages spoken in Ghana, the Akan language is the most dominant of all. About 44% of Ghanaians understand and speak the Akan language (Osam 2003), though not all of them can speak it so fluently.

This paper examines how highly proficient adults from Southern Ghana construct and negotiate social belonging and exclusion in Northern Ghana. The data comes from interviews of individuals who migrated to Northern Ghana as adults and spent a significant portion of their lives in Northern Ghana. *How do such individuals negotiate for belonging within the Northern identity region and successfully learn the dominant language*? *How do participants position themselves as successful learners a Northern language? After successful negotiation, how do they see themselves in relation to the local people*?

We argue that the study of identity and language use must consider socio-historical contexts. Success in acquiring the Northern language is based on interaction. We examine the aspects of a good language learner namely: learning process, learner characteristics, and language features from the perspective of identity negotiation. We also examine the narratives that the individuals tell of the processes of identity negotiation.

RC25-440.7

KISEMBE, LYNN* (All Nations University, *lkisembe@anuc.edu.gh*)

Personality and English Learning: The Case Of Some Students In Ghana

This paper focuses on understanding the role personality plays in English learning among some students in the Eastern Region of Ghana. Personality as defined by Ortega (2009), are qualities in a person or predispositions that have been learned through social experience. The personality aspects examined are learner beliefs, motivation and self-esteem because they are linked to learner abilities, skills and goal achievement respectively. To what extent do these aspects of personality support English learning? Is a question we hope to answer. Cook (1991) argues that learners have fully formed personalities and mind when they start learning a second language, and these have profound effects on their ways of learning and on how successful they become. Their capacity to perform assigned tasks, which requires mental and physical effort, is influenced in one way or another by their fully formed personalities, which in turn is influenced by the environment in which they find themselves. This implies that students who come to class will bring along attitudes from the society they live in, which in turn affects their motivation and subsequently their performance. These attitudes developed over years, could be either positive or somewhat negative. Data was collected from a sample size of 1444 Senior High School students in the Eastern Region.

RC49-801.2

KISHI, KAORI* (University of Tsukuba, *kaki@hcs.tsukuba.ac.jp*)
TAKEDA, FUMI (Faculty of Health and Sport Sciences, University of Tsukuba)
HOTOGE, SHUKO (University of Human Arts and Sciences)
NAGATA, YUKO (Yuko Nagata Law Office)

Frequency of Incarceration, Criminal Thinking, and Sense of Coherence Among Male Japanese Criminals in Offender Rehabilitation Facilities

For former convicts, reintegration into society is complicated by psychological factors, such as mental strains and personality traits, and socioeconomic factors, such as unstable employment. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between the frequency of incarceration (at children's self-reliance support facilities, juvenile reformatories, juvenile penitentiaries, and prisons) and the personality factors of criminal thinking and sense of coherence (SOC).

This study was conducted at two metropolitan area offender rehabilitation facilities and participants were 116 Japanese men who had been placed under parole/probationary supervision or had been recently released from prison. The participants completed a questionnaire survey that contained the Japanese

version of the 13-item SOC scale, the Japanese criminogenic thinking inventory (JCTI), and self-reported demographic items. The SOC scale consists of the three subscales of comprehensibility, manageability, and meaningfulness. The JCTI contains four subscales including discontinuity, "cut off" thinking, self-deception, and problem avoidance. Spearman's rank correlation coefficients were calculated to assess the relationship between the frequency of incarceration and each personality factor. In addition, the Man-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test were performed to analyze the relationship between frequency of incarceration and demographic variables including age, dwelling environment, education, marital status, job history, and the latest charged offense.

The results revealed negative correlations between the frequency of incarceration and the total SOC score and the scores on the comprehensibility and manageability subscales. A positive correlation was observed between the frequency of incarceration and the JCTI subscale of "cut off" thinking. The frequency of imprisonment (at prison only) and the demographic variables of marital status and the latest charged offense were found to be significantly correlated.

Improving offenders' SOC and criminal thinking might mitigate the risk of recidivism and facilitate their reentry into society. Our findings will be discussed further in our presentation.

RC34-584.4

KITAGAWA, KAORI* (University of London, *k.kitagawa@ioe.ac.uk*)
ENCINAS, MABEL (Institute of Education, University of London)

Young People's Practical Agency: Transitions From FE College To Work In London

This paper presents findings from the Changing Youth Labour Markets and School to Work Transitions in Modern Britain project. The project examined young people's experiences and perceptions about study, work and the future while going through transitions. Our findings demonstrate a complex picture of potentialities, vulnerabilities and resilience of young people in transition. The target group was young people aged between 18 and 24, who were on vocational courses at Further Education (FE) colleges in London. This group is an under-researched 'missing middle' (Roberts 2011) group, who are neither NEET nor following 'tidy' pathways. Drawing on the individualisation theory and agency theories, we explore how diverse and complex transition experiences of the missing middle can be categorised. We apply the conceptual framework of temporal orientations of agency, originally proposed by Emirbayer and Mische (1998). The missing middle group shows a number of potentialities, but they are vulnerable under current circumstances of youth labour markets. The young people do exercise agency in making decisions based on practical and realistic options available to them at 'the present', and thus they develop resilience. We suggest that agency is situated and discuss the interplay between young people's agency and the contexts in which they live, particularly in relation to youth labour market conditions.

RC04-79.27

KIVELÄ, MIKAEL* (University of Helsinki, *mikael.kivela@helsinki.fi*)

Deterritorialising Teaching and Research through Information Technology and Capitalism

Allegedly there is a gap measured in astronomical units between the ways in which the contemporary youths and universities work with knowledge. And thus the universities at least in Finland should gird their organisational loins and adapt accordingly. In this paper I investigate one such attempt to deterritorialise teaching, learning and research to better suit the future the involved parties have envisioned or wish to create. I do this by concentrating on the use of the concept of Knowledge Practices in expressing and explaining this vision. Deterritorialisation is used here in two senses: Firstly as travelling to new places and secondly as the parameter defining the state of the boundaries and relative internal heterogeneity of an assemblage. With these concepts I try to map out the envisioned future relationship between universities and society by tracing the relationships of different components of a particular assemblage called Minerva Plaza expressed in material form or through language.

This is a work in progress but Knowledge Practices seems to be effective in making various boundaries less fixed and solid by being somewhat amorphous and scalable. It spans recurring everyday activities (practices) from individual to societal level linking together epistemology, social sciences, psychology and cultural-historical activity theory. Furthermore information technology is deemed to have the general capacity of enhancing the joint knowledge creation of humans in conjunction with it. Is the future role of universities to provide such easily adaptable concepts which facilitate bringing in corporate partners by avoiding excessive clarity? Would this contribute to the techno-political utopia of virtual online communities developing the roles of the state and combating transnational corporations as Tauel Harper suggests in "Smash the Strata!"?

RC23-408.3

KIVELÄ, MIKAEL* (University of Helsinki, *mikael.kivela@helsinki.fi*)

No Wires Attached? Displacement of Power through Information Technology

"What we have learned so far is that there is nothing without the Wireless Network." This paper explores the extent and consequences of the previous sentence in terms of translating two scientific models into material form. It was uttered as a summary of using Minerva Plaza, a set of facilities built within the University of Helsinki in order to utilise the supposed digital nativity of the students. The stated goal of Minerva Plaza is to weave together collective knowledge construction, emerging communication technologies and inclusion into the scientific community in order to prepare especially future teachers for the challenges they are predicted to meet during their careers. These goals have been somewhat incongruent with The University's ICT policies and the capacities of the selected soft- and hardware.

The collection of assembled and interconnected components of Minerva Plaza can be aptly described as volatile. They can facilitate very fast transitions from one state or point of interest to another but also being difficult to hold permanently. Some of this explicitly intended in the design. On the other hand the Wireless Local Area Network has managed to hold its position as an unintended obligatory passage point for the sets of translations of using the Plaza as planned. This paper presents an analysis on how dependency on ICT and project funding has displaced the power to decide who participates and how away from the users. This seems to resonate with David R. Johnson's depiction of technological change as a cause of diminishing professional control within the professoriate. Unlike Johnson I argue this is caused by the volatile nature of the whole assemblage also in cases where the technology use is initiated and endorsed by the teaching professionals.

RC04-78.2

KIVINEN, OSMO* (University of Turku, *osmo.kivinen@utu.fi*)
HEDMAN, JUHA (University of Turku)
KAIPAINEN, PÄIVI (University of Turku)

Old and New Inequalities of Educational Opportunity by Gender and Family Background in Finland

What comes to equality of educational opportunity, in the sociology of education enduring themes have been, for instance, the Bourdieuan thesis of strong reproduction and the persistency of inequality à la Shavit and Blossfeld as comes to relations between parents' socioeconomic position and their offspring's educational achievements. Empirical studies from various countries have started to report decline in educational inequality. Our own previous studies based on Finnish longitudinal data have shown that the equality of educational opportunities, as measured by differences in participation in university studies by gender and family background (parents' education academic vs. non-academic) has clearly improved and differences narrowed up till the end of 20th century. Gender relations belong to the core interests of sociology of education, too. For long there has been discussion on the persistent gender segregation in higher education, which according to Carlo Barone (2011) is a key in understanding inequality in the labour market.

In this paper we explore equality of educational opportunity and labour market effects related to educational expansion in Finland. Our updated longitudinal register data covers five age groups of higher education students and graduates from baby boomers to recent small age groups, including for the first time also students of the universities of applied sciences. We ask to what extent expanding education improves the odds of participation in university studies when analyzed by gender and family background. We also study how the female/male relation, family background and labour market placements of university graduates in different fields change along with higher education expansion. Shortly, we examine the ways in which changing gender relations in university education manifest on the labour market in the earnings of male and female graduates of various fields and family backgrounds.

RC35-605.2

KIVINEN, OSMO* (University of Turku, *osmo.kivinen@utu.fi*)
PIIROINEN, TERO (University of Turku)

Toward a Sociological Understanding of Evolutionary Time in Human Development

There is no doubt that social sciences would benefit from opening up more toward Darwinian ideas; most crucially, it would enable a more accurate grasp of the vast time periods involved in the development of our humanity and social life. As known, sociologists have had a complicated relationship with Darwinism – perhaps haunted by the specters of "Social Darwinism", the threat of "sociobiological reductionism", or other traumatic past experiences. This presentation seeks steps toward evolutionary sociology by examining, (1) the lessons taught

by the currently popular "evolutionary psychology" (Tooby and Cosmides, Pinker) regarding the human nature; (2) the "*Homo economicus* criticisms" of evolutionary economists in the spirit of *A Cooperative Species: Human Reciprocity and Its Evolution* (Bowles and Gintis); (3) Geoffrey Hodgson's version of "Generalized Darwinism"; and (4) "niche-construction" approach to human "gene–culture coevolution" (Deacon, Dennett, Laland, Odling-Smee), with its evolution-historical studies on social learning and language evolution.

While evolutionary psychology offers insights into humanity in a long enough timeframe, it unfortunately involves a leap from the face-to-face groups of Pleistocene era straight to modern societies, over all sociologically interesting institutional developments. Bowles and Gintis discuss the evolution of altruism against the idea of selfish individual, providing solutions to "the problem of social order" – timely in economics but familiar to sociologists already since Talcott Parsons. Hodgson's model in turn utilizes pragmatist conceptual tools well, but its level-ontology and abstractions of generalized principles of evolution remain less convincing. This paper seeks to pick out the best lessons of these three approaches and synthesize them with the fourth, niche-construction approach. The resulting organism–environment transaction model opens the brain–consciousness–language–society continuum "outside–in" rather than "inside–out" and allows understanding time periods in terms of localized organism–environment transactions by means of which evolution can in fact only be understood.

RC32-564.18

KIYOHARA, YUU* (The University of Tokyo, *yuu.kiyohara127@gmail.com*)

Did Japanese Women Writing on Cultural Issues in Post War Japan Create Solidarity Among Themselves? a Case Study of the "Kusanomi Kai" (Kusanomi association)

In post-war Japan, many Japanese women have been writing about their everyday lives, their opinions on social problems, or politics in major newspapers. These readers' columns helped in founding the "Kusanomi Kai" (Kusanomi association), an association of writers and readers, in 1955.

In my presentation, I will examine how and why a community of writers was created between 1955 and 1958. First, I will explain why they founded the communication association and made it their primary media. Back in the 1950s, women often found it difficult to get their opinion published in major newspapers, since some men were of the view that women were inferior to men and consequently criticized women's opinions that appeared in the readers' columns. To avoid being criticized, some women made "Kusanomi Kai" their primary media to communicate amongst themselves.

Second, I will discuss the practice of writing followed by the "Kusanomi Kai" members and the use of media studies. Those days, most women had little experience of making a speech in front of an audience. However, as they were good at writing, they used the skill for expressing their opinions about gender or social problems and read them out as they appeared in print. To do this, they would go to a meeting of "Kusanomi Kai" and talk about their writing in the media.

Third, I will outline the profile of the women who participated in the "Kusanomi Kai" and the categories of members in the association. The association was made up of not just housewives but also a few working women. They wrote about their opinion on issues that mattered and discussed them with each other in the group meetings. This is how they developed a sense of intimacy and built their collective identity, not as "housewives" but as "women."

RC51-816.3

KJELLMAN, ARNE* (Stockholm University, *kjellman@dsv.su.se*)

The Foundation of a Theory of Everything

This paper discusses the basis of a recently developed "Theory of Everything" that builds on a "Subject-Oriented Approach to Knowing." Its persistent claim is that physics and modern science by their reference to the "given", most often explicated by the concept of "matter", have led human thinking astray. This work shows that in the very moment a thinker/knower introduces "matter", or the like, as something subject alien, he already in the outset introduces a crippling matter/mind distinction from which knowing never will recover. This contamination spreads to other men and their languages and conceptual frameworks, hence many of the perplexities and paradoxes found in modern science. On this view truth and falsity, right or wrong disappear, as well as the traditional role of science as a pursuit of truth. Along also goes the cleft between the social and natural sciences. This means that all knowledge endeavours can, pace Ernst Mach, be grouped under the same umbrella. The idea of a common reality gives place to the idea of a private universe – a priverse – belonging to each and every man, and laboriously constructed on the basis of purely private experience. By his own will man builds this fund of cumulative experience in isolation or in a mood of communication and social consensus. In the latter case, the tools of communication are also critically influenced by his choice of conceptual seed. On this view, the first hominid man was forced to construct a private language to connect to his children simply to break free from the isolation of his thoughts. Thus Adam was forced to build an emerging science strictly in a bootstrap manner. There is

no other way to explain science and human knowledge - a recognition that has hitherto been hidden by a misunderstanding of the sign function.

PROF-987.3

KLANDERMANS, BERT* (sociopedia.isa, *Sociopedia.isa.fsw@vu.nl*)

Writing a Review Article

RC48-780.1

KLANDERMANS, BERT* (VU-University, *Sociopedia.isa.fsw@vu.nl*)
VAN STEKELENBURG, JACQUELIEN (VU-University)

We Are The People! Street Demonstrations As a Means Of Communication

We are the people! Street demonstrations as means of communication
Over the last decades we have witnessed a dramatic rise in the occurrence of street demonstrations. Increasingly, citizens chose street demonstrations as a means of communication. "We are the people!" or more recently "We are the 99%!" are appeals to politicians to listen to the people and to take their claims serious. Movement politics have become the natural counterpart of party politics.

Employing a unique dataset of over 80 demonstrations that occurred between 2009 and 2013 in 9 different European countries, we give voice to the citizens who populated these protest events. Some of these demonstrations were people protesting the austerity measures they were suffering from. For instance, students protesting a raise of tuition fees or public health workers fighting budget cuts. Other were people demonstrating against the way democracy was practiced in their country. Democracy, as we know it for decades, no longer satisfies many a citizen. Not only in post-communist and authoritarian regimes but also in mature democracies people challenges democracy as it is done. Occupy-London or Amsterdam, or the 15th of May in Spain are examples. We will compare the participants in these two types of demonstrations. What were their grievances? How did they evaluate democracy in their country? Did they trust state institutions? What did they expect from their participation? Did they participate in party politics next to movement politics or had they given up party politics? How were they embedded in the multi-organizational field?

We maintain that movement politics is a necessary complement of party politics. The democraticness of a country is defined by the quality of both movement and party politics.

RC37-640.4

KLEIN, RICARDO* (Facultad de Ciencias Sociales - UDELAR (Uruguay) / CECUPS - UB, *rklein78@gmail.com*)

Scenes of Street Art in Montevideo: City and Creative Processes

La presente ponencia es punto de partida de la actual investigación que desarrollo en el marco del Doctorado en Gestión de la Cultura y el Patrimonio (Universitat de Barcelona).

El objetivo de esta presentación es visualizar algunas líneas claves sobre el papel que atesora el Street art en su diálogo con Montevideo, más precisamente, con respecto a la ciudad, su espacio público y los procesos creativos que nacen de las interacciones generadas entre los propios artistas urbanos (ya sea en su carácter individual o colectivo - crew).

Montevideo es una pequeña ciudad, capital del país más pequeño de América del Sur. Sus características propias de *cercanías* permite interacciones entre artistas urbanos, artivistas, etc., generando un crisol heterogéneo de formas creativas en un territorio sumamente acotado.

Asimismo, estos agentes trazan lógicas horizontales en las tareas que realizan, eligen democráticamente y generan fuertes lazos de solidaridad en las tomas de posesiones al momento de "marcar" el territorio de la ciudad. La elección por el espacio público es tratar de impactar e involucrar al habitante de la ciudad con el graffiti u otras formas de arte urbano, "rompiendo" con su espacio cotidiano, con su familiaridad con la ciudad.

La ciudad se reinterpreta poniéndola en cuestión a través de sus formas, sus contenidos, su arquitectura, etc., demarcando los espacios sociales donde se presentan las producciones artísticas, ejerciendo su derecho a la ciudad, buscando reconocimiento en la distancia invisible.

Los procesos creativos son múltiples, y las formas de trabajo creativo también. Las estrategias de generación de arte en ese gran lienzo blanco llamado *ciudad* permiten construcciones compartidas entre los artistas como puntos de tensión y normas internas de respeto y convivencia.

En definitiva, Montevideo es un pequeño lienzo con multiplicidad de artistas e interacciones creativas que se visualizan y complejizan en territorios locales acotados.

RC16-294.4

KLEIN, STEFAN* (Universidade de Brasilia (UnB), *sfkstefk@yahoo.com*)

Considering the Theoretical "Status" of Critique

The hereby proposed presentation shall focus on a very specific aspect of the relation or discussion concerning modernity and critique. The aim is to, considering the multiplicities of viewpoints addressing the centrality or relevance of modernity as a centerpiece of sociological interpretation, understand to which extent a predominant and (partially) normative concept of modernity can be taken as a point of departure to define the origins of (dialectical) critique while, at the same time, distancing oneself from the hegemony of modernization theory.

Therefore sociological theory as critical theory should be able to establish a profound and rigorous dialogue with distinct theoretical cornerstones, and here is where the interest lies in bringing to the debate standpoints from peripheral origins, focusing specially on the contribution of the Brazilian (although from a European and migrant background) critical theorist Roberto Schwarz. One has to take into account that a significant amount of his interpretations was written from the 1960s until the 1970s, and therefore precedes the more or less recent wave of post- as well as decolonial critique.

It is certain that the predominance of European colonization in so called South America was tantamount to the pertinence of recovering modernity - carried foremost under the attributes of civilization and enlightenment - as a fundament for economic, political and social conceptions. Hence, as a centerpiece of the discussion should stand Schwarz's effort to work out the specific and distinct traits of the so called modernization or state-formation process in Brazil and how this enables us to consider the particularities and generalities of a critical perspective based upon various academic disciplines. This dialogue of critique(s) is appraised as a possibility for putting present sociological theory under 'cross-examination'.

RC28-487.4

KLEINERT, CORINNA* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), *corinna.kleinert@iab.de*)

Segregation Patterns in Dual Vocational Training in Germany: Increasing Advantages for Young Women?

In Germany, gender segregation in the system of vocational training and education (VET) is strong and persistent. This system consists of three sectors: dual vocational training, the largest sector, the much smaller part of school-based training, and vocational preparation measures, bridging schemes for school leavers who cannot find regular training positions. Existing research mainly concentrated on most visible segregation line in this system: Traditionally, dual training focused on male dominated training occupations in industry, craft and construction. In contrast, women were (and still are) heavily concentrated in school-based training, where many health and clerical assistant occupations are being taught. Less is known, however, about segregation patterns within these subsectors, particularly in the dual training system, their change over time, and their effects on employment prospects of female and male apprentices.

In recent decades, the labor market has undergone major structural changes. Skill-biased technological change and sectoral change have resulted in more challenging requirements for future workers and changing demands for occupations and qualifications, which have been reflected in shifts in the occupational composition of the dual system. Today, the majority of training contracts are found in service occupations. However, we do not know how these long-term structural changes affected segregation patterns in dual training and transitions from training to work in female and male training occupations.

Against this background, this papers aims to answer two questions: First, in what respect have segregation patterns within the dual system of vocational training changed over time? Second, could young women profit from structural labor market changes in terms of smoother transitions from training to work? These questions are answered by using large-scale registry data of the Federal Employment Agency on dual training and subsequent employment biographies in Germany in between 1977 and 2010.

RC24-436.6

KLEINOD, MICHAEL* (Humboldt University, *michael.kleinod@hu-berlin.de*)

Exploiting Untouched Nature? the Social Production of Nature As a Resource at Nakai-Nam Theun Npa (NNT), Lao PDR

The presentation argues that nature conservation is an *external* imposition on current socio-economic realities in Laos, and as such *internal* to the country's social structures and dynamics: the state and its subjects have to make do with biodiversity conservation as a fact established internationally. Therefore, resource protection feeds into extraction with some systemic necessity. Nature reserves are an effect of power differentials, so the extraction it invites or necessitates one way or the other is ridden by inequities, as well.

But inequality defined merely by access to and use of the resources within a certain protected area (PA) is a very limited, and in fact ideological, notion of social inequality. The yardstick should rather be the distribution of the general social resources of the country and beyond. Otherwise, there is the risk of naturalizing "stakeholders" as stewards and custodians of biological diversity. Such essentialism, present in the everyday practice of sustainable development, largely misses locally lived realities and aspirations, and with these the systemic and productive relation between nature conservation and exploitation, in Laos at least. Instead, a view where nature reserves are not passive reservoirs but rather "factories" that produce biological and cultural diversity as a resource, in a process of socially structured practice, is more appropriate. This practice transcends, undermines, ignores or complies with the laws of a PA according to social differentiation. In this tangled and ambiguous way a PA and its productivity is realized.

These issues are discussed with regard mainly to NNT in Lao PDR. The presentation is based on the extensive research carried out by a variety of experts and scholars due to the involvement of the World Bank in the Nam Theun 2 dam project, as well as on my first-hand research in villages of the PA.

RC24-425.5

KLEINOD, MICHAEL* (Humboldt University, *michael.kleinod@hu-berlin.de*)

Sociology of the Frontier, Frontiers of Sociology? Ecotourism in Laos and the Social Practice of Resource Production

This presentation departs from the overall concern with the nature of power and the power of nature in current global capitalist society. It focuses on one central product of this society, ecotourism in countries like Laos: frontier economies that, by definition, challenge the well-arranged epistemologies of institutionalized disciplines. I argue that attempts at understanding frontier dynamics must be decidedly sociological, i.e. aware of the dimensions and peculiarities of *social practice* as the very place where transformations and continuities take form. On the other hand – since theory itself is bound by and thus must reflect the complexities and limitations of time and place – sociology of frontiers must also transcend itself: first, by transcending the inherent bias that "everything is social", albeit acknowledging that every "thing" is social. Second, just like socio-economic processes "run wild" at the frontier, frontier sociology has to transcend academic boundaries, within and outside the discipline.

Nature reserves are "thick" social facts constituted and maintained by socially organized and differentiated practices, and ecotourism is central in this regard. I analyze ecotourism in Lao nature reserves as a socially organized practice that crosses scales (local-global), dimensions (ecology-religion), and nature relations (subsistence-capitalist) as well as binaries such as "tradition vs. modernity" and "conservation vs. development", which continue to pre-occupy large parts of environmental thinking and practice. Seeing nature conservation as effective resource production, I suggest a theory of frontiers as social spaces of productive conversion. I will show how a careful, reflexive materialism and an elaborated notion of social practice as the place of symbolic-material crisis regulation provide fruitful methodological grounds for a critical social theory of eco-capitalism. The presentation highlights the challenges and chances for a theory of social nature relations in late capitalism fit to deal with the diverse pitfalls of its frontiers.

RC01-29.3

KLEINREESINK, ESMERALDA* (Netherlands Defence Academy, *lhe.kleinreesink.01@nlda.nl*)

Truth and (self) Censorship in Military Memoirs

Sometimes it can be fairly difficult for outsiders to gain access to the military field. However, there is a rich source on the military that is readily available for every researcher: military memoirs. This source does provide some methodological challenges, nevertheless. One might wonder about the reliability ('truth') of these autobiographies and whether their content is affected by the fact that these books are prone to official censorship by the military in order to preserve operational security.

This study shows that truth and (self) censorship are not only a concern for researchers, but also for military writers themselves and it gives insight into the way soldier-authors deal with these issues. This study provides concrete quantitative data based on all military memoirs published between 2001-2010 dealing with Afghanistan experiences from five different countries (UK, US, Canada, Germany and the Netherlands).

The majority of soldier-authors make some kind of truth claim (either in the form of a subjective or objective truth) in their books that they also substantiate. Books published by traditional publishers do so significantly more often than self-published books. At the same time, military authors also frequently admit to some form of self-censuring, especially anonymising names is an often mentioned method. So truth claims and self censorship do go hand in hand.

From each of the countries studied, at least one author mentions being actively censored by the military, but most don't even mention it, making censorship a common military feature, that is almost normal for military writers.

Making truth claims, mentioning being censored, or self-censoring do not influence the kind of plots these authors write either in a negative, or positive way.

RC31-539.3

KLEIST, NAUJA* (Danish Institute for International Studies, *nkl@diis.dk*)

Developing Home? Transnational and Translocal Return Migration To Ghana

Since the late 1990s a number of Ghanaian migrants living in Western countries have returned to Ghana for shorter or longer periods of time. Return migrants are widely regarded as having potential – and responsibility – for contributing to development in Ghana and are courted as development agents by the Ghanaian government and other policy makers. This perception is shared by some returnees who see themselves as having obtained knowledge and resources through their experiences abroad. However there are different types of returnees and they perceive themselves and are received in different ways.

This paper presents a case study of return migrants from Europe to Ghana, examining three different types of returnees: recent returnees who have returned because of economic turmoil in Europe since 2008; voluntary returnees who have been in Ghana for more than ten years; and involuntary returnees such as deportees. Its aim is to analyze what the modes of return mean for how returnees articulate their return; how they are received locally; how they engage themselves socially, politically and economically; and finally, the responsibilities and challenges they face when returned.

It shows that in many ways the position and engagement of 'successful' transnational return migrants resemble that of the local elites who have made it in the capital or other big towns: migrants who are (are perceived to be) successful are expected to contribute to their families and hometown communities no matter whether they have migrated to Europe, other places in Africa, or inside Ghana. The reception of migrants who have received because of deportation or economic problems, however, is more ambivalent and depend to a large degree on what return migrants have managed to remit back either during their migration or when returning.

TG07-974.2

KLESSE, CHRISTIAN* (Manchester Metropolitan University, *c.klesse@mmu.ac.uk*)

Polyamoryand Political Economy: A Note on Socio-Economic Inequalities

Academic research and popular writing on nonmonogamy and polyamory have so far paid insufficient attention to class divisions and questions of political economy. This is striking since research indicates the concentration of significant amounts of class privilege within many polyamorous communities. This paper highlights the economic conditionality of polyamorous relationships and families. Theorising polyamory from a materialist point of view allows for a more adequate understanding of the contradictions which riddle poly communities in advanced industrialised societies and confine its reach of this particular identity to predominantly white middle class circles. The insertion of poly cultures into an economic and cultural nexus shaped by neoliberal capitalism helps to circumscribe the material and discursive spaces from within which poly relationships and kinship formations are enacted. In this paper, the author is particularly interested in how the construction of the discourse of polyamory as a style of enhanced reflexivity resonates with class-based cognitive and communicative normativities. The author argues that the common stylisation of polyamory as a reflexive ethics further goes hand in hand with the fading of an emphasis on passion and sensual pleasure and establishes a rationalistic bias within the discourse of poly love. The paper closes by proposing a research agenda into poly intimacies which is more attentive to class and socio-economic inequalities.

RC45-743.1

KLEY, STEFANIE* (University of Hamburg, *stefanie.kley@uni-hamburg.de*)

Employment Preferences or Family Values - Where Are the Pitfalls for Women's Labour Participation?

A better reconciliation of work and the family life is one important issue on the political agenda in many areas of the world. In West-Germany, the male-breadwinner family model is still well established. Only recently, the development of child-care for children less than three years of age offers mothers the possibility to re-enter the labour market early. Apart from such important structural restrictions, family values and gender attitudes play an important part for explaining labour force participation of mothers. With regard to family values, the family-home plays a decisive role. In West-Germany there is a widespread believe that children should grow up in sub-urban or rural neighbourhoods, so that moving to a child-friendly home can be seen as a proxy for a strong value orientation towards

family life. Such moves normally add space between the family home and the work place, which results in the necessity of long-distance commuting. Hence, an early re-entrance in the labour market might become un-attractive for women, although they had a strong labour market orientation before the move. The goal of this contribution is to estimate the influence of family-oriented relocations on the re-entry in the labour market of mothers, controlling for employment preferences and gender attitudes.

The data comes from the German Socio-Economic-Panel Study (GSOEP). The sample consists of 900 women who had a partner and a first birth between 2001 and 2010 and event-history models are applied. Preliminary results show that a child-oriented move indeed impacts mostly negatively on the re-entry of mothers in the labour market, whereas employment preferences have positive influences. Other important influences like marital status, that are partly interacted with the family values and employment preferences, support the view that both concepts are useful for enhancing our understanding of the underlying processes.

RC06-118.8

KLEY, STEFANIE* (University of Hamburg, *stefanie.kley@uni-hamburg.de*)
HUININK, JOHANNES (Bremen University)
FELDHAUS, MICHAEL (Bremen University)

The Challenge of Female Commuting for Partnership Stability

In modern societies, demands for spatial flexibility are omnipresent. In Germany, as in other European countries, commuting between home and the workplace is widespread. Women often neglect mobility demands when they have a partner and/or children because commuting adds an extra burden to those who are mainly responsible for the household. But of course there are women who are long-distance commuters, and there are some hints that commuting is as harmful as often feared. Recent findings about the impact of job related mobility on partnership stability show that long distance commuting of women increases the risk of separation for couples in Germany. The goal of this contribution is to get a deeper empirical insight in this coincidence and to explain the mechanisms behind this harmful effect.

This is possible by using the German family panel study (pairfam) which provides rich information on couples' dynamics and spatial mobility. Our contribution makes use of the first three waves of the panel. The sample consists of 2,500 women with partner aged 25 to 28 years and 35 to 38 years in the first wave. Using event-history models harmful effects of female long-distance commuting on partnership stability are replicated. In the next step, the data of the pairfam study concerning gender attitudes, employment and family preferences, and other psychological and relationship aspects are used to explain this effect. It is shown that commuting, employed to reconcile the new roles of women and men in family and working life, destabilizes couples' relationships under certain circumstances. The societal consequences and possible policy recommendations are discussed.

JS-26.15

KLINTOWITZ, DANIELLE* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, *daniklin@gmail.com*)
FARIA G. IACOVINI, RODRIGO* (Universidade de São Paulo, *rfgiaco@yahoo.com.br*)

Political Arrangements of "Minha Casa Minha Vida" Program - the Role of State, Civil Construction Sector and Civil Society

Historically there is a functional relationship between the development of the civil construction productive sector and the brazilian State, with a deep impact in housing policies' decision-making processes. 'Minha Casa Minha Vida' program was an anticyclic measure to face the international economic crisis, supporting that sector and implementing Keynesian investments with macroeconomic effects, having few concerns with housing needs.

The Federal Government concentrates program' normative and financing functions, redistributed from the cities/housing ministry to the economic planning ministry and the government's strategic political decisions agency. Implementation decision power was granted to a public bank which acts guided by productivity goals, regardless housing needs. The constructive sector was already strongly present in the program formulation and influencing the rules to a better reproduction of the sector's capital, being also a fundamental actor in the implementation, given that it became its main promoter.

In the case of municipalities – who had almost no influence on MCMV conception – it was assigned a role of appointing the beneficiaries of the first range (low-income families), assuring them, without financial/institutional efforts, the maintenance of electoral mandates through clientelistic relations. Social movements' participation was limited to a category with only 3% of the budget (but that enables them to deliver actual results to their bases). They also informally participate in the appointing process, amplifying their political gains but with results that drift them away significantly from their struggle against spatial segregation.

These decision arrangements discourage particularized solutions dialoguing with local needs and represent the State/corporations' historic imbrication, ori-

ented by the development of construction sector and by its macroeconomic, political and electoral roles. This logic shapes the actual housing policy model and explains housing investments' decision-making process, apparently deepening territorial inequalities. Then, a pending question is: does this model contribute to or counter inequality in brazilian cities?

RC45-749.13

KLOCHKO, MARIANNA* (The Ohio State University - Marion, *klochko.1@osu.edu*)

Attitudes About Success: Is It Rational To Be Dishonest During Economic Transition?

Success or becoming successful is quite often identified as a goal by many cultures in the world. As former Soviet states gained their independence and opened to the rest of the world the notion of success, especially economic success, became very popular even for children. It is important to note that as economic achievement becomes imperative it is unclear whether the transitional economies are able to provide their citizens with the legitimate means of achieving this coveted success.

Here we propose to compare attitudes of Ukrainian students to success and the means of its achievement to those of American students by conducting a pilot survey in American colleges and Ukrainian schools. The survey questions include the definitions of one's success, necessary elements of success and the possibility of breaking the law, being dishonest and corrupt to achieve the success. One can hypothesize that the established economy with well-developed democratic institutions (like those of the US) will produce citizens who are less inclined to choose the illegal or dishonest path to achievement. Ukraine, on the other hand, with its relatively high level of corruption (according to TI index) and unstable economy might be more likely to influence the population to acquire quite different values and attitudes, more suitable to 'cut-throat' conditions of the market. Is the Ukrainian population's willingness to ignore the law and basic notions of honesty an indicator of a rational adaptation?

RC22-386.6

KLUG, PETRA* (University of Bremen, *petra.klug@uni-leipzig.de*)

Good without God: Atheists Facing Moral Questions and the Question of Morality

Religious books and stories are a compendium of rules and parables that cause people to consider ethics and behavior, even when many of the rules are questioned in a modern and diverse society. These guidelines remain the major source of morality for many believers; while some consider only their own religion legitimate, others accept all varieties of religion. But to reject a higher power altogether is perceived to be without an ethical basis, and thus immoral.

Based on a research project incorporating over 70 qualitative interviews with both believers and atheists in the U.S, this lecture will examine the concepts behind this accusation, how atheists react to it, what kind of morality they bring into play, and what they in turn think about religious morality.

In what ways do questions of ethics and equality matter to atheists, and what kind of topics do atheists choose for their social and political charity and activism? How is this related to both their status as a social minority and to non-religion itself?

Social inequality is a key focus of many of these moral debates. While many believers associate atheism, directly or implicitly, with communism, there are in fact a variety of approaches atheists take in facing the issue of inequality. What these approaches share is a common pattern for nonreligious ways of dealing with social change.

These different points will be laid out and illustrated with interview material in order to create a theoretical framework regarding atheist and nonreligious morality and ethics.

RC09-182.2

KLYUEVA, TATIANA* (Ulyanovsk State Technical University, *tatianaklyueva@gmail.com*)

Intelligentsia in Modern Russia: Social Status Change

Humanitarian intelligentsia is a specific social group. Throughout its history it is not only developed non-material culture of society, but also played the leading role as civil asset of the nation, its "conscience". During two decades past transformation in social life put the group in necessity of social adaptation, and so far the social position of the group and its role in the new social relations became unclear.

The paper is aimed to determine the current status of humanitarian intelligentsia in socio-economic, socio-political and professional fields and seek ways to improve its civil and professional positions. The analysis is based on the theoretical and methodological approaches that take into consideration the stratification of Russian society, differences in territorial conditions and professional fields. The study was divided in two phases. Initially, a wave of semi-structured interviews

(n = 100) were conducted. After that, quantitative data were collected from questionnaires (n = 1150).

Results identify the strategies of socio-professional behavior, the current socio-political position of the group and its social adaptation level. The factors of status change present different levels: macro - level (socio -economic, political , socio-cultural change in the country), meso - level (the development of the region and current professional sphere), micro - level (individual knowledge, attitude and behavioral strategies).

RC37-639.4

KNAPP, MARCELA* (Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, *Marcela.Knapp@sowi.uni-giessen.de*)

The Reality of Nineteen Eighty-Four. How Fiction Becomes Social

A literary text, according to the literary theorist Wolfgang Iser, operates by oscillating between the limits of the fictional and social worlds and thereby expresses the plasticity of the human being and its continued evolution of self. Notwithstanding, the question of how these fictional ideas spread into the social domain is rarely tackled. At the heart of this presentation is the task to forward develop an understanding of how the fiction found in literature participates in the shaping of social reality.

The reception of George Orwell's popular novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949) in the German public sphere in the years 1983/1984 will be taken to exemplify the irruption of the fictional into the social. Symbolizing the concept of totalitarianism in its purest and most extreme form, the element of imagery provided by the (fictional) literary text moves beyond signification and pretends an ontology. This socio-fictional aggregate referred to either by the novel's title or the term Big Brother has come to shape the idea of totalitarianism for a whole era. I will introduce the social philosophy of Cornelius Castoriadis to the debate, as I believe it can help us understand the functioning of the fictional within the social as displayed in this phenomenon. Castoriadis attributes primary importance to the imagination for the creation of social knowledge as well as the interaction between the social imaginary significations and the (individual) radical imagination. His framework of the interrelation between the individual and the social may well be perceived as a gateway for the irruption of the fictional as found in the arts into the social.

For a sociological understanding of literature, I therefore propose to take the element of ontological pretension provided by fiction into consideration. Fiction can thus lay the foundation for abstract social terms and hence becomes part of social reality.

RC32-550.11

KNAUT, ANNETTE* (University of Koblenz-Landau, *annette.knaut@phil.uni-augsburg.de*)

Dealing with Difference: Exclusion As a Problem of the Subject or the Discourse?

This paper integrates the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse (Reiner Keller) into the debate on exclusion on grounds of sex, ethnicity or age. The main thesis is that exclusion is not a problem of closed or open structures, of powerless or powerful subjects or of intersectional categories. In contrast, the paper argues that exclusion is mainly a result of the interplay between discourses as structures of power and knowledge and subjects related to an institutional context. Considering empirical results, which stress the relevance and irrelevance of intersectional categories alike, the paper discusses how to deal with difference in institutions, that is how to explain mechanisms of exclusion. We propose a concept, which applies the intersectional perspective to the level of communicative interaction in institutions. Focusing on intersectional categories, the concept regards them as discursive constructions, which are more or less relevant in situations of interaction.

First, the paper discusses the main strands of related theories, which deal with the problem of structure and agency in the field of exclusion from three different perspectives: structures constitute subjects, subjects form structures, and subjects disappear behind the (intersectional) structures. Second, the paper concludes that all three mentioned perspectives miss the decisive point. Neither the focus on powerful subjects nor the dominance of structures of powers nor behind structures veiled subjects can cope with the problem of difference proceeding exclusion. To explain this phenomena a broader perspective is needed, which integrates the interplay of discourses and subjects in the context of institutions. The paper argues that intersectional categories are constructed by discourses. Discourses as structures of knowledge and power, are (re-)produced and transformed in communicative interactions. The main hypothesis is: How institutions deal with difference (and exclusion), based on certain intersectional structures, depends on the institutional context in which communicative interactions takes place.

RC33-574.3

KNIES, GUNDI* (University of Essex, *gknies@essex.ac.uk*)
AL BAGHAL, TAREK (University of Essex)

BURTON, JONATHAN (University of Essex)

Consent to Data Linkage: A Focus on the Interviewer Respondent Interaction

Linkage of survey and administrative records is increasingly popular. The survey respondent's informed consent is required to perform linkages and a number of studies have documented interviewer effects in the decision to consent. Whilst studies found that 28-34% of the variance in consent outcomes is attributable to interviewer characteristics, many of the characteristics were unobserved. We use experimental data on consent to data linkage collected in wave 4 of the Innovation Panel (IP4) to examine the role of the interviewer-respondent interaction in the decision to consent to data linkage. IP4 included a number of experiments around the way in which consent is asked and respondents were asked for consent to record their interview, see Sala, Knies and Burton (2013). We report results from multilevel models on selectivity in consent using information gathered from coding the interviewer-respondent interaction around the data linkage request. The code frame considered whether the interviewer read out the question as scripted, with minor or major deviations. Deviations from the script considered whether the change in wording may be viewed as biased toward a particular decision. We coded the interviewer-respondent behaviour for all available interviews which allows us not only to examine the prevalence and effect of non-standard interviewer behaviour and how it affects the consent outcome, but also whether these vary across experimental treatment groups in a nationally representative study. Results will contribute to elaborate on Groves and Couper (1998)'s model of survey response into building a theoretical model that explains better the complex processes that lead respondents to consent.

RC05-115.4

KNOTH, ALEXANDER* (University of Potsdam, *alexander.knoth@uni-potsdam.de*)

Creating Citizens: How State Produces Persons (1945-2011)

Creating Citizens: How state produces persons (1945-2011)
The birth of modern society follows structural pluralism and many forms of social differentiation. Processes of state formation are dealing with the population and their new personnel. But who or what is the population? How does the state address individuals? What are patterns of membership and belonging when individuals become persons i.e. citizens?

Using a historical perspective through the lens of classification and social knowledge the contribution will discuss the "making up people" (Hacking 2002) within the formation of nation state's political system. It will be shown that legal classification and categorization are state practices in order to address people and to distribute resources. These *persons* are reflecting structural changes and they can be used as a key to open modern society's self-discriptions.

In the first step (1) beginning at 1945 the historical sequences will be sketched to reconstruct the legal paths of the cases Hungary, The Czechoslovak Republic, Ireland and Netherlands. In the second step (2) some common and some historic-specific *persons* with their interfering social dimensions (i.e. nation, ethnicity, sex or economy etc.) will be presented and compared. Against this background (3) using the heuristic differentiation of citizen/non-citizen major shifts of the meaning of political membership and belonging will be shown. Finally (4), the approach focuses analytically the creation of persons in a macro sociological context and votes for a view on the transnational level of the EU.

WG02-906.3

KNOTH, ALEXANDER* (University of Potsdam, *alexander.knoth@uni-potsdam.de*)

Person's Classification & Categorization: A Source to Explore Social Differentiation

The classification of *persons* can be seen as a prototype of social classification (Durkheim/Mauss). Following the differentiation paradigm modern society's inclusion of individuals is based on the functional differentiation of the social systems, which is universal and not orientated on ascribed attributes. Theoretically the principle of functional differentiation would be posited as a result of the system demands, however there aren't empirically saturated studies explaining this principle.

The contribution aims to explore institutional manifestations of inclusion by focusing on person's classification, because classification processes are essential for the formation of functional subsystems.

Using a historical perspective through the lens of classification and social knowledge I will discuss the production of citizens within the formation of nation state's political system. It will be shown that legal categorizations are state practices in order to address people and to distribute resources. These *persons* are reflecting structural changes and they can be used as a methodological key to open modern society's self-discriptions and their way of modernization.

In the first step (1) historical sequences from 1945 to 2011 will be sketched to reconstruct the legal paths of Hungary, The Czechoslovak Republic, Ireland and

Netherlands. In the second step (2) some common and some historic-specific *persons* with their interfering social dimensions (i.e. nation, ethnicity, sex or economy etc.) will be presented and compared to illustrate the social differentiation of the nation-state. Against this background (3) using the heuristic code of citizen/non-citizen major shifts of the meaning of political membership and belonging will be shown. Finally (4), it will be argued that society's personnel stands for a specific institutionalization of inclusion and shouldn't be seen as a deviance from "Vollinklusion".

RC21-370.2

KNOWLES, CAROLINE* (Goldsmiths, University of London, *c.knowles@gold.ac.uk*)

Uncertain Landings and Slippery Cities

This paper probes the connective tissue of globalisation through the lens of a simple object, in a pair of plastic sandals. As we follow the flip-flop trail from the oil wells in Kuwait from which plastics originate, to the garbage dumps on the edge of cities like Addis Ababa (a big emerging market for Chinese plastics) to which they are finally consigned, through the larger resonance of a small object it will become clear that globalisation is not what we understand it to be. And neither are the cities it presumes to connect. The cities on the trail – cross cut by multiple intersecting trails of people and objects - were both omnipresent and slippery. While it looked from a distance as if the trail passed through particular cities, closer examination often proved otherwise, as the trail strayed into particular neighbourhoods, urban zones, exurbs, suburbs, and borders between nation-states as zones of unregulated activity. In providing a trail through a city, flip-flops reveal it from an unusual angle: from the little considered vantage points of feet, streams of commerce passing through markets and garbage. It concludes that in the light of this kind of mobile, trans-local, object-led research we need to rethink cities in ways that admit both this slipperiness and streams of everyday life, as well as rethinking globalisation so as to acknowledge its ad hoc, shifting and unstable character.

JS-79.1

KNOX-HAYES, JANELLE* (Georgia Institute of Technology, *janellekh@gatech.edu*)

Techno-Materiality, Culture, and Climate Change: Japan and the Bilateral Carbon Offsetting Mechanism

Across the Asia-Pacific countries including China, South Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand are embracing emissions trading and establishing their own national systems. Japan is a notable exception. After several failed attempts to develop an emissions trading system, Japan is developing a unique program that emphasizes bilateral trade and technology transfer, the Bilateral Offsetting Mechanism (also known as the Joint Crediting Mechanism). Through this program Japanese companies directly trade technology for emissions offsets from developing country partners. Japan's refusal to engage in emissions trading is in part structured by its heavy reliance on fossil fuels, as well as its need to reconstitute its energy supply mix. In the aftermath of the Fukushima crisis securing energy supply is of critical importance. Broad public contestation of the continued use of nuclear energy to meet Japan's demand increases pressure to use more fossil fuels. To an extent that has placed security energy supply in direct conflict with reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However the bilateral offsetting mechanism also reflects interesting aspects of Japan's refusal to engage with more speculative forms of finance. The program emphasizes material outcomes and has the potential to make a bold policy statement in the Asia-Pacific especially as the Clean Development Mechanism fades in significance. This article explores the unique Japanese approach to climate policy, the role of both private and public sector in shaping the program, as well as the cultural elements that are reflected in its aims and instrumentalization. The program is particularly evaluated from the perspective of sustainability. Japan's approach to emissions reduction manifests underlying socio-political as well as cultural institutions. However, the emphasis on materiality and tangible outcomes, as well as longer rates of investment may demonstrate a more sustainable approach to emissions reduction than those advanced by Japan's neighbors in the Asia-Pacific.

JS-75.1

KNÖBL, WOLFGANG* (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, *wknoebl@gwdg.de*)

From Hegel to Weber: The Peculiar Relationship Between German Historiography and Sociology in the Long 19th Century

From Hegel to Weber: The peculiar relationship between German historiography and sociology in the long 19th century
(Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Knöbl, Institut fuer Soziologie, University of Goettingen, Germany)

The first part of the paper focuses on the period when influential German historians tried to emancipate themselves from Hegel's philosophy of history in order to create a truly empirical science – and failed! The problem was that they couldn't solve the problem of relativism which comes up in *any* historical account that distances itself from Hegel's teleological perspective. Thus, historians such as Ranke and Droysen again and again came up with arguments that in the end were not too dissimilar to the Hegelian ones.

But getting rid of Hegel's teleological philosophy of history was not only a problem of historiography. It was at the centre of the emerging social sciences in general as can be seen in the writings of the most important Neo-Kantians who influenced Max Weber. Weber clearly saw the problem and deliberately tried to cut off all links leading to a philosophy of history. This was accompanied by some costs and Weber's particular conceptual move – the coining of highly robust processual terms which seemingly could not be doubted (and thus could not be relativized!) with respect to their analytical usefulness – was not a necessary one as contemporary developments in other philosophical traditions show. But it was Weber's theoretical apparatus which became most influential so that sociology followed his lines of arguments and continued to base its narratives of social change on the assumption that social reality is to be understood as a cosmos driven by robust processes (like "bureaucratization", rationalization", "secularization", etc). This move, so it is argued, might have been convincing in Weber's days, but it is not any longer.

INTE-23.2

KO, JYH-JER ROGER* (National Taiwan University, jjko@ntu.edu.tw)

Differences in Job and Work Mobility of Labor Market Insiders and Outsiders in Taiwan

One emerging issue of research on work and labor market is to study the segmentation trend in job and work mobility in labor markets, and mechanisms behind segmentation processes. Recently, some researchers argued further that the division between standard and nonstandard workers has acted as an additional segmentation of labor market. This approach also paves the way to understanding of the link between precarious work and social inequalities. Considering the significant impacts and labor market policy implication of this possible segmentation development, I research difference on patterns of job and work mobility between standard and nonstandard workers, and also study if these differences have caused segmentation in labor markets of Taiwan.

Existent literatures provide two strands of arguments regarding consequences of nonstandard work arrangement: the *stepping-stone* hypothesis and the *entrapment* hypothesis. The *stepping-stone* hypothesis claims that nonstandard work provides a stepping stone to a standard job and is regarded as a means to flexibilize the rigid labor market. On the other hand, the *entrapment* hypothesis, which is derived from labor market segmentation theory, assumes that nonstandard work has long-lasting negative consequences on job mobility because it makes nonstandard workers "trapped" in the secondary labor market segment, or leads to unemployment. To investigate which hypothesis is correct in Taiwanese labor markets, I use "Manpower Utilization Quasi-Longitudinal Survey" (2008-2011) to examine job and work mobility between standard and nonstandard workers. As a result, the findings from multi-nominal logistic regression models support the entrapment hypothesis. Segmentation of labor market is reflected in difference of mobility pattern between standard and nonstandard workers.

RC06-131.7

KO, PEI-CHUN* (University of Cologne, ko@wiso.uni-koeln.de)

Determinants of Social Activities Among Older People in China: An Analysis of Family Factors and Community Factors

Objectives: The study investigates the extent of family factors and community factors affecting engagement in social activities (non-market productive activities and leisure activities) by older people in China.

Conceptual framework: Given filial piety and Chinese "quanxi" value the importance of family in Chinese culture, family factors, including older people's household size, composition and number of financial supporters are tested. In line with opportunity structure arguments, the impacts of community factors (public facilities, community offices and urban/rural communities) on the likelihood of social activities are examined. Research hypotheses are summarized here:

H1: Older people living with more family members are less likely to engage in social activities than are older people living with few or no family members.

H2: Older people living alone are less likely to engage in social activities than are older people living with partners.

H3: Older people with more financial supporters from within their family are less likely to engage in social activities than are older people with few or no financial supporters from within their family.

H4: A community with more public facilities increases individuals' propensity to participate social activities.

H5: A community with a longer office increases individuals' propensity to participate social activities.

H6: Individuals living in an urban community have a higher propensity to participate in social activities than do individuals living in a rural community.

H6: Individuals living in an urban community have a higher propensity to participate in social activities than do individuals living in a rural community.

Methods and data: The first wave of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) is used. The analytic sample is composed of respondents above 50 years old (n= 7,813). Multilevel models for dichotomous data are employed (first level: individual characteristics and family factors; second level: community factors).

RC31-538.18

KOBAYASHI, HIROMI* (Bunkyo Gakuin University, h-kobaya@bgu.ac.jp)

TSUBOYA, MIOKO (Yokohama City University)

Transnational Families and Newcomer Children in Japan

In the 1980s, because of the economic boom in Japan, many workers came to Japan from other Asian countries. In the 1990s, the Japanese government revised the Immigration Law, resulting in workers coming from Latin America. Since then, the number of foreign laborers has continued to increase.

The number of foreign workers' children has also grown. They face difficulties keeping up with academics in school because of insufficient Japanese language and poor school support. Teachers also face challenges in instructing diverse students whose native languages are Chinese, Tagalog, Portuguese, Spanish, and others.

In Kanagawa prefecture neighboring Tokyo, the number of newcomer children is relatively large. Four public high schools began providing special services for foreign students in 2007, and the number of such schools increased to 16 in 2013. Those schools provide a variety of services including native language classes, Japanese-as-a-second-language classes, and special instruction classes for academic subjects.

The authors identified the challenges and needs of newcomer students. The data derived from interviews with 85 children at a high school in Kanagawa prefecture from 2007 to 2013. The findings and interpretations indicate that (1) some newcomer children have poor academic achievement and face difficulty going on to college because of scarce resources and support even though they desire more education; (2) many families experience separation due to migration for jobs or women marrying Japanese men and leaving their children in their own country. These are the "multinuclear households" often seen in countries with long accepted immigrants; (3) those families that live apart for many years have difficulty reestablishing their ties. We argue that special educational and social attention should be given to these families and their children.

RC45-747.2

KOBAYASHI, JUN* (Seikei University, jun.kobayashi@fh.seikei.ac.jp)

Mobile Social Dilemmas in an Experiment: Mobility Accelerates the Cycle, but Does Not Change Cooperation

1. Problem

This paper sheds light on the role of mobility on cyclic processes in mobile social dilemmas. Olson argues that rational actors will free-ride in large groups. Erhart and Keser's experiment revealed that people formed clockwise cycles of group size and cooperation when they can change groups. But they did not compare various levels of mobility. Thus, our research question is how mobility affects the cycle and the cooperative behaviors.

2. Methods

We conducted a laboratory experiment (with 168 participants in 40 groups in 10 sessions). Three conditions (treatments) were introduced (immobile, high mobility costs, and low mobility costs conditions).

3. Results

We show the following findings. (i) Mobility did not change effects of size on cooperation (*N*=339 group-rounds). (ii) Still, mobility accelerated effects of cooperation on size (*N*=360 group-rounds). As people moved more easily, cooperative groups were more likely to expand. (iii) As a result, intergroup mobility accelerated the cycle (*N*=40 groups). Groups rotated faster when people moved more easily. (iv) However, mobility did not raise nor decline cooperation levels (*N*=40 groups).

4. Conclusion

We observed negative effects of size on cooperation. This was consistent with the literature, both on mobile and immobile social dilemmas. We observed cyclic dynamics. This reconfirmed Ehrhart and Keser. We observed identical cooperation at various mobility levels. This was inconsistent with Tiebout's prospect. The literature overlooked that free-riders can invade cooperative groups. To foster cooperation among rational actors, first increase mobility to free cooperators. Then, restrict mobility to exclude free-riders.

RC27-466.2

KOBAYASHI, KOJI* (Lincoln University, *kobko696@gmail.com*)

Media Representation and the Cultural Politics of Zainichi (Residing-in-Japan) Korean Athletes: A Preliminary Conceptual Analysis

This paper examines how *zainichi* (residing-in-Japan) Korean athletes have been represented in the media and mobilised in relation to the cultural politics of Japan. *Zainichi* Koreans have been the largest ethnic minority in Japan largely due to forced migration during the era of Japanese colonialism. Second and later generations of *zainichi* Koreans have often strategically hid their Korean citizenship and identity by speaking Japanese and adopting Japanese names in order to avoid daily conflicts with, and discrimination from, Japanese society. Sport is one of the sites where the politico-historical issues of *zainichi* Koreans are brought to the fore in public consciousness and popular discourse. From the legendary professional wrestler—Rikidozan—to the naturalised Japanese football player—Tadanari Lee, *zainichi* Korean athletes have been represented in an ambivalent manner—both as 'Japanese' and 'the Other'. This ambivalence of representation is linked to how they self-identify, the role of the media and the context of cultural politics at the time. By examining how representation and perception of *zainichi* Korean athletes have been maintained or changed over time, the paper highlights the key events and sport stars that have contributed to the re-positioning of *zainichi* Koreans in Japanese society. Research on *zainichi* Koreans has been rarely conducted yet deserves attention because it challenges the homogeneous construction of ethnic essentialism and sport nationalism in Japan and reveals the postcolonial politics within a wider context of East Asia. Overall, this paper serves as a preliminary analysis of *zainichi* Korean athletes with respect to how they might be studied both theoretically and methodologically.

RC09-170.3

KOBAYASHI, KOJI* (Lincoln University, *kobko696@gmail.com*)

Taking Japan Seriously Again: The Cultural Economy of Glocalisation and Self-Orientalisation

Although Japan's economic presence has declined over the past two decades, the legacy of Japanese cultural-economic contributions to the global process has not been adequately addressed. This paper identifies the pioneering role of Japan in developing, and globally disseminating, two key commercial processes of 'glocalisation' (Robertson, 1995) and 'self-Orientalisation' (Dirlik, 1996; Iwabuchi, 1994). By delineating the links between the two interrelated processes, it is argued that Japan's contributions to the making of the global cultural economy have dramatically altered the mode of domination by transnational corporations—from economic rationalisation to cultural differentiation. This was triggered, as I contend, by the formation of strategic alliance of Japanese corporations with Western marketers and advertising agencies when they globalised their products and business operations in the 1970's and 1980's. Drawing on case studies of global sport brands, this paper demonstrates the ways in which Japanese workers and corporations negotiate the structural forces of the global/West through their practices of glocalisation and self-Orientalisation. Overall, this re-thinking of Japan's cultural-economic contributions counters the view of *seemingly* unilinear development of neoliberal capitalism that has been prevalent in theorising of global consciousness and connectivity.

RC34-583.8

KOBAYASHI, MIKA* (Toho University, *mkobayashi88@gmail.com*)
FUKUDA, NAOKO (Tokyo University)
ICHIKURA, KANAKO (Graduate School of Tokyo Medical and Dental University)
ASAKURA, TAKASHI (Tokyo Gakugei University)

Self-Rated Ability of Reading the Atmosphere and Correlated Factors Among College Students

Inarticulate understanding of someone's needs and feelings accurately, and communicating with people smoothly is represented as "reading the atmosphere", and it has been treasured in Japanese tradition.Recent young Japanese adults prefer being accommodating, and setting themselves apart from their peers can lead to worsening of their mental health. The present study was a questionnaire survey to examine factors that affect the self-rated ability to read the atmosphere for 703 students at two universities in 2011. Among them, 3.2% were self-rated as "cannot read the atmosphere at all (Group 1)", 19.4% "cannot read the atmosphere very much (Group 2)", 46.8% "can read the atmosphere a little (Group 3)", 25.4% "can read the atmosphere very much (Group 4)", and 5.3% "read the atmosphere too much (Group 5)". Also, logistic regression analysis showed that the self-rated abilities of reading the atmosphere were not related to age, sex, and the presence or absence of siblings, and collectivism scale. However, they were significantly related to the self-monitoring scale. The results indicated that self-monitoring is a crucial factor for the proper functioning of abilities to read the atmosphere. Also, people read the atmosphere not because they put the priority of group goals over individual goals.

RC40-681.1

KOC, MUSTAFA* (Ryerson University, *mkoc@ryerson.ca*)

Dark Side Of The Miracle: Hunger and Food Insecurity In Turkey

Turkey has been praised as a remarkable success story among the developing economies as many countries in the Southern Medittteranean, the Middle East and North Africa suffered the impacts of global fininacal crisis during the first decade of the 21st Century. The economy grew by 5% per year on average from 2002 to 2012 and per capita income increased up to 10,500 USD in 2011, from the modest 3,500 thousand dollars in 2002.As of 2012, Turkey was listed as the 17th largest economy in the world with a GDP of about 800 billion dollars.

This paper explores the nature of progress towards poverty and hunger alleviation in the country during the same period. It shows that behind the neoliberal miracle of growth, there is escalation tendency for depeasantization, increase in urban poverty, decline in collective bargaining rights of labour unions, widening income gap between the rich and the poor, worsening of working conditions, increase in the percentage of of workers working for the minimum wage and high levels of youth unemployment. Despite these socially unfavourable social factors official figures celebrate success in terms of food security and fight against hunger.

This paper will provide insights as to the causes and consequences of such "success" in food security while critically assessing the analytical and methodological utility of the concept.

RC21-359.7

KOCH, FLORIAN* (Universidad del Norte, *fkoch@uninorte.edu.co*)

Arranged Urbanism: Modes of Informality and Governance Structures in Barranquilla, Colombia

During the last several years a dynamic transformation has been taking place at the northern city fringe of Barranquilla, Colombia: Shopping Malls, Gated Communities and Gated Tower Buildings have been built – a process very similar to other Latin American cities. The aim of my presentation is to reveal the underlying planning approaches and explain the role and influence of the private and public actors involved. The presentation contributes to the discussion on formal and informal practices of urban development in the Global South and shows the blurring borders between the 'formal' and the 'informal'. The main finding of the analysis is the analogy between the interests of private actors, offical documents and the spatial transformation which is taking place. This analogy was made through the massive influence of private interests in public planning and a multitude of informal arrangements between the land owner and the public authorities. This form of urban development is described as 'arranged urbanism' and stands in a tradition of similar processes of spatial, economic and political development in Latin America, nevertheless, the pace and shape has changed. In addition, forms of 'arranged urbanism' can also be found outside of the Latin American context and thus present a new mode of planning governance in Cities in the Global South and the Global North.

RC21-364.4

KOCH, FLORIAN* (Universidad del Norte, *fkoch@uninorte.edu.co*)

Governance of Climate Adaptation through Urban Regimes: The Cases Bogotá and Frankfurt

Climate adaptation strategies have gained importance both in Cities in the Global South and the Global North (Birkmann et al 2010). A crucial aspect of these strategies are so-called climate adaptation plans. These plans show the actions which should be taken in order to reduce the negative effects of climate change on urban population. My presentation analyzes the climate adaptation strategies of Bogotá, Colombia and Frankfurt (Main) Germany and evaluates the political processes beyond these plans. Even though the context of both cities is very different, similar results can be traced: In both cities „climate adaption urban regimes" exist which determine the content and the implementation of the plans. These „urban regimes" - an „informal yet relatively stable group with access to institutional resources that enable it to have a sustained role in making governing decisions" (Stone 1989) are not locally bounded but consist of multi-level actors constellation and consist of private and public actors. The existence of these regimes does not guarantee the implementation of the climate adaptation plans. On the contrary profound changes regarding the future urban development are precluded by these regimes. These results are compared with the older discussions on Urban Growth Machines (Logan & Molotch 1987), Urban Regimes (Stone 1989, Stoker 1995) and the questions „Who governs?". From a theoretical point of

view my presentation tries to provide insights on the construction of capacity to act regarding climate change on an urban level: How are climate adaptation plans elaborated, who participates in their elaboration and who not?

RC15-257.2

KODALI, VIJAYANTHIMALA* (Mysore University, *kvjmala@yahoo.co.in*)

Women's Health and Gender Discrimination In India

Abstract

The greatest revolution in any country is the one that affects positively the lives of women, and there is no doubt that, if women are encouraged to realise their potential, that it's not only their life which would be affected but the life and situation of the whole household which is the basic unit of our national economy. **Women's health in India** can be examined in terms of multiple indicators, which vary by geography, socio-economic standing and culture.

Women in India face a multitude of health problems and gender inequality is one of the reasons that play a major role in the health outcomes of women in India. Human development Report (United Nations report, 2011) indicates that India is one of the worst countries in the world and ranked 132 out of 187 in terms of gender inequality. In 2005 India enacted the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) with a clear set of measurable objectives, like Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), and targets for National Disease Control Programmes (NDCP) in addition to create universal access to public health services and also balance the gender ratio.

The present paper focuses on the achievements of Odisha through NRHM by presenting the primary data(Bolangir,Odisha ,India). There is a significant improvement in rate of decline of IMR, MMR and TFR. In addition the present study also examines gender disparities in nutritional status and concludes that women are more malnourished than male.

RC21-379.4

KOESTER, STEPHEN* (University of Colorado Denver, *Steve.koester@ucdenver.edu*)
LANGEGGER, SIG (Akita International University)

Finding Shelter in Denver: Multiple Regimes of Spatial Order and Multiple Coping Strategies

From a homeless person's perspective, the neoliberal city seems like a virtual minimum-security prison. In order to work, eat and rest, they must negotiate multiple and layered ordinances regulating their activity and movement. For the homeless, simply occupying public space is already problematic. Certain municipalities allow begging, others do not. Scrapping metal often violates land use codes. In seeking services, the homeless must conform to the requirements of state and charitable service providers. Obviously, neoliberal spatial control of homelessness does not germinate from a single control center. Peck (2010) argues that the *mongrel phenomenon* of the neoliberal state is relationally constituted. His notion aligns with Staeheli and Mitchel (2008) claim that public space regulation does not emanate from a single ideological or practical nexus, but comprises many separate interpenetrating *property regimes*.

In attempting to understand how homeless individuals negotiate a growing phalanx of codes and ordinances variously intended to move them toward service providers and into shelters we utilized ethnographic methods. Talking to homeless injection drug users in Denver, CO, a city wherein sleeping with any protection against the elements in public has recently been outlawed, we found that shelters, due to mandated durations of stay and strictly enforced conditions of confinement were often considered undesirable places to be. Understanding this, it is unsurprising that homeless people resist this degree of control by continuing to seek alternative and often illegal places for shelter and attending to personal hygiene. Other findings prove both ironic and tragic. We learned that as part of an overall strategy for negotiating Denver's regimes of spatial confinement often leads to increased drug use. A heavy nod numbs heroin users from the cold and rain. And methamphetamine addicts frequently increase dosages and usage in order to avoid the need for sleep altogether.

RC38-649.4

KOETTIG, MICHAELA* (University of Applied Sciences, *michaela.koettig@gmx.de*)

Does Inclusion Mean Everyone Every Time?! – Critical Reflection on a Popular Concept

It seems that inclusion is being discussed everywhere you turn; organisations, institutions, government services all claim to be places of inclusion. What does this really mean? Does it mean that every location will be designed so that anyone can access and act in it? Is it enough to declare your intention to work together to be inclusive? Will this concept be able to remove the subtle (and not so subtle) forms of exclusion that have developed over the years in our society? Is it really intended that each person in it's unique way of being should be acknowledged and accepted as an active participant? How can such processes of change be carried out and supported? My presentation will focus on the inclusion of children with handicaps in public schools; I will reflect on the questions above and consequential topics.

INTE-26.1

KOHLI, MARTIN* (European University Institute, *martin.kohli@eui.eu*)

Cleavages and Conflicts in Aging Societies: Generation, Age, Class?

Fifty years ago, inequality in developed societies disadvantaged the elderly. Becoming old could mean falling into poverty, and some sociologists interpreted retirement as a form of social exclusion and alienation. Today, the tide has turned: the elderly have benefitted from the expansion of the welfare state, and some sociologists paint the bleak picture of a coming gerontocracy. The discourse of "intergenerational equity" faults the elderly for monopolizing resources and endangering our future.

However, it remains essential to assess the extent of the generational cleavage per se and the extent to which it masks the continued existence of the "old" class cleavage between wealthy and poor (or owners and workers). There are moreover "new" cleavages such as those of gender and ethnicity (or "race"). Emphasizing the generational conflict tends to downplay other inequalities, and by this, risks being ideological.

I will briefly retrace the stages of this discourse, and then examine the current extent of cleavages among generations or age groups in terms of economic well-being and social inclusion. How these cleavages turn into conflicts depends on their potential for mobilization, which I will assess by examining political attitudes, participation and voting. The result is that the salience of generational conflicts is (so far) low, which I attribute to the mediating function of political institutions and of generational relations and transfers in families.

Class inequalities cumulate in old age, and class cleavages may thus deepen in future aging societies, but the potential for class mobilization seems to fade away. Generational cleavages may also deepen, not least through the current trends towards welfare state retrenchment. Whether they will lead to generational mobilization depends on the continued viability of the mediating institutions in politics and the family.

RC43-722.2

KOHLI, MARTIN (European University Institute)
ALBERTINI, MARCO* (University of Bologna, *marco.albertini2@unibo.it*)

Parents' Home Ownership and Support for Adult Children Across Europe

The degree to which economic well-being depends on the support provided by the family of origin varies considerably across welfare regimes. Thus, while Scandinavian countries are characterised by an high level of defamilialization, Continental Europe follows a model of supported familialism. The Mediterranean countries are best described as adopting a model of familialism by default. In our previous research, we have shown that what changes from one model to the other is not only the relevance and strength of the family ties, but also the strategies adopted by parents to support their adult children's own family projects.

The present paper, based on data from SHARE and SHARELIFE, examines how parents' housing careers are related to the transmission of economic resources from parents to children, and how this varies across different welfare contexts. First, we will analyse the extent to which parent's home ownership status affects the likelihood that children co-reside with their family of origin. Our preliminary results suggest that, ceteris paribus, parents who rent their home are less likely to support their adult children through co-residence. Secondly, we want to analyse how parents' own housing experience affects the strategy that they adopt to support their adult children. For instance, does the fact that parents received support in buying their present home lead them to help their children in turn? Also, a number of other experiences – such as ownership status of one's first home after the exit from the parental home, age when establishing one's own household, or special events in one's housing history – are likely to affect the strategy that parents adopt in supporting their adult children. Most importantly, the role played by parents' housing experience is likely to vary across different welfare contexts.

JS-43.2

KOHN, AYELET* (Hadassah Academic College, *ayeletkohn@gmail.com*)

Friends, Comrades and The Aesthetic Melting Pot: Instagram As a Tool Of Propaganda

This paper examines the ways through which the aesthetic mechanism of Instagram, a social network application designed for media sharing, is used as an

emotive tool in institutional propaganda. My case study is Instagram photographs which were uploaded to the official Instagram site of Israeli Defense Force between 2012-2013. I also examined random Instagram photographs which were tagged IDF and Zahal (IDF in Hebrew).

I will suggest that the site administrators attempt to form a conceptual frame embedded in ideological, aesthetical and emotional norms shared by the users (Chandler&Livingston, 2012). This frame of values is understood as a common ground for the Israeli users, who were raised on myths about the army and the value of deep friendship among warriors. The same frame of values serves them simultaneously as members of a social network which is based on fixed aesthetic norms such as chosen filters and the "artistic" square shape, which its similarity to Kodak Instamatic and Polaroid images makes the photographs "sentimentally beautiful" (Enquist, Magnus and Arak, 1994).

Also common are values of sharing, the meaningful dual concept of "friends", and the vital act of positive motivating, may it be the army's hierarchic system or the social network's "likes".

I will look into the ways through which the use of Instagram helps the sites' administrators and private users to activate a unified code of symbols, which blends individuality and nationality, the beauty of nature, the aesthetic standards of the application and the admiration of armed forces (Friedländer,1984).

And last, seeing Instagram as a platform for individuals to perform and share their artistic creativity (Gye,2007), goes along with another Israeli myth, which praises soldiers as sensitive indivisuals who fulfil their national duty, while being young "fighters and dreemers", who express their feelings in various forms of art.

RC31-530.2

KOIKKALAINEN, SAARA* (University of Lapland, *skoikkal@ulapland.fi*)

Free Movement and Serial Migration: Exploring the Lives and Motivations of Highly Skilled Finns Living Abroad

The European Union (EU) is a globally unique area, where it is possible for the majority of Europeans to study, work or retire in any of the 28 EU member states, as well Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, and Liechtenstein (Koikkalainen 2011). European citizens have more legal, transnational mobility rights than any other migrant group in the world and the ease of mobility across intra-European borders has created a common labour market for those willing to be mobile. The presentation discusses the intra-European mobility regime from the perspective of highly skilled migrants: how young, educated Europeans experiment with living abroad, move between European capitals and take up on job offers in various countries without the need to worry about visas, work permits, or integration requirements. For these privileged migrants, or Eurostars (Favell 2008), onward migration may be as easy as buying a low-fare airline ticket or hopping on a fast train. The paper draws on the Working in Europe Study (2008-2011) which collected the experiences of 364 Finns working in 12 European countries. Special attention is paid to the experience, qualities, and motivations of the serial migrants, those who had lived abroad in at least two different countries. Why did they move abroad in the first place, and why did they move again? Do they display a particularly European identity, continue to identify with their original home country, or see themselves as global citizens (Koikkalainen 2013)? And does the ease of mobility increase the likelihood of remigration?

Favell, Adrian 2008: *Eurostars and Eurocities: Free Movement and Mobility in an Integrating Europe*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Koikkalainen, Saara 2011: Free movement in Europe: Past and Present. *Migration Information Source*, April 2011. Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute. http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?ID=836

Koikkalainen, Saara 2013: Transnational highly skilled Finnish migrants in Europe: Choosing one's identity. *National Identities 15:1, 85-100* doi:10.1080/14608944.2012.733156

JS-40.2

KOIKKALAINEN, SAARA* (University of Lapland, *skoikkal@ulapland.fi*)

Mobile Workers, Mobile Lives: Tourism Workers in London and Lapland

This conference paper focuses on two European tourism destinations that thrive on seasonal labour often performed by circular migrants: London, UK and Lapland, Finland. London is an important urban tourism destination in Europe attracting more than 30 million tourists each year. Lapland is a major tourism destination at a smaller scale: the land of ice and snow, the aurora borealis and reindeer safaris attracts just below one million tourists each year. While the profiles of these two places are very different, they yet do share important similarities in terms of labour demand. In London the pubs, hotels, shops, and amusement parks rely on seasonal labour, often performed by young people originating from other European countries. In Lapland the hotels, skiing resorts, wilderness safari companies and other tourism-related services also require flexible, seasonal workers who return to their countries of origin or to Southern Finland for the off-season. A look at this unlikely pair of case studies can increase our under-

standing of the migration – tourism nexus, and provide an insight into the differences between the tourist experience and the mobile worker experience. Drawing from the tourism research and migration research literatures the presentation explores how the experiences of tourists and migrant workers differ from each other. Is working at a tourism destination in fact a form of lifestyle migration? And how do seasonal migrants form workplace communities, develop place attachment, and bond with the local community, if they know that their own stay at the tourism destination is only temporary?

JS-41.8

KOJIMA, HIROSHI* (Waseda University, *kojima@waseda.jp*)

Correlates of Work Behaviors Among Muslim Migrants in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

This study analyzes correlates of work behaviors among male Muslim migrants in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei Metropolitan Areas, applying logit models to the micro-data from the Survey of Foreign Muslims in Japan (2005-2006), the Survey of Muslims in South Korea (2011) and Explorative Study on the Taiwanese Muslims (2012-2013).

The results of logit analysis for the correlates of employment status show that ages 35+, entry before 1990, South Asian origin, intermarriage with a local woman and high school education have positive effects on self-employment in Japan. In South Korea ages 35+, intermarriage with a local woman and high school education have positive effects on self-employment but South Asian origin has a negative effect. In Taiwan ages 15-24 and 30-34, entry before 2007, marriage with a local woman or a compatriot, high school, junior college and polytechnic education, and speaking proficiency in Chinese have positive effects. Therefore, the positive effects of high school education is shared by the three societies, while the effects age, year of entry, national origin and the nationality of spouse do not have consistent effects.

As for being an employee, ages 35+ and entry before 1990 have positive effects, in Japan while ages 35+ entry in 2007-2008, Indonesian origin and high school education have positive effects in South Korea and ages 35+, entry before 2007, high school, junior college and polytechnic education, and speaking proficiency in Chinese have positive effects in Taiwan. Therefore, the positive effects of high school education are shared by the three societies. The results for employment type and job hunting method will be also presented.

In sum, there are some variables which have opposing effects in different societies. They seem to reflect the differences in the population composition of Muslim migrants as well as the composition of economically active population in each society.

RC31-538.7

KOJIMA, HIROSHI* (Waseda University, *kojima@waseda.jp*)

Halal Food Consumption Among Muslim Immigrants in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei: A Comparative Analysis of Correlates

This study aims at clarifying the similarities and differences in immigrant integration from the perspective of religiously regulated food consumption in new immigration countries in East Asia. It analyzes correlates of halal food (which Muslims are allowed to eat) consumption behaviors among male Muslim migrants in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei Metropolitan Areas, applying logit models to the micro-data from the Survey of Foreign Muslims in Japan (2005-2006), the Survey of Muslims in South Korea (2011) and Explorative Study on the Taiwanese Muslims (2012-2013). It broadly draws on the analytical framework proposed by Bonne et al. (2007). The dependent variables include the frequency of visits to halal shops and that of visits to halal restaurants.

The frequency of visits to halal shops and restaurants tends to be low in Japan and high in South Korea. The logit analysis for Tokyo shows that white-collar employment, strengthened religiosity and concerns for local customs have positive effects on the visit to halal shops once or more per week and that junior college education and living in owned or company housing have negative effects. The logit analysis for Seoul shows that the entry in 2005-2006 or 2009-2011, South Asian origin, very strict observance of Islamic rules have positive effects on the visit to halal shops and that other origins and high-school or less education have negative effects. The logit analysis for Taipei shows that living in owned housing and very strict observance of Islamic rules have positive effects on the visit to halal shops and that other origins, white-collar employment, non-strict observance of Islamic rules and adaptation have negative effects. The results show more differences than commonalities among the three societies, possibly because of the differences in the composition of Muslim immigrants and in the availability of these facilities.

RC48-793.5

KOJIMA, SHINJI* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, *skojima@hawaii.edu*)

"Alternative Unions" and Their Involvement in the Post-3.11 Disaster Politics

Labor unions I call alternative unions are increasingly becoming a noteworthy presence in the contemporary Japanese social movements scene. These are individual membership-based unions, such as general unions and community unions. I call them *alternative* because from the standpoint of nonstandard workers, they serve as an alternative to enterprise unions from which non-standard workers are usually excluded. This paper examines the ways in which these alternative unions, who have made themselves into prominent figures engaged in nonstandard employment issues, became involved in the post-3.11 disaster politics. This study uses ethnographic and archival data gathered during fieldwork in Japan from April 2008 to September 2009 in addition to follow up research conducted in 2010 through 2013. I demonstrate that alternative unions live enmeshed in a complex web of individual and organizational ties, and they thrive by building new ties as they respond to newly emerging crises. From the standpoint of individuals who are involved in labor disputes through these unions, they come to be enmeshed in a dense network through union affiliation. They develop new bonds and ties with individuals they meet anew. As a consequence of this organizational social capital being transferred to the individual, some come to participate in social movement activities on their own, separate from union affiliation. The network transfer sometimes leads in the long run to nurturing new activists who respond and engage in emergent crises. I argue that alternative unions serve a double role in the field of social movements in Japan. First, they actively engage in emerging crises by utilizing their networks with other unions and civil societies. Secondly, these unions serve to connect individuals through these activities, which sometimes lead individuals to participate in movements on the newly emerging crisis.

RC30-514.2

KOKANOVIC, RENATA* (Monash University, *renata.kokanovic@monash.edu*)
ZIEBLAND, SUE (University of Oxford)
PHILIP, BRIGID (Monash University)
RIDGE, DAMIEN (University of Westminster)

Depression, Work and Identity in a Neoliberal World: Perspectives from Australia and the UK

Since the 1980s, job markets in economies such as the United Kingdom (UK) and Australia have been shaped by neoliberal policies directed at increasing competitiveness and productivity. While different national policies and institutions are at play, workers in these countries have been affected by some common trends, including decreased union membership, restructuring, outsourcing, off-shoring, increased workload pressures, short-term contracts, and redundancies, contributing to greater job insecurity and workplace stress. During the same period, the prevalence of depression diagnoses has increased worldwide, with the World Health Organisation estimating that over 100 million people are currently living with depression. Recently, sociologists have theorised about the possible connections between these two trends, suggesting that the increasing demand for workers to be flexible and enterprising has contributed to them feeling stressed, with implications for depression (Rose 2007; Ehrenberg 2010). Yet relatively few qualitative studies have empirically explored the relationship between work, depression and identity. This paper elucidates the connections between work and personal narratives of depression using 77 in-depth interviews with people living with depression in Australia and the UK. Interviews were conducted between 2003 and 2010. In this paper, we provide a secondary analysis of interview transcripts (with original researchers involved), using thematic analysis to explore how people talk about their experiences of work in the context of their illness narratives. We will uncover how people living with depression experience work, including how work and workplace policies (e.g. antidiscrimination, sick leave) can both contribute to emotional distress and protect against it. We locate our empirical findings in the context of theoretical debates about the impacts of neoliberalism on contemporary individuals, and draw explicit comparisons between people's experiences in Australia and the UK to illustrate our points.

RC52-845.3

KOLESNIKOVA, ELENA* (Russian Academy of Science, *kolesnikova@mail.ru*)

Preschool Teachers in a Changing Institutional Context: Reforms and Prospect of Professional Group

Results of this research are the initial stage of the "Processes of the Actual Russian Market of Preschool Education" project and allow to allocate the following main points of a situation of preschool teachers in the period of institute reforming. Difficult situation of preschool teachers is caused by increase of demand for this service, on the one hand, and an obvious suspense of an array of problems of the sector, defining status positions of group, on the other hand.

The cultural resource of occupation is very poorly popularized that making uncertain the symbolical capital of group in the opinion of clients (parents and educational government officials). In this situation private sector is essentially interested in advance of the cultural capital of occupation as the power of authority and expertise of a profession as a basis to increase the status indicators of the group.

At institutional level monopolization by the state of administrative functions admits. The professional organizations in estimate of experts received different treatment. Informants of the "pro-state" sector associated them only with labor unions, taking into account absence at them serious opportunities of change of professional group position. Experts of "pro-market" organizations showed interest in professional associations and the organizations of public control. The preference of a type of expert associations focused on advance of the cultural capital of group and classical "not bureaucratic" ideas of professional independence, testifies higher interest in development of power resource and group ascending mobility.

The current changes in an institutional context can potentially modify structure of professional group, promote legalization and expansion of its private sector and increase of its status indicators.

RC41-690.3

KOLK, MARTIN* (Stockholm University, *martin.kolk@sociology.su.se*)

The Causal Effect of Another Sibling on Own Fertility – an Estimation of Intergenerational Fertility Correlations By Looking at Siblings of Twins

Researches have documented persistent differences in fertility between different socioeconomic groups. These differences could over several generations have important population level implications on the social transmission of socioeconomic status as the size of socioeconomic groups naturally are dependent on differential fertility. The reasons for intergenerational fertility correlations are however poorly understood. The current study attempts to differentiate between the causal role of another unexpected child in the parent generation, from the effect of other characteristics that are shared between parent and children, for explaining intergenerational fertility correlations. Thus it is possible to examine if intergenerational transmission of fertility is due to transmission of socioeconomic status, which on average is shared between individual. This is examined through an instrumental variable approach, using a twin birth as a source of exogenous variation in family size in the parent generation. Data is drawn from the complete Swedish population using administrative register data on more than 2,000,000 parent-child links. Findings show that little or none of observed fertility correlations can be attributed to the causal affect of growing up with another sibling as such, instead shared characteristics between parents and children such as fertility preferences, ethnicity, religion or socioeconomic background appears to explain observed fertility correlations.

RC32-564.3

KOLLANNAVAR, GIRIYAPPA* (CSIR- Central Leather Research Institute, *giriyappa2002@yahoo.com*)

Development and the Transformation of Women's Capabilities. – Sociological Study of Household Footwear Cluster in India

Giriyappa Kollannavar, N S Vasagam, Jagathnath Krishna and A B Mondal
CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Chennai – 600 020.
Key words: Leather industry, household footwear sector, women workers, institutional support, division of labour

Indian leather industry has grown in household sector and part of it is in the process of mechanization today. Footwear is major product produced both in household and factory sectors to meet the export and domestic demand. The Indian leather industry is supporting livelihood to millions of artisans who follows the division of labour system of footwear production activity at the household level. Men and women have specialization in each operation in the footwear production activity. The household sector contributes almost 70 percent of the total footwear needs of the country. The post liberalization era brought huge quantity of cheap and non leather footwear to Indian market that affected mostly the household sector. Outdated technology and low scale of production system and primitive designs of the footwear are the major reasons for the household footwear sector that unable to hold their market share. Faced with the emerging competition and challenges, many of the household units closed down their production system. A few units particularly in clusters are surviving with limited market support of traditional buyers. Women play major role in sustaining the footwear activity in these clusters. The institutional intervention focusing on women workers has empowered them with new production skills and technical training. Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) has taken up the task of women cluster development programme with women specific empowering goal has made significant impact on women artisans in household footwear sector. The study has brought out interesting facts and findings on the women empowerment with decision making through institutional support.

RC23-413.5

KOLLANNAVAR, GIRIYAPPA* (CSIR- Central Leather Research Institute, *giriyappa2002@yahoo.com*)

Science, Technology and (New) Forms of Social Inequalities – Sociological Study of Household Footwear Cluster in India

Dr. Giriyappa Kollannavar, N S Vasagam, Jagathnath Krishna and A B Mondal CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Chennai – 600 020.
Key words: Leather industry, household footwear sector, women workers, institutional support, division of labour

Indian leather industry has grown in household sector and part of it is in the process of mechanization today. Footwear is major product produced both in household and factory sectors to meet the export and domestic demand. The Indian leather industry is supporting livelihood to millions of artisans who follows the division of labour system of footwear production activity at the household level. Men and women have specialization in each operation in the footwear production activity. The household sector contributes almost 70 percent of the total footwear needs of the country. The post liberalization era brought huge quantity of cheap and non leather footwear to Indian market that affected mostly the household sector. Outdated technology and low scale of production system and primitive designs of the footwear are the major reasons for the household footwear sector that unable to hold their market share. Faced with the emerging competition and challenges, many of the household units closed down their production system. A few units particularly in clusters are surviving with limited market support of traditional buyers. Women play major role in sustaining the footwear activity in these clusters. The institutional intervention focusing on women workers has empowered them with new production skills and technical training. Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) has taken up the task of footwear cluster development programme with women specific empowering goal has made significant impact on women artisans in household footwear sector. The study has brought out interesting facts and findings on the women empowerment with decision making through institutional support.

RC15-263.9

KOMADA, AKI* (Kyoto University, *akitakomachi0119@gmail.com*)

Perceptions and Causal Attributions of Atopic Dermatitis in Japanese Adult Patients

Lay theories of aetiology serve to reconstruct some sense of order from the fragmentation produced by illness. They are also related with illness behaviors and responsibility for health of the patients. In the last decade, many articles have been devoted to the study of the causal attributions of patients of chronic illness such as cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and depression. Little attention has been given to the causal beliefs of atopic dermatitis patients.

Atopic dermatitis, a chronic itchy inflammatory skin condition, has many kinds of treatments. This situation has brought confusion into both the clinical settings and the patients' lives in Japan. Adult patients with atopic dermatitis, whose number has been increasing, have to choose appropriate treatment for themselves on the basis of their own perceptions and causal attributions of their disease.

We examined the illness beliefs of patients with atopic dermatitis about their causal attributions. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with twelve Japanese adult patients who had suffered from atopic dermatitis for years. The participants were recruited in Kanto area, using snowball sampling. The participants reported various beliefs about causal attributions such as dietary habit, lifestyle, bacteria, their innate constitutions, nuclear accidents. We analyzed the factors in the viewpoint of the distinction between internal/external attributions. The result shows the influence of patients' causal beliefs on self-care activities.

RC24-438.9

KOMATSU, HIROSHI* (Matsuyama University, *komatsu@cc.matsuyama-u.ac.jp*)
SHINOKI, MIKIKO (Chuo University)
UMINO, MICHIO (Miyagigakuin Women's University)

What Makes Junior High School Students and Their Parents to Do More Pro-Environmental Behaviors? - Results from Intergenerational Study in Minamata, Japan

Experiences in nature, sharing knowledge about environmental issues and environmental awareness are examined as the factors to prompt junior high school students' and their parents' pro-environmental behaviors. Based on the survey we conducted in Japan, we found that sharing knowledge is the common factor to promote students' and their parents' own pro-environmental behaviors. Other factors had different effects on their own behaviors.

In the field of environmental education, several previous studies mentioned experiences in nature as the factor to prompt pro-environmental behaviors and in the field of environmental sociology, they say environmental awareness and knowledge about environmental issues are the factors to do environmentally appropriate behaviors. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of those three factors as the determinants of prompting pro-environmental behaviors. In November 2010, we conducted a survey in Minamata, Japan. Respondents are all the 3rd grade junior high school students and their parents in that city.

Results are as follows:1)Both students and parents who try to share knowledge about environmental issues with their family members tend to do pro-environmental behaviors, 2)Experiences in nature are in correlation with only students' pro-environmental behaviors, not with parents' behaviors, 3) as for students and fathers, awareness of personal responsibilities for and effectiveness of doing environmentally appropriate behaviors have correlation with their pro-environmental behaviors and 4)as for mothers, awareness of personal responsibilities for doing environmentally appropriate behaviors have correlation with their pro-environmental behaviors.

RC36-629.2

KOMBAROV, VYACHESLAV* (Russian Academy of Science, *vkombarov@gmail.com*)

The "Classical" Concept of Alienation in the Light of Post-Structural Social Theory: Trans-Alienation and Hypo-Subjectivity of Working Man

In general, the studies of alienation can be divided into two strata: 1) processes of alienation in the "developed countries" due to formation of mass consumer society, 2) dynamics of alienation in "developing countries" that takes place in classic terms of alienated labor and a strong social stratification. But really in globalizing world we can see sharply distinguished types of alienation? Probably today we should talk about rhizome (Deleuze, 1980) of different dimensions of alienation. Using the concepts of diverse trans-phenomenon (trans-politics, trans-economics etc.) of French post-structuralist Jean Baudrillard (2006) I'm representing the concept of «trans-alienation» which is a hybrid of "new" Western and "old" Soviet forms of alienation which are products of the different types of social spectacle (Guy Debord, 2004). The "democratic" Western countries are more inclined to the methods of state regulation of the economy, whereas in developing countries there is still a tendency to anomie and imposing values of the market and the consumer society. Thus, the modern individual is represented as totally alienated, in other words, as a "dead subject": a vicious circle: alienated labor ↔ alienated consumption. Is there still hope today to reanimate the subject that is not more crushed by the discourses of power, labor, consumption and capital? If the early works of postmodernists abounded statements and attitudes regarding the death of the subject, some of their more recent works show revision of the terms "subject" and "subjectivity" and indicate the possibility of resuscitation active social agent as a full-fledged subject of power, of his will, intentions and desires. This "resurrection" is possible by the development of new ideas about the properties of the social environment (conditions): a flexible, non-linear, post-bureaucratic, rhizomatic (Deleuze, Guattari).

RC45-745.3

KOMLIK, OLEG* (Ben-Gurion University, *komlik@gmail.com*)

The Socio-Political Foundations of the Zionist Banking System in British Mandatory Palestine and Its Institutional Change in the Political Economy of Israel

Tracing the actors and focusing on the institutional dynamics, the purpose of this paper is twofold: to explain the evolution of the Jewish Zionist banking in British Mandatory Palestine and to analyze the extensive transformation of the financial system during the first decades after the Israeli independence.

In 1948, when Israel was established, there were more than twenty banks and a hundred of credit cooperatives. This was the legacy of the pre-state period in which this fragmented Jewish banking system was formed by the British liberal legal framework, social and business networks among German origin Jewish bankers, power struggles between the local political actors--while the Zionist ideology unites them all.

Thirty years later, in the end of the 1970s, the landscape of the Israeli banking was completely different: it was dominated by only three powerful banking groups which have become almost exclusive actors in the financial and 'real' markets. The government has decided to create a 'state-led' financial system (similar to France) and brought about an extreme consolidation in the banking sector, in order to control the monetary system and optimize the channeling of capital for achieving industrialization. Through ordinances and informal means, embedded in institutional arrangements, politicians and state bureaucrats adopted and simultaneously applied a triangular policy: giving institutional preference to three specific banks; imposing discrimination against the rest; and prompting mergers in the field. The regulatory authorities also allowed the three largest banks to become 'universal' (similar to Germany), what made the implementation of the

government's developmental strategy easier and concurrently strengthened the banks' dominance in the political economy of Israel.

Therefore, due to the national historical context, political connections and social networks, the "big three" have become the state's loyal policy partners. And in return, they claimed and received a preferential status that served their business interests.

RC48-793.6

KOMODA, REEYA* (Hitotubashi University, *komoda121018@gmail.com*)

Emergent Platform Stage of Japanese Civil Society after the Fukushima Accident: The End of " Winter of Social Movements" in Japan?

After the severe accident in Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, major campaign issues in anti- nuclearpower have become variable. Before the accident, these issues were related to the anti-nuclear power plant construction in particular regions and anti-atomic weapon for the risk of causing radioactive contamination. However, this crisis broadened the range of these issues and changed the risk. Not only living environments in Fukushima were destroyed by the tsunami, but also the environments in other regions were influenced by the risk of the unseen health problem which may be caused by radioactive contamination. How did Japanese civil society organizations respond to the arising issues? What are the differences and commonalities of the organizations working through each issue?

To investigate the questions mentioned above, we conducted interviews with leaders of civil organizations on related issues in Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukushima, and a questionnaire survey on hundreds of the organizations which appeared in newspaper after the March 11.

From these researches we find out that the wide range of issues in nuclear power which was caused by the crisis gave way to the emergence of, not only the anti-nuclear power organizations which passed through the "winter of the social movements" before the Fukushima accident, but also new comer organizations which keep sometimes ambiguous or neutral stance on nuclear power. But, for example, a new comer movement proposed a law request for the victims, which was finally got through, to the local government. In other words, a newcomer organizations can have the means of accessing Japanese society. So, these organizations can provide the alternative means to fight against the government for Japanese civil society organizations of the issues in nuclear power. These research findings must make important resources to predict the future of the civil society after the great earthquake.

RC11-205.3

KOMP, KATHRIN* (University of Helsinki, *kathrin.komp@yahoo.com*)

The Influence of World War II-Experiences on Today's Older Workers

Older workers are at the center of many current policies. These workers' activity is essential for maintaining a sufficiently large and well-qualified workforce, and for ensuring a sound financial basis of pension schemes. Therefore, policymakers encourage older people to work. However, policies to this aim meet some challenges because older people are not only influences by current development. Instead, they are also subject to life-course influences, meaning the on-going effects of past experiences. This presentation explores the life-course effects of World War II (WWII)-experiences on older workers. These experiences are, e.g., a soldier or a prisoner of war during WWII. The life-course effects of WWII-experiences can function through three main mechanisms. First, the career interruption created by WWII may have a scarring effect similar to the one of unemployment spells, and thus influence the further career progression. Second, generational membership influenced how individuals experienced WWII, and it also influenced which historical developments of the labor market people participated in. Third, WWII-experiences can influence health status, personality and world view, which in turn, influence the decision on when to retire. This presentation answers two questions: Do WWII-experiences affect workforce participation in old age? Does the effect depend on the timing of these experiences within the life-course? I conduct a sequence analysis with data from the "Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe" and the "English Longitudinal Study of Ageing". The analysis determines life-course differences according to, e.g., gender, and generational membership. Moreover, the analysis explores how labour market structures and retirement policies modify life-course effects by comparing countries: Germany, Finland, Poland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Findings help to refine theories on old age, life-courses, and the labour market. Moreover, they help policymakers in countries that recently participated in a war to design more effective policies for older workers.

RC40-682.6

KONDOH, KAZUMI* (Michigan State University, *kondohk@msu.edu*)
PATZEK, LUCAS (Washington State University)

Local Food Movement and Sustainable Community Building in Seattle

A growing number of consumers are demanding alternatives to the globalized, industrialized agro-food system that foster and rely upon social relations embedded in a particular place. The food localization movement is an unmistakable feature of the urban corridors of the U.S., where direct farmer-to-consumer relationships are becoming increasingly common. For instance, there has been a 4.6-fold increase in the number of farmers markets across the U.S. between 1994 and 2013. In 2007, more than 12,500 U.S. farms reported marketing products using the Community Support Agriculture (CSA) model.

This article examines the development and current state of the local food movement in the Seattle metropolitan area of Washington State. We are particularly interested in the roles that different actors play, and how these actors formed connections with one another as the local food system developed across this region. We also examine the positive effects that emerged from food system efforts, the challenges that were overcome and those which were not, and the emerging challenges and needs. We pay close attention to how low-income residents and ethnic minorities participated in and benefited from local food system development efforts. Data are derived from interviews with local farmers, retailers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and government officials conducted between 2011 and 2012. Government statistics and documents, and other archival materials were also collected and analyzed.

Overall, our preliminary findings suggest that a local food policy initiative in Seattle helped not only promote local food consumption and support local farmers, but also provided opportunities to connect various actors in the food system. What is particularly noteworthy is that local food networks connected actors belonging to traditionally different sectors, and with a regulatory schema for the sale of local foods, the localization movement became in many ways institutionalized allowing for accelerated movement toward urban sustainability.

JAPA-14.2

KONG, SUK-KI* (Seoul National University, skong@snu.ac.kr)
LIM, JINHO (Korea University)

Movements and Counter-Movements in Korean Environmental Politics of Post-Fukushima

This paper intends to explain how the Korean social movements engage in the environmental politics after Fukushima disaster by focusing on the competition between two master frames, eco-justice versus green growth. We believe that Korean social movements have more actively developed zeal of nuke-free society through engaging in various nuclear issues after the disaster. Simultaneously, counter-movements based on green growth frame have more actively supported nuclear plants as an alternative to peak oil or climate change. Each movement tries to seize the so-called master frame, 'eco-justice' or 'green growth' respectively. As the former is strengthening its relationship with global and local NGOs, so the latter is focusing on the national and local governments, business and media groups. Divergent movements in Korea are converging again after the Fukushima incident with the flag of global justice frame with expanding their activism into transnational arena. Simultaneously counter-movements are also developing a strong solidarity with the master frame of growth. The Korean environmental movements engaging in such contentious politics pay more attention to regional collaboration in East Asia to cope with unexpected high risks at various levels.

ADH-992.4

KONG, TRAVIS S.K.* (The University of Hong Kong, *travisk@hku.hk*)

Titanic and Mcsex: Accomplishing Masculinities Among Chinese Men Who Buy Sex

It is argued that a profound transformation of personal lives has taken place in late modern Western societies. In particular traditional 'procreative' and modern 'companionate' models of sexuality have been increasingly supplemented by 'recreational' sexual ethics. Hong Kong follows a similar but somewhat different path due to its Confucian Chinese culture, British colonial history (1842-1997) and the rapid advance of globalization. Departing from traditional masculine roles, Hong Kong men are struggling among different discourses of heterosexual male sexuality and are increasingly preoccupied with the construction of a new self.

It is under this background that I would like to explore the newly emerged scripts for Chinese masculinities. Based on 24 in-depth interviews and 2 focus group discussions conducted since 2012 of Hong Kong heterosexual men who buy sex, this paper examines these men's involvement with commercial sex in relation to their male identity. Following Rofel (2007), I will argue that these men

are a desiring subject with 'sexual, material, and affective self-interest'. They have a wide range of aspirations, needs and longings for love, sex and relationship. Some are proud of paying for rather impersonal sex with as many women as they wish (McDonaldization of sex, or McSex) while others passionately seek intense emotional intimacy with female sex workers and refer themselves as a member of a 'sunken boat' or Titanic, the local parlance for male clients who fall in love with sex workers. It is through these different engagements with female sex workers that we can understand the emerging Chinese masculinities in Hong Kong.

Through a sociological analysis of men's commercial sexual experiences in Hong Kong, this research joins the current international debate to rethink masculinity in relation to the changing gender order between the sexes under the new urban sexual culture of post-industrial capitalism.

RC07-132.6

KONIECZNY, PIOTR* (Hanyang University, *piokon@post.pl*)

The Day Wikipedia Stood Still: Wikipedia's Editors Participation in the 2012 Anti-SOPA Protests As a Case Study of Online Organization Empowering an International and National Political Opportunity Structures

This paper contributes to the discussion on Internet mobilization and on international social movements' ability to influence national policy, by analyzing the motivations and the participation levels of Wikipedia volunteer editors (Wikipedians). The event studied is the "first Internet strike" of 18th January 2012 against the SOPA legislation proposed in the USA. Wikipedians from all around the world took part in the vote concerning whether Wikipedia should undertake a protest action aimed at influencing American policymakers. Wikipedia editors are shown to share values of the international free culture movement, through experienced Wikipedians were also likely to be conflicted about whether taking part in a protest action is not violating the site's principle of encyclopedic neutrality. Wikipedia's participation in this protest action allowed internationally-based netizens to have a visible impact on the US national legislation. As such, Wikipedia can be seen as an international social movement organization, whose participation (24 hour site's blackout) was a major factor that led to a creation of an international political opportunity structure (worldwide awareness of and protests against a proposed American legislation) enabling a national political opportunity structure (American citizens who otherwise would not be aware of the issue became so and became politically active)

RC28-488.1

KONIETZKA, DIRK* (Technische Universität Braunschweig, *d.konietzka@tu-bs.de*)
ZIMMERMANN, OKKA (Technische Universität Braunschweig)

Social Stratification of Changing Family Life Courses – Results from Sequence Analyses for Seven European Countries

A major shift of life course patterns occurred in Europe throughout the second half of the 20th century. The post-war period of economic growth and mass prosperity fostered highly standardized life courses, characterized by continuous employment patterns (among men), nuclear family patterns with early and stable marriages, accompanied by medium levels of fertility. Research has proven, that living arrangements have pluralized and become more heterogeneous since the 1970s, while life courses destandardized. Value change, individualization and increasing economic insecurity are assumed to have stimulated these changes. We add to the discussion on the causes of destandardization by investigating which social strata are driving the process. We examine differences in destandardization of family formation between higher and lower educated strata in seven European countries with distinct socio-political systems and economic development. We use representative data from the Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) for Norway, France, Italy, Russia, Estonia, Hungary and from the National Educational Panel Survey (NEPS) for Germany (n = 70228 respondents). We compare cohort-specific patterns of family formation between the respondents' 15th and 35th birthday using sequence analysis, which allows examining complex life course patterns.

The empirical results show for all countries that a) 'traditional' sequences of family formation are diminishing and b) life courses of the lower educated have become more destandardized than those of the higher educated strata. This is due to the fact that a new standard of family formation emerges among the higher educated, while the lower educated follow a variety of different paths. Specific life course pattern contribute to the social stratification of changing family life courses. Overall, our results suggest that destandardization is to a lesser extend fostered by value changes, but much more by social deprivation and failure to establish stable and socially accepted family trajectories among lower social strata.

RC16-298.1

KONNO, MINAKO* (Tokyo Woman's Christian University, *konno@lab.twcu.ac.jp*)

The Collective As an Ideational Entity

As actors in a social world, we are well aware of the existence of collectives. Families, communities, organizations, social and political movements, businesses, states and so on can be considered collectives. We know that various social entities in our social world are not mere aggregates of individuals; they are more than the sum of their parts and transcend the individuals who form them. These entities act like other individual actors, welcome or reject us, ask us to act for them, and give meaning and a sense of direction to our lives.

However, the existence of collectives is no longer self-evident when we take a step outside the everyday world. Viewed from the outside, collectives seem to be mere aggregations, or relationships among individuals, the simple sum of their parts. Unlike its individual members, a collective itself cannot have a material body, a thinking brain, or a warm or cold heart. If collectives exist, they cannot exist in the same sense that an individual body does so.

How can we reconcile these two perspectives? This paper argues that such a reconciliation is possible by revisiting the nature of our social world, which is essentially a field of meanings. In this field, collectives exist as "ideational entities" in the words of Japanese sociologist Seiyama Kazuo. They do not exist in the same way as a material entity exists; instead, they exist as elements in a particular field of meanings. To the extent that this field is intersubjective, the collective acquires a unique ontological status for those sharing it. Thus, collectives are ideational but, nonetheless, real.

RC16-280.2

KONNO, MINAKO* (Tokyo Woman's Christian University, *konno@lab.twcu.ac.jp*)

Toward a Sociology of "Sexuate" Beings

Although biological factors underlie human sexual behavior and interaction, sexuality is a distinctly sociological phenomenon, as it is part of the social world that is endowed with and constituted through meaning. In this regard, sexuality does not differ from other aspects of social experience. However, its close connection to the biological body presents an especially interesting challenge for sociological theorizing.

The meaning of sexuality has been explored widely in the social sciences and humanities. One notable theoretical strand in these inquiries is gender theory. Gender theorists share a sociological perspective in that they view sexuality as part of the meaning structure that we constantly create. Another important approach is the theory of sexuality in organizations. Whereas modern organizations are supposed to be rationalized, these theorists have identified multiple ways in which everyday interactions occurring within them are sexualized.

Yet, the body itself is curiously absent from these and other theoretical approaches. Although the only way to know our bodies is through some meaning structure, this does not mean that the body cannot exist unless meanings are attached to it. The body exerts a powerful influence on social interaction, and sociological theory must account for it.

As social theorist Drucilla Cornell has argued, we are "sexuate" beings with multifaceted and multilayered sexual potentials. Our sexuate status creates the materials with which we construct our social world, which, is shaped though this process. A more adequate theory of sexuality must be based on an understanding of how the real and fictitious possibilities of attraction and repulsion among human organisms are acknowledged, used, and acted upon, on the one hand, or ignored, minimized, and rejected, on the other, in various social contexts. Building on Cornell's concept, this study aimed to develop a conceptual framework for a more complete sociological understanding of human sexuality.

RC13-237.5

KONO, SHINTARO* (University of Alberta, *skono@ualberta.ca*)

Diversity in Leisure and Leisure Research for Social Justice in Japan: Seeking International Conversations

Although Japanese leisure research literature has grown over the past four decades, it has not been well recognized at the global level largely because of the language barrier. Given the observations that local languages and leisure-like phenomena are closely intertwined with each other particularly in non-Western contexts (Fox & Klaiber, 2006; Iwasaki, Nishino, Onda, & Bowling, 2007), the acknowledgement of the existing Japanese leisure literature appears necessary to initiate constructive conversations on leisure and leisure research in Japan among international researchers. Therefore, a critical review of literature on leisure in Japan written by Japanese researchers in Japanese language was conduced. Four major challenges were subsequently identified: leisure research as historical description, the weak linkage between empirical and theoretical research, the persistent influence of a work-leisure binary perspective, and the ambiguity of the relevance of leisure research to contemporary social issues. To tackle these challenges, I propose that diversity and social justice perspectives (Parry, Johnson, & Stewart, 2013) can facilitate researchers' conceptualizing leisure as active and multi-faced phenomena reflecting social diversity, enhancing the linkage between empirical and theoretical aspects of research, increasing self-reflexivity, and proactively addressing social inequalities and social discourses. Rather than simply

importing Western perspectives, this paper argues for scholarly analysis cognizant of Japanese history, culture, and contemporary social issues, particularly family issues. I argue that a culturally-adapted communitarian model of diversity perspective on contemporary Japanese family settings will open space for a just research of diverse family issues, including the rapid rise of one-/two-person households and the so-called "invisible family" that do not necessarily fit the conventional idea of Japanese nuclear family. This study examines specifically gender and age issues in the contexts of such postmodern family configurations. Given the effects of globalizations on all nations, further international conversations are necessary to advance our knowledge on the subject.

RC04-87.1

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, DAVID* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *dav.konstant@gmail.com*)

Expansion Of Higher Education: Demand, Supply and Differentiation Of Universities

Russian experience of expansion of higher education offers to understand the specific lessons. Demand and supply were drivers of changes.

Part of the national economy has formed a demand for knowledge, qualifications. On the other hand, the mass demand has been formed by employers on a more or less socialized young people whose core competency is the relative ability to learn new subjects and skills of communication. This demand has brought primarily by the service sector and trade, which began to develop explosively now. Mentioned qualities became seen as a result of staying in higher educational institution. Specialty, for which there was teaching is not important for the employer, a possession of a higher education diploma is essential as a certificate of appropriate training. Seller of clothes, for example, should not have a diploma of trade manager, he may have engineer or teacher degree, but availability of a diploma is mandatory.

Demand (both kinds) of the labor market was transmitted into families. The educational system has responded by supply adequate to the families' demand. Now the increment of human capital is developed in some universities; implementation of the signal function, the production of certificates about staying in educational institution take place in other universities.

A second kind demand has led to growth of correspondence departments. There are lower requirements to students at those departments; learning there requires less time and efforts. Thus, it is easier to get a diploma. So enrolment in those departments became set equal to enrolment in full-time departments and surpassed it. Expansion of higher education turned out mainly expansion of the correspondence education.

JS-56.6

KONTTINEN, ANNAMARI* (University of Turku, *ankont@utu.fi*)

World Civil Society and Activist Identity in Japanese Environmental Smos

Globalization can standardize the way people interpret their social worlds and act in them. Norms such as environmental protection, human rights and democracy have become more widely accepted. The concept of World Civil Society describes how increased civic communication across boundaries generates political opportunities for citizen groups by creating pressure towards national governments to abide by international norms in a variety of fields.

In this paper, the formation of activist identities within the Japanese Environmental SMOs is studied against the backdrop of global diffusion of norms, ideas and forms of action as well as Japan's role in the international community. Globalization supports activist identity in Japan: Japan's wish to become a recognized and actively contributing member of the international community creates ties with a normative community that many activists can readily relate to.

As Japanese social movement organizations have traditionally derived their strength from their unique ties with the local communities, it is important to ask how the local and the global interact in the processes of civic mobilization and formation of activist identities. Are we observing increased glocalization, or the development of genuinely cosmopolitan ethos and global mentalities?

Awareness of global environmental problems transformed significantly during the so-called environmental boom of late '80s and early '90s. The 1990s have at the same time been called the era of the emergence of Japanese civil society. My paper discusses how the Western-style environmentalism influenced the Japanese environmental movement at two points of time: the environmental boom of the '90s, and post-3/11 era–and how it interacted with the indigenous elements therein. The approach is micro-sociological: I study how environmental activists represent themselves and their role in society in life-story interviews. What role does the juxtaposition of Japaneseness and foreignness have in these discourses? Is there room for cosmopolitan identities?

RC04-78.24

KOO, ANITA* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, *ssakoo@polyu.edu.hk*)

Expansion of Vocational Education and the Social Reproduction of Working Class in China

In post-reform China, the value of education is heightened in the country's development of a market economy. Driven by a neoliberal ideology of human capital development, the Chinese state envisioned education as a motor of economic growth and has implemented a series of education reforms. In parallel to the adoption of an export-oriented growth model, the role of vocational education is emphasized in the past two decades – to train secondary school graduates with skills to match the needs of the developing industrial sectors. This paper describes how the expansion of vocational education in China responds to the neoliberal idea of human capital development. It also investigates its impact on the life chances of students with rural background, who previously had limited chance for post-compulsory education. Based on the fieldwork data collected in three vocational schools in Chongqing, we find the students have an urge to craft marketable selves through the acquisition of educational credentials. Earning degrees in vocational schools is motivated by their aspiration for upward mobility. However, many students show their pessimism after working side-by-side with other factory workers on the production lines during their internship. This paper argues that under the developmental mode in a globalized market, China relies heavy on labour intensive manufacturing-based economy. The state-capital alliance has already shaped and structured the types of jobs that available in the labour market. The expansion of vocational schooling operates in the guise of training and skill development; but, in reality, these educated youth only becomes members of the new generation of migrant workers for the use of the export-led industrialization. The human capital argument for national development has failed to deliver on its promise.

RC55-885.6

KOO, HEARAN* (Seoul National University, *hrkoo@snu.ac.kr*)
YANG, JONGMIN (Seoul National University)
SUH, HYUNGJUN (Institute for Social Development and Policy Research, Seoul National University)

Governance Matters?: Social Concertation and Macro-Economic Outcomes

The contemporary labor market and welfare state has undergone dramatic changes since the 1980s. In most countries, governments have been facing the declining economic growth, higher level of unemployment, rising inequality, and tighter fiscal constraints. Just as the context of labor market and welfare state has been changed, the patterns of governance coping with the problems have also changed significantly.

Previous literature shows that the macro-economic outcomes such as unemployment and inequality have something to do with the different patterns of governance. This study seeks to examine the relationship between governance patterns and macro-economic outcomes by analyzing the 30 year trajectories of labor market and welfare reforms and policy-making systems in 20 advanced countries. We do so by proceeding as follows.

First, using the optimal matching technique, we identify different trajectories of labor market and welfare reforms and policy-making systems in the three decades from 1980 to 2009. Second, we group the countries based on the similarities in reform trajectories and policy-making system changes. Third, we compare the levels of unemployment rate and inequality across the groups.

The results show that countries characterized as coordinate market economy have developed new social welfare and active labor market programs relatively early and have relied on more consensus-based policy-making systems, which require the cooperation between government and organized interests for coordinating macro-economic objectives. The results also reveal that those countries following higher expenditure on new social risks and concertative policy-making trajectory perform better in terms of reducing unemployment and inequality. We discuss the implications of these findings for the development of new governance model in Korea.

RC05-108.3

KOO, YOOJIN* (The University of Tokyo, *yjkoo911@gmail.com*)

Conservative Movements and Political Threat Structure: Focusing on History Issues Related Groups in Post-Cold War Japan

Since the 1990s, a growing set of conservative movements has become conspicuous in Japan. Major movements that have brought media's attention and political and diplomatic struggles have emerged starting from history-revising movements led by the *Atarashii Rekishi Kyokasho o Tsukurukai* up to Xenophobia movements led by the *Zaitokukai* in recent years. Taking these movements into account, this paper asks: what triggers conservative(or right wing) movements in post-Cold War Japan?

Social movement scholars have argued that mobilization is incurred from political opportunity structure(POS), which simply put, when political opportunities open, people gather together for contention. However, although POS theory has provided a great deal of explanatory power, it also exposes its explanatory weak-

ness: where a movement occurs when POS closes. This leads to shed a new light on political threat structure(PTS). While POS refers to favorable political environments, PTS presumes the opposite like repression. In this regard, this paper focuses on PTS and argues that PTS influences mobilization in the case of Japanese conservative movements. When observing conservative movements after the 1990s, movements were triggered though POS closes.

In order to support the argument, this paper first addresses the relations between POS and PTS and what constitutes PTS: threatening Cabinet's ideology and formal speeches like the Murayama Speech, unfavorable remarks and behaviors by politicians, etc. Next, by selecting three 'major' conservative civic groups and through discourse analysis of these groups, it explores how they were mobilized under PTS. Lastly, this paper attempts to find whether certain combination of PTS factors exist to stimulate movements.

This paper intends to contribute to understating the mobilization of conservative movements - Japanese one in particular - and to the academic discourse of the relation between POS/PTS and movements.

RC31-521.6

KOREKAWA, YU* (Nat Inst Population & Social Security , *korekawa-yuu@ipss.go.jp*)

Immigrant Occupational Attainment in Japan and Its Determinants; Is It a "Structured Settlement"?

Japan as a "post-transitional society" has recently shifted into a "new" country of immigration as southern European countries. However there are few studies on the integration of immigrants in the Japanese labor market. The present study aims to reveal immigrant occupational attainment in Japan and its determinants by comparing their occupational distributions to those of the Japanese counterparts with the Japanese census micro-data conducted in 2010. As a result, the following findings are revealed; to the first question, we answered that socioeconomic compositional differences cannot explain the differences in the occupational distribution between immigrants and the Japanese, meaning that a migrant might have a different probability of occupational attainment from the Japanese who has an equivalent feature. On the second question, it is revealed that a return to immigrant educational attainments is higher than that of the Japanese, when a migrant is a highly-skilled or a long-term resident such as Vietnamese Refugees and Korean Residents. In addition, there is a gender gap in a return of educational attainment, which tends to be smaller for females than for males. To the third question, we can argue that the extension of residency in Japan mostly has a positive effect for migrants except highly-skilled ones. To the fourth question, the outcome of occupational attainments shows mosaic situation, implying that the same characteristic plays a different role in their occupational attainment depending on their mode of incorporation.Taken together, it is clarified that selection on human capital, duration of residency and gender difference are important for immigrant occupational attainment. Actually, the relations between those determinants are similar to findings in previous studies in western developed countries. However, it is also revealed that Japan has experienced multiple mode of incorporations of immigrants simultaneously, or a "structured settlement" as a feature of "new" country of immigration.

RC38-648.6

KORHONEN, SIRPA* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland, *sirpa.i.korhonen@jyu.fi*)

Refugee Returns - Experiences of Inclusion Here and There

My doctoral dissertation focuses on the personal experiences of research participants, legally defined as refugees, in relation to their reentries to the region of their origin, from Finland. Reentry, a fluid concept, adopted from intercultural communication research, illuminates several types of return that appear along a spectrum from normative notions of 'permanence' to relatively transnational outcomes. Specific examples in my interview data include forced return, voluntary return and onward migration, patterned visits, following return in Chile, Iraq, or Vietnam. Applying Rosenthal's biographic-narrative interview as the interview method of study, the participants narrate their life story, which is then analyzed, in terms of phenomena linked to return, especially concerning the biographers' social networks. My aim in this presentation is to illuminate how the participants narrate experiences of inclusion and exclusion in different settings in Finland and as a returnee, in the region of their origin. In addition, the interviews illuminate other key settings, events, relationships and issues that play a critical role in their lives. Experiences of being different are frequent in the participants' narratives – both here and there – and they frequently reflect on this, often showing remarkable social acuity and awareness of social and cultural dynamics, in terms of aspiration, achievement, abandonment – or being contextually-abandoned, with the result of either achieving the aspired position or experiences of abandonment. In addition, normative framing and unquestioned assumptions are frequently encountered, presenting an ongoing and central challenge, for both myself and those I have invited to participate in this research.

RC38-654.4

KORHONEN, SIRPA* (University of Jyväskylä, Finland, *sirpa.i.korhonen@jyu.fi*)

Returning Refugees' Life Stories

My doctoral study looks at refugee returns applying Rosenthal's biographic-narrative interview as the method of inquiry. Focusing on reentry, a concept coined from the field of intercultural communication denoting the immediate experiences of people returning, the applicability of the method is being elaborated on in reference to different types of interview participants, returning from Finland to the region of origin, e.g. the case of three voluntary returns to Iraqi Kurdistan from Finland. All three interview participants held a legal status of a refugee in Finland, stayed there for at least 2 years, and returned under the auspices of an IOM programme of assisted voluntary returns in the beginning of 2013. In order to examine the return processes as a whole, with special emphasis on social relations and networks, and the impact of the time spent in Finland in the participants' lives, the biographic-narrative interview was chosen as the most applicable method to elucidate the genesis of return, key turning points characterizing the participants' lives, the various salient social and cultural dynamics concerning the return decision, and what the future looks like from the participants' present perspective. It is a matter of looking at "the experiences preceding and following the phenomenon in question" (Rosenthal, 2004: 53). For the analysis, the procedure of biographical case reconstructions is followed step-by-step: biographical data, text and thematic field analysis, reconstruction of the life history, microanalysis of certain segments, comparison of life history and life story, and the development of types and comparison of cases. Challenges are apparent regarding other types of biographical data. That said, both the levels of narrated and experienced life history fall within the scope of my study.

RC31-531.4

KORKUT, UMUT* (Glasgow Caledonian University, *umut.korkut@gcu.ac.uk*)

Pragmatic Restrictions: Politics and Policy Limitations In Turkish Refugee Regime

This paper scrutinizes how the Syrian refugee crisis affect Turkey's decades long geographical restriction policy on admitting asylum seekers. It presents how foreign policy goals provide a context for pragmatism in making immigration policies. It also debates how the reaction of societal actors to immigration affects the making of Turkish foreign policy vis-à-vis the Middle East. Thereby, looking at the Syrian refuges crisis, it presents a case of public philosophy clashing with policy.

Turkey is one of the last four countries in the world that remain to impose geographical restrictions on admitting asylum seekers. For decades, policy makers appealed to Turkey's geographical region as a discourse for rejecting asylum applications of those that came outside Europe. While under the Cold War conditions this may have made some sense, in its aftermath this policy remains unintelligible. Given the recent hike in illegal entries to or residence of foreigners in Turkey, this policy serves to keep refugees in limbo and forces them to seek informal employment in Turkey. Yet, since the 1980s geographical restriction is pragmatically used when it comes to settling people of "Turkic" descent – serving the interests of Turkish foreign policy insomuch as its goals did not clash with the public opinion. The most recent Syrian refugee crisis, however, is the first instance whereby there is a clash between the two. AKP government seeks policy pragmatism with geographical restriction once again and provide refuge for Syrians whilst the public philosophy remains opposed to receiving any foreigners, including the Syrian refuges to Turkey.

Overall, this paper debates the Syrian refugee crisis as a case study to assess to how far Turkey's immigration policy can appeal to pragmatic policy solutions rather than drastic changes in policy and public philosophy dealing with foreigners.

RC22-388.13

KORKUT, UMUT* (Glasgow Caledonian University, *umut.korkut@gcu.ac.uk*)

The Turkish Dilemma: How Should Islam Relate To Republican Era Collective Memory?

This paper scrutinizes the ways in which the secular Republican collective memory clashes with Islamist collective memory in Turkey drawing upon insights from political sociology and political history. Among others, the ascendance of political Islam in Turkey for the past decade also illustrated cleavages in society regarding the basic tenets of collective memory. Relentlessly, the supporters of secular Republicanism retained the ethos that made "Turkish people a singular nation with ancient roots in Central Asia as well as Mesopotamia and racially not different than the Westerners" (Inan 1968). In a denigratory mode, this ethos rejected any connection between Turks and Arabs and recently went as far as appropriating to the Prophet Mohammet Turkic origins thanks to his families "mythical" connection to the "ancient Turkic" population of Sumerians. While not fully ridiculing

this ethos, the supporters of political Islam in response vied to emphasize Islam and its Turkish martyrs as a predominant character of collective memory. In other words, Turk's gallantry, statecraft superior to its neighbors, and finally tolerance to the weak became the underlying theme of such collective memory. It is puzzling to see that while both ideologies underline superiority, history, and continuation in Turkish historiography, but they diverge on how to fit in Islam in this composition. In the end, we face a very pious and conservative nation who call themselves defensively as the "real" Muslims vis-à-vis each other, but not certain about how to fit in the heritage of Islam in the making of their collective memory as a nation. This paper investigates the roots and effects of this dilemma on the relation between politics and religion in Turkey.

JS-87.4

KOROLEVA, ILZE* (University of Latvia, *Ilzek@petijums.lv*)
KARKLINA, IEVA (Primary author)
SNIKERE, SIGITA (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia)
TRAPENCIERIS, MARCIS (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia)

Patterns of Substance Use in Entertainment Venues in Latvia:

A number of surveys in Europe, including Latvia, show that the level of drug use among young people in entertainment venues is significantly higher than among youth in general (according to EMCDDA). Monitoring surveys carried-out in Latvia in 2000, 2008 and 2012 support this conclusion. Over the last 12 years, changes in the models of alcohol and illicit drug use were identified: young people try these substances at very young age, the drugs distribution market is very saturated and offers wide variety of substances, including legal highs. At the moment the poly-use model is dominating, i.e., using several substances simultaneously (alcohol, legal and illegal drugs). Our analysis of the spread of drug use and affecting factors is based on quantitative data (n=400 in 2000, n=600 in 2008 and n=800 in 2012) and semi-structured interviews with field experts and owners of entertainment venues.

The results show that young people admit the fact that drugs became an integral part of modern youth entertainment and club subculture. Drug choices are made to suit particular entertainment purposes and driven by desires of achieving known effect. In order to minimise risks young people avoid injecting drugs and prefer not to use substances with distinct and strong smell (for instance, marihuana); at the same time drugs in pills or plasters are in favour. We can speak as well about the prevalence of substances with stimulant effect that offer effect appreciated by some users: catching unexperienced energy, feelings of parallel realities etc. Another alarming trend is poly-use that increases the risk of overdose and intoxication. Poly-use combinations can include alcohol, legal medications, and various illegal drugs.

RC34-589.9

KOROLEVA, ILZE* (University of Latvia, *Ilzek@petijums.lv*)
RUNGULE, RITMA (Riga Stradins University, Department of Sociology and Psychology, Latvia)
ALEKSANDROVS, ALEKSANDRS (University of Latvia)
MIERINA, INTA (University of Warsaw)

Patterns of Transition from Youth to Adulthood in Latvia: Comparison of Four Generations

Authors analyse the transition of young people to adulthood between the second half of 20th century and the first decade of 21st in Latvia putting in focus the transition from education to work. Employing the generations approach as theoretical frame allows identifying the ties between historical events and living conditions, and individual biographical solutions. We distinguish four generations of youth: 1960–70s, 80s, 90s (the time of national awakening) and the millennium generation. Previous research demonstrates that rapid changes in political system in Latvia echoed in the transition to adulthood. We approach these changes by cross-generational comparison of young people's transition from education to employment, their occupational choices and effects of education on further life-paths. The analysis is based on data from national youth surveys carried out between 1967 and 2012.

Up until late 1980s the transition to adulthood was a rather standardised process, the system offered stability and security at the beginning of independent life, e.g., guarantied jobs, but some were not satisfied with that. The status of an individual was mainly defined by their position in economic, regional and political structure and was less dependent on personal qualities. The transition to market economy marked the turn towards new models; individual qualities and ability to take risks became more important than qualification and professional training. Finally, global processes marked the transition of millennium generation, when individualisation trends and increasingly complex social life encouraged looking for individual solutions by mixing various strategies and activities. For a long time the society believed that each next generation would achieve a better life. However,

looking at the generation that enters the adulthood in present days brings up not so optimistic forecasts. Meanwhile youth research in Latvia suggests that modern youngsters accept the situation and recognise the increase in opportunities.

RC22-394.4

KORTMANN, MATTHIAS* (University of Munich, *matthias.kortmann@gsi.lmu.de*)

Lobbyist Activities of Religious Interest Groups – Germany and the USA Compared

The question of political lobbyism by religious (collective) actors is not an issue for interest group research only. Their public and political presence also raises questions concerning the relationship between religion and the state within modern, secularized societies. All modern democratic states know (traditional) regimes of religious governance that influence the scope of action of religious organizations and may open up or limit their opportunities to increase their political participation. In recent years the (scientific) concern regarding national regimes of religious governance has even increased since there have been processes of secularization, privatization of religious practices and religious diversification that have challenged historically rooted arrangements regarding the relations between religion and state.

This research project focuses on the political presence and participation of religious organizations in two countries with different traditions regarding both the role of organized interests in general and of religious interest groups in particular: Germany and the USA. The question is how religious organizations try to influence political processes in the two countries, thus to frame the political agenda, to be present in public and to establish relations to and networks with relevant (political) actors.

The strategies and means religious communities apply are analyzed via a qualitative analysis of documents published by religious organizations like press releases, position papers and their websites. Via a media analysis not only positions of religious organizations concerning certain political issues are investigated but also the results of their efforts to be present in the media and place their concerns publicly. The political participation of religious organizations is investigated via parliamentary lobby lists, the numbers of their members being elected to parliaments and their presence in parliamentary committees and governmental advisory boards which they are invited to as experts on specific issues and as relevant societal groups, respectively.

RC39-663.1

KORVENRANTA, TIINA* (Laurea University of Applied Sciences, *tkorvenranta@gmail.com*)
SILVOLA, SOINTU* (Laurea University of Applied Sciences, *sointus@hotmail.com*)

A Challenge for an Expert: The Management of Acute Psychosocial Support

According to Finland´s Health Care Act, municipalities are responsible for organizing the acutepsychosocial support in crisis and special situations. Typical of these situations is the need for immediate and simultaneous help, where obtaining the necessary resources is challenging. Acute psychosocial support includes psychological, social and mental help to the victims, their families and communities. All these parties should be considered in managing the acute psychosocial support. Strategic management is required when psychosocial support is organized for different groups, so that the general view is not forgotten and no one is left without the offered help.

The purpose of this study was to find out what helps the expert to quickly become a crisis and special situation manager and what helps the employee to change back to the expert role. In addition, the study sought answers to crisis and special situation manager`s decision making and what kind of abilities crisis management requires? Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used including for data analysis. The data consisted of initial mapping and a theme interview made at Vantaa City social and crisis emergency department.

This study showed that the feel of being in control of a situation as well as being in control of oneself are factors supporting the management of acute psychosocial support. Both the employee and the team should have special skills to control the situation, as well as the feel of being in control personally. Crisis and special situation management consists of management support, structures, capacities and the support of various parties. These factors can be influenced by education and training. Education and training should be planned carefully, for example, by skill mapping to find weaknesses in skills so that training would be targeted correctly.

RC07-145.2

KORZENIEWICZ, PATRICIO* (University of Maryland, College Park, *korzen@umd.edu*)

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

ALBRECHT, SCOTT* (University of Maryland, College Park, *stalbrecht@gmail.com*)

A World-Systems Methodology for the Study of Inequality

Drawing on historical data on inequality within and between regions of the world-economy, we indicate that inequality within regions in both the core and the semiperiphery of the world-economy tended to rise over a long period extending from the sixteenth to sometime in the nineteenth century. During this same period , inequality between regions of the world-economy remained considerably less pronounced and stable. Beginning during the nineteenth century, however, the trends shifted in significant ways: inequality within many core areas began to decline (as opposed to many peripheral and semiperipheral areas where ineequality remained very high), and inequality between these areas underwent a rapid increase. We link these transformations to social forces that acted to expand various rights (e.g., those of citizens and of workers as wage laborers) under the aegis of the modern nation-state, with uneven and linked effects in core, semiperipheral and peripheral areas of the world-economy.

Our data allow us to provide a stylized depiction of within- and between-country income distributions to show a multiple and overlapping matrix of distributional arrays –a global income distribution that is both systemic and historical— that has shaped the geography of winners and losers both over the long term and in more recent decades. This depiction suggests that (i) Schumpeterian cycles of innovation and creative destruction in the global production of goods and services have been key to shifting patterns of within- and between-country inequality, as these innovations have included (ii) the deployment of shifting and unevenly successful institutional strategies aiming to facilitate mobility and change for specific regions and/or nations within the world-economy. This exercise allows us to raise new questions for further research, but also to propose some empirical and methodological innovations to better advance future social science inquiry on inequality.

JS-63.2

KORZENIEWICZ, PATRICIO* (University of Maryland, College Park, *korzen@umd.edu*)

Global Migration and the Contentious Politics of Citizenship

Our understanding of migration changes fundamentally once the relevant unit of analysis is shifted from the nation-state to the world as a whole. Elsewhere, we have argued that ascriptive criteria centered on national identity and citizenship, and the relevant state policies emerging thereof, have served as a fundamental basis of stratification and inequality in the world since the nineteenth century. Moreover, we have indicated that the growth of between-country inequality through most of the last two centuries became a driving force for the migration of labor and capital: growing income disparities between nations over time generated strong incentives (e.g., drastically lower wages in poor countries) for both the migration of workers to higher-wage markets and the "outsourcing" of skilled and unskilled jobs to peripheral countries. Both trends exercised a "market by-pass" that over the last two decades have been overcoming the twentieth century institutional constraints on labor flows that characterized the development of the world-economy. In the proposed paper, we further specify and expand our arguments by developing a new model that identifies the main forces driving migration across the world-economy. We test this model by drawing on an original cross-national dataset on population flows: this exercise allows us to more precisely identify country- and region-specific patterns of outgoing and incoming migration, and to assess the relative weight of specific variables (e.g., wage differentials, income inequality, civil war, famine, geopolitical location and migration policy regimes) in explaining these patterns. Finally, we consider the social and political tensions that have accompanied recent changes in these migration patterns, discuss how these tensions are shaping the politics of citizenship across the world, and draw some theoretical implications for rethinking how Karl Polanyi's concept of the "double movement" might be used to understand contemporary patterns of migration and its regulation.

RC04-82.1

KOSARETSKI, SERGEY* (National Research University "Higher School of Economics", *skosareski@hse.ru*)
SALMINA, ALLA (National Research University "Higher School of Economics")
GRUNICHEVA, IRINA (National Research University)

The Genesis of Educational Inequality in Post-Soviet Russia: The State, School, Interest Groups

In this paper we focus on growing social inequality in contemporary Russia which is being fostered and reproduced by the current setting of its educational system. Particularly, we look at the impact and effects of the education policy both on the federal and the local level.

The results of the study are based on the expert survey conducted in 2013 in three regions (Moscow, the Moscow Region, the Republic of Karelia.) The sample includes officials of the federal and regional level directly engaged in the education system reforms of 1990- early 2000s, as well as school principals.   We also conducted a content analysis of federal and region programs and legislation in the field of education in the period under review.

We discuss the restructuring of the education system on the basis of neo-liberal approach, which has become a common trend in globalization era, but we argue that its impact in Russia has had its own particularities with respect to stratification of schools (i.e. quality, resources and context) due to its institutional preconditions. To do this we reconstruct the meanings inserted by various interest groups in the process of restructuring of the education system (i.e. households, school principals, education policy makers, etc.) and set it against the formal institutional design of the reform. We show that these reforms (extension types of schools, the provision of school choice, the legalization of paid services, and rejection of affirmative action) have provided exclusive opportunities for elite groups and extremely limited opportunities for the more deprived strata of population.

Parallel to that we also discuss how the results of pioneering sociological studies in Russia and particularly their dissemination among the expert public have pushed the issue of inequality in access to quality education to become a major point in the national policy agenda in Russia.

RC18-316.5

KOSIARA-PEDERSEN, KARINA* (University of Copenhagen, *kp@ifs.ku.dk*)

Multifaceted Party Membership

Party membership is in general in decline; however, both the trends and the membership figures vary among parties, and the meaning of party membership varies among members. Both the degree, type and quality of party member participation vary among party members. Hence, in order to understand how the concept of party membership is filled out by party members, it is necessary to take into account what formal members are actually (not) doing within or for their parties. On the basis of a party member survey in nine Danish parties across the political spectrum, first, party members are grouped into types of party members on the basis of their participation. Second, the characteristics of these party member types are shown. Third, the distribution of party member types across parties is explained on the basis of party level variables, such as level of intra-party democracy, party culture and campaigning strategy. Finally, the party member types are discussed and compared to other, newer forms of party 'supportership', and the democratic implications of party membership figures are put into perspective.

JS-44.1

KOSKELA, KAISU* (University of Helsinki, *kaisu.koskela@helsinki.fi*)

Experiences from within the 'Migrant Hierarchy': Imposed Categorizations As Definers of Social Identity for Highly-Skilled Migrants in Finland

Studies of ethnic hierarchies in Finland show varying levels of prejudice towards immigrants based on their nationality and ethnicity. Levels of acceptance are also tied to the role of the immigrants in the economy and labour market (i.e. class standards). In the intersection of these value judgements an overall 'migrant hierarchy' is formed. At the bottom of this hierarchy are 'unwanted' humanitarian migrants from less familiar cultures, while at the top end are the 'migrant elite': 'wanted', highly-skilled, and preferably Western, migrants.

I study this hierarchy as a form of categorization that creates a social structure. This structure has an effect on the construction of migrants' self-defined social group identities; although these categorisations stem from the Finnish society and its views on immigrants, I believe that they are recognised and to certain extent internalised also by the migrants. Drawing from ethnographic and interview data emphasising lived experience and everyday life of skilled migrants in Finland, I will discuss how the imposed categories become strategies that can be used also by the migrants themselves in identity negotiations and to represent value judgements. As such they also point to possible problems with integration: in (re) drawing their group boundaries within this new social structure, skilled migrants in Finland are defining their identities not only as who they are, but also as who they are not: not 'unwanted' humanitarian migrants, but also not Finns.

TG06-967.4

KOSKINEN, RAIJA* (University of Helsinki, *raija.koskinen@helsinki.fi*)

Can Actor Relational Approach be Combined with Institutional Ethnography – What Could be the Benefits When Studying Information and Communication Technology Use in Child Welfare?

The need to make use of an interdisciplinary approach is vital when studying the development and use of new technologies in welfare services. There is research that indicates that information and communication technology (ICT) affect

work practices in welfare services in many ways. So far the effects have only in a limited way been in the focus for critical and constructive interdisciplinary research. In welfare services there is a need to communicate the essence of work especially among professionals planning, purchasing and using ICT.

This presentation is based on an empirical research plan. The research concentrates in studying the development and use of ICT in child welfare units in Finland. The aim of the research is to find out how functional the client data systems are that are used in Finnish municipalities. The question of functionality focuses on how appropriate these systems are in relation to the basic task in child welfare. The research plan has its origin in a small case study in the city of Helsinki. The results of this action research indicate that the use of client data systems may have negative effects on the basic task in child welfare in case there are not enough human resources using the systems.

The theoretical frame of the research comes from the actor-network-theory (ANT) and its critic. In order to communicate the findings within disciplines, the researcher plans to make use of Actor Relational Approach (ARA). In this sense the presentation investigates further whether Actor Relational Approach can be combined with Institutional Ethnography in a fruitful way in this research.

RC53-853.4

KOSMINSKY, ETHEL* (Queens College/CUNY, *ethelkos@hotmail.com*)

Mayume's Life History: Between Japan and Brazil

Although Mayume is from mixing ancestry, her mother is non-Japanese Brazilian and her father is Japanese-Brazilian, her appearance is similar to a girl from a small town in Japan. At the time of the interview she was eighteen years old. When she was at four years of age, and her brother one year, her mother decided to join her father who was already working in Japan. She attended kindergarten, although she didn't understand what they were talking. However, she adjusted very well to the Japanese school and life style. But, six years ago her mother decided to return to Bastos, Brazil, to see her parents. That's when Mayume faced a difficult adjustment: "I wanted to come here to see the town. I didn't want to remain. I wanted to go back, I wanted until today... because there is enjoyable at least for myself". She compares the Japanese town where she lived to Bastos: "Japan is a developed society, it looks like Sao Paulo, and I thought that here it would be the same. When I arrived here, I said: that's too much land!" Mayume faced a lot of problems at the Brazilian school. She compares the organization and the cleanness of the Japanese public school, the respect from her classmates toward their teacher, and among themselves to the Brazilian public school and its poor building, lack of respect toward the teacher, lack of discipline. Mayume's dream is to return to Japan and attend college there.

Mayume and other children face ruptures in their socialization process due to their parents' labor migration. However, children as social agents can struggle to change their lives and make the decisions that sound better to them.

RC11-211.4

KOSNY, MAREK* (Wroclaw University of Economics, *marek.kosny@ue.wroc.pl*)

Pension System Based on Sharecropping and Economic Security of Families

Decisions about giving birth and upbringing of children imply consent to finance the public good. These decisions are generally individually adverse from the point of view of both short- and long-term economic security of families. The way to change this appraisal is to modify the structure of the pension system. The idea of the new solution is based on the sharecropping – one of schemes of incentive system under uncertainty and information asymmetry. The concept underlying this approach assumes that parents and the state, involved in upbringing the children, share both costs and benefits, what results in sharing the risk. The main advantage of the proposed solution is a convergence of interest of the parents and the state.

The practical implementation of such a system would be based on division of pension insurance contributions, paid by a working individual, between the two pillars of the new system, in proportion to the expenditure incurred on his (her) upbringing by the state and the parents in the past. The first part would be spent on financing universal benefits, granted to all present pensioners on the basis of their contributions made in the past, during the professional activity. The second part of the contribution, the so-called second pillar, would be transferred directly to the parents of this person – increasing their pension capital (if they are still working) or in the form of direct payments (if they are already retired). Additional, capital pillar could be established to improve long-term economic security for those without children or provide an extra protection for individuals involved in the first and second pillar.

The empirical part of the analysis will be done for the pension system in Poland, in the context of its planned restructuring.

RC15-262.5

KOSTERA, THOMAS* (Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB), *thomas.kostera@ulb.ac.be*)

Towards Usages of Europe By Patient Representatives at National Level?

Following a series of landmark rulings of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) on cross-border healthcare, the access to healthcare in other EU Member States has been facilitated for European patients. After ten years of negotiations these rulings have been codified in the EU's Directive on the application of patients' rights. Europe thus now offers national actors various resources to pursue their interests beyond the opportunities of their national healthcare system including challenges and resources for patient representatives at member state level. But do these actors use those European resources inside their national healthcare system? Based on semi-directive interviews, this paper thus investigates if and how patient ombudsmen in the Austrian healthcare system include usages of Europe into their institutionalised routines and which are the national institutional limits to those usages. The paper argues that while Europe has rendered the national institutional boundaries of healthcare systems porous, control over patient flows is kept intact and that there is only limited room for manoeuver for patient ombudsmen to use Europe at national level.

RC30-508.2

KOSUGI, REIKO* (Ins Labour Policy and Training, *t_koji@white.plala.or.jp*)

Transition from School to Work, and Labour Market of Younger Generations in Japan

The aim of this panel session is to share with the audience the outline of changing Japanese employment practice. Japanese employment system has been classified as one of the "organization-oriented," and it implies that it ensures long-term employment within the same firm. Japanese industrial relations system, the main feature of which is the enterprise union, appears to have reinforced the employment security. Japanese practice of transition from school to work has been regarded as enabling even graduates to immediately begin their occupational lives as regular employees.

As with the employment systems of other countries, Japanese employment practice is confronted with the pressure from globalization, and it is becoming difficult for it to maintain as high a level and as wide a range of job security as it used to be. In this presentation, I will focus on prevailing insecure job market especially in younger generations in Japan.

JS-31.4

KOSUGI, RYOKO* (Tohoku University, *kosugi0ryoko@gmail.com*)
FUKUOKA, YASUNORI (Saitama University)

Ideas in Conflict: The Campus Protest Culture in the 20th Century Japan

In the late 1960s, from North America to Europe and from Latin America to Asia, many countries witnessed a wave of student protests. Since those movements showed distinct features from place to place and shared similar backgrounds such as the Cold War politics and common issues such as antiwar and academic freedom, they provide a good field to examine the critical question haunting recent social movement studies: whether and how culture matters in the emergence and process of social movements (See Johnston et al., 2009; Polletta, 2008).

Against this background, this presentation examines a campus protest at the University of Tokyo, Japan, from 1968 to 1969, using data from in-depth interviews with the participants to show how the students' ideas shaped their perception and interpretation of the situations in the course of the struggle and influenced their choice of strategy and tactics.

This presentation focuses on a group of students called "NON SEKUTO RAJIKA-RU" (non-sect radicals). The protestors were not monolithic but divided into three groups in conflict: Democratic Youth League of Japan (DYLJ) under the guidance of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), the New Left sects which were seeking a new form of Marxism politics as an alternative to JCP, and the non-sect radicals without any affiliation to DYLJ or the New Left. On one hand, the non-sect radicals and the DYLJ and New Left students were equally marked by Japan's campus culture dating back to the 1910s: the strong tradition of Marxism as a guiding ideology of social movements and self-cultivation. On the other hand, the non-sect radicals developed principles against the basic lines of DYLJ and the New Left factions, including centralized and hierarchical organizations and strict Marxism orthodoxy. Thus, they created decentralized and horizontal organizations and based their choice on their firsthand observations instead of ideology.

TG04-948.3

KOSUNEN, SONJA* (University of Helsinki, *sonja.kosunen@helsinki.fi*)

Risking It? Upper Social Class and School Choice in Finland

The uncertainties and risks families are facing concerning educational choice have both, local and global influences. The neo-liberal market mechanisms promoting educational choice in educational systems move the responsibility of successful choice increasingly on individuals. The individualized responsibility is partly replacing the 'collective assurance against risk', and as it increases individual risk, it might lead to social closure and enabling the strengthening of the 'lines of social division in the community'. In the context of educational choice this touches upon the discourse around choice and distinction between social classes. Despite the privileged educational trajectories can still be obtained by context-relevant use of economic, social and cultural capital, the changes in the educational provision and basis of selection to prestigious institutions produce new arenas for competition. This challenges the privileged position of upper-class children in the competition of the best education available, and makes examining their educational choices relevant.

The aim was to examine the educational discourse of the upper-class parents of children entering lower-secondary school, and investigate how their hopes and fears regarding their children's education intertwine both with the considered risks and their trust in the Finnish education system. The data consist of semi-structured interviews conducted in Finland and France (Vantaa, Espoo, Paris) with parents (n=19) who have experience on educational policies and practices in Finland and abroad, and as contrasting data, interviews with parents with no such international experience (n=78). The interviews were analysed by using qualitative content analyses. Preliminary results show that parents trust and value Finnish education and especially the value-base behind it. Still, their conceptions regarding competition, uncertainties, risk and the definitive nature of educational choices seem to have absorbed some 'international fears'. This contributes to the construction of the social reality and subtle social distinctions in the Finnish school choice space.

RC37-635.3

KOWALCZYK, BEATA* (Warsaw University, *beakowalczyk@yahoo.fr*)

Expressing the Inexpressible. Japanese Artists about the March 2011 Tragedy

The number of "Shinchō" a monthly Japanese literary magazine, issued in March 2012, published short diaries written by 52 Japanese artists to commemorate the tragedy caused by the Great Kantō Earthquake and the Tsunami, which happened the year before. Artists representing various genres of art such as literature, music, photography or visual arts were requested to describe these 52 weeks of their life and the process of artistic creativity after the disaster. In the society, where speaking about one's inner thoughts and emotions is not culturally approved, artistic work seems to be one of the most important, if not the sole, vehicles bringing up the *vox populi* to a broader attention. It can be said that it is thorough art that the social phenomena are reflected in the public discourse. It is art that collects individual experiences of the disaster in a diary of collective memory. In this sense art becomes also a *political tool*, as Jacques Ranciere would say, which has the power to express the inexpressible, to render visible what from various reasons could not be revealed.

In my presentation I will analyze the content of the diaries to see what aspects of the events, which took place in the aftermath of the Earthquake and Tsunami disaster, were described by the artists and what was the purpose of casting light on these particular problems. Another issue I would like to raise is the question about whether the image of the tragedy as recreated from the artistic diaries is compatible with the one presented in the official discourse.

RC37-639.3

KOWALCZYK, BEATA* (Warsaw University, *beakowalczyk@yahoo.fr*)

Living Between Tongues. Elements of Evocative Autoethnography in Tawada Yōko's Writings

Autoethnography can be described as *an approach to research and writing that seeks to describe and systematically analyze (graphy) personal experience (auto) in order to understand cultural experience (ethno)*(Ellis, Adams, Bochner 2011). The value of autoethnographic method lies in the possibility, it offers, of having an access to an inner (emotional reactions, feelings and thoughts of a respondent not revealed otherwise) insight into an analyzed problem. Consequently, this methodological paradigm recognizes forms of writing research – amongst which also literary works such as biographies etc. – which are consciously value-centered, where the searching subject is visibly present and her/his voice is of equal importance in forming statements about the social reality. If a literature is to be considered an object of sociological interest, an autoethongraphy, especially its evocative genre, entrusts it with playing a significant part in describing the social world.

Given the above, in my presentation I would like to discuss elements of evocative autoethnography in literary works of the Japanese writer Tawada Yōko to see how the knowledge, which is acquired from literature, can be applied to an analysis of a social phenomenon, here: a professional career of a migrant writer, who works and lives between two languages: Japanese and German. Tawada Yōko left Japan at the age of 22 and at that time her knowledge of German was limited to grammatical rules. Ever since, she successfully writes and publishes in both languages, experimenting with the borders of language and public discourse. She is associated with the term "exophony", which may be defined as a voice from the outside resounding in the world of literary culture in a given country. In my presentation I will focus on the social condition of the writer in exile, while questioning the universality of the notion of artistic genius (Elias 1994).

RC30-518.7

KOWALSKI, CHRISTOPH* (Institute for Medical Sociology, Health Services Research and Rehabilitation Science, Faculty of Human Science and Faculty of Medicine, University of Cologne, *christoph.kowalski@uk-koeln.de*)
NITZSCHE, ANIKA (University of Cologne)
ANSMANN, LENA (Institute for Medical Sociology, Health Services Research and Rehabilitation Science, Faculty of Human Science and Faculty of Medicine, University of Cologne)
PFAFF, HOLGER (Institute for Medical Sociology, Health Services Research and Rehabilitation Science, Faculty of Human Science and Faculty of Medicine, University of Cologne)

Why Is It That I Think I Am Better Than You? Antecedents and Consequences of Hospital Employees' Assessment of Their Own Skills Relative to Those of Their Colleagues

Work in health care organizations requires employees to permanently improve their skills, and taking part in continuing education is a prerequisite for keeping a position or for being promoted. Comparing the resulting skills and abilities with those of colleagues and co-workers is a mechanism of status evaluation and, in turn, may produce perceptions of superiority. In a survey of 1050 employees (physicians, nurses, social workers, etc.) from 49 hospitals we asked respondents whether they were worse, equally, or better skilled than the colleagues with whom they work together on a day-to-day-basis. 46 % reported to be better skilled (equally: 50 %, worse: 4 %). This finding is not due to a higher representation of better skilled respondents in the sample and is found in both formally high (e.g. physicians) and low (e.g. nursing assistants) skilled employees, so apparently many respondents overestimate their skills or relate their skills to those of a selective and less skilled subset of the actual comparison group. We try to explain this finding using theories from sociology, social-psychology, and psychology. Estimating multilevel models with individual (level 1) and hospital (level 2) characteristics, we identify antecedents and clustering of employees perceiving to be better skilled than their colleagues. Linking the proportion of these employees in a hospital to its quality of care we attempt to gain insight into the consequences of this phenomenon: Do hospitals do better or worse with higher proportions of employees that rate their skills better than those of their colleagues? We finally discuss whether the high opinion employees have of their own skills may be a result of the permanent self- and third-party evaluation at the workplace and in contemporary societies as a whole.

WG02-906.1

KOYAMA, YUTAKA* (University of Tokyo, *cymytc55@gmail.com*)

Functional Differentiation and the Public Sphere: An Attempt in Theoretical Formalization for Historical and Comparative Research

This study elaborates on the concept of functional differentiation as a structural feature of modern society. Methodological criteria to judge whether society is differentiated functionally remain elusive, although these must be presupposed when the concept of functional differentiation is applied to the comparison of societies. Certainly, a society is not functionally differentiated if judicial decision, for example, is always dependent on external conditions, whether power or wealth of parties, and hence, the legal system cannot operate according to its own logic. Conversely, however, the autonomy and independence of a functional system never imply the functional differentiation of society as a whole because the case where other functional logics can be violated directly by political or monetary power is not completely excluded. The existence of some functional institutions, for example, the parliament, bureaucracy, courthouse, market, and educational system, does not guarantee a functionally differentiated structure. To exploit

this concept for a comparative survey, the inquiry must focus not only on differentiation itself but also on preconditions leading to such a structural change and the formalization of this relationship in general terms. This study underlines one of the formal features of functional differentiation, namely, the idea of horizontal heterogeneity, the emergence of which assumes the societal spread of the tolerance for diversity and rejection of the omnipotent instance that orders the world hierarchically. In addition, the public sphere in Western modernization is highlighted as one of the significant places where these collective mentalities and expectations were cultivated. On the basis of this theoretical consideration, previous historical and sociological studies on East Asian civilization processes, especially the Japanese case, are revisited.

RC12-229.5

KOYANAGI, TAKESHI* (Tokiwa University,
koyanagi@tokiwa.ac.jp)

Research on Aged Prisoners in Japan

1 Situation of the research
In accordance with aged society in Japan, the population of people whose age is more than 65 years has been increasing twofold during in the last two decades. In this context, the number of arrested people aged over 65 years has been increasing by 3.8 times and the population of aged prisoners is also increasing rapidly.

2 Purpose and sample size of the research
The purpose of this research is to clarify the actual situation of aged prisoners. Almost 450 male and 150 female aged prisoners are investigated focusing on their life style in society, motivation and situation of the current crime, specific feature of criminal life curve, philosophy of life, future plan after release, etc.

3 Outline of the research
The details will be presented at the session.
Most dominant type of crime is larceny, and then stimulant drug control law violation, and fraud. Half of them were unemployed. 65 % married but 40 % divorced then 60 % did not have any persons who support prisoners when they committed a crime. 53 % have disease. 45 % do not have any place where they can live after they release form prion. Most of them do not have any job after release. Total of 53 % have disease and receive many kinds of medicine.

JS-86.3

KOYANO, WATARU* (Seigakuin University,
pwkoyano@bolero.plala.or.jp)
SAWAOKA, SHINO (Dia Foundation for Research on Ageing Societies)
KAI, ICHIRO (The University of Tokyo)
ANDO, YUICHI (National Institute of Public Health)
OSADA, HITOSHI (Suginami City)

Newly Started Activities of 80-Year-Old Japanese Seniors

Eighty-year-old Japanese seniors were asked if they had started new activities after their age of 70. All seniors aged 80 years living in Suginami City, Metropolitan Tokyo, were invited to participate to a research program organized by the city as her 80-year anniversary. Among the seniors listed, 2,476 persons responded to a mailed questionnaire (response rate was 66.0%). Over 70% of the respondents (72.1% of men and 72.5% of women) reported their health condition was excellent or fair.

Thirty-nine percent of the respondents (38.7% of men and 39.3% of women) answered that they had started some new activities after age 70. Various activities were reported. The most frequently mentioned new activity was hobby (46.8% of seniors who had started new activities; 37.4% in men and 53.3% in women), followed by athletic activities (35.0%; 33.3% in men and 36.1% in women) and personal computer and/or mobile phone (21.0%; 25.6% in men and 17.7% in women). Not only sedentary activities such as reading and playing games, but also kinetic activities, including walking, swimming, and gymnastics, were indicated. Seniors who were healthy at age 80 were more likely to have such activities than those who were not healthy.

In Japan, where population aging has been rapidly progressing and life expectancy at birth has been rapidly increasing, seniors have become younger and younger than their age-peers in older cohorts, physically as well as socio-psychologically. The results of this first-wave survey of 80-year-old seniors living in a relatively affluent urban area seem to show spryness and "youthfulness" of today's Japanese seniors.

RC35-617.1

KOZLAREK, OLIVER* (Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás,
okozlarek@yahoo.com)

Experiences of Modernity and the Modernity of Experience

It has often been argued that a certain loss of experience, even of the ability to have experiences is apparent under the modern condition (Adorno, Benjamin). Yet, at the same time it seems to be true that modernity is quite obsessed with experience (see: Jay 2005). Certainly, there are different understandings of what experience actually means, and it is probably true what Michael Oakshott has to say about this topic: "Experience, of all the words in the philosophic vocabulary, is the most difficult to manage, and it must be the ambition of any writer reckless enough to use the word to escape the ambiguities it contains" (*quoted in*: Jay 2005: 9). Although this paper sees itself in the tradition of this 'recklessness', it does not aim to escape the ambiguities of 'experiences'. On the contrary, ambiguous is not only the word, but also what it stands for. But it is precisely this ambiguity *of experience*, and the acknowledgement of it, that contributes to an often claimed characteristic of modernity: its contingency (Rorty) or its ambivalence (Bauman). In this paper I will argue that the ambiguity of modern experiences has to do with a new kind of world-consciousness that emerges in modernity. I will draw on authors like the recently deceased Marshall Berman, the already mentioned Walter Benjamin, and Theodor W. Adorno, but also more recent authors like Boaventura de Sousa Santos and Peter Wagner. And I will include in my discussion voices from Latin America like Octavio Paz and the philosopher Bolívar Echeverría. They all shall help to outline a theory of modernity for which the experiences that real human beings are making when confronted with the challenges of modernity.

Martin Jay (2005), *Songs of Experience: Modern American and European. Variations on a Universal Theme*, University of California Press.

RC22-393.10

KOZLOV, IVAN* (St. Tikhon Orthodox University,
ivan_kozlov79@mail.ru)

The Role of Values in Social Systems (on the example of secular and religious higher education institutions)

The role of values in social systems (on the example of secular and religious higher education institutions of Russia).

WG02-897.12

KOZLOVSKIY, VLADIMIR* (St. Petersburg State University,
vvk_soc@mail.ru)

Civilizational Distinction: Figurative Changes of Contemporary Societies

A common civilizational core binds all contemporary societies. It provides interaction, trust and solidarity. It is a civilizational unity is a basis for the emergence and existence of multiple modernities with their endless social and cultural diversity (S. Eisenstadt, J. Arnason, P. Wagner). The development of the western and eastern societies in the civilization relation should be comparative study based on the figurative Sociology of Norbert Elias. Figuration is an entwinement of relationships people, intended and unintended social and cultural processes. In the center of the figurative process is fluctuating voltage equilibrium, a balance of power, which belong to the structural characteristics of configurational currents. Civilizational distinction show a full range of colorful entwinement intentional and unintentional links, networks , activities, structures, states. Sociogenesis symbols of culture and civilization shows how they precede unplanned actions and relationships between individual and group. However, they require an understanding and designing models or strategies of economy, government and culture, both at the individual and collective levels. In every contemporary society develops a flexible balance of power between individuals and groups, a specific configuration of social inequality, resources, and efforts. Civilizational order as well as at global and local levels is a set of flexible forms of social mobilization, effective institutions, technology management, cultural controls and patterns. Figurative modifications, meaning moving modernities of contemporary societies, speak about degree of their civilizational variability while maintaining a fundamental properties in common. Figuration as interdependence of people is primarily mediated by factors like social communication. The main mechanism of interaction within and between national societies (states, communities) are historically formed socio-cultural practices and a variety of social communication (transit, exchange, and use of experience, knowledge and information). Civilizational configuration is a variety of modernities, coexisting and interacting actively in the changing political and socio-cultural space.

RC26-458.4

KOZLOVSKIY, VLADIMIR* (St. Petersburg State University,
vvk_soc@mail.ru)

Socio-Cultural Resources Development of Russian Province ("backs") in Context of Globalization

The situation of contemporary rural province ("backs") in most Russian regions shows a doldrum of social, economic, economic and cultural life. The demographic situation has stabilized, yet the population in general and of an economically

active labor force and in particular is reduced. Employment in the industry falls especially in the small cities and provincial locality. The main issue for the farmers is an access of its products to local market and a large labor costs. Therefore it is developing the traditional type of economy, which is dominated by monocultural economy of the farm (horticulture, animal husbandry, small-scale construction, transport services, temporary employment) and commercial businesses. Modernization potential of the rural "backs" in particular in South region of Russia is diverse. The rural population is aging and decreasing. However, there is a surplus of labor force against the backdrop of falling employment. This dissonance is typical for the Black Earth region. Lack of investment, jobs, degradation of industrial and agricultural spheres pushes people to the development of the service industry and trade, to labor migration to the big cities, and social mobility. It is sufficient to note the high level of social and economic infrastructure: electricity, gas, roads, fiber optic lines, public transport, landscaping. There is a stable mobile communication, satellite TV, Internet access. However, rural inhabitants are experiencing social fatigue. They complain constantly about the lack of funds, the futility of life in rural areas. Many inhabitants are focused on internal migration, employment, education, and career in the middle and big cities. Key resources are upgrading a new economic policy of the local authorities, effective budget and private investments, solidarity of local communities, and of course, the willingness of local people to the medium-and long-term investment in yourself and in the development of their area.

RC01-35.1

KOZYREV, GENNADY* (D. Mendeleyev Univ. of Chemical Technology, *genkozyr@mail.ru*)

Creating an Image of «Victim» As a Way of Creating Controlled Conflict Situation

For creating controlled conflict situation and for finding (appointing) an "enemy" often an image of "victim" is being created, meeting goals and tasks of its creators.

An image of "victim" may be classified on the follow types: *"victim-hero", "victim-loss", "victim as belonging", "victim-tragedy", "victim-country", "victim-nation", "multifunctioning victim"* and other.

Constructed "victim" has to meet such characteristics of real victim as innocence and defenselessness. Therefore innocent children, old people, and women are appointed to the role of "victim". Violence towards them provokes the tension of passions and promotes desired public opinion.

Process of construction an image of "victim" includes the following steps: *actualization, "privatization", heroisation, humanization, institutionalization, historicization (mythologisation), objectivisation, legitimization, sacralization, realization* of "victim's" image in the social and political practices.

Generated image of "victim" presuppose execution following functions in the real and potential conflicts:
- identification of people on the base of their attitude to the "victim";
- creation of enemy image who is guilty attacking "victim";
- consolidation of people to fight identified "enemy";
- upbringing of "new heroes";
- determination of people behavior in critical situation;
- image of "victim" is becoming the elements of culture.

Deliberately thrusting of "victim" problem generates disadvantageous situation for alleged "enemy". Direct of potential oppressor's image constructed, with necessity to oppose or annihilate it. The most important "enemy" characteristic is its mortal threat for person, group and society. Next distinguisher of «enemy» is dehumanization.

Special role in the process of both "victim" and "enemy" image construction belongs to mass media and first of all a television.

Generated image of "victim" may be used as motive for intervention of "third party", for deliver a "retribution blow" on a real or an appointed enemy.

RC07-146.1

KRABBE, ROBIN* (University of Tasmania, *rkrabbe@westnet.com.au*)

Towards Emancipatory Ecological Cosmopolitan Commonism Via Positive Ecology in Tasmania, Australia

Adopting earth stewardship appears to be the fate of the human species; it is how we adapt to this challenge that will determine our survival and level of thriving. This paper will outline four areas of an approach to the challenge of earth stewardship. The first is to identify the emergence of a capacity for intentional cultural evolution, for which there exists a variety of indicators across the globe. The second is to sketch a theory of negative ecology, based on the process of dominance that has evolved over history, resulting in the failure of successive systems to equitably meet basic human and environmental needs. This has led to ever increasing social and environmental costs, and indicates the need for radical degrowth. The third is to outline a theory of positive ecology to guide progress towards what is tentatively called "emancipatory ecological cosmopolitan commonism (EECC)", aimed at ending repressive domination. The equitable meeting of needs is given priority, based on "synergistic satisfiers", with global cooperation the ultimate goal. The fourth area discusses community-based exchange initiatives (CBEI's) as bottom-up initiatives towards advancing positive ecology in the here and now. Analysis of the potential of some CBEI's currently underway in Tasmania, Australia to progress towards positive ecology and EECC will comprise the final part of this paper.

RC32-563.12

KRACKE, NANCY* (Institute for Employment Research , *Nancy.Kracke@iab.de*)

Women's Overqualification: Why It Is Necessary to Account for Additional Individual Characteristics

Women's labor market participation has been rising in the last years, the proportion of female university graduates increases constantly and ever more women are in executive positions. However, there is also evidence that women are more likely to be overqualified then men.

If a person is overqualified, in the sense that an employee's level of training exceeds the job requirements, parts of the human capital lie idle. This could not only have negative consequences on the individual level, but also be costly on the social level. Current research on overeducation focuses mainly on its magnitude and structure; often the discussions on explanatory factors are limited to only one determinant - such as gender *or* migration status. But in light of economical, political and cultural globalization that increases societal heterogeneity, it is obvious that the emergence and reproduction of social inequalities cannot be reduced to only one dimension. In the study of social inequalities it is important to consider that people are always part of several social groups at the same time. Therefore, it can be supposed that for instance female immigrants face different risks of being overqualified than male immigrants.

In the presentation I will focus on this research gap. Based on the concept of intersectionality I will discuss the mechanisms of interaction of gender, migration status and social background in the context of overqualification theoretically. Using data from the German Socio Economic Panel, a nationally representative household panel study, I show the effect of gender on the risk of being overqualified as itself and in interaction with the other individual characteristics. I will respond to the question how gender inequality on overqualification varies with other social categories.

TG04-946.7

KRAMNAIMUANG KING, DOLRUEDEE* (Australian National University, *u5138589@anu.edu.au*)

Construction of Knowledge Around Risk and Regulatory Practices Among Pipeline Industries in Australia

This research assesses the gas pipeline industry in Australia in relation to risk, regulatory practices and its comparatively strong safety record. It may be held as an exemplar to examine: how is knowledge of industrial risk in the Australian pipeline industry constructed and performed by regulators? In tackling the question, this research takes discourse analysis combined with a semiotics of materiality Actor-Network Theory approach; giving new emphasis to non-human entities (e.g. gas, risks, techno-measuring devices and regulatory apparatus) interacting with actors (e.g. regulators, company safety officers, workers and communities) in generating knowledge-power and actions around the regulatory process of governing industrial risks from hazardous industries. The entry point is technically-informed regulators, assumed to have good risk-management knowledge. The research explores three relationships among these entities. First, relationships between regulators and non-human entities: e.g. how regulators develop their knowledge-power and take their actions influenced by a legal concept (as low as reasonably practicable – ALARP); and how regulators interpret their responsibility in the process of hazard identification and assessment? Second, relationships among regulators, companies and non-human entities (e.g. a concept of responsive regulation) are considered: how do regulators exercise their discretion either to support or command the companies? Third, relationships among regulators, companies, workers, the public and non-human entities are assessed: e.g. how do regulators perceive the roles and participatory actions of workers and the public in breaking regulatory capture, balancing power, and managing industrial risks? The findings may reveal inconsistencies hidden in processes, leading to a better understanding of how to manage, govern and mitigate risks and improve regulatory practices and effectiveness.

RC44-728.3

KRANNICH, SASCHA* (Muenster University, *saschakrannich@uni-muenster.de*)

Organization, Identity, and Transnational Citizenship: Mexican Indigenous Migrants in the United States

Transnational migration challenges the congruency of identity, citizenship, and state territory, because transmigrants identify with their communities in countries of destination as well as origin, and practice citizenship across national borders. The question of transnational identity and citizenship is all the more important when migration involves members of indigenous groups who are ethnically discriminated as well as politically and economically marginalized in countries of origin and in their adopted countries. How do indigenous migrants negotiate transnational citizenship? Based on the data collected from my ethnographic research in Los Angeles, I argue that indigenous migrants from Mexico's Southern state of Oaxaca negotiate citizenship through a diverse network of migrant organizations which open wide transnational social spaces to reconstruct the boundaries of ethnic and local membership and belonging. In contrast to Mexican mestizo migrants, they established issue-based migrant organizations in Los Angeles – such as business, religious, or educational organizations – above the level of hometown associations and state-based federations to claim precise rights for indigenous people as workers, believers, or students. In doing so, they collaborate with various political institutions, businesses, churches, and other organizations on different levels – local, state as well as national – in the United States and in Mexico. In other words, pan-indigenous identity and transnational citizenship emerge not only in political response to ethnic discrimination and social hostility, but also cooperation and support in transnational spaces.

RC04-79.29

KRANTZ, SOFIE* (Linnaeus University, *sofie.krantz@lnu.se*)

Challenges for Teachers and Pupils on a Vocational Program

Challenges for teachers and pupils on a vocational program

This paper aims to analyze teachers' views on how a good mechanic should be, and how the teachers are mobilizing students to become mechanics through instruction and practice.

In another social landscape - before marketization, post-industrial transformation and neo-liberal forms of governance has become a part of the public educational system – a common practice were that students established a kind of counter-culture in schools; Why should I study while I am going to be an auto mechanic? Today, teachers in the vehicle and transport program partly facing a new school logic where they have to deal with pupils that have another approach to education. - Why should I study, I'll still do not want to be an auto mechanic? Previously the students were to a high extent culturally self-motivated, but nowadays the educational processes to become a car mechanic seem to have changed.

My PhD project is linked to a larger research project that deals with issues of multicultural incorporation and school achievement. My contribution to the project concerns an ethnographic study in a vocational high school on a vehicle program, where there are mainly boys with immigrant backgrounds from heavily segregated areas, present in the classroom.

The paper contains an analysis of the symbolic boundaries that structure the auto mechanic profession and how these boundaries are expressed by teachers and industry representatives. It also describes how teachers in the vehicle and transport program mobilize students to the mechanic profession both by their teaching/pedagogy and use of social networks within the car industry.

RC09-171.4

KRASNIQI, SHEMSI* (University of Pristina, *shemsi.krasniqi@gmail.com*)
SELACI, GEZIM (University of Pristina)

Social Transformation and the Memory in a Postwar Society- the Case of Kosovo

This paper is based on two qualitative research projects conducted ten years after Kosovo exodus, and the dramatic changes related to the war, social organization, environment, daily life, and value system. The first one is "Memory vs. Forgetting" (2009), and the second one is "Socio-cultural Changes in Postwar Kosovo" (2010). Both projects are conducted by the Department of Sociology in the University of Prishtina. The data show very interesting aspects of collective memory and human experiences during the dramatic events and the general social transformations. The way how people remember the past, how do they perceive the present, and what they are expecting from the future is important not only for Kosovo society, but for the entire humanity.

The focus of our research is the period after 1999. This period is important in two senses. First, in terms of social change, this period is important because three international missions were deployed in Kosovo and the country has declared its independence since. Second, from the aspect of social organization, it is the period of creation of the self-administered institutions, and the development of the overall transition. The structural changes affected the culture, and the system of values in Kosovo society to a great extent. This period is of a particular importance, because it signifies great changes in lifestyle, the transformation of values and mentality, and the behavior patterns and practices.

Research in the field of collective memory and social transformations requires very precise methodological approach. Each of the research projects has included 50 in depth-interviews, and visual elements collected in the field, such as pictures and video materials. The data show that people's relationship are very strong not only to the family and the homeland, but also to physical objects, tools, pictures, books, souvenirs, symbolic values, plants, animals and the environment.

RC53-847.4

KRAUS, ELISABETH* (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, *elisabeth.kraus@upf.edu*)
CASTRO MARTIN, TERESA (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC))

Explaining Differences in Fertility and Marriage Expectations of Adolescents of Native and Immigrant Origin in Spain. the Role of Socioeconomic Status and Ethnicity

This paper aims to examine aspirations and expectations of adolescents in Spain with regard to family formation patterns, using survey data collected in secondary schools in Madrid. We are interested in the variability of these preferences across generations and between children of immigrants and their native peers. We look at fertility and marriage expectations to account for varying cultural backgrounds and for acculturation and/or integration processes. Furthermore, differentiated expectations of fertility and marriage tempo and quantum among children of immigrants and natives might be an indicator for segmented assimilation with regard to their or their parents' socio-economic status.

For the empirical analysis of this paper we use survey data of some 2,600 adolescent pupils and 1,150 parents. About half of the students and parents are of immigrant origin. Besides aspirations and expectations linked to family formation processes, the survey provides information about parents' labor situation and their educational levels, variables that are used as a proxy for their socio-economic status. To complement the survey, contextual data will be included, adding information on origin countries' actual fertility and marriage behaviors and the ethnic composition of the neighborhoods in Madrid where the youths live.

Multilevel models are computed in order to account for variations within schools and between schools and to disentangle the complex causal process that determines adolescents' aspirations and expectations. First descriptive results indicate that adolescents' expectations reflect actual cross-country differences in age at first marriage and first birth.

Most theoretical approaches and empirical studies in this field concentrate on the U.S. Focusing on Spain as a relatively new immigration country can give important new insights into another migratory setting, which may be valid also for other (European) immigrant-receiving countries.

RC47-778.5

KRAUSCH, MEGHAN* (University of Minnesota, *kraus310@umn.edu*)

Producing the Collective Subject: Anarchist Practices at the People's High School in Buenos Aires

This paper analyzes the experience of a "people's high school" in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and the ways that it engages with anarchist-inspired practices and ideas. In 2001, Argentina experienced a political and economic crisis that gave rise to hundreds of social movements opposing the neoliberal status quo, including "movements of unemployed workers" (MTDs) and factory takeovers. These 2001 movements encompassed much experimentation with the idea of social movement itself, as they abandoned the old political party structures and incorporated social relationships into their political agendas. While many such movements have since dropped their autonomist orientations in favor of aligning themselves with Kirchnerism and the presidential administrations since 2003, other movements remain staunchly independent and committed to alternative models of social change (referring to themselves as part of the "independent left"). One such organization, the people's high school (*bachillerato popular*) of the MTD Barracas, uses a non-hierarchical structure and consensus-based decision-making as one of the primary vehicles for organizing grassroots social change within the movement and the neighborhood. Based on a year of participant observation, I examine how the movement enacts these anarchist organizational forms. I argue that the successful outcome of such organizational practices is the creation of a collective subject, which is only produced at the school when these structures are combined with meaningful emotional interactions among activists. Thus this paper sheds new light on how and why some uses of consensus seem to fall flat or collapse into frustrating bureaucratic formulae, while other movements succeed in using such anarchist principles to meaningfully integrate participants into decision-making processes. Within a context of marginalization and oppression in an Argentine shantytown, the people's high school is using anarchist practices to create alternatives to neoliberal capitalism.

RC18-326.2

KRAUSE, MONIKA* (University of London, *m.krause@gold.ac.uk*)

Human Rights and Humanitarian Relief: The Organizational Mediation Of Ideas In The Global Arena

In talk of the "international community", many commentators assume that human rights work and humanitarian relief are pulling in the same direction. Others see human rights work and humanitarian relief as two fundamentally different modes of engagement. What both of these approaches share is a focus on the content of ideas. This paper examines the relationship between human rights and humanitarian relief in the international arena from the perspective of the sociology of practice and the sociology of organizational fields. Since the 1970s two separate fields of practice have emerged – one centred around human rights and one centred around human rights. Based on interview reserach and document analysis, I examine how professionals in humanitarian relief organizations use the concept of human rights. In the past 15 years, they have used the language of human rights more and more, but the mpact this language has had in humanitarian work has been mediated by the practical constraints and incentives of the humanitarian field.

RC16-293.6

KRAVCHENKO, SERGEY* (Moscow State University of International Relations, *sociol7@yandex.ru*)

Rethinking the Theory of Social Becoming: For a Humanistic Turn

According to P. Sztompka (Society in Action: A Theory of Social Becoming. Cambridge, 1991), the modern world is in a state of becoming that occurs in the context of unfinished structural and functional development. As a result social and cultural traumas lead to different ambivalences, clashes within a culture. He worked out a new type of sociological imagination the essence of which is reflexive thinking about social becoming.

Since that time the socium has become even hypercomplex: there appeared "normal accidents" (Ch. Perrow), climate change as well as new risks, vulnerabilities and social turbulences produced by human agency (J. Urry, U, Beck). Taking into consideration these realities of new catastrophism I ague for a '*humanistic turn*' in sociology, whereby societies should be examined through the patterns and character of their complexity-dependence and human agency-consequences. This implies still a newer type of sociological imagination based on the synthesis of social, hard and humane sciences. The methodological instruments of this type of sociological imagination include both non-linear and humanistic aspects. Thus, I propose a non-linear and humanistic sociological imagination that deals with the acceleration of socio-cultural dynamics and glocalization (R. Robertson), synergetically takes into consideration paradoxes, risks, and dispersions of socium, searching for new forms of humanism, based on men's existential needs. The notion 'praxis' should be rediscovered: it should mean humane praxis - humanistic creative agency, the main aim of which is to preserve the human capital of all the generations and to maintain the balance between scientific, technological innovations and key environmental processes.

WG01-895.1

KRAVCHENKO, SERGEY* (Moscow State University of International Relations, *sociol7@yandex.ru*)

Vulnerabilities to the Network Human Capital

The content and, therefore, the conceptual interpretation of the human capital is multifaceted and many-sided, depends on the historical time, cultural space, nowadays mainly - on *the conditions of becoming complex socium, its* "normal accidents" (Ch. Perrow), social and climate turbulences produced by human agency. Taking into consideration these realities we have proposed a network model of the human capital that is adequate to the urgent need of a humanistic component in the human capital.

There appeared new vulnerabilities to the network human capital. Until recently in the history of mankind in the implementation of modernization the question about the humanistic ways and means to achieve the goals was not even discussed. Any pragmatic and rational intentions by themselves do not lead to prosperity, harmony, peace, if they do not provide the production of humanism, its penetration into social institutions. The network human capital should be managed on the basis of some fundamental requirements: management should take the form of a civilized and humane way of the interactions people; it should take into account the non-linearity of the human capital formation, dynamically complex causal relationships, the factor of social and climate turbulences; we should mind the latency of the formation of the human capital, that is - unforeseen and unintended consequences of human agency; it is necessary to consider the delayed hazard as derived from the scientific research and innovation: the effect of "normal accidents" should be extended not only on scientific and technological innovations but also on economic and political spheres, as well as on the processes of medicalization, urban design, new information technologies, tourism, fashion, diet etc.

RC10-190.1

KREISSIG, VOLKMAR* (Taita Taveta University, *vkreissig@gmx.net*)

Participation, New Forms of Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility –, History, Discussions and Realities – Industrialised Countries, Central and Eastern Europe and Developing Countries

Discussions to "participation" started in Germany within labour movement & works councils in 19th/20th century. Main questions were how workers & representations can participate in the production process, in works force organisation, decision making etc. The promoters were socialist parties & left wing circles, trade unions & works councils.

In France in the 80-s the "participation" was that base-democratic right which should stamp the "socialism in the colours of France". Participation was declared as the democratic alternative concept to the French state centralism and to the Soviet model of the state socialism.

The debate in the 90-s went around Japanese participation offers in production processes. Predominantly was - 'Japanisation'. The following "Flexurity debate", had the idea to exchange "flexibility of working regime" into the preservation of employment.

Discussions on corporate governance & corporate social responsibility started in the 70ties in US, later on in Germany & Europe. Promoters were stakeholders & shareholders. Bearers of debate were less in trade unions or „left political circles". Targets were common responsibilities of stake- and shareholders for environment, life on the earth, quality of productions, employment law, work-conditions like child work, dangerous work, over-exploitation of the natural resources etc. in production & sourcing modification of high technology productions.

Trade unionists in supervisory boards and works committee member's support this course; however, they were not any more the sole or key players of debate.

The discourse wins in social and changes away only from conditions of employment to the responsibilities and the consequences of the application of products. ISO 26000 is asked from the supervisory boards, the shareholders' meetings linked with the influence of works committees.

These ideas were more developed in industrialised countries of Europe and Northern America than in developing countries as well as Eastern European countries.

RC42-708.5

KRELL, KRISTINA* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, *kristina.krell@gesis.org*)

Reference Income and Pay Satisfaction: How Do People Choose Their Reference Group?

When exploring individual well-being, not only satisfaction with life as a whole is a suitable basis for analyses – also information on satisfaction with certain domains can provide valuable insight into how people are affected by the circumstances of their lives. Satisfaction with the personal income reflects not only whether people assess their pay as high enough to deal with every day's expenses but also people's perception of how their effort and performance is valued by others (e.g. the employer), which can be a considerable aspect of mental well-being. In this context, the comparison with other working people is always an important benchmark when evaluating the own income situation.

As is known, reference groups for income comparisons can be people of same profession, with same education or colleagues, etc. This paper provides further insight into the field of study of whether different groups of people apply different reference groups when evaluating their income and – if applicable – which aspects motivate the choice of reference group (e.g. information disparities).

Data base is the German Socio-economic Panel Study (SOEP) of 2010. Several types of reference groups are defined and the impact of their income on the personal income satisfaction of different population groups is analyzed, applying an ordered logit model.

RC55-886.4

KRELL, KRISTINA* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, *kristina.krell@gesis.org*)

Towards the Construction of a Composite Indicator of Objective Individual Living Conditions for Europe

This paper provides an approach for constructing an index of objective individual living conditions which is based on micro data and comparable between countries and over time. It summarizes on the individual level how people's lives are from diverse perspectives, which together form their "objective living conditions". As the name already indicates, the index particularly focuses on objective indicators, not taking into account subjective (cognitive or affective) perceptions of one's own life, such as life satisfaction or happiness. The life domains that are included in the index are

- income / standard of living

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

523

- housing area
- health
- social relations
- work

Each domain incorporates a number of single indicators that describe this aspect as thoroughly as possible.

Constructing an index based on micro data has the advantage that the computation of the index for subgroups (e.g. by gender, age groups, etc.) is possible. In the lack of a micro data base for Europe that covers information on all the domains mentioned, the index combines three data sources: the EU-SILC, the ESS and the EU-LFS. At present it can be computed for a limited number of European countries for the years 2006, 2008 and 2010 (severely limited also for 2004).

First results of the index indicate that there is a high correlation between macro indicators of the economic strength of a country (e.g. GDP/capita) and the index as a whole, whereas certain domains of the index seem to be unrelated to those macro indicators. Particularly, this concerns the domains housing area and health. Hence, the indicator can give differentiated insight into the "performance" of countries concerning their population's objective living conditions.

RC44-730.1

KREMERS, DANIEL* (University Halle-Wittenberg, *daniel.kremers@gmx.de*)

Bargaining the „Human Rights" of „Human Resources" – Unions and NGO-Networks Advocating Precarious Migrant Workers' Interests in Japan

Taking the debate concerning recent immigration policy changes, focusing on the so-called Technical Intern Training Program (TITP), as case study, this paper challenges popular generalizations about civil society and the labor movement in Japan. While civil society in Japan has often been portrayed as apolitical and service oriented, being strong in producing local "social capital" but weak in generating "advocacy" on the national level, the labor movement has been described as politically domesticated and oriented towards balancing interests of big companies and their core staff, organized in enterprise unions. As these generalizations are grounded for a great part of the scene, they still ask for qualification, because they obscure a relatively small but growing and significant portion of organization of and bargaining for workers interests in Japan. Irregular employment and migrant labor is especially prominent in Japan's many small and medium sized enterprises (SME). The unionization of employees in SME through individual membership unions, that has been fostered in the 1970 by the former national union center *Sôhyô*, has since the 1990s formed the basis for migrant and irregular workers organization in unions in Japan, and as further become the core of new constellations and alliances in civil society, which played an active role in discussions leading to immigration policy reforms. Thus it was not the Japanese civil code or the so-called NPO-law, but the Labor Standards Act (LSA) and the Labor Union Act (LUA), which formed the legal framework for a vibrant civil society in Japan, by providing rights of organization and collective bargaining for precarious migrant workers, and thus enabled political advocacy.

WG03-915.1

MALCOMESS, BETTINA* (University of Witwatersrand, *historicalanne@gmail.com*)
KREUTZFELDT, DOROTHEE* (University of Witwatersrand, *dk1970@mweb.co.za*)

Not No Place: Fragments of Johannesburg

Not No Place is a collage of visual and written fragments on Johannesburg– historical, archival, found and self-generated. The book is the result of documenting and collecting material on the city of Johannesburg over the course of five years. It interweaves selected quotations with personal memories and reflective accounts, as well as fiction in an attempt to explore the city as both lived place and an imagined no-place (the direct translation of *U-topia*). A montage combining photographs, drawings, archival material and texts, it alternates between the mode of collector, witness, observer and author, taking into account the numerous representations of the city in historical writing, urban theory, film, media and fiction. *Not No Place* presents a collection of moments in the city's complex history, its contemporary spatial realities as well as its future projections.

Bettina Malcomess and Dorothee Kreutzfeldt speak to their visual processes and practices informing their book-length investigation into Johannesburg, *Not no Place: Johannesburg: Fragments of Spaces and Times*. This intriguing and beautiful book is by no means an official biography of the city – it reads more like a richly illustrated scrapbook of ideas and reflections part made up of quotes from a multitude of sources and part made up of the authors' personal narratives and ruminations on topics; the subheading *Fragments of Spaces and Times* captures it well. It is a peripatetic amble through the history and physicality of Johannesburg, stumbling into recurring characters such as the Carlton Hotel and Nongoloza.

RC25-440.10

KRISHNAMOORTHY, KARUNAKARAN* (University Malaya, *karuna@um.edu.my*)
RAKKAPPAN, VELMURUGAN (National Institute of Education Nanyang Technological University)

Study of Language Use and Language Planning in Education in the South Asian Multilingual Context from the Point of View of Educational Linguistics

Language Problems of multilingual countries, especially those in South Asia differ only in quantity rather than quality (Ferguson etal, 1969). Due to the heavy impact of colonization and political power imperialism of the colonial powers – the role of languages in these nations starting from the 15 -16th centuries showed drastic changes especially in the areas of education and that too in the use of languages as media of instruction.

 Though there were a number of problem due to language use in general, the problems in the domain of education were considered as more crucial and needed to be tackled in order to achieve literacy standard, formal schooling and still later higher and technical education.

 Most of the nations in this region are multilingual on the hand and termed as developing nations on the other. Languages like English due to the power and dominance started playing a major role at the national / international though they were bilingual or multilingual in actual practice, there existed only a monolingual supremacy in education.

In many of these nations local / nature languages were not given any importance at the national international. They were treated under the banner 'vernacular languages', and never used as first languages or medium of instruction even at the international level of school education. This kind of dominance controlled the uses of native languages in education and thus the natural choice was only the colonial languages of power and supremacy. Even after the independence of these nations, the situation prevailed then favored the colonial languages like English.

RC24-427.4

KRITSKI, EUGENE* (GlobeScan Incorporated, *eugene.kritski@globescan.com*)

Confronting Vs. Transforming Consumerism on the Path Towards Sustainable Development

The high level of consumerist tendencies particularly in emerging markets pose a question whether environmentally conscious consumerism is an oxymoron. The presentation is based on a series of surveys fielded in 2012-2013 to general populations in 22 countries. The survey results enabled the mapping of consumers in the two-dimensional space defined by "Environmentalist" and "Materialist" attitudes. A large proportion of customers in each of the surveyed markets exhibits a combination of high level of environmental concerns with the passion to consume. In other words, this group is trying to reconcile their desire to shop with a sense of care for the environment and society.

This segment is identified as Aspirationals. It may serve as a factor bridging the gap between societal and environmental needs and the business interests of the corporate world. Unlike Eco-Enthusiasts with their ascetic environmentalism and reduced consumption, Aspirationals may gain gratification from sustainable purchasing and sustainable consumption. Aspirationals represent hundreds of millions of consumers globally. They are most prominent in countries with a tradition of face consumption such as China, India and Brazil. Due to not sharing the Post-Materialist values, this segment is unlikely to become Eco-Enthusiasts in the Western sense of the word. However, sustainable purchasing might be introduced to Aspirationals as something stylish and fashionable which would add to their social status and further differentiate them from the majority.

This presentation comments on segments distribution across global regions and markets as well as on the members' demo- and psychographics. The segments' attitudes will be causally linked to a broad range of socially and environmentally responsible behaviours, and communication patterns.

RC25-444.2

KRIZSAN, ATTILA* (Lecturer, *atarkr@utu.fi*)
ERKKILÄ, TERO (University of Helsinki)

Multilingualism and Community-Building Among Brussels Based Civil Servants and Lobbyists: Perceptions, Practices and Power Positions

This presentation explores the multilingual and multicultural aspects of community-building, networking and communication in the EU's political and administrative system with special attention to the effects of a multilingual and multicultural working environment on the actors' identities. In order to track these aspects we investigated the networking and communicative preferences of EU civil servants and lobbyists based on broad-scale survey data (277 surveys com-

pleted) and thematic interviews (17 hours of recorded materials). We argue that the power dimension of the linguistic choices among EU bureaucrats is especially important, since as Mamadouh (2002) observes: *Language(s) regulate(s) access to political, economic, and cultural resources. Language matters to access the supranational political arena (for example, to acquire a position in an EU institution or a policy network), as well as to control political representatives and civil servants at the EU level.*

The findings indicate that although multilingualism appears on various levels in the different social contexts investigated, all of these contexts are heavily dominated by (Euro-) English. It also appears that in their professional routines our respondents are highly aware of the relationship of language(s) to power and they prefer the usage of more power-neutral language policies even if this comes with the cost of mutual intelligibility. It also seems that the current availability of some of the alternative languages used in the Brussels context might be somewhat more to do with political status/historical reasons than with practical considerations. Yet, the findings imply that multilingualism plays a less significant role in the social and working lives of Brussels based civil servants and lobbyists than previously assumed. Furthermore, the respondents' social identities are rather influenced by new signifiers related to economic globalization and competition and their institutional positions than their linguistic backgrounds or the multilingual practices they take part in.

RC11-210.5

KROPIVNIK, SAMO* (University of Ljubljana,
   samo.kropivnik@fdv.uni-lj.si)
KANJUO - MRČELA, ALEKSANDRA (University of Ljubljana)

"I Hope to Muddle through until the Retirement" – the Aging Workforce in Demanding and Dangerous Jobs

The paper discusses the increase of physical and mental challenges for older workers in various exceedingly demanding and dangerous occupations, typically in police and military force, fire brigades and prisons (wardress) but also in aviation (pilots) and transport in general (bus drivers, machine-minders, traffic controllers, railway operators) as well as in heavy industry (mining) and - though it may seems strange - in performing arts (ballerinas). Slovenia, an ex-socialist country that has joined European Union in 2004 is taken as the case.

Firstly, the challenges are identified through combination of interviews, group discussions and structured questionnaires with relevant workforce representatives. Secondly, the obtained testimonies are compared among professions and between generations who underwent socialist and transitional (manly market driven) period respectively, to identify similarities and differences in challenges. Thirdly, the problem is approached from social policy point of view to demonstrate the inefficiency of the latest changes in the Slovenian pension system regarding demanding and dangerous jobs. Finally, the state of affairs is addressed in the framework of changes the society underwent in the last twenty-five years, including liberalization of economic and political system, privatisation, Europeanization and globalization, as well as the influence of global economic crisis and austerity measures, that altogether lead to redefinition of workforce position in general, to chaotic and eclectic transfer of responsibilities regarding retirement security from society, state and companies to individuals. The individualisation of risks has serious consequences for quality of work and working conditions of workers whose possibilities for decent retirement and satisfactory pensions are severely reduced.

*Testimonies and evidence were collected as a part of a research project, commissioned by consortium of Slovenian Unions Associations (Alternativa and Free Trade Unions), Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affaires and Equal Opportunities, Chamber of Commerce and Norway Grants found.

RC08-155.4

KROPP, KRISTOFFER* (University of Copenhagen,
   kkr@soc.ku.dk)

Europeanizing Social Science - the Case of the European Social Survey

This paper sketch out and analyze the historical development of the European Social Survey (ESS). In the 1996 a group of European social scientist under the auspice of the European Science Foundation initiated what became one of them largest social scientific projects, a project that now is seen as the golden standard in transnational survey research. The first wave was launched in 2001 and has since been conducted biannual in an increasing number of European countries. From the first wave and onwards the ESS has been heavily funded through the European Union Frame Work Programs and National Research Councils. Simultaneously the ESS has been leading in developing and disseminating transnational surveys research techniques from items design through field works to data management and dissemination. Using documents and interviews, the paper analyses the case of the ESS shedding light two interrelate processes both very central to the analysis of social sciences in society. First, it can tell us about the current changes and developments of surveys research. Surveys research has been one of the most influential social scientific techniques, but the classical techniques of surveys re-

search has in different ways been attached to the nation state. Thus, the paper asks which kinds of changes does tansnationalization of surveys research bring? Secondly, the paper analyses the relations between the social sciences and the EU. The social sciences has since their first institutionalization been closely entangled to the nation state, but how is this entanglement changes in the Europeanization process and with what consequences for the social scientific knowledge?

RC02-53.2

KRÖGER, MARKUS* (University of Helsinki,
   MARKUS.KROGER@GMAIL.COM)

Resistance to Mining in the Current and Past World-Historical Conjunctures: A Comparison of Mobilization Against Globalizing Capitalism Across Place and Time

This is an incorporated comparison of resistance to destructive resource extraction by mining in the current and past world-historical conjunctures. The analysis is based on long-term participant observation and field research in the most important mining investment areas in Brazil, India and Finland. The empirical quality of the analysis of the current conjuncture allows to test world-system theories often based not so much upon large-N comparative ethnography. The findings are related to historical ruptures and continuities in resistance, seeking causal explanations and reasons to why mobilization against globalizing capitalism has occurred in some places and times and not others. The mining industry's global and regional trajectories will be historicized and tied into the current events by historical institutional analysis.

RC24-423.2

KU, DOWAN* (Environment & Society Research Inst,
   kudowan@korea.com)

Korean Envrionmental Sociology: History and Characteristics

This article aims to analyze the history and characteristics of Korean environmental sociology since the 1990s. Korean environmental sociology has been developed since the 1990s when environmental movements and environmental awareness started to proliferate nationwide. The Korean Association for Environmental Sociology which was founded in 2000 has organized theoretical and empirical research and has published Academic Journal *ECO* since 2001. Seejae Lee summarized that Korean environmental sociology is participation, problem solving, and field research oriented. Sun-Jin Yun analyzed that sustainable development, ecological democracy, oil-spill disaster, nuclear waste dump site, environmental justice, and so on are key issues in Korean environmental Sociology.

Korean environmental sociology has the following theoretical and empirical achievements. Firstly, it introduced ecological paradigm and tackled the limitations of anthropocentric sociology. Secondly, environmental sociologists raised environmental justice and inequality issues and accumulated research of environmental and ecological movements. Thirdly, they tried to develop theory and policies of ecological democracy beyond anthropocentric democracy. Fourthly, they tackled the limitation of nation state and economic growth model and tried to develop alternative state, local community, global governance and development model. Korean environmental sociologists have focused on not only analyzing environmental problems, awareness, movements, and policies status quo but also suggesting new theoretical framework and alternative society model.

RC28-486.5

KUAN, PING-YIN (National Chengchi University)
GIUDICI, FRANCESCO* (Columbia University,
   francesco.giudici2@gmail.com)
PALLAS, AARON (Columbia University)

An Inter-Cohort Comparison of Intra-Cohort Social Stratification: How Do Cumulative Dis/Advantages Evolve Across Cohorts?

The aim of our paper is to analyze trajectories in hourly wages between the ages of 30 and 50 for five different birth cohorts, using the PSID data. More precisely, we focus on processes of intra-cohort stratification by tracing patterns of income as individuals age. Our analysis is informed by the cumulative dis/advantage hypothesis as a process of intra-cohort stratification. Using growth curve models, we seek to describe and explain the patterns of income stratification within and between cohorts. We hypothesize two key patterns: Simple interindividual divergence and path-dependent interindividual divergences. Simple interindividual divergence is indicated when the relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time is positive (in contrast to convergence, where this relation is negative, and stability, where there is no relation between initial hourly wage and its slope over time). Path-dependent interindividual divergence is indicated when hourly wage differences between men and women, or between whites and non-whites, increase as individuals age. Our analyses will reveal if the patterns of

wage divergence over the life course are constant across cohorts, or whether the extent and form of wage divergence is shifting over time.

RC06-123.5

KUAN, PING-YIN* (National Chengchi University, *soci1005@nccu.edu.tw*)
WANG, CHIH-TSAN (Nan Hua University)

The Joint Impact of Paternal and Maternal Parenting Styles on Children's High-School Academic Achievement in Taiwan

The present research used data gathered by Taiwan Education Panel Survey (TEPS) in 2001 and 2003 to explore how fathers' and mothers' parenting styles jointly influenced their children's academic achievement in junior high. Using latent class analysis (LCA), the research uncovered the same four parenting styles for both Taiwanese fathers and mothers. These four parenting styles are consistent with parenting typology often discussed in the literature and can be labeled as authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and neglectful. Since the majority of Taiwanese children lived with both biological parents and not much research has been done to understand how both father's and mother's parenting styles jointly influenced their children's development, the research further used LCA to construct 16 joint parenting styles to investigate how these styles were related to children's academic achievement. The research found that children with both parents adopting the permissive style would have the best academic performance in junior high. Past studies have indicated that authoritative parenting would be conducive to good academic achievement. The present research showed that when one of the parents was authoritative, for their children to perform well in junior high, the other parent should be more permissive. In other words, in the traditional Chinese view of parenting, there should be a combination of being "yan" (strict) and being "tsi" (kind). The research further found that if paternal parenting was authoritative and maternal parenting was neglectful, this type of joint parenting style would have the most negative impact on their children's academic achievement. In short, the findings of present research clearly demonstrate the importance of understanding the joint impact of paternal and maternal parenting on their adolescent children's development in Taiwan.

RC38-649.6

KUBERA, JACEK* (Adam Mickiewicz University, *j.kubera@amu.edu.pl*)

Renaissance of Ethnicity? Self-Identifications of the Second and Third Generation of Algerian Immigrants in France

The paper presents the results of an empirical research on the self-identifications of people belonging to the second and third generation of Algerian immigrants in France. The aim of the research was to investigate in which situations the Frenchmen of Algerian origin (FAO) feel included and in which excluded from the various collectivities, eg. collectivity of the Frenchmen, of the Algierians or of the people belonging to the other important social (not only ethnic or national) categories. The choice of FAO stemmed from the fact of their strong, connected with numerous contradictions, attachment both to the country they live in and its culture (France) and to the country and culture of their origin (Algeria), also from their ambivalent attitude towards the suburbs of the French cities which they are very often identified with in the context of riots erupting there every few years. The project answers to the questions concerning the variables that differentiate the identifications of FAO with various social categories and give the classification of situations which occurrence is conducive to the appearance of self-identification of a particular kind. The results are based on a content analysis of 25 autobiographical novels written by FAO authors and published in France between 2000 and 2012 and the biographical method by F. Znaniecki and his principle of "humanistic coefficient" was used in the project. Indicating the situations in which FAO still feel different than other citizens of their own country can show the areas of social life that require reconsideration in the terms of the state's integrating policy.

RC12-230.2

KUBO, HIDEO* (Kyoto Sangyo University, *kubo1978@cc.kyoto-su.ac.jp*)

Takao Tanase and Talcott Parsons: The Possibility Of Functional Analysis

Takao Tanase makes a unique contribution to sociology of law because he uniquely applied the sociological framework of Talcott Parsons who elaborated a general theory.

When Tanase studied abroad in 1970's, he majored in sociology and was mentored by Parsons. So Tanase was clearly influenced by Parsons in his early works and tried to develop or modify Parson's theory. But after that he rarely mentioned Parsons and repeatedly referred to normative theories such as critical legal studies. So lately Tanase has been considered a postmodern theorist in Japan.

But if we read intensively his works, we can notice that he was influenced by Parsons all the time although he never clearly mentioned Parsons.

Tanase frequently used Parsons' functional analysis uniquely to study law and society in Japan. He decomposed research objects (tort law in Japan, for example) into ideal elements (logic of liberalism, for example) and observed the functions of those modern ideal elements in real social conditions. Then based on the observations and new normative theories such as postmodernism transcending the limits of modern ideas, he proposed what is necessary for modern law imported from the West to function more properly in society. In this way Tanase applied Parsons' general theory standing on the convergence between idealism (normative theories) and positivism (observations), and his application gives a hint when someone applies Parsons' general theory to researching the functions of law in other countries.

Though Parsons was attacked severely and his influence declined once, he has been reevaluated since 1980s. But this is not true for sociology of law. So Tanase's application becomes a nice model of using Parsons' general theory in sociology of law and it suggests the possibility of researching and comparing the functions of law globally.

RC21-374.1

KUBO, TAKAYUKI* (The Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center, *tak9kubo@gmail.com*)

Tokyo as No. 4: A perspective from World City Ranking

RC43-718.4

KUBO, TOMOKO* (Gifu University, *tmkkb@gifu-u.ac.jp*)
YOSHIMICHI, YUI (Hiroshima University)

Local Responses to Increasing Vacant Houses in Tokyo

Since the 1960s, a shortage of lodging in city centers has led to high prices and the development of suburban housing estates. The problems of aging suburban populations are attracting considerable attention in Japan, a society of great longevity. The decline in mobility among elderly homeowners is a main problem in aging suburbs because an aging population and the accompanying social problems have begun to threaten residential environment there. The increase in housing vacancies, which is closely connected to a lack of security, sustainability, and human bonds among residents in a community, is one example.

This study aims to examine local responses to the increasing number of vacant houses in suburbs. We pay attention to the influence of local regulations on vacant housing; several local governments, including that of Ushiku City, have enacted regulations to promote appropriate maintenance of vacant houses since the late 2000s. Then, we discuss institutional structures that have caused the problem. We also identify the generative process of housing vacancies in the Tokyo suburbs, and we examine the results of field surveys of several old housing estates in Ushiku City, Ibaraki Prefecture. Based on interview surveys of residents, we clarify the mechanism that produces housing vacancies there. We conclude by examining the attitudes of local communities toward vacancy problems.

RC25-442.3

KUBOTA, RYUKO* (University of British Columbia, *ryuko.kubota@ubc.ca*)

Questioning the Promise of English: Language Choice of Japanese Transnational Workers in Asia

English has increasingly been positioned as a global lingua franca in public and academic discourses especially in non-English-dominant countries like Japan. Together with neoliberal ideology of human capital that associates language skills with individual and national economic advancement, ideas about English in globalized world have formed a particular language ideology, influencing education policies and raising demands for English teaching and testing. While the prevalence of English is indeed observed in globalized marketplaces and transnational communication, language choice and use should be conceptualized as a local practice (Pennycook, 2010) that reflects, reinforces, or disrupts social, historical, material, and ideological conditions at a certain locality.

This paper reports a qualitative study that investigated the language choice as well as views and experiences of transcultural communication among 20 current and former Japanese transnational workers of five Japanese manufacturing companies who were assigned to work in China, Korea, or Thailand. Semi-structured interviews revealed that for workplace communication, Japanese was predominantly used in China and exclusively used in Korea, whereas English was exclusively used in Thailand. Almost all interviewees developed truncated repertoire of the local language in order to fulfill daily survival needs (Blommaert, 2010), whereas a couple of workers developed a professional level of Mandarin and used it extensively for work.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

These findings demonstrate historical and linguistic relations of power that intersect with practical considerations. Specifically, the language choice seems to be implicated in a colonial legacy reflected in the linguistic hierarchy (e.g., Japanese vs. Korean or Chinese) and the commodity value attached to Japanese as well as pragmatic factors related to linguistic and orthographic proximity. Moreover, the fact that the interviewees were selected by each company reveals a particular entrepreneurial habitus or lingua-cultural dispositions expected for transnational workers. The study problematizes the neoliberal ideology of the promise of English and provides educational implications.

RC12-221.3

KUBOYAMA, RIKIYA* (Tashkent University of Law, *rikiya26@hotmail.com*)

Conflict Management in Prostitution（"性活"="Seikatsu"）— the Structure and Meaning of Pluralistic Justice

"Conflict management in prostitution" have some meanings especially from the perspective of law. They are also concerned with their own viewing. In Kenya, there are also different ideas depending on the situations. The meaning for female who are working as a prostitute（I call them normally as "性活者"= "Seikatsu-sya", sex-practical use person）is protection or any system which will help them.

This presentation will try to make clear the "real" situation of conflict management in prostitution（I call it normally as "性活"= "Seikatsu", sex-practical use）. For it, I had researched for 101 prostitutes by interview directly in 2010 to 2013 in Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Nakuru, Kisumu and Meru. The average time of interviews is 1 hour 30 min. And I did the research more than 500 for non-regular women and men as customer by questionnaire.

The research for prostitute have more than 100 questions divided in 5 sections, Experiences, Ideas, Ways, STI, and Personal Matters. I will describe here how prostitutes think about and get on with "law" even "living law" in prostitution. And more, I will try to find what is the way and meaning of conflict management for them through my research in Kenya. We can find the idea of original conflict management in prostitution through confrontation against "law" finally.

Actually, justice, even law is pluralistic in the field of prostitution. When we think the structure of prostitution from the perspective of conflict management, we feel something poor or strange to the normal-idea in prostitution field like that is legal or illegal. Because the "law" must be different for each in multitier prostitution structure. We need to understand the situation without any bias in first and discuss to pure structure of prostitution later. The idea of strategy of conflict management in prostitution will help it.

RC31-524.3

KUDO, HARUKO* (Hitotsubashi University, *kudoharuko@gmail.com*)

Sexuality and Refugee Status: Narrative Construction of Sexual Minority Asylum Seekers in the United States

Since the 1990's, sexual minority status has been recognized as a basis for refugee/asylum claims in certain countries. In the United States, as seen from the recent governmental guidelines for those specific cases, the so-called LGBT asylum is now drawing attention. This study attempts to analyze the issues of gays, lesbians, and transgenders who are seeking asylum in the U.S. from the perspective of narrative construction regarding to the dominant notion of sexuality in the host society appearing in legal procedures. Previous studies have shown that since the credibility and objectivity of those claims are legitimized within a US-centered notion of homosexuality, it marginalizes those individuals who fall outside of this paradigm. However, studies based mainly on legal documents have yet to develop an understanding of sexual minority asylum seekers' experiences and of the degree to which they follow the dominant picture of sexuality.

To further understand this phenomenon, interview research was conducted in New York City and the San Francisco Bay Area. In order to define asylum seeking process as a system which connects the concept of sexuality to past events in the narrative construction, this study explores the experience and perspectives of the asylum seekers themselves. Although, in most cases applying for asylum is taken as an option they find as a choice to legalize their status, a comparison of two different areas tells us that the strategies and discourse of their advocates and caseworkers, access to local queer and ethnic communities, and practices of border crossing have impacts on how they form the narratives. For example, the asylum seekers in New York City tend to use human rights discourse while those in the San Francisco Bay Area do not. Instead, a common practice of multiple border crossing characterizes the latter as an actor within the asylum-migration nexus.

RC01-33.1

KUEMMEL, GERHARD* (Cntr Military History & Social Sciences, *gerhardkuemmel@bundeswehr.org*)

BIEHL, HEIKO (Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences)

Servants of Two Masters: Work and Family in the German Armed Forces

Since the end of the Cold War the German Armed Forces have undergone a significant shift from a defense-oriented military to a mission-oriented military. This profoundly impacts on military families and on military family policies. The paper traces this shift and outlines the concequences it has on the work-life balance of German soldiers. It also tries to contextualize the work-life-balance in the military with the work-life-balance in the civilian sphere.

RC01-41.3

KUEMMEL, GERHARD* (Cntr Military History & Social Sciences, *gerhardkuemmel@bundeswehr.org*)
HESS, JULIUS (Cntr Military History & Social Sciences)

The Sociology of Death: The Case of the Armed Forces

The paper addresses death in the military and looks at the various ways in which death is addressed in the military. The analysis of the politics of death requires the identification of the functions such death politics should serve and focusses, inter alia, on rituals that are used to implement such death politics.

JS-27.4

KUHLMANN, ELLEN* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, *e.kuhlmann@em.uni-frankfurt.de*)
HENNINGER, ANNETTE (University of Marburg)

Gendered Innovations In Hospital Workforce Management: A Scoping Study

An increasing scarcity of health human resources in Europe calls for innovations in hospital management and workforce governance, yet policy interventions and measurements are mainly concerned with costs. In this paper we introduce an approach of 'gendered innovations' that brings both the gendered nature of the professional groups and their importance as the backbone of healthcare systems into perspective. The aim is to explore gender-sensitive forms of managing the clinical workforce, especially medicine, and how this may contribute to both gender equality and sustainable health human resources. In terms of method, we draw on a scoping review of the literature and findings from a pilot study in a large German hospital. Here, the focus is on hospital doctors with particular interest in the situation during specialisation. The case study applied comprises data analysis of hospital statistics, expert interviews and four focus groups with (male and female) doctors working in different specialties and departments. We develop a conceptual approach that systematically links three strands, namely privatisation and organisational restructuring of hospitals, health human resources management, and gendered professional careers. There is increasing evidence that improving gender-sensitive work and career conditions and linking organisational and professional governance issues may help improving competition of hospitals for qualified doctors. At the same time, the opportunities of gendered innovations are still not used effectively in hospital management, despite an increasingly competitive hospital sector. Drawing on these findings and organisational settings, we suggest ways of translating gendered innovations into the day-to-day practice of hospital workforce management, thus furthering more efficient and sustainable workforce management and sustainability

JS-22.4

KUHLMANN, ELLEN* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, *e.kuhlmann@em.uni-frankfurt.de*)
LARSEN, CHRISTA (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Mapping The Governance Of Care and Professional Development: A European Comparative Study

This article investigates the care sector through the lens of the sociology of professions. We introduce a dynamic approach that systematically links changes in the nursing professions and society at large with new modes of governance in healthcare. The aim is to explore institutional conditions that contribute to the development of an integrated professionalism and efficient health human resource management in the care sector. A novel contribution is the cross-sector and profession-centred approach that connects professional developments in nursing in hospital, primary and long-term care with governance arrangements. A comparative case study design is applied that focuses on western European countries using England, Finland, and Germany for an in-depth analysis. In terms of methods, we draw on public statistics, document analysis and other secondary sources. Three emergent patterns can be identified: (1) 'constrained professional development' was observed in the German corporatist and federalist/fragmented system

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

527

with overall high density and quality of healthcare services and concentration in the middle-range professions with a lack of upward institutional pathways; (2) 'elitist professional development' was found in the more centralised governance in England and characterised by a growing expansion in the high-status segments, but overall weak development in the middle-level and lower segments; and (3) 'integrated professional development' emerges in the context of decentralist and universal governance arrangements in Finland, that foster expansions in both high-status segments and low and unqualified segments of nursing. In summary, the findings highlight connections between professional development and governance. This suggest that interventions on the (meso/micro) level of professions, in order to achieve transformative potential, must be connected and backed-up by (macro-level) health and social policy interventions.

RC09-178.5

KUHONTA, ERIK* (McGill University, *erik.kuhonta@mcgill.ca*)

Is The Middle Class a Harbinger Of Democracy? Evidence From Southeast Asia

A vast body of literature claims that the middle class is a critical force for democratic transitions, democratic consolidation, and political stability. Yet, recent events in Thailand and in other Southeast Asian newly-industrializing countries (NICs), indicate that the middle class often challenges democratic regimes or supports authoritarian juntas. How should we reconcile these divergent views of the middle class? This article argues that an explanation for the behavior of the middle class in relation to regime-type must begin by looking at the state's role in addressing the interests of the middle class. Where a state addresses the key concerns of the middle class – rule of law, economic development, and political stability – this class is unlikely to rebel against the state. Institutionalized states are most likely to satisfy middle-class interests, while patrimonial or clientelistic states are particularly vulnerable to middle-class rebellion precisely because they are unable to satisfy middle-class interests and values. A comparison of four Southeast Asian NICs will thus show that middle-class support for democracy is highly contingent on the structural conditions in which they find themselves embedded.

RC54-862.2

KUIPERS, GISELINDE* (University of Amsterdam, *g.m.m.kuipers@uva.nl*)
DEINEMA, MICHAEL* (University of Amsterdam, *m.n.deinema@uva.nl*)

Judging Bodies in Europe: Examining the Variety of Repertoires for Evaluating the Beauty of Male and Female Bodies in Six European Countries Using Visual Q-Methodology

Being perceived as beautiful is associated with many social and economic benefits, including advantages in dating and labour markets. In post-industrial European societies, "physical capital" is increasingly becoming a valuable asset, for men as well as women. Yet little systematic and inductive cross-national comparative research has been done on what is perceived as physical capital by people of different social backgrounds, genders and age groups. As a result, most existing studies on beauty ideals emphasize universal criteria of beauty evaluation inherent in human evolutionary psychology, or the homogenizing effects of beauty standards propagated by transnational media imagery and a transnational beauty industry.

In our study, using a structured sampling method, a total of 180 respondents in six European countries are asked to sort picture sets of a wide variety of both male and female bodies according to their own tastes. This is done in the context of semi-structured interviews in which respondents are asked about their ideas on beauty and the role it plays in their lives and social interactions. Through factor analysis, separate "taste groups" are identified on the basis of their sorting patterns, and their particular criteria for evaluating beauty interpreted with the help of their own comments.

The effects of gender, education, age and nationality on ideals of bodily beauty, are ascertained through regression analyses with factor scores, and systematic coding of the interview material. Furthermore, we investigate to what extent bodily beauty ideals are informed by moral or symbolic, rather than purely aesthetic, considerations. We predict, on the basis of the theories of Elias and Bourdieu among others, that social norms relating to specific gender roles, self-control, race and other status and identity markers play a marked role in the repertoires Europeans use for assessing the bodies of both men and women.

RC03-72.2

KUKOVIC, SIMONA* (University of Ljubljana, *simona.kukovic@fdv.uni-lj.si*)
HACEK, MIRO (University of Ljubljana)

Processes of Economic Consolidation in Central and Eastern Europe

Before we can even discuss democratic consolidation, at least three minimal conditions must be fulfilled, according to Linz and Stepan (1996). Beside those consolidated democracies should also fulfill several other conditions that have in scientific analyses not attracted such high attention than three minimal conditions. Among other conditions Linz and Stepan specifically stress the importance of economic consolidation. The proposed paper is going to analyze the processes of democratic consolidation in the Central and Eastern Europe from the beginning of 1990s, when democratic transition began to take place, to most recent period, when consequences of global economic crisis hit the region. It is clearly evident from various democratic consolidation measurements that most former socialist countries have reached level of consolidated democracies; authors are testing the thesis that one of the reasons for that was also successful economic consolidation, which is in recent period suffering under heavy pressure of global economic crisis. The consequences of that can already be seen in various democratic consolidation measurements, like Nations in Transit or Human Development Index (HDI), where most CEE countries are regressing in last few years.

RC41-689.4

KULCZYCKI, ANDRZEJ* (University of Alabama, *andrzej@uab.edu*)

Abortion Policies and Health Outcomes in Latin America: What Are the Relevant Lessons for Africa?

Both Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa have high abortion rates (generally above 30/1,000 women aged 15-44) despite overwhelmingly restrictive moral, legal, and social sanctions. Although data are limited, enough is known to examine how Latin American countries are making progress in negotiating the challenges posed by abortion and compare it with the situation in sub-Saharan Africa. This allows identification of relevant lessons for improving health and social outcomes in much of Africa.

Several decades ago, many Latin American countries had economic levels seen in many African nations today. They have since achieved better contraceptive practice and social outcomes, and are now witnessing declining rates of abortion, unsafe procedures, and related deaths. In contrast, Africa accounts for over half the world's unsafe abortion-related deaths and abortion rates will increase unless unmet needs are more strongly addressed. We explore several promising steps for ameliorating present and future dilemmas.

We review how abortion policies have been changed recently in Colombia, Mexico City and Uruguay, their implementation and effects. Also, we investigate the effects of improved contraceptive practice and the social diffusion of simple innovations (including emergency contraception and misoprostol) across much of Latin America to reduce abortion.

These interventions are being sustained in the absence of legal change and strong social movements, and could potentially be implemented to strengthen the performance of African health systems. This could help overcome scarce resources and confusion about how to deal with abortion, as well as reduce inequalities in health and health care. We stress the importance of strengthening the evidence base, research-policy connections, health systems, and issue networks to articulate reproductive and human rights, health rationales, and to exploit policy windows. Such a coordinated strategic incremental approach may secure social change, bolder policy reform, and better outcomes in this deeply controversial policy arena.

RC41-695.5

KULCZYCKI, ANDRZEJ* (University of Alabama, *andrzej@uab.edu*)

State Family Planning Policies in the Islamic and Arab Demographic Giants: Does Indonesia Offer a Path for Egypt to Achieve below-Replacement-Level Fertility to the Benefit or Detriment of Women?

Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim-majority nation and Egypt has its largest Arab population. Both countries have similar overall and any modern-method contraceptive prevalence rates (61% and 58%) and levels of unmet need (12-13%). Fertility decline recently stalled in both countries, but at a lower level in Indonesia than in Egypt (2.6 and 3.0 births/woman, respectively). In the mid-1960s, both countries established clinic-oriented national family planning programs with strong bureaucratic and financial support. However, state policies led to skewed method choice with each country relying heavily on a single reversible method that accounts for over 50% of contraceptive use, reducing choices for women. Also, each program each has recently hit trouble. Indonesian politicians have shifted their attention and resources away from family planning. Injectables are increasingly offered by local midwives with strong incentives and by more private providers. Indonesia now has the world's highest injectable use rate (32%), but reliance on long-acting contraception is weak. The Egyptian program has poorer informed choice, higher discontinuation rates, and heavier reliance on public sector sources now undermined by ongoing political turmoil. The IUD remains the most widely used method (36%), but 7% of women now use injectables, more than in other Arab states and possibly soon usurping pills as the second

most common method. We use survey data, documentary evidence, and key informant interviews to examine these developments further. With certain caveats, the Indonesian experience offers lessons for instituting more solidly founded contraceptive and population policies and for accelerating the path toward replacement-level fertility in Egypt, notwithstanding its major societal turmoil. Increasing injectable use can help meet demands on the fragile state health system, make use of Egypt's underdeveloped community-based channels, and may serve as a catalyst for other Arab states to help them reach more sustainable population and development trajectories.

RC49-800.1

KULIS, STEPHEN* (Arizona State University, *kulis@asu.edu*)
VARGAS, PERLA (Arizona State University)

Depression, Suicidal Ideation and High-Risk Behaviors Among Underserved Youths in Central Mexico

Background: The staggering cost of depressive disorders and suicide on the quality of life of patients and families, the increased mortality risk, and the high economic burden demand our attention. There is evidence suggesting that engagement in risky behaviors, development of negative habits such as using alcohol, tobacco, and drugs, and depressive disorders all begin during adolescence. Further, substance use, in particular smoking and drinking, has been linked to depression and suicide risk. The study aim was to evaluate the prevalence of depression and suicidal ideation and identify predictors that could inform a prevention program.

Method: Using a cross-sectional study design with a probability sample, 702 adolescents (ages 14-24) from low-income, rural high school students in the central Mexican state of Guanajuato were surveyed.

Results: Almost half (49.2%) of participants showed some level of depression (CES-D >16), with 23.6% identified as suffering severe depression (CES-D >25). Logistic regression analyses indicated that controlling for financial status, symptoms of depression were predicted by female sex, low self-esteem, risky behaviors, conflictive parent-teen relationships, and binge alcohol drinking. The same variables with the exception of binge drinking predicted severe depression. In turn, suicidal ideation was associated with depression, low self-esteem, high-risk behaviors, and conflictive relationships with parents. A similar pattern of clustered behaviors among teenagers has been reported.

Conclusions: Predicting and ultimately preventing depression is of enormous public health significance. The findings can inform the design of interventions to prevent this early pattern of depressive disorders and associated risk factors among low-income, rural youth in Mexico and possibly in other contexts.

RC53-855.4

KULIS, STEPHEN* (Arizona State University, *kulis@asu.edu*)

Urban American Indian Youth Religion, Native Spirituality, and Well-Being: A Latent Class Analysis

Most American Indians (AI) in the United States now live in urban rather than tribal areas yet little is known about their interconnected spiritual, religious and cultural worlds. This presentation documents ways that urban AI middle school students were involved with religious institutions and Native spiritual and cultural practices, and assessed how these differences related to cultural identities and risk and pro-social behaviors. Data come from AI youth (n=205, mean age 12) in five urban middle schools in a southwestern USA metropolis. Latent class analysis identified distinctive groups of youth according to religious affiliations, attendance at religious services, adherence to Christian and traditional spiritual beliefs, sense of Native spirituality, and involvement with spiritually significant Native cultural practices. Five classes emerged. There were two Christian groups, one attending Christian churches and following Christian beliefs, but uninvolved with Native beliefs, spirituality, or cultural practices, and a nominal Christian group affiliated with but not attending church, and relatively unattached to belief systems. Two groups followed Native beliefs and spiritual practices, one affiliated with the Native American Church (NAC) and another unaffiliated with any church. The fifth, non-religious group, was unaffiliated, followed neither Christian nor traditional beliefs, and was uninvolved in Native spirituality and cultural practices. ANOVA indicated that the two Christian groups were higher in SES, had lived longer in the urban area, and reported more pro-social behaviors and better decision-making but also the most substance using friends. The two groups embracing AI spirituality (NAC, and non-NAC) had better school grades, more enculturation in tribal language and strong AI ethnic ID, and the strongest bicultural orientations. The non-religious group had the lowest scores on parental monitoring, closeness, and supportiveness. Findings increase understanding of different ways that urban AI youth blend Native and Christian religious beliefs and spiritual practices, and their consequences for well-being.

RC52-841.4

KULKARNI, JAYASHREE V* (JSW Steel Ltd.,
jaya1581@rediffmail.com)

Gender and Medical Specialization: Segregation By Culture or Choice?

Women taking to gainful employment and professional practice are on the rise in India and medicine is one such profession which by its nature, prestige and rewards comes to be sought after most by women. It is precisely owing to these traits, the medical profession has been strongly aspired by their male counterparts as well, which might bring into play the forces of gender bias and gender discrimination as has been the case with the phenomenon of gainful employment in general. The paper seeks to ascertain empirically the considerations, motivations and compulsions influencing the choice of branch of medicine by women in medical profession. The findings are based on in-depth interviews with 237 women physicians in the City of Bangalore in India. The findings reveal that women doctors are inclined and constrained to avoid such branches that tend to be male dominated. It is further noticed that women doctors tend to opt for the soft specializations that are less sought after by their male counterparts and hence are less expensive in terms of course fees and capitation, and also are relatively less paid   on the one hand and provide less intrinsic satisfaction and recognition in medical circles and society on the other. The experiences and dispositions of women doctors appear to indicate that their decisions on specialization tend to be culturally conditioned and are outcome of their tendency to avoid areas of medicine over which their male counterparts are assumed exercise a cultural and professional prerogative and unjustified monopoly.

RC23-409.6

KULKARNI, JAYASHREE V* (JSW Steel Ltd.,
jaya1581@rediffmail.com)

Technology Induced Inequalities at Workplace – an Indian Experience

Inter-industry variations in compensation packages has since long been a normal phenomenon in industrial circles as it comes to be determined by the functional importance of respective industry and the levels of skills and expertise required. The paper deals with recent trends toward increasing inequalities in earnings in Indian work organizations. It is assumed that growing complexity of knowledge and skills required, length and cost of training requisite for operations, increase in capital expenditure requirements and growing sophistication and competition in industrial spheres are the functions of technological innovations and their dispersion through forces of globalisation and these developments have implications for compensation packages across the industries resulting in increasing inequalities in wages within and across industries. The analysis of data pertaining to variations in pay and allowances in 16 labour intensive and 14 technology intensive manufacturing establishments in India over a period of 20 years indicate that differential emphasis on technology and innovations in different industries has brought about unprecedented inequities in the levels of income between the industries and even within the industries across the cadres. Such inequalities are further accentuated by elimination of moderately skilled workers on grounds of obsolescence and redundancy.   The findings further indicate that the technology induced variations in income in Indian Industries vary significantly with sector of industrial operations and its functional importance for economy on the one hand and its potential for creation of wealth on the other.

RC32-564.1

KULOGLU KARSLI, CEYDA* (Assistant Professor,
ceyda.kuloglu@gmail.com)

Marginalized or Empowered? Conflict Induced Internally Displaced Kurdish Women's Experiences in Turkey

This study is focusing on the conflict-induced internally displaced Kurdish women's experiences. There has been an ongoing internal armed conflict in Turkey since 1984 and one of the consequences of this conflict is the internal displacement that occured in 1990s. In the displacement process, women and other family members were victimized. They did not only loose their homelands, but they also had to struggle in the city centers with poverty and discrimination.

After they started to live in the city centers, women may become both marginalized and empowered. The aim of the study is to understand the situations that lead Kurdish women to be marginalized and/or empowered in the cities to which they have been forced to migrate. After the displacement process, which is one of the major victimization processes for these women, some of them may be trapped in ethnic and gender-based discrimination and may become more marginalized in the city centers. But marginalization and empowerment are not fixed categories and there is always a possibility for these women to transform their marginalized position into empowerment. By political engagement, working outside house and/or being head of the househod these women may break the cycle of their marginalization and becomes empowered in the city centers.

JS-42.3

KULOGLU KARSLI, CEYDA* (Assistant Professor, *ceyda.kuloglu@gmail.com*)
AKALIN, AYSE EMEL (Hacettepe University)
AYTEMIZ, PELIN (Baskent University)

Notions and Expectations of Democracy Among the Participants of the Occupygezi Movement in Turkey

The aim of this paper is to explore the notions of democracy and the expectations around democratization of Turkey expressed by the protestors of OccupyGezi movement started in Turkey in May 2013. The protests, which began on 28 May over the plans to demolish one of Istanbul's rare central parks, developed to nationwide rallies against the government. Although the protests have been acknowledged to be a civil unrest participated by people from different political backgrounds, the demographic features of the protestors and their demands remained under-researched and this caused speculations from both the government and the opposition sides about the reasons and impacts of the protests.

A group of voluntary independent researchers have conducted a survey with 1060 protestors, during the actual demonstrations on the streets in Ankara. Data were collected in three days (8th, 9th, 10th June) in two different centers of the protests in Ankara. Participants were people attending the protests at the time of the interviews, in varying forms and degrees (example: just standing to actually fighting with the police). Participatory observation and results of other surveys conducted in Istanbul were also used as secondary data. The questionnaire consisted of questions concerning the demands, political backgrounds, reasons and types of participation to demonstrations and expectations of the protestors, along with their demographic characteristics.

This paper is based on the analysis of the participants' notions, expectations and demands around democratization in Turkey. Results suggested that the demands of democratization have varied according to a series of factors, including the political background of the participant, gender, the place of demonstration attended and the different understandings about the government's policies restricting individual freedoms. The results have also documented the intense police violence experienced by the participants, which is expressed as one of the major reasons for the growing unrest.

JS-83.6

KULRATTANAMANEEPORN, SHAYANISAWA*
(Srinakharinwirot University, *saywithsk@yahoo.com*)

Population Change, Demographic Dividend and Health Care in Aging Population of ASEAN

The purpose of this study was to investigate the change of population from 1967 – 2060 and to study the demographic dividend among ASEAN countries and health care among aging using qualitative methods from secondary level of population data. It was determined that the population of ASEAN is approximately 600.8 million people or 8.6% of the world population and this amount has tended to continuously increase for 40 years. Nowadays, the population structure consists of 48.3% of laborers, 39.8% with child dependency, and 8.5% of aging dependency while the death rate is very low and birth rate is declining. The total fertility rate of the ASEAN population is 2.4. The demographic dividend could be categorized into three groups including 1) countries that already have passed opportunity, i.e., Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, 2) countries that have had the chance to handle this prime event, i.e., Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar, and 3) countries that will meet this situation in the future, i.e., the Philippines, Cambodia and Lao PDR.

The ASEAN community consists of ten countries as its members which all have different population structures, hence dividend occurs more than once and each country could give a hand to others to help solve problems and clear effects. It may be necessary for countries which have not faced the prime period to learn experiences from those who have passed the period. For labor issues, population segments could be reallocated to countries that lack human development resources resulting in the new trends in health care systems for aging people in the future.

RC06-130.9

KUMAGAI, FUMIE* (Kyorin University, *fkumagai@jcom.home.ne.jp*)

Changing Trends In Demography and Family Structure In Asia: Japan, Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore With Reference To The U.S.A

Fertility decline and population aging are two of the most critical factors accounting for burgeoning family alternatives around the globe today. Asian families are no exceptions, but they present themselves as if their patterns are quite different from their western counterparts. Even among Asian families, they differ from one another, resulting in the different pattern of their family structures unique to their own. Therefore, now is the time for us to examine changing

trends of population and fertility indicators which seem to result in Asian family alternatives such as lifetime singlehood, elderly couple households, and elderly alone households..

Historical, archival, current, and prospectus statistical data for four Asian societies- Japan, Hong Kong, Korea, and Singapore-and the United States are examined. Following the footsteps of western nations Japan, among Asian nations, took the initiative to launch into the area of population aging and fertility decline. The rate for progress in Japan, however, has been much faster and unprecedented than other western nations. Nevertheless, today and the prospects on these dimensions in other Asian nations are more striking than their Japanese counterparts. Fertility decline and population aging started relatively late in these three Asian societies. The prospects reveal, however, that they will be in the critical situation, i.e., the zero/minus population growth in the foreseeable future, in which Japan has currently been undergoing.

Asian elderlies must learn to lead independent living lifestyles quite different from those of the traditional ones. Making the best use of the modern ICT devices, various programs developed for the care of senior citizens would have significant implications for Asian societies that will soon follow the Japanese footsteps. Japan, especially for the care and health management of the elderly, may hopefully give a good guideline for other Asian families in the years to come.

RC06-118.15

KUMAGAI, FUMIE* (Kyorin University, *fkumagai@jcom.home.ne.jp*)

History of Courtship and Dating in Japan

The marriage pattern in Japan developed from the group/horde marriage in the Primitive Times to the *tsumadoi-kon* (the groom commuted to the bride residence), to the *muko-in* (the groom lived with the bride family) during the aristocracy, and to the *yome-in* (women marrying into men's families) under the *Bushi* ruling. It was only after the Meiji era that Japanese marriage changed to the *Yoriai* pattern based on the mutual consent of the marriage partners.

Then, two types of mate selection pattern emerged: the arranged (*miai*), and the romantic marriage (*ren-ai*). In the arranged marriage the go-between (*nakoudo*) arranges formal interviews providing the young with opportunities for meeting possible marriage partners. During the early stage of Japanese modernization *miai* was the predominant pattern, however the complete reversal has emerged today, and *ren-ai* has become the dominant pattern instead.

Recently, young Japanese have difficulties in finding ideal marriage partners. Consequently, great many Japanese men and women remain single lifetime (1920: about 2% for both men and women; 2010: 20% for men and 11% for women). Extremely high rates for life-time singlehood of Japanese men and women today are one of the major reasons for the fertility decline.

Attempting to provide young people with mate selection opportunities various "*Kon-Katsu*" services (marriage mate seeking activities) have been established by local municipal offices, commercial matchmaking agencies, and *Machi-Kon* (Township Companion where both young men couples and women couples meet in group). Furthermore, the current government will extend monetary support to marriage services organized by municipal offices effective 2014 fiscal year.

Marriage, however, is an individual and private matter. And, therefore, if one decides to lead a lifetime singlehood, it matters only to him/herself. Nevertheless, it is hoped that these new styles of courtship and dating will encourage Japanese youth to go forward for marriage.

RC13-234.4

KUMAR, AJAY* (Kumaun University, *ajay.manav@gmail.com*)

Car Festivals (Religious Yatras) in India : A Dimension of Leisure Tourism (A Case Of 'Nanda Devi Raj- Jat Yatra' In Uttarakhand, India)

This paper is about the car festivals (Religious *Yatras*) organized in different part of India and their impact on the quality of life of its participants. This paper is analyzing how these car festivals provide leisure to its participants which further improve quality of their life through mental well- being. *Jagannath Puri Rath Yatra* (Orissa, India)*, Maysor Rath Mahotsav Yatra, Maysor* (Karnataka, India), *and Nanda Devi Raj-Jat Yatra* (Uttarakhand, India) etc. are some of the famous religious car festivals in India. Thousands of people participate in these religious car festivals to get relaxed from day to day stress. *Nanda Devi Raj- Jat Yatra* is one of the most celebrated car festivals of Uttarakhand in India, taking place once in every 12 years during August- September for 19 days. A trek of 280 km remains jam-packed with the experience of nature, flora and fauna, fabulous culture and let one have a glimpse of the Uttarakhand Himalayas. Last car festival was taken place in the year 2000 and more than 50,000 people had been found taking this car festival.

Well established indicators of quality of life are used to explain the results in this study. Simple statistical and participatory tools are used to analyze the information and data gathered from different primary and secondary sources. Case studies are also used to explain the experiences of the participants of the car festivals.

Findings of the study reveal that leisure tourism enhances quality of life by increasing feelings of competency and relaxation, distracting from difficulties, as well as enhancing social inclusiveness and support. Leisure tourism also results in improved mental wellbeing through associated meaningful engagement, self-expression and creativity. Participation in it is considered as a life time experience. This experience not only provides leisure during the event but also provide happiness in memories.

RC07-140.5

KUMAR SLARIYA, MOHINDER* (Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, *mkslariya@gmail.com*)
HIETALA, REIJA (Department of Geology and Geography)

Sowing the Seeds of Change: Shifting from Traditional Cropping to Cash Cropping-Some Illustrations from Western Himalayas

Around 10,000 years ago human being had started domestication of plants and animals, even before this period, people had been altering pants and animal for their own benefit by using other means such as fire-stick farming. With the changes in almost every sphere of life, agriculture has also undergone change particularly in developed and developing world, and has been characterized by enhanced productivity, the replacement of human labour to mechanization and the introduction of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, selective breeding has changed the fate of agriculture round the globe and Himalayan states are not exception.

Present paper is based on primary study conducted in Chamba and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh. In the state agriculture contributes nearly 45% to the net state domestic product and about 93% of the state population depends directly or indirectly upon agriculture, moreover it is main source of income as well as employment.

The paper is an attempt to analyse the shift from traditional crops to cash crops which is based on primary data based research collected from two study districts from the state of Himachal Pradesh in India dividing two districts in four sub-districts and further in 30 panchayats (lowest administrative unit) and 73 villages and atleast selecting three respondents from each village, 200 respondents have been interviewed to arrive at desirable results. People have shifted from traditional crops to vegetables, seri-culture and horticulture and earning very good income and experienced change in the amenities available in the household as well as they are capable to provide better living conditions. Study concluded with observation that at present, the seeds of change has sown and now the change is visible and people of the hilly region are changing traditional crops and shifting to cash crops.

RC27-478.4

KUMAZAWA, TAKUYA* (Japan Society of Sport Sociology, *sd131012@g.hit-u.ac.jp*)

The Diffusion of American Football in Japan from 1930's to 1950's

This research examines the diffusion of American football in Japan from 1930's to 1950's from the sociological perspective. The research question is why and how it diffused in Japan during the time. In general, Japanese-American relations during the time was tense because of Immigration Act of 1924, Manchurian Incident in 1931, Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937-1945, Pacific War in 1941-1945 and the occupation of Japan by GHQ in 1945-1952. American football diffused in Japan in these situations although it is one of the most conspicuous American cultures. Why and how did this happen? In my opinion, there are four main reasons. Firstly, at the beginning of 1930's, Nisei students from Hawaii and the west coast of America began to come and study in Japanese universities, and they started to play American football. Secondly, some Japanese politicians, diplomats, business people and the American Embassy staff in Japan supported Nisei students to play American football because they thought that it was useful for promoting friendly relations between Japan and America, or at least, for preventing Japanese-American relations from getting worse any more. Thirdly, the media like newspaper publishing companies also supported Nisei students to play American football because they thought that it had a potential to become popular content like baseball and help to sell their newspapers or magazines more. Lastly, because many Japanese people saw American football through American movies from the beginning of 1930's, American football had a grounding to be diffused. For example, about 20,000 people came and watch the first official game in Japan on November 29, 1934. In conclusion, American football diffused in Japan from 1930's to 1950's because four different actors shared their different interests through American football.

RC48-781.2

KUMKAR, NILS C.* (University of Leipzig, *nc.kumkar@uni-leipzig.de*)

The Geographies Of Discontent

The protests against the *politics of crisis* in both the US and Germany are structured along similar patterns: The Tea Party Movement in the US and the right-wing Euro-criticism in Germany stand in opposition to the Occupy Movement on both sides of the Atlantic. These polarized spectra not only deploy parallels in their political messaging, but also in their socio-demographic composition. Beyond this opposition, all four poles seem to be united by a deep mistrust towards their national governments with a focus on domestic socio-economic issues.

The paper uses the concept of the socio-spatially determined *Habitus*, bridging the gap between agency and structure: resonating with the messaging of the respective protest-mobilizations, but in turn also structuring and shaping the development of these very movements. Participant observations in meetings and protests, group discussions and interviews conducted with participants in all four movements are analyzed relying mainly on the hermeneutics of the sociology of knowledge to reconstruct the Habitus as a sedimented body of practical knowledge shared by the participants.

The paper seeks to contribute to the understanding of the development of the movements and the different inner and outer limits they encountered. Why did the Occupy Movement in different parts of the US and other countries follow such different trajectories after 2011? Why did the German counterpart to the Tea Party never gain comparable traction - despite numerous attempts and significant resonance in the media?

The analysis shows that the polarization of the national protests can be understood as resulting from the different ways in which social classes interpret the social contradictions sharpening in the recent years. While this dispositional schism is mirrored on both sides of the Atlantic, the diverging paths the movements took express the different ways in which the crisis affected the national economies.

RC01-44.4

KUMSA, ALEMAYEHU* (Charles University, *alemayehu.kumsa@ff.cuni.cz*)

Conflict In Ethiopia

Colonialism is a practice of domination, which involves the subjugation of one people to another. The etymology of the term from Latin word colonus, meaning farmer. This root reminds us that the practice of colonialism usually involves the transfer of population to new territory, where the arrivals lived as permanent settlers while maintaining political allegiance to the country of origin. Colonialism is a characteristic of all known civilizations. Books on African history teaches us that Ethiopia and Liberia are the only countries, which were not colonized by West European states, but the paper argues that Ethiopia was created by Abyssinian state colonizing its neighbouring nations during the scramble for Africa. Using comparative colonial history of Africa, the paper tries to show that Abyssinian colonialism is the worst of conquest and colonial rule of all territories in Africa, according to the number of people killed during the conquest war, brutal colonial rule, political oppression, poverty, lack of education, diseases, and contemporary land grabbing only in the colonial territories. In its arguments, the paper discusses why the Oromo were defeated at the end of 19th century whereas we do have full historical documents starting from 13th century in which the Oromo defended their own territory against Abyssinian expansion. Finally the paper will elucidate the development of Oromo national struggle for regaining their lost independence.

RC01-44.2

KUMSA, ALEMAYEHU* (Charles University, *alemayehu.kumsa@ff.cuni.cz*)

The Roots of Horn of African Conflicts

The Roots of Horn of African Conflicts

Majority of societies passed through various conflicts in their history. Horn of African societies entered new types of violent conflicts starting at the end of 19th century, which is continuing until today under different forms. Exceptionality of Horn of Africa is that Abyssinia (Ethiopia) was the only African Empire state, which participated in the colonization of Africa with Western European states at the end of 19th century. Compared to all participants of colonial powers of this part of Africa, Abyssinian conquest war was the longest and the bloodiest violent conflict according to historical empirical data. The territories of many nations were divided and became part of different colonial territories and different nations were forced to be part of the same colonial territory. The paper will discuss conflicts at different levels in the Horn of Africa: the conflict between state and ethno-national identity in the Sudan and Ethiopia. The Ethiopian empire colonial character from the view of non-Abyssinia peoples, the problem of interference of the state in religion affairs of some groups in Ethiopia (e.g., Islam and Waaqefana (Oromo indigenous religion), geopolitical interests of foreign powers in the region will be the main points of the discussion. The role of Ethiopian state interest in Somali conflict will be one of the points of discussion of the paper

RC06-120.6

KUNG, HSIANG-MING* (Shih Hsin University, *hmkung@cc.shu.edu.tw*)

Sociocultural Shocks In Cross-Border Marriages: A Comparison Between Chinese and Southeast Asian Wives In Taiwan

Along with the expansion of international trade between Taiwan and Southeast Asia, inter-ethnic marriages between Taiwanese men and Southeast Asian women have started from the late 1970s. Cross-border marriages between Taiwanese men and Chinese women have dramatically increased starting from the late 1980s after the Taiwanese government has changed the national policy. These new situations make cross-border marriages a significant phenomenon in Taiwan.

Based on the in-depth interviews with marriage immigrants from China and Southeast Asia, the author delineates their daily lives in Taiwanese families after they married. It is clearly that all these marriage immigrants experience sociocultural shocks when they have started their lives in Taiwan.

The author notices that both Chinese and Southeast Asian wives wish to work on the job market and be economically independent but are restrained by the government policy. Both of them feel strange about the common arrangement in Taiwan to live with in-laws. They also experience the unreasonable underestimation of their natal family's SES by their in-laws.

Only Chinese wives complain that their husbands never helped with household chores, and their mothers-in-law seldom helped either, and so they have to work like a household servant. Moreover, they are often in conflict with their mothers-in-law or husbands on the issue of child rearing. They are also fussy about Taiwan's limited living space.

Most Southeast Asian wives, on the other hand, emphasize personal privacy and sanitation of living environment, but the real situations often contradict with what they expect. They also frown at the special diet their mothers-in-law prepared for them after they have delivered babies. They are especially angry about their natal mothers being looked down upon by their in-laws.

All the above mentioned sociocultural shocks in turn affect whether or not these foreign wives identify with their families in Taiwan.

JS-42.7

KUNPHOOMMARL, MONTRI* (Naresuan University, *montrinu@hotmail.com*)

The Movement of People's Politics in Democratisation Process in Thailand

This paper aims to explore the concept of people's politics and its application to the Thai democratic movement. Although Thailand became a democratic country more than 80 years ago (1932), the problems of inactive participation, political conflicts and political unconsciousness are still clearly seen today. The attempts to bring top down into bottom up democracy became a new approach in the new Thai Constitution (2007). Both the political development council and local organization council Acts have been established to support people's active involvement. People's participation has also been launched throughout the country. Both the best practices and the drawbacks of people's politics in the political movement towards democracy will be examined in the paper. The grassroots' movement for human security, equity and opportunity will be studied as an example of the strengthening of people's politics in terms of deliberative democracy, civic education and community democracy. The roles of the people's movement through the works of Center for People's Political Development Center supported by King Prajadhipok's Institute in 48 centers/provinces during the last decade will be reviewed and investigated for the success of people's politics development in the future.

RC39-661.3

KUO, SHIH-YUN* (Science Technology Disaster Reduction, *sykuo@ncdr.nat.gov.tw*)
LEE, HSIANG-CHIEH (National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction)

Constructing the Assessment Framework for Local Disaster Management Capability

Due to the increased magnitude and frequency of extreme climate events, increased population density and land-use intensity, disaster impact that humans need to face in the future can be foreseen as more severe and complicated. Disaster risk is typically conceptualized as a composite function influenced by numerous natural and socio-economic factors. Coping capability is a key factor that influences not only the society's acceptance to disaster risk but also its potential to take related measures. It is important for a society (especially those vulnerable communities at local levels) to prepare itself so it is capable of responding these natural, technological, and emergent threats more effectively. While there have been numerous studies and practices on assessing social vulnerability, few studies are emphasized on assessing a system's ability to manage disastrous incidents. Hence, one worthwhile inquiry is to explore the characterization and measurement of disaster management capability at local levels.

The ultimate goal of this study is to develop an assessment framework that is both comprehensive and feasible in the area of disaster management. The paper first reviews and analyzes the capability assessment systems carried out in the United States, New Zealand, and Japan. We then modify the US national preparedness system (e.g., core preparedness capability) and develop a framework based on Taiwan's experiences in disaster management. The resultant assessment framework is constructed with a matrix of 19 disaster tasks (e.g., risk assessment, evacuation, and housing) and 11 capability elements (e.g., planning, science and technology, and social capital). It assesses whether a local society has the required institutional mechanisms and resources to execute these tasks in three disaster management missions (i.e., prevention and mitigation, response, and recovery). The result of this capability assessment framework is expected to be applied further in disaster risk assessment and capacity building program.

RC24-427.2

KUO, SHIH-YUN* (Science Technology Disaster Reduction, *sykuo@ncdr.nat.gov.tw*)
LIN, TZE-LUEN (National Taiwan University)

Public Environmental Concern in Taiwan

One of the top 21 emerging global environmental issues for the 21st century identified by the UNEP foresight report is "Social Tipping Points? Catalyzing Rapid and Transformative Change in Human Behavior for the Environment (rank #5)." It can be thus inferred that humans need to change original destructive actions and need to learn to adapt to changing climate and environment (with combined influences of both natural and human forces). Moreover, these actions need to be taken with a more rapidly speed. However, the factors that trigger people's behavioral changes are often differentiated due to countries' different socio-economic contexts. Therefore, it is important to understand how individuals in different cultures think of, know of, and plan to respond to these environmental challenges and to investigate the interrelationship between people's environmental attitude and environmental behaviors. This paper aims to answer these two research questions.

The study reports the data (n=2209) derived from 2010 Taiwan Social Change Survey (TSCS)—a longitudinal face-to-face national survey project conducted each year since 1985. The results find that the Taiwanese public is concerned about environmental issues and they demonstrate a positive environmental value system in terms of protecting the environment, coexisting with the nature and other species, and respecting the earth. However, they show a level of inconsistency in the frequency of taking pro-environmental behaviors. While they often recycle for renewable resources, they rarely consume organic foods and drive less personal vehicles. The preliminary analysis suggests that there are deficits between pro-environmental attitude and actual environmental actions. To overcome this behavior deficit, it is perhaps necessary to provide net-benefit incentives to Taiwanese people.

RC37-639.6

KUPFERBERG, FEIWEL* (Malmoe University, *feiwel.kupferberg@mah.se*)

The Intellectual Advantages and Dangers of Borrowing. the Complex Relation Between Literature and Sociology

Literature and sociology are two types of intellectual games. Literature is driven by the rules of art. The latter foreground such aesthetic techniques as estrangement (anti-essentalism),, meaning gaps (let the reader guess) and the captive mind (manipulated emotions). Sociology is a scientific discipline and is hence bound by the rules of typological construction (essentalism), methodological reflection (transparent language) and distanced role-taking (critical empathy). This does not exclude intellectual borrowing of the insights, imagination and language produced by writers. A good starting-point to reflect on these issues is the methodology of Ervin Goffman. He uses literary sources mainly for their accurate ethnographic observations in particular from the French existentialist writers Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir in order to investigate issues of identity and identity work and more generally the micro norms of interaction between ego- and alter.

What Goffman tends to ignore though is that in particular Sartre in all his novels and dramas describes alter as "stranger". There are never any close emotional bonds between ego and alter. In order to fully explore the imaginative possibilities of literature, other French writers such as Proust and Celine should be looked into as the latter suggest that social relations between strangers can change into intimacy but also return to the civility between strangers in public.

Nor should sociologists ignore how literary theorists analyze the works of fiction writers. . Reading such work helps us better to understand both what is specific for the literary text but also how the techniques, imagination and language of fiction writers illuminate important aspects of issues that sociologists have tended to leave out in their interpretative work such as the importance of events, time, place, artifacts, representations, bodies, problemsolving etc.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC20-357.5

KUPREYCHENKO, ALLA* (Institute of psychology of Russian Academy of Sciences, *akupreychenko@hse.ru*)
SHLYAKHOVAYA, ELENA (Institute of psychology of Russian Academy of Sciences)

Structure and Specificity TRUST of E-Zines

Nowadays the Internet has globally changed mass communication. As a result 'civil journalism' has emanated. The urgent problem of trust in networking has become more actual. Media-trust defines relations in mass media communication with the using of material objects including electronic media and devices. Media-trust is a multilateral phenomenon. Its components: trust of the audience to mass media, trust of the mass media (team of journalists or one journalist) to his audience or to a concrete reader (a viewer, a listener, a user). The user's status (regular, random, prospective and etc.) is an important factor of Media-trust. Media-trust is a function of the characteristics of mass media audience, characteristics of the audience and the characteristics of the communication process. The peculiarities social media is the social context ("the ideology of the time"), the form and type of information. In particular, the Media-trust importance as a whole and its components depends of the usefulness or uselessness of the information, of connection information to one or another area of subject's life and etc. Users' trust in e-zines is one of particular cases of media-trust, which is a result of three basic components integration: trust to information, trust to journal and trust to journalist. The integration of the referred components is constant and absolute, as trust in social information is impossible without trust in its source. The triad of these types of the interrelated trust has three aspects: information, perceptive and interactive. The validity of the conceptual model and the relationship of many media-trust characteristics have been confirmed in empirical study of Russian youth. The relationship trust to e-zines and intellectual, emotional and communicative respondent's characteristics has identified.

RC10-197.1

KUPREYCHENKO, ALLA* (National Research University "Higher School of Economics", *akupreychenko@hse.ru*)
RYBAKOVA, VICTORIA (National Research University "Higher School of Economics")

Trust, Loyalty, and Culture in Organizations

The trend in business is based on the idea that an employee is the primary resource of any organization, that sincerity, benevolence, trust and loyalty of employees is a major competitive advantage. The purpose of the study was to examine relationship between different psychological organizational phenomena, such as trust, loyalty, and organizational culture in organizations with different spheres of activity. Hypotheses were tested using survey data different organizations: publishing, nanotechnology, banking, PR, marketing. The results of comparative and the correlation analysis of trust, loyalty and types of organizational culture have given evidence of all hypotheses. The results suggested that separate components of trust, loyalty and culture are related between each other. Organizational culture is related to organizational trust and employees' loyalty, i.e. different types of culture require particular combination of trust and loyalty indicators. Organizational trust is related to employees' loyalty, i.e. each component of organizational trust will be determined by the specific rate of each type of loyalty (organizational, professional, labor). Moreover differences of preferred and actual culture indexes are inversely related to overall level of trust and loyalty. The study carried out in a unique context of poor explored Russian market could provide further practical and theoretical insights and contributed to the understanding of the nature, development, and maintenance of trust, loyalty and culture in organizations. Yet, this understanding has not been fully translated to the business community in a way that encouraged the actions necessary to reduce the growing trust deficit. Senior leaders should re-double their efforts to build better practices for communication and employee involvement, along with strategies for reducing employee vulnerability and dependence. These efforts should be integrated into the cultural norms of the organization, where trust is a part of every interaction between employees.

RC27-478.2

KURASHIMA, AKIRA* (Kwansei Gakuin University, *webreg0924@somnus.sakura.ne.jp*)

The Sportification of Tai Chi and the Hegemony of Vision

The purpose of this paper is to enable a deeper understanding of modern sport through an examination of the sportification of tai chi (taijiquan) – its transformation from a folk tradition specific to local communities into a modern sport with global competition. While there is considerable literature on the sportification of tai chi (Li, 2008; Ryan, 2008; Zhang, 2010), this paper proposes to understand sportification as *hegemony of vision* (Levin, 1993) – the prioritization of the visible as the most important source of socially relevant meaning over what is perceived by other bodily senses. This was first made possible by the creation of the Simplified 24 Form in 1956 under the initiative of the New Chinese Government. Whereas traditional tai chi was, and still is, a martial art combined with internal "chi" cultivation techniques impregnated with Daoist philosophy, the Simplified 24 Form is sterilized of the martial, internal and philosophical aspects; it was rendered a standardized, easy-to learn health exercise for the masses, demanding only the correctness of visible movements. This prioritization of vision enabled objective rules for competition, which systematically allocated social meaning to the visible body. While competition has contributed to the global popularity of tai chi, it has invited the relative neglect of aspects that were not subject to visual appreciation, such as the internal cultivation of "chi" and its philosophical implications. By drawing on data gathered by fieldwork in a tai chi class in Xinxiang City, China, light will be shed on the rich sensory experience that traditional tai chi affords. This relativizes not only sportified tai chi, but also modern sport itself, as an activity obsessed with the externally visible out of the whole of human sensory experience.

RC04-89.6

KURBATOV, SERGIY* (University of Uppsala, *sergiy.kurbatov@gmail.com*)

The Relations Between National and Global in Ukrainian University Rankings

In my presentation I want to analyze how national and global components are presented in the leading Ukrainian university rankings TOP 200 and COMPASS and, in manifest or latent ways, influence the contemporary vision of university mission. . Being initially national educational institutions (with a certain specific interpretation of "national" during times of Russian Empire and Soviet time), after 1991 Ukrainian universities faced a kind of "double pressure" from the ideology of nationalism and influences of globalization. How intersection between "national" and "international" is presented in the main criteria and indicators of these university rankings? Do rankings help to create new academic hierarchy in Ukrainian university education? How effective are university rankings as a tool for internationalization of our system of education? These are the main questions for my future presentation.

RC01-43.4

KURCZEWSKA, JOANNA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, *j.kurczew@ifispan.waw.pl*)
KURCZEWSKI, JACEK* (University of Warsaw, *j.kurczewski@uw.edu.pl*)

Emotional Infrastructure of Reconcilliation

Analysis of several institutionalized reconcilliatory actions in relation between Central and Eastern European nations - German, Polish, Ukrainian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Czech and Russian - is made aiming at excavating the basic emotional components underlying the successful reconcilliation. This involves the discussion of emotions like guilt, hatred, forgiveness, penitence and love. The tolerance is usually assumed as minimal precondition for reconcilliation but the ideal reconcilliation is linked with the proactive approach, that involves the love of the neighbor. The failed attempts at reconcilliation provide the cues for the answer as what is the role and dynamics of the tolerance/love/hatred complex. This is then linked with the analysis of the rituals of reconcilliation where the emotions are publicly communicated and displayed in the public spectacles. The basic contradiction is pointed as the ritualized reconcilliation demands display of love emotion, the working infrastructureof tolerance is not emotional neither ritualized

RC35-610.3

KURIHARA, WATARU* (Waseda University, *w.kurihara1008@gmail.com*)

Contextualizing "Individuality": Searching for More Flexible Definition

This presentation focuses on a concept of Kanjin (the contextual) coined by a Japanese sociologist Eshun Hamaguchi. Hamaguchi introduced this concept of Kanjin to overcome a commonly accepted view that Japanese are collectivists lack in individuality. In such view, Japanese are described as self-sacrificing and group-oriented agents unable to act autonomously. According to Hamaguchi, however, such view of Japanese is helplessly biased because it sees Japanese society within the framework based on a narrowly defined concept of the individual. Hamaguchi insisted that the concept of the individual is so westernized that it cannot be applied to the different cultural contexts like in Japan. Therefore, he argued, Kanjin as a more flexible model of agent is needed. Now, what is Kanjin? Hamaguchi translates it into "the contextual" and defines it as a "relatum". However, today, the contextualism and relationalism can be seen in various forms in the sociological discipline. Then, is the concept of Kanjin different from them? If so, how is it different? Through elaborating these points, this presentation would contribute to the attempt to challenge the classical perspectives on "individuality".

RC04-97.3

KURLAENDER, MICHAL* (University of California, Davis, mkurlaender@ucdavis.edu)

Ready or Not? California's Early Assessment Program and the Transition to College

Nearly one in three first-time freshmen in the U.S. are enrolled in some remedial/developmental course in English or math at their college or university (U.S. Department of Education, 2003). Rates of remedial course enrollment vary substantially across U.S. colleges and universities, with some institutions not offering any and others enrolling upwards of 80 percent of their incoming students in remedial classes. Part of the explanation for the large share of remedial students in American colleges and universities may be limited information. Students are often ill informed about what they need to do to succeed in college and subject to the (arguably) mistaken perception that everyone must at least attend, if not complete, college in order to succeed in the labor market. A majority of high school students, regardless of their academic performance, report that they will attend college (Rosenbaum, 2001). In fact, academic performance accounts for little of the variance in students' *expected* levels of educational attainment. Despite the pressing need to ensure that more students obtain a postsecondary degree, we know surprisingly little about what leads to college readiness and degree completion.

This study focuses on California's efforts to improve college readiness through the Early Assessment Program (EAP). The EAP is an intervention designed to increase the quality of information about academic preparedness available to high school students. We aim to understand how an increase in information about college readiness affects students' need for remediation once enrolled, and whether the effect of this information varies for different types of students (by gender, race/ethnicity, and academic background). Although several studies have demonstrated that many students are relatively uninformed about what it takes to succeed in college, the question of how we might effectively enrich the information on which students base their postsecondary decisions remains largely unexplored.

RC18-323.2

KURNOSOV, DMITRY* (St Petersburg State University, dd.kurnosov@gmail.com)

'white Trash', Working Class or Just Your Average Guy? the Changing Face of a British Far Right Supporter

In the wake of a lively academic debate of the past decade and against the background of yet another decline in fortunes of the British Far Right, the paper investigates the sources of its political power. It was long considered to lie in the working class neighborhoods, to the point of current BNP leader comparing his party to the early 20th century Labour. However to what extent is the support base of the Far Right proletarian, or rather post-proletarian, given the overall postindustrial trend, remains debatable. And there's more to that – how does the experience of living in area with actual minority population influence the support for the Far Right and what are their preferences in cross-party perspective. Based on aggregate electoral and socio-economic data, I would argue that there is need to differentiate between the ideological hardcore, persistent and transient supporters of the Far Right, which are defined by distinct set of characteristics. Furthermore, as the face of the Far Right shifts to grassroots movements (such as the English Defence League), the transiency trend is set to increase.

JS-74.3

KURODA, KOICHIRO* (Ryukoku University, a01010@mail.ryukoku.ac.jp)

The Disparity in Rate of Deductible of Social Health Insurance with Respect to Age and Gender and Its Resolution in Post-War Japan: Whether It Has Influenced Healthcare Utilization and Longevity?

In post-war Japan, healthcare system has been constructed so that every Japanese could utilize health service of modern medicine free of charge or at low cost. When this system started in 1961, the employed and their dependents were obligated to enroll in so-called "social health insurance" plans. The medical expenses charged on the employed were all covered by these plans, whereas those charged on their dependents were covered only by 50%. The other people such as the self-employed including farmers, retirees, and their dependents were compelled to enroll in so-called "national health insurance" plans, which covered 70% of their medical expenses. The disparity in rate of deductible was based on occupational status, which was closely related to age and gender. This disparity has been reduced bit by bit until the year of 2003 when irrespective of occupational status, the deductible rate for those 70 years and over of age was 10%, whereas that for those under 70 years of age was 30 %; in either case, monthly total out-of-pocket expense was capped. In this paper, change in (a)disparity in out-of-pocket expense of healthcare service utilization, (b)health care utilization

rate and rate of deaths in medical institutions broken down by gender and age, and (c)life expectancy at birth, 20 years of age, and 65 years of age broken down by gender, in post-war Japan will be examined, and by comparing between the patterns of chronological change of (a) and (b), and between those of (b) and (c), it will be analyzed how the change in (a) has influenced (b), and how the change in (b) has influenced (c).

JAPA-15.1

KURODA, YOSHIHIKO* (Nagoya University, krd@nagoya-u.jp)

Globalization in East Asia and Contemporary Situation in Northeast Asian Societies

The East Asia and Pacific region continues to be an engine of global growth, contributing around 40 percent of global growth in 2012. Driven by strong domestic demand, the region grew at 7.5 percent in 2012 -- higher than any other region in the world. Economic interdependence in the countries of Northeast Asia is getting stronger.Needless to say, the center of economic development is China. For Japan, economic importance of China has increased every year. China is the largest trading partner for Japan now. Japanese population who live in Shanghai is estimated to 100,000, which is greater than New York. Chinese has become the biggest bloc of foreign residents in Japan in 2007, overtaking Koreans, which has been the biggest bloc in Japan in the postwar period. In rural and remote areas, Chinese workers called Foreign Trainees and Technical Intern are an essential labor force to support the local economy since the 1990s.

Although North Western countries share common economic interests, political tensions both between Japan and China, and between Japan and Korea frequently occur in the 2000s. Japan and China are strongly opposed to each other over the territorial problem. Japan and Korea are opposed to each other over the territorial problem and the understanding of history. In the near-to-mid term, it seems that there is no hope for building the East Asian Community.

Japan and China 's relationship is often described as comprising "Cold politics and hot economics".It can be said the same for Japan and Korea's relationship. The problem is that violation of human rights may be prone to happen upon foreign residents from North Eastern countries under the situation of "Cold politics and hot economics", as is recently observed in hate speech against foreigners from Korean.

RC55-883.1

KUROWSKA, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, a.kurowska.uw@gmail.com)
MYCK, MICHAL* (Center for Economic Analysis - CenEA, mmyck@cenea.org.pl)
KUNDERA, MICHAL (Centre for Economic Analysis - CenEA)

Financial Support for Families with Children and Its Trade-Offs: Balancing Redistribution and Parental Work Incentives to Increase Well-Being of Families

Financial support for families with children implies inherent trade-offs some of which are less obvious than others. In the end these trade-offs determine the effectiveness of policy with respect to the material situation of families and employment of parents - two crucial elements for the well-being of families. We analyse several kinds of trade-offs involved using a careful selection of potential changes to the system of financial support for families with children. We focus on: 1) the trade-off between redistribution of income to poorer households and improving work incentives, 2) the trade-off between improving work incentives for better off and poorer households, 3) the trade-off between improving work incentives for first and for second earners in couples. The exercise is conducted on data from Poland, a country characterized by high levels of child poverty, low female employment and one of the lowest fertility rates in Europe. We demonstrate the complexity of potential consequences of family support policy and stress the need for well-defined policy goals and careful analysis ahead of any reform.

RC06-124.2

KUROWSKA, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, a.kurowska.uw@gmail.com)

Supporting or Hindering Maternal Employment? Comparing Financial Incentives within Family Policies in CEE Countries

The Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries have often been treated as a monolith in comparative social policy analyses. While there are moderate differences in gender employment gaps of childless men and women in these countries, the picture of employment among parents of young children is completely different. The employment rates of fathers of preschool children are very high in all countries ranging between 84% and 94%, but the employment of mothers diverges from 36% in Czech Republic to 81% in Slovenia. Previous research has showed that there are different cultural, structural and economic factors influenc-

ing the gender employment gap in the group of parents of young children. Also the institutional context (work-family policy) plays an important role. However, there are also financial incentives that lie in the rules of family benefits and child tax credits systems, often neglected in comparative research, but influencing maternal decisions whether to work. In my research I compare these rules in the CEE countries looking for incentives that support or hinder maternal employment. I focus particularly on such pairs of countries that share similar socio-economic and cultural contexts for maternal employment, but differ in financial incentives that lie in the tax-benefit systems and in employment outcomes for mothers of young children. One of such examples is a pair of two, small Baltic States: Estonia and Lithuania. I show that while socio-cultural and structural contexts are more favorable for maternal employment in Estonia than in Lithuania, more generous maternity/parental leave-benefit provisions in Estonia form a strong negative economic disincentive for mothers to work when their youngest child is still in its nursery age. In consequence, the employment of mothers of very young children (nursery age) is much lower in Estonia than in Lithuania, whereas employment of mothers of older children follows the opposite pattern.

RC04-77.8

KURTI, DAFINA* (University of Cologne, *dafina.kurti@gesis.org*)

Does School Context Reinforce the Educational Inequality of Children of Immigrants in Europe? A Multilevel Analysis of Individual and School Effects

Various national and international studies on school achievements confirmed that immigrant descendants suffer educational disadvantage over native students (cf. OECD 2006). Social background of students has proved to be crucial factor explaining unequal opportunities in education. However, in some national contexts disadvantaged students seem to overcome the socioeconomic barriers and perform better at school, a fact that raised the question about the role of context in school achievements. This article focuses on the institutional factors of school in explaining the discrepancies in educational outcomes between native-born and second generation in six European countries. The aim is to examine the effect of school policy, climate, and sociocultural composition of students on reading and mathematics performance of 15 years old students. I use hierarchical linear modelling as a multilevel analysis technique with the international data of PISA 2009 from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland in order to estimate both, school-level and cross-level effects on the individual students' test performance. The expected finding is that in all six countries compared the school context does affect the performance of students. The more selective the education system either regarding age, performance and/or sociocultural background of students, the more disadvantaged is the second generation compared to their native-born peers. On the other hand, the schools that responded to the increasing multiculturalism of society and adapted their programme to students' specific needs are expected to have a positive impact on students' performance.

RC31-535.10

KUSAKABE, KYOKO* (Asian Institute of Technology, *kyokok@ait.ac.th*)

Mobility As Strategy to Cope with Resettlement: History of Mobility and Social Reproduction of Ethnic Groups in Northern Laos

Moving villages has been part of their life for many of the indigenous groups in Northern Laos. However, in the last few decades, such mobility patterns have changed since villages in the Northern Laos were targeted for resettlement to places near the road. Increasing economic concessions from cross-border investment has lead to rapid expansion of rubber plantation, restricting land and forest access of the ethnic people. With resettlement and changing livelihoods, which also lead to scattered social networks, indigenous women and men have to devise new ways of organizing their social reproduction. Women in these communities are burdened with the responsibilities to weather the changes associated with resettlement and keep the family going for day-to-day survival, but their support networks for childcare and other reproductive work might not be available as before with more women becoming busier and more mobile in order to gain cash income. Unlike childcare among urban workers and in industrialized countries, analysis on childcare in rural remote areas has been neglected. However, we noted that the changes in mobility patterns pose new challenges for childcare arrangement in these remote villages. Based on Cresswell's (2010) notion of political dimension of mobility and following Kronlid (2008) in taking mobility as capability, this paper analyzes the link between gendered livelihoods and mobility patterns and how these affect social reproduction especially childcare.

RC31-538.10

KUSAKABE, KYOKO* (Asian Institute of Technology, *kyokok@ait.ac.th*)

Role of Local Governments in Immigrant Integration: Cases from Thailand and Japan

There are much discussion on immigration at the national state level, focusing on their immigration and citizenship status. However, it is at the same time recognized that there are many migrants who do not go through the official procedure of immigration and come to live in the country on their own. Local governments need to face these migrants on a day-to-day basis, since these migrants live there as residents. We focus on this vacuum of migration policy at the local level. How are the local governments coping with migrants and how are they balancing their accountability to local residents and their accountability to national state regarding migration policies? We will take cases from Thailand (Tak and Samut Prakan) and Japan (Yokohama city) to explore the struggles of local governments and communities.

RC39-664.3

KUSAKABE, NAONORI* (Bunkyo Gakuin University, *nkusakabe@bgu.ac.jp*)

Vulnerabilities to Cyclonic Disasters in Bangladesh

This paper aims at exploring the vulnerability factors affecting cyclone impacts in the southern coastal regions of Bangladesh based on empirical investigations. The primary data for the present analysis has been collected from over hundred respondents, who sustained repeated cyclonic disasters, based on semi-structured interviews conducted during last several years in the study areas. The findings suggest that the prevailing socio-cultural conditions significantly underpin the local peoples' evacuation behavior and rapid response during crises and emergencies. Moreover, a comparative analysis of 1991, 2007 and 2009 cyclones, marked as the most severe in recent history, reveals a significant decline in life casualties of 0.5 million, 0.14 million and 4 thousand respectively. The paper identifies three major reasons behind this damage reduction. First, disaster preparedness measures have gradually become effective and the information dissemination technology and early warning systems got improved over the years. The widespread of cell phone technologies in rural areas of Bangladesh played key role in effective early warning dissemination and reducing life casualties between 1991 and 2007 cyclones. The second reason is the unequal population density of the landfall areas of these three cyclones. The 1991 cyclone made landfall near Chittagong city, the second largest city in Bangladesh, causing maximum damage to lives and livelihoods. The third reason suggests that the 1991 cyclone had attacked during high tide, causing high storm surge accompanied with severe inundation, resulting enormous destructions. The paper, however, makes substantial analysis for informed decision-making and policy considerations for cyclonic disaster reduction in southern Bangladesh.

RC35-610.1

KUSAYANAGI, CHIHAYA* (Waseda University, *kusayanagi@waseda.jp*)

"Individuality" As a Moral Expression in Japan

Sociology has long been interested in individualization or individuality as social phenomena. Classical sociologists found individualization among social changes in modernization. It is said that there has been this process in Japanese society, too.

This paper examines how "individualization" and "individualism" has been talked about, not among sociologists, but among lay people in Japan and explores how people conceive of "individualization" and "individualism" and how they make use of those concepts to understand their everyday life. Those words are not only theoretical terms but also everyday words. This way of approach is based on the idea Ibarra & Kitsuse (1993) proposed as an ethnography of moral discourse; a constructionist approach to social problems that focuses on social processes in which a social problem is defined and discussed.

The words "individualization" and "individualism" in Japan are vocabularies often used to problematize social phenomena, people, or events. For example, a movement to change the civil law to allow women to keep their name after their marriage used to be criticized as excessive "individualism." Eating a meal alone, especially in the case of children or young members of a family, drew attention in early 2000's as "ko-shoku (individual or solitary meal or eating) and is thought to be a problem of individualization that has weakened family bonds. These vocabularies convey moral meaning and they are "vernacular constituents of moral discourse" (Ibarra & Kitsuse 1993).

By examining how those words are used in moral discourse, I would like to argue how they work for people to approve or disapprove of social conditions, behaviors, and social changes. Talking about "individualization" or "individualism" is a speech act that participates in constructing social realities.

WG01-887.6

KUSEIN, ISAEV* (Kyrgyz-Turkish University Manas, *kuseinisaev@yahoo.com*)

Identity Problems in Global-Local Relations

The categories of identity, identification, state, civil, national, and ethnic identity are being widely used in sociology and other disciplines. These concepts are rather new to Kyrgyzstan's public domain and scientific rhetoric where the interpretation of a nation as citizens of the state started entering political and academic discourse. According to Habermas, post-traditional, post-national identity is "a more sober political identity" that separates itself from the background of the past centred around ethnic history. Modern civil nation is not made spontaneously and at one step. It evolves as a result of efforts aimed at consolidation of civil society and its institutes in their interaction with the state.

Modernization of post-Soviet Kyrgyzstan in the context of local-global relations of post-traditional world will be successful only when traditionalism is overcome based on conscious and free choice of civil society. Dominant role of paternalistic, tribal and religious identities is a feature of traditional societies in which ideology, ethnicity, and religious traditions are main social values. In post-traditional world the values of civil nations are asserted that integrate multi-ethnic communities and ascertain cultural pluralism as a main vector of collective identifications. 'A civil nation' is not developed by chance, but emerges as a result of the efforts to strengthen civil society and its institutes and their interaction with the state. The overall problem of the Kyrgyzstan's identity is a mismatch between its basic elements such as national, ethnic, religious, cultural and political ones. There is a trend for new interpretation of these elements' composition. While the Soviet identity was dominated by the concepts as 'merging', 'destruction', 'formation of unified Soviet people' and others; currently national-patriotic, primarily national-cultural, notions of Kyrgyzstan's identity are growing stronger compared to civil understanding of the phenomenon of Kyrgyz nation.

RC43-720.2

KUSENBACH, MARGARETHE* (University of South Florida, *mkusenba@usf.edu*)

Between Lifestyle and Necessity: Senior Mobile Home Living in Florida

This paper focuses on a community-type that has long been attractive to older people in the Sunbelt states of the US: the mobile home park. While living in a mobile home is generally more affordable than living in a site-built home, many seniors actively seek, and even move across the country, to participate in the "mobile home lifestyle" in the US southern regions which promises a pleasing climate, homeownership, leisure activities, community, and friendship to White middle and working class seniors. My paper examines to which extent these expectations by seniors are fulfilled in which kinds of communities, and how social differences, economic struggles, as well as health and personal issues can compromise them over time.

The paper is based on an analysis of 150 qualitative interviews conducted with residents of mobile home communities on the Gulf Coast of Florida between 2005 and 2009, where more mobile home parks are more numerous than anywhere else in the US. Just over half of the interview participants were 55 years or older; roughly one fourth resided in so-called senior parks which restrict residency to persons over the age of 55, while the other half lived in communities that also accommodate middle aged residents and children.

Even though it is not an entirely urban phenomenon, the senior mobile home lifestyle is influenced by urban experiences and cultural imagery, such as fear of crime or racial/ethnic conflict, often creating a longing for simpler, more neighborly and homogeneous communities which can, however, turn out to be less stable, affordable, and personally fulfilling for older people than originally anticipated.

RC43-719.4

KUSENBACH, MARGARETHE* (University of South Florida, *mkusenba@usf.edu*)

"Look at My House!" – Home-Making and Identity in an Urban Mobile Home Park

This paper focuses on meanings and practices of home among residents of a predominantly Latino mobile home park in Florida. It is based on an analysis of 30 qualitative interviews conducted with sixteen Latino/a, twelve White, and two African American community residents, follow up walks with fifteen interview participants, and ethnographic fieldnotes written by a Latino student researcher and community resident during 2008-2009. This research was part of a larger study investigating the communities and disaster vulnerabilities of working class families who lived in mobile home communities in Florida, during the unfolding of the last U.S. economic crisis.

The paper specifically discusses the meanings and emotions of home for the Latino/as, who were predominantly immigrants, and emphasizes differences with how white residents thought and felt about their places. Latino/as generally displayed great pride in their neatly decorated and customized mobile homes. They emphasized the (precarious) achievement of homeownership, the neighborly community, and the park's safety and tranquility (especially when compared with surrounding areas) in their descriptions, which functioned as markers of decency,

upward mobility, and personal identity. Whites, on the other hand, had less positive feelings regarding their homes and community overall, and at times struggled with negative public perceptions of "trailer" residents, as well as a sense of economic decline or failure.

In sum, the paper shows how residents of the same neighborhood in similar housing can, figuratively, live in very different places, based on culturally framed social locations and contextualized within the larger stories immigrants and natives tell about our lives.

RC09-176.4

KUSHATA, TINASHE* (University of Pretoria, *misskushata@yahoo.com*)

The Business Case For Labour Broking In South Africa

Globalisation has brought about changes in the world of work, in particular the restructuring of the workplace in order to promote labour market flexibility. Labour market flexibility comes about as companies compete and cut costs through the growth of waged occupations created in temporary jobs and casual positions. South Africa is currently dealing with the rising use by companies of temporary employment agencies, also known as labour brokers, who apparently facilitate this labour market flexibility. Labour broking has stirred up a lot of controversy in South Africa through the media, unions and many movements to the point where labour broking has been labelled as a new form of slavery that further fuels worker exploitation. Certain abuses have been associated with the practice of labour broking in relation to ensuring decent jobs in South Africa's globalizing capitalism. This research has been conducted regarding the business case for labour broking and subjecting it to an assessment alongside the notion of decent work as advocated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The research solicits the opinions of the labour broker so they can directly address, justify and/or clarify the accusations against them as being against the four pillars of decent work. This research provides a platform for the labour brokers to be able to defend the role they play in what has been labelled as an inhumane, insensitive, detached system and strategy.

RC47-776.6

KUSUMADEWI, LUCIA RATIH* (University of Indonesia, *lucia_ratih@yahoo.com*)

From 'L'intervention Sociologique' To 'Pendampingan Sosiologis' : A Reconstruction Of Social Movements Theory & Methodology Based On Indonesian Experience

The idea of *'l'Intervention sociologique'* (sociological intervention), introduced by respectful French sociologist, Alain Touraine, has been considered as one of the most innovative approaches to social movements. However, in the different social context out of European society, sociological intervention faced various challenges. My experience in doing sociological intervention to a group of young actors of 'multicultural movement' in Indonesia has allowed me to identify the limitation of sociological intervention and furthermore, to build alternative adaptation and innovation that is more suitable with Indonesian society. As a consequence of theoretical and methodological reconstruction that I have made, I therefore introduce a concept of *'Pendampingan Sosiologis'* or could be translated in France as *'L'accompagnement sociologique'* and in English as *'Sociological Accompaniment'*. Although *pendampingan sosiologis* found its origin and inspired principally from Touraine's sociological intervention, which is essentially a simultaneous process of research, experimentation and action, there are several fundamental differences between these two approaches that certainly will open a further global dialogue for the development of social movements theory and methodology in many different contexts.

RC48-795.6

KUSUMADEWI, LUCIA RATIH* (University of Indonesia, *lucia_ratih@yahoo.com*)

Multicultural Movements In Indonesia: A New Youth Initiative For Social Transformation

The massive process of reislamization of society that started to develop after the time of 'Reformasi' in 1998 has brought many social changes in everyday practice of social life in Indonesia. Today, Indonesia has to face almost everyday the problems related with the disruption of harmony of living-together. Besides religious-fundamentalism and terrorism, the intolerance among religious groups, violence against minorities and the demise of cultural diversity respect value have become a serious problem in society. Concerned with that situation, many young people in Yogyakarta in Central Java have built movements for bringing back social tolerance in Indonesian public sphere. As counter-actions and counter-discourses, the movement has successfully gained the public support and built larger networks in local and national levels. The movements also have become the source of ideas and inspiration for wider discourses on diversity in a global

multicultural world. Of course, there are challenges that they have to deal with in order to achieve the social transformation.

RC09-182.3

KUZMINA, ELENA* (MGIMO University, *helen.i.kuzmina@gmail.com*)

Russian Youth: Mobilities, Inequalities and Life Chances

Due to the influence of the global social transformations of XXI century there have appeared new forms of inequality (access to mobilities, networks, education, spare time and information, guarantees of security) as well as the "old" inequalities concerning income, wealth, prestige are being changed in the direction of increasing uncertainties. Russian youth has been particularly affected by the rapid social, political, economic and cultural changes and discrepancies. Furthermore, the breakdown of the USSR has led to the drastic social conversion. These multiple structural factors not only determine but shape the life of youth in Russia. Faced with these uncertainties and turbulences the young people have to make their own decisions and to pattern their behavior on the current "liquid modernity" (Z. Bauman) which possess a lot of seeming life chances and choices.

Our paper addresses the growing phenomenon of social mobility which has become a core motif of the modern society and numerous "new" and "old" inequalities forming the social structure of the Russian society. The theoretical grounds of the research are the classical and the modern social theories concerning social inequality and mobility. We elaborate the "integral" approach to the social inequality which appeals simultaneously the objective characteristics and to the person's perception of his social position and the inequality phenomenon. The paper is based on the desk study of the Russian youth, its problems, choices, social identification, ways of life and on the data of the author's sociological on-line survey of 400 young people at the age of 18-35 years old. I'll present the results of the research showing the influence of the becoming of non-linear inequality on the social mobility and life chances of youth in Russia.

RC11-212.7

KÜNEMUND, HARALD* (University of Vechta, *harald.kuenemund@uni-vechta.de*)

Life Expectancy and Retirement Age: Policy Options and Practise

The trend to early retirement that has been observed in many industrialized countries (e.g., Kohli et al. 1991) seems to have come to an end. The steady increase in life expectancy has led to changes in retirement age regulations, what in turn accelerates the aging of the workforces. For example, the Czech Republic and Poland increase their retirement age by the amount of the projected increase in life expectancy, what statistically keeps the mean duration of the retirement phase in the life course constant, while the mean working phase in the life course extends. Others countries like Germany rise the retirement age in a way that both the retirement and the working phase increase. Regardless of the amount, these changes affect inequality and redistribution by the social security systems as life expectancy is distributed unequally in these societies: For example, better education and higher income result in higher life expectancy. The paper discusses opportunities to change the current three-parted (and dominantly male-oriented) life course regime in a way that both increased mean productivity of the aging workforces and reduced inequalities can be reached at the same time by reorganizing the life course, namely by redistributing education, work, and retirement phases in the life course. By improving productivity, the problems of ageing societies can be tackled at the societal level (e.g., increasing contributions for social security) as well as both the level of employers (e.g., improved skills of the aging workforce) and employees (e.g., improved health). Discussing such opportunities, other than simply rising retirement age, widens the scope for designing growth friendly social security that help to reduce existing social inequalities.

RC19-337.4

KÜNZLER, DANIEL* (University of Fribourg, *daniel.kuenzler@unifr.ch*)

The Politics of Social Policy in Kenya

Since the introduction of the multi-party system in 1992, Kenyan political parties generally had a low programmatic profile and were clearly personalized. Voting was rather based on neopatrimonialism and regional affiliation than on policies. The inglorious climax was the violence after the presidential elections in 2007 when more than 1'000 people were killed and over 300'000 displaced.

It was thus remarkable when the newly aligned major political camps released programmatic manifestos for the 2013 elections. They included some claims in the field of health, without converging into a coherent vision of social welfare. The financial feasibility of these grand pledges was strongly doubted by Kenyans, as was the winning coalitions' interest and capacity in implementing them.

However, barely three months after the election, President Kenyatta declared free public maternity services, a first step towards free primary healthcare as designated by the Jubilee coalition manifesto. Considering the human and financial

resources, there is still ample ground for scepticism concerning the long-term viability of this policy. Nevertheless, this is a significant development in a rather sclerotic social welfare system.

What are the determinants of this social policy change? Functionalist, institutionalist, economic determinist, modernisation or power resources theories have limited explanatory power. Preliminary evidence from interviews with stakeholders in Kenya and other sources point towards the importance of politics. The recent post-election violence questioned both domestic and international legitimacy. Including free maternity care in the manifesto and implementing it quickly is on one side an attempt to restore international legitimacy, as maternal health is an important issue on the international agenda (MDG5). Given the neck-and-neck electoral race of the two big coalitions, it on the other hand also attempted winning the support of smaller electoral groups and thus domestic legitimacy. Hence, catalysed by a serious electoral crisis, politics finally resulted in policies.

RC34-588.6

KÖNIG, ALEXANDRA* (University of Wuppertal, *akoenig@uni-wuppertal.de*)

Faces of Uncertain Transitions to Adulthood – in Different Fields of Education

The faces of uncertain transitions to adulthood vary between different countries. But they also differ within countries. Germany and its' manifold fields of education are ideal cases for studying the phenomena in question.

Using data from a quantitative and qualitative longitudinal study on orientations, strategies and decisions of adolescents upon leaving school, we will carve out different patterns of uncertain transitions to adulthood.

In our presentation we will

(a) show how the transition to adulthood is structured in different fields of education (e.g., in a paternalistic apprenticeship based on an old master-pupil model; in an art academy which offers independence but uncertain job chances);

(b) differentiate between forms of uncertainty (e.g., to secure the livelihoods in the long term, to find the scope for self-realisation, to live alone);

(c) discuss how the adolescents cope with uncertainty, how they design their future and their self.

The sample of our study contains trainees in vocational training (hairdressers, painters) and university students (art, teaching/engineering). The sample composition allows a comparison of adolescents in different fields of education in Germany.

There are different theoretical options and viewpoints to get a perspective on transitions to adulthood. In context of our research project, we link theories of interactionism (e.g., Meads processual concept of "self"; Strauss' concept of "status passage") with Bourdieu's theory of social inequality (and his concept of "field") to understand the strategies and orientations of adolescents at the threshold to adulthood.

RC04-80.9

KÖNIG, ALEXANDRA* (University of Wuppertal, *akoenig@uni-wuppertal.de*)

Orientations and Strategies of Less Privileged Students

In Germany, like in many other countries, the proportion of adolescents with university entrance exam increases and the absolute number of students is higher than ever before. Using data from a quantitative and qualitative longitudinal study on orientations, strategies and decisions of adolescents upon leaving school, we will shed light into the way less privileged adolescents make their choices and shape their self-project. We use the term "self-project" (in reference to Mead and Strauss) to indicate that the decision for a university program is (a) part of a more encompassing "self-project", that allows identification and this means ascription to a unique self; (b) it is a decision-process (with evaluations, modifications, revisions), and it is (c) embedded in an interactive process with generalized and significant others. The sample of our study contains three subsamples: students of art, of teaching, and of engineering. We want to discuss the following points: a) The structuredness of choices: Choices are structured because requirements and expectations differ depending on the social position. For instance, the less privileged adolescents choose more often university programs offering good job chances (like teaching or engineering). b) The access to different fields of education: While the criteria for access to university are universal and transparent (school grades), access to an academy of arts is unpredictable. A committee of the academy identifies a specific "artistic", incorporated capital. Mass participation to education at an academy does not exist. c) The relevance of significant others: The quantitative interviews show that students from lower classes more often feel parental misgivings concerning their personal ability. The qualitative interviews allow to deepen the analysis about the role of significant others.

RC04-94.2

KÖNIG, RONNY* (University of Zurich, *koenig@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

537

Educational Inequality and Welfare State Patterns

Previous research on social stratification reveals that social inequalities in educational and thus occupational opportunities are still very relevant features of modern societies. Against this background the study focuses on the intergenerational reproduction of educational inequalities and how this reproduction is affected by specific welfare state patterns in 13 European countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland). For the analyses micro-data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and macro-data from several sources (e.g. Eurostat, OECD and UNESCO) are used. With this approach it is possible to combine a multi-level perspective in a two-level model. A broad comparative perspective allows the identification of different institutional influences, namely direct or indirect governmental investments in education, national specific shifts in the labour market as well as demographic changes. In general, multi-level estimates on 33,346 individuals – born between 1950 and 1984 – show the perpetual importance of the family of origin and the reproduction of educational inequalities over generations. Furthermore, the overall hypothesis that both welfare state arrangements and labour market indicators have an influence on the educational attainment is confirmed. In addition, contextual characteristics can partly counter the influence of social origin and therefore reduce the inter-generational transmission of educational opportunities.

RC43-722.4

KÖPPE, STEPHAN* (University of Dundee, *s.koeppe@dundee.ac.uk*)

The influence of generational support on housing pathways: Evidence from the British Household Panel Study (BHPS)

The family home is the single most valuable asset for most individuals and households. In addition, people have strong emotional attachments to their family home, when it is passed down generations. In recent years this idealised housing pathway has become more and more complex. Young people are increasingly depending on their parents, both financially (deposit) and in-kind (guarantor, living rent free at parental home), to acquire their first home. Qualitative evidence shows that middle aged children support their less well-off parents to purchase their own flats via the right-to-buy scheme. This paper contributes to this debate by investigating the influence of bequests and in-kind generational transfers on homeownership. Based on the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) we investigate how housing pathways are influenced by receiving an inheritance and in-kind support by offering rent-free accommodation. Estimates suggest that inheritance seems irrelevant compared to other socio-demographic control variables. Based on the results the timing of such windfalls seems to be crucial. Most individuals receive an inheritance at the end of their work-life and often share the amount of the windfall with their siblings. Hence, at this stage in life few people move into their family home as owners or use the windfall to purchase their own home. However, rent free accommodation seems to have an effect on housing pathways. Young people who are living with their parents are benefiting from this in-kind support and are able to purchase their first home earlier than independent mortgagers who are saving up for a deposit while renting. These results are discussed in the wider context of housing policy, welfare and generational support.

L

RC05-104.5

LA BROOY, CAMILLE* (University of Melbourne, *clabrooy@unimelb.edu.au*)

Victims and Villains: Exploring the Media's Representations of Gender in the British Press and the Impact of These Depictions on British Muslim Experiences of Belonging

A recent spate of "multicultiphobia" in Europe has seen German Chancellor Angela Merkel recently pronounce the failure of multiculturalism, a sentiment further echoed by British Prime Minister, David Cameron and the then President of France, Nicolas Sarkozy. It has been suggested the continued existence of radically different practices by Muslims highlights an "illiberality" about multiculturalism, since the latter is alleged to license these practices. This paper presents findings of content and critical discourse analyses based on the researcher's doctoral thesis examining the media's representations of Muslims around the period of the London bombings. It presents a comparison of how gender is represented in the British press, exploring in particular how these debates play out with respect to structure and agency. 503 articles were analysed in the six-month period preceding and following the attacks on London from five major national newspapers. It will be shown how belonging for Muslims can become a problematic negotiation as a result of these representations. While Muslim "differences" are recognised, their negative representation signifies that there exist limits to what can be tolerated in multicultural states. It is argued that alleged failure of multiculturalism is a reflection of multiculturalism's inherent liberality rather than illiberality. The fact that radical alterity beyond the spaces allotted by liberalism cannot be tolerated represents the failure of multiculturalism.

RC32-542.5

LABUCAY, IREMAE* (Social Weather Stations, *mae.labucay@gmail.com*)
SANDOVAL, GERARDO (Social Weather Stations)

Gender, Work and Family: The Situation in the Philippines

Using three waves of data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) survey modules on Work Orientations, and on Family, Work and Gender Roles, the paper will explore the current situation and the changing trends on how the work-family nexus is structured by gender in the Philippines.

At the macro-level, Filipino women have gained greater equality with Filipino men than its Southeast Asian neighbors. The Philippines was one of the first countries in Asia to have recognized the important role of women as an essential component in nation-building. There are laws enacted laws and policies instituted to ensure the empowerment of women. The Philippines has had two women Presidents, a woman Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and women in high-level elected positions. Women have much access as men to establish their own businesses.

But what happens when men and women go home from work? Despite the increasing role of women in the public sphere, the Philippines remains a conservative, largely Catholic society that puts importance on the family.

The paper will first examine the gender differences in the domestic division of labor, traditionally the women's domain as "homemakers". Then the paper will examine the possible impacts of gendered domestic division of labor on the work sphere, as measured by potential work-family conflict, and attitudes/behavior on female employment over the life-cycle. Finally, the paper will examine the possible linkages of domestic division of labor and well-being of couples, including satisfaction with family life, happiness and satisfaction with life.

Using the data from ISSP surveys conducted in 1994, 2002 and 2012 will allow the paper to examine the trends in gender, work and family in the Philippines within the context of the changes in the Philippine economic conditions across three decades and the accompanying socio-cultural changes it brought .

RC31-526.2

LACROIX, THOMAS* (CNRS, Migrinter, University of Poitiers, *thomas.lacroix@univ-poitiers.fr*)

Ambivalent Transnationalism. Understanding the Long Distance Engagements of Hometown Organisations

Collective remittances undertaken by hometown organisations for the benefit of their origin area is a well-known illustration of migrant transnationalism. This paper unravels the rationale for these hometowners to engage (or dis-engage) into long distance development practices. The latest evolutions of transnational theory focuses on the spatial extensions of transnationalism embedded into neo-liberal globalization but fails to address the micro level drivers of transnational engagement. It is contended that a revised conception of structure and

agency approach to transnational phenomena is likely to shed a new light on actors' transnational engagements and on the role of transnational social institutions such as hometown organisations. This S/A approach presented in this paper draws on ambivalence theory as well as Habermas communicative action theory. The paper also argues that such an approach would open the possibility to open a cross fertilizing dialogue between transnational theory, migration theory and general social theory.

The different steps of the demonstration will be illustrated by personal research on hometown organisations in France and the UK. Arguably, integration adds layers migrants' identity. Their identification with the place of settlement and their new associated obligations undermine their "raison d'être" as a villager. The life experience and socialisation of migrants in alternative social fields enriches their lifeworld with new references and fosters ambivalent perceptions of the world. But, in term, this multi-polarisation questions people sense of belonging. In this context, the latter needs to be constantly re-asserted, re-invented. The surge of engagement into long distance development initiatives observed among hometown organisations is the result of this necessity to reassert "villageness".

RC31-537.1

LACROIX, THOMAS* (CNRS, Migrinter, University of Poitiers, *thomas.lacroix@univ-poitiers.fr*)

Transnational Volunteering and Immigrant Incorporation: The Case of Moroccans in France

This paper analyses the recent evolution of Moroccan organizations in France. The analysis of the Journal official, a registry of all associations created in France, shows a steady decline of hostland oriented organizations such as civic or socio-cultural associations and whose aim is traditionally dedicated to insertion of immigrant communities in France. In parallel, the number of creation of homeland oriented organizations is on the rise and surpassed hostland oriented organizations in 2002. These transnational associations are mostly NGO's engaged into development and humanitarian activities.

What are the relationships between this reorientation of Moroccan volunteering and integration? Is the growing importance of the transnational referent synonymous with a weakening of the integration dynamics in the host society? The analysis of the INED survey "Trajectoires et Origines" including a sample of 10 000 people and focusing on both immigrant integration and transnational practices shows that it is far from being the case. This reorientation parallels the emergence of a Moroccan middle class in France. This data survey analysis is complemented by a field study that informs the dual embedding "here and there" of immigrant transnational organizations.

RC05-114.6

LACZKO, LESLIE* (University of Ottawa, *laczko@uottawa.ca*)

Nationalism and Attitudes Towards Immigrants: Canada and Taiwan Compared

Leslie Laczko, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada K1N 6N5 and Ming-Chang Tsai, National Taipei University, Taipei, Taiwan

Nationalism and Attitudes Towards Immigrants: Canada and Taiwan Compared Canada and Taiwan are both developed societies with a full range of class cleavages. Both are "new societies" that grew out of waves of settlement from elsewhere. Both have a complex internal ethnic structure, with two large majorities, aboriginal minorities, and waves of more recent immigrants. In recent decades, both societies have experienced important re-definitions of the relationship between the aboriginal segments and the larger society. In Taiwan, the cleavage between the long-established Taiwanese and Mainlanders is an overarching one that has ramifications in many areas of political life. This parallels Canada's linguistic dualism. In Canada the history of dual European settlement has led to a bilingual society with a full range of separate French-language institutions centered in Quebec, and the language cleavage is an overarching one. Both societies are also immigrant societies with ongoing debates on various aspects of immigrant integration. National identities are complex and evolving in both societies, and relations with a larger neighbor (USA, PRC) play an important role in each setting. This paper will summarize and juxtapose some findings from Canada and Taiwan from the 2003 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) data set on national identities in 34 countries. In both societies, civic and ethnic definitions of nationhood co-exist in tension, and attitudes towards immigration are mixed and contradictory.

JS-22.6

LADA, EMMANUELLE* (INED, CRESPPA-GTM, *emmanuelle.lada@ined.fr*)

CONDON, STEPHANIE* (Ined (French National Demographic Studies Institute) and CRESPPA-GTM, *condon@ined.fr*)

Changing Care and Migrations Regimes : New Contrasting Regulations and Their Impacts on Employment and Working Conditions of Care Workers. an Intersectional Perspective

Since the beginning of the 2000, the French care/domestic service sector, like other countries in Europe, has been undergoing considerable reorganisation. These changes in terms of commodification have had consequences on the modalities for providing care but also on formal/informal care, paid/unpaid, public/private care. These transformations have had a strong influence on the employment/working conditions and training of women care/domestic workers. Thus, despite professionalization policies and the implementation of new rights, precariousness is still a typical feature of this sector.

However "local indicators" as well as considerations on "who cares ?" have to be taken into account. Indeed, this sector constitutes a working universe that is extremely complex to grasp, due to the multiple actors involved, the levels of intervention (local and national)... For example, when the sector comes to professionalization, the progress still remains fragile and has not taken place evenly or at the same time across all segments of the sector.

At the same time, these new regulations have taken place against a background of changes in migration policies and the dynamics of migration.

In this context, this paper aims at analysing the effects of these trends and contrasts on employments and working conditions of care/domestic workers (elderly and child care), in an intersectional perspective. We will discuss in which ways these consequences are similar or not for migrant and not migrant domestic/care workers and if not, why and how.

A European research project coordinated by the ILO has been instrumental in foregrounding issues relating to the role and working conditions of migrants as caregivers. This paper will present results from the French case as an example of mixed care regimes. Data sources include LFS data, policy reports, interviews with union representatives, government departments, NGOs (16) and migrants working in the sector (50).

RC30-520.2

LADA, EMMANUELLE* (INED, CRESPPA-GTM, *emmanuelle.lada@ined.fr*)

L'action Et Les Politiques Syndicales à L'épreuve De L'aide Et Des Services à Domicile En Europe. Le Cas De La France

En France, comme pour d'autres pays européens, l'aide et les services à domicile sont le lieu, depuis plusieurs décennies d'expérimentations discrètes en matière d'émergence de nouvelles formes d'emploi et de précarisation du travail. Dans le même temps, des avancées certaines mais fragiles ont aussi eu lieu et ce, depuis plusieurs décennies.

Depuis le milieu des années 2000, on assiste toutefois à des mutations importantes. Les nouvelles régulations engagées par les Pouvoirs publics impactent très fortement les conditions de travail et d'emploi ainsi que les politiques et pratiques des employeurs en matière de management et d'encadrement du personnel, que l'on raisonne sur le secteur marchand ou non marchand. Du côté des organisations syndicales, le secteur apparaît comme un nouvel enjeu. De nouvelles pratiques et politiques émergent, tandis que les militantes du terrain continuent d'être engagées dans un travail militant au quotidien, dans un univers où les taux de syndicalisation sont faibles..

Cette communication propose de s'intéresser aux formes des politiques et de l'action syndicales dans l'aide et les services à domicile en France, en articulant les différentes échelles de l'action syndicale et en revenant sur les contradictions à l'oeuvre. L'analyse documentaire, d'entretiens réalisés auprès d'acteurs syndicaux et institutionnels ainsi que des observations de permanences syndicales permettront de discuter des stratégies à l'oeuvre et de la façon dont elles peuvent peser pour changer le travail, qu'il s'agisse d'actions au quotidien ou de formes d'intervention dans des instances internationales. Les données sont extraites d'une recherche européenne (Belgique, Italie, Espagne, France) coordonnée par le BIT (financement européen) menée au moment de l'application de la Convention internationale 189. Une mise en perspective avec les autres pays étudiés sera proposée.

RC22-388.4

LADJAL, TAREK* (Lecturer, *tarekladjal@gmail.com*)

The Egypt Sufism Movements in the Aftermath of 2011 Revolution. Critical Study

Abstract:
Experts on Sufi movements often assume a potentially significant position for Sufism in forming the political map for change in Arab countries following the Arab Spring. This is particularly true for one of the most vibrant Sufi capitals of the Muslim world; Egypt, holding a record of more than ten million Sufi members. In spite of this, one year after the Egyptian Revolution, political developments began to exhibit the failure of Sufism to gain political ground in the post-Mubarak political scene. This paper discusses the problematic issues of Sufism with respect to politics in Egypt, with particular focus on the political experience of the Sufis in

Egypt. It seeks to examine the Sufi experience in the process of political struggle, in addition to their contributions in the election held in November 2011 in an attempt to understand the factors which culminated in their gaining remarkably insignificant political support in spite of their massive membership base; and officially favored state support, both internally and externally. This study concludes that the nature of the Sufi practice itself has played a key role in restraining their political presence, in addition to their lack of political awareness as well as poor organization and populism; all of which have had a significant impact on the failure of the political experience of Sufi orders in Egypt.

RC03-69.3

LADNER, ANDREAS* (University of Lausanne, *andreas.ladner@idheap.unil.ch*)

How Well Do Municipalities Cope with Immigration – System Capacity Versus Cultural Reclusiveness

Switzerland is a country with a relatively high rate of immigration. This puts the municipalities under considerable pressure when it comes to measures to integrate the non-Swiss residents. In about 40 per cent of the municipalities top level officials claim that their municipality encounters difficulties to cope with integration problems. On the grounds of our regular surveys among all Swiss municipalities we are not only able to show, which types of municipalities are more successful in integrating residents from other countries, whether this depends, for example, on the size and on the financial situation of the municipality (system capacity, Dahl and Tufte 1973), and to what extent this depends on cultural and political differences between the municipalities. We can also show how the perceived difficulties to integrate foreigners developed over time and to what extent the countries the immigrants come from render integration more difficult. We expect problems to integrate foreigners to be higher in larger municipalities especially if they are short of financial resources, we believe that municipalities with a more liberal and more left wing oriented voting behavior encounter less problems , and finally it is the percentage of immigrants and their cultural distance which also play an important role.

RC10-185.2

LAFORGIA, REBECCA* (Adelaide university, *rebecca.laforgia@adelaide.edu.au*)

Exploring the Role of Listening in Participation. -- CANCELLED

This paper will review the work on listening as a democratic skill in participation, particularly online participation. Crawford, writing in the context of the applying listening in the context of online activity, draws on the work of Jonathan Crary who observes there is in our times 'an ongoing crisis of attentiveness.' Crawford proposes that emphasizing listening as an approach offers a counterpoint to this. So too listening theorist Beard has written that there may well be "an ethical listening subject." He argues this subject will make *"the choice to listen selectively*." This does not mean Beard explains to only those points at which we feel "safe" but rather to think about why and how we listen and to seek out listening points rather than being passive receivers of endless information. Having explored elements of listening theory drawing on Kennedy and Beard this is then applied in the context of environmental issues. The recent work of Holifield will also be reviewed; this work argues that listening and ecology have a relationship. Drawing on quite different theoretical foundations nevertheless Beard and Holifield argue this listening then in turn creates the 'self'. The listening approach to online participation therefore has value in contributing to cosmopolitan ideas. While it does not create a theory of cosmopolitanism it does deal with common themes from cosmopolitan thinkers who grapple with the universal, the voices of all, and the self. Listening writers therefore offer an important perspective to the project of enhancing democracy.

RC29-501.3

LAFREE, GARY* (University of Maryland, *garylafree@gmail.com*)

Social Disorganization and Terrorist Attacks in the United States before and after 9/11

Despite much rhetoric regarding terrorism in recent years, little empirical research has examined patterns and predictors of terrorist attacks in the United States. We use newly available data on terrorist attacks in U.S. countries from 1990 to 2010 to test a set of hypotheses informed by a social disorganization framework. Given the historic impact of the coordinated attacks of September 11, 2001, we also examine whether the determinants of terrorism changed after this iconic event. In particular, we hypothesize that the unprecedented increase in anti-terrorism policing following 9/11 not only reduced terrorist attacks but also produced the greatest reductions in terrorism in communities where policing is traditionally most successful—those with low population heterogeneity. Across the two decades spanned by the data, results show that terrorist attacks were more common in counties characterized by greater language diversity, a higher proportion of foreign born residents and greater residential instability. Moreover,

while total attacks declined significantly after the 9/11 attacks, results show that the decline was less dramatic in areas characterized by high levels of population heterogeneity. We discuss the implications of the results for theory, future research and policy.

RC07-140.3

LAI, CHIA-LING* (National Taiwan Normal University, *muse.chialinglai@gmail.com*)

Back to the Future?How 3D Printing Technology Reassembles Museums' Materiality with Scenarios Analysis

3D printing or 'personal fabrication', as a newly emergent technology, has now been widely considered as the most significant technological breakthrough of the twenty-first century. Drawing upon complexity theory, actor-network theory and field theory, this paper considers 3D printing as a newly emergent technology and examine its *translation* into one specific culture field—museum field. Museum field, the guardian of authentic material cultures, instead of worrying the widespread of hyper-real reproduction culture caused by 3D printing, showing enthusiastic embracement of this new technology that brings back materiality to the society. This paper thus discusses how 3D printing associates into the museum assembly and creates the new heterogeneity and novel competition transforming the museum field. It not only emphasizes on the museum's aftermath of digitalization and its new hybrid material turns by 3D printing whirls, but also examines new dynamics engaging into the competition in the global museum field.

Based on 3D printing's current engagements and appropriation in the museums field shown in news and exhibitions as well as scenario analysis of future studies, this paper examines their performances in terms of 'forms of museum capital': Firstly, it analyzes current museums' acquisition of 3D printing collection and their creative projects with artists and designers as well as its application in collection's restoration; secondly, it analyzes the future presentation techniques in exhibitions with newly emergent materiality and spatial design; thirdly, it deals with how 3D printing engaged in museums' interactive education programs and their future development; thirdly, it discusses bringing 3D printing back home for on-line visitors and souvenirs-making in the age of (im)mobility. Some scenarios analysis of the 3D printing's general future impacts and the consequence of unequal development of global museum field will also be laid out as the conclusion.

RC04-78.23

LAI, GINA* (Hong Kong Baptist University, *ginalai@hkbu.edu.hk*)
WONG, ODALIA (Hong Kong Baptist University)
FENG, XIAOTIAN (Nanjing University)

Educational Inequality in China -- Preliminary Findings from Recent High School Graduates in Urban Nanjing

China has undergone an expansion of higher education in the 1990s. The crude university enrollment rate jumped from 1.6% in 1978 to 24.2% in 2009. The university enrollment rate among high school graduates increased from 27.3% in 1990 to 83.6% in 2010. At the same time, Chinese universities are stratified into key universities and non-key universities, which differ significantly in resource input and prestige. Researchers argue that in the era of mass education, the focus of educational inequality should move from quantitative to qualitative differences. Class inequality in the US is found to be maintained through family practices in competition for prestigious universities rather than mere educational attainment. Moreover, when it comes to labor market stratification, both university prestige and extracurricular activities are screening devices adopted by employers.

Educational inequality in China has attracted much research attention in the past decade. However, little is understood about educational inequality in China in the qualitative terms. The present study thus explores the relationship between family origin and inequality in university education in terms of institutional prestige and participation in extracurricular activities. Data come from a panel survey of 759 recent high school graduates in urban Nanjing. A vast majority of these students (98.4%) were enrolled in post-secondary education in 2012, among whom 96.6% attended universities or colleges in China. The analyses are restricted to the in-school subsample.

Preliminary findings reveal that 21.5% of the respondents go to key universities. Students with university-educated fathers, students coming from prestigious high schools, and students with better self-reported academic performance are more likely than their counterparts to enter key universities. Father's education and occupations, high-school prestige, and key university are significant correlates of social participation and occupancy of leadership position. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

RC28-491.6

LAI, GINA* (Hong Kong Baptist University, *ginalai@hkbu.edu.hk*)
WONG, ODALIA (Hong Kong Baptist University)

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RUAN, DANCHING (Hong Kong Baptist University)

Educational Transition and Social Networks – Preliminary Findings from Recent High School Graduates in Urban Nanjing

The formation of social networks is a not a random process. It is a result of the combined forces of macrostructural conditions, which provide differential opportunities to meet members of different social groups, and the tendency of people forming social relations with similar others. The macrostructural conditions are often presented in the form of social organizations. School is a major social organization in contemporary societies; there many individuals spend an extended period of time on acquiring knowledge and skills. During the course of schooling, individuals often move from one educational institution to another. A change of educational institutions would then lead to a change of macrostructural settings for social network formation. Existing studies have mainly focused the correlates of social network formation at one time point or social network changes across different time points. Little is understood about the network impact of macrostructural changes associated with life course transitions. The present paper investigates the relationship between educational transition and social networks in China. Data come from a two-wave panel study of 759 recent high school graduates in urban Nanjing, a vast majority of whom (98.4%) were enrolled in post-secondary education in 2012. Two research issues are addressed. First, what is the network impact of transition to higher education? Chinese universities are stratified into key universities and non-key ones, which differ significantly in resource input and prestige. Differences in network changes between these two types of universities are compared. Second, how may participation in extracurricular activities and part-time employment, two major aspects of university life, affect the social network structure? Changes in network size and diversity are measured. Preliminary findings show that transition to key university, extracurricular activities, and part-time employment are related to an expanded social network and increase in network diversity. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

RC34-592.4

LAINE, SOFIA* (Finnish Youth Research Network, *sofia.laine@youthresearch.fi*)

Creating Agora Chronotopes on Young People's Political Participation in Transnational Meetings

This paper deals with young people's political participation in transnational meetings. Methodologically the study aims to shed light on multi-sited global ethnography. Young people are viewed here as a social age group sensitive to critical, alternative and even radical political participation. The diversity of the young actors and their actions is captured by using several different methods. The research sites are the EU Presidency Youth Event (2006 Hyvinkää, Finland), the Global Young Greens Founding Conference (2007 Nairobi, Kenya), the European Social Forum (2008 Malmö, Sweden) and three World Social Forums (2006 Bamako, Mali; 2007 Nairobi Kenya and 2009 Belém, Brazil). The data consists of participant observation, documents and media articles of the meetings, interviews, photos, video, and internet data. In this paper the diverse field of youth political participation in transnational agoras is studied by using a cross-table of cosmopolitan resources (or the lack of them) and everyday-makers – expert citizen dichotomy. First, the young participants of the EU Presidency youth event are studied as an example of expert citizens with cosmopolitan resources (these resources include, for example, language skills, higher education and international social network). Second, the paper analyses those everyday-makers who use performative politics to demonstrate their political missions here and now. But in order to make the social movement global they need cosmopolitan resources to be able to use the social media tools and work globally. Third, the paper reflects upon the difficulties of reaching those actors who lack cosmopolitan resources, either everyday-makers or expert citizens. The go-along method and the use of the interpreters are shown as ways to reach these young people's political missions. Fourth, the paper underlines the importance of 'contact zones' for deeper democracy and for boosted dialogue between different kinds of participants.

RC48-795.3

LAINE, SOFIA* (Finnish Youth Research Network, *sofia.laine@youthresearch.fi*)
JABBERI, FATMA (Université de Carthage)

Spaces of Dialogue? the Case of the Wsf Tunis 2013 from the Perspective of Local Youth and Volunteers

The paper focuses on the World Social Forum (the WSF) held in Tunis 26-30 March 2013 from the local youth perspective. The WSF Tunis brought together 60,000 participants from formal and informal social movements and networks all over the world for five days. The authors distinguish the young WSF volunteers from other Tunisian youth who participated in the forum. The data drives from participatory ethnography hand action research. Around 15 WSF volunteers and

20 young Tunisian civil society actors involved in the WSF Tunis were interviewed during and right after the forum.

The research questions focus empirically on the dialogue/non-dialogue from the young Tunisian participants points-of-view: 1) what kind of local (Tunisian) dialogue took place; and 2) what kind of global dialogue (esp. together with non-Tunisian participants) took place – inside and outside workshops and sessions. These questions intertwine with the questions of why the WSF came to Tunisia and what affect it had to the local civil-society from the young informant's perspective. The paper also studies the roles and effects of the local youth in the WSF as well as the success and shortcomings of the WSF Tunis from the perspectives of the young volunteers and young Tunisian civil society actors.

The Tunisian author of the paper (Jabberi) was the volunteer coordinator in the WSF Tunis for around 1,200 volunteers (applying action-research and auto-ethnography), the Finnish author (Laine) was carrying out her post-doctoral research in the forum (and conducting interviews as part of her ethnography). Therefore, the academic dialogue between the global South and North takes also place in the setting of co-authors, carefully reflected in the paper.

RC53-857.2

LAITINEN, MERJA (University of Lapland)
NIKUPETERI, ANNA* (University of Lapland, *anna.nikupeteri@ulapland.fi*)

Producing Knowledge about Post-Separation Stalking from Children's Point of View - Children As Social Actors?

In this presentation, the post-separation stalking is understood as gendered violence from the children's point of view. The post-separation stalking - as a sensitive, morally laden issue - creates a psychosocial and physical threat for children's and their mothers' wellbeing. Stalking is defined as severe, continuing, multidimensional, and a systematic process of violence. Even though the mother is the main target of the stalking, the children are often used as a means to carry out stalking, as targets of revenge and as abused informants. The sensitive nature of the phenomenon emphasizes the ethical demands in the knowledge production.

The presentation is based on the ongoing research project "The Invisible Children – Supporting the Survival of Children and Adolescents in the Everyday Life Shadowed by Post-Separation Stalking" funded by Alli Paasikivi Foundation. The aim of the project is to analyze the stalking in the everyday life of Finnish children. The principle has been to enable safety spaces for children's voices. The children's knowledge is approached from different angles in order to reach their everyday experiences. The knowledge is produced together with the mothers and professionals (the Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters) who work with the victims.

The basis of the data collection has been to encourage and strengthen the possibilities for children's narration. The data is collected by children's groups based on action and interviews conducted with children as individuals and together with their siblings. The knowledge produced in different forms and relations has supported children as social actors and knowledge producers. The tentative analysis shows that children are able to break the beliefs and taboos concerning the understanding about the family, parenthood, violence, and the best interest of the child. Therefore the question is do we take into account children as agencies who can redefine these issues?

TG06-966.3

LAKER, JASON* (San Jose State University, *jlaker.sjsu@gmail.com*)
BOAS, ERICA (San Jose State University)

The Realpolitik of Sexual Assault: Cartographies of Gender, Consent, Standpoint and University "Hookup Cultures"

There is significant media attention, especially in North America and the UK, to a so-called "hookup culture" among adolescents, particularly those enrolled in university. Characterization of young people as indiscriminately promiscuous may be reductionist hyperbole and/or cliché, but in any case the value-laden, gendered, classed and raced threads within such discourse obscure a regime of institutional reification requiring interrogation.

The current technological phenomena of social media, texting, and camera phones bring with them a culture of immediacy, self-disclosure, and voyeurism that add complexity to these issues and their lived experiences. In this era of rapidly developing technologies, the quality of sexual and platonic relationships is also undergoing accelerated changes. Research is challenged to keep pace with new realities associated with experiences and definitions of abstinence, sex, and dating. Moreover, consent and coercion are under-theorized in the literature, interfering with deployment of effective strategies to prevent or respond to instances of gendered sexual violence and non-consensual or coerced sexual encounters. Political, ethical and moral sensibilities mitigate efforts to nuance, trouble, and frame discourse on this subject, rigidifying a project of patriarchal social reproduction.

This paper offers a theoretical framework for engaging issues of sexual coercion and consent, reconciling laws, policies and practices with RealPolitiks of

socio-sexual landscapes, belief systems, behaviors and interactions, employing the case of universities and their students as sites of institutional sociological convergences. We will report on a grounded theoretical qualitative study incorporating Feminist ethnographic, narrative, phenomenological and phenomenographical methods with a diverse cohort of university students interviewed throughout their first year navigating transitions and complexities in their developmental lives and social environments. The participants provided courageously candid, detailed and complicated accounts of their experiences. Findings elucidate and detangle previously conflated and/or obscured details of the phenomena, pointing to hopeful opportunities for fostering social and sexual agential capacities.

WG05-926.3

LAKRA, NEELIMA RASHMI* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, *neelimalakra@gmail.com*)

Identification of Training Needs in Informal Sector for Street Vendors and Their Facilitators in Mumbai

Informal sectors are thought as a source of development. But these sources of development can be mislead by poor working conditions and poor management in these sectors. Where poor working conditions can include different problems in their day to day functioning which is also affected by poor management of the human capital engaged in the process. Therefore with increasing importance of development through these informal sectors needs to be more focused and organised, for which identification of training needs of its human capital is one major approach that needs to be addressed by different Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of organised sectors and other government and non-government organisations. Exploring the importance of Training Needs Assessment (TNA) this paper is an attempt to highlight the difficulties they face in their work life and the way they deal with. This paper also tries to identify their skill development techniques and strategies that links to their growth and descent survival of their family in the society. This paper is based on primary data sources where, structured questionnaires were administered among the Mumbai street vendors, Government and Non-Governmental Organisations and CSR activities of organised sectors including a few case studies. The data was analysed through chi-square test and cross case analysis. The findings supported that the group undergone any kind of training were able to speak about their future learning skills they require for better development of their families than those who were deprived of any kind of training for their business growth were keen to learn the skills required.

RC28-489.8

LAKRA, NEELIMA RASHMI* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, *neelimalakra@gmail.com*)
BHOI, DHANESWAR (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

Issues of Atrocity and Discrimination Against the Dalits: A Study of Students Protest at the Premier Indian Educational Institutions

Even today Dalits are the victims of violation, isolation, atrocities, discrimination untouchability, discrimination, ill-treatment, deprivation, social stigmas, and the trap of the poverty in the society. Recent years that makes the state answerable before each and every Indian. Violence against Dalits in general and Dalit women in particular. Needless to mention the two unfortunate incidents: Recently 30 Dalit houses were torched by the upper caste people in Lathore, Odisha. Earlier the most unfortunate incidence of Pipil gang rape to a Dalit girl in Odisha, Khairlanji massacre in Maharashtra and many more. Conceptualise the problems this paper tries to explore the combined protest efforts of students' organizations and civil society in India. The second objective of this paper is to find out, how the students' organisations take up the issues and strategise in the process of revolution or protest against the state for the justice. It also aims at to explore the deftness of the students' revolution and its impact on social disaster prone area. It this paper is also theorising the atrocities, discrimination and it's consequences towards the Dalits in India. This study is based on both exploratory and content analysis research; data triangulation is the method for the data collection. Thematic analysis and descriptive statistics are the data analysis procedures for this study. The students sensitisation, organisation and the way of protest are the footprints of students' movement in the sand of justice and struggle. The politicisation of the issues in the campus and the outside the campus pulling the leg of success of this movement.Personal vested interest played prominent role to de-speed and de-lined the student protest from their founding motto. This study reflects how it impact the civil society, upper caste lobby and to the state silence in the atrocity and discrimination issues.

TG03-935.5

LAKSHMAN, IRESHA* (University of Colombo, *madhavinalin@yahoo.com*)
CHINTHAKA, KRISHAN (Freelance Researcher)

Can Sri Lankan Teachers Afford to Spare the Rod?: Teacher Attitudes Towards Corporal Punishment in School

The main objective of the study is to understand the attitudes held by teachers in the Government schools in Sri Lanka regarding the administration of Corporal Punishment (CP) in school and to examine the justifications they have for resorting to CP. The study is a response to a concern raised by the authors in 2012 about the need for more in-depth exploration on the topic.

The purposive sample of teachers who participated in the study was from four Government schools in Colombo. One school was a boys' school while the remaining three were coeducational schools. 28 teachers were chosen for study based on their gender and years of experience in the teaching profession. Data was gathered through in-depth interviews with the teachers.

It was found that a majority of teachers in the sample have resorted to some form of CP at some point in their career as teachers. Given the teaching-learning culture teachers have been exposed to as children and the authority traditionally attributed to teachers in Sri Lanka, they were of the opinion that CP can have positive impacts on children and their future success. Teachers did not seem hostile to the idea of CP per se but the "form" and "severity" of CP administered on students. Many were of the opinion that CP was "a fine means of disciplining students" as long as it is administered with the 'correct' intent of guiding students. They also thought that CP becomes an "issue" only when teachers use it in brutal/inhuman manner with vindictive intents and as a means of stress release.

High levels of work related stress and weaknesses in the mechanism of appointing individuals to the teaching profession were highlighted as resulting in situations of "brutal/ inhuman beating" in schools. These views expressed by teachers raise important policy implications.

JS-3.5

LAMBERTI, MARÍA JULIETA* (El Colegio de México A.C., *julietalamberti@gmail.com*)

The Conflict over Mining in the Heart of the Universe

Mining is progressing over indigenous people´s land in Mexico.

One of the holiest sites of Wixárika people, Wirikuta, has been concessioned to mining companies seeking to revive mining in the region. This has caused a conflict between different groups of actants by construction, ownership and control of that territory.

This paper presents an ethnographic study of the conflict based on actor-network perspective. Information was obtained during fieldwork conducted during August to December 2012. The main purpose of this work is to analyze the conflict from a relational perspective, I also seek to highlight the importance of nonhuman actants which participate in conflict. Nonhuman actors have been invisible or objectified in sociological analysis of conflicts over the spread of extractive mining, however at least in the case we are studying, nonhuman actants are central to explaining and understanding the dynamic of the conflict by the construction, ownership and control of the territory in the Natural Protected Area Wirikuta.

RC19-330.3

LAMPIS, ANDREA* (National University of Colombia, *alampis@unal.edu.co*)

Conditional Cash Transfers, Job Markets and Capabilities in Latin-America: A Missing Link

The paper is part of an on-going joint project between the National University of Colombia and the University of Buenos Aires that is re-examining the achievements of conditional cash transfer programmes (CCTs) in the region. Within the acknowledgment of their diversity in terms of targeting, modalities and composition, CCTs have been mostly praised by international co-operation agencies, Latin-American governments and the academia. Nonetheless, there seems to be a missing link. Social policy presents a strong relationship with how societies deal with dilemmas concerning social inclusion and justice within an increasingly competitive milieu articulating local and global dynamics. Beyond technical debates related to CCTs financing and implementation there lays a key interrogative: do CCTs increase people's capabilities and reduce key individual and household-related vulnerabilities? Do they provide access to a key asset such as greater job and income security? In 2012 the research project started to analyse six national CCTs programmes in the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua) and two regional job markets (Argentina and Colombia). The paper present two interesting insights: a) so far the great majority of CCTs evaluations have been unable to present any solid result about medium or long-term improvements in the security of people's livelihoods and capabilities, b) in the face of substantially unaltered rates of unemployment and informality; CCTs do not seem to have improved the participation of beneficiaries in the job market. These results are based both on the analysis of national and capital cities-based household's surveys, and on programmes assessments and internally available data. Through the presentation of quantitative and qualitative the paper aims to contribute to the challenging of mainstream wisdoms on CCTs and to an already renewing debate in the region.

RC33-574.2

LAMPRIANOU, IASONAS* (University of Cyprus, *iasonas@ucy.ac.cy*)

Response Latencies and IRT Person Estimates Using CASI

Computer assisted self-interviewing (CASI) has been used around the world for a long time in order to achieve survey data collection with a reduced cost. CASI can also be useful when the intention is to reach groups of the population who are geographically dispersed, or who cannot be available to be interviewed during normal work hours. However, it has often been argued that CASI may potentially yield low-quality data if the respondents are not motivated to respond honestly and reliably, using their full potential and concentration.

This study proposes a new Item Response Theory (IRT) algorithm for the estimation of the person estimates when an attitude scale or an ability test is administered through a CASI. The algorithm weights less the responses that are given too soon after the stimuli are presented, so they may not be considered as legitimate and honest efforts for a truthful response. The new method is based on the work of Wise and Kong (2005) and Mislevy and Bock (1982) and used a modified biweight IRT estimation method .

The application of the algorithm on empirical data (N=920) in the context of the mathematics National Curriculum in England gave indications of increased validity and usefulness of test results.

The possible practial consequences of the use of this algorithm for survey research are discussed.

Wise, S. L., & Kong, X. (2005). Response time effort: A new measure of examinee motivation in computer-based tests. Applied Measurement in Education, 18, 163-183.

Mislevy, R. J., & Bock, R. D. (1982). Biweight estimates of latent ability. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 42, 725-737.

JS-30.2

LAN, PEI-CHIA* (National Taiwan University, *pclan@ntu.edu.tw*)

Deferential Surrogates and Professional Others: Recruitment and Training Of Migrant Care Workers In Taiwan and Japan

When outsourcing care to foreign workers, a society must engage in discursive reconstruction and institutional reorganization of intimate labor: Should care be seen as a family duty or professional work? Should care be characterized as a culturally embedded practice or a market of labor that can be easily outsourced to foreigners? This paper examines the operation of transnational care regimes in Asia by comparing the recruitment and training of migrant care workers in Taiwan and Japan. Although both countries seek migrant workers as a solution to the similar problems in aging population and care deficit, Japan and Taiwan have adopted distinct models which demonstrate varied ways of intersecting migration regime and care regime: Migrant care workers in Taiwan are positioned as "deferential surrogates" while their counterparts in Japan are seen as "professional others." It is often assumed that East Asian societies share substantial cultural affinity due to their intersecting histories and common tradition of Confucianism. This comparative study not only shows varied institutional parameters of care that organize the family, market and state in distinct patterns, but it also demonstrates that cultural values and social practices such as familism and gendered division of care are subject to transformation under the influence of state intervention and global market.

RC06-123.1

LAN, PEI-CHIA* (National Taiwan University, *pclan@ntu.edu.tw*)

Tiger Parents in a Globalized World: Class, Immigration and Transnationalism

The reductive image of "tiger mom" has overshadowed the changing practices of and class differences within Chinese parenting. Based on in-depth interviews with parents in Taiwan and Chinese immigrants in the US, my paper examines how globalization has differential impacts upon the styles of childrearing across class divides. By comparing middle-class and working-class Han parents in two societies (Taiwan and US), I explore how the cultural practice of childrearing is mediated by class inequality and reconstituted by the experiences of immigration and transnationalism.

RC55-879.1

LAND, KENNETH C.* (Duke University, *kland@soc.duke.edu*)

Fifty Years after the Social Indicators Movement: Has the Promise Been Fulfilled? an Assessment and an Agenda for the Future

SOCI-980.6

LANDER, EDGARDO* (Universidad Central de Venezuela, *elanderl@yahoo.com*)

Decolonizing Struggles in Latin America Today

In spite of its dogmatic universalistic pretensions, hegemonic social science and liberal democracy should be understood as one of many possible historical options. These constitute distinct cultural alternatives that do not exhaust the possibilities of forms of knowledge or of the construction of plural and democratic coexistence between the human beings. They are the product of a specific historical experience and a particular mode of production, and specific ways or relating to so-called "nature".

As has been argued by Aníbal Quijano, Enrique Dussel, Walter Mignolo and others who have been working within the modernity/coloniality perspective, the experience of modernity has meant something radically different for the North and the South. What has been characterized as the luminous nature of modernity by the philosophers of the enlightenment is only the bright side of a worldwide historical process that has its dark underside in the existence of the colonies without which the bright side would not have been possible. In the North, modernity eventually lead to material abundance, citizenship, democracy, science and modern technology. For the majority of the planet's population living in the colonized, subjugated South, modernity has been an experience of imperial and colonial domination, genocide and slavery. This dark underside is as modern, as essential a component of the modern experience as the experience of the North. Colonialism, genocide and slavery were not in any way pre-modern. They are constitutive of the global modern experience. Eurocentric social sciences have overall erased this history and attempted to interpret a self-centered European history as Universal History and to characterized its particular political system (liberal democracy) as the "normal", "modern" universal template that the rest of the world has to replicate.

PLEN-11.1

LANDER, EDGARDO* (Universidad Central de Venezuela, *elanderl@yahoo.com*)

The Tensions between the Struggles against Inequality and the Defense of the Rights of Mother Earth in South America

In the last decade and a half the struggles of South American popular movements and organizations against the military governments, free trade agreements and neoliberal economic adjustment policies crystallized in the election of many left or "progressive" governments. In these struggles and the constitutional processes that occurred in some countries, there are two central threads of struggles will be explored: first, the popular demand for the "return of the state" and social policies aimed toward social inclusion, access to education, health, food, social security ... and a reduction of the profound inequalities that have historically characterized the continent. The other axis refers to the relationship of humans with their natural surroundings, the struggles of indigenous peoples and peasants for their territories and rights of Mother Earth. This implies a profound critique of the very idea of development and the search for options to a civilization in crisis that has to confront the fact it we have reached the physical limits of the planet. This also relates to a critique of the monocultural character of liberal-colonial South American states in profoundly pluricultural societies. The attempt to achieve these two sets of goals simultaneously has generated deep contradictions. In response to widespread social demands of the most excluded sectors of society and looking to reassert their political and electoral legitimacy, all these governments have prioritized economic growth based on *extractive neo-developmentalism* (economic model based on an increased dependency on the export of non-processed primary goods) in a context of a significant hike in the demand and price of commodities in the world market. The purpose of this presentation is the analysis of some of the socio-environmental impacts of these governmental options and the main social and political conflicts that these have generated.

RC06-128.4

LANE, LINDA* (University of Gothenburg, *Linda.Lane@socwork.gu.se*)

Work-Life Conflict In The Economic Recession

The aim of this paper is to explore from a gender and class perspective the effects of the on-going economic recession on work-life conflict and well-being of Swedish employees. For many employees, the global economic downturn has exacerbated work-life conflict making it more difficult to find an acceptable work/life balance. Some employees have lost their jobs, others have been forced to change jobs, accept reduced working hours, lower pay and/or accept work with increased degrees of precariousness with direct implications for work/life balance. Current knowledge indicates that the recession has not affected all employees equally. Due to gender segregation and the gender wage gap women and men are hypothesized as affected differently. Furthermore, social class is likely to play an important role in outcomes for both men and women. Consequently, although

the global economic downturn has affected well-being of all employees, the ramifications for individual employees' remain unclear.

The data used to study these issues were collected in the European Social Survey (ESS), Family, Work and Well-Being (FWW), modules for 2004 and 2010. The study is limited to a sub-sample of Swedish employees. To capture gender differences in perceptions of work-life conflict the research problem is approached from both dimensions; work-to-family and family-to-work conflict as previous research has shown that men and women experience these facets differently. In order to capture class position the study adopts Wright's class scheme based on ownership, hierarchy and autonomy as developed and elaborated by Leiulfsrud, Bison and Jensberg. The study is expected to show that some intersections of class and gender will exacerbate work-life conflict and have a more detrimental effect on work/life balance than others.

RC33-576.3

LANG, VOLKER* (University of Tuebingen, *v.lang@uni-tuebingen.de*)
HILLMERT, STEFFEN (University of Tuebingen)

What It Needs for a Social Ego: A Survey-Based Comparison of Social Network Measures

In this paper we compare different methods of measuring social capital in conjunction with alters' resources. Our analysis is based on a survey of two succeeding, complete cohorts of sociology students from one university. This survey includes detailed information on network ties between students. In addition, we use a resource generator and a position generator to assess ego's social network beyond his/her fellow students. For all social network instruments, we differentiate between relationship strength, the basis for social capital, and the level of resources that are accessible via these social ties. We implement the same distinction with respect to measures of family background.

This unique design allows us to construct methodologically interesting counterfactuals. We can assess how the measured distribution of ego's network resources differs if the accessibility of resources is not taken into account; how well we approximate ego's resource distribution when based exclusively on indicators of relationship strength; and under which conditions – regarding ego's network structure – we can measure social capital and related resources by using solely name generator based instruments. Furthermore, we compare these counterfactuals between different sampling designs. We analyze which path length is necessary to approximate the full cluster solution using a respondent-driven cluster sampling design.

Our study is constructed as a generic methodological study. Based on our results, we can specify which conditions regarding sampling designs and measurement instruments are necessary to adequately represent the social embeddedness of egos. These results are of general importance to researchers conducting larger-scale surveys, e.g. international survey projects which rely on cluster sampling designs and/or name generator based instruments when assessing the social networks of respondents.

RC24-438.38

LANGE, HELLMUTH* (University of Bremen, *lange@uni-bremen.de*)

The New Middle Classes - Drivers of Both Unsustainable and Sustainable Consumption in Developping Countries

During the last decade, in public debates and particularly in the media, unsustainable patterns of consumption spreading also in the Global South developed into a major concern. The focus is mainly on the 'the new middle classes'. They are imputed to lack any sense of responsibility both in civic and environmental respect and, by their sheer number, to undermine any progress made so far in protecting the climate.

Nevertheless, albeit a pilot group in promoting western lifestyles, above-average levels of education and qualification, according levels of professional responsibility, and above-levels of political influence (locally, regionally…) make parts of the new middle classes important players in fostering more sustainable consumption.

RC21-366.5

LANGEGGER, SIG* (Akita International University, *slangegger@aiu.ac.jp*)
KOESTER, STEPHEN (University of Colorado Denver)

Negotiating a Space to Rest: Denver's Camping Ban and Camping in Denver

On May 14, 2012, camping became illegal in Denver, Colorado. Over the past 25 years, the development of downtown Denver followed identifiable patterns of neoliberal governance. Single room occupancy hotels were upgraded into "loft-living" condos, rundown streetscapes were intensely policed then trendified, a major downtown street was pedestrianized. Urban policies focusing on commercialization and real estate development contributed to Denver's revitalization while exacerbating the city's problem with homelessness. As experienced in other cities, concurrently rising property values and increasing numbers of homeless people have led to various municipal ordinances intended to render homeless people invisible to the consuming public. In Denver, a sit-lie ordinance was enacted and park curfews were more strictly enforced to keep homelessness from the public's field of view. Consequently, for residents without a permanent address, finding a place to rest became increasingly difficult. Then in 2011, playing off of popular distaste toward the Occupy Denver Movement, conservative politicians and the Downtown Denver Partnership, a business improvement district, sought and succeeded in introducing legislation outlawing camping—sleeping in public with any sort of "protection against the elements".

Aware that the camping ban did not eliminate homelessness and interested in how Denver's homeless residents were coping with the ban, we focused on a particularly vulnerable homeless community, injection drug users (IDU). Conducting participant and unobtrusive observation as well as in-depth interviews with 24 IDU, we learned that their continuing survival depends on a mixture of three interrelated processes: a complex moral economy of mutual aid and mutual predation within and between homeless communities, acts of often unexpected kindness by agents of the state officially charged with enforcing the camping ban, and the articulation of public and hidden transcripts playing off various tropes of homelessness, helplessness, and self-help.

RC01-31.5

LANGER, PHIL* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, *langer@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)
WAGEMANN, CLAUDIUS (Goethe-University Frankfurt)

"Because You're a Migrant, They Treat You Really Tough." Findings of a Qualitative Study on Young Migrant's Perception of the Armed Forces in Germany

In 2011 compulsory military service was suspended in Germany. In view of profound demographic changes and ethnic pluralisation of the German society, migrants now pose an important target group for recruitment. The question whether recruitment of personnel with migration background is successful not least depends upon migrants' perceptions of the armed forces, which have a long institutional history of ethnic homogeneity and exclusion of "others". In order to identify psychosocial factors and dynamics that influence these perceptions we conducted an exploratory qualitative study, using four semi-structured group discussions with young people with different migrations backgrounds in three different German cities. The composition of the group of interviewers allowed for evaluating effects of gender, migration background and military status in addressing recruitment issues to migrants. Our analysis calls attention to three findings: 1. The participants resisted fixed national and ethnic identity ascriptions. Multiple accounts of situational identifications demonstrated their ability to strategically play with identity constructions in different social contexts. 2. The perception of the German armed forces was essentially framed by personal or family experiences with the military or police in the country of origin. Problematic experiences with armed forces in authoritarian countries e.g. negatively influenced the image of the German armed forces as well. 3. The interviewers played a subtle role in producing an environment of interest/disinterest for the armed forces in the group discussions. In unintentionally activating his role as a migrant military member, one of the interviewers was repeatedly addressed as a peer expert for a military career. Hence, with regard to recruitment strategies the study hints at the importance of 1. developing an institutional sensitivity for post-national identities of a younger generation of migrants, 2. considering different migration contexts in addressing military issues, and 3. integrating migrant servicemen as positive role models for their respective communities.

RC38-655.1

LANGER, PHIL* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, *langer@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Intimacy in the Research Process – Methodological and Ethical Implications of Examining the Psychosocial Dynamics of Sexual Risk Behavior in Biographical Peer Research

Sexuality is regarded as a highly sensitive topic for empirical research, especially if tabooed and stigmatized issues are at stake and sexuality is conceptualized as a constitutive part of one's biography. In general, peer research that is aimed at exploring life worlds as an "insider" is seen as a privileged way for researching sensitive issues because it can facilitate field access, enhance trust and openness, and play an empowering and de-stigmatizing role in the field. However, peer research on sexuality poses considerable methodological and ethical challenges that must be taken into account if the potential of peer research is to be utilised.

The paper draws on a peer research project on sexual risk behaviour of gay and bisexual men in Germany. Based on a biographically oriented approach 58

narrative in-depth interviews were conducted by an HIV-positive gay researcher. In the peer interviews subtle dynamics of a sexualisation of the researcher occurred that focussed on the researcher's sexuality and his sexual biography.

The paper addresses methodical ways of dealing with phenomena of sexualisation and effects of intimacy in the research encounter, the interpretation of such data and its implications for writing-up and publishing the respective findings. Referring to psychoanalytic concepts of inter-subjectivity and counter-transference it argues for reflexively bringing in into the research process one's own sexuality as a researcher as a means for a deeper understanding of the production of sexual life stories in the interview situation. The double-bind of being researcher and perceived peer that may lead to exploitations of the interviewee's fantasies of sameness call for the integration of ethical considerations about reflexivity, power relations and responsibility as an integral element of the methodology of biographical peer research.

RC36-620.1

LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University of Chicago, *llangma@luc.edu*)
BENSKI, TOVA* (College of Management Studies, *tovabenski@gmail.com*)

Moblilizing for Dignity: Recognition and Social Movements

How do we understand the world wide spread of social movement of our age, from various fundamentalisms to the progressive thrusts of Arab Spring to Occupy. How have such movements fared? We will argue that the roots of these movement can be found in the consequences of neo liberalism that has not only fostered greater inequality and hardship for most, but its crises have migrated to the realms of subjectivity, emotion and motivation. Our analysis is rooted in Marxist critique of alienation, Lukacs critique of reification, Habermas on legitimation crisis, New Social Movement Theory and recent development in sociology of emotion. We will argue that these movements not simply for better economic conditions, but to overcome the adversities of a lack of recognition of a meaningful identity that in turn has fostered anger, indignation and even hope. But these assaults to one's identity also foster hope that leads people to social mobilizations.

RC43-718.2

LANGUILLON-AUSSEL, RAPHAËL* (University of Lyon – France, *rlanguillon@gmail.com*)

Tokyo: Rebuilding the Global City in a Context of Urban Maturity

Since the turn of the 2000s, Tokyo has been facing issues which deal with urban maturity, a notion characterized by two elements: stagnation of the economic growth, and population peak, associated with an ageing population. Those issues, which threaten the sustainability of Tokyo as a major and attractive global city, necessitate new approaches for urban management, urban financement, and urban rebuilding projects.

Nevertheless, in spite of the mature urban profile of Tokyo, the city changed sharply during the 2000s. While demographic and economic indicators of Tokyo are not very favorable compared with those of the other Asian global cities, how could the urban profile of Tokyo change as fast and as dramatically as it did ? How was the city able to reorganize its structure, to verticalize its skyline, to vegetalize its public and private spaces? After the « Japanese miracle » which occured from the 1960s to the 1980s during a time of prosperity, the 2000s also knew another miracle: an urban miracle in time of crisis, as a result of urban maturity.

Two new phenomenons are necessary to understand this urban *miracle* in Tokyo. The first one is real estate securitization, which allows the financing of the city based on its mature state. The second one is a new approach to urban management, with the ediction of the Urban Renaissance Special Law in 2002. Both of these elements help to rebuild a world class city in a context of urban maturity. This new urban model is a cutting-edge one which can inspire the management of European and American cities facing the same issues than Tokyo.

This paper will present the urban transformations induced by urban maturity, and will allow to discuss the notion of urban maturity, taken as a notion in opposition with the model of shrinking city.

RC30-520.1

LANNA, FLAVIENE* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *fzclanna@hotmail.com*)

Résister à La Précarisation Du Travail Dans Une Sidérurgie Brésilienne : Malgré Le Syndicat ?

En fonction du principe de l'unicité syndicale, le Syndicat des métallurgistes de Ouro Branco et base (SINDOB) est le seul syndicat à représenter les travailleurs de la métallurgie et de la sidérurgie dans la région de la Vallée du Paraopeba située dans l'État de Minas Gerais au Brésil. Le SINDOB est notamment le syndicat qui représente la moitié des 6.000 travailleurs directs (et un dixième des 4.000 travailleurs sous-traitants) de l'ancienne sidérurgie Açominas, une entreprise étatique privatisée en 1990 et aujourd'hui détenue par le groupe brésilien Gerdau, 14e producteur d'acier dans le monde. Une enquête par entretiens a été menée auprès de quelques dirigeants syndicaux et de quelques salariés de cette sidérurgie dans le cadre d'une thèse de doctorat sur les formes de résistance non institutionnalisée des travailleurs. Les dirigeants syndicaux interviewés – trois directeurs et le président – affichent leur politique auprès de la Gerdau : « négocier ». Ils expliquent que la relation capital-travail dans la sidérurgie est aujourd'hui « tranquille » grâce à ce « partenariat » établi depuis de longues années avec le groupe sidérurgique. Les bouleversements de l'organisation du travail dans cette entreprise – commencés par « l'assainissement » financier et administratif d'avant la privatisation et suivis par la politique managériale du groupe Gerdau – ont changé le scénario du travail et de l'emploi dans toute la région. Dans un contexte de précarisation sociale du travail, nous souhaitons discuter les relations entre la politique syndicale de la « négociation » et la fragmentation des résistances des travailleurs face aux restructurations du travail.

RC48-782.6

LAPEGNA, PABLO* (University of Georgia, *plapegna@uga.edu*)

Neoliberal Policies and Neoliberal Politics in Latin America's "Pink Tide": Moral Riots, Symbolic Boundaries, and Collective Performances in Bolivia's "Black February."

Analyses of Latin America's "pink tide" (the rise of Left-wing administrations during the last decade) explain the demise of governments that followed the IMF and World Bank's recommendations as a result of the deleterious consequences of *neoliberal policies*. I argue that to understand the rise of Left-wing governments we need to pay more attention to the connections between neoliberal policies and neoliberal *politics* (i.e. the political parties supporting neoliberal policies), and analyze the massive revolts preceding the rise of anti-neoliberal governments. Drawing on archival research and in-depth interviews, I develop this argument by examining a two-day massive riot targeting political institutions during February 2003 in La Paz, Bolivia. I analyze these events and their contentious performances to suggest that these protests targeted the political system rather than the institutions of neoliberal governance, thus opening political opportunities for the rise of Evo Morales and the Movement Towards Socialism. The Bolivian case illustrates that collective actions performed during massive revolts are underpinned by moral understandings and the drawing of symbolic boundaries, and that they can create turning points in historical trajectories. I examine the methodological challenges of studying leaderless and spontaneous protests, suggesting that the analysis of symbolically charged performances can be a point of entry for studying such events.

RC30-513.7

LAPOINTE, PAUL-ANDRÉ* (Université Laval, *paul-andre.lapointe@rlt.ulaval.ca*)

Teamwork Diversity

The study of teamwork is facing two opposite traditions – sociotechnical approach, which is more developed in Scandinavian countries, and lean production, which first appeared in Japan's industry. Within the first tradition, the implementation of teamwork is associated with the quality of working life and industrial democracy improvement. On the other hand, lean production management strives to improve organizational performance with the help of teamwork, increasing peer pressure and work intensity. Strengthening democracy or renewing forms of control at work – what is the real meaning of teamwork in today's workplaces?

Does teamwork represent a breakthrough from taylorism or a strengthening of taylorism? Does it rather represent both depending on the type of teamwork? Far from constituting a single homogeneous entity, teamwork takes diverse forms and can be distinguished depending on the autonomy workers have and the duties they are responsible for. On the basis of a survey conducted in the Quebec manufacturing sector (Canada), two types of teamwork – lean teams and semi-autonomous teams – are examined in this paper. These will be compared with a focus on autonomy, work intensity, task complexity, problem-solving activities and task rotation.

Two logics of teamwork adoption are also contrasted. Lean team adoption rests upon a logic of standardization, labour cost reduction and incentive pay, without employment security guarantees, representation and partnership. On the other hand, semi-autonomous team adoption is based on employment security guarantees, representation and partnership. Finally, semi-autonomous teams represent an improvement of working conditions compared with both taylorism and lean teams. They also constitute an improvement of democracy at work. However, they require an appropriate institutional context, difficult to implement or to develop in this era of finance-led capitalism. Consequently, it is easy to understand why they are much less diffused than lean teams.

RC25-444.5

LAPRESTA, CECILIO* (Universidad de Lleida, *clapresta@geosoc.udl.cat*)
HUGUET, ÁNGEL (Universidad de Lleida)
JANÉS, JUDIT (Universidad de Lleida)
SANSÓ, CLARA (Universidad de Lleida)
IANOS, ADELINA (Universidad de Lleida)
POALELUNGI, CARMEN (Universidad de Lleida)
POPA, SIMONA (Universidad de Lleida)

Romanian Youth in Catalonia (Spain). Selfidentification, Languages and Symbolic Capital

The contexts marked by the reception of migrants, with a high degree of multilingualism, represent a scenario that clearly reveals the symbolic capital associated with the different languages in contact. In this line, and especially in the case of migrants, it has to be noted that they are facing a necessity to coordinate, build and rebuild their self-identification with the host societies considering the capital linked to languages. In addition, especially in the case of young people, in the process of building their self-identifications and feelings of belonging, family influence and their own life experiences outside of this area may influence the construction of self-identifications in which the symbolic capital of the languages spoken in the residence territories are unequal and highly relevant (Bourdieu, 1985, 1991; Heller, 2000, 2008).

Centred in Catalonia, a bilingual territory of Spain where Catalan and Spanish are co-official languages and where significant Spanish and Catalan nationalist synergies linked to languages have developed, and in the case of young Romanians, the aim of this paper is to analyze the predictive power of parental and non-parental variables related to languages in contact on self-identification with Catalonia.

From a quantitative approach, the main results show the importance of variables that refer to the symbolic realm of language – young people's language attitudes toward Catalan and Spanish and their self-identification with Spain, as well as the language attitudes and self-identification of their parents – carrying greater weight than other variables of socio-structural character, as the socio-professional or socio-cultural levels, and even the level of Catalan competence.

This work is a part of a research project funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (EDU2009-08669EDUC). Ianos, Poalelungi and Popa have a Pre-PhD Grant funded by Catalan Government (2011 FIB 00490 / 2012 FIB 00379 / 2013 FIB 00347 respectively).

RC55-875.5

LAROZA, LEO RANDO* (Social Weather Stations, *leo.laroza@sws.org.ph*)

Undeserved Unhappiness: A Comparison of Philippines and Japan

The social relevance of happiness surveys is that they also tell us about unhappiness. To the extent that such unhappiness is due to different forms of economic deprivation, such as hunger or poverty, is socially undeserved. Tracking undeserved unhappiness contributes to the advocacy for alleviating poverty, as well as to the understanding of conditions for happiness.

Social Weather Stations (SWS) has a total of 19 national happiness survey, one in 1991 and 18 in 2000-2011. These surveys found that extreme unhappiness was most felt among households suffering severe hunger, and among household considering themselves as poor. The excess unhappiness associated with hunger and poverty is the undeserved unhappiness.

SWS' participation in the 2010 and 2012 rounds of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) provided data comparing Filipino happiness with that of 47 other member countries, including Japan.

This paper will compare happiness in Philippines and Japan, and the extent of undeserved unhappiness connected with various indicators of well-being and economic deprivation, such as subjective social class, self-assessed health, access to health care, family roles, and social policies related to work.

RC16-277.4

LARSEN, HÅKON* (University of Oslo, *hakon.larsen@sosgeo.uio.no*)

Legitimation Work: A Social Theory

Due to processes of globalization, digitalization and cultural democratization, publicly funded organizations in the culture sector are in need of legitimizing their own existence towards three publics. The publics provide different forms of support, that the organizations are dependent on: The producers/artists provide quality and artistic credibility, the government/public authorities provides funding, and the general public provides legitimacy. In satisfying the three publics the actors engaged in preserving the relevance and importance of the publicly funded organizations are conducting legitimation work. Legitimation work is a social process being in motion for as long as there are actors engaged in securing the future existence of such organizations.

In this paper I present a theory of legitimation work. The theory is developed from several empirical studies of various publicly funded organizations in Norway and Sweden. I have studied the legitimation work done in the Norwegian public service broadcaster NRK and the Swedish public service broadcaster SVT, the Norwegian National Opera and Ballet and the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra. These are all organizations that are in need of legitimizing themselves towards the three before-mentioned publics when conducting legitimation work. In the paper I discuss what characterizes a publicly funded organization's communication with the various publics and what role they play in the legitimation work.

RC04-78.14

LAUBE, WOLFRAM* (University of Bonn, *wlaube@uni-bonn.de*)

Dissolving Inequality? Changing Cultural Models, Education and Social Mobility in Ghana

In northern Ghana, cultural models of how to get on have changed drastically within the last generation. Coming from a part of the country that has been economically and politically marginalized throughout the colonial and post-colonial periods, people belief that formal education and modern professional careers - instead of traditional livelihoods centered around subsistence agriculture, labor migration and reciprocity within extended families - provide the only way to be successful and to achieve life chances comparable to those people in the southern part of the country have. Changing cultural models are the result of a decline of rural livelihoods that is caused environmental changes but equally rooted in internationally promoted structural adjustment policies that have disadvantaged local smallholders and led to the influx of highly subsidized cheap agricultural imports. But despite serious investment in education by both parents and students, poor educational quality of public schools and the lack of a conducive extra-scholar environment lead to prolonged educational careers and educational malperformance. High cost of secondary and tertiary education further reduces the number of students actually able to achieve meaningful educational outcomes and social mobility. Long-term qualitative and quantitative research shows that education, despite of its potential to promote equity, in the absence of specific public programs addressing the education of deprived members of the Ghanaian society, rather leads to personal frustration, as shifting cultural models of success cannot be met, and societal marginalization, as social mobility is not achieved. This situation has the potential to create social unrest and destabilize the Ghanaian society as adequate employment for the poorly educated youth is increasingly difficult to get by. On the general level research shows that education on the societal level can only contribute to equality, if it is paralleled by policies that specifically target the needs of those marginalized.

RC17-307.3

LAURENCE, JAMES* (University of Manchester, *james.t.laurence@gmail.com*)

(Dis)Placing Trust: The Effects of Job Displacement on Generalized Trust over the Lifecourse

The adoption of 'flexible modes of production' across much of the developed world has been theoretically posited to be a substantial driver of declining macro-levels of social capital and generalized trust. A key facet of 'flexible modes of production' believed to be particularly harmful for social capital are increasing rates of job displacement (e.g. involuntary job loss from redundancy, downsizing, restructuring) and job insecurity. However, in spite of the posited association, very little has research has investigated if, how and why job displacement affects social capital. This paper explores how experiences of job displacement can affect individuals' tendencies to (dis)trust over the adult lifecourse, using two-waves of the Great Britain National Child Development Study cohort data. Applying lagged dependent variable and change-score models, we find that experiencing job displacement, between the ages of 33 and 50, appears to significantly scar generalized trust, with depressed trust observable at least nine years after the event occurred. In fact, even after individuals return to employment, distrust remains higher amongst those having experienced displacement. However, the severity of the effect appears dependent on the value an individual places on work: the more central employment is to individuals' lives the stronger the negative effect of displacement. A range of mediators, such as physical health, mental well-being, and personal efficacy fail to account for the effect. This paper keenly demonstrates the importance of understanding how experiences within the economic sphere can spillover into the wider social sphere, both at micro- and macro-levels.

RC24-432.21

LAURENT, ARTHUR* (Oxford - ECI, *arthur.laurent@yahoo.fr*)

A Peruvian Reducing Emissions on My Behalf: Representation of the Stove User for a

Regulatory carbon markets are one manifestation of international climate change negotiations. Their implementation requires the state intervention at different levels. On the margin of the regulatory market, the voluntary market has developed under which certain standards set claimed ambitious criteria for sustainable development. Such standards govern a commodity of a new kind: carbon credits. The standards have ambiguous relations with the state and put at stake the notion of government. As such, they question the ability to govern sustainability from the private sector.

In my PhD, I analyze the case of a carbon certification programme for improved cookstoves implemented since 2008 in Peru. The standard used is the Gold Standard carbon and sustainable development certification framework. The approach is pluri-disciplinary and accounts for the impact of projects on indigenous communities, the making of and architecture of the chain of actors under the voluntary carbon market and the political economy of carbon offsets.

For this presentation I will look at how the carbon offsets resulting from this value chain are sold to the final consumer. In particular, I will be interested in how Peruvian stove users are pictured in the process. The underlying question is whether the adequate representation of an environmental issue is key in mobilizing offseters. Building on the analysis of various offseters, I will show that the understanding of the Peruvian context is very different for them a is their commitment to reduce emission before offsetting. The presentation will provide insight on the current use of carbon offsetting as a corporate social responsibility practice.

RC24-437.2

LAURENT, ARTHUR* (Sciences-Po Paris, arthur.laurent@yahoo.fr)

Multilevel Analysis of Standard Governance: Voluntary Carbon Certification and the Peruvian Cookstove Sector

Carbon markets are often seen as one of the best success in environmental markets yet they are also subject to many criticism. On the margin of the regulatory market, the voluntary market has developed under which certain standards set claimed ambitious criteria for sustainable development. Such standards govern a commodity of a new kind: carbon credits. The standards have ambiguous relations with the state and put at stake the notion of non-state governance. As such, they question the ability to govern sustainability from the private sector.

In my PhD, I analyze the case of a carbon certification programme for improved cookstoves implemented since 2008 in Peru. The standard used is the Gold Standard carbon and sustainable development certification framework. The approach is pluri-disciplinary and accounts for the impact of projects on indigenous communities, the making of and architecture of the chain of actors under the voluntary carbon market and the political economy of carbon offsets.

For this presentation I will look at the capacity for a private led initiative to engage with the state and whether any complementary, crossover or parallelism can be drawn. The way the initiative led is implemented by a private company, claiming a social business orientation, interrogates the capacity to reach further collective outcomes than the mere interest of the private sector. This consideration will be informed with results of three consecutive verifications for three project packages meaning more than a dozen projects from either public or private institutions. Such an interesting amount of data will enable comparison. Rather than considering the standard as a mere global initiative with local manifestations, this research looks at the national context for informing how standards influence at meso level.

RC46-761.2

LAVABRE, MARIE-CLAIRE* (ISP, mlavabre@u-paris10.fr)

Politique, Mémoire Et Changement Social

La présente proposition est fondée sur un ensemble de travaux empiriques qui envisagent la question de la « mémoire » au point de rencontre de l'individuel et du collectif ou mieux de l'articulation du psychique et du social, à mi-chemin ou dans l'interaction entre une « sociologie de la mémoire » *stricto sensu,* telle qu'elle a pu se développer ces dernières années dans un contexte où acteurs politiques et associatifs se sont saisis de cette thématique – notamment dans les contextes de démocratisation ou de fortes mutations sociales et politiques - et une « sociologie du souvenir », plus fidèle aux intuitions premières de Maurice Halbwachs, penseur précurseur des « mémoires collectives ». Il s'agira, à partir d'une part, des transformations du monde rural en France au tournant des années cinquante et du cas d'une famille saisie sur trois générations, d'autre part, de la mémoire des conflits et des conflits de mémoire liés aux désindustrialisations des années soixante-dix et quatre-vingt d'apprécier les effets du changement social et de ses mises en récit publiques sur les représentations ordinaires du passé, et partant sur les identités individuelles, politiques et sociales.

RC32-545.1

LAVINAS, LENA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, lenalavinas@gmail.com)

Economic Growth and Institutions: Gender Equality, Beyond Markets in Brazil, China, and Russia

This paper aims at comparing female trajectories in three BRICS -- Brazil, China and Russia -- since 2000, when a new path of economic growth opened up new opportunities for both sexes in these new mass-consuming market societies. These countries have some features in common, including their being large economies with a strong manufacturing sector, low fertility rates (under 2.0), an urbanization rate over 50%, and convergent female participation rates in the labor market (between 56% and 65%), but one major dissimilarity in terms of educational attainment: only Russia displays high shares of tertiary education (more than 50%) among the adult population[1], as compared to China (less than 5%) and Brazil (around 10%) (OECD Factbook 2013; World Bank GHD 2013: *Capital for the Future*).

Moreover, these three countries differ profoundly in the way they have developed different patterns in terms of institutions and norms with regard to social protection schemes, labor regulations, and gender policies.

This paper will systematize major traits of female trajectories and gender gaps in Brazil, China and Russia in the 2000s, gathering statistics from the ILO, OECD, World Bank and other relevant databases. In parallel, it will map how the welfare state has evolved as of late in these countries and how existing norms and institutions either push for or constrain gender equality. After systematizing data and the major characteristics of national social protection schemes with regard to the promotion of gender equality and wellbeing, a logistic regression model will be undertaken in order to determine the factors that most contribute to explain gender asymmetries in each country.

[1] Age bracket 25-54 years old.

RC07-145.1

LAVINAS, LENA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, lenalavinas@gmail.com)

Inancial Inclusion As a Basic Human Right? Reframing Inequalities in > the > South

A new wave of commodification "all the way down" (Fraser 2012) is taking shape as a paradigm to enhance basic protection through market provision in the developing world. A shift from principles of equal citizens to equal consumers and from risk-sharing to individual risk-taking strengthens private insurance schemes and other financial products and services in detriment of public and universal provision of decommodified goods and services. As a result, inequalities between Western countries and the rest of the world may widen. Worse, some (Schiller) even state that ``we need to reframe the wording of `universal human rights` (...) in more basic terms`` (2012:150) to connect all people to finance.

This presentation will compare the extent to which incomplete social protection schemes are being replaced by the provision of minimum income transfers and some basic services for the needy through the social protection floor (ILO 2012) and the basic universalism framework (Huber and Stephens 2012) along with a process of "bankcarization" of the poor and the vulnerable. We argue that preventing market failures instead of promoting equality of opportunities and further public redistributive mechanisms to make market societies more homogeneous reflects strategies to enhance privatization and capital markets whose deployment has been long constraint by domestic market restrictions in the developing world. This trend is likely to reinforce duality and polarity and undermine strategies to achieve broader equality between developed and developing nations, between the wealthy and the excluded. The North-South divide will deepen. We will examine how these conceptual frameworks have emerged in the aftermath of the 2008 crisis; we will scrutinize the profile of the public provision of welfare in some developing countries, through an overview of social spending (public and private).

RC30-512.4

LAVITRY, LYNDA* (Aix Marseille University/LEST, lynda.lavitry@univ-amu.fr)

Conseillers à L'emploi Et Politiques D'activation : Une Gestion Paternaliste De L'accompagnement à L'emploi ?

Le mode de gestion paternaliste s'est historiquement développé dans un contexte d'émergence du salariat au sein des pays industrialisés. Avec l'extension d'une législation dédiée aux rapports salariaux et la montée d'un Etat social (Castel, 1995) oeuvrant non seulement dans le cadre d'une gestion de type assistantiel, en direction des populations les plus démunies, mais aussi de type assurantiel, à destination des travailleurs réguliers privés involontairement d'emplois, cette gestion spécifique des rapports de travail, caractérisée par un contrôle social discrétionnaire et personnalisé combinant sécurité et coercition, semble avoir perdu de son acuité, par l'établissement des droits universels.

Nous appuyant sur une enquête ethnographique menée en France auprès des conseillers à l'emploi, nous souhaitons montrer que ce mode de gestion discrétionnaire et personnalisé des rapports de travail et d'emploi peut également s'observer au guichet du service public de l'emploi, avec la montée des politiques dites

d'activation, caractérisées par un projet institutionnel d'incitation à l'adaptabilité aux normes d'emploi (Cassiers et al, 2005). Ce mode de gestion spécifique de relation avec les chômeurs comporte en effet des caractéristiques communes avec le paternalisme : personnalisé, il combine coercition, autonomie et vision du bien commun marquée par une logique de contrepartie (Boismenu et al, 2003). En revanche, une différence importante subsiste à travers le poids de la rationalisation gestionnaire, qui s'incarne notamment dans le profilage des chômeurs.

Ces nouvelles formes de paternalisme, qui prennent également pour appui la légitimation de l'asymétrie des rapports entre employeurs et chômeurs au nom d'une rationalité supposée des entreprises, se situent donc à la croisée de deux visées, la subjectivation et la rationalisation. A partir de 200 observations de rendez-vous entre conseillers et chômeurs, notre communication entend analyser les effets de ces deux visées potentiellement contradictoires pour examiner comment émergent de nouvelles éthiques dans les pratiques et justifications professionnelles.

RC52-842.8

LAVITRY, LYNDA* (Aix Marseille University/LEST, *lynda.lavitry@univ-amu.fr*)

New Ethics of French Employment Advisers and Their Clients Coping with the Unemployment Trap

This research work focuses on the transformation of the French Public Employment Service through a sociological pragmatic study of discourse and practices of professional employment counselors. We consider the reconfiguration of this profession is an indicator of changes in the welfare state to an active welfare state, which is expressed in particular by an institutional incentive project to the adaptability to employment standards and market principles. Based on a long ethnographic investigation in seven agencies with 87 counselors, and 200 observations of appointments between advisers and unemployed, the paper analyzes the effects of these two potentially conflicting targets: the subjectivation (individualized assistance in job search by the Monitoring Monthly Custom, introduced in 2006) on the one hand, and the management streamlining (profiling, strengthening sanctions) on the other.

By changing the standards, organization, this industrial rationalization of a new type reconstructs the structural professional divisions between socio-clinical and socio-technical standards. It brings out a new professional model, marked by an actuarial management of risks, but also supported by a moral dimension based on the individualization of treatment. However, earlier divisions persist and give rise to ethical dilemmas and polarizations (between ethic of work placement and ethic of empowerment coaching), and strategies of avoidance or neutralization of the most coercive professional acts.

The paper examines also the notion of subjectivity in social policies and the prescriptive strength of standards and tools that accompany the activation. The streamlining and tightening of supervision of unemployed on the ground give rise to the use of social technologies of adaptability, but the observations of professional practices also reveals some areas of negotiation. They are characterized by a use of the processual dimension in assessing the unemployed recruitability, by the establishment of trusted devices or else by the taking account of a "situated rationality" of the unemployed.

RC13-231.4

LAW, ALAN* (Trent University, *alaw@trentu.ca*)

Epistemologies of Professional Leisure Sociology: The Canadian Context of Western European Domination

The category of 'Leisure' as an object of academic pursuit has historically been derivative of Western European epistemologies dominating the literature, providing the reason and intellectual spaces that scholars must somehow shoehorn their ideas into and making a feedback loop into policy circles that make concrete differences to how we live. This paper explores the domain of thinking about leisure and makes a call and argument about extension of epistemological breadth to handle the range of cultural truths constituent of professionalism in sociological pursuits and showing an unequal balance of voices from ways of living. The literature extant from Canadian scholarship provides a viable launch point for the main thesis about epistemological diversity and inequality given the nation's commitment to multiculturalism, encompassing Aboriginal, Asian and Caucasian cultures under its umbrellas.

RC13-235.2

LAW, ALAN* (Trent University, *alaw@trentu.ca*)

Leisure, Justice and Economic Collapse

This paper explores the roles of leisure to both ameliorate and deepen the catastrophic effects of unemployment. The main issue at stake is the extent to which the distributive justice of time and social legitimacy comes to bear in a way that reproduces social relations that, on one hand lead to social inclusion and on the other, radically marginalize victims of economic collapse. The role of the

state is critical in setting the terms of social legitimacy, but 'the' state has become agglomerated in clusters of social and economic practices that mutually regulate legitimacies of diverse peoples. State agglomerations are only one plane of action in a complex of social dimensions that find their roots at the intersections of continuously emergent cultural histories including millennia of globalizations. The paper draws on histories of global economic collapse beginning in the 19th century.

RC15-272.7

LAW, SUSAN* (McGill University, *susan.law@mcgill.ca*)
LUCIUS-HOENE, GABRIELE (University of Freiburg)
ORMEL, ILJA (St. Mary's Research Centre)
TONSAKER, TABITHA (University of British Columbia)
BREUNING, MARTINA (Institute of Psychology, University of Freiburg)

Insights for Healthcare Professionals on Patient Experience of Research Participation

There is limited evidence about why patients might be motivated to share their personal stories about their illness experiences through research initiatives and the impact of participation. Ethics committees and healthcare professionals are sometimes reluctant to support research that involves in-depth qualitative interviews given concerns about vulnerability and/or potential harms. Two studies were undertaken, in Germany and in Canada, to explore participant experiences of participating in qualitative research. The research teams are involved in the DIPEx International collaboration – using common methods to collect and share individual narratives on an evidence-based web site. In Germany, 43 people, who had been interviewed about either diabetes or chronic pain, were interviewed again about the reasons why they chose to disclose their illness experiences. In Canada, 30 people, who had been interviewed about their family caregiving experiences, completed a survey asking about their experiences of the interview. In both studies, participants were asked about their research participation, perceived benefits, what was difficult and what about the research process could have been better. These studies were conducted independently, using different methods and within different cultural contexts, yet there were strikingly similar results. Participants in both countries spoke about their motivation to help others with similar conditions cope with their situation and to help healthcare professionals as well as decision makers understand their situation to improve care. Participants were generally grateful for the opportunity to share their story, and although they acknowledged difficult moments in reliving some of their experiences during their original interviews, no one in either study regretted participating. This paper will contribute to discussions about how healthcare professionals, including members of ethics committees, view participation in qualitative research. It may also contribute to discussions between researchers and clinical therapists about the value and meaning for patients to participate in qualitative research studies.

RC40-684.1

LAWRENCE, GEOFFREY (University of Queensland)
SIPPEL, SARAH* (University of Leipzig, *sippel@uni-leipzig.de*)

The Financialisation of Food and Farming in Australia

The ownership of Australian food companies and farm lands by overseas investors has become a national debate in Australia, with some politicians and economists arguing that just as Australia's past development was assured through foreign capital, so the nation's future will depend upon continuing (and accelerating) overseas investment. Others are concerned that the present extent – and nature – of the purchases is not in the nation's best interests. Critics argue that some of Australia's most iconic and successful agribusinesses will become a vehicle for takeover by hedge funds and private equity firms that can then make decisions that may be deleterious to the national interest. Others consider that when farms are run by external sovereign wealth funds and food is 'repatriated', taxes can be avoided: Australia might not derive income from its own productive assets. Finally, it has been observed that the sale of most farmland is going unrecorded: Australians do not know the extent of overseas ownership and control.

Following a discussion of the current debate about overseas purchases of Australian food companies and farms, the paper deals with the phenomenon of 'financialisation'. In an era of projected food, water and fuel scarcity, financial entities are seeking investment in agribusinesses that can be harnessed for global profit-making, and farms that can be owned and controlled directly by financial firms. Speculation in land along with opportunities for more secure food production for oil-rich but land-and-water-poor countries, are but two of the motivations for investment. Framed within a political economy perspective, the paper outlines the nature of recent overseas investments in food and farming in Australia, exploring the types of firms investing, along with their motives for investment. The paper concludes by theorizing the sociological 'meaning' of financialisation as it affects the Australian agrifood sector.

RC09-171.1

LAWSON, GEORGE* (LSE, *g.lawson@lse.ac.uk*)

Negotiated Revolutions 2.0? The Arab Uprisings In Comparative Perspective

The 2011-12 uprisings in North Africa and the Middle East have helped to re-invigorate scholarly interest in revolutions. But what kind of revolutions do these uprisings represent? This article situates the Arab uprisings within the context of post-Cold War revolutions, locating them within a cluster of 'negotiated revolutions' that have emerged over the past twenty years. 'Negotiated revolutions' differ from 'modern revolutions' in five main ways: they result from a relative rather than systemic state crisis; their trajectories are characterized by negotiations rather than armed confrontation; their participants reject the utopian commitments of past revolutions; they are welcomed rather than disavowed by leading international actors; and they lead to the development of weak rather than strong states. The article assesses the Arab uprisings within this schema, arguing that, contra those who see the Arab uprisings as offering a new model of revolutionary change, their causes, trajectories, and outcomes are broadly familiar. Extending this point, not only do the 2011-12 uprisings sit within a family of revolutions that can be traced back to 1989, their focus on political justice rather than the 'social question' means that the uprisings share a family resemblance to previous instances of 'self-limiting' revolutions. This comparison illuminates both the strengths and shortcomings of the 2011-12 uprisings.

JS-83.8

LAZMEY, T. AUGUSTUS JULIAN* (The American College, Madurai, *lazmey@yahoo.com*)
SELLAMUTHU, S. GURUSAMY (Gandhigram Rural Institute - Deemed University)

Socio - Economic and Health Status Of Elder Population: Some Emprical Reflections From Tamilnadu, India

The rapid spread of modernization, growing urbanization and crumbling of joint family system had conspired to increase insecurity and loneliness among the geriatric population. However, lack of family support, poor financial status, physical, mental disorders and guilt of being dependent on others are some of the problems nagging the elderly population in India, and other developing countries around the world. Very little attention has been focused on the plight of the elderly population in rural areas of the country. Problems of the aged in rural India indicate their exclusion and alienation from the contact of their own family members which in turn has affected them socially, economically, psychologically with implication of their health conditions. Their economic insecurity is the most pressing problem of the elderly population in the villages. The outside employment of the family members has further aggravated their sufferings and caused their loneliness. The care and support supposed to come form the family members are denied resulting in their deprivation and desertions. Consequently, the welfare intervention form GO's and NGO's are looked forward to fulfil their basic needs. The health care and support systems promoted through GO's and NGO's provide some solace to their requirements. The condition of the elderly population in rural India is not properly addressed. There is also gender disparity in provision of care and support and status in rural community. This paper is and outcome of the field investigations conducted on socio-economic and health status of elder population in selected block in state of TamilNadu, India. This paper analyses the status of the elderly population in terms of socio economic and health conditions especially in rural areas which is fragmented and loses its uniqueness which result in neglect, alienation and deprivation of elder people in the family towards the provision of care and support.

RC15-269.1

LE CLAINCHE - PIEL, MARIE* (EHESS, *leclainchepiel@gmail.com*)

Is There a Medicalization of the Facial Appearance?

A partir d'une recherche au sein d'espaces de la réparation faciale en France et au Royaume-Uni, on se demande : jusqu'où observe-t-on une médicalisation de l'apparence, et par quels dispositifs se traduit-elle ?

On peut avancer qu'il existe des normes d'apparence que les institutions médicales et judiciaires encadrent. La problématique du normal et du pathologique imprègne les jugements des chirurgiens du visage qui nous rappellent le caractère souvent monstrueux de certains de leurs patients auxquels ils ne chercheraient pas à rendre la beauté mais à rapprocher d'une norme d'humanité. Une posture pouvant aller à l'encontre des associations d'aide aux personnes défigurées, qui militent pour un élargissement des normes d'apparence.

Aussi, sans proposer de typification du rapport entre réponse sociale et réponse chirurgicale, en suivant des personnes touchées par une forme de défiguration et les professionnels qui les prennent en charge sur un temps long, on peut distinguer des formes d'expérience de l'anormalité faciale fonction des appuis institutionnels disponibles dans chaque pays.

Pour aborder ces questions on pourra tirer des éléments de la mise en place des techniques de transplantations du visage au cours des années 2000 et de leurs modes de légitimation.

RC08-165.16

LE MAITRE, FRANCIS* (University of Konstanz, *francis.le-maitre@uni-konstanz.de*)
ZINK, VERONIKA (FU Berlin)

Sociology and the Myth of the Crisis

Ever since Comte, sociological scholarship is predicated on the legitimizing image of being the science of crises and conflict. The dealing with crises has attended to the question of how they arise, how they may be prevented through sociological insight, and what role they play for the functioning of our socio-cultural reality. According to A. Weber sociology itself is a „daughter of crisis" entering the academic world in the so called saint-simonian time of modernity; a period of change, tremors, uncertainty and unsettledness be it with regard to the political, the economic or the societal order. Even nowadays, we can witness the topos of crisis and conflict as being the ever renewed funding myth of our discipline by e.g. having a brief look at the major themes discussed at various national and international congresses of sociology.

Within our contribution we will show that whilst early sociologist have both attempted to understand the outbreaks of crises in order to cope with these anomic jolts and believed in the eschatology of a cathartic *grande crise finale*, recent sociological theory mainly regards crises as a part of a social drama and all the uncertainties accompanied as constitutive for the structuring and the stabilization of the routine of social reality. Herein crises are no more labeled as punctual outbursts but seem to offer an omnipresent model of contemporary social reality. Positing that the routinization of crises is at the stake of present sociological narrations, we will finally question how this ever-present dystopian corrective of tremors can function as a 'challenge of reality' (Baudrillard).

RC23-419.12

LE ROUX, RONAN* (CNRS UMR 8085 PRINTEMPS, *ronan.le.roux@gmail.com*)
SAINT-MARTIN, ARNAUD (CNRS UMR 8085 PRINTEMPS)

Instrumental and Political Asymmetries in Coastal Risks Perception Between the French State, Local Actors and the European Union

Presentation of a new project (2014-2016) funded by the French Ministry of Ecology, involving F. Chateauraynaud, J. Debaz, A. Saint-Martin, M. Jouvenet, R. Le Roux.

Background
• Recent concerns have stressed a probable increase of the frequency of extreme events and new risks linked to climate change.
• Between generic models and emerging big data strategies, best predictive configurations are not firmly established.
• Political tension with legal framework under progress. Tensions occur between the State and local actors concerning the responsibility of risk prediction and preparedness, as illustrated by the case of storm Xynthia (Feb. 2010, 59 casualties, mainly in France): while the State has not properly applied its own directives, it is suing local mayors for not respecting them; in turn, following the trend of participative science, local towns are recruiting technicians to have their own measures. Local territories also show growing demand of satellite observation solutions offered by the European Union.
Hypotheses and questions
How cognitive facilities and political margins of maneuver influence each other: whether, to what extent and in what cases an instrumental asymmetry occurs between the State and local actors (i.e., the State using rather generic prediction instruments, vs. local actors using rather territory-specific information). If so, are such asymmetries a condition or an effect of political tensions? Do scientists play a neutral role in the way they produce and disseminate data, models and scenarios?
Terrains and approach
Comparative approach with case studies: geographical comparisons (France-USA-Japan); risk comparisons (oil spills, algal blooms); scientific and socio-technical configurations (instrumental strategies and division of labor).

RC10-185.4

LEADER, ANDREW* (Flinders University, *andrewleader1980@gmail.com*)

Perceptions Of Executive Government Leadership In The Age Of Engagement and Community Based Decision Making

Exploring implications for accountability and democracy related to devolving responsibility for identifying, defining and resolving problems to the community level.

In response to significant policy challenges, such as climate change, health care demands and water availability facing decision makers and the community today new approaches that place the community at the heart of the solution are increasingly being adopted. The consequences of these new approaches and their impact on established governance structures will be a key determinant to their longevity as drivers of public policy solutions.

The research will focus on the three primary subgroups involved in the community engagement process, the community (citizens), senior government decision makers (executive level public servants), and political executive government (politicians, political elite and influencers).

What do different stakeholders (community, senior government decision makers and political executive government) perceive to be the reasons for undertaking community engagement?

What do different stakeholders perceive to be the fundamental outcomes that community engagement can be expected to deliver?

Do stakeholder's perceptions of the outcomes of community engagement match with the perceptions of engagement's success?

Are there differences between perceptions of desired outcomes and perceptions of success between stakeholder groups?

The emerging trend to engage with stakeholders to identify issues and collectively decide on action has the potential to significantly impact on perceptions of executive government leadership.

The perception of leadership has the potential to significantly impact upon accountability and democracy as the legitimacy of governments are strongly rooted – at least in part – through the delivery of policies and services. The increased adoption of engagement and community based decision making may devolve responsibility for decision making to a point where the perceptions of governments' leadership and accountability reaches a critically low point.

RC26-463.2

LEAL HALBRITTER, LUCIANA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, *lucianaleal.halbritter@gmail.com*)

Virtual Networks As Tools of Social Justice

The popularization of internet has changed deeply the personnal and social relationships, the cultural exchanges and the production of subjectivities. The background is a globalized word focused by the desire of expansion off the capital, creating inequalities that get stronger by the mechanisms of accumulation of wealth. Social justice and citizenship are also influenced by this context.

We want to demonstrate that social networks are tolls of social justice by ensuring equal access and a parallel public space of social interaction that are essential tools to enable to everybody, indistinctly, the exercise of citizenship, without the limitations of constituted social political normative structures.

To reach the objective were selected examples of usage of virtual networks from institutional profiles, personal profiles, fanpages, social movements and NGO's. We analyzed by Qualitative Methods the options like, share and the frequency and content of comments.

The idea of justice is connected with the distribution of natural and social resources among people and the criteria and mechanisms of correction of injustices. Putting together the theories of justice by John Rawls(2003), Amartya Sen(2011), Nancy Fraser(2009) and Martha Nussbaum(2011) that represent the political, economic and cultural aspects of justice, that are related to the justice found in the ways of life and not only in the legal recognition, we can extract elements characterizing the social justice in the plan sense. Then we can also allow investigating its presence in the free participation of individuals in the social networks.

FRASER, Nancy. Reframing Justice in a Globalized World. In Lua Nova, São Paulo, 77: 11-39, 2009.

NUSSBAUM, Martha. Creating Capabilities. The human development approach. Cambrigde: Harvard University Press, 2011.

RAWLS, John. Justice as fairness: a restatement. São Paulo: Martins Fontes, 2003.

SEN, Amartya. The idea of justice. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 2011.

RC07-147.4

LEAVITT, JACQUELINE* (UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs, *jleavitt@ucla.edu*)

Consequences of Alternative Feminist Approaches to Land and Housing Security

In September 2013, the Huairou Commission, an international non-governmental organization that works with grassroots women, and Espacio Feminista, who work with landless women in Recife, Brazil, held an expert group meeting. Patricia Chavez, founder of Espacio Feminista, said:

We need to go deep into what development is; we are just accepting a process of urbanization; people are not obliged to live in riverbanks, hills. We are being forced out of fields, to open up space. [There is a] model of development that is being imposed . . . let us not be transformed into something that is not compatible with our needs.

Increasing numbers of poor households, primarily headed by women, desperate for jobs, will flock into cities of the South and be stuck in the informal labor market that pays low wages and offers no protections. Land and housing ownership is seen as key to changing the current realities for women. The UN-Habitat and the World Bank have put forth a continuum of land ownership that carries with it different degrees of security but remains weighted towards individual titling.

This paper will offer guidelines that member groups of the Huairou Commission are recommending as an alternative to business as usual. This will be compared to ideas of the "diverse" economy as developed by J.K. Gibson-Graham, authors of *The End of Capitalism (As We Knew It): A Feminist Critique of Political Economy* (1996, 2006). The diverse economy is defined by different transactions (alternative market and nonmarket), labor (alternative paid and unpaid), and economic enterprise (alternative capitalist and non-capitalist). On-the-ground practices by Huairou Commission groups in Brazil and the Philippines will be compared in order to assess consequences of gender approaches for the future development of urban spaces.

RC23-410.6

LEBEDINTSEVA, LUBOV* (Saint Petersburg State University, *l734671@bk.ru*)

TARANOVA, OLGA* (Saint Petersburg State University, *o.a.taranova@gmail.com*)

Global Cyberspace: The Involvement Problem

In the present-day information world the involvement of an individual in Cyberspace is an important social marker determining belonging to one or another social group. Your circle of contacts, social connections, profession, qualification and place in the social hierarchy will depend on whether you are or aren't an Internet user. On the government level we can speak about the loss of the competitive position in the struggle for the spot in the global information structure.

Therefore, an important problem is cyber inequality, when an individual having no physical possibility to use the Internet, is eliminated from many spheres of social and economic life of the society. It is the low level of economic development that prevents the Internet technology development in some countries. In other countries there is a political or ideological pressure on the expansion of Internet network access. Both of these factors reflect negatively on the ability of the society to move forward.

Cyber inequality can also exist within one country and this inequality can be significant. We can see it through the example of the Russian Federation, where different regions have unequal access to the Internet technologies and the development is uneven. We can claim that the residents of the regions where there is no access to Internet economy, state digital services and virtual social space are discriminated.

RC15-262.2

LEBEER, GUY* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, *glebeer@ulb.ac.be*)

Les Droits Du Patient Et La Dépénalisation De L'euthanasie Comme Lieux De Questionnement De La Médecine Contemporaine : Le Cas De La Belgique

La Belgique a connu au début des années 2000 une activité législative intense autour de la reconnaissance des droits des patients. La loi du 22 août 2002 sur les droits du patient et la loi du 28 mai 2002 dépénalisant l'euthanasie en témoignent tout particulièrement. La Loi sur les droits du patient a fixé les obligations des praticiens en matière d'information et devait, notamment, assurer au patient un accès direct à son dossier médical. L'application de cette loi fait encore problème aujourd'hui, et pas seulement en raison de la volonté du corps médical de maintenir son autonomie de pouvoir mais aussi du fait des carences de la loi elle-même et de la représentation qu'elle cristallise des relations entre médecin et patient, représentation qui est loin de faire l'unanimité. La Loi de dépénalisation de l'euthanasie permet à un patient placé dans des conditions très strictes de demander à son médecin d'abréger ses souffrances. L'application de cette loi fait également problème et le corps médical se trouve ici aussi au cœur de la difficulté, notamment par l'entremise de la notion de « clause de conscience ». La question est cependant plus complexe car si l'autonomie du médecin peut apparaître comme un frein à l'exercice de ce type de droit, elle peut aussi constituer le moyen de s'opposer à bien d'autres obstacles d'ordre institutionnel comme la volonté de certains établissements hospitaliers de ne pas respecter la loi, tout au moins dans son esprit. La communication se propose de rendre compte des difficultés d'application de ces deux lois fondamentales, des controverses éthiques qu'elles suscitent – et notamment autour de la redéfinition de la figure du médecin – et des tentatives entreprises dans les divers lieux de la décision politique en vue de les surmonter.

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC34-592.3

LECCARDI, CARMEN* (University of Milano-Bicocca, *carmen.leccardi@unimib.it*)

The Spaces and Times of Youth Culture in the New Century

It is starkly evident that in the new century young people's biographical constructions must come to terms with conditions of: rapid social and cultural change, increasing choice and uncertainty, the loss of institutional reference points as models for action and the widespread perception of intensified risk. These phenomena tend to produce a contingent and situational form of identity, with a markedly individualised imprint that is closely related to the here-and-now. This contingent form of identity finds expression in a re-definition of the relationship with time-space in everyday life – the chronotope. In this process, everyday time-space arrangements progressively lose their traditional meanings in the realm of the taken-for-granted, the home of the 'natural attitude'. Rather, young people's creative use of urban time-space assumes the form of a fully fledged strategy of action connected to a contingent and situational type of identity. In this framework of understanding, young people's cultural expressions can be understood as organised not so much as answers to 'problems', but rather as expressions of the active negotiation practices that young people themselves carry out in order to deal with contemporary risks and uncertainties.

RC02-62.4

LECHEVALIER, SEBASTIEN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *sebastien.lechevalier@ehess.fr*)

The Great Transformation Of Japanese Capitalism

Contrary to the dominant vision, according to which Japan is suffering from "arthritis", we argue that Japanese capitalism has experienced a great transformation from the early 1980s. We get this result from an analysis at three levels:

- corporate level, characterized by an increasing heterogeneity in terms of organization and performance

- institution level, characterized by a decay of previous forms of coordination and a revival

- social compromise level, characterized by a surge of multidimensional inequalities

We also show that Japan is not converging toward Anglo-saxon or European types of capitalism but follow its own original trajectory.

RC19-333.5

LECHEVALIER, SEBASTIEN (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales)
BOYER, ROBERT* (Institut des Amériques, *robert.boyer@ens.fr*)

Understanding Welfare Diversity and Evolution In Japan, Korea, and China. A Regulationist Interpretation

In this paper, which focuses on Japan, Korean and China, we argue that these previous analyses of Asian capitalisms have underestimated or ignored in-depth analyses of Asian capitalisms from the viewpoint of welfare, in adopting, at least implicitly, a perspective, inspired by the over-simplified typology of Esping Andersen, which can be qualified as "welfare orientalism" (Takegawa, 2005). Moreover, we argue that welfare is at the core of the evolving forms of capitalism in these three countries. Our interpretation is that institutional change in Asian capitalism is currently driven by changes in the social compromise. These three economies are experiencing a series of changes that can be interpreted as the manifestations of internal contradictions, which require the development of new welfare systems to be overcome. Among these changes, this paper focuses on the ones that affected such institutions as family and firms, as well as ageing, and rising inequalities.

The purpose of this article is to show that effective social policies are the necessary condition in these three countries to promote the emergence of a new "regulation mode" able to overcome the current contradictions at work. As emphasized by Boyer et al. (2001), these three economies indeed virtually suffer from the adverse consequences of export-led growth regimes. At the level of each country, a new basic compromise should concern the wage-labor nexus, for the sake of both social justice and dynamic efficiency. New forms of welfare are emerging in Asian capitalisms, as political answers to demands from various groups. They may become a distinctive feature of these forms of capitalisms but also the main source of divergence among them.

RC40-680.5

LEE, ANNA JUNGEUN* (New York University, *ajl548@nyu.edu*)

The Nfa Resistance to the KORUS FTA

This paper focuses on the Korean National Farmers Association(NFA)'s failed attempt of social resistance to the Korea-US Free Trade Agreement. Located at the intersection of the local and the global, traditional methods of farming became threatened in the rural farmlands of Korea because of the Free Trade Agreement that assured US imported foodstuff to dominate the Korean market. Despite borrowing from the "Nyelani Declaration" from the international movement of food sovereignty, resistance was unsuccessful due to the fact that "larger strides" of globalized resources did not interweave with NFA's internal strategy and traditional support. Thus NFA's leadership and rhetoric failed to create a social movement to ensure viable economic food sovereignty in South Korea, as the South Korean government continues to take the path toward a neoliberal and profit-driven agricultural future.

INTE-23.4

LEE, BYOUNG-HOON* (Chung-Ang University, *bhlee@cau.ac.kr*)
KIM, JIK-SOO (Chung-Ang University)

Precarious Working Life and Miliant Activism of Non-Regular Workers in South Korea

From the early 2000s, non-regular employment has become a core labor policy issue in South Korea. Non-regular labor, comprised of a variety of precarious employment patterns, such as fixed-term workers, part-time workers, dispatched and subcontracted workers, home workers, and dependent self-employed workers, has proliferated in Korea, particularly along with changing corporate employment strategies after the economic crisis of 1997. The diffusion of non-regular employment has led to the growing segmentation of labor markets in the country because those workers suffer from not only inferior working conditions and a vulnerable employment status, compared to regular workers, but also social exclusion from the protection of legal labor standards and national safety-net.

Given their precarious working life, non-regular workers came to the fore as a symbol of militant labor activism over the past ten years. They organized their unions even under their employers' harsh suppression and the lack of regular workers union's support. Those precarious workers engaged in the prolonged strike action to defend their unions from the employers' suppression and protest against inhuman discrimination imposed on them. Faced with limited movement resources, they often resorted to extreme struggling actions, such as hunger strike, sit-down demonstration at the air, and even committing suicide, in order to gain public attention and create societal pressure to resolve their issues.

In this context, our paper is to discern why union behavior of non-standard workers are so militant, and to examine causal relationship between those workers' precarious working life and their militancy.

RC13-238.2

LEE, BYUNG SUNG* (University of Pune, *stevenlee12@hanmail.net*)

The Impacts of Cultural Heritage Tourism: A Case Study of Ajanta Caves in India

Cultural Heritage Tourism uses the remains of history which the traveler is interested. Cultural Heritage Tourism has positive and negative impact on social-cultural, physical and economic aspects of Indian Society. Ajanta Caves in India which is a world heritage site and caves of Buddhist affiliation have been carved in Deccan basalt.

From a social-cultural perspective tourism affects cultural resources through changes in forms and functions of traditional artworks, commodification of living culture, crowded condition and community members. Tourist activities exact physical impacts on precious heritage in form of vandalism, wear, tear and pollutions. On a more positive note, tourism from the increasing number of people, helps in creating jobs and taxes and stimulates entrepreneurialism in heritage destinations (Timothy 2011).

This study recognizes the impacts of Cultural Heritage Tourism at Ajanta Caves and its surroundings region in western India. For this research project, primary data are collected through observation and interviews of local community members, visitors, agents and officers of tourism department and on the secondary data obtained from books, journals, survey reports, publication of government.

First part of this paper presents understanding of Ajanta caves as general description and significance of Ajanta caves. Second part of this paper analyses impacts of cultural heritage tourism on Ajanta caves through the collected data as well as discusses the multiplier impacts of tourism such as physical, economic, and social dimensions on the Ajanta Caves and tries to study it from an integrated approach. Third is part of summary, conclusions and recommendations. Thus, this study about impacts of cultural heritage tourism analyses how for best it can increase the positive impacts and restrict the negative impacts in order to preserve the Ajanta Caves, so that they can be enjoyed by contemporary and future generations on society.

RC28-483.3

LEE, CHANG WON* (Intl Organization for Migration, *sociolee@gmail.com*)

Understanding Stratification in a Global Perspective: The Case of South Koreans

This study distinguishes three perspectives in stratification research based on an unit of analysis. The first is a within-country perspective which has dominated traditional stratification research. It uses nation-states as the unit of analysis with an assumption that stratification takes place exclusively *within* nations. Modernization school, with this perspective, argues that achieved human capitals play a central role in social selection processes in industrial societies. The second is a between-country perspective that has usually been taken by development scholars. It focuses on stratification *among* countries. As the focuses lie on national (not individual) level comparisons, there is a lack of accounts on how between-country inequality shapes stratification and inequality at an individual level. The last is a *global* stratification perspective. This perspective synthesizes the both within- and between-country stratification concepts in a sense that it perceives stratification as individual-level processes taking place globally. Which social mobility strategies are more effective can be different depending on which perspective or unit of analysis is used. For example, emigration to another country is hardly discussed in the within-country frame, but it draws attention as an important way for social mobility in the global perspective. This study aims 1) to introduce the global stratification perspective, 2) to apply it for understanding stratification among South Koreans (including Korean diasporas), and 3) to see how it looks different from the accounts of the within-nation perspective. To practice the global approach, I situates income earnings of South Koreans within a broader pattern of global income hierarchy, and reassesses the relative weight of categorical attributes (gender, family background, country of residence, etc.) with achieved characteristics (education, skill, etc.) based on their global income standing. My hypothesis is that, from the global perspective, inequality among South Koreans remains shaped by categorical characteristics (country of residence, particularly) and the role of achievements far more modest than usually assumed.

RC28-489.7

LEE, CHEOL-SUNG* (University of Chicago, *chslee@uchicago.edu*)
LEE, NAEYUN (University of Chicago)

Relational Skill Assets and Anti-Immigrant Sentiments

This study introduces a new variable in the area of sociology of professions: relational dimensions of occupational skills. Although previous studies have underscored the importance of cognitive skill assets in migration processes and attitudes toward out-group populations, the importance of relational skills has not received much attention. In this paper, we highlight the role of relational dimensions of skill assets in explaining native workers' attitudes' toward immigrants, by using a General Social Survey module (National Identity 2004). We construct two dimensions of relational skills: interpersonal and instrumental skill assets at the occupational level. We conceptualize the former as an entrance skill barrier against immigrants and the latter as a pulling factor that attracts skilled or unskilled immigrant work forces. Then, we create a new independent variable, "relational skill specificity," which is a relative measure of interpersonal skills over instrumental skills in one's occupation. Our hypothesis is that workers employed in jobs requiring a higher possession of interpersonal skills over the entire skill assets are less likely to develop strong anti-immigrant sentiments. The effects of relational skill specificity are highly significant and remain robust against different specifications, controlling for individual-level education and citizenship status along with other conventional cognitive skill-variables, demographic, religious and political variables. The findings suggest that different levels of anti-immigrant sentiments between skilled manual workers (e.g. craftsmen), and skilled non-manual workers (e.g. professionals), originate not only from different levels of cognitive skills but also from varying levels (or compositions) of relational skills. Overall, the findings of this study provide a novel pathway of causal explanation of how native individual workers develop their anti-immigrant sentiments. It also attempts to advance our understanding of occupation-based social stratification processes, ethnic competition in the labor market, and attitudinal studies of race and minorities.

RC47-765.7

LEE, CHOONIB* (Stony Brook University, *choonib.lee@stonybrook.edu*)

Moving Between Violence and Nonviolence in the Black Panther Party, 1966-1971

This paper will explore how the Black Panther Party (BPP) transformed its chief strategies for the Civil Rights Movement from violent to nonviolent throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s in the United States. The BPP has been infamous for Black Nationalism and armed struggles against racist violence, as opposed to the nonviolent methods for the Movement popularized by Martin Luther King Jr.

In contrast to the well-known armed demonstrations of the BPP, there were in fact serious debates within the group on the effectiveness of violent tactics, and the leaders of the group promoted more nonviolent actions. After the FBI's count-

er-intelligence activities particularly targeted the BPP, incarcerations and murders of most of its leaders forced the group to nearly collapse and split off into the International Section. As a result, the BPP leaders became more divided on the issue of violence. Huey P. Newton strengthened the group's relatively nonviolent strategies, such as their free breakfast programs. Eldridge Cleaver, however, reinforced revolutionary ideas influenced by Third World guerrillas, and maintained the BPP's violent rhetoric and tactics during his exile in Algeria. The conflict between Newton and Cleaver was a result of the state's effort to destroy the BPP, as well as the two men's personal power struggle.

I intend to argue that the BPP did not have a fixed identity as an exclusively violent organization, but instead created multifarious concepts of black liberation inside and outside U.S. The state agencies, especially the FBI, deeply affected the process of its transformation by repressing the group. The dynamics and dialogues between Newton and Cleaver, which centered around the debate for and against violent strategies for the BPP, will be the key to understanding the interrelationship between the social movement's militancy and the state's oppression.

RC28-495.4

LEE, DOHOON* (New York University, *dohoon.lee@nyu.edu*)
RICH, PETER (New Yor University)

Childhood Poverty Across Generations: A Trajectory Approach

Research on social stratification and mobility has established a strong intergenerational link in economic disadvantage, documenting the ways in which socioeconomic status is transmitted from one generation to the next. Childhood economic deprivation plays a critical role in the stratification process, as it has been identified as a key obstacle to upward mobility. Ample evidence from the life course literature suggests that early and persistent childhood poverty has adverse impacts on educational attainment, labor market performance, health, and family formation. Incorporating these two streams of research, this paper provides a multigenerational analysis that turns around the question of socioeconomic mobility: How is childhood poverty experienced by parents passed on to their offspring's poverty experiences during childhood? Using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), we extend previous research in several important ways. First, drawing upon recent research suggesting the role of family influence across multiple generations, this paper examines how grandparents' socioeconomic standing affects parents' childhood poverty, which in turn affects children's childhood poverty. Second, we employ finite mixture modeling to construct trajectories of childhood poverty across generations. Specifically, we investigate how different temporal patterns—timing, duration, stability, and sequencing—of economic deprivation throughout childhood in one generation are associated with those in the next generation. This approach thus allows us to address potential limitations of using cross-sectional measures to estimate intergenerational links in childhood poverty. Finally, our analysis examines the mechanisms by which poverty trajectories during childhood are transmitted from parents to children, using family background characteristics at the time of childbearing as intervening factors. We expect this study to generate new insights into the intergenerational transmission of childhood economic disadvantage.

RC04-82.3

LEE, FENG-JIHU* (National Chung Cheng University, *edufjl@ccu.edu.tw*)

The Alienated Image of University Professors Under the Corporatizing Culture of Neo-Liberalism: Social Conscience or Academic Labor?

Taiwan universities have been undergoing drastic changes in many respects, since last 25 years, particularly initiated by the neo-liberalism to meet the demands of a globally advanced industrial labor market, which legitimately accelerate universities as corporations. The neo-liberalist conception, to be called 'the corporatizing culture', by an appeal to market-logic freedom, has signaled a radical shift in the notion of higher education/learning. The aims/academic values of public universities in Taiwan are under siege caused by entrepreneurial thinking from corporate capitalism. The meaning of university autonomy is replaced gradually by market vocabularies and ideologies. The effect is that professors will be called to public accountability and make their performance accessible to the multiple stakeholders in society. Their freedom for doing research projects is controlled more and more by evaluation schemes whose criteria are narrowly concentrated on utilitarian application and their capacities to do research is increasingly dependent on identifying and getting command of external sources of money. That is, they will work as academic labors. The implementation of curriculum and teaching will be directed toward workplace employment and therefore commercialized. The subjectivity and academic freedom of professors seem to be weakened by the management of teaching quality assessments. The author hence pertains to argue in this paper that the alienated images of professors such as de-subjective, non-ethical, and disposable, distorted by neo-liberal discourses, need to be addressed seriously, if the last Professors as social conscience and the voice of justice could last and fight back in the neo-liberal corporatizing world.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC31-526.17

LEE, HYUNOK* (Yonsei University, *hlee1@yonsei.ac.kr*)

Gendering the Migration System in East Asia

This paper attempts to do gendering the migration system in East Asia by focusing on social reproduction. Inter-Asian migration has been one of the key characteristics in recent migration trends (WMR 2012). Jones and Findlay (1998) showed migration system emerged in East Asia by examining the various linkages among origins and destinations including FDI aids, trade and migration. Building upon Jones and Findlay (1998)'s work, I attempt to gendering the regional migration system by examining two feminized migration streams: labor migration for care and marriage migration to the major destinations in East Asia including Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Singapore. In analyzing these migration streams, I explore the changes in socio-demographic and economic conditions of the destinations including the gender division of labor, care provision, (care) labor market, and state policies for migration. By comparing the state responses to the seemingly uniformed issues of care provision, I argue that the recent intensification of migration system in Asia is conditioned by changes in mode of social reproduction.

JS-26.7

LEE, JIN KYUNG* (Sangji University, *jinklee@sj.ac.kr*)

How To Examine Spatial Housing Inequality and Housing Polarization?

To alleviate housing problems including issues of inequality, disparity, and polarization, we need to determine exactly their present status, characteristics, and influencing factors. Hence, this research developed a spatial housing inequality index that consisted of housing wealth inequality (HWI) and housing affordability inequality (HAI); examined factors of spatial housing inequality through a multiple discriminant analysis model using statistics data from 2008 to 2012; and suggested a housing polarization index that consisted of housing wealth polarization (HWP) and housing affordability polarization (HAP). The first finding is that inequality, disparity, and polarization of housing in Korea are distinctly different aspects. Therefore, examining housing problems requires each index or method in terms of spatial base, wealth, and affordability, such as HWI, HAI, HWP, HAP, etc. The second is that comparing patterns of PIR and the Gini coefficient, affordable housing and affordability of householder are more important subjects in Korea than the level of housing wealth, in view of inequality. The third thing is that the spatial concentration of HWI and HAI shows opposite result to each other. In HWI, only Seoul and Gyeonggi are below the total level, while in HAI, all regions except Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi are below the total level. The fourth finding is that common key factors of largest gap in spatial housing inequality are inflation rate, housing price, unemployment rate, in descending order, and unlike HWI, HAI is affected relatively by unsold housing of region, the number of houses, per capita GRDP. Final finding is that polarization in housing affordability is more serious than that of housing wealth in Korea. The primary cause of the disparity in HWP is MB (middle-bottom) section, and it in HAP is TM (top-middle) section.

RC06-130.8

LEE, JIYEON* (Yonsei University, *jylee80@yonsei.ac.kr*)

The Transformation of Family Law and Discourses in South Korea: Possibilities and Limits of State Feminism

Since the Korean family law including the family head system was enacted in 1958, the status 'a head of family' had been given to the male person- the husband or the eldest son in the legal family institution in South Korea. Women's organizations in civil society had constantly demonstrated for the abolition of the family head system for 50 years and they achieved their success in 2005. Many research questions have been focused on "why the abolition of the family head system was possible in 2005" and the dominant explanation has been the state feminism. I try to point out the limitation of the state feminism which has oriented toward the actor centered approach and overlooked the wider social context and to make a supplementary view on the transformation of family structure and discourses in South Korea. Therefore my research question is "what social conditions created a new family discourse and brought about the abolition of family head system?" The IMF economic crisis in the late 1990 triggered the increase of discourses on the Korean family crisis and the demographic change. In this transformation of family structure, the frame of family discourse for abolition of family head system in South Korea had also been changed. Before the 2000s, the cons and pros of the family head system was the confrontation between 'gender equality vs. tradition.' However, after the 2000s, the change of the family structure coincided with the economic crisis has involved the risk on the middle class patriarchal family model and actual decline in marriage ratio, increase in divorce and remarriage rates and low fertility rate. Therefore, the new discursive frame of focusing on particular family problems has appeared for the recognition of the variety of family in society and social right to make one's family.

RC03-76.2

LEE, JONG YOUL* (Incheon National University, *jylee@incheon.ac.kr*)
ANDERSON, CHAD (Incheon National University)
ROH, JIYOUNG (Incheon National University)

Cultural Policy and Urban Development: Cases in Korea

The urban agenda is shifting in South Korea from a politics of place to one of people. The Korean political paradigm has shifted in the direction of welfare provision, but local government has limited flexibility in implementing a welfare agenda outside of the megacity of Seoul. Even so, innovative local efforts continue in the area of cultural policy, where local government has more flexibility to pursue a coherent agenda with broad benefits, including both ones that embrace development of place and ones that transcend the prior association of cultural policy with place to deliver welfare benefits to people through cultural spending. This study uses pooled data from more than 200 local governments in South Korea across five years to investigate the factors involved in urban development. On the basis of the results in the area of municipal and district-level cultural spending, a number of cities and districts are identified where cultural spending has a clear relationship with local development according to different measures. This study will explain the dynamics of a number of these creative local efforts.

RC03-71.5

LEE, JONG YOUL* (Incheon National University, *jylee@incheon.ac.kr*)

The Cultural Industry and the Scenes of Dalian: Culture As a Driver of Development

The Cultural Industry and the Scenes of Dalian: Culture as a Driver of Development

Jong Youl Lee, Incheon National University
Chad Anderson, Incheon National University
Bo Wang, Incheon National University

China has continued to undergo rapid development in the past decade even as individual cities and provinces have pursued different paths to development. Data from the top 99 cities in China for the decade from 2000 to 2010 show that culture has become one path to urban development, particularly through the development of tourism and fixed cultural investments.

Dalian is a good example of a city that has combined both of these trends. The city considers culture to be one of the five leading industries and considers integration of cultural resources and capital, science and technology, and even urban layout and planning. Spending on culture has been increasing from year to year, increasing five times over from 2002 to 2011. The cultural industry is centered on contents like animated games, film and drama, media contents, new cultural creativity, as well as on tourism and has become a new pole of rapid growth. Much of the city's growth has been driven by the cultural contents industry as well as by tourism driven by a unique mix of amenities, the non-market features that affect the city.

This study details the Dalian model of development by connecting the developmental trends to the city's cultural industry and tourism features. This is done by detailing Dalian's overall urban experience through defining the city's scenes. The mix of amenities in Dalian provides the lived experience of the city residents who provide the workforce in the cultural contents industry driving development in the city. At the same time, the overall urban scene provides an experience luring tourists both domestically and from abroad to the city.

RC09-170.2

LEE, JOONKOO* (Hanyang University, *joonklee@hanyang.ac.kr*)

Globalization, Localization, and International Coproduction As an Emerging Form of Governance in the Global Animation Industry

This paper examines the interaction of globalization and localization and the rise of international coproduction as a noble governance form in global cultural industries. The expansion of Western media and cultural industries to emerging markets has been intensified since the 1990s thanks to worldwide deregulation and liberalization and the introduction of new media, such as satellite TVs and the Internet, which facilitate the integration of national, regional and global markets. At the same time, the growth of cultural and media markets in emerging countries has presented new opportunities and challenges for both global and local firms. Global media giants have found their strategies should be adjusted to better serve local audience who is not solely satisfied with their global content, and local firms have become more ambitious in bringing their content to overseas. Examining the case of the global animation industry, this paper argues that as global firms seek to tap into local markets ('localization') and local producers try to enter foreign markets with their own products ('globalization'), international coproduction, a form of cross-national, inter-firm partnership for animation production and distribution, provides both actors with new opportunities to collaborate for

a project amenable in markets across different cultures, languages and regulations. It facilitates global leading firms to better address local markets and access talents in emerging economies, while local firms can benefit from newly acquired skills in creative development, marketing and distribution as well as expanding outlets for their content overseas. The paper concludes with discussion of the challenge for firms in managing cross-national cultural production networks and the implication of this new form of inter-firm governance to the future of a global cultural economy.

RC31-534.2

LEE, JUYOUNG* (Brown University, *juyoung_lee@brown.edu*)

Idea and Public Discourse in Policy Change: The Case of Migrant Labor Policy in Korea, 1990-2003

This study examines public discourse about migrant workers and migration labor policies in South Korea between 1990 and 2003. Using a content analysis, this paper traces how public discourse that appeared in newspaper editorials and opinion columns evolved over time, in tandem with the transformation of migrant labor policy from the Industrial Trainee System (ITS, 1991-2003) to the Employment Permit System (EPS, 2003-present). In particular, I will contrast the period of 1995-1997 during which the efforts to change migrant labor policies were made but ended in failure with the period of 2000-2003 during which the efforts resulted in the successful legislation of the EPS, highlighting two major discourses: (1) the human rights theme and (2) the national economic development theme. The human rights theme was prominent among the advocates of EPS; the national economic development theme were so among the advocates of ITS. The results show that, while the national economic development discourse remained relatively stable over time, the human rights discourse gained its popularity by tapping into Koreans' historical experiences and further developed by reflecting and changing ethnically homogenous Korean culture. In addition, there were differences in how each policy position (i.e., the Pro-EPS and Pro-ITS arguments) had incorporated these two themes. The Pro-ITS argument relied mainly upon the national economic development theme, and did not succeed in incorporating both two major themes. In contrast, the Pro-EPS argument, which had built on the human rights theme until 1997, later developed to incorporate not only the human rights theme but also the national economic development theme. This study concludes that there were significant changes in public discourse between 1990 and 2003, which may affect the transformation of migrant labor policies in 2003.

RC44-730.2

LEE, MINJIN* (Rikkyo University, *leemj@rikkyo.ac.jp*)

The 'people House' and a New Move to Organize 'resident Workers' in Korea

Recently, a region has become a major area for labor union organizing and its activities in Korean labor movement. The vast majority of workers in small firms located in local regions are both non-union workers and precarious workers. A new move to recognize and organize them as 'resident workers' has appeared. The 'People House'('minjunguijip' in Korean), which provides a space for workers, residents, progressive party members, labor unions, and community organizations to meet and communicate each other and to form networks among them, was established in several wards of Seoul, in Incheon and Kwangju after 2008. The 'People House' considers that labor market for non-regular workers is formed based on the locality which they live including neighboring towns. Therefore, it tries to approach labor and livelihood issues of regional workers from a point of view of 'resident workers'. It provides a space to workers who want to study labor law and to fight for improving their labor conditions. It holds events for residents to meet and talk about labor rights and current social-economic issues such as rail privatization. It also supports small labor unions in the region which have no union office by providing a meeting space, as well as making efforts to organizing 'resident workers'.

This paper has aims to examine practices of the 'People House' to organize 'resident workers' and to discuss implications of the practices for revitalization of Korean labor movement. Furthermore, this paper compares the 'People House' in Korea and 'worker center' in the United States which is community-based organization that engages in grassroots organizing to provide support to low-wage workers and discusses similarities and differences of the two.

RC25-446.1

LEE, MINJOO* (University of Tokyo, *mellowsmomo@gmail.com*)

Counter Hegemonic Discourse on New Poor in Japan in 2000s – a Case Study of Two Indie-Magazines

Along with the collapse of bubble economy and following extended economic depression since 1990s, people who failed to labor – or people who could be no longer explained by labor as it was – appeared in Japanese society. They were working-poor, net-café refugees, and others who felt into "new poverty." The emergence of "new poor" who were unidentifiable but already everywhere alarmed the entire society where poverty had been believed to be eradicated with its dramatic economic growth, and provided a chance to reconsider and discuss "new poverty." This study aims to investigate two discursive struggles by the young new poor who attempted to produce new discursive counter publics on "new poverty/poor." In order to do so, two Japanese indie magazines – Freeter's Free(2007-2008) and Lost Gene(2008-2010) – are analyzed using textual analysis and interviews with editors and contributors, focusing on their strategies in terms of their contents, narratives, styles-genres, the relationship between contributors, editors and readership and etc. In these two indie magazines, the young new poor attempted to problematize public discourses on them and to produce counter-hegemonic discourse by unfolding and re-appropriating their own experience. Moreover, these magazines provided (counter-) publics where the young new poor could reach to self-acceptance escaping from self-denial and collectively search for alternative ways of life without being captured by neo-liberal capitalism. In this process, the young new poor – not only readers but also contributors and editors – re-identify their subjectivities as laborers, political subjects, and young generation who are situated in the very middle of the social contradictions produced by late capitalism. In addition, this study explores their alternative ways of publishing as a media movement that created and managed their publishing groups as a collective social enterprise and thus struggled to cross boundaries between discursive and real practices.

SOCI-976.2

LEE, NA-YOUNG* (Chung-Ang University, *nylee@cau.ac.kr*)

Japanese Military 'comfort Women': Reconstructing Identities, Shifting Boundaries

This paper explores how Japanese military 'comfort women' (Japanese military sexual slaves) have de/reconstructed their own identities as negotiating boundaries of nation, state, gender, and political ideology. Based upon ethnographic field research, various documents, and women's testimonies, I analyze how women, who suffered both from the Japanese military sexual slave system during Japanese colonization in Korea and from Korean patriarchy system that has continued even after national liberation, have transformed their own identities from victims to transnational activists and from hidden ghost to historical subjects, while have been actively engaged in transnational women's movements against imperialism, colonialism, militarism, and patriarchy. Particularly, focusing on the Wednesday Demonstration and the Butterfly Fund led by former Japanese 'comfort' women, I will examine what made 'grandma'(Halmomi in Korean) not a helpless victim but a symbol of peace and women's rights across time and space.

JS-69.1

LEE, NA-YOUNG* (Chung-Ang University, *nylee@cau.ac.kr*)
LEE, JAE KYUNG (Ewha Womans University)

Can We Hear Subaltern Woman's Experiences?: Im/Possibility of Representation in Postcolonial Context of South Korea

The purpose of this paper is to illuminate the implication of feminist oral history as critically reexamining the relationship between hearer and speaker, representer and narrator, the said and the unsaid, and secrecy and silence. Based upon oral (life) history of military prostitutes in U.S. camptowns in South Korea (yanggongju), we tried to reveal the experiences of historically excluded and marginalized 'Other,' and then critically reevaluate the meaning of encountering 'Other' not just through the research process but also in the postcolonial society in Korea. Narratives of old women in kijichon (formal prostitutes in U.S. military base) shows how women have navigated the boundaries between inevitability/ coincidence, the enforced/the voluntary, prostitution/intimate relationship, and military prostitute/military bride while continually negotiating as well as conflicting with various myths and ideologies of 'normative woman,' 'official nation,' and 'normal family.' In addition, women's narratives to cause the rupture of our own stereotypical images of military prostitute not only prove the possibility to reconstruct self-identity of subaltern woman, but also redirect the research focus from the object to the subject (hidden) desire to represent others. Therefore, we argue that feminist researchers to represent other's experiences should inquiry 'what/ how we can hear,' 'why we want to know others,' and 'who we are,' instead of asking whether 'subaltern can speak or not, which shed light on what feminist oral history would be like.

RC20-346.7

LEE, NAEYUN* (University of Chicago, *naeyun@uchicago.edu*)

Relative Social Standing and Support for Nativism

This paper explores the relationship between relative social standing and one's attitude towards descent-based national membership using multi-level analysis. While much of the previous research on national identity has focused on the individual-level socioeconomic predictors, little attention has been paid to the role of relative deprivation. In this study, I investigate the effect of relative deprivation on one's nativist attitudes by exploring the individual-level effects of education and

income in conjunction with the societal level of inequality in 29 countries, using International Social Survey Program (ISSP 2003 National Identity module) data. I create a new dependent variable "ancestry" which measures how much importance one places on ancestry as a core component of national identity. I examine the relationships between country's characteristics (economic conditions, income inequality, size of foreign-born and college-educated populations), individual characteristics (socioeconomic status, occupational position, religiosity, and political party affiliation), and one's support for ancestry-based national membership. My findings suggest that, at the individual level, non-college graduates and low-wage earners are more likely to support ancestry-based national membership. However, at the country-level, high school graduates living in highly educated societies and countries with larger foreign-born populations are more likely to support descent-based national membership. In other words, non-college graduates in societies with high percentages of foreign-borns and college graduates may feel more vulnerable and show greater support for social closure against migrants through restrictive descent-based citizenship. As for income, low-income earners living in countries with greater income inequality are less likely to endorse ancestry as an important criterion of national membership. In line with the relative deprivation theory, this finding indicates that marginalized groups in countries with greater inequality (e.g. income inequality) are less likely to feel discontent and entitled compared to their counterparts in more egalitarian societies.

RC14-256.1

LEE, ROSA* (The University of Tokyo, *rosa.sb.lee@gmail.com*)

Becoming-Minor through Shinsengumi: A Sociology of Popular Culture As a Culture of the People

This study scrutinises the rise of a people's culture into a popularly mediated culture to reconsider the state of popular cultures in contemporary societies. For this purpose, it focuses on Shinsengumi, a group of young men in history who are feverously romanticised in contemporary Japan. Initially, Shinsengumi were marginalised from mainstream history as violent insurgents, but they were quickly reincarnated in popular culture to be gradually transformed into a popular cultural symbol through the masses' relentless fantasising. As a culture borne by the masses, Shinsengumi provides a window onto popular culture in its broader sense as 'the cultural habits of a particular group of people' and thereby, a key to explicating the transitions and dynamics surrounding contemporary cultures and society. With this proposition, this study begins with an overview of previous scholarship on popular culture to demonstrate the need to explore popularly produced cultures. This is followed by an analysis of Shinsengumi narratives, the various intervals of communications undertaken to describe and/or explain the symbol since its debut in culture in early Meiji. The analysis exposes ontological shifts surrounding the concept of orthodoxy and technological advancements in a mature consumer society have diversified popular culture into different streams. Alongside this transition, Shinsengumi evolved into a Deleuze-Guattarian becoming-minor symbol which can be accessed and appropriated by anyone who seeks to transmit their personal romanticisations about the group. In practice, social interactions at the 2012 Hino Shinsengumi Festival reveal Shinsengumi's symbolic capacity enables the symbol's narrators to carve their own terrains by transcending conventional social and physical boundaries as they come together and across their differences through the symbol. This finding demonstrates popularly created cultures in post-capitalist societies such as Shinsengumi could operate as a disenfranchising medium for nondenumerable individuals to claim their territories, albeit temporary, through creative actions.

RC47-769.8

LEE, ROSA* (The University of Tokyo, *rosa.sb.lee@gmail.com*)

Coming Together and Across through Celebration: How Individuals Change Their 'societies'

Despite its alienating forces, globalisation is noted for providing unprecedented means of mobility and communication to the masses living in post-capitalist societies. Using these instruments, more anonymous individuals are becoming 'playing selves' who redefine conventional social and physical boundaries and partake in the remaking of their society by actively recognising and articulating their unique positions in society. Through collective action, they also instigate social changes from the grassroots, propelling studies of social movements to (re) consider how people foster and utilise their ties as social capital to state and advance their objectives. Following this trend, this study scrutinises the emergence of 'loose' collective actions based on weak ties and their roles in advanced capitalist societies. For this purpose, it introduces two Japanese grassroots organisations, the Old Tokaido Road Shinagawa House Community-building Association and the East Asia Collaborative Workshop, which engage in festivities and performances to respectively revive an urban community and to achieve reconciliation in East Asia. Although it is difficult to assess their achievements in reference to their objectives, these organisations are nonetheless notable for their ability to function as a node for individuals to become playing selves and to connect with other like-minded actors. From an analysis of the social interactions within these movements, this study demonstrates collective identities sustain and renew their selves by offering an open forum for diverse stakeholders where they could mu-

tually confirm each other's differences and form weak ties. Through this process, participants not only build networks, but also gain empowerment as they reflect on their selves and project their reflections onto their social realities. In this light, weak organisations may not be suited to initiate social changes, but it could stir individual actors and the society encompassing these actors to review and renew their perceptions of social realities.

RC22-400.3

LEE, SANGJI* (Sogang University, *lsj4482@hanmail.net*)

Religion, Civil Society and Multiculturalism in Korea

In this study, I examine the role of religion as a socially integrating force in the transition of Korean society toward multiculturalism. In this era of globalization, when most nations are becoming multiethnic or multicultural, arguments and conflicts over multiculturalism are topics of heated debate worldwide. Theoretically, I take into consideration Bellah's "civil religion" and Casanova's "public religion" and examine whether these social theories may have validity for explaining the roles of religion in multicultural social context of Korea.

My research tries to compare the roles and functions of three major religions (e.g., Catholicism, Protestantism, and Buddhism) in their social works for immigrant workers in Korea. For this task, I analyzed statistical data spanning 2001 to 2010 regarding social welfare centers providing services for foreign migrants in Korea, managed by religious organizations. I also conducted in-depth interviews with religious leaders who are in charge of these centers.

As a result, Catholic churches include most various activities to solve multicultural problems of migrants in close relationships with Korean civil society. Catholic leaders work with civil NGOs for the social integration. Protestant churches have most number of social welfare centers for the migrant workers in Korea. There is a problem of proselytizing. Lastly, Buddhist temples, lacking the prophetic traditions unlike Christianity, put little effort into these issues. However, every religion, to different degrees, appears to secure its interest in the expansion of religious influence on a society. What is significant in the public roles of religion should be engaged in the civil ethos of a "good society" (Bellah).

RC22-400.2

LEE, SIYOON* (Sogang University, *3thshun@gmail.com*)

Contemporary Religious Landscapes in South Korea : From Diversity to Commonality in a Harbermasian Post-Secular Society

The contemporary religious landscape of South Korea is summarized with three major religions – Buddhism, Protestantism, Catholicism – that monopolize 95% of religious 'market' consistently. This paper explains these socio-religious phenomena with historical approach and tries to diagnose it's implications through Habermas's *post secular* theory. First, Korean religious field had been subordinated and passively molded by exogenous socio-political factors such as Japanese colony, the Korean war, and military-dictatorial regimes, and democratization process. The current monopoly of religious market is the result of inter-play between internal dynamics of religion and external social forces. Although a highly competitive ecology of religions often causes social conflicts, it also makes positive conditions to reflect on Habermasian post-secular perspectives in the public sphere. Also, peculiar tensions between traditional Asian religions (Buddhism and Confucianism) and Western religions (Protestantism and Catholicism) contribute to its realization of the public common good. In particular, Habermas emphasizes the sophistication of epistemic stance of religions in order to actualize conversation between the religious and the secular. The highly competitive religious situation of South Korea eventually facilitates religious-secular conversation by revising and reinterpreting their own *doctrines* or social principles. This research includes many case studies focusing on social debates between religions, as well as between religious institutions and secular ones.

RC44-739.3

LEE, SOHOON* (The University of Sydney, *sohoon.lee@sydney.edu.au*)

Privately Public Places: Uprootedness, Care Norms and Home-Making of Migrant Women in Korea

This paper conceptualizes the private/public boundary situated in 'home' as contested place and the role of care work in demarcating this boundary. I delineate the process in which 'unnatural' or temporary homes of migrant women in a host country become a place where women run away from *as well as* a place women run to, and the implications of this process on their legal precariousness. For the purpose of this paper, I focus on two groups of migrant women in South Korea and the contrasting ways in which homes mark the legal boundaries; the paper draws on from field data consisting of participant observation and in-depth interviews with runaway marriage migrants and (formerly) undocumented domestic workers. For marriage migrants who have run away from homes (or *gachul yijuyŏsŏng*), their absence from homes (or their husbands' homes) becomes grounds for their legal precariousness. On the other hand, for undocumented

migrant domestic workers, homes are *private* places from which they can find work and, at the same time, seek refuge from the immigration raid. In this process, one is portrayed as irresponsible mothers who abandon their duty of care of their children while the other is portrayed as victims who have been failed by the economic-nationalist immigration paradigm to pick up after other women. In fact, such perspective has been materialized in real laws and policies which have further reproduced or reinforced migrant women's precariousness. I focus on women's presumed normative position as care-giver, and the role that their supposed abandonment/adoption of this position plays in public discourse in shaping the private/public boundaries of homes. Throughout the paper, I present the process in which nationalist reproduction discourse, gender norms and uprootedness (experiences of migration) are essentialized into the duty of care in a particularized private/public place called home.

RC19-332.2

LEE, SOPHIA SEUNG-YOON* (Ewha Womans Univeristy, *leesophiasy@gmail.com*)
BAEK, SEUNG-HO* (The Catholic University of Korea, *livevil@catholic.ac.kr*)

Precarious Work and New Class in Post-Industrial South Korea

This paper aims to examine precarious work in post-industrial Korean labour market. Previous studies on precarious work have focused on employment status, working condition and work arrangements, however, we suggest that not only employment insecurity but also insecurity of market, post-transfer and social income should be included in the conceptualization of precarious work. In addition we include how individual workers perceive 'precariousness' and how this contributes to the definition of precarious work. Then this paper investigates the relation between precarious work conceptualized in the paper and the new class structure in post-industrial Korean labour market. Discussion on class structure departs from the traditional division of class and highlights the structural transition from an industrial to a service economy. Gender and age will be also considered in the analysis. We exploit a mixed method of conventional method and QCA (qualitative comparative analysis) to examine how different configuration of precarious work is associated with new class structure, using Korea Labour & Income Panel Study(1st wave – 13th wave). Results from the analysis suggests how precarious work in Korea is structured within the socioeconomic context of post-industrial Korea.

RC06-121.6

LEE, SOYOUNG* (Montclair State University, *leeso@mail.montclair.edu*)
SUNG, MIAI (Korea National Open University)

The Impacts of Parent-Child Generational Gaps in Family Values on Subjective Happiness Among Korean Adolescents

Due to South Korea's (Korea hereafter) competitive education system to enter college, in addition to other developmental stressors, Korean adolescents are more likely to experience a high level of stress. Although the degree of subjective happiness amongst Korean adolescents was higher than the median in the happiness scale, recent studies found that Korean adolescents showed the lowest level of happiness compared to Chinese and Japanese adolescents and those who lived in OECD countries. In addition, due to rapid demographic changes in modern Korea, generational gaps in family values particularly with respect to marriage, parenting, and elderly parent support have become more noticeable. Considering positive family relationship is a strong predictor for adolescents' happiness, it is important to understand how parent-child relationships influence adolescents' happiness within the contexts of modern Korea. As part of efforts to answer this question, in this study, we specifically examined how parent-child generational gaps in family values influenced subjective happiness amongst Korean adolescents. Using ordinal regression, we analyzed a subset of the 2010 National Survey of Korean Families data, consisting 91 adolescents with ages ranged from 15 - 18 years and their parents. Results showed that the smaller generational gaps in family values between fathers and adolescents, regardless of the gender of children, was an important factor that predicted adolescents' subjective happiness. For example, when adolescents had similar viewpoints to their fathers regarding values of parenting, they were more likely to be happy. When both adolescents and their fathers similarly assessed their relationship and the amount of communication with each other, adolescent children were more likely to be happy. These results imply the important roles of fathers in parenting adolescents and adolescent children's happiness. In particular, it is worth noting that the consensus in family values between parents and adolescents is important to support adolescents' happiness.

JAPA-15.2

LEE, SUNHEE* (Tohoku University, *ihele@yahoo.co.jp*)

Mobility of Chinese and Korean Marriage Migrants in Japan Rural Areas

In this research report, we are going to look at mobility of South Korean and Chinese female marriage migrants in Japan from the following perspectives:

1) suspicion raised among people in the community by marriage migrants' temporarily returning to their hometown,

2) proportional growth of monolingual in their offspring generation.

In rural areas, marriage migrants are still seen as "escaping brides", and are under significant influence of this old paternalistic belief that "Once married into a family, she belongs to it". This idea has taken marriage migrants' mobility negatively, and has worked as a mechanism which restricts it. This report will present our perceptions toward female marriage migrants' mobility through cases in Tohoku and Tokai districts.

RC32-560.1

LEE, SUSAN S.* (University of Toronto, *ss.lee@utoronto.ca*)

Canadian Women's Perspectives On Disability, Underemployment and Health

Disabled women are underrepresented in the Canadian workforce due to unemployment or underemployment. Some research has focused on unemployment among disabled persons but few researchers have investigated health and underemployment among disabled women. My research addresses this gap by exploring how women with physical impairments understand and address health experiences resulting from underemployment. In this paper, I review the two theoretical frameworks that guided my analytic approach—the social model of disability and feminist disability research—and present a critical interpretive textual analysis of 10 interviews I conducted with underemployed disabled women about their experiences of disability, underemployment, and health in a Canadian context. These narratives illustrate experiences of underemployment including marginalized identities, lost opportunities, limited income, and wasted energy, as well as the negative impact on physical, mental, emotional, and social dimensions of health. They also explain how disabled women can act as change agents to realize their goals for paid employment, fulfilling careers and self-actualization.

RC21-361.7

LEE, YEWON* (UCLA, *post.mezzo@gmail.com*)

The State's Role in Gentrification: Beyond the Co-Optation and Repression Dichotomy

This paper examines the local state's role in the gentrification process. I compare two cases where gentrification pressure is high and the state has a significant stake in gentrification—Downtown Los Angeles and the old neighborhoods within the city of Seoul. On a superficial level, the state seems inclusive in Los Angeles and willing to incorporate voices that rally against gentrification, and the state in Seoul seems to be exclusive, and at times violently repressive. These two cases seem to align well with the existing social movement theory that projects a trend towards a "Social Movement Society", exclusively, in the Western world, where social movements are much more prevalent, yet are contained and co-opted (Meyer and Tarrow, eds., 1998).

However, this literature can inhibit scholars from taking seriously the double role of the state that simultaneously co-opts and represses. In so doing, it can create a false dichotomy between the role of the Western and the non-Western state in governing gentrification. Contrary to this view, through participant observation in both cities, I come to unveil the underlying similarities of the two states' roles in controlling dissent. I analyze how both states 1) mask their involvement in repression, and 2) delegitimize dissenting voices to avoid a legitimacy crisis.

Focusing on similarities on the abstract level will help scholars of urban sociology to better articulate the theories of the role of the local state in facilitating gentrification, which has been under-theorized despite the early attempt by Logan and Molotch (1987) to bring the state back in with their 'growth machine' thesis. With comparative case study, the point is not to discern the *degree* of state's involvement in various cases but to identify *types* of involvement of the state that will further serve as a stepping-stone for elaborating the theory of gentrification.

RC13-237.1

LEE, YONG JAY* (School Integrated Scns & Technologies, *backtomono@naver.com*)

Erasing the Line Between Work and Leisure in Korea

This paper examines the blurring of the line between work and leisure in Korea, which is now in a highly industrialized, hard-working society prompted by rapid globalization. It also has a well-developed ICT infrastructure with a highly educated and skilled labour force, now evolving into an increasingly older society within a creative, service economy. In these contexts, individuals in Korea, both at work and at leisure, are facing diverse inequalities depending on their social structural conditions. This paper mainly regards leisure as un-coerced activity, while

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

looking at work and leisure from the angles of time, place, ageing, gender and activity. First, it examines why and how the once clear dividing line separating time or place between work and leisure has been erased. Then, it looks at whether the age-segregated life-cycle has been transformed into one that is age-integrated. Next, it considers women's entry into the work force and whether the conventional values of work and leisure have been changed. Finally, the traditional notions of labour and leisure activities are challenged by both positive and negative views on leisure. As conceptual background the concepts of devotee work, which is part of the Serious Leisure Perspective (SLP), and the labour of leisure are introduced and compared. After investigating the complex relationships between work and leisure, related implications are then taken up.

RC44-734.1

LEE, YOONKYUNG* (State University of New York at Binghamton, *yklee@binghamton.edu*)

Resistance Up In The Sky: New Forms Of Labor Protest In Neoliberal Korea

The continued rise of Korean economy in the world stage is widely recognized by the presence of global brand-name products such as Samsung Galaxy phones, Hyundai Sonata, and even by the phenomenal world-hit of Psy's "Gangnam style." However, on the other side of this triumphant story of Asian capitalism, there is Jin-sook Kim, a female labor unionist, who protested on top of an industrial crane at the height of a 15-story building for 309 days. In a vibrant economy where automobile exports contribute a lion's share, the massive layoff at Ssangyong Motors pushed 24 auto workers to death either by suicide or by post-traumatic illness. These are unparalleled cases of labor resistance, which merit a serious scholarly examination.

This study focuses on the sky struggle (*haneul toojeng* in Korean), like the one staged by Jin-sook Kim, which represents a new form of labor resistance in contemporary Korea. In this paper, I first present data on traditional labor disputes and the new sky protest and introduce three major labor struggles - Kim's sky resistance at Hanjin Heavy Industry, the suicidal protest of laid-off workers at Ssangyong Motors, and non-regular workers' struggle at Hyundai Motors. Through these instances of labor contention, I discuss how the mode of labor protest has changed in Korea in recent decades. In the second section, I explicate the structural and political conditions that gave rise to this changed form of labor unrest by focusing on Korean economy's neoliberal transformation, the deepening fracture in the labor market, and democratic institutions devoid of labor representation. The paper closes by discussing the theoretical implications of these labor struggles in Korea, especially in enlightening our understanding of contemporary class conflict and collective action in a democratic society.

RC23-414.4

LEE, YOUNG HEE* (The Catholic University of Korea, *leeyoung@catholic.ac.kr*)

Technology and Citizens: Case of Citizens' Jury on National Pandemic Response System in South Korea

Due to their technical complexity, most public policies in today's technological society are dominated by expert-centrism and technocracy (an institutional form of expert-centrism), based on the belief that they should be the exclusive realm of technical experts. But globally, expert-led and technocratic policy-making culture is faced with challenges in many countries. The same is happening in Korea in many different forms.

Based on such awareness, this paper aims to analyze the democratic implications of the Korean experience of the citizens' jury, a form of citizens' participatory technology assessment activity organized by an NGO called the Center for Democracy in Science and Technology in 2008. In particular, the topic of this paper, the citizens' jury on the National Pandemic Response System in 2008, is a noteworthy case for it represents the first time in Korea that citizens were randomly selected to make up a jury, a method considerably different from existing forms of citizens' participation.

In identifying its democratic implications, the citizens' jury will be compared with another form of deliberative participation, the consensus conference. Compared to consensus conference, citizens' jury is different in the following ways: first, the participants are randomly selected; second, the modalities of opinion collection and presentation well illustrate the differences and non-alignment between the participating citizens. The paper concludes that such characteristics of citizens' jury present highly positive implications in realizing genuine democracy in our society.

RC22-394.6

LEFEBVRE, SOLANGE* (Université de Montréal, *solange.lefebvre@umontreal.ca*)
MARTÍNEZ-ARIÑO, JULIA (Université de Montréal)

Religious Diversity Management and Reasonable Accommodations in Greater Montreal Schools

Debates over the place and role of religion in the public sphere have gained significant relevance in Quebec, especially since 2006 (Lefebvre, 2008). The arrivals of immigrants with religious backgrounds other than Christian, distorted public narratives over minorities' religious requests and the post 9/11 context contributed to this. As a result, the *Consultation Commission on Accommodation Practices Related to Cultural Differences* was created in 2007. Education, together with the field of health, stands as an arena for more potential tensions and more needs for religious accommodation (Zubrzycki, 2012). Framed within a larger comparative project, directed by Solange Lefebvre, on the regulation of religion in four national contexts, and based on a qualitative approach, this presentation analyzes how religious diversity is being managed in the context of schools in Greater Montreal. The inquiry pays special attention to the specific "reasonable accommodations" implemented to respond to religious requests of pupils and teachers –in areas such as personal religious symbols and dressing, dietary prescriptions, religious holidays and sports practice– with the aim of disclosing the effects that the so-called *Bouchard-Taylor report* has had in such institutional contexts.

RC27-469.1

LEFEVRE, BRICE* (CRIS EA 647 - Lyon 1 - Lyon University, *brice.lefevre@univ-lyon1.fr*)
CHAMPELY, STEPHANE (CRIS EA 647 - Lyon 1 - Lyon University)

Statistical Analysis of the Sport Participation in a Population : Some Sociological and Software Considerations

Estimating the sport participation rate in a given population raises the question of defining what it means "to be sporty". From 1970 to 1990, new forms of sport practice appeared that forced the sociologists involved in general population surveys to enlarge the usual definition in order to really get a whole understanding of the sport phenomenon. The goal is now not only to evaluate the hard core formed by the sociohistorical duet "training and competing" but to go further so as to include softer and more ephemeral physical activity forms. *In fine*, a scale of the respondent investment in the sport and physical activities is designed, representing a progression from no practice at all to the usual sport participation in its sociohistorical meaning. To this end, the interviewing mode has changed to an emic-and-etic dual approach.

Sociologists aim to discover the sociological, cultural, demographical characteristics which may influence this sporting scale. A suitable statistical toolkit readily available in an easy-to-use computing environment is thus needed. No doubt that contingency table analysis is the fundamental technique used by sociologists. The distribution-free *pointG* software proposes some modern approaches for dealing with two-way tables (Yule's Q, confidence intervals, local and global effect sizes, modality profiles) suitable for a sociological quantitative data analysis, and is specifically powerful in producing statistical graphics.

Finally, explanatory methods appropriate to the researcher's goals (Wheaton, 2003) enable to detect and visualize (Ely, 1999) the sociological, cultural, demographical effects in the 2010 general survey of the sport practices in the French population.

RC04-94.5

LEFRANC, ARNAUD* (Université de Cergy-Pontoise, *lefranc.arnaud@gmail.com*)
DUMAS, CHRISTELLE (Université de Lorraine)

Does Early Schooling Equalize Educational Outcomes Across Social Origins : Evidence from Pre-School Extension in France

Universal preschool is often seen as the mean par excellence of correcting social inequality in educational achievement. However, evidence on the short and long-term effect of preschool is very limited. Over the 1960s and 1970s, France undertook a large-scale expansion of preschool enrollment. As a result, during this period, the enrollment rate of 3 years old children rose from 35% to 90% and that of 4 years old rose from 60% to virtually 100%. This paper evaluates the effect of this expansion on subsequent schooling outcomes (repetitions, test scores, high school graduation) and wages. We examine the average benefit of preschool enrollment and differences across social groups in the benefits of preschool. We find some sizeable and persistent effect of preschool and this points to the fact that preschool can be a tool for reducing inequalities. Indeed, the analysis shows that children from worse-off or intermediate social groups benefit more from preschool than children from better-off socioeconomic backgrounds.

full draft paper can be found at : https://sites.google.com/site/lefrancarnaud/Home/research/diapers_2.pdf?attredirects=0

RC28-495.6

LEFRANC, ARNAUD* (Université de Cergy-Pontoise, *lefranc.arnaud@gmail.com*)

Educational Expansion, Earnings Compression and Changes in Intergenerational Economic Mobility : Evidence from French Cohorts, 1931-1976

Over the last fifteen years, an important body of research has investigated the extent of the intergenerational economic mobility. Two main results have emerged from this literature. First, economic outcomes, in developed societies, are much more strongly influenced by family background than was thought two decades ago. Second, the transmission of economic inequality varies considerably across countries and high inequality is generally associated with low mobility. However, beyond the above-mentioned stylized facts, the factors that shape intergenerational economic mobility empirically have not been much explored. Why does the degree of intergenerational mobility vary across countries ? To what extent does it change over time ? How does the level of economic inequality relate to the persistence of inequality across generations ? Have changes in the wage structure affected the degree of mobility ? What policy intervention in general, and what features of the educational system in particular, may foster equality of opportunity ? Such important questions remain largely unanswered.

This paper analyzes long-term trends in intergenerational earnings mobility in France. I estimate intergenerational earnings elasticities for male cohorts born between 1931 and 1975. This time period has witnessed important changes in the labor market and educational system : large expansion in access to secondary and higher education, important compression of earnings differentials. Over the period, intergenerational earnings mobility exhibits a V-shaped pattern. Mobility falls between cohorts born in the mid 1930s and those born in the mid 1950s, but subsequently rises. For cohorts born in the first half of the 1970s, age-adjusted intergenerational earnings elasticity amount to around .55. This is significantly higher than the elasticity estimated for the baby boom cohorts. It is also lower than tcohorts born in the 1930s but the difference is not significant. Changes in mobility mostly reflects the evolution of cross-section earnings inequality, rather than variations in positional mobility.

RC46-764.3

LEFRANC, SANDRINE* (CNRS, *sandrinelefranccnrs@gmail.com*)

Pleurer Ensemble Restaure-t-Il Le Lien Social ? Les Commissions De Vérité, « Tribunaux Des Larmes » De L'après-Conflit

Les commissions de vérité et de réconciliation, dispositif emblématique d'une « justice transitionnelle », font figure d'institution exemplaire. Quelque trente instances ont ainsi été chargées, depuis les années 1980, d'établir, après un conflit politique violent, la « vérité » sur les actes de violence, et de proposer une politique de réparations au bénéfice des victimes. L'expérience de la Truth and Reconciliation Commission sud-africaine (1995-1998), a contribué à leur succès. La force des émotions qui s'y sont manifestées, a crédité les commissions de vérité d'une capacité de modifier le rapport des sociétés à leur passé violent, à un double niveau : celui des individus blessés et celui du collectif. En permettant aux victimes de raconter leur expérience de la violence, ces institutions leur permettraient de se libérer du traumatisme. Ces scènes émouvantes dans le même temps refonderaient la nation.

Ce pari se fonde sur des descriptions erronées de ce qui se passe sur la scène des commissions de vérité, et sur des erreurs intellectuelles. Une de ces erreurs consiste à croire, en premier lieu, que les acteurs arrivent à l'audition avec des émotions nées de l'expérience de la violence politique, et stockées depuis lors —des « traumatismes ». On suppose, en deuxième lieu, que ces émotions, traumatiques, sont suscitées par la souffrance : peine infligée par la violence, ou souffrance de la perte d'un proche. On imagine, en troisième lieu, que l'expression émue de cette souffrance permet le remplacement d'émotions de déliaison, par des émotions d'adhésion : la victime s'identifierait à un collectif qui la reconnaît enfin ; réciproquement, la nation se refonde dans la communion émotionnelle, dans l'effusion cathartique. On verra comment ce « tribunal des larmes » que fut la TRC met à l'épreuve ces convictions.

RC52-840.7

LEGA, FEDERICO* (Bocconi University, *federico.lega@unibocconi.it*)

PRENESTINI, ANNA* (CERGAS - Bocconi University, *anna.prenestini@unibocconi.it*)

ROSSO, MATILDE* (Simon-Kucher & Partners, *matilde.rosso@studbocconi.it*)

Leadership Research in Healthcare: A Realist Review

According to Gilmartin and D'Aunno (2008), researchers were missing the opportunity to develop general leadership theory in healthcare sector mainly because they weren't stressing enough the role of professionals as leaders and the need of understanding the role of gender in leadership; and because of the barriers to collaborative, multidisciplinary studies.

The present study aims to investigate which progresses researchers have done in order to understand: 1) Who are the leaders in the healthcare sector and which

factors (i.e. traits, skills, competencies, behaviors and styles) are needed for such a role?; 2) How can leadership impact the healthcare sector and what challenges are addressed?; 3) Which efforts are in place in order to educate leaders in healthcare and how relevant are those?; 4) Is leadership in healthcare going towards a systemic, cross-cultural and collaborative approach?

To achieve these goals, we identified the realist review as the best methodology to analyze the relevant researches sample. We have answered questions such as "what works, for whom, and in which circumstances" highlighting: the effectiveness and acceptance of transformational and collaborative approaches; professionalism, expertise, and good task delegation within operational teams; distributed leadership, relationships, and social responsibility at a systemic level.

The relevancy and need of leadership development programs, framed within a wider strategy, emerged. Nonetheless, gaps still exist and require further investigation: particular needs in public vs. private contexts; professionals' and women's differentiating characters; generational gaps; associations between leadership and recruitment HR practices research; how (and if) leaders (should) influence the organizational culture and values; and developing countries specific challenges. Also, a greater proportion of relevant findings should be drawn by empirical and more rigorous studies. Finally, major attention could be paid to interactions happening at the team, organizational, and systemic level among different leaders, and among leaders, followers and external actors.

RC23-409.1

LEGGON, CHERYL* (Georgia Institute of Technology, *cheryl.leggon@comcast.net*)

PEARSON, JR., WILLIE (Georgia Institute of Technology)

Who Will Do Science? Implications for Science, Technology and (New) Forms of Social Inequalities

Submission to RC23 Research Group: Research Committee on Sociology of Science and Technology

Who Will Do Science? Implications for Science, Technology and (New) Forms of Social Inequalities

Almost 20 years ago, the authors explored the ramifications for science and society of who practices (and will practice) science in the United States (U.S.).[1] Scientists determine who will practice science in the future: academic scientists act as gatekeepers in terms of the production and training of scientists (admissions, funding, training and apprenticeships); and the design, implementation, certification and evaluation of curricular content. Moreover, access to and understanding of science and technology are necessary to function in a global, knowledge-based economy. These issues are still critically important to both the scientific enterprise and society.

This paper revisits these issues and implications for science policy in the contexts of dramatic demographic changes and inequalities in access to science and technology in the US. Currently, increases in the percentages of the U.S. population comprised by historical racial/ethnic minorities are not reflected among the U.S. science and technical workforce; this reinforces and exacerbates inequalities among groups. The authors explore inequalities in science and technology by examining trends in the participation of historical racial/ethnic minorities in science and engineering higher education and the workforce over the last two decades.

[1] Pearson, Jr., W. and Alan Fechter (1994). Who Will Do Science, Educating the Next Generation. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

RC54-864.1

LEGRAND, JADE* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *jlegrand@ehess.fr*)

Embodying the Other As a Self

Based on ethnography of international relief organizations, this contribution explores one aspect of the daily life of aid workers: how emergency contexts bind people together and eventually melt different selves in a temporary, shared body. First, the body is considered as the biological boundaries of human being, with its vulnerabilities. It then becomes the united entity of an emergency team.

What strikes about life in the field is the level of danger commonly accepted by members of the organization (Roth, 2011). Putting yourself at risk, physically and mentally, is a prior condition to humanitarian career. Incidentally, the fantasy of danger flows into our perception of aid workers as modern heroes living a life of adventures and sell-sacrifice (Dauvin, Siméant, 2002). In concrete terms, kidnapping, rape, beating and robbery are often their reality. While being in the field with the teams, one can observe, even experience, that not only may aid workers put themselves at risks but sometimes also others. Life in a mission creates a high dependence between the staff, relying on each other to ensure everyone's safety. This dynamic is reinforced by the lack of intimacy and the control over individual bodies. Everyday routine is submitted to rules and constraints, particularly for international staff sharing house, office and meal. To a certain extent, these mechanisms of embodying the other operate as well with the local communities.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

The Self and the Other are linked in the ethical principle of aid itself. But the way it is translated in the field is still to be described and analyzed. It opens the door to a new understanding of humanitarian bio-politics (Fassin, 2006, 2010; Agier, 2012; Redfield, 2013). Indeed, isn't the choice of risking one's life for the others the ultimate way to contest the sovereign power of letting die (Foucault, 1976)?

JS-23.2

LEGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (University Lille 2, *mart.revel@gmail.com*)

Are Civil Society Organisations Doing Research ?

Legitimate governance of science cannot be achieved by the research community alone. Science governance should take into account issues of broad public concern. Engaging CSOs (civil society organisations) in research design and implementation more effectively could help address these issues.

Publicly funded research has an obligation to produce outcomes beneficial to the public who fund it. In the European Union this obligation is reinforced by a complementary trend toward participatory governance.Momentum is growing to deepen democratic engagement through the participation of citizens, also in the research environment.

Unfortunately, the knowledge base underpinning CSO involvement in research is extremely thin. This knowledge foundation must be strengthened if Europe is to develop a research governance structure capable of accommodating CSO involvement effectively. We need to deepen our understanding of *how* CSOs are currently participating in EU-funded research – to what extent, in which roles, for what purposes and to what effect.

In a rigorous investigation of unprecedented scope, our study maps these parameters of engagement and analyse their underlying assumptions. The models being identified should allow us to evaluate research outcomes more efficiently and provide contextualized understanding of CSO participation moving forward.

The findings presented in our paper are based on the results of two surveys carried out by the CONSIDER project in 2012. The surveys, which covered all FP7 projects, were aimed at gathering essential information about participation of CSO's in EU-funded research. Survey one was sent to 14,000 FP7 project coordinators and generated 2,959 completed responses. The role of CSOs in research projects is perceived very differently by academic institutions and the CSOs themselves. CSO participation in the FP7 research projects privileges an institutionalized professional type of civil society organisation over grass roots activists

RC10-196.3

LEGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (University Lille 2, *mart.revel@gmail.com*)

Beyond Rational Dialogue : Alternative Modes of Participation

The stumbling blocks of the "dialogical" procedures spread in the political public place and put in the service of the democratic participation of the citizens can be limited, by-passed even by the development of modalities and "post-dialogical" devices of sustainable cooperation in the public and " private " places, the political spaces and everyday life, with the aim of a both reflexive and constructive democratic governance. The "post-dialogical" way suggests that the "dialogical" devices in the service of the democratic participation are neither a necessary condition, nor a sufficient condition of the mobilization of the actors or the exercise of the citizenship. The passage of the models and the devices of participation of "dialogical" type in the models and devices of cooperation of "post-dialogical" type allows to envisagesustainable democratic methods of social exchange and governance beyond the public place and beyond the political space, by considering their development and their functioning in the "private" spaces , in particular those of the world of work and everyday life. The way of the cooperation groups a big variety of approaches and experiences and suggest, beyond the devices of interaction, to question the transformations of the company and the State, as well as their possible evolution towards the forms of " the cooperative company " and of " cooperative State ", major partners, with civil society, of the democratic governance of our societies.

Our paper will include a theoretical approach and the synthesis of the results of our field work in the domain of industrial democracy and of citizen contribution to sustainable developement in France and in Europe.

RC52-844.9

LEHDONVIRTA, VILI* (University of Oxford, *vili@lehdonvirta.com*)

Marketization and Agency: Freedom and Self-Control in Low-Status Online Contract Work

How does the marketization of knowledge work and the associated creation of entrepreneurial subjectivities influence workers' agency, or their control over their own lives? Proponents of marketization suggest that it provides workers freedom in choosing where, when and how to work. Critics fear that it leaves workers isolated, adrift and vulnerable to exploitation. In this paper, we approach the question through an extreme case: self-employed knowledge workers who contract with clients around the world through online labor markets.

The data is based on interviews of 25 online workers in United States, Nepal and Philippines, and on participant observation in online labor markets and in worker online communities. In contrast to earlier studies of independent online work, which focus mostly on relatively elite workers, we focus on workers who specialize in low-status digital tasks, such as photo labeling, sentiment analysis, and data entry.

The findings show that online workers celebrated their freedoms and cast the uncertainty inherent in contract work in positive terms, as variety and excitement. At the same time, the lack of structure provided by an organizational context left many of the workers struggling with self-control, resulting in underwork, overwork and ineffective time use. To cope with self-control issues, many workers participated in online peer groups and used sophisticated software tools to track progress and create goals and alerts. Since well-paying tasks were available on the markets only occasionally, some workers felt compelled to attend whenever these tasks alerted, even at night, and structured their daily activities so as to be constantly available. This suggests that at least for some workers, the freedom of marketized knowledge work may be somewhat illusory: the iron cage of corporate bureaucracy is replaced with a self-imposed digital cage.

RC02-52.4

LEHMANN, JULIE-MARTHE* (Hague University of Applied Sciences, *J.M.Lehmann@hhs.nl*)
SMETS, PEER (VU University Amsterdam)

Do-It-Yourself Finance! a Participatory Action Research on Community-Based Finance Systems in the Netherlands

The contemporary global financial and economic crisis has led to a shrinking Dutch welfare state, which encourages citizens to help and support each other on the grassroots level. This paper provides insights in a community-based savings and credit mechanism, called CAF-group. The rationale of CAF-groups derives from informal savings and credit associations in developing countries and migrants in the west. Since the early 1990s, international and local development organisations have learned from this phenomenon and have developed a methodology for self-funded financial groups to improve the well-being of vulnerable people.

Lately, CAF-groups have been successfully implemented in Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands. Based on practical evidence in Europe, one can assume that participation has a positive impact on human needs such as the generation of significant economic benefits and the improvement of financial management skills. Participation creates self-confidence among CAF-members which in turn leads to feelings of ownership and responsibility for the management and maintenance of their group.

The implementation of self-funded financial groups in the Netherlands is supported by a participatory action research program. This paper discusses the results of this program by exploring whether and how participation of members can improve their well-being based on the capability approach of Sen (1993). Therefore, the capability approach is operationalized and applied to three CAF-groups in The Hague, the Netherlands: (1) men, 40 plus, ethnically-mixed; (2) women, 40 plus, ethnically-mixed; (3) mixed sex, below 30, Aruban ethnicity. Data is collected through qualitative interviews with members, participatory observations of group meetings and evaluation workshops.

This research provides insights into the operational features of community-based financing mechanisms, here three CAF-group in comparative perspective, and demonstrates how grassroots solidarity economy processes can contribute to the general well-being of vulnerable people in a time of global crisis.

RC46-751.3

LEHNERER, MELODYE* (College of Southern Nevada, *melodye.lehnerer@csn.edu*)
PERLSTADT, HARRY* (Michigan State University, *perlstad@msu.edu*)

Certifying Practitioners and Accrediting Programs: The United States Experience

This presentation is intended to clarify the distinction between the certification of individual practitioners and the accreditation of programs in sociological practice (applied, clinical and public sociology).

In the United States the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS) certifies individual practitioners at the Master's or Doctoral level. Certification is earned by a sociological practitioner to document their qualifications beyond an academic degree. It is a process of evaluation by previously certified peers and includes the submission of a portfolio and the completion of a demonstration in which applicants showcase their action oriented work. Certification is not licensure as granted by a state or commonwealth.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

559

In contrast, The Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology (CAPACS) accredits programs. Sociology programs can voluntarily seek accreditation to document their quality and performance. It involves a program self-study and external peer review of the program. Programs must meet curriculum standards in the areas of sociological theory, methods, and practical experience such as an internship. Accreditation provides impartial advice on improving the education of students. The Commission accredits programs at the Baccalaureate, Master's, and Doctoral Level.

This presentation is intended to be an informative one in which both the process of certification for an individual and the process of accreditation for a program will be covered. A closing argument will be made that sociological practice - applied, clinical, and public - can be made stronger if it is populated by practitioners who are certified graduates of an accredited program.

RC21-364.3

LEHRER, UTE* (York University, *lehrer@yorku.ca*)
KEIL, ROGER (York University)

Urban Land Encouragement and the Greenbelt in the Greater Toronto Area

In this paper, I look at the implications of the Greenbelt legislation that was introduced in the so-called Greater Golden Horseshoe Area in 2005 and is coming under its first review. The main rational for the legislation was threefold: (1) to protect green space from further land encroachment by Toronto's massive urbanization pressures; (2) to secure the hydrological system that is important for the Toronto region; (3) to safeguard several ecological sensitive areas and its biodiversity. In tandem with this legislation, a second provincial legislations came into place with the purpose to direct growth to already built up areas. While it is hoped that the exurban expansion into the countryside will be alleviated with this policy, the provincial pressures on municipalities to support conditions for growth lead to different local perspectives on what the greenbelt constitutes. This paper looks at the two municipalities – Markham on the "inside" of the green belt, and Barrie on the "outside" of the belt – and how they negotiate and integrate the physical barrier in their growth agendas, while contributing to further decline in biodiversity. By using these two perspectives, one from the inside, one from the outside, I will investigate how far the greenbelt is seen as a limit to growth, a repository for biodiversity or an important hydrological system. For this, I will look at the few remaining agricultural areas and their relationship to urbanization on the one hand and the protected landscape on the other. This paper draws on elite interviews with representatives in two municipalities (Markham and Barrie), review of reports, and newspapers. It is hoped to draw general lessons from it in regards to questions of biodiversity decline and water regime change in the context of urban development pressures where legislation, discourse and social practices are contradicting each other.

RC38-649.7

LEICHT, VERONIKA* (Promotionskolleg, *Veronika.leicht@fau.de*)

Inclusion and Structural Processes of Young Recipients of "Unemployment II Benefits"

This paper discusses first findings of a research project that tries to reconstruct biographical developments of young adults who are perceived as especially difficult to "include" – due to their precarious status as recipients of "unemployment II benefits". I am especially interested in turns of events that appear surprising in the eyes of professionals and of creative "metamorphosis" (Schütze 2001). In terms of biographical analysis a special focus is put on "structural processes" (Schütze 1981) of the young adults. There have been approaches to understand the situation of young people receiving unemployment II benefits in recent studies (i.e. Schreyer/Zahradnik/Götz 2012), but the focus on the biographical context and especially the relationship with relevant professionals is missing so far. Autobiographical-narrative interviews with the target group are being conducted according to the concept of „theoretical sampling" (Glaser/Strauss 1967). Insights into the interaction with the professionals are gained on the basis of spontaneous narratives of professionals (in this case: counselors in the job center etc.) about the history of their working relationships with clients (Riemann 2000).

Glaser, Barney G. and Strauss, Anselm L. (1967): The Discovery of Grounded Theory, Chicago: Aldine

Riemann, Gerhard (2000): Die Arbeit in der sozialpädagogischen Familienberatung. Interaktionsprozesse in einem Handlungsfeld der sozialen Arbeit. Weinheim: Juventa.

Schreyer, Franziska; Zahradnik, Franz; Götz, Susanne: Lebensbedingungen und Teilhabe von jungen sanktionierten Arbeitslosen im SGB II. In: Sozialer Fortschritt 9/2012. Accessible at: *http://www.sozialerfortschritt.de/zeitschrift/aktuelles* (9/30/2013)

Schütze, Fritz (1981): Prozeßstrukturen des Lebensablaufs. In: Joachim Matthes, Arno Pfeifenberger und Manfred Stosberg (eds.): Biographie in handlungswissenschaftlicher Perspektive. Kolloquium am Sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschungszentrum der Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg. Nuremberg: Verlag der Nürnberger Forschungsvereinigung, pp. 67–156.

Schütze, Fritz (2001): Ein biographieanalytischer Beitrag zum Verständnis von kreativen Veränderungsprozessen. Die Kategorie der Wandlung. In: Buchholz, R./Gärtner, G./Zehentreiter, F. (eds.): Materialität des Geistes. Zur Sache Kultur – im Diskurs mit Ulrich Oevermann. Weilerswist: Velbrück Wissenschaft, pp. 137-162.

RC29-499.6

LEIGHTON, PAUL* (Eastern Michigan University, *pleighton@emich.edu*)

Why Economic Inequality Matters for Criminology and Criminal Justice

The presenter, a co-author of *The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison*, will focus on economic inequality, which receives less attention than race or gender. This paper will start by providing an overview of economic inequality in several developed nations before discussing several ways to conceptualize the inequality between natural and corporate persons. Next, the presentation will summarize the links between inequality and crimes of the poor as well as crimes of the rich, following Braithwaite's formulation that inequality worsens crimes of need and crimes of greed. The impact of inequality on each stage of the criminal justice system will then be reviewed. Law making is influenced by lobbying. Policing means war on crimes done by the poor and zero tolerance, but deregulation for corporations. Judicial processing and outcomes are heavily influenced by quality of legal assistance and resources. By sentencing, the wealthy and corporations who have harmed workers, consumers and communities have been largely weeded out; it is the poor who get sentenced to prison, reinforcing the belief that they are the most dangerous. The conclusion highlights the importance of ideology in minimizing concern about inequality and its effect on justice.

RC39-665.5

LEIPNIK, OLENA* (Sam Houston State University, *soc_ovl@shsu.edu*)

Governing the Commons in Transforming Economies: The Case of Ukraine

The situation generally defined as the "tragedy of the commons" acquires its specific features depending on the political and economic settings. Due to the domination of the public domain and the state ownership in the basis of the socialist economic systems, the definition of the "commons" in the so-called post-communist countries (the former Soviet Union and its satellites) can be employed to a much more extensive body of the resources. This creates additional challenges to the process of governing the commons in those countries, and it becomes increasingly complicated in their ongoing socio-economic transformation toward capitalism.

On the case of Ukraine, which is surviving through one of the worst scenarios of the failing transformation to capitalism, the disastrous deterioration of the economic infrastructure, and deregulation of the property rights, I investigate the epistemological value of the scholarly work on the governing the commons and the disaster capitalism, particularly writings by Naomi Klein and Eleanor Ostrom, as applied to the countries in transition.

I locate the situation in the post-socialist countries against the background of the global economic and legal (related to the property rights) affairs. I investigate the possibilities and the character of the reciprocal influences of the resources mismanagement in those countries and the vulnerabilities peculiar to the Western economies.

RC38-648.1

LEIPRECHT, RUDOLF* (Carl-von-Ossietzky University, *rudolf.leiprecht@uni-oldenburg.de*)

Inclusion and Exclusion Intertwined

Inclusion and exclusion intertwined – a sociological self-examination of a German-Dutch-Jewish family biography in the context of racism and war

For over 30 years I have worked as a scholar in the areas of racism-research and education. While, during this time I have studied processes, consequences and causes of negative stereotyping, othering and exclusion I now dare, for the first time to do a "sociological self-examination", excited and encouraged by the reading of a text by Pierre Bourdieu (published in 2001 under that title). The focus is my German-Dutch biography, which is also about my Jewish grandfather from Rotterdam (Netherlands), whose daughter (my mother) during the occupation by troops from Nazi-dominated Germany fell in love with a German soldier (my father). My analysis shows a form of inclusion in a bi-national family, asserting after war and holocaust a 'normality', that almost compulsively is 'forward looking', but excludes all the issues that have to do with racism and injuries from the past. That 'leaden silence' makes family possible, suggests harmony, and closeness and affection can occur, while key life events of family members remain untouchable.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

'Covering narratives' are at the foreground, and for certain experiences it appears that there is no discursive space, neither in the family nor in the social context. This has consequences: inclusion and exclusion are almost inextricably intertwined and occur simultaneously inside and outside the bi-national family; and violence and fear find their way, uncontrollably, barely discussable.

RC34-595.2

LEITGÖB, HEINZ (University of Linz)
TAMESBERGER, DENNIS* (Upper Austrian Chamber of Labor, *Tamesberger.D@akooe.at*)
BACHER, JOHANN (University of Linz)

Individual and Structural Causes of Neet - a Case Study of Austria

Compared to other EU member states, Austria has one of the lowest youth unemployment rates, an above-average graduation rate, and a well-developed dual system of vocational education and training. Nonetheless, ongoing structural changes induce labor market conditions that particularly bar less well-educated young people from successfully and permanently entering the labor market. Consequently, between 2006 and 2011 the proportion of Austrian youth (aged between 16 and 24 years) Not in Education, Training or Employment (NEET) leveled off at slightly below ten percent.

In order to investigate the phenomenon of NEET in Austria comprehensively, our research is guided by the following questions: (i) How can the social composition of the NEET-population be characterized? (ii) What are the relevant key factors that drive young adults on the pathway to NEET? (iii) How long do young adults remain at NEET-status? (iv) What are the key determinants that help overcoming NEET?

Our analyses are based on the Austrian sample census from 2006 to 2011 and we rely on a descriptive analysis as well as on a regression-based path analysis. First results reveal gender-specific risk factors for becoming NEET including early school leaving, poor health/disabilities, involvement in child care activities, and unemployment experiences at the individual as well as an active labor market policy and a broad supply of suitable jobs at the regional level. The heterogeneity of NEET requires individual measures for young people at risk.

RC29-501.6

LEITGÖB, HEINZ* (University of Linz, *heinz.leitgoeb@jku.at*)
EIFLER, STEFANIE (Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt)

Interaction Effects in Nonlinear Models - Testing and Interpreting Core Assumptions of Situational Action Theory

In contrast to the linear regression model, interaction effects—defined as the marginal effect of the moderator variable on the marginal effect of the focal variable on the outcome—are allowed to vary across individuals in nonlinear models. Thus, they do not simply equal the coefficient of the product term variable. Furthermore, even the nonlinear main effects model includes an interaction effect (labeled as structural or model-inherent interaction and/or compression effect) if both covariates contribute significantly to the explanation of the outcome. The presence of the model-inherent interaction is owed to the restricted range of the outcome variable.

However, several scholars have engaged in a discussion whether the model-inherent interaction has a meaningful interpretation. While some scholars argue that substantive interest is only on the interaction that arises from the product term variable and advocate removing the model-induced interaction from the total interaction effect (e.g. Bowen 2012), others adhere to the interpretation of the total effect (e.g. Ai & Norton 2003). So far, the discussion concerning the idea and interpretation of interaction in nonlinear models didn't result in a common perspective.

To date, there is a lack of a systematically derived justification for one of the options, based on the combination of theoretical and methodological arguments. In order to overcome this shortcoming, we (1) develop a general perspective on the idea and meaning of interaction in nonlinear models, (2) target at developing an application scheme guiding researchers to the appropriate concept of interaction—either including the model-inherent interaction or separating it from the total interaction effect—, and (3) propose statistical tests that allow for an analysis of the interaction effect.

Situational Action Theory, a recently proposed and promising criminological theory (Wikström 2006, Wikström et al. 2012), will serve as theoretical exemplification.

RC55-876.5

LELIÈVRE, EVA* (INED, *eva@ined.fr*)
ROBETTE, NICOLAS (Université Versailles Saint Quentin)

"How People Recount Their Life": Recording and Analysis of Individual Well-Being over the Life Course

Constructing and structuring life courses through the perceptions of those concerned is a promising approach to the study of life-event histories. Pioneering sociologists have developed the qualitative analysis of turning-points based on subjective quality of life-course narratives (Hareven & Masaoka, 1988); we here present data from a quantitative survey which recorded individual life-event histories together with perceptions of well-being over the life course.

This unique dataset allows to explore the evolution of well-being from birth to age 50 among a representative sample of the French population. Respondents were asked to divide their lives so far into periods, and to explain and interpret these significant phases. They identified the turning points, the general tone of each period and what they saw as the landmark events.

Our initial analyses of this abundant material show how individuals' life courses are structured around certain factual landmarks, especially landmarks in their conjugal and working lives, and the context of historical events. We also identify how individual characteristics influence the subjective description of well-being; the respondents' subjective experience proves to be varied, non-stereotyped and not readily predictable.

Having established some of the relevant characteristics of the declared turning points, we then explore the changes in reported well-being from one period to the next within individual life courses. To explore the perceived life courses we apply Optimal Matching Analysis to draw out their main features and establish a typology of well-being trajectory types.

Hareven K. T et Masaoka K., 1988 – "Turning Points and Transitions: Perceptions of the Life Course", *Journal of Family History*, volume 13, Number 3, pp. 271-289.

RC24-439.6

LEMAIRE, XAVIER* (University College London, *x.lemaire@ucl.ac.uk*)

Large-Scale Dissemination of Small-Scale Renewable Energy Technologies in Developing Countries

Access to clean energy services is considered as a requisite for any development in rural places of developing countries. In remote places, decentralised renewable generation of electricity has been considered for a long time as a desirable alternative to rural electrification with the extension of the grid. A number of alternative technologies for cooking and heating have been designed and promoted by NGOs. But progress in the dissemination of these technologies has been slow. This paper will first examine some of the myths linked to rural access to energy and how they have been impeding the implementation of renewable energy projects.

The dissemination of small decentralised clean energy technologies in developing countries seems often analysed in the international development literature in terms of barriers to be overcome or institutional gaps to be filled. Considerable efforts have been put in subsidising clean energy technologies with most of the time limited impact, while other technologies like the mobile phone have spread in Africa quickly.

This paper will determine how a more dynamic approach could help to analyse the way actors interact and build relations around new technological products, so to understand how their dissemination could be accelerated. Technologies have their own life and need to produce a specific context to thrive (Latour, 1996). Markets are created by policies and institutions; a series of stable rules embedded in organizations or networks have to emerge to make them sustainable. Clean decentralised energy technologies are "new" in the sense they need a new environment to thrive compared to established centralised (and often polluting) technologies.

This paper will finally analyse how innovative business models, but also adapted institutions and regulatory frameworks for private public/partnerships are contributing to accelerate the diffusion at a large scale of technologies that can be now considered as mature.

RC24-438.37

LEMAIRE, XAVIER* (University College London, *x.lemaire@ucl.ac.uk*)

Urban Planning and Sustainable Energy Transition in Sub-Saharan African Countries

Urbanisation rates in Africa are the highest in the world and in most sub-Saharan countries energy service delivery is inadequate to keep up with the needs. The situation is often dire, with cities scarcely able to provide for their existing population, let alone allocate resources to minimise the longer term environmental risks facing them such as global warming- leading to on-going crisis management and potentially spiralling declines in welfare and economic growth.

Inadequate access to electricity and limited mobility because of deficient public transports are common in major part of African cities, notably within informal settlements. The demographic trend in sub-Saharan Africa and massive migration from rural to urban areas can only aggravate difficulties and deepen the inequalities between the middle class and the poorest relegated in the margins of urban cities.

Strategies to integrate energy issues in urban planning could be built to mitigate these trends, by promoting energy efficient housing, better spatial planning and public transport and also access to energy by alternative electrification approach. This paper presents a research on organisational dynamics and constraints faced by sub-Saharan cities; it surveys capacity constraints in municipal departments and analyses the gap between policies and implementation of sustainable energy transition measures. This on-going research relies on case studies in Uganda, Ghana and South Africa.

WG01-890.4

LEMAÑCZYK, MAGDALENA* (Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management, m_lemanczyk@wp.pl)

National-Ethnic Identities Of Leaders Of The German Minority In Northern Poland

The main objective of this report is to present the national and ethnic identities of leaders of the German minority organizations in the context of their activities after 1989. On the basis of an in-depth case study of social construction, including structure and operating principles, considering internal and external interactions and the dynamics of this system was carried out. The empirical analysis of the leaders' identities are based on the main theoretical concept of ethnic identity that simultaneously constitutes a synonym of ethnicity by John Milton Yinger. The subject of this report includes formal institutions (associations), represented by formal and informal leaders of German minority groups in selected areas of northern Poland. The sample contains associations that operate in Pomerania, a part of Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodship, the Warmia-Mazury voivodship and the northern part of the Wielkopolska voivodship. The location of the associations coincides largely with former province of West Prussia (1878-1920) and the territory of the former Second Free City of Danzig (1920-1939).

RC20-351.1

LEMEL, YANNICK* (Laboratoire de Sociologie Quantitative, yannick.lemel@ensae.fr)
KATZ-GERRO, TALLY (University of Haifa)

Cross-National Comparative Lifestyle Research: Theoretical and Methodological Considerations and a Two-Country Illustration

In this presentation, we offer a comparison of cultural stratification in France and Israel, with a specific emphasis on the association between the social field and the cultural field. Analysis of cultural stratification is interested in the degree to which individuals from different social groups are able to take part in culture and develop a meaningful relationship with it. In turn, such a relationship affects life chances in the realms of education, occupation, and social status. So, analysis of cultural stratification is a powerful tool for analyzing social stratification systems and to better understand the similarities and the differences between countries in this realm.

Research on this topic has developed significantly, both empirically and theoretically, these last fifteen years, but relatively little attention has been granted to research that adopts a cross-national comparative approach and that asks whether patterns of association are similar in different national contexts. Such a comparative perspective will be particularly useful to test theoretical predictions regarding levels of cultural participation and their correlates in societal settings characterized by different social structures, cultural policies, market structures, and historical traditions.

We think of our contribution as joining a discussion about lifestyle spaces and cross-national differences to be complemented and continued with similar analysis in other countries. Since research on cultural stratification focuses almost exclusively on European and North American countries, the comparison between France and Israel is potentially very revealing. As all cross-national research entails methodological complexities, we treat the comparison between France and Israel with caution. The general picture shows that cross-national comparison helps us to understand and further theorize the way lifestyle spaces are linked with social positions.

RC22-401.3

LEMKE, SUSANNE* (Oldenburg University, susanne.lemke@uni-oldenburg.de)

Contested Multiculturalism in Germany? - the Debate on Circumcision

In the words of Angela Merkel multiculturalism has "utterly failed" in Germany (16/10/2010). Although the former German President Christian Wulff had stated "Islam also belongs in Germany" only a few weeks earlier (03/10/2010) the debate seemed to be settled. In contrast to other European countries adopting official policies of multiculturalism, German politics did not strive to incorporate multiculturalist elements into policy making or the legal system. However, with this attitude the German secular state will face challenges with respect to the religious sphere. The 2012 medial outcry due to ceremonial circumcision recently demonstrated this ongoing societal discussion.

In this case, right-wing politicians as well as a coalition of secularist actors, and children's rights groups opposed circumcision, an essential ritual practice for the Muslim and Jewish religious communities. As a result of this debate, an exception was introduced into the German Civil Code that made circumcision of boys for religious reasons legally possible. After this step the medial attention decelerated and left behind what can be seen as an attempt to introduce multicultural elements in an otherwise mostly secular jurisdiction.

My sociological take on the debate goes even beyond this description. I argue from a point of social theory that takes into account the 'boundaries of the social world' (Luckmann 1970). From this perspective it becomes clear that it was necessary for secular politicians, jurists, and participants of the debate to adapt the jurisdiction to the reality of the religious communities living in Germany. This included a reinterpretation of circumcision as a practice potentially 'cutting back' children's rights into a means of their symbolic inclusion into the social sphere of a religious community. In my presentation I will elaborate on this theoretical approach as well as its implementations for the analysis of the debate and the concept of multiculturalism.

RC46-761.4

LENEL, PIERRE* (LISE - CNRS - CNAM, lenelfr@yahoo.fr)

Maladies Chroniques, Transitions Professionnelles Et Changement Social

A l'occasion d'une recherche d'une durée de trois ans ayant pour thématique centrale les rapports entre maladie chronique et travail, cette communication s'efforcera de montrer que, à l'occasion d'un dispositif spécifique de recherche action clinique que nous présenterons, la rupture biographique (Bidart 2006, Grossetti 2006) se transmeut en une dynamique de transformation sociale. La transformation personnelle débouche, « naturellement », sur une (dynamique de) transformation collective via la présence d'un groupe, qui sur un temps long, conduit chacun à quitter le récit de sa vie pour soi, pour mettre en commun ce qui dans son parcours individuel fait écho aux autres participants. Le récit de sa vie, de la simple vie, de ce que certains appellent la vie nue (Arendt, 2002 ; Agamben, 1998) ou la vie vivable (Butler, 2010) se transforme peu à peu en une réflexion sur ce qu'il faudrait transformer chez soi, chez les autres *et* dans la société afin de parvenir à une vie en santé. Ce sont alors les normes sociales du travail entendues comme « la représentation sociale du travail-emploi qui détermine l'accès aux ressources de base requises pour répondre au commandement contemporain de l'individu maître d'œuvre de sa propre existence » (Castel 2011) qui sont questionnées. Quel que soit l'âge, le sexe ou le niveau social c'est bien la question de la centralité du travail dans une vie qui est mise en débat. Cette recherche montre bien à quel point les transitions sont des occasions de co-construction du changement individuel et social. Si les façons de penser changent, elles conduisent alors à une volonté de changement social qui se manifeste via différentes stratégies que ce soit dans le milieu familial comme dans celui des organisations et des institutions.

RC46-761.4

RC17-305.2

LENGERSDORF, DIANA* (University of Cologne, *diana.lengersdorf@uni-koeln.de*)

From Foosball Table to Beer Crate – Ordering Everyday Worklife in an Internet Agency

Internet advertising agencies are production oriented service companies who mainly develop software applications for their customers, like advertising banner or homepages. They are an instructive example for new forms of organizing working processes in an exceedingly complex working field. By bringing in empirical data from an ethnographic study I will show that in spite of this complexity, employees are able to finish their work successfully. This is possible because of practices of differentiating. The focus of the talk is on the involvement of things into these practices and of a special configuration these practices carried out: masculine software developer.

The argumentation will begin with introducing theories of practices as an instructive theoretical "tool" to analyze organization and materiality, secondly basic points of the conducted ethnography will be presented, following by empirical material from the field. I will show how crates of beer and a foosball table are important parts of the practices that carried out software developer and how these practices are interlinked with practices of doing masculinity. The so produced configuration can be described as a main agent in the field – in addition to account and creative. I will conclude that the ongoing practices of differentiating, e.g. differentiating the software developers from the creatives, "guarantees" the social order in the observed field.

RC06-122.5

LENGERSDORF, DIANA* (University of Cologne, *diana.lengersdorf@uni-koeln.de*)
MEUSER, MICHAEL* (Technical University Dortmund, *michael.meuser@tu-dortmund.de*)

Involved Fatherhood: Source of New Gender Conflicts?

This paper, based on interviews with 36 couples, focuses on fathers who take parental leave or reduce their working time in favor of participating in family work. Although being a minority, looking at these fathers helps to understand the complex dynamics of changing gender relations in the private sphere.

Involved fatherhood does not only contribute to more gender equality, it is also a potential source of new gender conflicts. The hegemonic cultural construction of masculinity is still job centered. Our data do not only show that involved fatherhood must be accomplished against the hegemonic pattern, but that, for involved fatherhood becoming an unquestioned routine, the father's uncommon attitude to occupational career must be shared and supported by the mother. Otherwise the man's abstinence from career ambitions is a permanent source of conflict.

Another potential source of conflict is who is entitled to define the standards of good domestic work. Fathers who are engaged in family work find themselves often in an ambivalent situation. Our data show that, on the one side, mothers appreciate father's engagement, but, on the other side, tend to defend the household as their domain. Often the father gets into a position of his wife's "junior partner". If men refuse to be the junior partner a new kind of gender conflict arises. Closing the gap between "culture and conduct of fatherhood" (LaRossa) proves to be complicated in different respects. It even can evoke new conflicts.

RC19-339.4

LENNARTZ, CHRISTIAN* (University of Amsterdam, *C.Lennartz@uva.nl*)
RONALD, RICHARD (University of Amsterdam)

Homeownership, Social Policy, and the Crisis: How Austerity Policies Fortify Property-Based Private Welfare Systems

It has been argued that the nexus of increasing homeownership rates, accumulation of housing wealth, as well as financialization of housing markets have facilitated the emergence a social policy model in which households and families draw on their home as a source of private and collective security, especially at a later stage of the life course. If ever there was opportunity to reinforce such a property-based welfare system, it is the 'black swan' financial crisis and its consequent backlash on public budgets, the rationale being that the threat of state bankruptcies and economic breakdowns has substantially constrained the various institutional and political forces working against reforms. To investigate whether and under which premises policy-makers have acted on these opportunities, be it due to ideological beliefs or actual external pressures, this paper applies a qualitative content analysis of the structure of austerity measures in five distinct European countries (Netherlands, England, Germany, Sweden, Italy) in the period 2009-2013. The main contention here is that if recent reforms or policy proposals have neglected the housing domain altogether, or even more revealing, if housing policy reform has targeted the social/public rental sector (including all kinds of rent allowances) but not the owner-occupied sector (e.g. through keep-

ing tax advantages and allowances in place or even implementing new ones), we might see a more permanent policy transformation towards a property-based welfare model that postulates the availability and utilization of private housing wealth. On the other hand, social policy research has continuously shown that, depending on welfare regime and timing, endogenous pressures are translated differently into reform processes across countries. Hence, with its comparative approach this study also seeks to contribute to the discussion on whether emergencies and crisis situations lead to the convergence of capitalist and social policy models or whether long-standing regime differences persist nonetheless.

RC14-246.3

LENNE, LYDIE* (Institut Catholique de Lille, *lydie.lenne@icl-lille.fr*)

La Fabrique De L'autonomie

Dans le contexte de la mise en œuvre volontariste d'un projet utopique, construction d'« un nouveau quartier de ville constitué de mixité, (…) de solidarité et d'innovation sociale », à l'initiative d'une université et de collectivités locales, un « groupe-ressource » pilote les « commissions de mutualisation », lieu incontournable des prises de décisions, de positions ou encore de pouvoir des acteurs. On proposera l'analyse de l'agenda de ce groupe-ressource, les thématiques abordées, les situations et positions, les argumentations, les processus de décision. Les sujets abordés lors de ces commissions vont de la signalisation à l'animation commerciale du site mais sont surtout pour nous l'occasion de questionner les tensions entre les notions de dépendance et d'autonomie. Dernièrement le débat autour de la vente de frites par un « food truck » sur le quartier ne fait pas l'unanimité. Doit-on offrir à la personne en situation de handicap, l'être « dépendant », celui qui va à l'encontre de la norme, de l'idéal de nos sociétés (GAUCHET, 2004) qu'il soit en fauteuil, fou ou vieillissant, l'occasion de consommer des aliments riches en graisse ? Celui-là même que l'on pousse à l'indépendance, à participer à un projet de vie, à se prendre en main, à être autonome mais que l'on ne reconnait pas capable de faire ses propres choix diététiques.

Entre une « politique de la pitié » (ARENDT, 1967) et le paternalisme des décideurs, les commissions de mutualisation peinent à s'inscrire dans une conception capacitaire des individus et creusent un fossé avec les intentions originelles du projet : penser le quartier par et pour les usagers.

RC02-55.5

LENZ, ILSE* (Ruhr University Bochum, *ilse.lenz@rub.de*)

Changing Gender Orders and the Variety of Gender Welfare Regimes

The paper considers the present transformation towards a flexibilised gender order in a comparative perspective informed by the variety of gender regimes. The paper will outline three stages of gender orders in modernity: In the first stage of national modernisation and capitalist consolidation, the neopatriarchal gender order was established which assigned public and domestic power to men and defined women as mothers and housewives. The the difference based gender order developped as the neopatriarchal authority receded. Formal and legal male superiority was reduced with women's votes, legal reforms for women's own rights of property and decision in the family. The worldwide spread of Fordist/Toyotist mass production established men as core workers and women as housewives. Emerging welfare states institutionalised this division of labour with the breadwinner-/housewife model. The varieties of gender regimes have evolved in the context of the different welfare state trajectories and the various paradigms of mass production as Fordism and Toyotism, but they also were influenced by the diverse liberal, social democratic or conservative political culture.

The difference based gender order has been eroding by women's educational advancements, by women's movements and the resulting legal and social reforms as well as by postfordism and globalisation and flexibilisation of employment. Presently a flexible gender order is emerging which is based on a pluralisation of gender and gendered employment and life forms; as various forms of sexuality have become acceptable and men, the integration of women into the labour market and increasing flexibilisation and global mobility of employment. The impact of the diverse forms of gender regimes on these transitions will be investigated.

RC31-535.4

LEONG, SUSAN* (Curtin University, *susan.leong@curtin.edu.au*)
WILLSON, MICHELE (Curtin University)

Soft Power, Reciprocity and Guanxi: Temporary Business Migration, New Media and Belonging

Soft Power, Reciprocity and Guanxi: Temporary Business Migration, New Media and Belonging

This paper connects two contemporary bodies of literature surrounding the nation that appear to be unrelated. The first is what might broadly be termed, diasporic connections. Although the notion of long-distance nationalism relegates the participation of diaspora in home nations to interference, work on trans-

nationalism and diaspora advocacy redeem these practices by revealing them to be two rather than one-way flows of socio-political influence and econo-cultural goodwill. Increasing migration from traditionally receiving nations such as Canada and Australia has also hastened the realization of diasporas as assets in the service of national interests. The second body of literature can be loosely grouped under the banner of soft power research. Perhaps spurred on by China's adoption of Nye's notion of soft power in recent times, these focus on the management of how one's own nations is perceived by foreign publics and other nations and include literature on nation branding, national reputations and public diplomacy.

Both bodies of work, diaspora connections and soft power, understand relationships between nations and diaspora-to-home-nation as dyadic and reciprocal. Hence, though the two bodies of work develop in parallel they remain poorly connected. We submit that as their concern is with how individuals understand and relate to nations these bodies of research might be productively viewed as connected through a more specific triadic relationship between diaspora, home and host nation. As part of a new study on temporary business migration from China to Australia, this paper will use examples from new media to explore how theories of reciprocity and *guanxi* can shed light on this triad. Doing so will allow for a more holistic understanding of the various forces that shape the temporary migrant's experience, and a grasp of the mechanisms that engender belonging amidst the uncertainties of provisional residence.

RC34-594.5

LEONINI, LUISA MARIA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, *luisa.leonini@unimi.it*)

Young Italians Surviving Strategies In The Social and Economic Crisis

The paper intends to present some preliminary results of a research we are carrying out in Italy to investigate the impact of social transformations, spawned by the 2008 financial crisis, on young people and their working conditions. The research's main goal is to highlight, thanks to the methodological tools of sociology, not only the crisis' possible outcomes but also how social actors cope with the new situation adopting best practices. Specifically, we concentrate on the changes in the everyday life's routines, in the consumption practices, in the capability of viewing and planning the future, in the relational models adopted, in the emergence of newforms of identification and belonging. The main goal is to highlight paths, critical points, tactics and strategies adopted to cope with the economic crisis. The research will also point out the impact of the crisis on every day practices, on the methods of planning for the future, on the interpersonal relationships. The main research's hypotheses concern the influence of cultural capital on the different personal and family strategies. Cultural capital, gender and ethnicity seems to be the most relevant variables to understand differences and abilities to cope with this very difficult social and economic context. In-depth qualitative analysis has been carried out to enrich available quantitative statistical data, in order to identify possible ways to promote and support best practices able to reduce the negative effects of economic crisis, and to overcome it without weakening the social bonds and, at the same time, promote inclusive, innovative and secure societies. The research aims to provide an accurate description of the everyday practices used to adjust to the current economic crisis, thereby enriching the available quantitative data with in-depth qualitative data.

WG01-892.2

LEONINI, LUISA MARIA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, *luisa.leonini@unimi.it*)

Young Women Facing The Economic Crisis

The paper present the intermediate outcomes of a reserch on the impact of the socio-economic crisis in Italy on young people. More specifically this paper deal with gender differences and inequalities which characterize the condition of young people in Italy. Which are the expectations, the abilities and the competences to cope with difficult economic conditions that characterize young female and male? The relevance of cultural capital will be discussed in order to understand the opportunities or the difficulties faced by young women or men. Besides some data will be presented on young male and female liviing in Italy but with foreign origins. We argue that gender, ethnic origin and cultural capital are the three most important variables to explain unequalities of opportunities among young peole facing the economic cirisis.

TG07-971.3

LEROUX, LILIANE* (Universidade Estado do Rio de Janeiro, *liliane@leroux.pro.br*)

Communities of Sense and the Borders of Art and Politics: Graphic Art, Moving Images and Dancing Bodies in Urban Periphery of Rio De Janeiro

Abstract Text:

Duque de Caxias is a city located in Baixada Fluminese, a peripheral area of the Rio de Janeiro state occupied by many poor northeastern migrants attracted by work opportunities in the emerging 1940s and 1970s Brazilian southeast.

Transformed into national security area in 1971 by military *coup d'état* and administrated by mayors chosen by the national government until 1985, the Caxias of today is visually experienced through massive images of floods, garbage and violence. Overshadowed by the beauties of the *cidade maravilhosa* (marvelous city), the neighbor city of Rio de Janeiro, Caxias is, in the words of its youth, "a steamroller crushing all their dreams for generations"[1].

Against the trend we have outlined, a new scene erupts in 2000s Caxias: a youth who perceives the city as absolutely cinematic and responds visually to this finding.

This study aims to approach the intertwining of visual art, politics and everyday life by presenting and discussing the production of cultural activist group called *Mate com Angu*, engaged in a movement of filmmaking named "Novo Cinema da Baixada" that promotes audiovisual productions and free film screenings that end up in large dance parties, widely advertised by posters displayed throughout the city and also shared on the Internet. Our focus is the visible surface of exchange created between the posters, the movies screened, their film productions and the dancing bodies performing on the floor.

Based on Jacques Rancière's concept of *partage du sensible*, we address these graphic art, moving images and performances as a *montage,* a framing of a controversial world within the given world by the clash of heterogeneous elements that can establish new communities of sense grounded either on the feeble political mode of consensus, or otherwise, on dissensual supplements that displace the territories and borders of art and politics.

[1] HB, Heraldo. O Cerol Fininho da Baixada. Aeroplano 2013: 27.

RC05-112.7

LESSARD-PHILLIPS, LAURENCE* (University of Manchester, *laurence.lessard-phillips@manchester.ac.uk*)

The Dimensionality Of Immigrant Adaptation In Britain: An Analysis Across Generational, Ethnic, and Gender Lines

Many theories have been put forward to explain the long-term experiences of migrants and their descendants (here termed adaptation), from classical assimilation theory, to multiculturalism and the 'neo-assimilation' theories of the 'new' straight-line assimilation theory and segmented assimilation. These hold different assumptions as to the concepts that ought to be used to qualify the immigrant experiences, as well as the paths of adaptation, i.e. the number of dimensions that the immigrant settlement ought to take, but are not always clear as to which they are, and how they link together. Moreover, current research tends to focus more on the individual analysis of various dimensions of adaptation [socio-economic (including education, labour market outcomes), socio-cultural/linguistic (identity, religious affiliation and family formation practices), spatial (segregation), or political (electoral and non-electoral participation)] rather than an assessment of the actual number of dimensions of adaptation present across immigrant generations, which has important ramifications for understanding inequalities in the adaptation process across immigrant groups. Research on immigrant adaptation in Britain is no stranger to this trend.

The aim of this paper is to remediate to this issue by analysing recent British data to explore the dimensionality of adaptation that underlie the lives of current immigrants to Britain and their descendants. The determination of the dimensionality will follow the work by Bean et al (2012) and use factor analysis to determine the underlying number of factors behind variables deemed to be representative of the immigrant adaptation experience and assess the structural equivalencies in the factor analyses across gender, ethnic, and generational lines. The analyses will provide an empirical evidence base to: (1) assess the extent of inequalities in adaptation across gender, ethnic, and generational lines, and (2) examine the extent to which the uncovered dimensions of adaptation in the British context match existing theoretical views.

RC10-187.2

LEUNG, TERRY TF* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *terryleung@cuhk.edu.hk*)

User Participation in Welfare Service Management – Possibility of Authentic Argumentation Between the Welfare Service Users and Welfare Professionals

User participation is an age-old piece of good practice advice for human services. In Hong Kong, user participation in service management and planning is mandatory for welfare service organizations that receive public funding. Also encouraged by consumerist impetus, many welfare service organizations in Hong Kong include service users in their governance structures to inform the making of management decisions. However, critics often have doubt on the possibility of authentic argumentation between the welfare service users and welfare profes-

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

sionals in these organizational platforms. Habermas' model of a discursive space that is free from the domination of power remains an ideal to be realized.

The author has conducted a study on the participation of welfare service users in governing welfare service organizations in Hong Kong. The study sets out to interrogate the interaction dynamics between the welfare service users and the welfare professionals in organizational decision-making platforms. Drawing from Habermas' theory of communicative action (Habermas, 1986), the presentation will discuss how the welfare service users construct their institutional identity and the institutional power relations, and the ways that their lifeworld and system world interact to influence the communicative actions. The presentation will also explore the ways that discourse orientation and communicative competence of the participants shape the discursive space for organizational decision-making. The discussion will help assess the possibility of authentic argumentation in traditional power asymmetry between the welfare service users and the welfare professionals in the Chinese society of Hong Kong.

Reference:

Habermas, J. (1986). *The theory of communicative action - Reason and the rationalization of society.* Cambridge: Polity Press.

RC01-36.2

LEUPRECHT, CHRISTIAN* (Royal Military College of Canada, *christian.leuprecht@rmc.ca*)
HATALEY, TODD (Royal Military College of Canada)

Determinants of Effective Cross-Border Cooperation

The world over local communities broach international boundaries. The borders of the Westphalian system of states have a differentiating effect on policy regimes. This article hypothesizes that the degrees of collaboration, coordination and cooperation are a function of these communities' capacity to reduce the transaction costs that differing policy regimes on either side of the border impose. Scrutiny of this hypothesis, however, requires us to control for variation in a local community's interaction. Two phenomena over the past 20 years provide for such variation: the end of the Cold War resulted in new borders that now divided communities that had hitherto functioned as one; the security measures in the aftermath of 9/11 had a similarly deleterious effect on the way cross-border communities functioned. Narva/Ivangorad across the Estonian-Russian border is an example of the former; Stanstead/Derby Line across the Canada-United States border an example of the latter. To explain variation across each case study's outcomes, the paper uses collective-efficacy theory to measure each community's response as a function of existing networks, supportive institutions, spatial dynamics, leadership, rate of change, economic cost, and organizational capacity. The findings not only disentangle determinants of collective efficacy among cross-border communities but also provide the beginnings of a model to facilitate effective cross-border engagement when local communities are confronted with events beyond their control that give rise to national policies with adverse effects on cross-border communities.

RC01-34.2

LEUPRECHT, CHRISTIAN* (Royal Military College of Canada, *christian.leuprecht@rmc.ca*)

Implications of Generational Change for the Armed Forces

This paper investigates how the armed forces might optimize the skillset of the incoming generation of soldiers. Generational cohorts have widely been associated with distinct attitudinal structures and behavioural patterns: Baby Boomers, Gen X, Gen Y, Millennials, and post-Millennials. Each of these generations are said to encompass generalizable proclivities and attributes. This paper surveys the vast body of literature on generational theories which it contextualizes in wider social trends on diversity and technological innovation. With respect to the armed forces, the paper identifies controversies of particular relevance and knowledge gaps that stand to benefit from further research.

RC21-379.2

LEVENSON, ZACHARY* (University of California, Berkeley, *Zachary.Levenson@gmail.com*)

Dispossession through Delivery: Informal Settlement Upgrading and Socio-Spatial Confinement in Post-Apartheid Cape Town

The South African state has delivered more than 3 million formal houses since the demise of apartheid. Yet the same period is marked by a nearly ten-fold increase in the number of informal settlements, the gradual peripheralization of these areas, and the introduction of novel forms of socio-spatial containment, most notably temporary relocation areas (TRAs) on the urban fringe. How can a benevolent delivery regime coexist with forced relocations, shack eradication, and the introduction of veritable refugee camps administered by the same municipal state overseeing delivery and allocations? This paradox is particularly acute in Cape Town, where the persistence and augmentation of apartheid geography is generally accepted in the urban studies literature. In this paper, I examine relocation from informal settlements in Cape Town in the context of emergent forms of socio-spatial confinement. I relate the proliferation of post-apartheid forms – state-provisioned formal housing, rental stock for the working poor, TRAs, and others – to a broader process of dispossession and confinement. Drawing on a year of ethnographic fieldwork in relocation sites across the Cape Flats, I argue that post-apartheid urban relocations can be characterized as *dispossession through delivery*. Rather than understanding delivery/upgrading and dispossession as antitheses, it is precisely *through* formal housing allocation that segments of the population are relegated to TRAs. If under apartheid, Cape Town's informal settlements were targeted and removed en bloc – what I call *indiscriminate dispossession* – post-apartheid removals entail a process of *selective dispossession*. Under the rubric of "meaningful engagement" and "participatory upgrading," the City capitalizes upon factionalism within settlements to create a distinction between "deserving" and "undeserving" residents: neighborhood groups that successfully portray themselves as legitimate representatives are defined as "deserving" and gain formal housing, while contending groups are defined as "undeserving" and relegated to "alternative accommodation" in TRAs and other novel forms of socio-spatial confinement.

RC21-379.2

LEVENSON, ZACHARY* (University of California, Berkeley, *Zachary.Levenson@gmail.com*)

Dispossession through Delivery: Informal Settlement Upgrading and Socio-Spatial Confinement in Post-Apartheid Cape Town

The South African state has delivered more than 3 million formal houses since the demise of apartheid. Yet the same period is marked by a nearly ten-fold increase in the number of informal settlements, the gradual peripheralization of these areas, and the introduction of novel forms of socio-spatial containment, most notably temporary relocation areas (TRAs) on the urban fringe. How can a benevolent delivery regime coexist with forced relocations, shack eradication, and the introduction of veritable refugee camps administered by the same municipal state overseeing delivery and allocations? This paradox is particularly acute in Cape Town, where the persistence and augmentation of apartheid geography is generally accepted in the urban studies literature. In this paper, I examine relocation from informal settlements in Cape Town in the context of emergent forms of socio-spatial confinement. I relate the proliferation of post-apartheid forms – state-provisioned formal housing, rental stock for the working poor, TRAs, and others – to a broader process of dispossession and confinement. Drawing on a year of ethnographic fieldwork in relocation sites across the Cape Flats, I argue that post-apartheid urban relocations can be characterized as *dispossession through delivery*. Rather than understanding delivery/upgrading and dispossession as antitheses, it is precisely *through* formal housing allocation that segments of the population are relegated to TRAs. If under apartheid, Cape Town's informal settlements were targeted and removed en bloc – what I call *indiscriminate dispossession* – post-apartheid removals entail a process of *selective dispossession*. Under the rubric of "meaningful engagement" and "participatory upgrading," the City capitalizes upon factionalism within settlements to create a distinction between "deserving" and "undeserving" residents: neighborhood groups that successfully portray themselves as legitimate representatives are defined as "deserving" and gain formal housing, while contending groups are defined as "undeserving" and relegated to "alternative accommodation" in TRAs and other novel forms of socio-spatial confinement.

RC07-142.1

LEVER-TRACY, CONSTANCE* (University of South Australia, *constance.lever-tracy@flinders.edu.au*)
CORKINDALE, CAROLYN* (Flinders University, *carolyn@corkindale.net*)

Natural Disaster Mitigation, Public Opinion and a Propensity To Discount The Future

Despite the growing urgency of scientists' warnings, much of public opinion remains wary of major expenditures and life style changes to mitigate future dangers from climate change. The impact is said to threaten mainly poorer countries, off the radar of wealthy polluters. Economists claim there is a universal human desire to discount the future, decreasingly valued the more distant. The worst dangers will strike many decades in the future and, even if they last for centuries or millennia, much of the damage can be discounted to zero. Sociologists point to the greater salience of local and manifest experience over seemingly abstract and uncertain models and long term global scenarios, but also note that a cultural and social shift to short term values is recent and not universal or irreversible.

A recent increase in manifest and unpredicted climate disasters, which have already struck both rich and poor countries, may in time encourage changes in public perception and a greater willingness to act. Scientists are now focussing on the effect of small rises in average global temperatures on the frequency and intensity of extremes in general, and on the measurable probability of them having already contributed to specific droughts, floods, storms and fires.

A nationwide Nielsen survey of 7500 Australians, commissioned by the authors, gives some indication of changing values. Willingness to contribute 'substantial but affordable sums on a regular basis' for mitigation of future risks from natural disasters was systematically greater in younger cohorts and for those with direct or indirect experience of them. It varied little between risks 'in the next two years', 'during your lifetime' and 'in centuries to come', suggesting no progressive discounting of the future.

RC10-185.3

LEVER-TRACY, CONSTANCE* (University of South Australia, *constance.lever-tracy@flinders.edu.au*)

The Growing Unpredictability Of Climate Disasters - Implications For Effective Responses In An Unequal World

Locally unprecedented and unpredicted natural disasters are already becoming manifest, and will increase in frequency and intensity, around the globe, as climate change advances.

Poorer countries, with the least resources with which to respond, are often the most exposed to droughts, floods, storms, wild fires or rising seas, but there is no universal correlation between inequality and such vulnerability, which can strike anywhere, as hurricane Sandy and the flooding of the Japanese nuclear plant have demonstrated. Accelerating climate change, shifting weather systems and poorly understood tipping points undermine the predictability needed for preparedness by even the wealthy, and few nations have the resources or experience to respond quickly without help or advice.

Transnational assistance can be equally inadequate or inappropriate as illustrated by the introduction of disease into Haiti by UN forces or by the lack of preparedness for radiation effects on US personnel assisting at Fukushima.

The mechanisms for rapid trans-national or local to local assistance are as yet undeveloped and Naomi Klein and others have demonstrated the dangers of external aid, when it ignores local knowledge, brings in highly paid expatriates and foreign profit making companies that undermine or displace local activities.

On the other hand there has been too little attention to the potential in empowering and channelling aid to local bodies, and facilitating direct communication between localities around the world which have had similar experiences. Monalisa Chatterjee's study of the Moombai floods, illustrates the potential effectiveness of local networks, in contrast with the disastrous and damaging imposed responses to Katrina in New Orleans.

JS-84.2

LEVIEN, MICHAEL* (Johns Hopkins University, *levien@jhu.edu*)

Dispossession and Social Theory: Comparing the Politics of Land and Labor

This paper draws on over two years of ethnographic research on anti-dispossession struggles in India to analyze how the politics of land dispossession differs from the politics of labor exploitation. Based on this comparison, it tries to show how core features of Marxian social theory—including theories of the state, ideology, and historical agency—must be reconstructed in light of the recognition that dispossession is an ongoing feature, and not simply a historical precondition, of capitalist development. The paper concludes with reflections on the possibilities for creating alliances between land and labor struggles.

RC11-208.2

LEVIN, JACK* (Northeastern University, *j.levin@neu.edu*)

Blurring the Boundaries: The Declining Significance of Age

This book examines changes in age-related norms, both in their substance and in their declining rigidity. The analysis of changes in age norms is embedded in a wider thesis that informal social norms in general have diminished in their influence. Jack Levin argues that the social and cultural forces responsible for the blurring of boundaries between public and private conduct, and increasing equality by gender and race, are implicated in the decline of chronological age as a determinant of major life decisions. The book address issues of the cult of youth, the relaxation of age constraints, the erosion of childhood, and the argument for a new life stage of 'emerging adulthood'.

Dr Levin argues that the declining significance of age has depended on the same changes in society as manifest in increases in cheating and in noise pollution, declining basic skills, and growing gender equality. Changes in age norms are examined in the broadest sense, from childhood, to youth to adulthood to 'boomer changes'. The book thus takes a comprehensive life course approach to aging.

RC21-367.1

LEVY, DAN* (University of Coimbra, *danlevy82@gmail.com*)
RODRIGUES, CLAUDIA* (Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra, *claudiambrodrigues@gmail.com*)

Urban Resilience and Resistance in the Neoliberal City: The Cases of Comunidade Coliseu (BRASIL – SÃO PAULO) and Es.Col.a Da Fontinha (PORTUGAL – PORTO)

The world is being urbanized; the urban space is being neoliberalized (Peck and Tickell, 2002) (Leitner; Peck and Sheppard, 2007). The space neoliberalized rise up social fragmentation, polarization and unequally urbanities. At the same time however, the neoliberal spirit and practice, akin a contemporaneous *religion*, also arouse renewal urban struggle dynamics, renewal place strikes. The neoliberal practices and discourses produces their own spatiality and that reality is in permanent retroaction with alternative, subversive, counter-hegemonic and resilient space production and space demand. Those are the assumptions and questions criss-crossing the present essay which aims is to add some contributes to the resistance processes analysis in the neoliberal scenario. How the neoliberal direction of space production may be revert by the local people activity and their creative urban production visible on social movements, more or less resilient, more or less resistant? How the neoliberalized space interacts with resilient and resistant space, what movements these processes engage and what are fragilities and lines of flight can they offer?

On approaching these questions, we take as case studies the *Comunidade Coliseu*, a São Paulo's *favela* – a brazilian urban slum habitation type – placed on Vila Olímpia Neighbourhood, and *Es.Col.A. da Fontinha*, a squat-eviction process of an abandoned Porto's municipal school transformed in an auto-managed collective space. Immerged on dominant urban governance directed to the privatization, to the globalized plans, to the flux creation, to the attractivity of city, to the urban marketing, those places and those people try to opposite that path, almost heroically.

Attempting those cases, the ambition is to underlying local/unprivileged urban population ways of coping with the neoliberal hegemony, understanding how people shapes acts and discourses of their fight, viz. grasping urban resistance potentials in a neoliberal ambience.

RC04-96.4

LEVY, GAL* (The Open University Israel, *galle@openu.ac.il*)
SAPORTA, ISHAK (Tel Aviv University)

Diversity, Segregation and the Prospects of Multi-Ethnic Education: Narratives of Israeli Educators

One challenge for societies under protracted conflicts is to develop educational programs and curricula that would both address ethnic and social differences and bridge social differences between various groups. In particular, a society under protracted conflict immerse itself in managing the conflict, thus it fails to attend to other societal issues. In the 1990s, after the signing of the Oslo Accords (1993) and with the absorption of a significant wave of new immigrants from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia, it was thought in Israel, as elsewhere, that multicultural education would help transcending the national, ethnic and cultural boundaries that separate these various groups.

Notwithstanding the theoretical debates about multicultural education, the challenge of bridging these social boundaries has remained the same. In fact, as it became evidenced during the 2011 social protest (again, in Israel but also elsewhere), for a moment it was as if from 'bottom up' has emerged a new vision of society. In this new vision, the challenge for society was to rebuild its unity and solidarity against the difficulties inflicted by neoliberalism. In education this implied breaking with the "old" divisions and replacing them with a more cohesive educational vision. In this paper we ask to further explorer this vision by interviewing educators (mainly headmasters and teachers) on their conception of multiculturalism in education. Particularly, the research will focus on the Negev area, where we will be tracing the relation between the structural, spatial segregation of education (and habitat) and the possibility of and interest in multicultural education.

RC01-41.2

LEVY, YAGIL* (Open University in Israel, *yagil.levy@gmail.com*)

Conceptualizing The Bereavement Hierarchy

Yagil   Levy
The Open University in Israel
Conceptualizing the Bereavement Hierarchy
Abstract submitted to the RC01 Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution. Session: Death in the Military: Towards a New Paradigm?

Scholars of the syndrome of casualty sensitivity exclusively analyze public opinion and its impact on policies. A few studies argued that the mode of recruitment largely determines the ability of collective actors to leverage political factors (such as the extent to which the war is portrayed as successfully attaining its original goals) to challenge the dominant discourse and influence the war's policy. However, missing is an analysis of the bereavement discourse by which various social groups interpret the loss of their children's lives or the potential risk posed by their military service. The tone of this discourse affects the likelihood of antiwar protest. While manpower policies create a hierarchy of risk by exposing different groups to different levels of risk, this hierarchy is also reflected within the bereavement hierarchy. It is argued that the extent to which a group will develop a subversive discourse of bereavement that can be translated into antiwar protest is highly correlated with several variables: (1) the group's social status and its reliance on the military as a mobility track; (2) the group's ideological stance; (3) the legitimacy to protest as derived from the character of manpower policies- market-regulated vs. state-sanctioned death. In general, the lower the position of the group in the social hierarchy, the greater its tolerance for military death, and vice versa. Different levels of discourse can be hierarchically clustered, from subversive to submissive discourse. Thus, mapping the bereavement hierarchy may improve our understanding of how the social composition of the armed forces affects the likelihood of antiwar protest.

RC24-429.5

LEVÄNEN, JARKKO* (University of Helsinki, *jarkko.levanen@helsinki.fi*)

Institutional Feedback and Collective Learning in Industrial Waste Management

Heavy industries offer an interesting research subject of complex operational environment of waste management. Due to massive amounts of processed materials, heavy industries also play a crucial role in achievement of challenging recycling targets that many countries have set for the future. Major challenge is to increase material recycling between branches of industries. Production facilities should not be seen as bounded units, but as parts of wider industrial symbioses in which secondary material flow from one plant could serve as raw material for another process or as a component of a novel product. Such symbiosis-like industrial networks, however, are difficult to manage. Management and development of industrial symbioses requires that different stakeholders are constantly able to develop new possibilities for recycling. This, in turn, requires that stakeholders are collectively able to learn from each other to create nuanced picture of the network they are parts of. Considering this, the key question in industrial waste management is: how can we create such institutional tools that encourage collective learning in complex operational environments? Numerous analyses concerning the performance of different policy designs have ended up emphasizing the importance of such flexibility that allows steering the regulation based on regulated actors' experiences. Such an opportunity may be called as a feedback between institutional and operational environments and it seems to be very important element also according to collective learning. Few studies, however, have analyzed the capability of policy designs to strengthen such institutional feedback in practice. Based on a case study of industrial region located in the northern Finland, I argue that institutional feedback is very important in industrial waste management. My preliminary findings point out that optimally institutional feedback allows the continuous learning and the development of industrial systems towards better material efficiency.

RC01-43.5

LEW, ILAN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *ilanlew@gmail.com*)

Conversing with the Executioners: Denial and Expressed Moral Values in Interviews with Perpetrators from Nazi Germany and Operation Condor

In this presentation, we will expose a research on testimonies of former perpetrators of mass violence coming from two contexts (Nazi Germany, Last Dictatorship of Argentina), when the latter are in an extrajudicial interview situation with journalists or co-detainees. The aim of this paper is to show the heuristical dimension of such sources for the understanding of subjectivity within committed State violence and for the study of the question of "moral-concerns" of massmurderers. Firstly, we will bring to light the power relationships characteristic of these interactions, as well as strategies carried out by the interlocutors to lead these "veterans" beyond their face-work (Goffman, 1967) and, through the framework of the encounter, make them speak more consistently about their violent acts. Secondly, we will deal with how documents of this type can give us a privileged access to questions of morality in situations of mass violence. To this end, we will look closely at places in the discussions where the mass-murderer reacts strongly and feels offended, while on the other hand he often asserts the legitimacy of the violence he committed. We will focus here on the thematics of indignation in both contexts and more specifically on the relationships to money and the management of resources that emerge for the perpetrators in the course of their duties.

RC52-839.4

LEWANDOWSKI, ROMAN* (Voivodeship Rehabilitation Hospital for Children, *rlewando@wp.pl*)

Internal Conflicts Vs. Integrity within Medical Profession Under Managerial Encroachment

Poland, like other European post-communistic countries inherited the inefficient health care system. The first major reform was implemented in 1999, ten years after the fall of communism. The reform changed hospital financing from fixed budget to payment for performance and granted private medical organizations access to public money.

After the Cold War, Poland inherited too many hospitals, as in the days of communism additional hospitals were created for the military purposes, internal security forces, and even for large professional groups, such as railway workers. Thus, after the reform public hospitals have been forced to compete for financial resources and a limited number of medical professionals, not only among themselves but also with rapidly growing private sector.

In the communistic system, costs control were made through a lack of access to expensive medical technologies, which absolved both physicians and managers of moral responsibility for cost containment and thus limited the conflict between managers and doctors. However, nowadays managers bear the primary responsibility for balancing the hospitals budget, and the task can be realized only through exerting pressure on doctors to reduce costs. This situation exacerbated the conflict between these roles.

This paper presents the study on Polish hospitals concerning the identification of methods used by managers to take control over the clinical practice, the response of medical profession to managers actions, internal conflicts within the profession and defense of its autonomy. In western countries the pressure to reduce costs was increasing gradually over many decades, but in the post-communist states these phenomena occurred rapidly. Most doctors currently working in Polish hospitals entered the profession in the communist times and now not only they have to adapt themselves to new reality, but also help to socialize younger colleagues entering the medical profession.

RC28-486.1

LEWIN-EPSTEIN, NOAH* (Tel Aviv University, *noah1@post.tau.ac.il*)

Changing Circumstances in Late Life and the Relationship to Household Debt

The study is motivated by the rise of household debt in recent decades in most economically developed societies. Students of consumer society have noted the increasing importance of material comfort and the growing use of credit among people in late life. Yet, for those living on fixed income any change in the economic environment or in one's health can dramatically disrupt their economic wellbeing. The theoretical framework on household debt in late life builds on two concepts central to social stratification: consumption and risk. With regard to the former we focus on risks associated with changing circumstances such as retirement and illness. As to the latter, we argue that consumer culture and its institutional structures are an important driving force behind growing household debt.

Based on the above theoretical framework, the paper addresses three issues: the relationship between debt and changes in life circumstances (especially as re-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

567

lated to health status and labor market activity); the association between household debt and the subjective experience of economic hardship; and cross-county variations in the relationship between household dynamics and indebtedness. The analysis is carried out using the first and the fourth waves of the Survey of Health Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The panel structure makes it possible to study changes in late life (marital status, labor market, and health) and their relationship to household debt in 13 European countries and in Israel. Preliminary findings reveal that household debt is widespread even in advanced ages; it is not limited to households that are asset poor; but it is systematically related to need as determined by changes in health and marital status. Large country differences exist in the magnitude of household debt. We also find complex effects of country context on household level relationships.

RC46-756.2

LEWIS, DAVID* (Middlesex University, *D.B.Lewis@mdx.ac.uk*)
VANDEKERCKHOVE, WIM (University of Greenwich Business School)

Trade Unions and Whistleblowing: Can They Do More Than Protect Their Members?

The role of trade unions in relation to whistleblowing is frequently seen as reactive and defensive. They often have limited resources and regard their prime function as being to advise potential whistleblowers and to represent both those who feel they have been victimised for reporting concerns and members who are alleged to have engaged in wrongdoing. Research conducted by Public Concern at Work and the University of Greenwich in the UK suggests that trade unions are good at performing these tasks but are not particularly effective in ensuring that allegations are investigated and wrongdoing rectified.

A more proactive and collective role for trade unions would be to negotiate whistleblowing policies and procedures at the workplace where employers were willing to do so. Research conducted in several countries consistently shows that whistleblowers normally report their concerns internally first and that line managers are often the first port of call. However, if this manager is not appropriate for any reason (for example, is the subject of an allegation or is regarded by the whistleblower as unsympathetic/antagonistic), the question arises as to whether, for trade union members, a lay or full –time official should be regarded as a suitable alternative to approaching higher management.

This paper will examine the existing data about how trade unions function in relation to the whistleblowing process and will consider the ways in which they could use their collective strength to play a more positive role in dealing with alleged workplace wrongdoing.

TG04-945.1

LEWIS, RANDOLPH* (University of Texas at Austin, *randolph.lewis@austin.utexas.edu*)

Natural Surveillance: Google Trekker and the End of Wildernessv

Natural Surveillance: Google Trekker and the End of Wilderness
For individuals seeking refuge from the increasingly monitored spaces of urbanized "control societies," the idea of untamed wilderness has long held a special appeal. Figuring prominently in various strains of ecological writing and literary romanticism, wilderness has also been central to various indigenous belief systems in the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand. In these contexts, wilderness has often been valorized as an aesthetic, moral, and national resource of the highest order, a sacred place for the regenerative experience of living "off the grid" of contemporary techno-culture.

However, new surveillance technologies are rapidly taming the wild, bringing it under the watchful eye of the governments, corporations, and private individuals who want to minimize risk and uncertainty in any environment---even where an element of risk has long been considered a virtue. Indeed, the rapid proliferation of capturing technologies such as UAVs, night-vision, CCTV, GPS and other forms of remote sensing is challenging long-held conceptions of nature as refuge. As the surveillance assemblage expands into the wild, finding an unobserved, or unobservable, spot will become increasingly difficult.

While Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg dreams of an "Open Planet" of total transparency, Google is bringing its "Streetview" concept to nature with "Google Trekker," a backpack mounted data collection apparatus that is designed to illuminate the hidden recesses of the natural landscape. With satellite cameras, drones, and now Google Trekker looking over our shoulder even on the highest mountain peak, will we continue to imagine the regenerative power of wilderness in opposition to the enervating qualities of post-industrial life? Is desert solitude a bygone fantasy? By putting Google's Trekker into dialogue with concepts of rugged individualism, wilderness, and frontier autonomy, this paper will explore the implications of "rural surveillance" phenomenon for national imaginaries and eco-consciousness generally.

RC15-267.8

LEWIS, SOPHIE* (The University of Sydney, *sophie.lewis@sydney.edu.au*)
FRANKLIN, MARIKA (The University of Sydney)
WILLIS, KAREN (The University of Sydney)

The Unequal Structuring of Healthcare Choice: Perceptions of Australian Healthcare Consumers

The notion of choice in healthcare is a cornerstone of many western developed health policy settings. In the Australian context, choice has been integral to policy initiatives encouraging Australians to take out private health insurance (PHI). Promoted by policy makers and marketed by the health insurance industry, choice of specialist medical provider, hospital, and even complementary and alternative services has become highly valued. This private system coexists with a universal health insurance scheme for medical care and public hospital provision. However, despite the emphasis on healthcare choice, there has been little exploration about to the factors shaping, and unequal structuring of, healthcare choice.

Drawing on Bourdieu's theoretical framework of intersecting forms of capital (cultural, social, symbolic, economic, and spatial) we explored the structuring of choice by Australian consumers using indepth interviews. Purposive sampling ensured a diversity of perceptions and experiences of healthcare choice, as well as in capacity to draw on healthcare capital when exercising choice. Interviews explored use of healthcare; purchase and use (or not) of PHI; social networks and information sources drawn upon when making healthcare choices. Interviews were thematically analysed.

We found that people have an unequal capacity to make choices in healthcare. Complex, interlinked forms of capital contribute to the unequal structuring of choice. While people's choices are most clearly enabled or constrained by economic resources and position, economic capital is strongly shaped by social relationships and networks, geographic location and interactions with healthcare providers. Choice represents an individualised rather than communitarian approach to healthcare service provision. Therefore the prioritising of individual choice in healthcare policy and markets contributes to the maintenance of unequal health outcomes across the population.

JS-44.6

LI, ANQI* (Research Associate, *anqi.li@warwick.ac.uk*)

China in the British Imaginary: Coverage of Beijing Olympics in the UK National Press

Categorised as 'mega-events', the Olympics have long been an incredibly elaborate media spectacle in the guise of a purportedly idyllic and ostensibly shared global story, which uniquely reveals about host cultures, carrying real implications for international relations and domestic interests. Such a rich cultural repertoire shared in the media discourse becomes part of the popular imagination that constitutes the collective memory. It is in this sense that British media coverage of Beijing Olympics has shaped how a distant culture is discursively constructed and geopolitically defined. This article will answer the following questions:
-Which themes are focused on in the British press coverage of Beijing Olympics?
-How does the character of reportage vary between different titles?
-What is the general image of China that emerges from the coverage to be analysed?
-How does media narratives of Beijing Olympics relate to the wider context of an evolving repertoire of Orientalism in a discursive power struggle in the globalised context?

SOCI-980.7

LI, CHUNLING* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *licl@cass.org.cn*)

The Development of Chinese Sociology of Recent Three Decades in the Context of Western Sociological Knowledge

The author would like to give a talk about this topic based on the developmentof Chinese sociology of recent three decades in the context of western sociological knowledge and Chinese specifical experences.

RC34-585.1

LI, CHUNLING* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *licl@cass.org.cn*)

The Trend of Educational Inequality in China during 1940 - 2011

Because Hukou system has been existing for long time which resulted persistent and severe inequalities between urban and rural residents, including educational inequality. In today's China, urban-rural segmentation is the most

influential factor affecting educational inequality, and educational gap between urban and rural population is much large than of class, race, gender and nationalities. This paper, based on national survey data of 2006, 2008 and 2010, examines the change of the educational inequality between urban and rural residents over time. It concludes that educational gap between urban and rural children has been continuing to enlarge in spite of rapid educational expansion.

RC28-485.4

LI, DAI* (Peking University, *lazywindream@gmail.com*)

A New Cycle: Understanding the Current Life Course of Rural Families in Western China

Past research has proposed that with the urbanization process, Chinese agriculture is faced with prospects of industrialization and mechanization. However, rather than such transitions, we see more evidence showing a lack of labor and capital investment in agriculture in western China. This article investigates what the economical meaning of agriculture is to the rural families, and describes a generational division of roles apparently stemming from reciprocity. Using logit models and qualitative findings combined, we show that (1) agricultural income is insignificant to rural families compared to what they may earn elsewhere, so only the less capable part of labor remains home and they will not spend much time and capital in agricultural management; (2) a pattern emerges in which a peasant plays different roles at different ages: he is raised by grandparents in the country home where education is inexpensive, works in the city if possible supporting his children and parents, and returns home where livelihood is inexpensive, raising his grandchildren, hopefully with the support of his children who work in the city. We call this pattern the 'new cycle' as opposed to the peasants' traditional life course which dissolved in the tension between rural-urban duality and globalization.

RC32-564.14

LI, HSIAO-JUNG* (University of Bristol, UK, *hjevieli@yahoo.com.tw*)

Gender and Power in the Primary Teaching Workplace: Women's Fight Against Male Power in Taiwan

This paper aims to explore how gendered power manifests in the primary teaching workplace with reference to the context of the teacher surplus issue by analysing the responses of the teachers in the campaign against male power.

In addition to official statistical data, the data presented is derived from an ethnographic case study carried out in a primary school in southwest Taiwan. Non-participant observation and semi-structured in-depth interviews are the main sources of data collection. The non-participant observation included shadowing six different class teachers, four females and two males. Semi-structured interviews were conducted individually with eight teachers, including the six teachers shadowed, one male class teacher and one female subject teacher for a gender balance.

The analysis of data from official statistics and state publications identified the seriousness of and impacts from the teacher surpluses in the Taiwanese context and in the case-study school. The research evidence suggests the image of female teachers as a silent majority in their workplace. However, while confronting difficult challenges rooted in the teacher surplus issue, women's image may be changing as empirical illustrations of women displayed their capabilities and dedication to fight against the male principal for their ideals. When compared to their female colleagues, the involvement of male teachers in the campaign seemed passive and obscure. More importantly, this campaign process calls attention to gendered power within this highly feminised teaching workplace and reflects the complexities of gender and power; that is, the relations between gender and power exist not only between men and women but also between men. As argued, female teachers seemed to suffer more negative experiences from the principal's leadership or from the power relations, while male teachers were supportive and reliable allies of their principal to share power and to trust because of their gender.

RC04-78.3

LI, HSIAO-JUNG* (University of Bristol, UK, *hjevieli@yahoo.com.tw*)

Is the Preference for Men an Advantage or Gender Inequality? : A Case Study of the School Management in Taiwan

The aims of this paper are to explore whether and how men are preferred and advantaged in attaining managerial positions within the school context by drawing on the experiences and views of the teachers in a primary school. The study was carried out between 2008 and 2009 in a primary school in southwest Taiwan. Non-participant observation and individual semi-structured interviews are the main sources of data collection.

According to my fieldwork data, in the 2008 academic year, 10 out of 13 males (76.92%) held managerial posts, while only 25% of female teachers were in similar positions. 21 (18 class teachers and three subject teachers) of the teachers having no managerial jobs were female, whereas only three of them were male. That is, it indicates the persistence of gender segregation: male dominance in the higher tiers and a concentration of women in the domain of classroom teaching. Furthermore, there are three important points to suggest the preference for men in the school management. First, men are preferred and advantaged to take on the managerial posts because of men's abilities and availability associated with masculinity. The second is the alliance between men, which were beneficial to their seeking upward mobility. Third, in contrast to men's advantaged position, women's domestic responsibilities and roles are suggested as hindrances for their access to higher echelons. Yet, the quotes give evidence that some male teachers did not agree the preference as an advantage, due to invisible pressure from gender norms. In addition, the findings also demonstrate that some male teachers in the study prioritised their family responsibilities, rather than their own professional advancement. Men's dissociation may imply that men can also enjoy working with children and the solid teaching profession.

RC02-58.4

LI, HUIPING* (Shanghai University, *huiping.shufe@gmail.com*)
MOLLER, STEPHANIE (UNC Charlotte)
QUINONES DOMINGUEZ, MAURICIO (UNC Charlotte)

Income Inequality, the Welfare State, and Economic Growth Across Time and Space

Sociologists, economists, and political scientists have studied the association between economic growth and income inequality, although with different foci. Some scholars have primarily studied the economic implications of inequality, while others have studied the distributive effects of economic growth. In both literatures, the welfare state is implicated as a key mechanism although with different functions. Some researchers posit that high inequality generates public support for social welfare which ultimately slows economic growth. At the same time, researchers contend that stronger economies with faster growth have greater capacity to reduce inequality via the redistributive effects of the welfare state. Yet, to date, no research has simultaneously tested these theoretical propositions. This paper examines the relationship between income inequality and economic growth through non-recursive structural equation modeling by examining a cross-national, longitudinal dataset. We find partial support for both research traditions.

RC30-514.5

LI, JIANGHONG* (WZB Berlin Social Research Center, *jianghong.li@wzb.eu*)
POLLMANN-SCHULT, MATTHIAS (WZB Berlin Social Research Center)

Parents' Commute to Work and Children's Social and Emotional Wellbeing in Germany

Based on a nationally representative sample from the German Socioeconomic Panel Data (SOEP), we examined the relationship between parents' commute to work and five domains of child emotional and behavioral problems, using SDQ and controlling for family socioeconomic and demographic characteristics and child gender. The findings show that commute to work by both fathers and mothers when their children aged 3 to 4 years was associated with a higher level of emotional and behavioral problems in their children two years later. In both-parent families, father's daily commute to work two years prior was associated with higher scores for peer problems and, to a lesser extent, higher scores for emotional symptoms and hyperactivity when the children aged 5 to 6 years. Daily long distance commutes (40 or more km each way) in fathers was associated with the highest level of emotional and behavioral problems in children. Mother's commute to work either daily or weekly was associated with a lower level of prosocial (positive) behavior in children. Analysis including single mothers showed that mother's commuting 20 km or longer each way was associated with a higher level of conduct problems but a lower level of prosocial behavior in children. This is one of two studies on this topic in the literature and much further research is needed to address causality in a more rigorously way, with more waves of longitudinal data and to examine mechanisms linking parents' commute to work and child outcomes.

JS-91.1

LI, JIANGHONG* (WZB Berlin Social Research Center, *jianghong.li@wzb.eu*)
HAN, WEN-JUI (New York University)
JOHNSON, SARAH (Telethon Institute for Child Health Research)

ANDREWS, SONIA (Curtin University)
KENDALL, GARTH (Curtin University)
STRAZDINS, LYNDALL (Australian National University)
DOCKERY, MICHAEL (Curtin University)

Parents' Nonstandard Work Schedules and Child Wellbeing: A Critical Review of the Literature

This paper provides a comprehensive review of empirical evidence linking parental nonstandard work schedules to four main child developmental outcomes: internalizing and externalizing problems, cognitive development, and body mass index. We evaluated the studies based on theory and methodological rigor (longitudinal data, representative samples, consideration of selection and information bias, confounders, moderators, and mediators). Of 23 studies published between 1980 and 2012 that met the selection criteria, 21 reported significant associations between nonstandard work schedules and an adverse child developmental outcome. The associations were partially mediated through parental depressive symptoms, low quality parenting, reduced child-parent interaction and closeness, and a less supportive home environment. These associations were more pronounced in disadvantaged families and when parents worked such schedules full time. We discuss the nuance, strengths, and limitations of the existing studies, and propose recommendations for future research.

RC42-708.2

LI, JUI-CHUNG ALLEN* (NYU Abu Dhabi, *jli@sinica.edu.tw*)
CHANG, YI-CHUN (National Taiwan University)

Exploring the Sense of Justice about Grades in Group Projects

The problem of free rider is ubiquitous in governing the commons. It often leads to injustice in allocating the rewards in any group projects. This paper investigates formal methods in which the instructor may adjust individual students' grades relative to grades earned on a group project that reflect group members' sense of justice. Data are collected from 77 college students enrolled in a sociology course.We estimate the just grade function for each and every rewardee student in each group, and show how to use these estimates to in their grade adjustments.We also engage a recent debate (Markovsky and Eriksson 2012; Jasso 2012) about how to measure the just reward.

This paper is motivated by two bodies of literature. The first one concerns the free rider problem ubiquitous in the social world when public goods are involved (Hardin 1968; Marwell and Ames 1979). Specifically, every instructor must have encountered the difficulty of how to determine individual students' grades when they assign assignments to be completed and evaluated in groups. While many instructors may have treated it as a nuisance in their grading duties and proceed in various eclectic ways as long as the students do not complain, it is indeed an important issue to address if one takes seriously the idea of justice and the authoritative duty an instructor/grader performs. The second one concerns the social psychology of distributive justice (Berger et al. 1972; Deutcsh 1975; Jasso 1980; Konow 2003). Specifically, we argue that theoretical and methodological developments in this literature (Jasso 2007) may be applied to the free rider problem of allocating rewards to individuals participating in group projects. In this paper, we demonstrate such a particular application in the classroom context.

TG04-953.4

LI, KANG* (Shanghai Universtiy, *likang082006@gmail.com*)

The Bureaucracy and the Construction of Risk in China

There were three large-loss fires ignited by exterior-wall insulating materials which made the fire risk of insulating materials a hot topic in the past three years in China. And meanwhile public policies which limited the combustibility of the insulating materials caused a considerable controversy among Housing and the City and Countryside ministry of construction, Bureau of Fire in the Ministry of Public Security and enterprises specializing in insulating materials. Finally, it was the State Council of China that calmed the things down.

This paper is based on a qualitative research mentioned above, which attempts to elaborates the logics of the bureaucracies of China in the process of construction and governance of risk. It shows how the fire risk assessment standards vary across government interventions which lead to the risk conflict first and then risk consensus among the three stakeholders mentioned above. From this research, we can get some conclusions. First, the relations of defining risk depend on the power structure in the bureaucracy, especially when the departments of it involved. Second, the risk is divided with the segmentations of bureaucracy which all try their best to shift their responsibility, and this leads to the "organized irresponsibility" which seems to be a classic paradox in Chinese politics. Third, although the fire risk of the exterior-wall insulating materials is closely related with the public's benefit and safety, it's still a topic existing only in the government and enterprises, not a covered field for the public, which proves that the sub-politics Ulrich Beck expects have not happened in China.

RC06-129.4

LI, LIANG* (Soochow University, *liliang7909@126.com*)

Impact of Conjugal Living Arrangement on Marital Satisfaction in China's Rural Labor Flows

In the context of rural people floating out for jobs, one of challenges is marital stability of rural couples who are separated. In a traditional society, women stay at home and their husbands go outside for work. And this model of conjugal living arrangement maintains the harmony in the family for thousands years. However, now more and more women have migration experience.

Using the data from the survey "Population Mobility and Reproductive Health / Family planning Service", which was carried out in Juchao of Anhui province of China in 2010 by the Institute for Population Studies of Soochow University, this paper analyzes the impact of conjugal living arrangement on marital satisfaction.

The results show that, more than 60% of rural people have the experience of going out for jobs. More than 30% of rural couples live separately. When men interviewed are working at hometown, only a few of their wives float out at present. There are no signs to show that migration experiences, living arrangement or family values have significant correlation with marital satisfaction.

There are almost half of women interviewed whose husbands live apart from them being migrant workers. For rural women without migration experience, living apart has insignificant influence on marital satisfaction. However, for rural women with migration experience, living apart could lead to lower marital satisfaction than living together. On the other hand, family values are significantly helpful to marital stability.

RC12-217.2

LI, WEIHAI* (Chinese University , *weihailee@cupl.edu.cn*)

Law and Rebuilding Community In Post-Disaster Recovery In China

Law and Community in the Post-Disaster Recovery in China Abstract: The existing the emergency response act of PRC(2007) prescribes many issues with regards to the post- disaster recovery, especially the rights and obligations of governments of different levels, civilians,and NGOs,etc. The efficiency and effectiveness of these articles related to the recovery was not reviewed until the 5.12 Wen Chuan Great Earthquake took place in 2008. Especially in the period of recovery of the catastrophe, the rebuilding of local community is one of most important problems confronted by the disaster zone, but which cannot resolved practically according to the above mentioned law and demonstrated there existed at least four shortcomings in the law.So the central and Sichuan provincial government took several active measures to make up the shortcomings of the law for rebuilding the community. Firstly, the State of Council made specially and comprehensively the post-disaster recovery regulation.Secondly, different governments were facilitated to build up mutual help relationship so as to restore and revitalize the economy and social development as soon as possible.Thirdly, government adopted many mitigation disaster policies synchronizing with the planning and rebuilding disaster zone. Finally, in the process of rebuilding, the ability of self aid and help of individual and family was emphasized by the government and community which began to promote drastically to train and educate the civil society 's disaster response ever than before. In sum, the benefits generated from recovery practices of the Sichuan must be very helpful to amend and perfect the existing recovery articles of the act .

RC03-74.1

LI, YAO-TAI* (University Of California, San Diego, *yal059@ucsd.edu*)

Diffuse or Enclosed? the Ethnic Communities of Taiwanese Migrant Workers in China

This paper focuses on how the spatial characteristics of cities influence ethnic communities of Taiwanese migrant workers in China. Although Taiwanese migrants and Chinese both fall under a 'pan-Chinese' context, most Taiwanese migrant workers still see themselves as a different ethnic group and thus inhabit ethnic communities that are distinct from those of the locals.

Within this context, this paper tries to answer two questions which are directly related to urban sociology and community studies. First, whether the spatial characteristic of cities affects the openness or insularity of an ethnic community and—if it does—why is this so? Second, in what degree does such pan-ethnicity affect the lives of those living in different cities.

By comparing data collected from 35 interviews, as well as by examining other factors such as the cultural practices of Taiwanese migrant workers in Beijing and Shanghai, this paper highlights either the openness or insularity of such ethnic communities, derived from factors not only based on ecological characteristics (such as physical arrangements for work and leisure), or industrial differences, but also on how Taiwanese immigrants perceive and interact with the local Chinese in different cities .

In this paper, I will first define what I mean by the openness or insularity of an ethnic community and how the insularity/openness relates to life styles, social

    * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

bonds, and ethnic relations. I will show that openness/insularity is an idea that I have arrived at by combining Claude Fischer's (1984, 1995) concept of the institutional completeness of a subculture, Louis Wirth's (1938, 1956) theory on the cultural heterogeneity of cities, Robert Sampson's (2012) discussion of neighborhood effects, and the subjective experience of the city in which they live. Continuing, I will list empirical indicators of openness and insularity, such as residential pattern, social/ethnic relation, friendship network, and the perception of local societies.

RC24-428.2

LI, YIFEI* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, *yifeili@ssc.wisc.edu*)

Down to Earth: Environmental Governance and Flexible Bureaucracy in China

The notion of "flexible bureaucracy" is an oxymoron; by definition, bureaucratic institutions are not amenable to change. The sociological literature on the East Asian developmental state has articulated the processes by which authoritarian states relied on rigid bureaucracies to implement development policies during the late twentieth century. Despite historical legacies, the authoritarian bureaucracies in East Asia have undergone substantial transformations in the last decade. This paper discusses the relaxation of bureaucratic rigidity, and devolution of political power towards non-state actors in the face of environmental challenges.

This study focuses on the case of China, seeking to understand how environmental issues have brought challenges and opportunities to the regime. How have localities in China devised different strategies to respond to pressures from above and below regarding environmental degradation? As different places experiment with innovative forms of environmental governance, what are the resulting differences in policy outcomes? These questions are not only important for understanding the current state of environmental governance in China, but also critical for contributing sociological knowledge about mechanisms of accountability, institutional isomorphism, and political legitimacy under authoritarianism.

The empirical discussion is informed by ethnographies in four Chinese cities, including Baoding, Dujiangyan, Hangzhou, and Tianjin. It also draws from archival research in Beijing.

This paper concludes that, in China, environmental protection is the most politically devolved policy area. Thus, environmental governance exhibits significant diversity across localities. In places where the bureaucracy remains tightly controlled by the central state, environmental governance reflects a genuine commitment to ecological sustainability, even at the cost of economic growth. Contrarily, in places where the local state enjoys higher levels of autonomy and flexibility, bureaucrats are more likely to pursue partnerships with private businesses and other non-state actors. These partnerships tend to promote business development and political maneuver under the pretext of environmental protection.

RC03-76.4

LI, YIFEI* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, *yifeili@ssc.wisc.edu*) ZHONG, XIAOHUA (Tongji University)

The State on the Street: Visible Hands in Creative City-Making in Shanghai

Historically, cities are strategic sites for the penetration of state authority. They are critical posts for taxation, defense, and trade. It is therefore no surprise that cities bear extensive marks of the state. With the rise of creative economy, however, the literature has focused more on bottom-up, spontaneous, and community-driven forms of urban initiatives. Especially when it comes to urban culture, there is much discussion about the explosion of creativity and entrepreneurialism from below; the state seems to have disappeared from the sociological field of vision.

In this working paper, we bring the state back in. We critically interrogate the role of the state in the creation of the urban creative economy. The discussion is based on a structured comparison of three art districts in Shanghai, including Tianzifang, M50, and Bridge Eight. We develop the comparison along three dimensions. First, we situate the timing of development in the broader context of urbanization. Over the past two decades, the "norms" of urban development have gradually shifted from massive demolition towards historic preservation. The focus on timing enables us to understand how the state shapes the trajectory of creative city-making. Second, we pay particular attention to the various actors that played crucial roles in each of these projects. We attend to the contribution of different actors, as well as relations between actors. Third, we bring to light the importance of spatial attributes of each project area in constraining and facilitating the exercise of state power.

Our empirical evidence points to a more nuanced conception of the state than previously reported in the literature. We explain why, on different occasions of creative city-making, the state exhibits different levels of intervention, from tacit agreement to active support. We advance a relational conception of the state to better account for the rise of art districts.

RC28-483.2

LI, YU* (Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, *liyu2004@gmail.com*)

Class Boundaries in Cross-Class Friendships: A Preliminary Study Based on Social Eating Network Data in China

China's class structure is changing dramatically after market-oriented economic reforms. Economic marketization and privatization of ownership has created a new pattern of social stratification, which differs from the cadre-dominated social hierarchy in the state socialist era. Based on a national survey in China which reported social eating network among 5000 households, this paper documented social networks structure among 12 occupation-based classes, and examined patterns of friendship ties across class boundaries. In particular, analysis of strength and diversity of cross-class social ties suggests (1) the pattern of friendship is affected by social class structure, and social resources can be mobilized across class boundary through social network channels, (2)Varying degrees of social-network cohesion is exhibited among different social classes, (3) the manual-unmanual boundary is significantly more permeable than authority, expertise and property-based class boundaries.

TG06-962.2

LIANG, LI-FANG* (National Yang-Ming University, *lfliang.tw@gmail.com*)

Living in the Gray Zone: State's in/Exclusion of Live-in Migrant Care Workers in Taiwan

Since 1992, in order to accommodate demographic necessities—including the increase in the number of double-salary families and the "graying" of the population in Taiwan as fertility rates decline and people live longer—the Taiwanese government has allowed the immigration of domestic workers and care workers as short-term contract labor force to shoulder the responsibilities of caring for older adults, people with disabilities, the sick, and younger children. In 2013, the number of migrant care workers in Taiwan reached a stunning 200,530 compared to 26,233 in 1997. In contrast to their counterparts working in the factories, live-in migrant care workers are not applied to *Labor Standard Law* that defines the rights of workers.

Relying upon institutional ethnography, in this essay I demonstrate how the specific lived experiences of live-in migrant care workers are shaped by the social organization of carework in Taiwan within the context of labor migration. This study investigates migrant labor policy in general and migrant care labor policy in particular to illustrate how the Taiwanese government includes migrant workers into private labor market to solve the shortage of care labor on the one hand. On the other, live-in migrant care workers are excluded from full legal protection by the Taiwanese government through its practice of state sovereignty.

RC34-587.6

LIANG, YAN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *liangyanpku@gmail.com*)

Exploring the Meaning of Social Justice in Chinese Context

The globalization process has been greatly affecting the development of many professions as well as the young people who strive to become one recognized member of the professions. Among the many professions, social work, with its long tradition in pursuing social justice is the major concern here. This paper attempts to investigate how social work undergraduates in China understand and interpret the key concept of social justice, the value that they should be devoted to defend, and what factors contribute to their understandings and interpretations. As a qualitative research, in-depth semi-structure interview was adopted to collect opinions from 23 social work students in Guangdong province.

Result indicates that this group of interviewed students perceives social justice as a distant ideal which is too difficult to achieve. From the students' narratives, a strong sense of powerlessness was detected and they feel constrained a lot by current social and political reality in Chinese society. They mostly construct the idea of justice within a nation-state framework by using a resource-distribution scheme.

Their conception of social justice is largely a mixed product of Western-oriented social work education and their growing-up experience in transitional Chinese society. In addition, it is worth exploring the distinctive and long-lasting effect of their received political education (mainly derived from Marxists' theories) in high school, which offers them vocabulary, standpoint, and theoretical assumptions to develop their interpretations of justice. Based on above empirical findings, this research suggests some future directions for promoting a more inclusive and globalized understanding of social justice among the Chinese youth.

RC22-383.4

LIAO, PEI-RU* (Pingtung Univ Technology and Science, *r.pei.liao@gmail.com*)

A Text-Mediated Buddhist Conglomerate and Its Practitioners: Using Institutional Ethnography to Explore Lay Followers' Religious Experience in Tzu-Chi

The purpose of this paper is to use concepts of Institutional Ethnography (Smith, 2005) to explore the way in which texts coordinate lay followers' religious activities in the Tzu-Chi Organisation (hereafter, Tzu-Chi), one of the largest and the most resourceful Buddhist civil organizations in contemporary Taiwan. Although it started as a small civil foundation with a few Bikkhunis and a dozen of lay female followers in the late 1970s, it has grown into an international religious "conglomerate" within half a century, and owns subsidiaries across charity services, educational institutions, medical centres, media industry, and so on. Offering a wide range of charity services and voluntary programs, Tzu-Chi organization transforms the way in which Taiwanese people think about and practice Buddhism. Scholars are aware of the thriving power and transformative structure of this organization. However, not enough debates have been devoted to a) the way in which lay followers, especially female participants, respond to this new form of religious organization, and b) interweaves the discussion with rapid socio-economic changes of 20th century Taiwan. Therefore, the researcher conducted 10 in-depth interviews on female volunteers of Tzu-Chi in order to find out the way in which the followers adapt Buddhist doctrines and practices through the organisation's modern form. The research findings demonstrate that a) in a rapidly changing society, Tzu-Chi transforms Buddhist groups into a new form of religious organization that offers practices where housewives build up horizontal ties outside the private sphere; b) media texts such as the founding nun's book publications, monthly magazines, TV dramas produced by its own TV network, and so on, as well as lay followers' participations in the organisation's volunteering activities help to consolidate and coordinate lay followers' religious identities.

RC22-393.22

LIAO, PEI-RU* (Pingtung Univ Technology and Science, *r.pei.liao@gmail.com*)

Religious Sisterhood Among Female Audience of Da-Ai Dramas

The purpose of this paper is to examine the way in which the audience respond to prime-time dramas broadcast on a widely watched religious channel (and another commercial TV network), owned by one of the largest Buddhist civil organisations in contemporary Taiwan—Tzu-Chi Organisation. Tzu-Chi started as a humble civil foundation with a dozen of lay female followers and a few Bikkhunis that offers charity-based services in the late 1970s. Within half a century, it has grown into a huge religious "conglomerate" which owns subsidiaries across charity services, education institutions, medical centres, media industry, and so on. Among its various types of multimedia platforms, the success of its TV network (Da-Ai TV) draws attention from one of the largest commercial TV network (CTI TV) and started to broadcast the Da-Ai's prime-time drama (also known as Da-Ai Drama) series on both networks from Jan, 2013. As Tzu-Chi has increasing visibility and influence in a competitive TV market in Taiwan, this paper aims to explore the way in which the prime-time dramas are watched and interpreted among followers and non-followers. The researcher have conducted in-depth interviews on 13 female audience who have been watching prime-time dramas on Da-Ai TV for more than six months. The research findings demonstrate that the audience focuses on the edu-entertainment purposes when choosing to watch Da-Ai TV because a) watching these dramas is seen as an easier alternative to acquire sophisticated Buddhist doctrines, and to practice them in everyday life; b) discussing these dramas with female colleagues or friends can be educational and encouraging, and, thus, helps to form horizontal ties among female audience.

RC33-582.6

LIAO, PEI-SHAN* (Academia Sinica, *psliao@gate.sinica.edu.tw*)

Social Desirability Bias and Mode Effect in the Case of Voting Behavior

Response distribution and data quality are influenced by different mode of data collection. Such consequences are seen as mode effect. One significant influence of mode effect on data quality is social desirability bias, which is related to whether an interviewer is involved, pace of cognition process during interviews, sensitivity of survey questions, etc. For example, social desirability bias is more likely to occur in face-to-face interview when compared to telephone interview. Slower pace and the development of rapport in the former encourage respondents to think thoroughly and provide a socially desirable answer. However, previous studies on social desirability of mode effect did not obtain consistent findings. The problem of social desirability bias is found to be more severe in telephone interview than in face-to-face interview when dealing with voting turnout

(Díaz de Rada, 2011; Voogt and Saris, 2005). The issue of such responding bias with the consideration of mode effect is worth further examination.

This study aims to examine mode effect on social desirability bias by comparing CATI and face-to-face interviews on the voting turnout of the 2004 president election in Taiwan. Data are drawn from two national representative sample conducted in the same year after the election to eliminate recall error, with face-to-face survey data from Taiwan Social Change Survey and CATI data from Taiwan Social Image Survey. After weighting by population characteristics, socio-demographic variables will be compared first to examine the dis/similarity of the two samples. Voting behavior, political attitudes and other related variables will be included in the multivariate analysis. Conclusion and discussion will be provided.

RC25-451.5

LIAO, SHIH-SHIANG* (University of Tokyo, *r99342009@ntu.edu.tw*)

10th Anniversary of Hakka Television: A Study to Examine the Ethnic Broadcasting Policy in Taiwan

It is 2013 that the 10th anniversary of Hakka Television, the first ethnic broadcasting system in Taiwan. Reviewing the past 10-year development, there have been 3 ethnic television stations founded and operated in Public Television System to protect the minority language such as Hakka, Holo, and Indigenous. In this important moment, it is necessary to examine how the ethnic broadcasting worked in the past decade in Taiwan.

This research summarized the development of ethnic broadcasting during this decade from 2003 to 2013 in Taiwan by reviewing the literature, especially in Hakka communication. Furthermore, it also interviewed those who participated in either practical or academic field to discuss and give a suggestion for the next era.

The result shows that the population using Hakka is consistantly growthing owing to the broadcasting; however, it is still stated in an unequal position of language using as a vulnerable one. In addition, this kind of situation is also shown inside Hakka community among different 5 accents; moreover, the gap is even widened in this group. It is obvious that the policy protecting the right of using and reducing the development gap among dialects still needs a great improvement in next decade.

RC18-312.2

LIBERMAN, ALEJANDRO M.* (Libertad & Progreso Foundation, *alejandro.liberman@libertadyprogreso.org*)

A Mapping of the Current Reality of Regional Inequity

This document will focus on the continuity of a power that emanate toward the provinces of the interior of Argentina and the power relations between the national state and different sub-national states.

It will be shown that there are colonial models from Mexico to Argentina that have their origins in scholastic currents found in the peninsular cloisters of medieval Europe. Under this influence, and a century after the conquests carried out in the region of the Rio de la Plata, the first institution of higher education was conceived. The most important philosophical currents in the region could be seen to parallel the political regime introduced there.

Futhermore, the economics and the general development of the Argentine territory were considered from their inception focusing on external trade of primary resources whose main activity consisted in the creation of a handful of precarious port-cities and surrounding areas of the interior with the products being exported to Europe exclusively without balance and with diametrically opposed strategies.

These two main aspects –economical and philosophical-political- imbued Argentina with a distinctive profile in the development of its institutions and in the power dynamics that have persisted for almost five centuries.

This specific distribution led to a particularly non-disruptive path; a path that is highly inequitable with regard to the development of ideas, of power and its institutions and with delayed economic development.

This exploration will give rise to a mapping of the current reality of regional inequity under protection of a biased and caudillista political and economic power.

RC10-194.3

LIBERMAN, ALEJANDRO M.* (Libertad & Progreso Foundation, *alejandro.liberman@libertadyprogreso.org*)

Democracy and Education: A Strategic Alliance For The Exercise Of Future Freedom. The Case Of Argentina

Argentina today finds itself in the midst of a crisis, with a weakening democracy and an education system in decline. Any solution to the country's current problems must focus on not one or the other of these issues, but on the two together, as inseparable.

The discussion presented here will first focus on the school as a highly planned and compulsory training institution for minors.

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Second, social networks and new technologies will be considered inviting a rethink of the inclusion of these non-mainstream tools in the fields of intensive training.

In fact, both the democratic transition and the educational system can be studied from the political point of view as an alliance and strategy for the construction of citizenship where students now have extended power coming out of the classroom and are intertwined with the adult world and "control".

From there, decentralization and participation mechanisms were built in that focused on serving and satisfying the diffuse demands of its citizens.

Thus, the expansion of the democratic base with the introduction of students trained in an irreversible process as is the information era and digital culture has led to a dislocation of representation and alliances.

As such, the discussion here will briefly include how new political consensus, access to education and new social networks have strengthened democratic processes around the world.

In particular, it will be asserted that the new school within and with the democratic context in Argentina comprise a strategic alliance that must be ensured in order to discourage the development of undemocratic contexts conducive to coups or destabilizing conflict.

In the first part, the current situation regarding democracy and education in Argentina will be presented.

Next, an analysis of this situation will be given.

Finally, conclusions and some ideas for future changes will be proposed.

RC49-797.2

LICHTENSTEIN, BRONWEN* (University of Alabama, *blichten@ua.edu*)

BARBER, BRAD* (Alabama Probation and Parole Office, *brad.barber@alabpp.gov*)

Stigma, HIV Law, and HIV Testing Among Offenders Under Community Supervision

In 2010, the U.S. Office of National AIDS Policy (ONAP) promoted a national strategy for HIV testing and linkage to care ("test and treat"), with emphasis on communities at risk. Potential barriers to HIV testing were cited, including HIV laws that criminalized non-disclosure to sexual partners. In order to identify such barriers, this study assessed knowledge and attitudes toward mandatory disclosure and HIV testing among 197 probationers and parolees in a southern state. Over two-thirds of participants had heard about the law (69.2%) and most believed that it was fair (85.5%). Most participants also supported HIV testing for offenders under community supervision (68%). Despite this support, 66.5% of participants believed that the law was a barrier to HIV testing because of fear, stigma, and potential for arrest. Perceptions of HIV/AIDS as a crime and non-disclosure as murder suggest increased stigma and resistance to "test and treat" among convicted offenders.

RC49-796.5

LICHTENSTEIN, BRONWEN* (University of Alabama, *blichten@ua.edu*)

WEBER, JOE (University of Alabama)

Women Foreclosed: A Gender Analysis of Housing Loss in the U.S. Deep South

Women were a focus of subprime lending during the housing boom, increasing their risk of mortgage foreclosure during the Great Recession of 2007-2011. Following Valentine's (2007) call for a feminist geography on interactions between social categories and spatial ordering, this article investigates housing loss among women foreclosees in a southern U.S. county with a history of residential segregation. We collected data manually from legal notices and public access property records between 2008 and 2013, and then combined the information with census tract data for GIS analysis. We found significant differences between women foreclosees in terms of marital status, race/ethnicity, and location. While married women foreclosees typically lived in majority-white areas throughout the county, their unmarried counterparts were clustered in low-income Black neighborhoods close to the county seat. Women's foreclosure activity followed historical patterns of residential segregation, with privilege and disadvantage in juxtaposition with social hierarchies of race and class. We conclude that housing loss in the U.S. South is complicated by racial history and the subordinate status of 'women alone' in the property market.

RC24-431.3

LIDSKOG, ROLF* (Örebro University, *rolf.lidskog@oru.se*)

Public at Risk or Public As Risk? Managing Environmental Concerns through Risk Governance

Public relations, risk communication and participatory approaches to risk management have emerged as means to handle diverging interests in society; not least public perceptions could be a source of risk in the sense that public perceptions and opinions could pose a threat to the legitimacy and stability of existing ways of managing risk. Thus, risk governance focuses on how organizations deal not only with the technical calculation of risks, but also with the actors they perceive as possible threats and potential risks to the stability of the organization.

This paper analyzes risk governance and the implications of it. The empirical material consists of three interview studies and two studies of public records on how Swedish authorities handled citizens' and stakeholders' claim for regulating nature. The analysis finds that the public claims were seen as a particular risk, where public outrage and loss of political legitimacy became part of the risk panorama of the responsible agencies. In particular five mechanisms were used: dissemination of knowledge; naturalization of the problem; development of symbolic action; inclusion of stakeholders; and individualization of responsibility. Through these mechanisms, governmental agencies succeeded to influence stakeholders and citizens understandings and modify their claims. Thus, what took place was not only a process for governing nature, but also for governing people The paper ends by addressing the question whether this conclusion indicates the end of public participation or if it can serve as a trigger for more radical approaches of public participation.

RC08-165.1

LIDZ, VICTOR* (Drexel University College of Medicine, *victor.lidz@drexelmed.edu*)

STAUBMANN, HELMUT (University of Innsbruck)

On The Development Of Talcott Parsons' Conception Of Societal Community

On the Development of Talcott Parsons' Conception of Societal Community

During the 1950s and early 1960s, Talcott Parsons tried to write a general interpretive book on American society using the analytic methods he had developed with the four function paradigm. Around 1960, he was joined in the task by his recent doctoral student, Winston White. Although the work was interrupted when White suddenly left academia in 1962, well over 1200 pages of draft chapters and preliminary working papers were produced. Among the drafts and working papers are Parsons' first attempts, using the four function paradigm, to develop a conception of the integrative subsystem of society. The initial attempt built essentially on Chicago School ecological notions of community in the sense of local community. It conceived the integration of society in terms of an aggregate of local communities. A later draft, from 1966, explored a range of social institutions that serve to integrate American society as a whole. In this work, Parsons sought to develop in analytical detail and in application to a complex modern society, the conception of societal community that had emerged in early drafts for his *Societies; Evolutionary and Comparative Perspectives* and *The System of Modern Societies*. Our presentation will discuss the differences between the two conceptions of the integration of American society and will also compare Parsons' conception of societal community to current analyses of civil society and to Jeffrey Alexander's *The Civil Sphere*. Parsons emphasized complexes of integrative institutions that have strongly equalitarian effects, but in contrast to Alexander and others, included as well institutions that have stratifying effects. He understood differences in levels of influence among individual actors, collectivities, and associations to be essential to social integration.

RC16-301.4

LIE, JOHN* (University of California, Berkeley, *johnlie@berkeley.edu*)

Misrecognizing the Modern: Japan and the Failure of Social Theory

Modern social theory rests on a series of misconceptions, the most important of which are ethnocentrism and presentism. That is, classical social theorists equated the modern with the west (and particular parts of the West at that) and with their contemporaneous reality. In so doing, as important as they are, their theorizing systematically misrecognized the nature of the modern. Yet "modernizing" Japan, and especially its social theorists, used the culture-bound and time-bound notions and in so doing not only misunderstood the nature of the West but also of the non-West, including most importantly Japan itself. Furthermore, the Japanese misunderstanding would in turn be absorbed by Western writers who were seeking precisely to overcome the limitations of classical social theory and its legacy. Needless to say, I am aware of disparate and divergent strands in social theories both in the West and in Japan but I wish to focus on the leading writers - most importantly, Marx and Weber - and consider the genealogy of misrecognition that continues to hobble the task of social theory today.

RC33-582.3

LIEBE, ULF* (University of Bern, *ulf.liebe@soz.unibe.ch*)

BEYER, HEIKO (University of Göttingen)

Using Factorial Surveys and Stated Choice Experiments to Investigate Discriminatory Attitudes and Preferences

Empirical research on discriminatory attitudes and behaviour grapples with the social undesirability of its object. In many studies using regular survey methods, estimates are biased, and the social context of discrimination is not taken into account. Several methods have been developed, especially to deal with the first problem. In this regard, the estimation of the 'true value' of discriminatory attitudes is at the centre of interest. However, methodological contributions focusing on the social context of attitude communication and discriminatory behaviour, as well as the correlation between both, are rare. We present two experimental methods which address those issues: factorial surveys and stated choice experiments. In a first study, the usefulness of factorial surveys is demonstrated with data on German anti-Semitism (N=279). We show that the rate of approval with anti-Semitic statements increases if (a) respondents are told that the majority of fellows agree with such statements, (b) the term "Jews" is replaced by the term "Israelis", and (c) reference to the Holocaust is made. Apart from the main effects of these experimental factors, significant interaction effects regarding the political attitudes and social status of respondents are observed. In a second study, a stated choice experiment on the purchase of olive oil and tomatoes was conducted in Germany (N=440). We find that respondents prefer Italian and Dutch products (control treatment) compared to Israeli and Palestinian ones (discrimination treatments). There are no significant differences between preferences for a so called 'Peace product' (which is produced jointly by Israelis and Palestinians) and products from Italy as well as the Netherlands. Yet, taking discriminatory attitudes (anti-Semitic and anti-Arabic attitudes) into account, a strong correlation between those attitudes and stated behaviour (purchase of Israeli, Palestinian and jointly produced products) can be found. This adds support to the hypothesis that discriminatory attitudes hold behavioural consequences.

JS-13.4

LIEBENBERG, IAN (Stellenbosch University)
DE WET, FRANCOIS* (Stellenbosh University, *jcrl@ma2.sun.ac.za*)

Conflict and Economic Consequences: Comparative Notes on "Going to WAR"

Wars are beneficial some argue. Wars are costly others argue. Some experiences prove that technological development in warring situations (may) have positive spin offs later on. Wars can be simultaneously costly and beneficial others argue. Some suggest that being a victor in one war can create a psychosis or collective social memory that propels the victorious state/nation into long term militarist adventures that eventually leads to its downfall. Against this background we are discussing four case studies.

These paper explores in some detail four economies in terms of preparations and consequences during the Second World War, namely that of Nazi Germany, the UK, the USA and South Africa. A look is taken at the economic state of these countries before the war, preparing for war, economic developments during the waging of the war and the socio-economic and political outcomes. It concludes with some lessons learnt and pointers for the future. In our conclusion the reader may find in his / her own deduction that going to war – even if coming out victorious – may be far costlier on the long term than we tend to think.

RC12-229.6

LIEM, MARIEKE* (Harvard University, *Marieke_Liem@hks.harvard.edu*)

Does Age Matter? Experiences of Prison and Release Among Juvenile Lifers

More individuals than ever before are currently serving long-term sentences. Many of them have been incarcerated as juveniles. Little is known, however, how imprisonment influences these individuals, and how they fare upon release.

To assess the dynamics of age during incarceration and upon release, life-history interviews with second-degree lifers were conducted. Those who were incarcerated as juveniles were compared to those who were adults at the time of incarceration.

Three hypotheses are discussed in relation to this special group: Long-term imprisonment as a 'deep-freeze', prison as a school of crime, and prison as a place of cognitive transformation. The influence of long-term imprisonment is examined with a view toward greater understanding of subsequent desistance post-release.

RC32-553.11

LIETZMANN, TORSTEN* (Institute for Employment Research, *torsten.lietzmann@iab.de*)

Reconciliation of Work and Family Life Among Welfare Recipients in Germany. Determinants of Mothers' Ability to Leave the Benefit System Via Employment

In the first decade of the 21st century there have been reforms in German family and social policy towards an "adult worker model", aimed at improving reconciliation of work and family, and linking receipt of welfare benefits more strongly on activation and labour market participation. Mothers receiving welfare benefits are subject to both new policies. In this paper it is investigated how these mothers succeed in entering the labour market, to what extent they are able to end their benefit receipt via employment and what the determinants are. Reconciliation of work and family life is a central area of political debate about reducing poverty among families and lone mothers in particular. Therefore the role of mothers' child care responsibilities in the process of ending welfare benefit receipt is evaluated while controlling for individual labour market resources. Special emphasis is laid on the impact of child care infrastructure and labour market conditions.

In a first step, the probabilities to take up employment are estimated from administrative data for lone mothers and mothers living with a partner. Care responsibilities in the household and mothers' labour market resources influence the process of labour market integration. Lone mothers are more likely to take up work when they don't have young children in the household than mothers living with a partner. For both groups of mothers employment is predominantly not full-time.

In a second step, determinants of the probability to end benefit receipt with the new employment are estimated, taking into account that there is a selection process at the first step. Care responsibilities only play a minor role in this part of the process, while household size and characteristics of the new job (occupational prestige, working time) are of major importance.

RC06-118.6

LIETZMANN, TORSTEN* (Institute for Employment Research, *torsten.lietzmann@iab.de*)

The Impact of Unemployment on Male Gender Role Attitudes in Germany

Germany has a long-standing tradition as a welfare state with a pronounced male breadwinner orientation in social and family policy. In the last decade there have been some reforms in the direction of a more gender egalitarian "adult worker model", particularly for the unemployed.

In this paper we want to explore the impact of unemployment on men's gender role attitudes within this new policy framework, assuming that unemployment might lead to a more egalitarian view on gendered work-family attitudes. The new labour market policy in Germany has a general notion that assigns obligations to work to both male and female recipients of unemployment benefits which might lead to less pronounced male breadwinner attitudes among unemployed men living in a couple.

For women it has been shown that employment status has an influence on gender role attitudes. In explaining this phenomenon, it has been argued that there are two mechanisms at work: first, there is a selection effect implying that women with more employment oriented attitudes have a higher probability to be employed. Second, there is an adjustment of attitudes, that is, changing one's own attitudes in response to employment status in order to reduce "cognitive dissonance".

We conduct an empirical analysis of the relationship between gender role attitudes and unemployment for men and women who live in couple households. For our analysis we use the German panel study "Labour Market and Social Security" which is covering the general population. In a first step we analyse the impact of unemployment on gender role attitudes controlling for other covariates influencing gender role attitudes and unemployment status. We are particularly interested in the effect parenthood has on this relationship. Fatherhood, in particular, might lead to a persistence of male breadwinner attitudes among men as it fosters male responsibility for family income.

RC48-786.4

LILJA, MONA* (School of Global Studies, *Mona.lilja@gu.se*)
BAAZ, MIKAEL (School of Business, Economics and Law)

Theorizing Queer Temporalities

Traditionally, feminist research has focused more on the content and the supposed effects of gender norms and their relations to power, than how the gendered power relations may change. However, there has been a tenet within feminism and—more recently—masculinity studies, which more specifically discusses *how to change these power relations*. A further research specifically looking at *how such gender norms change* is warranted. How might the gender stereotypes that surely inform the enactment of violence, transform into something new? In queer pedagogy advocates try to find solutions for resisting gendered norms, for example, through queering time. The question is what is mean by 'temporality' and 'queer'? What norms of temporality are queer supposedly challenging? Taking temporality in queer studies as starting point new strategies of resistance,

against different gendered power relations, prevail. This paper, discusses various resistance strategies in relation to different attempts to reach gender equality.

RC20-352.2

LILLEOJA, LAUR* (Tallinn University, *laur@tlu.ee*)

Change of Basic Human Values in Europe 2002-2012

Values research is gaining an increasing popularity among social scientists and there exists several theories, trying to deal with this complex phenomenon. Given study is based on the Basic Value theory by Shalom Schwartz, which while describing a theoretical circular structure of basic values has created a robust framework for both cross-time and cross-cultural value comparisons.

During last two decades, Schwartz has developed several value instruments, which has been used in numerous surveys around the world. Given analyses uses data from European Social Survey (ESS), which includes one of mentioned instruments - a short version of portrait value questionnaire (PVQ-21).

ESS is a comparative social survey with free access and very high quality criterions. It was started in 2002 and is conducted in every second year in most of European countries. Therefor this survey provides a database with nearly 300000 cases from year 2002 through 2012, covering very dramatic period of developments in Europe.

Given study is not analyzing value change only on country level, but distinguishes also major ethnic minorities where applicable, which gives a more adequate picture of real differentiations and enables to describe occurred change in more detail.

The broader aim of this analysis is to fit the change of Europeans basic values into larger societal-change context, following the transition from economic prosperity to regression, which would also allow a better understanding of the value phenomenon in general.

RC51-830.2

LILLRANK, PAUL* (Aalto University, *paul.lillrank@aalto.fi*)

The New Normal As a System Challenge

Since the Lehman shock 2008 there has been a growing sense that the economy is out of joint. The world is not as it used to be during the period of Modern Normal, roughly from 1870 to 1970. The growth potential and progress of advanced economies is lost in systemic changes.

There have been several attempts at grand diagnostics. Francis Fukuyama and Avner Offer have described the Great Disruption in the microsystems of social life as a consequence of mass opulence. For the majority of people in the advanced world biological survival is no longer a daily concern, therefore the traditional foundation of morals have been eroded.

The New Normal argument by Tyler Cowen and Richard Gordon has it that "the low hanging fruit" of modern technology, demographics, the cold war, and educational mobilization have been picked.

The fall of the iron and bamboo curtains have opened the world and, according to Moises Naim, created the "more, mobility, and mentality revolutions". Daniel Alpert argues that the main disruption is an oversupply of both capital and labor, and a lack of aggregate demand. Edmund Phelps details how massive borrowing is not channeled into productive investments, but absorbed by new corporatism. Tyler Cowen argues that due to Internet, globalization and smart machines "average is over" and the middle classes are shrinking. Ian Morris builds a historical argument about "growth ceilings" that can't be penetrated without major systemic changes.

In the international debate Japan is seen as an example of things to come. In spite of economic and demographic decline, social order and reasonable labor force participation have been maintained. Therefore the question is, can Japan again be seen as "number one" in adjustment to the New Normal?

RC22-393.21

LIM, FRANCIS KHEK GEE* (Nanyang Technological University, *fkglim@ntu.edu.sg*)

Internet Christianity and the Boundary of Civil Society in China

This paper examines whether religion, through a case study of online Christianity, contribute to the development of civil society in China. We discuss how the global interconnectedness of the Internet influences the Christians in China and the diaspora, in terms of communicating their faith, building their communities and furthering their cause. Herbert (2011: 633) has noted that electronic media has enabled 'wider circulation of religious symbols and discourses across a range of social fields, which tends (even in secularized societies) to move religion out of the differentiated religious sphere to which it is notionally confined in liberal versions of modernity and into various contested public spheres'. If this was the case, the Internet and social networking sites may very well challenge many governments' concern to keep the secular and religious spheres separate in their attempt to maintain social harmony in multi-ethnic and multi-religious societies. Our paper investigates if users of the Internet and social media for religious pur-

poses in China see their activity as contributing to the development of civil society. We proposed two hypotheses: one, while physical spaces can be defined by worshippers and the modern secular state as either sacred or profane spaces, such boundaries are not distinct in online spaces, such as blogs, Internet forums, and social networking sites; and two, to the extent that Internet users engage in social (e.g. religious) and political discourses, boundaries between the social and political domains established by the modern secular state are constantly being blurred and transcended. The answers accrued from this line of enquiry is highly significant in that they can reveal the diverse motivations behind the users' participation in online religious activities, and hence allow us to analyse the different ways online religious groups relate to the party-state authority as the latter engages in the regulation of religion.

RC22-387.4

LIM, HYUN-CHIN* (Seoul National University, *hclim@snu.ac.kr*)

Korea in Civilizational Perspective

TBA

RC16-282.3

LIM, WOONTAEK* (Keimyung University in Korea, *wtlimsoz@gmail.com*)

Rediscovery of Asia – from the Value-Based Orientalism to Strategic Universal Asianism

Rediscovery of Asia – from the value-based Orientalism to strategic universal Asianism

The so-called Asian Values debate has long history. In the late 19th and the early 20th century not only in Japan, but also in China as well as other Asian countries (e.g. Korea and India), the Asian intelligentsia had dealt with the modernization. They faced with the essential problem, in which they would want on the one hand to slough off categories of the objectivism such a like an orientalism defined by the western, simultaneously, they want to modernize themselves without loss of their own identity, because the process of Asian modernization at that time had lain between Scylla of nationalism and Charybdis of imperialism. For that reason, one of the notorious Japanese historian, Tsuda Shoukichi, and his colleagues had contended with traditional Confucianism and orientalism of linear development expressed by European, and have attempted to de-objectivation of Japan and the whole Asia in the name of 'Great Asia'. On the contrary, Sun, yat-sen, the father-figure of modern China, has attempted with his famous three principles of the people(so-called sam-min doctrine) to find the Asian way of modernization, which consist of democracy, nationalism, and welfarism. Despite of brief contents, he has tried with these principles to pioneer the strategic universal Asianism unless falling into a trap of 'Great Asia', which had been identified as the main obstacles in the way of East Asian integration.

Focusing on the past debate inherited in the present to criticize certain version of an East Asian Community and to frame alternative conceptions of Asian commonality, this article will examine the dynamics of critical regionalism in Asia from the 1990s to today, and suggest new dimensions of universal Asianism like peace, prosperity of mankind, democratic sovereignty, and socio-cultural integration.

RC05-114.4

LIM, YOUNGHYANG* (The University of Tokyo., *y.lim0522eika@gmail.com*)

The Profession of Minority Journalists: The Voices of Zainichi (ethnic Korean) Journalists in Mainstream Newsrooms

This study aims to explore how minority journalists follow their profession in mainstream newsrooms. Japanese academic discourses pivoting around journalism and multiculturalism have criticized their mainstream media for preserving a news frame confined to the national boundaries, which assumes the readership is ethnically homogeneous. Although these works offer valuable suggestions, roles of foreigners inside mass media including journalists have not gained much attention as a research interest in Japan. With increasing diversity of residents, however, a demand for minority participation in the media industry slowly emerges; considering effects of minority journalists as members of mainstream media may redeem an absence of approaching minorities as subjects.

Previous studies in America clarify that minority journalists have two natures - called 'duality'; one engages in the universal professional norm of journalists such as objectivity, the other adopts a viewpoint as a minority in journalism. This study redefines this 'duality' as a structure of conflict between 'professional identity' and 'ethnic identity', and investigates compatibility of this structure for Japan by interviewing 10 Zainichi (ethnic Koreans) journalists in mainstream media, - one of the biggest minority groups in Japan.

As a result, predominance of 'professional identity' over 'ethnic identity' is observed in Zainichi case, so there is no conflict such as previous American studies indicate. This absence of conflict reveals that Zainichi journalists do not necessarily pursue 'ethnic identity' as their foremost mission, however utilizing this 'ethnic

identity' facilitates accesses to various news sources. This is an advantage frequently expected of the Zainichi journalists by their superiors.

RC46-764.2

LIMA, GILSON* (Universidade de Rio Grande do Sul, *gilima@gmail.com*)

Ciencia, Tecnología e Industria a Servicio De La Inclusión Digital y Social

En Brasil existe en torno a 3 millones de PCs, o sea, personas en sillas de ruedas con parálisis cerebral. Actualmente nadie puede decir que está inserto en el mundo y que puede interferir en el mundo si está fuera de las grandes redes sociales en el Internet. Para enfrentar fue desarrollada una pesquisa de sociología clínica integrada a tecnologías digitales y neuro aprendizaje envolviendo una red entre agencia de fomento de pesquisa, fábrica de productos de accesibilidad, Universidades, familia de los pacientes, terapeutas, escuela y poder público. El objetivo final de la pesquisa era un producto industrial acoplado en una silla de ruedas postural y de procesos clínicos específicamente configurados para realizar la inclusión digital y social de jóvenes en silla de ruedas y que no pueden mover los miembros superiores.

El artículo presenta una pequeña introducción teoría de la vida social symbiótica que fundamenta la aplicación de la pesquisa, describe dos casos bien diferenciados de éxito de inclusión digital en la pesquisa: una joven con lesión neuronal congénita en proceso de alfabetización asistida por computadora y otra joven con lesión adquirida – ya alfabetizada. Ambas utilizan mouse de cabeza y recursos de vocalización computacional asistida integrada en servicios interdisciplinares de rehabilitación e inclusión digital y social. Destacamos la importancia de la red de compañeras montada entre terapeutas, Universidad y una industria de productos de accesibilidad y el impacto del medios de comunicación delante de los resultados positivos alcanzados con las dos jóvenes.

Por fin, desarrollamos una rápida inclusión.

RC18-311.5

LIMA NETO, FERNANDO* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica , *fercaline@gmail.com*)

Reframing Citizenship in Contemporary Brazil: The Effectiveness of Democratic Institutions

After the highly enthusiastic expectatives raised by the re-democratization of Brazil in the 1980's, contemporary sociologists and political scientists are more likely to analyze the effectiveness of political institutions that were created by the democratic constitution in 1988. This work compares the democratic effectiveness of two of these institutions: the *conselhos* (councils) and the *ouvidorias* (ombudsmen). Each of them sets a particular way of dealing with patrimonialism, a traditional obstacle to democracy in Brazil. The research results indicate that both institutions present considerable limitations to democratic governance inasmuch as they reproduce traditional practices they were supposed to confront. In spite of that, the institutional frame of *conselhos* is better adapted to absorb social control practices. The work proposes a systematic reflection on the relations between the constitutional foundations of these institutions, the role played by them in politics and the individual perceptions of their agents. The experience of *conselhos* and *ouvidorias* are also analyzed in the light of the broader debate on the reformulation of conventional patterns of political representation in contemporary Brazil. The main challenge to improve their democratic effectiveness is to encompass political autonomy and accountability mechanisms in their formal dispositions and daily activities.

RC16-295.6

LIMA NETO, FERNANDO* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica , *fercaline@gmail.com*)

Social Justice, Philanthropy and Ecology: The Symbolical Legacy of Brazilian's NGOs

This work seeks to analyze the longstanding symbolical legacy that frames Non Governmental Organizations' experience in Brazil. The main objective is to identify the social values which give sense to the very notion of NGO by analyzing its variations of meaning throughout history. Firstly, I present a macro sociological approach in order to deal with the emergence of the NGO field in Brazil. The connexions between church, state and society for the promotion of social welfare generated the three major social values that confer meaning to the NGOs' experience: social justice, philanthropy and ecology. The first two have a common historical origin, the organizations of lay Catholics which were present in the context of promoting social welfare in Brazil since the colonial period. In turn, the consecration of the value of ecology concerns a different context, dating mainly from the decades of 1990 and 2000. I also build on a micro sociological approach in order to interpret these values in the light of the individual trajectory of Herbert de Souza, known as Betinho, the major actor in the formation of these

institutions. Betinho's biography presents individual frames to the macro-historical process of transformation of the value of Christian charity into those of social justice and philanthropy. The research results indicate the social values of social justice, philanthropy and ecology as the main cultural codes that give meaning to the contemporary phenomenon of NGOs in Brazil.

RC04-83.8

LIN, CHUNN-YING* (association professor, *aying@mail.ndhu.edu.tw*)
CHEN, CHENG-HUNG (association professor)

Money Matters for Early Childhood Education: The Effects of Education Subsidy on Preschool Child Readiness in Taiwan

For many children, high quality early learning environment can provide lots of the experiences and skills that help build a foundation for later school success. Among the numerous measures of early childhood education and care quality, some closely linked to later success in school are those which assess school readiness. Many researchers have been claiming that education subsidy is a significant factor related to children's learning and development. In 2010, the Taiwan authority announced "The Free Education Program for Five-Year-Old Children". This program which was expected to benefit a larger ratio of population revealed the importance that Taiwan government has attached to early childhood education. However, little information is available about "the effects of this program's subsidy on preschool children's school readiness" and "can this program's subsidy really minimize the gap between disadvantageous and advantageous children". This study used two waves survey for 1073 preschool students who are 5 years old from Eastern Taiwan to construct a longitudinal analysis, in order to examine the relationships between subsidy of the program and the development of children's readiness. The results showed that subsidy of the free education program has significant influences on children's school readiness development. Preschool children who are form lower family socioeconomic status are more likely to accept extra subsidy of free education program, and further will reduce the school readiness gap with their counterparts of non-lower family socioeconomic status. That is to say, the subsidy of free education program for five-year-old children in Taiwan really diminishes the school readiness developmental gap between disadvantageous and advantageous children. The implications of the findings for theory, practice, and preschool education policy are also discussed.

RC55-878.5

LIN, JI-PING* (Academia Sinica, *jplin@sinica.edu.tw*)

Workload and Wage Gain As Determinant Indicators of Constructing a Composite Index Reflecting Worker Well-Being: Evidence from Taiwan Record-Linkage Data of Manpower Surveys

In light of tremendous institutional changes in the labor markets and working conditions, the research devotes to establish some labor indicators in the hope of reflecting labor transitions and enhancing international comparisons. Although existing official statistics help shed lights on recent development trend, they are not capable of providing us with dynamics and evolution of a complex labor market system temporally and spatially at individual level. Based on 900 thousand individual laborers collected from the 1980-2010 micro data sets of Taiwan Manpower Utilization Surveys (MUSs), the research uses record linkage technique to link individual records of MUSs, creating the so-called quasi-longitudinal MUS (QLMUS). QLMUS is not only large in data size, but also rich in labor information, including demographic characteristics, human capital, work status, employment dynamics, and individual wage income. On the basis of the constructed QLMUS, the research aims to study the evolution of labor well-being in the past three decades. With other factors being fixed, the study constructs an indicator of labor well-being (ILWB) on the basis of joint distribution of individual wage income and workload. ILWB is measured by the joint integral with respect to individual wage income and individual workload, which can not only reflect the collective well-being of labor by social class, region, labor market institution, but also enable us to explore the joint effect of labor market flexibility and security, or flexisecurity, and to reflect various conditions of labor market, worker's life, labor's value and labor market inequality. Research findings serve as the base for the design and provision of evidence-based labor market policy.

RC04-84.1

LIN, LIANG-WEN* (University of California, Los Angeles, *liangwen0626@gmail.com*)

Education Faculty Members' Perceptions of and Responses to the Ssci-Oriented Academic Evaluation Systems in Taiwan

The main purpose of this research is first to investigate Education Faculty members' perceptions of and responses to the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems in Taiwan, and then to analyze the relevant factors of how the faculty members perceive and respond to these systems. Semi-structured interviews

were conducted with 38 academics in the Field of Education from across Taiwan including 17 full professors, 10 associate professors, and 11 assistant professors. P. Bourdieu's field theories, M. Burawoy's theory of voluntary servitude, and neo-liberalism that has become globally dominant in higher education policies were referred as the primary theoretical frameworks.

The conclusions are as follows.

1.In terms of Education Faculty members' perceptions, the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems were established top-down and followed in the logic of natural science. The main purpose and underlying logic of the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems are against the professional scholarships of Education, and the resistance of faculties thus is inescapable.

2.What Education Faculty members propose to modify the SSCI-oriented academic evaluation systems reflects authentically their calling of re-emphasizing the education core values.

3.The research contributes mainly to unearthing the difference of practical concerns and responsive strategies amongst full, associate, and assistant professors. Theories of field, capital, and social space proposed by Bourdieu present a substantially analytic framework, while neo-liberalism and Burawoy's voluntary servitude theory offer modest explanations.

4.The research provides delicate analyses of relevant factors in the institutional field, although the difference within gender, university types, and dis/advantaged positions are not yet systematically discovered. The relevant factors in the institutional field include the messages embedded in and transferred from the institutional practices, and the hidden rule of the review process. The factors explain why different faculty members share the same response.

RC34-603.8

LIN, LIANG-WEN* (University of California, Los Angeles, *liangwen0626@gmail.com*)

Identity Formation and Social Relations on Facebook for Taiwanese College Students

The purpose of my research is to reveal how Taiwanese college students express who they are through Facebook. Based in Taipei, Taiwan, this study applied a multi-sited approach and methods including interviews and textual analysis to explore the identity work and social relations on Facebook among college students in Taiwan, which exists under the surveillance of unseen audiences and the influence of technocapitalism in the context of cultural globalization and consumerism.

Facebook has gradually played a substantial role in students' college life due to cultural globalization facilitated by information and communication technology and the international mobility of higher education. Specifically, Taiwanese youth culture embodies a hybrid of American, Japanese, and Korean popular culture because of Taiwan's historical context and geographic location. This cultural phenomenon thus reflects not only the global influence of American site Facebook but also the cultural interflow within the Pacific Rim area between Taiwan, Japan, and Korea.

32 participants were recruited from the same department of two universities for analytical purposes, as they offer similarities and differences that make for an interesting comparison of dissimilarities not only in urban and rural areas but also in public and private universities. In each university, 8 first-year and 8 fourth-year were recruited to compare changes of identity formation influenced by each university over time. Within each year, there were 4 male and 4 female students for gender consideration.

The conceptions of performance introduced by Goffman, distinction proposed by Bourdieu, and surveillance developed by Foucault are referred as the primary theoretical frameworks in this research. The preliminary findings are as follows.

1. It's all/not only about having fun?
2. Awareness of image management vs. ordinariness;
3. Intersection of gender and class.

The results will be situated in debates on subculture versus post-subculture within youth cultural studies.

RC30-516.4

LIN, MEI-LING* (National Open University, Taiwan, *paulina@kcg.gov.tw*)

The Global Crisis, International Migration and Social Change : Increased Needs for Employment Flexibility and Its Consequences for Social Inequalities

The recent global economic down-turn, resulting in insecure and precarious labour markets, is likely to intensify the societal transformations. The paper seeks to produce a deeper understanding of global social inequality and addresses contemporary inequality from the perspective of the multiple discourses of difference. Migration, and porous economic, social and political boundaries burden governance and demand innovative solutions to problems unique to global crisis. Asia is not only a migration-receiving area but it is notable for sending massive emigrants. The author utilizes the mo-

bilities paradigm or integrates it with other perspectives of inequality, such as global cultural and political economy. The paper examines mobility as the paradigm for understanding social life, and explores these new migration situations as well as the attempts of management of this new migration landscape. The author articulates three analytic approaches of migration: the first one focus on spatial dynamics bound to the international mobilities of populations whether they are transnational or transborder; the second one, from working sites, consists in analyzing the strategies of mobility and migration that structure labor markets; the third one deals with the temporal dimensions of migration, in its family and social components. The paper that should address include: (1) the uneven embeddedness of transnational migrants in the societies to which they are connected transnational migrants' adaptation strategies to become embedded in more than one society, (2) constructions of cultural hybridity and/or cosmopolitanism as strategies to attempt to maintain and/or increase social integration in more than one society, (3) the issues that arise for transnational migrants when they have crossed national boundaries to live elsewhere in terms of not being or feeling integrated in either one society. The author concludes with a summary of the main arguments and recommendations. The methods of the study include literature review and survey research.

RC34-584.9

LIN, MEI-LING* (National Open University, Taiwan, *paulina@kcg.gov.tw*)

Youth Education-Work Nexus and New Configuration of Social Risks. Young People, Inequality and Youth Work

This paper examines the education and work nexus in the lives of young people to demonstrate varied forms of potentialities, vulnerabilities, and types of resilience, and explores experiences of youth in terms of how education and work are integrated and/or disintegrated. The author examines the nature of shifts occurring in global social policy thinking and practice, examines the analytic details of the labour market reforms, that share the same logic of selective exclusion for younger cohorts, and then considers their social, occupational, economic, and demographic consequences to depict the inequality scenarios can be predicted for the local communities. The paper is structured according to a number of key topical foci, namely: (a) to seek to determine what social, economic and institutional factors account for the different degrees of social vulnerability present in a young population, (b) to explore the causes and (un)intended consequences that globalization has had on labour market outcomes in different phases of the life course, (c) to deal with youth in austerity and young people's responses to inequalities, (d) to understand economic insecurity, youth poverty and social protection, (e) to engage youth discourses in potentialities, vulnerabilities and resilience, and to determine how well these themes aptly or unsuitably capture the nature of education and work structures impacting contemporary youth, (f) to understand the development of social inequality structures in the course of increasing needs for employment flexibilization, and how the process of globalization has influenced life-course patterns and inequality structures in the local communities. The author would like to debate the results of qualitative and quantitative empirical research, but also focus on the theoretical concepts used in the analysis.

INTE-20.5

LIN, NAN* (Duke University, gnanlin@gmail.com)

Advancing Social Capital Research: A Discussion of East Asia Research Contributions

This presentation will review recent and current studies of social capital in East Asia and explore their contributions to the global literature on social capital and the development and advance of social capital theory and methods. Emphasis will be given to cultural and political institutions as contingencies of accessing and using social capital in different societies.

JS-41.3

LIN, QIANHAN* (National University of Singapore, *qianhanl@gmail.com*)

The Unequal Pathways to Adulthood in China: A Holistic Approach of Assessing the Role Transitions

Rapid economic and social changes coupled with constantly changing policies have had impacts on the way in which young adults structure their pathways to adulthood in China. Different from previous studies on demographic markers in young adulthood in China where the focuses are on specific life events, our paper applies a holistic approach to the transition to adulthood based on the 2006 and 2008 waves China's General Social Survey. This study enhances the literature by examining the ways in which social class and structural factors influence the occurrence and timing of major life events as a whole. We have distinguished five prototypical pathways to adulthood. Clear differences are found in the trajecto-

ries types between four subgroups defined by gender and household registration status, as well as between father's social status. We also examine the evolution of transition using the typology built to reflect changes in both demographic and occupational spheres.

RC39-672.1

LIN, THUNGHONG* (Academia Sinica, zoo42@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

Governing Natural Disaster: State Capacity, Democracy and Human Vulnerability

The paper discusses how state capacity and democracy interact in affecting human vulnerability of natural disasters. For rule and revenue, political elites have the incentive to build up relevant state capacity preventing disaster impacts on the population and property. The incentive of the elites and the capacity protecting citizens shall be stronger under democratic competitive elections. Thus, strong state capacity effectively reduces human vulnerability especially in democracy. A panel data of 150 countries from 1995 to 2009 are used to illustrate the relationship between state capacity, democracy, and the impact of disaster. The empirical findings from the multilevel models imply that strong state and democracy are associated with the lower disaster death and victim tolls.

RC44-734.6

LIN, THUNGHONG* (Academia Sinica, zoo42@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

Politics Of Production In a World Factory: The Global Fragmented Despotism In Foxconn

In this article we describe some special characteristics of the world's greatest factory (in terms of the number of employees) belonging to the Taiwanese enterprise, Foxconn group in Shenzhen, China. We argue that the factory regime has been shaped by three key elements: (1) internal globalization: it refers to the global brand names, especially the Apple group's authority and interventions of the production process in the factory; (2) organizational fragmentation: the fragmented structure of corporate governance, that is, the vertical fraction of business groups (BGs) and the horizontal segmentation of employees belonging to different nationalities. The fragmentation led to the strong autonomy of BGs and incomplete information between BGs; and, (3) workplace despotism: the surplus of Chinese low-skilled rural workers enforced the arbitrary managerial power on the shop floor. According to the three elements, we name the factory regime as a "global fragmented despotism." The organizational structure of world factory may be helpful for explaining Foxconn's poor labor conditions and workers' suicides happened in 2010.

ADH-996.2

LIN, TZE-LUEN* (National Taiwan University, tllin@ntu.edu.tw)
LEE, HO-CHING (National Taiwan University)

Mapping the Climate Discourse Networks: Media Coverage of Climate Change in Taiwan

There is an increasing media coverage and visibility on climate change in Taiwan. Few studies, however, have been done with regard to how issues of climate change have been reported in the newspapers. This paper intends to examine Taiwan's newspapers from 2007 to 2008 as well as semi-structured interviews with climate experts. Through discourse and relational networks methods, the paper examine how and why the climate change media discourses have been framed and represented, and how they interact or reflect national climate change politics and policies. It concludes with a discussion of how these findings help us understand multiple actor and discourse networks that effect national climate policies.

RC44-739.4

LIN, VIVIAN WENLI* (City University of Hong Kong, vivian@voicesofwomenmedia.org)

Visualizing Voices of Women

There has been a gendered shift in migration from men to women in the past several decades. This feminization of migration is particularly noticeable with the exodus of Asian women leaving their countries - to serve as nurses in the United States, as domestic workers in Hong Kong or the Middle East, as hostesses or sex workers in Japan. A precious commodity and valuable export for their countries, these women are compelled to migrate throughout the world, duty-bound to abandon their families in search of economic opportunity. Migration patterns have been studied and established regarding this gendered phenomenon. However, the main objective of my research is to explore the global feminine experi-

ence using the methods of visual anthropology and portraiture by working directly with individuals. What are the personal stories behind these women, and how can offering the means of self-expression contribute to their empowerment and to their collective experience? The act of creating self-portraits will offer these women a chance to express themselves creatively and visually while gaining technical skills. The long-term objective is to contribute to their sense of empowerment and awareness of their rights as women and as workers through this process of self-reflection. Through an intimate process of gaining trust and access to different communities of migrant workers, I carefully build and cater a specific format for each group that will encourage them to share their stories. Local and migrant sex workers in Hong Kong will visualize their own voices by participating in making media themselves. This paper will examine the results of this study and the effects of these personalized narratives and the role it plays on the awareness of gender and migration at large.

JS-61.2

LIN, WEN-HSU* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica, mars760512@gmail.com)

The Effects of Family Support and Friend Support on Adolescent Functioning: A Taiwanese Case

A number of factors affect adolescent functioning. This study investigates the respective contributions of perceived support from family and friends to various adolescent functioning, including deviance, depression, and self-esteem. Although previous studies have examined the relationships between family support, peer support, and adolescent functioning, these studies have some limitations, such as relying on western sample (e.g., U.S.) and cross-sectional data. Using Taiwan Youth Project (TYP), we employed latent growth curve model to explore how these two supports influence adolescent functioning. We expect to see that adolescents who experience high level of family support may have better functioning (e.g., high self-esteem and low depression) than adolescents who have low level of family support. We also expect to see similar results when support from friends is in the model. In addition to the individual effect from the two sources of support, we also investigate the moderating effects of these two supports on adolescent functioning. We expect to see significant interaction between these two supports such that high level of family support may have stronger effect on adolescent outcomes when friends' support is at high level. In contrast, low level of family support may have negative impacts on adolescent functioning even when the level of friends' support is at high level.

RC32-542.6

LIN, YA-FENG* (Louisiana State University, ylin7@tigers.lsu.edu)

A Multi-Level Analysis of the Effect of Age on the Female Employment Rate in Japan and Taiwan

Do women overcome the limitation of their life cycle in Japan and Taiwan? Scholars have seen that the relationship between female employment rate and age is an M-shape in these two countries. More women enter the labor market after graduating from high schools or colleges, leave labor force due to marriages and/or childcare, return after their children are somewhat grown, and leave for retirement. Some scholars assert that this M-shape reflects the dilemma between families and jobs for women, while others believe that the curve is only due to cohort differences in women's behavior.

The OLS regression model cannot entangle the independent effects of age, period, and cohort because of statistical issues, and thus we need Age-Period-Cohort (APC) model to do so. Using this method, we attempt in this paper to clarify how age, period, and cohort each affect female employment and whether women's participation in the labor force correlates with their family obligations or cohort transitions of women in Japan and Taiwan.

This research indicates that the M-shape is more suitable to describe relationships between female employment and age in Japan. The female employment rate has a dip around the late twenties and early thirties. This indicates that Japanese women choose to leave the job market because of marriages or childbirth and they will later return to work when their children begin to attend schools. Nonetheless, the present research produces more like an inverse U shape in Taiwan. Compared to their Japanese counterparts, Taiwanese women nowadays rarely give up jobs once they enter the job market. Taiwanese women's re-entry to the labor force around 35 to 44 years old was observed in 1980 through 1995 or so. Since 2000, however, this re-entry has not been readily observed.

RC49-803.1

LIN, YUCHI* (University of Hertfordshire, ninia0731@gmail.com)

Rigidity, Culture-Related Conflict and Depression

Since martial law was abolished in 1987 in Taiwan, the rate of depression has dramatically increased. The reason for this remains uncertain. Some researchers think that this phenomenon might be related to the psychological conflict be-

tween 'social orientation' and 'personal orientation' which is generated through the process of acculturation. Although the development of democractization increases personal freedom, it also increases anomie. Hence, being influenced by Chinese culture in which the values of social groups are highly valued, people in Taiwan might feel anxious and uncertain when personal orientation is strengthened. Accordingly, the researchers suggest that the tension between social and personal orientations might trigger the formation of psychological conflict. Depression could also occur when people feel that the psychological conflict is too high to cope with. In this paper, the author attempts to propose that psychological conflict is not related to depression but the 'rigidity' of the personal psychological construct system. In the dynamic process of social change, depression might occur when the individual's construct system is rigid and not flexible enough to adapt to the tension between personal and social orientations, aroused by the changing society. This hypothesis is examined by conducting a survey and an interview in Taiwan. The survey has already been conducted and there was not enough statistical evidence to identify the relationship between depression and conflict. The interview is going to be conducted next month, and Repertory Grid Technique (RGT) will be adopted to qualitatively and quantitatively examine the relationship between the levels of the rigidity in terms of the construct system related to personal and social orientations and depression.

RC14-252.4

LINARES RODRÍGUEZ, VIRGINIA* (Profesora, *virginal@ucm.es*)
ABEJÓN MENDOZA, PALOMA* (Profesora, *pabejonm@ccinf.ucm.es*)

Influencia De Las Nuevas Tecnologías En La Prensa y Los Procesos De Opinión Pública: Una Nueva Cultura Periodística

El surgimiento de las nuevas tecnologías ha traído consigo un gran impacto en todos los ámbitos de la sociedad pero el más significativo, indudablemente, ha sido el cambio comunicativo, ya que ha supuesto la conexión entre personas, desde cualquier lugar del mundo, con algún tema en común. Así lo ha demostrado, por ejemplo, la teoría de seis grados de separación, recogida en el libro *Six Degrees: The Science of a Connected Age* del sociólogo Duncan Watts, que intenta comprobar que el "mundo es un pañuelo".

La prensa no es un eslabón perdido en esta cadena tecnológica, pues ha sabido aprovechar todos los recursos que genera la red para propagar sus informaciones. Hoy en día no se concibe un medio de comunicación que no tenga su espacio en alguna red social como Facebook o Twitter, esta última siendo la horma de sus zapatos, ya que 140 caracteres son más que suficientes para un titular informativo o de opinión, y que miles de seguidores se informen in situ.

RC16-279.3

LINDGREN, LENA* (Lund University, *Lena.Lindgren@soclaw.lu.se*)

'Modern Times': The Conceptualization of Contemporary Societies

This paper attempts to do three things in following the development of the concept of modernity. First, its history of the last three decades is outlined: from its initial appearance and its early critique in the eighties of the then emerging postmodernity, to the now frequently used and almost indispensable appearing term when it comes to diagnosing contemporary societies. There has thus been a journey from conceptual polemics to its having become a part of the 'dominant intellectual discourse'. Lyotard´s *La Condition postmoderne* (1979) was probably the starting point. The dichotomy of *Modernity versus Postmodernity* (Habermas 1980) was established soon thereafter. Later the term gradually became an integrated part of sociological theory and it was declared that "*Modernity is itself deeply and intrinsically sociological*" (Giddens 1990). 'Modernity' then came to refer to a "global condition" and possibly also the beginning of a future "world sociology of modernity" (Wagner 2012). A second question the paper is concerned with is the explanatory value that the concept of modernity has for empirical research on contemporary societies. The third question the paper considers is the impact which the success of the concept has had on sociological thinking. It appears to be common knowledge that we are living in a period of 'late modernity', even if there is now a panoply of different 'modernities'. The more general question here is what the consequences have been for further theorizing and analysis after the important breakthrough of "modernity" in the media and the academic discourse. One can note that the first reference to it made by Habermas in *Modernity versus Postmodernity* is to an art critic who in *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* advanced the thesis that "*Postmodernity* (--) *presents itself as Antimodernity*", thus expressing what was to become the new 'Modernity'.

RC22-398.4

LINDHARDT, MARTIN* (university of southern denmark, *lind@sam.sdu.dk*)

Continuity, Change or Coevalness: Charismatic Christianity and Tradition in Contemporary Tanzania

This paper explores parallels and dynamic interplays between charismatic Christianity (Pentecostalism and Lutheran charsismatic revivalism) and «traditional» understandings of mysterious power as related to an occult sphere in Iringa, a regional capital of South Central Tanzania. . I discuss how notions of mystic power as constructive, defensive and necessary yet also dangerous and potentially destructive are adopted into and partly transformed by charismatic discourses on the realm of darkness and related ritual practices of empowerment, rupture and spiritual struggle. Attempting to move beyond a rigid continuity-discontinuity dichotomy I suggest that the relationship between Pentecostal-charismatic Christianity and traditional religion/ culture may better be grasped in terms of coevalness, intersections and ongoing mutual influence than temporalising difference.

RC51-820.3

LINDHULT, ERIK* (Mälardalen University, *erik.lindhult@mdh.se*)
HAZY, JAMES (Adelphi University)

Emergent Innovation - Towards a Complexity Theory of Innovation Research and Management

During the last decades, there has been a broadening of the field of innovation management. Models of innovation have moved from simple linear models towards increasingly complex interactive models (Rothwell, 1992, Lundvall, 1994, Chesbrough, 2003). Innovation management is moving from an expert function organized in R&D units towards an integration of technological, market, organizational and institutional dimensions (Tidd, Bessant&Pavitt, 2001) implying a need for broad interaction of a multiple of actors (van der Ven, et.al., 1989, Sawyer, 2005). Innovation is recognized as complex self-adaptive systems with a need to involve not only all members of organizations but also external partners, customers and other agents in the ecology. Based on these developments the paper aims to clarify emergent innovation as a novel paradigm. It is a perspective that describes innovation as something that is continuous (Burnes, 2009, Weick&Quinn, 1999), can emerge everywhere, and wherein anyone can become an innovator. Novelty is understood as emerging through fine-grained human interaction in interaction with containing coarse-grained structures (Gell-Mann, 2002, Hazy&Ashley, 2011) in what Stacey, et.al. (2000) call complex responsive processes. The ways in which human interaction dynamics generate emergent innovative structures can be clarified using complex systems models that include nonlinear interactions and processes. Skeptical and pragmatic epistemology can illuminate the way knowledge and cognition is situated in concrete physical, social and cultural environments and innovation is emerging in spaces from within this ecology (Peschl&Fundneider, 2008). Continuous self-organizing by multiple agents driving innovation need to be accompanied with complexity oriented leadership (Goldstein, Hazy & Lichtenstein, 2010) providing enabling structures from an eco-organizational perspective. We propose a complex system model of organizing emergent innovation.

RC09-180.2

LINDIO-MCGOVERN, LIGAYA* (Indiana University Kokomo, *lmcgover@iuk.edu*)

The International Migration of Nurses and Doctors into Healthcare Systems: A Look into the Philippine Case

The international migration of health professionals, such as nurses and doctors, has been a growing phenomenon in the globalization of the healthcare labor market, with serious consequences on the source countries' capacity in maintaining sustainable domestic healthcare system. One consequence is an estimated shortage of 4.3 million health professionals required for delivering essential health care services to populations in need, posing a major barrier to providing the essential lifesaving health services. A significant contributing factor to this shortage is the transnational migration, export and/or recruitment of health professionals from low and middle-income countries.

The general pattern of the international migration of nurses and doctors---where the movement is generally from the periphery/semi-periphery to the core ----either trans-continentally or within regions, has persisted. The combined stock of migration of nurses and doctors from the periphery of the global care economy comprises the larger portion of the international migration flow of nurses and doctors.

This paper focuses on the Philippines as the top-ranking source country for nurses and fourth for doctors in the global care economy. It provides a brief profile of Filipino international nurse and doctor migration, offers an explanation of this phenomenon and what the consequences are of this pattern. It incorporates insights from interviews the author conducted on the experiences of Filipino nurses and doctors who migrated to the US, Germany, and Denmark as part of a multiphased research project on the international migration of nurses and doctors into healthcare systems. A look into the Philippine case can provide insights into the uneven outcomes of labor migration in the global care economy in the context of neoliberalism and their policy implications.

JS-34.6

LINDSAY, JO* (Monash University, _Jo.Lindsay@monash.edu_)

Changing Water Cultures To Achieve Water Sensitive Cities: The Importance Of Communities and Households

Achieving the vision of water sensitive cities in Australia (and elsewhere) is a complex task involving simultaneous social, institutional and technological change. In this paper I review key concepts and findings from the socio-cultural literature on domestic water cultures and argue that four key domains need to be considered to enable positive change 1. more flexibility in systems and infrastructure so the public could escape 'path dependency' including flexibilisation of large scale water supply, drainage and sewage systems and water governance systems including water policies and pricing 2. The development of water sensitive practices in local communities and households. Bringing water sensitive practices to the core of community life in diverse public spaces, enabling community building around local water projects. Developments would take geographic diversity into account and be designed for local contexts. 3. Enabling and encouraging flexibility in domestic spaces and with domestic technologies so people are not 'locked in' to water wastage in laundries, bathrooms, kitchens and gardens. Enabling people to access alternative water sources and recycle water themselves 4. Attending to everyday practices and values around water including risk and trust. Enabling the everyday activities of achieving 'cleanliness, comfort and convenience' (_Shove 2003_) while using less water. I argue that we need to know more about the 'meso' level of the water sensitive practices of diverse communities and households to effectively promote and achieve change.

RC22-397.3

LINJAKUMPU, AINI* (University of Lapland, _aini.linjakumpu@ulapland.fi_)

Religious Socialization and Dimensions of Spiritual Violence

Young adulthood is a critical period of life in religious communities, with regard to whether a person stays in a community or diverges from it. The continuity of many Christian movements is based on not only the recruitment of new people, but rather the fact that a person remains in the community she or he has been raised in. Joining a religious community in adulthood constitutes a rather dramatic change in one's life. The situation is definitely different when one is born into a religious community: i.e. a child is socialized, or brought up in a religious community from birth. Socialization in religious communities takes place through concrete activities as well as the spiritual teaching undertaken by the community. In addition, the socialization of children and young people takes place with the help of family, relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

The socialization of a young person in a religious movement can occur without problems. In this presentation however, the focus of the examination is in those dimensions of socialization which may show up as being problematic for young persons. Socialization is analyzed as a potential form of spiritual violence, which is understood as a mental or physical violence articulated through one's belief or existence in the religious community. It is an exercise of power against members of the community, which reduces the ability to determine one's own future. Birth into a religious movement is not in itself a spiritual violence, but in the socialization process, there are many factors that are relevant to the emergence of such violence. Empirically, the presentation focuses on two religious groups: the Jehovah's Witnesses and also Conservative Laestadianism, the largest revival group in Scandinavia. As dimensions of spiritual violence, the presentation examines themes of human rights, "non-alternativity" and the asymmetric use of power.

TG04-955.2

LINKE, VERA* (Bielefeld University, _vera.linke@uni-bielefeld.de_)

When Risk-Analysis Needs Hazard-Assessments - Is Risk-Based Regulation Actually Part of the General Risk Discourse?

Beck describes modern societies as preoccupied with the management of novel risks. Recently, this notion of risk was widened by the idea of risk-based regulation as a rational strategy of governance: risk assessments justify the selective spending of scarce resources on extremely harmful events, as well as withholding investments for less significant events. The focus on risk in decision-making represents a paradigm shift away from the idea that government ought to ensure 'security'. Ewald (and others) have argued that the once central notion of safety (as a dispositive of risk) is no longer relevant and is substituted by precaution. A second observation concerns the non-essentialist character of risk: Michael Power has spoken of the "risk management of everything", meaning that any event can be transformed into a risk, attributing probability and damage values.

The concurrence of both observations requires a new interpretation of risk-based regulation. The focus on efficiency on the one hand and the comprehensive use of risk assessment on the other, raises the issue to what effect probabilities can still be used as a governance tool. Methodologically, there is a tension between the all-inclusiveness of possible harms and the necessity for offsetting all single risks. As a universal tool of description, risk-analysis would need to be able

to prioritize between different types of risk. The use of traditional hazard-based assessment strategies in risk-based regulation could be an indication to this unresolved tension.

In explaining and developing this position, the paper draws on empirical evidence from UK regulatory agencies. We review the basic statements of regulatory policy-making (e.g. Hampton report) and key political documents (funding documents of regulatory agencies like the Food Safety Agency) to investigate whether the spreading of risk analysis actually hampers the use of risk-based management or if it contributes to the expansion of risk management.

TG04-946.3

LINNELL, MIKAEL* (Mid Sweden University, _mikael.linnell@miun.se_)

Managing Social Unrest through Risk: Reintroducing the Debate

Sweden has in no way been spared from riots similar to those that took place in Parisian suburbs in 2005 and in the UK during 2011. Two events well known to the Swedish public were the manifestations of civil unrest in Malmö during the winter 2008 and Stockholm 2013. Recently municipalities in Sweden have begun to include the notion of social unrest in their local risk- and vulnerability analyses. Hence, social unrest is placed at the same ontological level as for example natural and manmade disasters, pandemics and climate change. Put differently, social unrest is managed by being represented as a risk phenomenon which consequently legitimizes specific measures to reduce the potential threat of societal disorder. Within the horizon of Foucauldian theorizing risk is employed here as a technology allowing "calculations about probable futures in the present followed by interventions into the present in order to control that potential future" (Rose 2001:7). In documents pertaining to local risk- and vulnerability analyses social unrest is thus considered a phenomenon with an existence in itself, while at the same time specific groups are defined as being both _at risk_ and being _a risk_ to societal order. With this background there seems to be reason for returning to an old sociological debate on the status of social unrest. During the 1970s, Herbert Blumer (1971; 1978) engaged deeply in the nature and role of social unrest, arguing that social problems are fundamentally products of a process of collective definition rather than phenomena existing independently as objective social arrangements. In this paper I return to Blumer´s writings aiming to find out what he has to offer in a discussion on the present development. In addition I describe through a Foucauldian lens the process through which social unrest is made manageable using the technology of risk.

RC14-243.2

LISSITSA, SABINA* (Ariel University, _sabinal@bezeqint.net_)

Digital Use As a Mechanism to Accrue Economic and Symbolic Capital: A Bourdieusian Perspective

The digital divide is a social side effect of the information age. The technological means that enables people to band together also serves as a wall to separate and stratify populations that have access to it, and the skills required to acquire information through it, and those who do not. This study examines the "second level" digital divide, which characterizes the surfing patterns of those connected to the internet, between the Jewish majority and Arab minority in Israeli society. The goals of this paper were: to present the digital divide between these two groups; to examine the connection between digital uses and economic and symbolic capital and to characterize the link between the digital divide and social stratification.

The study is based on the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics Annual Social Survey data, collected by means of face-to-face interviews conducted in 2011 among 5,872 interviewees aged 20-65 years old.

Jews were found to have an advantage over Arabs in terms of internet access and capital-enhancing digital uses. Capital-enhancing digital uses were found to be useful for predicting between-group gaps in income level, beyond the impact of classic socio-demographic factors such as education and language proficiency. Moreover, capital-enhancing digital uses were the factor that transformed the gap in social benefits at the workplace between Jews and Arabs from significant to insignificant, after controlling for other socio-demographic and labor market variables. In addition, a positive correlation between capital-enhancing uses and occupational prestige was found. This finding indicates that the investment in digital literacy in the Arab sector in the long run may contribute to narrowing gaps on a national basis in Israeli society. However, digital technology can also serve as a mobility channel for the Arab minority group to attain social and economic equality with the Jewish majority.

JS-26.1

LISTERBORN, CARINA* (Malmö university, _carina.listerborn@mah.se_)
MOLINA, IRENE* (Uppsala University, _irene.molina@ibf.uu.se_)

Resisting the Neoliberal Turn in Swedish Housing Provision

Sweden is commonly regarded as a country with some of the best housing standards in the world. The provision of 'good housing' has been at the core of the Swedish post-war welfare model, but, over the past decades, a systematic process of marketization has led to increasing housing shortage, and the lowering of housing standards, particularly affecting low income groups. A large amount of housing from the late 1960s is also in urgent need of renovation. Those who do not have the possibility to buy a dwelling are dependent on a shrinking rental market due to the systematic conversion of rental housing stock to tenant-owned housing, and the current reluctance of developers to start up new building projects. Several researchers point at how the Swedish housing system has been thoroughly deregulated from the 1990s onwards, to 'gradually become one of the most liberal market-governed housing markets in the Western world' (Hedin et al. 2012, p.444). The lack of national government interventions and the absence of a national urban policy have led to an increased debate within private sector, tenants' organizations, as well as the growth of new social movements based on housing issues. The social movements articulated around housing provision are fighting against the fear of 'renoviction', territorial stigmatization and the difficulties for young people to enter the housing market due to the increased housing shortage.

This article will shed light on the organization, arguments and reception (by authorities and police) of these new social movements. We will give examples of the debate and present results from an ethnographic study based on interviews with activists from several marginalized housing areas in Sweden. We argue that this 'dysfunctional' housing market is deeply imbedded in the increasing socio-spatial, gendered and racial segregation within the Swedish urban landscape.

RC47-777.1

LITS, GREGOIRE* (Université catholique de Louvain, *gregoire.lits@uclouvain.be*)

Confidence Building and Stakeholder Involvement in Nuclear Waste Management. the "Glocalization" of Social Acceptability

In most of the nuclearized countries, the public agencies in charge of the development of a technical solution for the safe management of the radioactive waste were confronted to a strong opposition coming from anti-nuclear movements and local populations. These movements of contestation paralyzed all the decisional processes, leading the different agencies to transform their approaches and integrate what they call the "social aspects" (or the "problem of social acceptability") of the waste into their research agenda.

In this context, this paper examines the way in which the nuclear sector has developed different strategies to react to this generalized contestation. It precisely analyses one of these strategies: the setting up of the "Forum for stakeholder confidence (FSC)". The FSC is an international arena that was created in 2000 within the Radioactive Waste Management Committee of the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) at the OECD. The FSC gathers representatives from different national nuclear organizations and aims at facilitate the sharing of experience in order to "ensure an effective dialogue with the public with a view to strengthening confidence in the decision-making processes".

Drawing from qualitative fieldwork conducted in Belgium, document analysis and non-intrusive participation in meetings of the FSC, I will argue that the setting up of this international arena, in his ability to centralize all the experimentations made regarding public participation and stakeholder involvement in different countries, and, therefore, in his ability to develop a diffuse "good practices" of public participation can be seen as a "strategy of glocalization" as defined by Ulrich Beck (2003). This new kind of multi-level strategy, that is almost invisible at the local and national level, seems to be very effective in preventing the apparition of new wave of contestation and will durably alter the social agency of local actors.

RC23-404.3

LITS, GREGOIRE* (Université catholique de Louvain, *gregoire.lits@uclouvain.be*)

The Role of Social Scientists in Dealing with the "Social Aspects" of High-Level Radioactive Waste Management in Belgium. Will Sociologists Tame Resistance?

In most of the European countries that are confronted with the problem of nuclear waste, an important shift in the way decisions are made seems to have recently taken place, labeled by some scholars the "participative or deliberative turn" (Lehtonen, 2010 ; Chilvers, 2008 ; Barthe, 2006). Whilst technocratic rationales (based mainly on performance assessment and quantitative risk analysis) prevailed until the early nineties, they have proved to be unsuccessful and reached stalemate, leading to a paralysis of decisions-making procedures. Experts identified the "societal aspects" of nuclear waste management (mainly the emergence of organized local contestation) as the main cause of this paralysis and set up new tools of decision (e.g. SIA, local partnerships, consensus conferences) to deal with this new issue.

The present paper examines this "participatory turn" in the Belgian case. I identify the emergence of a new consensus among policy makers on how to deal with the "societal aspects" of high level waste management: it is claimed that the prob-

lem can only be properly handled if the expertise of social scientists is mobilized. Collaboration between nuclear and social scientists is therefore called upon by the actors of the nuclear sector as a way to unblock the decision-making process on nuclear waste.

Adopting a neo-institutionalist stance, I analyze the genealogy of this new kind of expertise in the field of nuclear waste management, tracking the idea of bringing social scientists in the process back to controversies in the late 1940s in the US. This genealogic account enables me to argue that this use of the social sciences can be seen as a way to maintain the prominence of technocratic rationality in participative decision-making processes.

RC21-377.3

LITTLE, STEPHEN* (The Asia Pacific Technology Network, *little@stephenelittle.com*)

Social Resilience: Learning From Hanshin and Tohoku

Disasters inevitably expose social relationships and processes that in more normal times are harder to discern. The 1995 Great Hanshin earthquake inspired attempts to address the multilevel governance failures exposed by that disaster. However, neo-liberal narratives still focus on technical and individual responses at the expense of engagement with any broader social context.

In 1995 older buildings in low rent areas fared worst and poorer residents faced extended periods in temporary housing. In the 2011 Tohoku triple disaster buildings resisted a more severe earthquake but extensive tsunami protection measures failed. The third component of the disaster was exacerbated by institutional complacency in the administration of nuclear power.

The immediate mobilisation of defence force resources reflected lessons learnt in the hiatus following Hanshin. A flexible, combined military command structure developed to coordinate overseas humanitarian intervention was rapidly redirected to the co-ordination of domestic relief operations.

However, the focus remains on physical components of resilience even though technical interventions in the form of tsunami barriers actually eroded traditional aspects of social resilience such as nursery rhymes telling children to 'go to the hills'.

Effective resilience requires a social dimension which in turn can only be developed in a bottom-up and inclusive fashion. Communities in the area affected by 3/11 created a range of short and medium term fixes for the loss of infrastructure and logistic support, the longer term response of formal governance structures is less clear. As the third component of the triple disaster resolutely fails to respond to remedial intervention, a continuing institutional hiatus becomes evident.

This paper draws on recent literature on 'place branding' and 'place leadership' to identify the creativity in national and international grass roots responses, not least in support of the recovery of identity and location, that offers cause for optimism.

RC47-778.3

LITVINA, DARIA* (Center for Youth Studies, *litvina.darya@mail.ru*)

Struggling Against Capitalism: Informal Education, Insurrection and Everyday Life of Russian Anarchists

This paper examines attitudes towards education and explores informal educational structures inside the urban community of anarchists and DIY (Do It Yourself) activists. Informal education is one of the parts of lifelong learning that implicate the process of gaining knowledge and skills while individuals intercourse with their social environment. Many anarchists tend to criticize prevailing educational practices and maintain the concepts of libertarian pedagogy and postmodernist critique of formal education. They suggest that governmental institutions reproduce social inequality and constrain people from getting knowledge in order to create governable and disciplined subjects. My findings show that anarchists realize their own learning needs and carry out appropriate learning activities that are concerned with their values and beliefs. Offering opposition to formal education and suggesting authentic ways of knowledge and skills producing and sharing (distro, workshops, open sources, etc.), anarchists embody them into their daily routine. Their rhetoric, deeds, consumption practices and forms of communications are tightly connected (in dialectical way) with those attainments that are distributed by channels of anarchistic knowledge and skills sharing.

This paper is based on the case study of young people (age 17-30) who identify themselves as anarchists. The empirical data includes 28 in-depth interviews (from one up to five hours), field diaries (app. 100 pages) and video files (more than 20 hours of shooting). The case study was conducted within the framework of international *MYPLACE (Memory, Youth, Political Legacy and Civic Engagement)* project.

RC06-120.3

LIU, CHIEN-CHIA* (Academia Sinica, *chienchia@gmail.com*)
CHANG, YING-HWA (Academia Sinica)

The Marriage Squeeze for Aboriginal Men in Taiwan: The Impact of Ethnic Intermarriage Between Aborigines and Han Chinese People

Before 1970, the main stream of ethnic intermarriage in Taiwan was the elder veteran from Mainland China marrying aboriginal women, but the pattern of ethnic intermarriage between aborigines and Han Chinese has been changed due to a series of social and economic transformation. In the past three decades, aborigines moved from their native villages to large metropolitan areas increasing and their spatial segregation from Han Chinese was decreased substantially. Accompanied by the population redistribution, the intermarriage rate of aborigines and Han Chinese increased, and meanwhile, the likelihood of marrying for aboriginal men declined. Although men and women both leave their hometown, the shortage of marriageable partners only appeared in specific local marriage markets, i.e., their hometown areas in the mountain or the peripheral southeastern coast. The spatial distribution of indigenous population become unequal and sex ratio is highly skewed in some areas due to the migration selectivity of sex and education. The propensity of migration of aboriginal women is higher than men and the well-educated tend to stay in urban areas where they are more likely to marry Han Chinese. With the social constraint of the marriage gradient and mating threshold, the less educated aboriginal men who stayed in hometown are compelled to stay single due to the shortage of marriageable women in local marriage market. Using the 2000 Taiwan population census, we try to reveal the complex relation among intermarriage, migration and marriage market. The ultimate goal is to provide some empirical evidences to revalue the impact of ethnic intermarriage in the perspective of marriage squeeze.

JS-57.2

LIU, HWA-JEN* (National Taiwan University, *hjliu@ntu.edu.tw*)
GARRETT, MATTHEW CARL (Wesleyan University)

Conjectures on Labor-Environment Alliances

This paper examines different historical contexts under which labor and environmental movements have taken their current shapes, and offers some conjectures about possible future trajectories. We put forth a broad schema for explaining the character of labor and environmental movements according to two historical determinants: the historical strength of organized labor, and the overall character of the state (i.e., whether or not it bears an authoritarian legacy). In contexts where organized labor is historically strong and remains dominant, environmental movements are more likely to incorporate livelihood and class politics issues in their agenda, cases such as India and Brazil. However, once the hegemonic labor movements show signs of decline, environmental movements are likely to engage in fierce ideological competition against the dwindling left – cases such as Germany, England and Korea. This competition might take two different paths: the greens attempt to absorb the left (e.g., Germany), or the greens in no small measure cut themselves off from the leftist tradition and do so intentionally (e.g., Korea). In contexts where organized labor is chronically weak, environmental movements are likely to take the helm of social movement sector (cases such as the US, Japan, and Taiwan), and more likely to emphasize the purely ecological dimension of environmentalism and to jettison the class politics embedded in many environmental controversies. We close the paper with a description of possible future paths of convergence and divergence of labor and environmental movements across the world sectors we have described.

RC28-485.1

LIU, LIMIN* (University of Tübingen, *liulimin923@gmail.com*)

Chinese Elite Higher Education and Reproduction of Educational Inequality

In 2004, China adopted a novel strategy for admission to elite higher education as a reform of the traditional method of enrollment through *Gaokao* examination only. This new strategy is called *Independent Freshman Admission* (IFA, or *Zi Zhu Zhao Sheng* in Chinese). Whereas ample evidence exists for the social disadvantages of people with low SES in the ability to access and complete elite higher education in Westernized countries, research on educational inequality at elite universities in non-Western countries has remained scarce. This research, using administrative data from one Chinese elite university in the years 2007 and 2008, presents behind-the-scenes details of admission processes at Chinese elite universities for the first time and demonstrates the impact of these processes on educational stratification in a radically changing society. Significant associations were found in the IFA selection process between students' socioeconomic origin and whether they passed the multi-stage selection process to access tertiary education. The new IFA system favors students from higher socio-economic origins at the expense of students from lower socio-economic backgrounds in admission to elite universities. Furthermore, this institutional reform of elite higher education will likely have a long-term impact on the social origins of the intellectual elite and changes in social structure in Chinese society.

RC18-325.4

LIU, MINA* (Nanjing University, *bgmina97@gmail.com*)

Inequality, Government Trust and Election Participation

It is a hot topic that how to promote Social transformation of the trust in government and election participation in China. This article examines the relationship of inequality, government trust and election participation and why people take part in convention political participations.The author argues that government trust plays an important role in convention political participation, but contrary to more traditional models, there is regional disparity of the convention political participation in China. In addition, the authors posit that government trust is strongly affected by perceptions of income inequality and social preferences for income inequality not real economic inequality. Using the data of Chinese General Social Survey 2006(CGSS2006), the author presents Hierarchical Linear Modeling (HLM) on the effects of inequality and government trust on the convention political participation, controlling for other related factors. Finding indicates that inequality is the strongest determinant of government trust and that government trust has a great effect on convention political participations.

RC29-498.8

LIU, MING-FENG* (National Quemoy University, *mf60129@nqu.edu.tw*)

Locality and the Moral Inequality of MDMA Users in Taiwan: A Case of a Newly Democratized Country

The 'normalization thesis' has been developed to explain the massive increase of drug consumption in recent years, because of the growing popularity of dance/club drug within the young people. Different from most of the criticism, this paper thinks it short of ethical prudence and sociological insight: it incites moral panic for its effect to legitimizing the drug use without identifying the social attributes of drug user. Seeing these weaknesses, this paper presents a figurational approach to explore moral narrative of different social space, and their response to drug regulation. Data were collected by reinterpreting the existing researches in Taiwan, as well as by the fieldworks implemented in Taipei City and Pingtung County by way of semi- structured interview. It is confirmed that individual pleasure is the reason to take MDMA in both regions and 'peer pressure' plays no role in their use of MDMA. Taking relational ontology, this paper finds that there are two kinds of moral narrative in term of their attitude toward the moral centre. Those who live in Taipei City are more interested with, and capable of challenging the moral discourse that MDMA is illegal and dangerous, while those living in Pingtung County take a relatively detached view from the moral centre. In other words, the closer are the MDMA users to the moral centre, the more likely they take an active way to defy the centre; the farer are they from the centre, the more possibly they take a passive stand without the intention to do with the moral centre. By way of the figurational approach, this paper concludes that there exists two kinds of individualization developed along with the democratization, and their capacity to challenge the moral centre is unequal.

JS-70.3

LIU, NAN* (Ochanomizu University, *rabbit0870411@gmail.com*)

Relationship Among Fathers' Occupation, Fathers' Parenting Behaviors and Children's Academic Performance during Early Adolescence in Modern China

The purpose of this study is to clarify two points: (1) whether or not there are differences in parenting behaviors of parents depending on strata and (2) how parenting behaviors of parents influence the accomplishment of children's education. By incorporating cultural capital in Bourdieu's theory of reproduction, therefore, an empirical study was conducted by putting together a study concept of "economic strata of fathers (occupations) → fathers' parenting behaviors → accomplishment of children's education" by considering parenting behaviors of parents as cultural capital. The subjects included 746 groups of second-year high school students and their fathers and mothers, and a questionnaire survey was conducted in the rural part of the Shanxi Province in 2009 and the urban area in 2010. The most important aspect as a result of analysis was the strong influence of the "father's occupation" on academic performance of children. Therefore, it was successfully confirmed that economic strata cannot be ignored and Bourdieu's theory of reproduction can be applicable to society in China, with a significant influence from fathers' parenting behaviors on self-esteem and academic performance of children. First of all, parenting behaviors of parents in the blue-collar stratum including farmers and temporary workers have a weak influence on self-esteem and academic performance of children, with a higher reliance on school education than home education. On the other hand, fathers in the white-collar stratum who work for government institutions, corporations and organizations gain a relatively higher income than the blue-collar stratum and emphasize more on parenting; therefore provide more home education to children. Self-employed fathers have higher income than blue-collar and white-collar

strata and own abundant network resources; however emphasize education for males over females.

RC18-319.3

LIU, TONY TAI-TING* (National Chung Hsing University, *stanggoftibia1984@yahoo.com.tw*)

Sell the Cow and Drink the Milk: China's Community Building Discourse and Its Implications for East Asia

Despite East Asia's efforts towards integration over the past two decades, political and historical antagonisms and sovereign disputes among powers and stakeholders in the region have greatly hindered the process. Besides direct conflicts among powers, this author argues that the difficult state of community building in East Asia is also the result of the securitization of economic integration by respective states in the region, particularly by great powers such as China.

Based on the concept of securitization developed by the Copenhagen School, this paper examines the case of China and how Chinese discourse in the new century has reshaped state relations in East Asia. Specifically, this author seeks to explain how China's discourse on economic security conflict with its parallel discourse on the establishment of a harmonious regional order. The impact of China's mixed discourse is to re-open the dual debates of Beijing's peaceful rise vs. potential challenge and Beijing's maintenance of status quo vs. lean towards revisionism. The debates entail the possibility of China's re-introduction of a tributary-like system in East Asia, which has significant implications for state relations in the region.

The purpose of this paper is to explain how China plays a critical role in the regional community building process and to draw the connection between securitization and the development of integration in East Asia. This paper proceeds in five parts: part one lays out the main argument of how securitization influences community building and integration in East Asia; part two reviews Chinese foreign policy in the new century; part three traces Beijing's discourse and its implications for regional integration; and part four elaborates on the implications for state relations in East Asia and the response of neighboring states towards China's behavior.

RC12-228.2

LIU, XIAONAN* (Chinese University , *liuxiaonan@gmail.com*)

Gender, Law and Legal Professions in China

Based on surveys, interviews, and archival research, this paper attempts to analyze Chinese women's current status and impact in the legal professions.

This paper introduces and compares the Chinese pioneer women lawyers and some current model women judges to demonstrate that so-called "legal characteristics" and "female temperament" do not necessarily conflict. In the past, being affected by biological determinism, gender essentialism and dualism hierarchy; the ability of women to study law and work in the legal professions was not fully implemented. Since Chinese judicial reform started to pursue harmonious justice and multiple dispute settlement mechanisms, Chinese women judges, due to their abilities of mediation, have played more of an important role in the Chinese judicial system. Sex discrimination and gender bias however still exists in the legal professions in China.

RC09-168.3

LIU, YIA-LING* (National Chengchi University, *ylliou@nccu.edu.tw*)

Local Institutions and Historical Contingency: Divergent Paths in Local Economic

This article examines the paths of local economic transition over the past thirty years in Wenzhou and Wuxi of China from an institutional perspective. Chongqing will serve as a minor case in comparison. It argues that local institutions matter in explaining divergent paths of development in the era of market transition. Specifically, the passive nature of the local state complemented with the bridging character of the local business associations and the more independent entrepreneurship of local firms in Wenzhou have contributed to a local transition from a semiliberal capitalism throughout 1980s to a market economy coordinated by locally weak but semiautonomous business associations since the second half of 1990s. By contrast, a strong and omnipresent local state together with impotent business associations and dependent entrepreneurship of the local firms in Wuxi have shaped a path of transition from local state corporatism to a mixed-market economy coordinated by the local state at the turn of the century. On the other hand, with a dominant local state intervention and the weakened business associations and entrepreneurship, Chongqing transformed from a typical path of planned economy toward a road of strong state capitalism. This article further traces the historical origins of different local institutions in Wenzhou and Wuxi, arguing that a historical contingency of self-liberation in Wenzhou at a critical juncture of the 1949 socialist revolution explains an inactive local state with a more lenient attitude toward the local private peasant sidelines, in contrast to

the liberation by Mao's regular Army from north in Wuxi and Chongqing, which disrupted the local status quo and switched the loyalty of local power hierarchy to socialist transition in Mao's era. Thus the initial genesis of institutional arrangements as a result of punctuated equilibrium in localities shapes the way in which local institutions evolve for decades to come.

RC49-800.9

LIU, YING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *yingliu@swk.cuhk.edu.hk*)

Cultural Stigma and Social Exclusion for Adolescent with Mental Illness: A Case Study in Guangzhou, China

Due to the prevailing stigma towards people with mental illness, adolescents with mental health problems are facing overwhelming social exclusion in mainland China. In order to respond to the lack of studies on the social exclusion for young adolescent with mental illness in Chinese context, this study tried to explore the process of seeking medical service and daily struggles for teenagers with mental health problems in China. A case study has been conducted to understand the social exclusion for a middle school student in her school life. The data was collected from researcher's one-year placement as a social worker in a junior middle school in Guangzhou, China. The girl, her classmates, her parents, and her teachers were targeted interviewees. According to the research findings, the cultural construction of mentally disabled people as violent and demoniacal from social media and Chinese traditional belief has profoundly affected the adolescent's mental well-being. The research also identified a dilemma faced by young people with mental health problems. On one hand, they are entitled to the social welfare, on the other hand, the labeling effect in social welfare provision and legal responsibility for school to take care of students' safety in Chinese social context result in an unfriendly environment for the young people in school, as being rejected by school and teachers once diagnosed. Chinese cultural value that emphasized family to take care of it member also leaves the family with great anxiety. A new service model as 'medical care- social workers - teachers - families – peers' for social work intervention, which seeks to promote community understanding on adolescents with mental illness, reduce the labeling consequences of 'stigma', and initiate a more positive social support environment for young patients' rehabilitation was advocated.

JS-38.3

LIU, YING* (Utrecht University, *Y.Liu1@uu.nl*)

Gentrification during the Redevelopment of Urban Villages in Shenzhen, China

Developing countries have witnessed unprecedentedly rapid urbanization process, whereas we are worried to see that most of the urbanization happened in the form of urban sprawl. It is the situation in most fast growing cities that on the one hand, urban land is expanding into rural areas without control; on the other hand, many distressed inner urban sites are left unused. During the new stage of urbanization, massive urban expansion is no longer encouraged, replaced by more sustainable and intensive utilization of urban land. Nowadays large scales of urban redevelopment have been taking place in China. Among which the redevelopment of urban villages has received substantial attention. Urban village is a unique phenomenon due to China's dual land system and residence registration system. Within urban areas, urban villages have unique social functions by providing low-rent housing for large amounts of low-income rural migrants. Under the risk of losing low-rent houses, the redeveloping activity will affect these migrants significantly. Right now in China, Shenzhen has become a leader among all the cities in the field of urban renewal, of which an important part is the renewal of urban villages. Owing to rapid urbanization on one hand and limited land resources on the other, Shenzhen has encountered unprecedented development bottleneck. Taking Shenzhen as a study area, this article investigates the gentrification process during the redevelopment of urban villages. The mechanism of gentrification, as well as the cause and effect of gentrification are analyzed based on typical case studies.

RC34-603.4

LIU, YING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *yingliu@swk.cuhk.edu.hk*)

Social Capital, Resilience and Self-Efficacy in Promoting Psychosocial Development Among Senior Middle School Students in Zhongshan, China

Although social capital theory has been widely applied in western countries to investigate positive factors to children and youth's development outcomes, little attempt has been made to test the applicability of social capital theory to adolescents in mainland China, especially for those who are after the compulsory education in medium-sized cities. This research aims at understanding whether and how social capital from the family, school, peer, and community contexts relate to

the psychosocial development of senior middle school students, and whether and how resilience and self-efficacy could serve as mediators for the relation between various forms of social capital and development outcomes. 231 senior middle school students in Zhongshan participated in the survey. Results show that school quality concerning students' interaction to school and teachers display significantly positive relation with adolescents' mental health, behavior adjustment, clear and positive identity, but not with students' social capacity. Family social capital as parental supervision and community social capital as reciprocated exchange also positively relate to students' behavioral adjustment. Students with more encouragement from teachers and reciprocated exchange in the community are more likely to develop clear and positive identity. Moreover, students who scored higher on teacher encouragement, structural bonding and perceived mutual help with peers, and child-centered informal social control in the community are also more likely to have higher score on social capacity. However, not all sources of social capital have significant relations with students' development outcomes. In addition, according to the research findings, resilience and self-efficacy also mediate the effect of social capital on mental health, clear and positive identity, and social capacity, while only resilience could have the mediation effect on the relation between social capital and behavior adjustment. Implications for family service and family policy, everyday educational practice at school, and community development programme are discussed.

RC04-90.6

LIU, YUFEI* (Chinese Culture University, *liurainfly@hotmail.com*)

Educational Expansion of the Upper Secondary Schools in Taiwan

After planning and designing "the Twelve-Year Compulsory Education Policy (TYCEP)" for 30 years, Ministry of Education in Taiwan finally officially announced in 2011 that the policy will be implemented in 2014. However, despite the Taiwanese government has promoted the policy for more than two years, the issue is still continuing to cause intense disputes and to gain numerous opposite views. In particular, the proportion of normal to vocational school students and the ratio of public to private schools, both of these two pre-existing structural issues of the upper secondary education in Taiwan will be the main problems to implement TYCEP.

Therefore, this study suggests that for TYCEP, it is necessary to clarify the importance of these two key issues and review the impacts on the educational opportunities for high school students. Thus, this study aims to explore the history of educational expansion of Taiwan's upper secondary schools and to analyze backgrounds and major factors of developments of those two structural issues through the literature and field survey. Furthermore, this study scrutinizes ideas, impacts, and challenges of TYCEP's implementation.

RC23-414.9

LIU, ZHENG* (Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, *zheng.liu01@xjtlu.edu.cn*)
SHI, YONGJIANG (University of Cambridge)

The Development of Inter-Firm Trust: Cases from the Animation Game Industry

Nowadays, technology has played important role in the society and even shaped the way business operates. However, there is also an awareness of the "soft sides" of business, among which is the inter-firm trust. This is particularly observed in the animation game industry where increasingly more internationalization and inter-firm collaboration takes place. Such topics as "how to select a trust-worthy partner", "how to continuously maintain good relationships with collaborators" are of great value for both academic studies and business practice. This paper explores the inter-firm trust issues in business collaboration. It creates a trust development process model together with an evaluation system. From literature review, the questions of "how inter-firm trust is developed", and "what the constructing components of trust are" need further investigation. With a theory building approach, a conceptual framework consisting of the dominating concepts – values of trust, and process of trust – are developed. Case studies into animation game industry in China, UK, USA and Japan are carried out to illustrate key issues of inter-firm trust, covering the crucial relationship between OEMs and outsource studios/operators/character manufacturers. Prioritized values are summarized from interviews and observations, which are further developed into trust dimensions. The main findings are: 16 dimensions to assess three basic types of trust – competence trust, reliability trust and goodwill trust; a 3-stage process model of trust with details of decision making areas –trust formation, trust development and trust continuation. Future research should seek to validate and improve the above models, along with a further linkage between trust and different national culture contexts.

TG04-954.6

LIUKKO, JYRI* (University of Helsinki, *jyri.liukko@etk.fi*)

Disability and the Limits of Knowledge. Uncertainties of Expert Practices in Insurance Companies

Disability is one of the most significant insurable risks in human life. Insuring disability, either statutorily or voluntarily, is not an easy task for insurance companies. Ability to work is more or less subjective, but insurance companies are expected to evaluate it objectively and unambiguously. Disability insurance as well as rehabilitation involves different kinds of expert knowledge. Disability is a construct of medical, legal and insurance institutions which are entangled with each other. Experts of these institutions try to prevent disability, define it and control its consequences in distinct ways. The interaction of these professions entails a lot of uncertain elements. Furthermore, as an increasing number of disability insurance applications and benefits are based on mental illnesses, the situation has become even more challenging than before.

This paper studies expert practices related to disability insurance and rehabilitation in Finland. The focus is on statutory disability insurance system. The main question is: how do different experts and institutions interact as they make decisions on disability insurance benefits and rehabilitation? The empirical material consists of interviews of medical, legal and other insurance experts, observation of institutional practices and technologies in insurance companies, and some key documents. The study shows how decisions on disability benefits and rehabilitation are a result of complex and case-specific negotiations between different professions and organizations, including (occupational) health care. Disability is not only a medical condition but thoroughly a social, political and judicial phenomenon. Hence, the ability to recognize the limits of expert knowledge and the related uncertainties has a crucial effect on the practices of insurance companies and the treatment of the insured.

RC24-433.6

LKHAGVA, TSELMEGSAIKHAN* (Board Member, *tselmegmon@gmail.com*)
CHULTEMSUREN, TAMIR (Board member)

Conflicts Between Artisanal Miners and the Government in Mongolia

In autumn 2013, Mongolians witnessed gun shootings and an attempt to blast bomb near the Parliament House, motivated by the Civil Environmental Movement of Mongolia. The country's basic economic revenue comes from mining sector and since the democratic transition; the country started using the mineral resources with the ratification of 'Gold Program' in 1994.

As a result, the number of artisanal miners who exploit gold in abandoned areas has increased extensively and they have been one of the main factors to the environmental degradation as they operate out of law. Those 65,000-100,000 people, so-called "micro miners" have been working and living without any legal coordination and official registration for the last decade. The Government made an effort on dissolving those illegal and environmentally hazardous groups in 2005, but it led to extremely acute conflict between the tow sides. Remarkably, no comprehensive survey was conducted on this newly generated community in Mongolian society.

Accordingly, a research was carried out for determining forms and consequences of conflicts between the artisanal miners and the Government on example of cases in Mongolia. The fundamental conflict theory and approaches were applied in this paper. As a result, the main conflicting parties in artisanal mining were identified as local authorities and the root cause for long term dispute was defined as having no mediation and facilitation in the process. Eventually, the conflicts resulted to unsustainability in artisanal miners' activities, more risks in safety issues and many people were injured during their rudimentary operation.

The research, carried out deep study on essence of the artisanal miners and process of their institutionalization, has been recognized as significant project which will contribute to effective natural resource management and resolution methods on conflicts over natural resources.

RC13-231.1

LOBO, FRANCIS* (Edith Cowan University, *f.lobo@ecu.edu.au*)

Leisure in an Unequal World: Gender Differences in Australia

This paper traces the development of leisure in Australia along gender lines. Leisure in Australia has been male-dominated. Historical analysis paints a picture of women in supporting roles with regard to leisure. They have been placed in an inferior position. The home care role of women has been contrasted with the breadwinner role of males. While men dominated recreation resources, women were expected to facilitate men's leisure. In contemporary times, the gender gap between leisure provision and participation has narrowed with observations of separate pathways in types of activities and parity in total participation. Development of gender equality in leisure has occurred through research studies; measurement of leisure engagement; and the diversity of recreation offerings and provision. The paper is structured historically with gender activity described in traditional aboriginal life, during colonial times and at post-1945 and contemporary eras.

| ** denotes a presenting author.* Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

PLEN-10.4

LOCKIE, STEWART* (James Cook University, stewart.lockie@anu.edu.au)

Temporal Scales of Justice and Sustainability: Aboriginal Peoples and Environmental Governance in the "Wild" Landscapes of Northern Australia

Sustainability evokes concepts of social and environmental justice that are inherently temporal. It assigns rights to future generations and works to apprehend risks to human well-being stemming from as yet indeterminate environmental change. While the future-oriented temporality of sustainability is of manifest importance, research in environmental justice highlights the parallel importance of contemporary social and spatial relations, and the historical roots of those relations, in the determination of social-ecological futures. This presentation explores the temporality of sustainability and environmental justice in context of Aboriginal peoples' involvement in environmental governance in Far North Queensland, Australia. It argues that while indigenous Australians are ascribed unique legal and moral rights in environmental decision-making, aboriginal involvement in environmental governance is often restricted, in practice, to conservation of natural and cultural heritage. As passage of the Wild Rivers Act 2005 illustrates, aboriginal aspirations for futures that integrate natural and cultural heritage with the development of natural resources, diversification of remote economies and/or political self-determination often meet active state resistance.

RC15-272.5

LOCOCK, LOUISE* (University of Oxford, louise.locock@phc.ox.ac.uk)
BOAZ, ANNETTE (St George's Medical School)
ROBERT, GLENN (King's College London)
VOUGIOUKALOU, SONIA (University of Bristol)
SHULDHAM, CAROLINE (Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS FoundationTrust)
GAGER, MELANIE (Royal Berkshire Hospital NHS FoundationTrust)
TOLLYFIELD, RUTH (Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS FoundationTrust)

Partners in Change: Using Patient Narratives for Service Co-Design

Objectives: To use a national video archive of patient experience narratives to develop, test and evaluate a rapid patient-centred quality improvement approach ('Accelerated Experience-based Co-design' or AEBCD).

The intervention was an adapted form of Experience-based Co-design (EBCD), a participatory action research approach in which patients and staff work together to redesign care. EBCD draws on transportation theory and narrative persuasion, using locally collected video patient narratives to help staff see through patients' eyes. The accelerated intervention used national rather than local patient narratives (in lung cancer and intensive care). This shortened the timetable from 12 to 6 months and halved costs.

Evaluation: An ethnographic process evaluation was conducted, including observations, interviews, questionnaires, and cost and documentary analysis (including comparison with previous EBCD evaluations).

Results: A total of 96 staff members and 63 patients participated in the four AEBCD projects. The accelerated approach proved readily acceptable to staff and patients; using films of national rather than local narratives did not adversely affect staff engagement, and may have made the process less threatening. Local patients felt the national films generally reflected important themes although a minority felt they were more negative than their own experience. However, they served their purpose as a trigger to discussion, and the resulting quality improvements were similar to those in traditional EBCD projects. But the element of the intervention that has left both staff and patients feeling energised and empowered is the direct encounter with each other; the active partnership in co-design to achieve change; and the sense of tangible results. Staff feedback suggests EBCD can reconnect staff with fundamental values of care and compassion. Patients, too, report a different level of appreciation for staff, a belief that they will be listened to and that change is possible, and a renewed sense of trust in healthcare services.

RC40-673.4

LOCONTO, ALLISON* (INRA, amloconto@versailles.inra.fr)
HATANAKA, MAKI (Sam Houston State University)

Participatory Guarantee Systems: Alternative Ways of Knowing in Agri-Food Systems?

Over the past twenty years, sustainability standards have been used in agri-food systems as a way to link sustainably produced products with consumers who are looking for these types of products. This system of certification has generally relied upon the third-party certification (TPC) model as a way to ensure that producers are complying with standards. Over the past five to ten years, critiques of this model have emerged in both practitioner and academic circles. These critiques focus on the appropriateness of this model based on the type of knowledge that is privileged, the cost of the model and conflicts of interest. This paper examines these critiques by exploring how participatory guarantee systems (PGS) are used to accommodate some of the critiques of the TPC model. We draw upon examples from Japan and Bolivia to illustrate how PGS are rethinking some of these concerns. Through our analysis we explore new institutional arrangements and where there might be spaces for empowering alternative ways of knowing.

RC11-198.4

LOH, VANESSA* (University of Sydney & ARC CEPAR, vanessa.loh@sydney.edu.au)
O'LOUGHLIN, KATE (University of Sydney)

Employment and Health Consequences of Care-Giving for Older Workers in Australia

In Australia there is continuing policy pressure on older adults to remain in paid work. For many, especially women, participation in paid work is undertaken in conjunction with providing care for sick, disabled or frail family members and/or grandchildren. Recent policy developments in Australia such as the National Carer Strategy Action Plan (2011-2014) articulate a commitment to 'recognise and respond' to the needs of carers including supporting their right to participate in social and economic life. To this end, the *Fair Work Act Amendment Bill 2013* extends the right to request flexible working arrangements to mature-age workers over 55 and workers with added caring responsibilities. At the same time, The Australian Human Rights Commission Report '*Investing in care: Recognising and valuing those who care*' (2013) acknowledges the potential disadvantages, particularly for women, associated with unpaid caring responsibilities and the impact on workforce participation, retirement income and health.

This paper explores the relationship between paid work and care-giving, with a particular focus on Australia's early baby boomer cohort and the gendered nature of care-giving. Analysis of longitudinal data from the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey indicates that being female, having a health condition, higher education, being partnered, and being engaged in paid work and care-giving in 2002 increase the odds of engagement in concurrent activities in 2010 relative to engagement in paid work only. The finding that prior engagement is consistently related to future engagement in the same activity eight years later highlights the value of examining engagement over a longer time period. These findings will be interpreted within Australia's policy context and the potential employment and health related consequences of care-giving on those providing the care, their families, employers and the community.

RC51-823.1

LOISEAU, HUGO* (Université de Sherbrooke, Hugo.Loiseau@USherbrooke.ca)

Cyberspace: A New "Fieldwork" Experience For Sociologists

While cyberspace clearly is a new research field, scholars are just starting to study how to grasp the full meaning of social relations in cyberspace. This question puzzles numerous disciplines of social sciences. Traditionally, the explanation of the process of research means that researchers have to go back and forth between the theoretical perspective and the empirical reality. They essentially start from one of these two starting points to get towards the other. But how to do that in the digital world? This space shares characteristics of both theoretical and empirical worlds, but nevertheless, differs greatly from both. The paper proposes a transformation of the tools and concepts used in social research to properly use cyberspace as a tool of investigation and analysis in social research. To do this, the paper addresses a shortcoming found in the literature i.e. the lack of a clear definition of the concept of fieldwork in social sciences. Thus, the paper exposes three main reasons why and how cyberspace should be designed as a field of investigation: 1) because it is a place (cyberspace is a space in the geographical sense), 2) there are several methods to do research in cyberspace and 3) there is an ethic of research inherent to it. We therefore believe it is possible to say that cyberspace is not a field like any other. It is rather a new mediator between theory and reality. A better understanding of this cyberspace field should provide better tools and concepts to apprehend the social reality in the digital world. The originality of the paper is based on the current inability of different research methods to understand and analyze cyberspace as a research object but also on their inability to understand and properly analyze the social phenomenon of cyberspace.

RC22-390.8

LOMBAARD, CHRISTO* (University of South Africa, ChristoLombaard@gmail.com)

Deus Ex Machina? Religious Texts, Spiritual Capital and Inequalities – in Continuation of the Current Debate

This paper is borne from three impulses: broadly, the presently ubiquitous influence of liberation theologies within mainstream Christianities; narrower, the widespread religious assumption that the divine addresses the world through the "Holy Word" of the Bible; most specifically, a current South African debate (in which the author is a participant) on the contextual relevance of scholarly exegesis of these texts. The contention here is that the usual "application" of biblical texts to modern issues of inequality is undertaken in unsophisticated ways. First, the hermeneutical difficulties are often left unacknowledged. Second, the exegesis is often poor and seldom new, because the prime concern is a pressing modern issue. However, third, with little academic background in socio-political, economic and related fields of study, the pressing issues are often analysed superficially. Thus, good intentions flounder on poor scholarship, based on a critical (by now, clichéd) rejection of "Western" exegesis combined with an uncritical appropriation of theologically conservative "Western" biblicism. The underlying assumption is that Bible texts can be directly brought to bear on modern issues. The concepts of spiritual or religious capital can ameliorate this. The history and implications of these concepts are therefore reviewed. In constituting the religious identity of individuals, the Bible may well be an influence, but one among many. The thus-molded religious identity of persons so inclined may lead them to address social inequalities, pursuing a less unjust and, usually, more egalitarian society. Agency is mediated by such a constructed religious identity. The issues addressed, almost exclusively socio-political, from a position of moral high ground, presented with firm conviction, may in this less instrumentalist engagement with the religious heritage be expanded to include the theological, with greater humility, seeking clarity.

RC54-864.4

LOMBARDI, DENISE* (Ecole Pratique Hautes Edtudes , *lombardi.denise@gmail.com*)

Embodying Another Self for Western Shamanic Voyage

New Shamanism is one of the many answers provided by Western countries in order to satisfy the new spiritual urgencies proposed by modernity.

Spiritual research and physical wellness are the two basic constituents through which the argumentation about health is built up in contemporary Western world.

Both spiritual and therapeutic research share the same objective attainable through activities borrowed from other disciplines like yoga, traditional medicine, Eastern philosophies and neo-shamanic practices.

My analysis is focused on how new-shamanism is being developed and conjugated in Western world, being it considered a form of therapeutic primitivism populated by small fleeting groups gathering together during meetings and seminars (with fee) in France in order to learn new "exotic" healing techniques.

In this context, the Shaman plays the role of a teacher-therapist in front of the novice-patient; both are involved in a healing and education process where teachings are all about the possibility to raise awareness in exotic cosmologies by learning visualization techniques capable of carrying participants into the shamanic universe fitting the western world demands.

The purpose of this paper is to lay special stress on the modalities used by western participants (mostly middle class women, aged 40-50) to embody and assimilate the techniques they learn during seminars. The common objective to such techniques is to allow participants to bring to effect the so called "shamanic voyage" without resorting to psychoactive drugs.

It is my opinion that the possibility to reach a different, transitory and unknown cosmology implies the ability to embody another self.

It relates to a self which possesses a specific "ritual face" capable of manifesting itself during the symbolic interaction taking place in the social microcosm of shamanic seminars for western people in France.

RC35-615.2

LONGHOFER, WESLEY* (Emory University, *wesley.longhofer@emory.edu*)

Foundations of Global Giving

Social scientists have long been interested in the origins of generosity, altruism, and compassion in society. However, a relative handful of studies have looked at the effects of social context on organized charitable activity, particularly from a cross-national perspective. This talk will introduce an ongoing study examining the effects of global and domestic institutions on charitable activity among individuals and organizations in a large number of countries. I situate philanthropic and charitable activity in what world polity scholars have called a 'global moral order' that champions virtue and positions voluntary associations, including foundations and charities, as legitimate actors for solving global problems. The first part of the study draws upon survey data to explore why individuals join charitable organizations in 35 countries. The second part of the study turns attention to the growth of philanthropic organizations in more than 100 countries since the 1970s. Results from the study find that models of charitable activity are structured in the culture of world society.

RC04-99.3

LOOGMA, KRISTA* (Tallinn University, *Krista.Loogma@tlu.ee*)
UMARIK, MERIL (Tallinn University)

Educational Changes: The Adoption of Standardizing Reforms

The paper discusses the post-Soviet reform in two educational sectors – general education (lower secondary) and vocational education – from the viewpoint of adoption of standardizing policies by teachers in Estonia.

By being inspired by the concept of social innovation we concentrate on two questions: What has been the outcomes/social benefits (e.g empowerment of teachers) resulting from the reform process, and secondly, how the reform policies (e.g curricula changes) have been adopted by the teachers? We base our arguments on a) analysis of the documents and previous researches and b) empirical qualitative studies on adoption of curricula changes.

In the Soviet time, the education system and curricula development was highly centralised and ideologically controlled by Moscow. In 1987-1988, even before the independence, the transition period in Estonian general education begun. The quickest changes were evident in general education where powerful movement of teachers started to innovate the curricula with the aim to de-ideologize it. The general education reform in the post-re-independence time comprised of two radical transformations: from Soviet system into independent education system and neoliberal transition from the second half of 1990. The latter period have comprised both standardization and decentralization (e.g. decentralization of school network and growing principals´ autonomy) tendencies. In VET, as compared to the general education, the reform process started later and has been more inclusive.

Our analysis will show that the impact of standardization has been differentiated on two levels: firstly, the different education sectors (general and vocational education) has been affected by reforms differently; secondly, in the course of the reform, teachers have adopted different coping strategies, in other words, the reform have divided the teachers into different adopters´ categories according the meanings attributed to changes. However, to a certain extent, the patterns of adopters´ categories in both education sectors are similar.

RC17-306.2

LOPDRUP-HJORTH, THOMAS* (Copenhagen Business School, *tlh.ioa@cbs.dk*)

Organization within Organization Studies: From Core Object to Unspecified, Awkward Relic

After the outbreak of the financial crises, scholars and public intellectuals have sought to uncover the roots of the current economic downturn. Prominent in this regard has been a renewed discussion of the appropriate balance between state regulation and laissez faire, as well as a critique of the preceding decades accelerated financial deregulation. The current crises, however, should also be seen in conjunction with its *organizational dimensions*. On the one hand, these dimensions can be traced to the beliefs held and the actions undertaken within a multitude of organizations, including banks, insurance companies, credit institutions, etc. On the other hand, these dimensions should also be regarded in conjunction with a range of historical developments within organization studies (OS) itself, where the core object of 'the organization' seems to have been problematized to such an extent that it is rather unclear what remains of this foundational theoretical construct. By attending to these latter historical developments, the paper argues that specific, yet highly diverse, modes of theorizing within OS progressively seem to have undermined organization studies' core object. This loss, the paper claims, have made OS ill-suited to adequately respond to the organizational dimensions of the economic crisis. Only by reconnecting with and re-appropriating this core object can OS revitalize itself as a practically useful and relevant academic discipline.

RC15-275.1

LOPES, NOÉMIA* (Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-IUL), *noemia.lopes@iscte.pt*)
CLAMOTE, TELMO (Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-IUL))
RODRIGUES, CARLA (Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-IUL))

Pharmaceuticalisation and Performance Consumption: Differences Between Young Workers and University Students

In the current modernity, the management of personal capabilities gave rise to a broad market and a booming performance industry. Medications play an increasing role in this offering, focusing mainly on cognitive/mental and body performance. The so-called lifestyle drugs and smart drugs are the most visible side of this modern logic of self-management. The production of both pharmaceuticals and natural medicines/supplements participates in this range of purposes,

and the boundaries between them gradually fade as far as their social perception. Sociological approaches in this area have been aware of these more structural changes expressed by this type of consumption: (i) the therapeuticalisation of performance; (ii) new dimensions of pharmaceuticalisation; and (iii) commodification and consumer culture in the production of new needs. In this communication, we intend to discuss performance consumptions focusing on the subjects' contexts - particularly labour and academic contexts. The goal is to shift the focus from the mechanisms of consumer culture to the *contextual effects*. We aim to discuss how social contexts structure individuals' investments on performance; how they participate in the construction of *social consumption needs*; how they generate *legitimacy to consume*; and how they shape *performance expectations*. For this purpose, it is intended to compare the performance consumptions between two young population groups – university students and young workers (without university education) – exploring the analytical triangulation between consumption, performance pressures perceived by respondents, and shared expectations. The empirical support for this questioning is based on extensive as well as qualitative data, collected within a study carried out in Portugal on young population [18 to 29 years old].

TG03-934.2

LOPEZ, JOSE* (University of Ottawa, *jlopez@uottawa.ca*)

Human Rights As Political Imaginary

The language of human rights has become one of the most important normative and political idioms of our time. Along with the struggle for democracy, the quest for human rights resonates with a striking number of societal and political projects; indeed, for some, it is the uncontested emancipatory project of a globalized world. Due to their ineradicable normative nature, however, normative approaches predominate in the human rights field; this remains the case even in the important emerging sociological scholarship.

This paper draws attention to the fact that human rights do not exist as a ready-made object of sociological analysis; hence their sociological "thingness" needs to be elucidated. The paper addresses the type of conceptual and theoretical work that is required to make human rights an object of sociological analysis in order to avoid normative restatements of the origin of human rights in a sociological register.

A model of human rights as political imaginary is proposed and used to constructively review contemporary sociological accounts of human rights. However rather than a mere overview, the conceptual anchor provided by the political imaginary model makes possible a cartographical approach to the field. Thus the goal of the paper is not simply to catalogue existing approaches, but to theoretically relate them to one another in order to contribute to the development of a more synthetic sociological framework for analyzing human rights.

RC04-91.6

LÓPEZ ZAVALA, RODRIGO* (Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, *rodrigolopez_@hotmail.com*)
SOLÍS ARAGÓN, MARTHA LORENA (Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa)

La Formación De Profesionales Ante La Inequidad. Desafío ético De La Educación Universitaria

La educación superior en México tiene hoy día el desafío de formar jóvenes ante un mundo altamente inequitativo. La ética profesional en los procesos de formación universitaria puede contribuir a la comprensión de este fenómeno social y, consecuentemente, a desarrollar la moralidad de la juventud tendiente a la constitución del *ethos* de los futuros profesionales. La racionalidad técnica combinada con la cultura de la rentabilidad inhumana está predominando en la educación, particularmente en el nivel terciario, cuyos efectos en el desarrollo moral de los educandos son preocupantes, si tomamos en cuenta el desinterés que muestran por contribuir desde sus campos de conocimientos a la mejora de la democracia y la justicia en sus ámbitos de vida. Una de las necesidades prioritarias en la universidad mexicana es concebir a la ética profesional no sólo como códigos de buen comportamiento sino, además, como un dispositivo intelectual y moral para hacer la crítica a la ausencia de equidad en la distribución de los bienes que la sociedad ha producido. Al observar lo que acontece en los escenarios institucionales y escuchar las opiniones de los estudiantes, así mismo, al identificar las limitadas expectativas socio-morales de los profesores en una universidad del noroeste del país, la cual seleccionamos para nuestro estudio, nos permitió apreciar los rasgos de esta problemática de la educación superior, analizada desde la perspectiva de la ética profesional. Crear conocimiento en este campo, hace posible imaginar alternativas para la intervención educativa con un sentido transformador y progresista.

RC04-91.7

LÓPEZ-CALVA, MARTÍN* (Universidad Popular Autónoma , *juanmartin.lopez@upaep.mx*)

Socioética y Antropoética Profesional Para Una Educación Universitaria Contra La Desigualdad

La modernidad que postuló a la razón como el camino hacia la libertad, la fraternidad y la igualdad, implicó la exclusión de la ética como medio para terminar con los males del mundo (Ugalde, 2013). Por el lado de la Ilustración y el liberalismo porque la ética se consideró un elemento subjetivo, no científico y se apostó por la construcción de una sociedad igualitaria a partir de los avances de la ciencia y sus aplicaciones tecnológicas. En la vertiente marxista porque la ética era un elemento de la superestructura ideológica que justificaba el statu quo mientras que el modelo socialista construiría la igualdad cambiando la estructura socioeconómica a partir de la eliminación de la explotación que implicaba la propiedad privada de los medios de producción.

En este contexto, la educación universitaria tendría que estar sustentada en una capacitación científica y técnica de alto nivel, lo que produciría profesionales que en su práctica promoverían una sociedad igualitaria.

El desarrollo histórico demostró el fracaso de ambas vertientes de la modernidad y la imposibilidad de que una sociedad sustentada en el racionalismo eliminara las desigualdades sociales que se han profundizado, produciendo la revaloración de la ética como una disciplina que se ocupa de la reflexión y promoción del deseo estructural del ser humano por vivir para vivir (Morin, 2005). En este contexto, la educación universitaria está recuperando en los planes de estudio la ética profesional como una dimensión formativa indispensable para orientar la práctica profesional hacia el combate a la desigualdad.

A partir del principio fundamental de "exclusión de la exclusión" que sustenta la socioética y la antropoética que conforman la ética planetaria que propone Edgar Morin, esta ponencia presenta elementos teóricos y metodológicos para una formación ética profesional que contribuya a la construcción de una ética profesional que promueva la igualdad.

RC55-878.1

LÓPEZ-ROLDÁN, PEDRO* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, *Pedro.Lopez.Roldan@uab.cat*)
FACHELLI, SANDRA (Universitat de Barcelona)

A Multidimensional Measure of Social Stratification: Composite Indicator of Inequality

In previous works (Fachelli, 2009; Fachelli & López-Roldán, 2010, 2012) we analysed the changes in the social and economic model of Argentina in the period 1997-2010, we observed that the social structure, measured by a variable that typifies stratification, remains basically unchanged during the years analysed in spite of the profound crisis that occurred at the end of 2001 and along 2002. Within this general framework, we developed a multidimensional model where are combined 4 dimensions (work, education, housing and income), 6 variables and 38 categories. With them we obtain a typology with four basic types. The methodology we apply is called "structural and articulated typology": we use factorial analysis, including multiple correspondence analysis (MCA), in order to reduce the initial attribute space into "m" factors. Then we apply cluster analysis to classify individuals into "key" groups or "types" on these factors.

Our goal is to obtain a single measure of social inequality. However, the multidimensionality of the concept of social stratification makes difficult to obtain a complete ordering of households according to "inequality" level. The question that arise is how generate a composite indicator, that we call "social distance", based in a multidimensional measure taking into account the principal factorials components. We follow the work of Asselin (2009) who applies this strategy in the context of the analysis of multidimensional poverty. The communication will presents the results based on the analysis of the Labor Force Survey of Argentina in 2012.

RC31-535.6

LOPEZ-SALA, ANA* (Spanish National Research Council, *ana.lsala@cchs.csic.es*)

From Induced to Spontaneous Circular Migration: The Case of Seasonal Labor Mobility Schemes in Spain

For the past ten years, the management and promotion of circular migration flows has been a pivotal **ele**ment of migration management policy in Spain, particularly of low-skilled workers in sectors such as seasonal agriculture and hospitality. It was commonly considered that this type of international mobility allows migrants to adapt to receiving countries labour market needs without incurring in the social costs of permanent settlement. Additionally, circular migration is regarded as a beneficial form of international mobility for migrants themselves and countries of origin. The aim of this paper is to analyse the Spanish policies developed in relation to the seasonal migrant workers for agriculture. We try to answer two key issues: (a) how Spanish policies regarding seasonal workers have been designed (b) and what purposes they responded to. We take into account three dimensions of the policy making: (a) national labour market demands (b) international relations framework (c) and the legitimization and meaning of these policies in the domestic political arena and economic relations between enterprises, trade

unions and levels of government. In this paper we assess the Spanish legislation on migration, particularly of the measures designed to manage the recruitment of circular seasonal foreign workers in the framework of the bilateral agreements signed by successive governments during the first decade of the XXI century. Our analysis suggests that labour market needs were a goal in the design and implementation of these policies which promoted forms of induced circularity. We highlight the idea that the seasonal labour mobility schemes in Spain have been shaped by a constellation of interests and a result of a consensual policymaking process at local and regional level in seasonal sectors with a high dependency on foreign workers. Economic crisis has change the whole implementation of these policies creating new forms of "spontaneous" circular migration.

RC30-517.4

LOPEZ-SALA, ANA* (Spanish National Research Council, *ana.lsala@cchs.csic.es*)

Guestworkers Programs in Uncertain Times. Economic Crisis and Seasonal Labour Mobility Schemes in Spain

Since the 1970's, the global economy has been characterized by liberalization of trade and capital, but also by transnational movements of people. Recruitment of migrant workers has become popular in states facing the ever-changing nature of labour workers. Temporary labour migration has become an attractive resource in several low paid jobs within the agricultural, service and construction sectors. Accordingly, there has been a growth in temporary migrant worker programs in several countries in Asia, Europe, and North America. New immigration countries, such as Spain, implemented also TWP during the economic boom in the 2000´s.

In this paper we aim to shed light into the process of policy-making and implementation of these programs in the Spanish agri-food industry during the last decade focusing on three dimensions: a) country selection and recruitment process, b) recognition of rights and transitions to permanent migration and c), actors and multilevel governance.

The final part of the article focuses on the impact of the economic crisis on the implementation of these programs since 2008 and its prospects in these new uncertain circumstances

RC54-868.1

LORENTZ, PASCALINE* (Masaryk University, *pascaline.lorentz@gmail.com*)

Le Glissement Socialisateur Des Adolescents Jouant Au Jeu Video Les Sims (EA, 2000-2009) Ou Comment Grandir En S'amusant

Aujourd'hui les jeux vidéo sont partout dans notre quotidien, sur nos écrans, dans nos écoles, sur nos téléphones (IFSE, 2012; ESA, 2012; Brand, 2013). Longtemps remis en cause par les médias, leur légitimation a été longue et chaotique (Octobre, 2009; Donnat, 2009; Lorentz, 2012) mais ils ont peu à peu conquis les sphères institutionnelles. Parmi la grande diversité de l'offre vidéo-ludique, un jeu a plus particulièrement attiré notre attention. *Les Sims*® (EA, 2000-2009) est le jeu vidéo le plus vendu au monde et ce depuis la sortie du premier opus en 2000. Son principe est pourtant simple : simuler la vie d'un foyer. Paradoxalement, très peu de recherches ont été menées sur cette « *Digital dollhouse* » hors ligne en dépit d'un succès sans précédent (Sihvonen, 2006; Wirman, 2011). Ainsi près de deux cents collégiens âgés de 12 à 16 ans scolarisés dans des établissements français à Strasbourg, Moscou et Abou Dhabi ont été interrogés. Puis dans un second temps, vingt entretien collectifs ont été menés dans les trois établissements afin d'approfondir et d'affiner les résultats mis à jour lors de l'étude quantitative.

En partant des concepts développés par les sociologues de Chicago (Cooley,2011a, 2011b; Mead, 1896, 1963, 2001; Goffman, 1959, 1967; Becker, 1970) et en associant ceux de Mihaly Csikszentmihaly (1996) et des chercheurs des Game Studies (Klevjer, 2006 ; Bogost, 2008 ; Lankoski, 2010),nous avons dessiné l'odyssée virtuelle que les adolescents ont relatée et qui nous permet d'expliquer le processus de glissement socialisateur (Lorentz, 2013) en cours lors de cette activité.

Ce voyage à travers une multitude d'identités ponctué par différentes escales amènent les joueurs à vivre une traversée identitaire (Bartle, 2004; Turkle, 2005) qui participe à leur croissance grâce aux apports des activités de prise de rôle (Turner & Killian, 1972). Cette communication se propose de présenter cette exploration.

RC17-303.2

LORENZ, DANIEL F.* (Free University Berlin, *daniel.lorenz@fu-berlin.de*)

JUNGMANN, ANDREA* (Free University Berlin, *andrea.jungmann@fu-berlin.de*)

Managing Heterogeneous Actors in the Reliable Embedding of Security Technology: Findings from a Comparative Study of Airports in Germany

After 9/11 security measures, especially in the air traffic system, have been increased enormously. Complex technology is employed to protect the global circulation of passengers and goods. Recognizing this venue as a network of heterogeneous actors, it is instructive to see how they can manage to keep this more and more complex security system moving. In our contribution we want to interpret airport security as complex technology – in the sense that it transforms an unknown, potentially dangerous person into a safe passenger through a combination of different cause-and-effect chains – that is reliably embedded in the daily activities at the airport. Against the background of growing passenger numbers, even shorter turnaround times and increasing economic competition on different levels, we want to explore how it is possible to ensure this reliable embedding in spite of different dimensions of heterogeneity. We discuss findings of a comparative study of three airports in Germany which focuses on practices managing those diverse demands arising from 4 different sources of heterogeneity:

(1) Differences in educational background and professional views on security
(2) Differences in organizational backgrounds (bureaucracies, free-lancers, etc.)
(3) Differences in institutional backgrounds (ministries, security services, airport management)
(4) Differences between passengers and participants, staff

Each of these differences presents special challenges, inhabits various risks and is met by distinct sets of practices that buffer them in a way that the security processes do not collapse. Therefore the aim of our contribution is also to discover how these special forms of managing differences are interconnected and depend on, but also irritate each other.

RC28-489.1

LORENZ, GEORG* (Otto-Friedrich-University Bamberg, *georg.lorenz@uni-bamberg.de*)

Self-Fulfilling Teacher Expectations in the Context of Ethnic Educational Inequalities

The role of teacher expectations in pupils' achievements has been heavily researched during the past 50 years. Experimental research as well as analyses of field data stemming mainly from the US showed that low expectations can undermine academic performance whereas high expectations can have positive effects on learning opportunities and on the pupils' academic future. Another line of research suggests that teachers often have lower expectations for the academic performance of children from low socioeconomic status and/or immigrant or minority background. If such low expectations create self-fulfilling prophecies by leading to behavior that undermines intellectual growth, they could be regarded as a subtle type of discrimination contributing to the widening of the achievement gap between more and less privileged pupils.

However, despite the fact that there is evidence speaking against discrimination in grading or track assignment against pupils with low socioeconomic background and/or immigrant background on part of teachers in Germany the role of self-fulfilling prophecies remains heavily underexplored. Whether they occur in German schools has not yet been answered. Therefore, their possible role for the emergence and maintenance of educational inequalities remains unknown.

This paper tries to shed light on the role teacher expectations play in pupils' academic performance within German primary schools. The first part of our work is a systematization of the current state of research. On that basis we propose the application of the frame-selection model in order to theoretically explain self-fulfilling prophecies within the schooling context. In doing so we identify conditions under which biased teacher expectations for certain groups of pupils may emerge and how they may be mediated through the class-room interaction. In a final step we empirically test the hypotheses and answer whether teacher expectation effects contribute to the emergence of social and/or ethnic educational inequalities or not.

RC32-563.17

LOTTANTI VON MANDACH, STEFANIA* (University of Zurich, *stefania.lottanti@aoi.uzh.ch*)

BLIND, GEORG (University of Zurich)

Employment Expansion, Wage Increases, and More Equal Opportunities: The Suspicious Disregard of Strong Labor Market Performance in Japan

We assess the state of Japanese capitalism by taking a fresh analytic look into its labor market. Our findings strongly indicate that the general dictum of »lost decade(s)« stands in stark contrast to economic reality. What is more, we find that the purported view of strong and rigid gender inequalities in the labor market is entirely flawed.

Analyzing employment and wage data for the period from 1988 to 2010 we find that the Japanese economy has seen very stable employment conditions in a long-term perspective. In fact, Japanese businesses have created some 10.1 million more jobs than were to be expected if the 1988 labor force participation rates of both sexes had stayed constant. 1.4 million of these additionally created jobs are jobs in regular employment, and what is more, 0.9 million of these newly created

regular jobs are occupied by women. Increasing labor market participation by women reportedly largely went into non-standard employment. While this is essentially true, we can evidence a strong tendency toward closing wage gaps both between men and women, and between regular and non-regular employment. As the latter effect is particularly strong for women, we cannot draw any evidence for any petrified gender inequalities for our investigation period. On the contrary, our findings suggest that women have made significant inroads into formerly male-dominated regular employment.

Hypothesizing about potential reasons for this bias, we suggest (a) that this negative perception stems from a general "adaptation problem" referring to the transition from high to low-growth economy, and (b) that the ongoing strong prevalence of the societal ideal of a male breadwinner in Japanese society effectively forecloses a positive appraisal of young women increasingly finding their way into regular employment where this happens at the expense of men.

RC22-388.1

LOVE, ERIK* (Dickinson College, *lovee@dickinson.edu*)

Civil Liberties or Civil Rights? Muslim American Advocacy Organizations

This paper considers the extent to which two of the most prominent Muslim American advocacy organizations have been able to follow the pattern of advocacy established by the Civil Rights Movement as they have sought to confront Islamophobia in the USA. These two organizations – the Muslim Public Affairs Council (MPAC) and the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) – have long been at the forefront of Muslim American advocacy. The analysis considers the trajectory of MPAC and CAIR given the cultural and political context of the current 'post-Civil Rights era'. I begin with an overview of what I call the "civil rights mode" of advocacy, a race-conscious strategy historically used by many civil rights advocacy organizations. This is then contrasted with a "civil liberties mode," a race-neutral or 'colour-blind' strategy that has recently gained favour in advocacy circles. My findings suggest that the power of the civil liberties mode in contemporary American advocacy politics has played a crucial role in limiting the effectiveness of Muslim American advocacy efforts.

RC39-667.2

LOVEKAMP, WILLIAM* (Eastern Illinois University, *welovekamp@eiu.edu*)
FOSTER, GARY (Eastern Illinois University)
DINASO, STEVE (Eastern Illinois University)
GUTOWSKI, VINCE (Eastern Illinois University)

Etched In Stone: Preservation Of Cemeteries and Cultural Identity

Cades Cove was a thriving Appalachian mountain community in the United States prior to the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The creation of the park effectively brought an end to this community. It now exists within the park as a tourist destination (approximately 2 million visitors per year) with a few remaining 'primitive' homesteads and cemeteries. Everyone knows what cemeteries are, but in that familiarity, there is dismissal, for few know that cemeteries are far more than what they know them to be, and in that regard, cemeteries are far more than sequestered repositories for the deceased. Cemeteries constitute libraries of stone and are proxies or microcosmic expressions of the communities they represent or represented and are an important element of community.

The first task of this research has been to conduct a sociological examination of Cades Cove and the associated cemeteries, archiving the socio-demographic data of the former communities and their residents. The second objective has been to collect precise GPS coordinates of all known stones & markers in the cemeteries of Cades Cove.

A major disaster can strike at any time, endangering precious cultural property. Our cultural preservation efforts of these cemeteries are an important component of disaster preparedness in Cades Cove and to members of the surrounding communities with direct familial ties. These cemeteries have tremendous religious and spiritual importance to the families with ancestors buried there and are a significant marker of their cultural identity. Without these preservation efforts, a major disaster could destroy these libraries of stone and they would be lost forever. This would potentially threaten the future continuity of the communities and their cultural identity, destroy the artifacts of their ancestors and their family histories, and hinder recovery efforts.

RC22-398.5

LOVEMORE, NDLOVU* (Independent researcher, *lodizah@yahoo.co.uk*)

Role of Sociological Theory in Deconstructing Sociological Phenomena in Africa – the Social Exchange Theory and the Small House in Zimbabwe

Sociological theories continue to illuminate various sociological phenomena found in Africa and act as conceptual and analytical tools in deconstructing sociological knowledge. This study uses the lens of the social exchange theory to analyse the small house practice in Zimbabwe. The 'small house practice' is the trend among married men in Zimbabwe to maintain a single woman as a quasi-permanent sexual partner outside official marriage. This relationship is considered subsidiary (small) compared to the official marriage yet it is important to the welfare of both man practicing it and the unmarried woman being looked after. The study reveals that those engaged in small house interactions are rationally seeking to maximize the profits or benefits, especially in meeting basic individual needs of both the man maintaining a small house and the woman being looked after.

TG07-969.1

LOW, KELVIN* (National University of Singapore, *socleyk@nus.edu.sg*)

The Spatial Politics of 'Noise'

This paper attends to sounds and noises as sociocultural phenomena taking place in everyday sonic environments. If noise is considered as sound that is out of place, then how and where does this evaluation transpire in order for noise to qualify as an aural transgression? In defining what constitutes as sound or noise, the process also involves locating how noise is dealt with in different places that we inhabit (public space as shared/private space), at different levels (small/large-scale) and by different social actors (individuals, groups, social institutions etc). Cases of auditory altercations in urbanity will be analysed in order to demonstrate how sounds and noises acquire socio-cultural valences in the ways that urbanites regard and utilise spaces in city life. By interrogating how places are experienced and contested vis-à-vis auditory encounters, the paper attempts to shed light on the relationship between sound, noise, and sociality in place, and also illuminates how aural information structure social positionings, divisions and hierarchies in everyday life.

RC16-289.1

LOW, MARTINA* (Technical University of Darmstadt, *Martina.loew@tu-berlin.de*)

Space as Material Culture

The concept of space continues to represent a challenging category in the field of sociology owing to its implicitly referring to the material dimension of things. Following the "spatial turn" in the social sciences, relational definitions of space have prevailed, yet there is still a clear lack of systematic research. However, the concept seems ideally suited to grasp the configurational nexus of complex relationship between performativity, iconicity and materiality more accurately. The presentation introduces space as a cultural sociological concept and shows recent examples of how space constitutes social meaning.

RC11-208.1

LOWENSTEIN, ARIELA* (University of Haifa, *ariela@research.haifa.ac.il*)
BIGGS, SIMON (University of Melbourne)

Approaching Generational Intelligence: Complexity and Agency in an Intergenerational World

'Generational intelligence' (GI) proposes a psychosocial approach to the questions of cultural adaptation to demographic change and a reconceptualization of social ageism. It places age related generational identities in the domain of intergenerational relations and contexts such as families, workplaces, in policy development and in civil society. GI suggests three dimensions, key to addressing the degree to which it is possible to place oneself in the position of another age group. These include: the degree to which one becomes conscious of self as part of a generation, a relative ability to put oneself in the position of other generations, and a relative ability to negotiate intergenerational connection.

It is argued that dominant forms of adaptation provide limited opportunities for personal development and for age-specific identities to take shape. The value of empathic understanding, negotiated solutions and complementary roles between generational groups are examined as we move toward the discovery of age-specific contributions that may also throw light on the wider human condition. As such the approach works phenomenologically and is not overly concerned with reification based on lineage, cohort and chronological age. It also draws on a critical psychodynamic understanding of social relations in so far as a preconscious 'unthought known' is seen to play an important role in the maintenance of legitimized social identities and inequalities based on age. Implications for policy and the conduct and training for research are also critically examined.

RC38-648.4

LOWTON, KAREN* (King's College London, *karen.lowton@kcl.ac.uk*)
HILEY, CHRIS (King's College London)

Dimensions of Exclusion in the Lived Experiences of Adult Survivors of Childhood Liver Transplant: A Micro-Analytic Perspective

The first paediatric liver transplants were performed in the early 1980s and continue today, saving thousands of children's lives. Underlying syndromes, the transplant surgery, comorbidies and side effects of medication leave young people looking and feeling 'different' from their peers, especially in childhood. Through analysis of in-depth interviews with 27 now-adult survivors of the first cohort of childhood liver transplant recipients in Europe, we take a micro-analytic perspective in reporting how the processes of feared, felt, and enacted exclusion began in early childhood for this group. Exclusion through liver transplant is an additional intersectional dimension to more recognized societal exclusions such as age or gender, and appears to be fluid throughout the lifecourse. Adapting Goffman's work on stigma and presentation of the self, we see that problems of exclusion are only slowly resolved in a number of social role interactions, where others appear to feel free to comment on the appearance of individuals' bodies. For example, felt exclusion of schoolchildren often occurred through physical education, where the transplant scar could be observed unless the child learnt to hide their body in communal changing spaces. Learning how to present ones' identity to others continues throughout the lifecourse. Narrative restarts, such as changing school or employment, appear a common way to 'pass' by losing the identity of a liver transplant recipient. However, this strategy is fragile, being contingent on the medical history not being uncovered. Positively revealing oneself as a liver transplant recipient was reported to result in inclusionary practices more as an adult rather than a child. For most, a sense of inclusion appears to be reached by this 'new' ageing population only through growing older: the understanding that everybody has 'differences' and that being 'normal' is something not closely defined for self or others.

TG04-947.1

LOWTON, KAREN* (King's College London, *karen.lowton@kcl.ac.uk*)
HIGGS, PAUL (University College London)
HILEY, CHRIS (King's College London)

Growing up with a Childhood Liver Transplant: Medical 'Pioneers' and Beck's Normativity of Diversity

The concept of a stable biographical narrative and its potential undermining by long term health conditions is one that underpins much medical sociology. This is particularly true of chronic illness rather than acute conditions constituting forms of biographical disruption. More recently, the influence of approaches derived from theories of reflexive modernity have started to challenge the salience of the modernist or standardised life course, introducing notions of indeterminacy and contingency into how individuals construct individualised narratives of the self. Consequently, health conditions can constitute identity rather than be threats to it. Ulrich Beck has also argued that not only is reflexive modernization (or second modernity) constituted by the 'side effects' of modernist discourses such as those surrounding the welfare state or modern science but that this has also given rise to a 'normativity of diversity' which has replaced the more simple normativity of previous societies. This is not only witnessed in terms of the makeup of household structures, sexuality, marriage and employment but also extends to notions of health, disability and human embodiment.

This presentation will look at how social theory can help us understand the situation of the cohort of adults who were the first European recipients of liver transplants as children. The first childhood liver transplants took place in the early 1980s and this group has had to act as a 'pioneer' cohort all through their lives, dealing with the risks of transplant surgery, underlying syndromes, comorbidies and side-effects of medication as previously unencountered phenomena. Through analysis of in-depth interviews with 27 now-adult survivors of this cohort, we report how both biographical narrative is constructed in the face of ever present risk and how these 'pioneers' represent aspects of the normativity of diversity.

RC33-569.2

LOZAR MANFREDA, KATJA* (University of Ljubljana, *Katja.Lozar@fdv.uni-lj.si*)
KERAMITSOGLOU, KIRIAKI M. (Democritus University of Thrace)
TSAGARAKIS, KONSTANTINOS P. (Democritus University of Thrace)

Comparing Mobile Phone, PC and Paper-and-Pencil Survey Experience: A Lab Experiment on Mode Effects

This exploratory paper investigates the modality between data collected using an online questionnaire filled in on a mobile phone device and on laptop computer and a paper-and-pencil questionnaire. An experiment was conducted on 5th of July 2013 in thermal comfort conditions of a lab at the University of Ljubljana, excluding external effects. A total of 75 students were randomly assigned to three experimental conditions. A short questionnaire included questions on knowledge, attitudes and behaviour towards organic food products. The two online questionnaire versions were designed in a way that the visual design was most similar to the paper-and-pencil version. In order to explore the participants' willingness-to-buy and willingness-to-pay for organic certified food, the paper-and-pencil version involved the actual presentation of a glass bottle of organic apple juice of 1 L and a package of organic spaghetti of 500 gr, while the online surveys involved the video projection of both organic foods. For the online versions, paradata on time and changes of answers were collected. The results and experiences from the three data collection modes will be explored in order to answer questions on the time differences between the modes, on the data quality, and on respondents' performance. This experiment is one of the first studies on mode effect for mobile phone online questionnaires as the lab conditions guarantee the exclusion of confounding effects of self-selection and non-response which typically limit the measurement of the pure mode effect.

RC24-432.4

LU, CHUNTIAN* (Xi'an Jiaotong University, *luchuntian@mail.xjtu.edu.cn*)

Evaluating Government's Environmental Performance: Evidence from China

While China has achieved miraculous economic growth over the past 30 years, this process are accompanied with numerous environmental problems, which result in substantial economic losses, social conflict, and rising health costs in China. How do the Chinese assess their government's environmental performance? Based on the survey data of the 2003 and 2010 CGSS data, this article provides an empirical analysis of government's environmental performance in the first decade of 21st century China. The main results of analysis are as follows: (1) Compared to other countries, 39.56% of the respondents argue that their government has done too little; while 6.17% of the respondents think that their central government has done too much. (2) Environmental performance whether in central government or local government become even worse in 2010 than in 2003 CGSS data. (3) As for central government's environmental performance, rural respondents give more positive evaluation than urban respondents. However, urban respondents give local government a higher environmental performance score than rural respondents. (4) Multivariate analysis of government's performance in environmental protection indicates that education is the strongest factor in while negative relationship with the central government's environmental performance. These results suggest that government's environmental performance in China today are a mixed system, in which objective environmental problems and resident's subject perception and social characteristics coexist to determine how the Chinese evaluate their government's environmental performance.

RC50-807.3

LU, FANG* (Yunnan University of Nationalities, *lufang1971@163.com*)

The Reproduction of Intangible Heritage Successors in Heritage Tourism

With the development of heritage tourism, intangible heritage became a kind of tourism attraction, which holds a fascination for the tourists all over the world who try to touch the landscape, human heritage, and customs of other places. In this way, intangible heritage successors became attractions, for they can be good guides for the tourists. They can tell the legend, the origin, the meaning of the intangible heritage and they can also show some skill about the intangible for the tourists. What's more, they can get some financial support from the government because they have the duty to pass the skill on. Gradually, the way of selection of the successors, the explanation of the intangible heritage and the inheritance of the intangible heritage are changing. For they will inherit the heritage within the ethnic group, they will deal with all kinds of relations outside the group, and then another kind of reproduction within themselves can be seen. In this article, the writers will discuss the reproductions of the successor of Fire Ritual of Yi People, the successor of Husa Knife-forging of Jingpo and the successor of King Yalu Heroic Poetry of Hmong.

RC06-121.17

LU, YU-HSIA* (Academia Sinica, *luyh@gate.sinica.edu.tw*)
JOU, YUH-HUEY (Academia Sinica-Taiwan)

The Formation and Change of Taiwanese Young Adults' Attitudes Toward Gender-Role: From Adolescence to Adulthood

This study examined patterns and predictors of changing young adults' attitudes toward gender-role during Taiwan's social transition in the beginning of 21th century. Based on panel data from 2000 to 2011 and latent growth curve modeling methods, the study identifies patterns and predictors of attitudes formation and change from adolescence to adulthood. The young adults showed an attitude of highly supportive for gender equality, which was following by the declining egalitarian outlook during their transition to adulthood.

The findings indicate that the parental characteristics and their gender-role attitudes have significant influence on the formation of adolescents' gender-role attitudes as consist with socialization perspective. The study also suggests that the parental attitudes have larger effect on adolescents' attitudes than does parents' behavioral modeling as indicated by parents' household labor pattern. On the other hand, the findings disclose the important source of influence from school and community contexts on both the initial adolescents' attitudes and the changes that occur along the subsequent years, as indicated by the significant effects of school track, academic achievement, class interaction, work experience and participation in community activities.

Furthermore, the results of the latent growth curve analysis evidence the inter-weaving mechanism of socialization and symbolic interaction. Therein the socialization background has far reaching impact, not only shaping the initial adolescents' attitudes but also affect the trajectory of the attitudinal change through the various social-interaction contexts.

RC32-542.3

LU, YU-HSIA* (Academia Sinica, *luyh@gate.sinica.edu.tw*)

Copreneurship and Gender Dynamics in Small Family Firms in the Transitional Economy of Taiwan

This study explores the relationship between entrepreneurship and gender relationships in family firms during the global recession in Taiwan. Although previous literature has conceptualized women's invisibility through patriarchy in family businesses, certain studies have indicated women's substantial contributions and indispensability. The gender dynamics within an entrepreneurial setting remain under-investigated. In this study, the power dynamics within day-to-day entrepreneurial processes in Taiwanese copreneurial firms during the global economic recession are explored from a family embeddedness perspective.

Qualitative data generated through in-depth interviews of 24 family firms across economic sectors in 1995 and the follow-up interviews in 2010 show the diversity of the gender relationships and the complexity of the power negotiation between entrepreneurship and patriarchy. The market uncertainty and the firms' adaptive strategies provide a context in which women are able to negotiate the patriarchal system and reconstruct their position by using their entrepreneurial capability. The findings show that gender dynamics and wives' bargaining power in copreneurial firms may vary with copreneurs' entrepreneurial capability, the nature of their specific industry, and family relationships. Wives' adaptive entrepreneurship based on years of accumulated tacit knowledge and capability, is crucial for firms' risk management in coping with market uncertainty. Wives' roles tend to be characterized by greater autonomy in industries that utilize female skills than for wives in other industries. Conversely, wives of copreneurial firms in a strong patriarchal culture, particularly those in an extended-family environment, are more likely to work as unpaid laborers and have no say in firms' decisions.

The observations further reveal that wives' entrepreneurial identity is shaped by the power relationships at work within the context of daily organizational routines, which can increase their self-empowerment and improve women's agency. However, lack of opportunity to cultivate their entrepreneurship asserts their gendered identity and reinforces marginality.

RC15-274.4

LUCA, NADINA* (University of Nottingham, *lixnrl@nottingham.ac.uk*)
MCDONALD, RUTH (University of Warwick)
HIBBERT, SALLY (University of Nottingham)

From Information to Interaction: A Collaborative Approach to Health Improvement Programmes

Background: The information driven behavioural approach adopted by health promotion programmes has been criticised for focusing on individual agency while neglecting the impact of structural factors on health. Recent scholarship argues for a relational paradigm in public health which emphasises collaboration with citizens and other network actors as a key to reduce health inequalities. There is little evidence how this collaborative interactional process is supported and experienced in a health promotion context. **Objectives:** The study examines a collaborative interactional model of promoting lifestyle changes to improve health with a focus on how networks, relationships between various actors, including members of the public, public service users, service staff and health professionals, and the roles they assume in this context shape the process. **Methods:** The paper draws on network and social practices theories, interviews with different actors engaged in a public health programme in England and field observation. **Findings:** A collaborative interaction approach may balance the focus on structure (institutional actors) and agency (individuals). Collaborating with existing support services to develop health programmes provides access to the special insight these actors have about their users facilitating a better understanding of the world of each individual. Interaction and dialogue were identified as ways to empower and support people to take action to change. However, the encounters between different actors were shaped by power relationships which enabled or constrained individual participation. In the light of the limitations of behavioural theories, network and social practice theories are proposed as offering a comprehensive conceptualization to better understand and address the interplay between structures and agency. **Conclusions**: Interaction does not substitute information in health improvement programmes. However, an interaction based approach encourages actor participation while creating the space for open dialogue, shared learning and collaboration in health improvement programmes.

RC14-243.4

LUCAS, ANTONIO* (Universidad Complutense, *antoniolucasm@gmail.com*)
LLANO, SERGIO (University of La Sabana)

Communication As a Basic Element of Organizations: Contributions and Perspectives from Digital Social Networks

From the overview of the communication as a requirement to support the organizational activity, related aspects of the digital mediated communication are proposed. Mediations supported in the new technologies appear as the most common way in which communication processes take place in the organizations of advanced societies. The organization cannot exist without the dynamic and complexity that communication provides. It is a fundamental cohesion factor.

Digital social networks introduce new concerns and problems to the mediated communication, particularly since its participatory and collaborative possibilities. In a wide sense, this requires a deepening approach from theory and practice. However, the real contributions of social networks to the organization at the internal level are not clear enough because it is consider that the commercial issues tend to prevail. From here, there are some questions to solve: Is this a merely external communication issue? Is there a meaningful contribution that the comprehension of social networks brings to the organization?

In the other hand, far from the importance of implementing social media as a resource in the internal communication it is also important to point out on the challenges that a "brand new" type of communication demands to the organizations. Introducing new technologies could be adopted very fast but the social comprehension of subtle changes, like those in communication, requires extra analysis.

RC42-702.1

LUCAS, SAMUEL R.* (University of California-Berkeley, *lucas@demog.berkeley.edu*)

Prejudice Incidence and Estimated Exposure to Prejudiced Authorities in the United States

Analysts have debated why substantial declines in the estimated proportion of persons prejudiced against women and blacks has not been accompanied by large declines in key indices of race and gender socioeconomic inequality. Some analysts contend the measures of prejudice are flawed, and this has spawned an exciting effort to measure prejudice unobtrusively. While accepting the research on implicit prejudice, I note that the sociological debate has presumed that the incidence of prejudiced attitudes is the appropriate focus of analysts attention. I submit, however, that using the measured incidence of prejudiced authorities and accounting for the social organization of exposure to those authorities produces better estimates of the exposure probability. Data limitations made it necessary to focus only on women and blacks, but the methods used can be applied to any group for which measures of prejudice exist. The results of the analysis indicate that, with levels of prejudice obtained for the year 2012, African Americans are almost certain, and girls are even more certain, to encounter authorities prejudiced against them. After presenting the findings, the implications of the findings for a thorough-going asymmetry of experience are noted. It is suggested that this asymmetry, and the doubt as to others' sincerity it fosters, undermines prospects for positive societal response to the problem posed by prejudice as well as any effort to inhibit the transformation of prejudice into discrimination.

TG04-951.1

LUCERO-PRISNO, DON ELISEO III* (Erasmus University, *donprisno@hotmail.com*)
LY, TUAN PHONG* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, *10901774r@connect.polyu.hk*)

Rethinking Methods and Ethics in Male Sexual Risk Behaviour Research

Studying sexual behaviour of men is always a challenge to many researchers. This is a qualitative study on the sexual risk taking behaviour of men in the context of HIV/AIDS. The occupational group of seafarers are chosen for this particular study in the port city of Santos, Brazil. Seafaring is a male dominated mobile occupational group at very high risk to HIV with many seafaring countries having reported high prevalence rates of HIV. Ethnographic work in the red light district was conducted consisting of in-depth interviews and nightly observations. Local non-profit organizations working in the field were approached for entry to the site. Results showed that sexual behaviour remains a sensitive topic to discuss. Researchers need extra skills and knowledge to elicit substantial and quality information. Sex of the researcher and the way he deals with the individuals play important roles in data gathering. The study encountered various hurdles in the areas of ethics, security, and safety given the nature of the study, which dealt with a semi-legal environment of prostitution and drugs. Language, cultural differences, and other idiosyncrasies have to be considered in doing the fieldwork. Ethnography is an effective method to understand many phenomena because this form of inquiry digs deeper into the 'relationships' (with the sex workers). Length of time of researcher's immersion in the field makes him strongly embedded. A rich reflexive account in an ethnographic setting is a major output in a qualitative study. Methodological issues raised in this study provide substantial contribution to the continuing search for appropriate methods in enriching areas of research on men's sexuality and sexual risk-taking behaviour, strengthening ethics in methods and research approaches, and looking for more ways in understanding the AIDS epidemic through a gender perspective.

RC37-640.1

LUCZAJ, KAMIL* (Jagiellonian University, *kamil.luczaj@gmail.com*)

The Beauty Of Advertisement. Searching For Ultimate and Proximate Causes In Cross-Cultural Study

The presentation summarizes the results of empirical research conducted simultaneously in Poland and in the United States in 2013. The main research questions were related to taste for some aesthetic forms used by the advertisers. 240 subjects took part in the study in both countries by filling out the questionnaire concerning 45 different images. All images were chosen on the basis of a content analysis of five Polish color magazines addressed to various audiences.

Theoretical underpinnings of the presented study stem from the works of Pierre Bourdieu, but they are not limited to this perspective. The other important perspective is evolutionary theory informed by modern biology. Thus, presentation focuses on both proximate (cultural) and ultimate (evolutionary) explanations of the aesthetic taste.

The main research hypothesis states that individuals with folk cultural capital (inhabitants of rural areas, with low educational level, and low income) exhibit preferences described by sociologists as "low" (i.e. visual expressions drawing on the so-called "Hudson River Biedermeier" style characterized by realistic and emotionally marked landscapes). Such preferences resemble to a large extent the "universal aesthetic predispositions" discussed in the evolutionary theory. These preferences can be also referred to as 'conservative' (or 'collectivist'). However, according to evolutionary theory, these preferences should be found across all social strata. Contrary to this belief, building on Pierre Bourdieu's class-based understanding of taste diversification, I presume that a natural aesthetic taste is related to folk-type of cultural capital. In other words, my intention is to verify whether the aesthetic universals as described by evolutionists and cognitivists are subject to diversification based on cultural capital.

TG04-948.2

LUDWIG, SUSANN* (Centre for African Studies Basel, *ludwig.susann2@gmail.com*)

Working on Futures, Reducing Risk – University Graduates in Mali and Their Strategies of Action

The research examines the conditions and opportunities of university education in Mali. The West African state counts two state universities, five state graduate schools and various private universities. The capital city's University of Bamako with more than 80 000 students is obviously the center of higher education. Facing precarious conditions due to the shortage of means and professors the majority of students manage nevertheless to successfully graduate. Being young and highly qualified, university graduates are still strongly affected by unemployment.

Given the problematic conditions of studies and the major difficulties entering the labor market, a university degree does not create the certainty expected, but provides and even provokes risk again. Consequently, the main questions to be answered are: Why do young Malians study nevertheless? And how do young academics cope with a situation characterized by uncertainty and unpredictability?

Achieving individual life goals demands decision-making processes characterized by the evaluation and reevaluation of personal circumstances and risks. The application of a biographical approach will highlight how university graduates work on their situations in order to reduce future risks. Based on six months of field research in Bamako, this predominantly empirical paper will investigate past, present and future aspirations and subsequent strategies of action deployed by university graduates in Mali focusing on how risk is perceived, evaluated and dealt with.

RC41-698.3

LUI, LAKE* (University of Washington, *lakelui@uw.edu*)

Hukou Intermarriage and Mate Selection Process of Rural Migrants in Urban China

China is a natural case for understanding the relationship between internal migration, rural-urban marriages, and stratification. Past studies show that during Mao's era when internal migration was banned, rural people married within 25 km from their villages. Social mobility through marriages and migration for work was hindered. After the ban was lifted in 1978, hoards of rural migrants escape rural poverty and flood to the urban areas to improve their life chances. It is logically expected that spatial mobility brings people with rural and urban origins closer culturally, socially and economically, and thus increasing the odds of rural-urban marriages. However, this is not happening. The urban and the rural marriage markets are not overlapping despite migration. Based on 62 in-depth interviews with urban and rural people and participant observations in various parts of South China, I found that opportunities for rural-urban marriages are seriously constrained by the ascribed stratified "*hukou* system" (household registration) in various ways. First, this system links people's accessibility to state-provided opportunities and benefits for urban people like housing, education, and health care, which cannot be enjoyed by the rural migrants. They are thus degraded as second class citizens in the urban areas and become the least desirable in the urban marriage market. Second, spatial segregation in education, housing, and workplace has reduced the opportunities for rural migrants to meet urbanities and/or developing urban ties that facilitate rural-urban marriages. Third, day-to-day discrimination against rural migrants has forced some to self-eliminate from "marrying up." However, facing these constraints, some individuals employ strategies to break the social and spatial segregation by using Information Communication Technologies in dating and by upholding and adopting "modern" urban cultures and values so that their status is comparable to the average urbanites.

RC02-51.2

LUNA, MATILDE* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, *matilde.luna@sociales.unam.mx*)
VELASCO, JOSE LUIS (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

Power without Representation: The Coherence and Closeness of a Transnational Governance Network

Transnational governance networks usually claim to represent at least an important part of global public opinion. In the absence of institutions that sustain this claim, they must constitute themselves and act in accordance with two opposing principles: coherence and openness. Both the legitimacy and efficacy of these networks depend on their ability to strike an appropriate balance between such principles. To analyze the practical challenges that derive from this need, this paper focuses on the North American Section (NAS) of the Trilateral Commission. A network-like organization bringing together leaders of several influential think tanks and outstanding personalities from business corporations, political organizations, academic institutions and media firms, NAS is a major player in North America's transnational arena. To analyze it, we approach it in two steps. First, we review the membership of NAS at three levels: the entire NAS, its executive committee, and its three national groups. This analysis shows that even though NAS is highly coherent, it is excessively endogamous: rather than reflecting the diversity of North America, it only reunites a select group of U.S. or pro-US leaders, members of transnational corporations and partisans of free trade. Then, we focus on the agendas of the NAS' annual regional meetings. This makes clear that, judged by the origins of participants and the subjects discussed, these meetings are very exclusive. Thus, our general conclusion is that NAS is a coherent but closed network, very powerful but scarcely representative. Although it is extraordinarily able to express the views and interests of a powerful elite, it fails to articulate the diversity of North America's public opinion. Ironically, a network that promotes the use of "soft power" in the international arena—a power founded on opinion, rather than on force and material interests— heavily depends on the hard power of established hierarchies.

TG06-961.3

LUND, REBECCA* (Aalto University, *rebecca.lund@aalto.fi*)

The Work of Producing Quality in Changing Academia from the Standpoint of Junior Female Scholars

This paper is a chapter in my doctoral thesis. It builds on another chapter in which I explore the gendered work of 'boasting' in the context of changing academia, and how this work is essential for furthering ruling purposes and interests connected to the marketization and global competitiveness of Finnish academia. I pick up from there to study the evaluation ideology from the standpoint of junior female scholars. This involves explicating: how particular managerial texts, textual technologies and artifacts, including those related to tenure track recruitment, hold people accountable in ways that lead to the production of particular notions of quality; how this is part of furthering particular organizational and managerial purposes; and how the work related to producing this quality involves the (re)production of a particular gendered order in academia. I work from there to suggest a reworking of the concept of homo-sociality in academic recruitment. In the analysis I draw mainly on an in-depth interview with one female scholar; the various versions of an article manuscript she wrote as it developed over a lengthy review process for publication in a top journal within her field; the review documents; as well as the correspondence with editors of the journal in question. Furthermore, I draw on interviews with differently positioned scholars and academic managers, field notes from various events, and text material produced over a period of three years.

RC36-630.2

LUNDBERG, JANNA* (University of Lund, *janna.lundberg@uvet.lu.se*)

Social Science and Alienation In School

School can in many ways be seen as a place distant from life in general: In classrooms students are kept separate from the familiar parts of life. School and life outside of school follow different schemes so many students seems to put their real life on hold.

Social science class ought to be one occasion where life in school became more real and more similar to life outside of school, since it is supposed to be all about life in society. According to the curriculum for the Swedish upper secondary school it is not enough to learn about society, the students should also become a part of society through active participation – by doing democracy, not only learning about democracy (a legacy from John Dewey). In spite of this we do not appear very well equipped for taking an active part in society even after the twelve years in school that the majority of Swedish citizens complete. The importance of active citizenship is emphasized, but in the room where students and teachers do their daily work something stops the development of active citizenship.

My doctoral study focuses on the intriguing tension between what is told, said and written in theory and what is being done in practice within the field of education and democracy in general and active citizenship in specific. Alienation theory can reveal why the well-intended work within the frames of social science is failing. Alienation in school could be seen as one part of the greater social tendency to postpone life by not living in the present. This paper will examine alienation theory and if in addition to how it can be used to understand the tension mentioned above and thereby search for a path that may have the potential to lead to changes of the situation.

RC02-64.4

LUNDBY, ERIKA* (Linnéaus University, *Erika.Lundby@lnu.se*)

Young Consumers In Sweden

In this presentation the question of how economic resources influence children's peer relations will be addressed, with focus on the Scandinavian setting. This question is of particularly importance in times of changing discourses surrounding children's role in the consumer society. The ways Scandinavian children are portrayed as consumers have gradually changed, from vulnerable beings towards competent actors in their own lives. In total, 48 Swedish children aged 9 were interviewed in focus groups, using a projective vignette technique and pictures. The children were asked if and how children in general could gain new friends through material possessions and money. The findings indicate that children perceive possessions as multi-functional tools in peer relationships. The ability to fit into the peer group, by the use of different possessions, was perceived as especially important. Additionally, the children perceived money as an altruistic tool to demonstrate kindness. As the Scandinavian countries become more liberalized, with higher economic differences between households as a result, we need to address the question of the consequences. We should consider the significant effects of increased consumption on children´s social relationships. If children perceive peer pressure of having "cool" things, and if they believe that they can use material goods to become more popular and accepted, they may be highly vulnerable to the internalization of materialistic values.

JS-5.1

LUTZ, HELMA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, *lutz@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Behind Europe's Care Curtain. Migrant Care Workers from Europe's East and Children Left behind

This paper interrogates the features of the Global Care Chain (GCC) from the angle of Eastern Europe. Since the early 1990s, Eastern Europe became the main sending region of migrant care workers to the West und South of Europe resulting in an intimate connection of the *care deficit* in the 'old' EU with *care provision* from the 'new' Europe'. Although the emerging picture shares certain characteristics with the GCC, there are many discrepancies in this geo-political setting, and I argue that Eastern Europe cannot easily be subsumed into the Global South. Instead, the legacy of state socialism and the destructive forces of the rampant capitalism that was introduced during the transition period play an important role in the understanding of this migration. In opposition to 'the West', co-bread-winning in 'the East' was a key element of the gender equality politics of state socialisms. The female care migration from this region is therefore a result of women's specific understanding of their citizenship obligations as 'earner' **and** as 'care giver'. However, while women, many mothers among them, migrate in large numbers and become bread winners, there are severe counter currents in their home countries hampering their mobility. My paper focuses on public debates in sending countries entailing moral outrage about migrant parents who leave their children behind. These children are referred to as 'Euro-orphans' and women are eventually accused of bad motherhood performance. I consider the analysis of the *orphan* debate a litmus test for *Europe's Care Curtain* by showing that next to gender, class, and nationality a universalized form of '*good motherhood behavior*' or likewise the deviance of it becomes an important component of the 'othering' of migrant mothers.

RC28-489.3

LUXTON, GEMMA* (University of Essex, *galuxt@essex.ac.uk*)
BUSCHA, FRANZ (University of Westminster)

Estimating the Causal Effect of Education on Discrimination -- CANCELLED

We use data from the UK British Social Attitudes Survey 1983-2009 to examine the effect of education on indicators of discrimination and racism. Importantly, we make use of the 1972 Raising of the School Leaving Age (RoSLA) reform to identify the causal effect that education may have on such indicators, using a regression discontinuity design. Our results show that naive OLS estimates describe a negative relation between education and discrimination (more education is related to lower levels of discrimination) whilst using the 1972 RoSLA events as an identifying mechanism suggests that education and discriminatory attitudes are not so connected as is commonly presumed. We comment on the implications of this result in light of contemporary educational policy reforms in Britain.

RC10-187.3

LÜCKING, STEFAN* (Hans Böckler Foundation, *stefan-luecking@boeckler.de*)

Employee Representation in the German Craft Sector – a Neglected Form of Industrial Democracy

The German Crafts and Trade Code ("Handwerksordnung", HWO) with its strict rules for market access is often regarded as a pure anachronism ant it is regularly put into question by the European Commission who sees it as a barrier to the freedom of trade. However, the German regulation of craft is also an example of industrial democracy as since the enactment of the Crafts and Trade Code in 1953 employee representatives are part of the regulatory bodies, the chambers of craft and in particular the vocational training committees. Since this time employee participation has been further developed and democratized.

The paper will analyse the historical background of these developments and carve out the strengths and shortcomings of employee participation in the autonomous regulation of German craft sectors. It will discuss the impact of employee representation on setting standards for the sector in general and vocational training in particular. On the basis of this analyses the paper will draw conclusions regarding the viability of this form of participation in a context that is increasingly shaped by rules of a liberal market economy. Finally, it will ask if employee representation in the German craft sector can be a model for other sectors and countries.

JS-46.5

LYON, DAVID* (Queen's University, *lyond@queensu.ca*)

Welcome Watching : Paradoxes of Surveillance and Visibility

Surveillance often sparks responses relating to "privacy." The era of state surveillance, read through warnings like Orwell's, makes being watched seem negative, undesirable. We want to escape, to hide, or just be "private." But this approach seems myopic in a world of mass media and now social media. The world of celebrity makes being seen a matter of privilege, of desire. The consequences for surveillance are far-reaching – from the unwanted eye to welcome watching. The desire to be seen may help to naturalize and legitimate surveillance of all kinds, to encourage new modes of cooperation of the surveilled with their surveillors. The desire to discover (large scale surveillance) meets the passion for publicness in social media. Flexibility, mobility and connectivity are sought through social media but users find themselves tracked and recorded using the same media. How do we account for the apparent willingness to be visible to all, or to have a secure or desirable position, when it is known that daily routines and whereabouts are tracked and traced constantly? While social media allows everyone, in a sense, to surveil, it also facilitates in fresh ways classic activities of state agencies. Such forms of surveillance penetrate the time-space paths of everyday life (using constant updates, location tracking). This paper explores these questions sociologically and critically.

RC16-279.14

LYTKINA, EKATERINA* (National Research University, *ekaterina.lytkina@gmail.com*)

Transformation – Reality or Simulacrum?

In this report the concept of transformational societies will be revised. The concept was widely applied to address post-communist societies and especially value, institutional, normative change and related phenomena. However it is unclear whether the change is accomplished and what a post-transformational society is or should be like. Besides, a broader context should be considered. Are transformational societies only those with the communist past or can other societies, for example, experiencing economic crisis or different kinds of social instability such as revolutions or wars, or even those who enter the European Union also experience a transformation? Surely, the contemporary context is totally different from the change meant by Durkheim when he wrote about the transition from the traditional society to the industrial one. Contemporary societies are characterized by what Urry calls complexity and certain changes became their permanent characteristic. So is it possible to differentiate between a transition and a societal change? These and other questions will be addressed in the report.

RC36-629.4

LYTKINA, EKATERINA* (Higher School of Economics, *ekaterina.lytkina@gmail.com*)

Unique Societies-Common Alienation? Revisiting Alienation in Contemporary Context

The paper is aimed at examination of the difference of nature and characteristics of alienation and and in post-Soviet and Western countries. Recent findings (Lytkina, Welzel 2013) show that in such post-Soviet countries as Russia and Kazakhstan anomie can be measured by powerlessness and normlessness whereas meaninglessness, social isolation and job dissatisfaction form a measurement of alienation. The linkage of powerlessness and normlessness might be explained by the general Mertonean assumption of discordance between the culturally defined goals and the means the social system provides an individual with. Hence, lack of control over desired outcomes (powerlessness) causes anomic behavior (normlessness). Still, powerlessness is commonly used as an indicator of alienation (Seeman 1982, Olsen 1965, Dean 1961) whereas meaninglessness is sometimes used as an indicator of individual anomie, or anomia (Seeman 1982, Legge 2008). These arguments make formulate the following problem: are thus alienation and anomie in post-Soviet and Western countries different? If yes, what are the reasons for its difference and how can the differences be captured theoretically and empirically? Post-Soviet countries can be conceptualized as the ones who underwent the process of social transformation, thus they can be conceptualized in Durkheimean logics. One can assume that in the time of transformation the level of anomie rose significantly. Western European societies, on the contrary, experienced a relative stability. Post-Soviet countries experienced a dramatic change in the value and normative systems which before the collapse of the Soviet Union were characterized by the collectivistic nature, whereas Western societies were characterized by pluralism of normative and value systems together with high level of individualism. Which phenomena and which indicators are thus relevant for the two types of societies? These and other considerations will be taken into account.

RC32-563.25

LÖFQVIST, LOUISE* (Linnaeus University, *louise.lofqvist@lnu.se*)

Gender Change and Constants. the Case of Swedish Police and Gender Equality Policy

The aim of this paper is to present the case of gender equality policy and politics within the Swedish Police Service. The main object is to investigate the relation between gender equality change and local gender formations and experiences. The paper provides an outline and a theoretically and empirically informed discussion of specific organizational, historical and socio-demographic factors that are key in an understanding of gender and police work in Sweden, and putting this within a framework of political and policy development. Sweden is often portrayed as world-leading when it comes to issues of gender equality, and state policy has put forward ideals of equal opportunities in all areas of society. In this context the national police service is interesting, as a male-dominated, masculine, state organization where gender change is visible.

Ideals and discourse concerning gender as well as gender equality policy and gender equality projects have been a part of police organization since the 1980's and the female-male ratio is slowly but constantly evening out. There has been a symbolic change and a statistic demographical change when it comes to women in policing. The issue put forward in this paper is the impact of these ongoing transformations in everyday police work. Rather than evaluating the gender equality regimes, this project investigates into the micro politics of changing gender regimes at the work place. The results show that change is undisputable but unevenly distributed in the organisation with regard to the gendered division of labour and gender symbolism and the grand narrative of gender equality is put under scrutiny. Further the author argues links between processes of professionalisation and academization of policing, as well as altering organizational ideals as pertinent in this process.

     * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

M

RC23-410.5

MA, KUO-HSUN JOSEF* (University of Connecticut, *kuo-hsun.ma@uconn.edu*)
VACHON, TODD (University of Connecticut)

Reconsidering the within-Country Digital Divide and the Global Digital Gap: Comparing Students' Daily Life Experiences with Information and Communication Technologies from 40 Countries

The rapid development in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has drawn scholars' attention to a new social problem—the digital divide. However, there has been little work examining the link between national contexts and students' experiences with ICTs. This research combines two groups of literature: micro-level accounts on the inequality of digital usage and macro-level studies centering on the global digital gap. Using data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009 data, I utilize hierarchical linear modeling to examine how institutional variables at the country-level are associated with students' digital usage across 40 countries. I use Cook's distance to diagnose the influence of data points from the cluster level. Three institutional factors are examined: economic development, income inequality, and educational expenditure. Results are twofold: (1) The digital divide between socially-advantaged versus socially-disadvantaged students is wider for countries with lower income, higher inequality, and lower educational expenditure. (2) The effects of institutional characteristics on digital usage only matter for low SES students, but not for their high SES counterparts. This research helps scholars identify key national characteristics that influence the inequality of digital usage.

JS-41.6

MA, YAN* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *mayan@cass.org.cn*)

Exploring the Impact of Birth Cohort Size on Education Achievement of Cohort Members

Using the data from China General Social Survey 2005, this research explores the major and modulatory effects of birth cohort size on education achievement of cohort members in China, from longitudinal and cohort perspective. Results show that birth cohort size has significant impacts on education achievement of cohort members, and cohort members in larger size birth cohort have lower education achievement. However, the impacts of birth cohort size on male and female, on urban people and rural people are different, and the reduction of birth cohort size will narrow the gap between these two groups. Besides, this paper decomposes net effect of birth cohort size by simulation and points out that it is the discordant change between population reproduction and education capacity that leads to this result.

RC01-38.4

MAAS, JAN-BERT* (Netherlands Defence Academy, *jggm.maas@nlda.nl*)
VAN FENEMA, PAUL C. (Netherlands Defence Academy)

Why Should I Know? the Reluctance of Absorbing and Sharing ERP Knowledge

In an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system, all necessary business functions, such as financial, manufacturing, human resources, and distribution, are tightly integrated into a single information system with a shared database. Such a system potentially allows firms to manage their integrated business processes and associated knowledge, and to have more control of information and data in the organization. However, ERP systems are very knowledge intensive and require high levels of knowledge absorption and knowledge sharing between organizational members in order to be used successfully.

In the military organization we study, ERP systems are aimed at improving supportive, secondary processes. This means that many military employees prioritize efforts related to the primary process of the military over actions connected to the ERP system. Still, top management mandates employees to use the ERP system and perform these secondary tasks, leading to tensions/user resistance including the reluctance to incorporate or share ERP knowledge. In turn, this lack of knowledge exchange can become dysfunctional since it prevents the use of IT that could benefit the organization.

We applied qualitative methods including 40 semi-structured interviews with ERP users and their managers in three separate business-units, who have been using the ERP for two years. In the study we assess why and how users of the ERP system become averse to the exchange of knowledge and how military organizations are able to overcome tensions between primary processes and ERP implementation/knowledge sharing as a secondary process. By combining theories about user resistance and informal/formal knowledge structures we grasp the underlying reasons of the reluctance. Moreover we contribute to the literature by studying IT as a supportive technology leading to user resistance, instead of focusing on how organizations incorporate core technologies effectively (e.g. Barley, 1986).

RC51-817.1

MAASS, MARGARITA* (UNAM, *mmaass@labcomplex2.net*)

Cybercultur @ and Cultural Management For Development

México is a multicultural and mega-diverse country. With this richness and abundance in natural and cultural resources, Why Mexico is a country with a high index of poverty and low social development? How could we work in terms of community development? This peper focuses primarily on a proposal for the development of a thinking culture development as a large system formed by multiple sub-systems. We argue how Sociocybernetics let us understanding and explaining the culture as a ethno-ecosystem. In this proposal, Central System is the culture for development, and each sub-system is related and complemented with each other in building concrete procedures of observation and analysis units, as the elements of a larger system analyzed from a constructivist operational methodology. Specifically each subsystem may have different value and processing degree, and they are part of "culture for development" system. Each subsystem invites communities to making decisions and taking actions with a methodological model by the Sociocybernetics proposal and from a cybercultural perspective. Then, we explain how sociocybernetics allow us to construct a methodological proposal based on an Emerging Community of Local Knowledge system, CECL's, in order to understand culture and development as a ethno-ecosystem; we explain how the ethno-ecological processes in a community are multidimensional and multi-relational processes. These processes permit the culture to appear as a fundamental component of a sustainable development.

References

García, Rolando (2006). *Sistemas complejos. Conceptos, métodos y fundamentación epistemológica de la investigación interdisciplinaria.* México: Gedisa.

Geyer, Felix (2003). *What is sociocybernetics?* México: labcomplex.ceiich.unam.mx/ .../What_is_Sociocybernetics.doc

Maass, Margarita and Rocio Carvajal (2012). *Cultura, desarrollo y cooperación internacional: Una aproximación desde la perspectiva sistémica.* México: Instituto Mora.

Maass, Margarita, José Amozurrutia, Patricia Almaguer, Laura González y Manuel Meza (2012). *Sociocibernética, Cibercultur@ y sociedad.* México: CEIICH-UNAM.

Toledo, Victor Manuel (1996). *Principios etnoecológicos para el desarrollo sustentable de comunidades campesinas e indígenas.* Mexico:UNAM.

RC04-79.24

MABUCHI, HITOSHI* (Osaka Jogakuin University, *mabuchi@wilmina.ac.jp*)

Global Education in Japan

Global education has become a trendy phrase in Japan. A recent international symposium entitled "Primary and Secondary Education in the Global Age," held in August 2013 by National Institute for Educational Policy Research (NIER) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), attracted a large audience confirming interest in this area. Among the discussions at the symposium, a central one was the debate about the meaning of "a global person." For some, especially those in economic circles, diversity is regarded as a source of competition. For others, particularly multicultural educators, diversity is regarded as one reason to implement changes to the social welfare policies and education in an increasingly global society. With these two polarized positions in mind, I examine what Intercultural Education Society in Japan has tried to achieve since it first introduced the word "intercultural" into Japan 30 years ago. Because of the efforts of the society, the largest Japanese association in this field, most people in Japan are now aware of the term "intercultural." However, research from the society has concentrated on promoting dichotomous viewpoints based on comparisons between Japan and other countries such as the U.S. The focus of the society's research is primarily on the differences between nations, while it has scarcely put any effort into the investigation of diversity or power differences within society. In other words, in spite of the organization's goals, it has failed to scrutinize the idea of "intercultural" in terms related to internal diversity or issues connected to social justice even as Japan has experienced a number of changes related to these in this age of globalization. In this study, I examine and analyze the context above and consider the reasons for the tendency identified in this field of Japanese education.

JS-63.5

MAC-CLURE, OSCAR* (Universidad de Los Lagos, *oscar.macclure@gmail.com*)
BAROZET, EMMANUELLE* (Universidad de Chile, *ebarozet@uchile.cl*)

Judgments about Inequality and Economic Elite Among the Middle Classes: Discontents and Sociology of Critique

This paper will present the preliminary results of a research on the Chilean middle class and its perception of the socioeconomic elite. The global emergence of the middle class (Banerjee & Duflo 2007, Ravallion 2009, Birdsall 2010, Kharas 2011, Franco et al. 2011, Dobbs et al. 2012, Ferreira et al. 2012, López & Ortiz 2012, Oliveira 2012, Chunling 2012) has created a renewed interest towards "new" middle classes in global sociology due to its rapid growth and the socio-political challenges that this poses. How do those who belong to the middle classes in emergent countries feel and think in everyday life about one of the more salient expressions of world inequalities, the socioeconomic elite – i.e. "the 1%"? Does a perception of injustice, discontent or critique emerge towards the elite? How does that happen – or not? Our team conducted a study using an experimental methodology based on games that replicate similar exercises applied by social scientists through studies in different countries: "unknown persons" and "dictator" games. Starting with a middle-class differentiation through occupation and distinguishing by type of territory where they live and work, the simulation was located in three cities of different sizes in Chile. In each city, six simulation games were conducted with participants from five strata of Chilean middle classes and one from non-qualified manual workers. This method allows the study of feelings and perceptions that arise in simulated situations of social interaction, which could not be observed through surveys or interviews. We will present the preliminary results, especially subjective elements that nourish and give meaning to middle classes, reproducing or challenging inequalities. The paper will contribute on topics that are relevant to stratification in the context of globalization, such as different discourses in middle classes, their feelings, perceptions of justice/injustice, discontent and critique towards the socioeconomic elite.

RC35-604.4

MACAMO, ELÍSIO* (University of Basel, *elisio.macamo@unibas.ch*)

Science and Technology Studies, Africa and the Long Shadow of Unspoken Assumptions

Science and technology studies have injected new blood into social theory over the past 20 years. Their assumption that the workings of science and technology are a good guide into the constitution of (modern) society has played a central role in sharpening sociological thinking over the notion of modernity and its analytical relevance in research. A paradox underlies the importance of science and technology studies, however. On the one hand, STS seem to refer to a very specific type of society, namely highly technological modern society. This would seem to rule out the possibility that STS might have anything to say about societies which do not fit this description. On the other hand, however, and because STS produces social theory, i.e. a vocabulary designed to make the social world intelligible, it can lay claim to the ability to deliver concepts that can be deployed in efforts to make non-modern societies intelligible, even if only by default. This paper will try to address this paradox critically with a theoretical claim. The claim will be that the reason why STS may work well as a research programme may have to do with the fact that it takes the settings within which science and technology operate for granted. In other words, STS research works under a "ceteris paribus" assumption – legal predictability, economic and political stability, etc. – which constrains the translation of concepts into different settings.

RC32-554.10

MACE, ERIC* (Université de Bordeaux, *eric.mace@u-bordeaux2.fr*)

Is the Concept of Patriarchy Useful to Comparing the Gender Relations through the World?

Is the concept of patriarchy useful to understanding and comparing the gender relations throughout history and the world? To answer this question affirmatively we must first consider patriarchy not as a system of male domination that imposes itself upon all human societies but instead, by adapting Erving Goffman's concept, as a specific form of "gender arrangement". From this standpoint two things can be shown. First, that gender arrangements such as those that exist within the European Union are not patriarchal arrangements but post- patriarchal: they are the result of the internal contradictions of modern patriarchy, where the transformation of the family and the economy the and aspirations of individualism have dismantled the hierarchies of gender and sexuality in favor of equal rights and the fight against discrimination. However, our approach reveals that the post-patriarchal arrangement also contains contradictions, in particular between the values of equality and the social construction of inequality and between the values of personal uniqueness and social reproduction of cultural differences and gender hierarchies. Secondly, our approach also shows that in most non-Western societies, such gender arrangements are not just traditional patriarchal arrangements, but traditional patriarchal arrangements that have been modernized (by colonial hegemony) and re-remodernized (by glocalized hybridization). A major conse-

quence is that these hybrid arrangements possess both the contradictions inherent in the modernization of traditional patriarchy and those specific to post-patriarchy. Recasting patriarchy in this way enables one to grasp the logic of action and internal contradictions of each type of arrangement by identifying their singularities without placing them hierarchically on an "axis of progress". Moreover, this analytical move also makes it possible to compare all gender arrangements according to their relationship to the principle of patriarchy.

RC32-564.7

MACEDO, JOANA* (Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, *jocsmacedo@gmail.com*)

Women Apponties and Political Participation in Brazil

This work aims to study the change identified in the women's participation in Brazilian politics in what concern the high positions of state burocracy. Specifically, it will be emphasize the kind of change's patterns followed in what regards women political appointees by two different governments in Brazil, such as, Fernando Henrique Cardoso (FHC), Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. This study uses the social-democracy theory to analyse the social sphere as main focus of public politics and reforms, as well as to consider it as a movement of women's inclusion in politics and a redefinition of their role. Due to cultural history of women's inferior role in the Brazilian society, the observation of these factors might signify a relatively change in the participation patterns.

JS-87.1

MACIEL, TANIA M. DE F.B.* (M.de F. B, *pomar@alternex.com.br*)
PHILIPPINI, ANGELA (M.De F. B. M.)

Longevity,Leisure and Landscape

This work seeks to develop a critical reflection on leisure from the interaction with natural and cultural landscapes,declared patrimony of humanity, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in the neighborhood of Copacabana. This site has the second highest concentration of senior citizens of Brazil, being a region, considered by Municipal law "prefered tourist destination of the third age" The theme will be presented from the theory of complexity, dialoguing with assumptions regarding sustainability and active aging on longevity.

The methodology presents the translation of perception of 60 to 100 years of enduring, residents at the scene, and some social agents the represent government and third sector institutions linked to the work with this audience.

Leisure will be analyzed in its subjective and contemplative dimensions, and in his contributions to ressignification of the quality of life of the old guy , and the stregthening of intergenerational relations, solitarity-based and participatory . In this context, the affective relationship will be addressed with the landscape, a place of memory, whose presence preserved is relevant in the biography of who gets old. Thuss, these leisure activities, from the aesthetic contemplation, are compatible and suitable for various limitations arising from aging.

RC40-677.2

MACMAHON, AMY* (University of Queensland, *amy.macmahon@uqconnect.edu.au*)

Gender, Food Security and Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh

This paper examines the links between gender, food security climate change and adaptation in Bangladesh, and investigates how a social justice approach to adaptation – with a commitment to participation, recognition, equitable governance and environmental integrity - may work to improve local level food security, and address social vulnerability. Southwest Bangladesh is facing a range of ecological and climate changes, including rising sea levels, cyclones, variable rainfall, river damming and salinity. Smallholder farmers, agricultural labourers and poor women are particularly vulnerable, with ecological changes interacting with other layers of vulnerability, including poverty, gender, political and social discrimination. A range of ideas are present in development and climate change literature, making links between gender and food security, both in terms supply and demand. In particular, women's role in household food security is highlighted. Here, I critically examine these theories and assumptions, within the contexts of existing social, cultural and other vulnerabilities, with reference to projects and research from Bangladesh. I then discuss these ideas in relation to climate change adaptation. Socially just adaptation theory argues that for adaptation to be sustainable, transformative and effective, initiatives need to be responsive to existing social inequalities, while working to reduce vulnerability and create transformational change. Many NGOs, the Bangladeshi government and other key stakeholders, have recognised the complex vulnerabilities facing women, both within their households and communities, and are attempting to incorporate these ideas into adaptation responses. However, it is unclear whether these efforts represent

strategic change for women from poor households, involving a transformation of gender structures, or only practical changes, in helping women survive.

TG03-938.2

MACPHERSON, ROBERT* (University of California Irvine, *rmacpher@uci.edu*)

The Right to Democracy and the State in Moments of Crisis: Lessons from the History of Radical Unionism

For the last four years square occupation movements have formed the core of a revolutionary wave calling for radical forms of directly democratic organization. It remains an open question to what degree these rights to democratization can be accommodated by states and the larger structures of global capitalism – if at all. Solving this puzzle requires comparative and historical investigations of the syndicalist unions which are the most long-standing example of a directly democratic mass social movement organization on par with the square occupations. Toward that end, I take a world-historical perspective that allows a comparison of syndicalist attempts at extending democratic rights across two time periods: the early 20th century crisis of British hegemony and the syndicalist resurgence in the current crisis of the Eurozone. The focus is on examining how syndicalist-state interaction differed from the more hierarchical worker organizations putting forward much narrower sets of rights claims. Studying the manner in which crisis-torn states of each period deferred, coopted or adopted the democratization claims of the syndicalists reveals the trajectories of state-movement interaction to be conditioned by processes of global capitalism and the specifics of local structures of dependency and exploitation. Existing social movement theories of democratic movements are shown to be both enriched and reconfigured in light of this long-term perspective. In addition, this study reveals how the movement's rights claims to economic democracy (both inside and outside the workplace) underwent a transition from largely implicit to explicit human rights frames, thus facilitating connection with non-labor democratic movements. Finally, tracing state-movement interaction in unstable economic contexts bears on questions of the meaning and realization of economic rights; the crucial test of such rights claims in periods of crisis becomes the degree to which workers and other stakeholders have democratic input on policy and thus avoid "cost shifting."

RC44-727.13

MACPHERSON, ROBERT* (University of California Irvine, *rmacpher@uci.edu*)

Uneven Development, Austerity and Worker Organization Response in the Eurocrisis

The response of labor federations and left parties to the Eurozone crisis has provided a stark demonstration of the ways in which these organizations can perform widely divergent functions despite similar institutional forms. Some workers organizations have become willing participants in the imposition of austerity, while others have sought to delay or modify austerity measures via formal political channels. Yet others, most especially the Communist and syndicalist union federations, have identified austerity as an attempt by capital to shift the costs of the crisis onto workers and have refused to acquiesce to labor oppression or control via austerity. Moreover, some organizations have forged links with square occupation movements such as the *indignados* via the use of unorthodox tactics and democratic organizational methods. Traditional social movement analysis might look to the ideological or organizational aspects of the organizations themselves, and the more recent political opportunity structure and political mediation approaches would seek to explain these outcomes by laying out the local state context in which they contend. In reality, neither of these approaches can explain how both labor oppression *and* mobilization are effected by ostensibly similar worker organizations across the continent. Instead, formal comparative methods such as QCA and ESA can be used within an incorporating comparative method in order to address these outcomes from a world-historical perspective. Only an analysis carried forward on multiple temporal and spatial levels can properly situate the worker organizations of Europe and the crisis itself within the history of the world-economy. The results of long-term processes of capitalist development such as the Eurozone's neomercantilist core-periphery structure and the global financialization of late US hegemony can be related to, and thus become essential to understanding, how worker organizations come to aid or resist capitalist attempts at crisis management.

RC11-210.1

MADERO-CABIB, IGNACIO* (Université de Lausanne, *ignacio.maderocabib@unil.ch*)

Completely Included, Partially Included or Partially Excluded in the Labour Market? an Exploratory Schema of Social Vulnerability in Late Careers

Life course sociology corresponds to an area of study traditionally interested in the analysis of vulnerability during early and middle adulthood careers. Yet, given an increasing attention over the last occupational period in Western countries, the current article aims to analyze the vulnerability confronted in late careers, focusing specifically in Switzerland. To this end, a new exploratory schema of vulnerability based on seminal life course notions and an inclusion/exclusion theory, is proposed for the analysis of late careers. Moreover, another aim corresponds to analyze how different life course determinants -such as life experiences in different domains and positional factors- impact the likelihood of confronting, or not confronting, social vulnerability during this occupational period. Longitudinal data comes from the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARELIFE). Used methods are cluster, optimal matching, and discrete regression models. Results allow concluding first that the proposed conception of vulnerability based on an inclusion/exclusion schema has an acceptable empirical support. Second, that the likelihood of confronting or not social vulnerability during late careers depends mainly on early life experiences in family and occupational domains, as well as the positional status of workers.

RC12-230.7

MAEDA, TOMOHIKO* (Meijo University, *tomaeda@meijo-u.ac.jp*)

The Legal Cultures Observed By and Observed Among the Pioneers of Japanese Socio-Legal Studies

Since Professor Takeyoshi Kawashima provoked the debate by his classic work, *Legal consciousness of Japanese*, in 1967, theories of legal consciousness and legal culture have been kept among the issues of scholarly controversies in various fields of socio-legal studies. With an eye to the controversies on the globalization and local cultures, theories of legal culture (and legal consciousness of local population) seem to provide suggestive viewpoints for socio-legal studies on globalization and local adaptation.

I would argue that theories of legal consciousness and legal culture serve for studies on globalized law and society in two ways.

First, they would provide viewpoints for studies on legal reform and adaptations in various countries. We should keep eye on the culture and social consciousness shared by elites leading legal reforms in our empirical studies on the legal adaptation to globalization around the Pacific. We could observe what kind of legal consciousness and legal cultures the leading groups have and what kind of impact they have in molding new legal systems or institutions.

Second, they would keep their positions in the socio-legal grand theories on use of law, legal adaptation, legal conversion, and so on, though it would be difficult to test empirical validity of such theories.

I would illustrate that Japanese theories of legal culture themselves were reflection of the legal culture shared among the pioneers of Japanese socio-legal studies. I would straight up the key factors of Japanese theories on legal culture and relate them to the social and academic backgrounds and interests shared among the pioneers of Japanese socio-legal studies. I would also try to reconstruct theoretical framework, in which legal consciousness and legal culture serve as key factors for our contemporary empirical studies.

RC30-518.6

MAERKER, MARKUS* (University of Kassel, *maerker@uni-kassel.de*)
BODE, INGO (University of Kassel)
LANGE, JOHANNES (University of Kassel)

Revolution from below: The IMPACT of Market-Oriented Management of Hospital Employment in Germany

Internationally, health care has seen the advent of (quasi-)market governance in a public service environment and, concomitantly, the rise of organisational policies derived from private business. Hospitals are a case in point. While still being accountable for the universal delivery of medical services, they are expected to behave like enterprises geared towards earning revenue, sometimes in a regulatory environment featuring free user choice and provider competition. Thus, '*market accountability*' becomes an issue for hospital management. Exploring the case of *Germany*, the paper explores how this translates into managerial concepts related to *workforce issues* including the roles of doctors, nurses, and further staff seeing the patient. We depart from the assumption that employment norms are shaped at sector level rather than in a single hospital but wonder whether this configuration will persist. Following a brief (statistical) overview of the evolving employment patterns throughout the German hospital sector, we examine the *labour-related discourse* of two sorts of actors: those of major intermediate regulatory bodies (which are critical players in the German health care system) and those entrusted with leadership functions in the hospital itself. Using material from a three-years research project focusing on sense-making processes at sector and organizational level, we can show not only that there is new discourse related to la labour-related issues but also how this discourse is reflected by evolving employment policies. Overall, 'market accountability' puts long-established professional concepts under strain. However, the 'sense-making' is different between

regulators and those who have to implement regulations. This suggests that the rationale of hospital employment is changing bottom-up, often against what regulators conceive as an adequate design for hospital work.

RC32-553.1

MAESTRIPIERI, LARA* (Polytechnic of Milan, *lara.maestripieri@polimi.it*)

Childcare and Elderly Care in Bologna

Family is the main provider in the Italian welfare system. As a consequence, supports for care in Italy are underdeveloped since care is almost totally delegated to women capacity to sustain its members. Such model had strong influences on women attitudes: Italy has one of the lowest fertility rates all over Europe and it will be suffering in the next years from an increasingly higher old age dependency ratio, thus worsening the female care overload. Nevertheless, Bologna is a best practice in this worrying scenario. Thanks to a strong social democratic tradition, local welfare system of Bologna has been one of the most attentive to the need of women and it has been the first to introduce childcare services in the '60s, while promoting a wider support for dependency in addition to the national provision. The result is that Bologna has the highest female participation rate to labour market in Italy. However, the financial crisis and the consequent reduction of public funds have put in question the sustainability of Bologna's model in recent years.

In the present paper, we will show results from a series of 8 focus groups involving 34 working women conducted in Bologna during 2013, which have been selected because they have care responsibilities. Stemming from an investigation of both individual and social factors, the analysis will focus on the work-life balance of women, assessing the role of their partners, their family and the local welfare system in it. The comparison between women with childcare duties and women with elderly care will also show how the overload of women in their 50s will be the real challenge for Bologna in the next years, as long as they combine the roles of grandmothers, children of dependent elderly and worker.

RC21-367.5

MAEYAMA, SOICHIRO* (Fukuyama City University, *masichiro@aol.com*)

Possibility of Area Management Organizations for "Bulwark" Against Neoliberal Urbanization – Thorough the Cases of Public Development Authorities (PDAs) –

In some cities in US and in Japan entirely new organizational structures have sprung up to promote urban development in the new contextual situation. In this presentation, a new structure, "Public Development Authority" (PDA) is treated, which has mainly developed in west coast of US, and is getting attention in terms of neo liberal urbanization. PDA is quite unique-style entity that is established by cities (municipalities) as special purpose government for promoting specific purpose (such as areal management, or historical and business management of historical market), equipped with business specialist- staffs, and also it is governed by volunteer citizen board members. "Half private, half government"entity is run or governed by citizens.

 Some PDAs has been observed to behave as "developer" in the "neo-liberal" urbanization process. But considerable PDAs, for securing neighborhood's core and culture , are trying to build the devices for helping local business owners and individual citizens mentally and physically, as of Seattle Chinatown International PDA (inventing "IDEA Space" project for assisting local small businesses, using "visioning"method) . These trials are expected to be effective "bulwark"s against diverting impacts of neoliberal developments. This presentation concretely gazes at the PDAs' efforts (and the like's of area management organizations) to keep local core of cultures, local "life economy" with concrete devices from the stand point of citizen eyes and "advocacy". And the conditions for preventing PDA to fall into "developer" are sought.

 Just for accessing the present big picture in terms of area management organizations in neo-liberal trends in US, Japan etc, CDCs (Community Development Corporation) in US and "Machizukuri Kaisha", special purpose agency in Japanese PPPs are shortly mentioned as well.

RC45-742.2

MAGALHÃES, RAUL FRANCSICO* (Federal University of Juiz de Fora, *raul.magalhaes@ufjf.edu.br*)

Instrumental Action and Rhetoric: Framing Rational Action on Language Field

The paper makes a theoretical reconstruction of a model for instrumental action in language, using the notion of rhetoric. It takes persuasive language to be constitutive of instrumental reason, and analyses the possibility of bring to the theory of social action some concepts from linguistic field. The first step establishes an analogy between instrumental rationality and rhetorical movements like projection of future, or reconstruction of past. In those operations we use rhetoric

in order to create the persuasive frames of reality and use them for self-persuasion and for persuade other people to go into a specific course of action. Since deliberation is a problem of collective action and rationality we can understand rhetoric in terms of building a new descriptive model of rationality, in other words, we can describe rationality as a rhetoric operation: it consists in giving different degrees of truth to the information available and then create conditions for choosing a specific way. This approach builds a critical view to the notion of information as objective data collected by rational actors, and points to the deliberation as a cognitive way to deal with framed discourses about reality. Based on this model we can criticize some analytical problems from the theories of rational choice concerning collective action, here represented by M. Olson's paradox and, in the same way, criticize Jon Elster's paradox of indeterminacy, based on the concept of optimal amount of gathered information. The concepts of rhetoric give to the theory of rational action a key to understand how in empirical situation words, and sometimes just words, are enough to create action.

RC06-127.1

MAGDALENIC, SANJA (Stockholm University)
OLAH, LIVIA* (Stockholm University, *livia.olah@sociology.su.se*)
HELLUM, MERETE (Gothenburg University)

Social Norms and Policy Influence on Family Formation in Sweden

This paper seeks to extend existing knowledge about gendered transition to family formation and parenthood by looking at whether and how public policies influence fertility. Our research is part of a larger international project on gender equity and low fertility in postindustrial societies. The theoretical framework is designed to capture the ways in which family- and gender-role norms, institutions, and economic context intertwine with the family formation intentions and behaviors of young adults. We focus on two sets of social norms (family- and gender-role norms) in influencing individuals' intended and achieved fertility. The two sets are viewed as separate constructs, the first dealing with the definition of the "normal" family, and the second dealing with the appropriate roles of men and women in the family and in the public sphere, especially the labor market. Our analytical model seeks to attribute equal explanatory power to men's as well as women's opportunities for engaging in positively viewed activities in the spheres of family and work. In our empirical analyses we rely on a mixed-methods approach. In this paper, we combine a quantitative analysis based on data extracted from the Swedish Young Adult Panel Study on attitudes to work, family and gender roles and their possible impact on family formation (intentions) among Swedish young adults in the first decade of the 21st century, with a qualitative analysis of narratives in in-depth interviews (N=80), carried out with women and men aged 24-35 years in two metropolitan areas in Sweden in 2012. The findings for the qualitative part indicate that young adults view Swedish family policies as good even when having little first-hand knowledge of them. We discuss similarities and differences across gender and family status, as well as the implications of our findings for research and for policy design.

RC24-432.13

MAGNO, TÂNIA* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe, *taniamagno@uol.com.br*)
ENGELMANN, WILSON (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos)
CALAZANS, DIEGO (Universidade Federal de Sergipe)

Development, Modernity and Nanotechnology: The Challenges Of a Time

This paper aims to raise some thoughts on the present time and the relationship between modernity, environment and development, starting from some questions: If we continue to follow the current economic model, of neverending development and capital expansion, what awaits for us? Is there a future? Will the human species take part in it? How to divert the course of this rudderless ship guided by a commandant called Progress? In search of clues that point to the possible answers, we walk at some tracks left in late 1960s and early 1970s, by Josué de Castro, on the changes that had already been felt in his time and the threat that hovered in the world due to environment imbalances arising from the development model based in the expansionary logic of capital, the rampant belief in science and technology, then to reflect on the reality of our time and the progress and achievements in the field of science and technology, and the challenges we face against the advance of new technologies - and this is the case of nanotechnology. Nanotechnology is a technology that can have and already has numerous applications. It's, in the point of view of the market, a safe investment for the future. In this sense, we must discuss the ethical and legal issues that should regulate the use of nanotechnology. There is no certainty about the possible impacts that the use of nanotechnology may have, regarding the health of people and the environment. This paper is the result of the research "Nanotechnology applied to food and biofuels: recognizing the essential elements for the development of indicators of risk and regulatory frameworks that protect health and the environment" (898/2009), funded by CAPES, a government agency linked to the Brazilian Ministry of Education.

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC24-432.14

MAGNO, TÂNIA* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe, taniamagno@uol.com.br)

Perspectives On Risk Governance and Regulation Of Nanotechnology Applied To Food and Biofuels

The "wonders" of nanotechnology are in different sectors of production and commercialization, like food and biofuels, and they have innovative properties.

Considering the absence of regulation, we intend to evaluate the structure of plural forms of nanotechnology risk governance in these two sectors. Law will have to modify and realign its normative forms, expanding to other areas of knowledge, pursuing to develop the management of nanotechnology risks trans-disciplinarily, permeated by the rereading of Natural Law constructed by John Finnis, as an ethical conductor to justify it.

In which measure the organization of legal norms in networks, with formatting dialogues between sources of Law, may be a regulatory alternative to nanotechnology?

It is adopted the theory-dialectical perspective of construction of the legal phenomenon in networks, developed by François Ost and Michel van de Kerchove (*De la pyramide au réseau?* 2000). In the dialectical theory of Law in networks it's proposed the deliberation of structural changes in the legal system that undergo an incomplete paradigm transition, in which the linear verticality of the pyramidal hierarchy of legal system and the regulation by the State tend to make room for a complex network of regulation and governance, that involves a plurality of state and non-state actors.

Law goes through a time of transformation in which the influence of transnational regulation, technical regulation and private self-regulation to replace the state standards are widened, forming a complex network that involves both the traditional mandatory state standards, provided of sanction, and the new manifestations of Law, composed of non-mandatory rules, the *soft law*, disconnected from the legislative process. The state monopoly on the conduct of Law loses space to legal pluralism and to diversity of social actors (companies, institutions of standardization and certification, NGOs) and to the conduction of decision-making processes, with new forms of governance.

RC21-369.1

MAGNUSSON, JESPER* (Lund University, jesper.magnusson@mah.se)

"First- and Second-Hand Actants at Van Beuningenplein, Amsterdam – Investigating the Role of Material Agency in the Formation of Human-/Non-Human Collectives"

The objective of this paper is to develop conceptual tools that can contribute to a relational and non-reductive approach to the analysis and design of public space. A key ambition is to investigate the role of material agency in the formation of collectives and *collective spaces*. In particular, the study focuses on urban artefacts, such as furniture, bollards, fences, walls, platforms etc., as mediators of social exchange and as important actors in the production of collective space.

Public life can be seen as performed by coexisting collectives, or human-/non-human assemblages. Collective space can be regarded as temporal territories, produced by civic or private administration, different tactics, corporeal appropriation and heterogeneous materiality.

The fieldwork entails ethnographic studies of a selection of Amsterdam playgrounds with a specific focus on the van Beuningenplein playground. The van Beuningenplein offers rich settings for human-/non-human interactions, and the role of the playground as a vital neighborhood meeting place makes it particularly interesting as a collective space.

Through a close study of various on-going socio-material interactions and assemblages at the playground, I identify a series of concepts in order to describe how materialities take on different roles in the formation of temporary collectives. *First-* and *second-hand actants* are concepts enabling an analysis of direct and indirect relations between humans and multiple objects. *First-hand actants* imply personal artefacts (cell-phones, handbags, takeaway food etc.) that are carried around and of which we have direct control. *Second-hand actants* imply impersonal artefacts (benches, bollards, walls etc.), usually are attached to material spaces, and where human interaction sometimes need to be mediated through first-hand actants.

Further examples of concepts explored in this paper are *anchors*, *polyvalent artefacts* and *base camps*. Together these concepts are used to explore the material agencies that are active in the production of collectives and collective spaces.

RC12-229.1

MAHAN, MARGO* (University of California, Berkeley, margo_mahan@berkeley.edu)

Victimized Victimizers? Male Batterers, the "Bitch Tape," and the State That Disciplines Them

Women's experiences have been the nucleus of domestic violence literature, discourse, and policy, and have shaped the therapeutic and/or punitive measures that are characteristic of domestic violence prevention – measures that research has shown are largely ineffective in curbing violence. Consequently, we still know relatively little about why men batter, and how they make sense of the negative "batterer" credential that corresponds with their offense. The few studies that explore batterer behavior are primarily psychological, reducing their violence to individual pathology that can be "treated" in therapy. Accordingly, non-psychological studies are characterized by evaluations of the utility, effectiveness, and/or therapeutic techniques of Batterer Intervention Programs, thus missing the *sociological* roots of batterer behavior. Drawing from in-depth interviews with 15 male batterers, my research shows that these men make sense of the offenses of which they have been accused in different ways, both with regard to the role they attribute to the state in their felt disempowerment and emasculation, and the role they attribute to their female victims. These different meanings are attributable to a number of factors – factors I argue must be addressed to the extent that they are linked to recidivistic risks of battering. The analysis presented in this paper therefore provides a foundation for creating more effective social remedies for battering behavior, and it provides an opportunity to reconsider gender-based theories of interpersonal violence more generally.

RC29-499.3

MAHI, LARA* (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre , laramahi75@gmail.com)

Sentencing : 'health Determinants' of Criminal Sanction

Des travaux en *sentencing* ont mis en avant les inégalités face à la sanction pénale. Que l'on soit une femme ou un homme (Mary-Portas, 1996 ; Cardi, 2007), que l'on ait la peau de couleur ou non (Steffensmeier, Ulmer, Kramer, 1998), que l'on ait un travail ou non (Herpin, 1977), ou encore, que l'on ait un nom à consonance étrangère ou non (Jobard, Névanen, 2007), on n'est pas égaux face à la sanction pénale.

En matière de santé, la question de l'impact de l'état de santé somatique des justiciables sur les jugements est systématiquement éludée au profit de travaux sur les déterminants de santé mentale (Thys, Korn, 1992 ; Laberge et al., 1995 ; Cartuyvels et al., 2010). Pourtant, le haut taux de prévalence, dans les prisons françaises, de personnes vivant avec une pathologie lourde (6,2%) par rapport à ceux observés en milieu libre (DREES, 2005) interroge l'existence de formes de sur-pénalisation des malades. Y a-t-il un lien entre l'état de santé des justiciables et la peine à laquelle ils sont condamnés ?

Après avoir observé 412 procès correctionnels au tribunal de grande instance de Paris, nous avons analysé statistiquement les liens entre « état de santé du justiciable » et « condamnation ».

Nos résultats font état d'un contrôle particulièrement coercitif, par l'institution judiciaire, des justiciables malades faisant part d'une absence d'engagement dans un processus de soin. Au cours d'un procès pénal, ces derniers sont sur-condamnés à de la prison ferme et à de plus longues peines.

Au delà de la chaîne pénale, ces résultats nous invitent à repenser la définition que donne Parsons (1951) des rôles du malade et, plus largement, à interroger les formes du contrôle social qui pèse sur les malades.

RC02-52.10

MAHIEU, CHRISTIAN* (CNRS, christian.mahieu@wanadoo.fr)

The Social Fabric of Solidarity Economy Initiatives: On the Emerging Creative and Collective Action Devices

Solidarity economy initiatives are not obvious. They need specific contexts to emerge and develop themselves. We have to better understand conditions under them individual and collective processes of initiatives can emerge, be designed and implemented.

As Hans Joas formulates it, the sense of action builds itself at the heart of the very action. So, we need to consider solidarity economy initiatives as a social construct. This proposition questions and participates in current researches on social entrepreneurship. My point of view emphasizes on the social contexts and conditions of alternative entrepreneurship.

A second idea, continuing the first one, leads me toward two hypotheses. As a first hypothesis, I consider that solidarity economic initiatives find their dynamics within creativity of action develops by alternative collectives of actors and social entrepreneurial communities. We should better know these collectives in order to differentiate their actors at the same times social activists and entrepreneurs. My second hypothesis concerns acting devices which give its sense to collective actions and the processes of their design and implementation. These acting devices should be observed and analyzed in depth as far as they gather, promote, mutually develop and capitalize solidarity economy initiatives. Then these processes and constructing devices permit the social fabric of solidarity economic alternatives.

In order to develop and begin to validate these hypotheses, I shall present and discuss first results of a qualitative research focus on several collective action devices as developed by social actors in France. These alternative collectives and their acting and learning devices are developed at the very heart of co working

spaces and other "third places" described by Oldenburg but also through collaborative web sites and their acting platforms.

RC24-429.3

MAHLER, CLAUDIO FERNANDO* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *cfmahler@gmail.com*)

OLIVEIRA, SAULO BARBARÁ DE (Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro)

Urban Waste and Our Day-to-Day Chaos

There is litter on most streets of the more privileged neighborhoods of the city where there is cleaning services comparable to the first world; in the under privileged neighborhoods, urban sanitation is on par with African or Indian quality levels: this is the reality of Rio de Janeiro and the majority of the 16 Brazilian cities with populations of over one million inhabitants. Rio de Janeiro is a city characterized by enormous inequality in income and in geographic distribution of the population, as well as in public services. Erratic urban expansion has made Rio de Janeiro one of the hallmarks of segregation and social degradation, which makes the populace's standard of living a challenge to manage. Due to this inefficiency, most the city's periphery has open sewage that runs in ditches, rivers, the sea and on the streets. The system of rainwater drainage does not undergo periodic maintenance where there is a system at all, causing frequent floods and public damage from heavy summer rains. Litter clogs drainage pipes and exacerbates flooding and the contamination of rivers and the sea. It is still possible to see the accumulation of garbage in outlying areas. In *favelas*, present throughout the entire city, the habitation conditions and urban infrastructure are precarious, and environmental degradation leaps out of control, thereby contaminating the sea and making it impossible to swim and go to the beach in many important parts of the city. Guanabara Bay has been contaminated since the 1970s. The objective of this article is to present a diagnostic of the impact of urban waste on the city of Rio de Janeiro. The research was conducted using quantitative methods, as well as secondary data from official sources.

RC07-146.4

MAHMUD, HASAN* (University of Sociology, Los Angeles, *hm77@ucla.edu*)

Migrants Remittances and the Family

Abstract: Contrary to the perception of the relationship between the individual and the family as a structure, this paper offers a conceptualization of this relationship as a process whereby individuals selectively identify with various available forms of family. It builds on 30 in-depth and unstructured interviews, complemented by ethnographic participations, with the Bangladeshi immigrants in Los Angeles. Conceiving migrants' remitting as a socially motivated economic act whereby the migrants invest both financial and emotional resources to maintain and further develop social relationships, it recognizes migrants' relationships to their family in Bangladesh as central to their remitting practices. It recognizes multiple forms of family and community organizations to which the immigrants simultaneously identify themselves. However, it finds this identification as a process whereby the immigrants choose to attach to certain forms among a range of culturally defined social aggregates, which causes their remitting to be selective. Emphasizing the immigrants' emotional involvement and collective orientation, this study recognizes the mingling of the immigrants' self with the recipients in their origin country as essential in remitting. Thus, this paper makes significant contribution to the study of migrants' family by adding a relational approach that identifies fluidity in the individuals' identification to the family through migration and remitting.

RC06-118.18

MAHMUD, HASAN* (University of Sociology, Los Angeles, *hm77@ucla.edu*)

Migrants Sending Money and the Family

Abstract: To know why migrants send money to home, this paper introduces a new conceptualization of the relationship between the migrants and their families. It builds on 30 in-depth and unstructured interviews, complemented by ethnographic participations, with the Bangladeshi immigrants in Los Angeles. Conceiving migrants' remitting as a socially motivated economic act whereby the migrants invest both financial and emotional resources to maintain and further develop social relationships, it recognizes migrants' relationships to their family and origin community in Bangladesh as central to their remitting practices. Unlike the NELM approach's assumption of economic rationality, or the cultural approach's emphasis of cultural factors, this paper finds the immigrants' relationships to the remittance-recipients as central in determining their remitting. It recognizes multiple forms of family and community organizations to which the immigrants simultaneously identify themselves. However, it finds this identification as a process whereby the immigrants choose to attach to certain forms among a range of culturally defined social aggregates, which causes their remitting to be selective. Emphasizing the immigrants' emotional involvement and collective orientation, this study recognizes the mingling of the immigrants' self with the recipients in their origin country as essential in remitting. Thus, this paper makes significant contribution to the study of migrants' family by showing how individuals' identification with the family is a process, which allows the individuals to shift their attachment to particular forms of family in different contexts.

RC11-206.1

MAHNE, KATHARINA* (German Centre of Gerontology, *katharina.mahne@dza.de*)

Contemporary Grandparenthood In Germany: A Perspective Of Social Inequality

The study provides a multifaceted analysis of contemporary grandparenthood in Germany. Building upon ideas rooted in a sociology of the family and in a sociology of ageing, the study aims to demonstrate the usefulness of a perspective of social inequality for the study of the multigenerational family in later life. Social inequality is on the one hand conceptualised in the form of unequal access to the grandparent role (e.g. the transition to grandparenthood). On the other hand, social inequality is conceptualised in the form of unequal outcomes connected to grandparenthood (e.g. levels of subjective well-being).

Based on data from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS) and applying a three-generation perspective, the study demonstrates that access to the grandparent role is in fact unequally distributed: higher educated parents are less likely to experience the transition to grandparenthood and become grandparents later in life than less educated parents. In contrast, the subjective importance of experienced as well as prospective grandparenthood does not vary by levels of education and other indicators of social class. Given the unequal access to the grandparent role, grandparenthood could evolve into a highly valued but unequally distributed social resource for later life. Furthermore, social inequality also exists as a result of grandparenthood: positive and negative outcomes of relationships with grandchildren for grandparental subjective well-being are unequally distributed across educational groups.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that social inequality in relation to grandparenthood exists in two forms: first, access to the generally highly valued social position of grandparent is unequal. And secondly, advantages and disadvantages are unequally connected to the grandparent role. The study shows that the perspective of social inequality is essential for an adequate description and analysis of grandparenthood in social and demographic change.

RC32-553.6

MAHON, EVELYN* (Trinity College Dublin, *emahon@tcd.ie*)

Reconciling Work and Motherhood: Class and Access to Childcare in Dublin

The 'motherhood penalty' is invoked to explain the lower labour force participation of Irish women. Mothers with low educational levels have even lower participation rates referred to as an 'education penalty'. This paper will explore the way these penalties are socially constructed in an Irish childcare policy context.

Funded by FP7 FLOWS, separate focus groups composed of mothers with third level education and those with second level education were conducted in order to compare their respective orientations to work and their reconciliation strategies. Mothers in both groups articulated a strong intrinsic, social and instrumental orientation to their work and a distinct **worker** identity, separate to motherhood. As working mothers they had all overcome the first penalty.

Mothers with third level education earned incomes that enabled them to commodify childcare for children aged (0-3) using private nurseries which facilitated their full-time employment, but at considerable financial cost. But low income earning mothers could not afford the 800- 1,000 euros a month fees. This explains their over lower participation rates.

The exceptional mothers in our focus groups with low educational levels were facilitated by getting a childcare place in a local community crèche with fees of 95 euros a week full time and pro-rata reductions for part time. (Only 30,000 parents nationally have access to these). Mothers without a childcare place (if married) relied on their unemployed partner to provide childcare, or both parents worked part time. Grandparents or siblings also provided care. These constitute a mixture of reconciliation strategies not easily replicated. Childcare policies in a neo-liberal society can considerable reduce equality of access to childcare places and offer an explanation for the education penalty. Overall participation rates are unlikely to rise unless this inequality is addressed.

RC19-335.3

MAHON, RIANNE* (Balsillie School International Affairs, *prmahon@rogers.com*)

Constructing a Gender Discourse inside the OECD: The Working Party on the Role of Women in the Economy

The UN International Decade for Women and the four UN Conferences on women helped to put gender equality on the global agenda. Although feminists are rightly critical of the slow pace of change, gender equality retains an important place on official global (and regional) policy agendas. This paper examines the work of the OECD Working Party on the Role of Women in the Economy (ROWITE). Formed in 1974 in advance of the first UN Conference on Women, ROWITE constituted an important site for the consolidation of a feminist agenda for the Global North and, through its support for the Women in Development group within the OECD's Development Advisory Committee (DAC) supported the promotion of gender equality through its members' aid programs. Although ROWITE was disbanded in 1998, its concerns were, in partly picked up by the Social Affairs Division and thus continues to have a resonance in contemporary debates.

RC11-215.8

MAHRS TRÄFF, ANNSOFIE* (Linköpings universitet, *annsofie.mahrs.traff@norrkoping.se*)

Perceptions of the Concept of Physical Activity Among Older People and Staff in Residential Homes

Annsofie Mahrs Träff, PhD-candidate
National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life, Linköping University, Sweden.

This presentation aims to present parts of my doctoral work focusing on the ability and desire to be physically active when you live in a residential home for the elderly. The aim for this part of the study was to identify and describe variations in perceptions of the concept for "physical activity".

Physical activity is described as positive and important for all people. My thesis is to investigate how people are interested in, and able to, maintaining physical activities even though they often have significant disabilities. And also to investigate how older people in residential homes are experiencing opportunities for physical activity and how their physical environment affects these opportunities.

The part of my studies that will be presented have a phenomenografic approach was used to analyze semistructured interviews with elderly people living on residential homes and with staff. This took place in four residential homes in two municipalities in Sweden.

The interviews show that the older people often describes physical activity in one way when asked about what the concept of physical activity means to them and sometimes also states that physical activity is something that they do not perform. Later in the interview the very same person can describe the activities of a physical nature which they do in everyday life, for example to walk. A number of staff do describe that physically activity is one thing when it comes to themselves, but something else when it comes to the older people.

To have different perceptions of a central concept can affect both hopes and expectations.

RC08-150.3

MAIA, JOÃO* (Fundação Getulio Vargas, *joao.maia@fgv.br*)

Global Arenas of Knowledge: Perspectives from the Brazilian Case

This paper aims to present the major guidelines of the project 'Global Arenas of Knowledge' and its first results. The project involves theoretical work to reformulate the sociology of knowledge in contemporary global perspective, and three empirical studies dealing with key elements of global knowledge production and circulation. The study runs first in three southern-hemisphere countries which are part of the post-colonial periphery or (in world-system terminology) semi-periphery, but which are not part of the impoverished 'third world', and where knowledge institutions are well established: South Africa, Brasil and Australia. It will then move to linked institutions in the global metropole, in the USA and UK. The empirical work takes three domains of knowledge as starting-points (HIV/ climate change/ gender studies), and examines them in several ways, combining ethnographical work, interviews,documentary work and quantitative methods of citation-context analysis to study the patterns of centrality, inclusion and exclusion of researchers across the global arenas. In this paper, I present the results of the first part of the study, which involves interviews conducted in Brazil with senior researchers in three different domains of knowledge and historical analysis of each domain. I focus on two specific themes that are more closely related to the proposed session: a) how the dynamics center/periphery affects knowledge production in the Brazilian case; b) how Brazilian social scientists in these different domains of knowledge build their careers in a global scale.

RC44-729.2

MAICH, KATHERINE* (University of California, Berkeley, *kmaich@berkeley.edu*)

Legislation and Its Discontents: Consequences of the Peruvian Household Workers Law

Peru is currently understood as one of the fastest growing economies in Latin America, one whose wealth is highly concentrated in the capital, fueling an incredibly centralized and unregulated flow of labor. Many indigenous internal migrants work as *trabajadoras del hogar* in Lima, situated within a vulnerable context since their work is highly gendered, private and contained within the intimate space of the home, where discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender and class looms. Colonial relations persist in the apartments and homes across wealthy districts of the capital, yet meanwhile Lima moves ever so forward by pushing costly modernization projects, developing its booming tourist industry, and promoting its global culinary fame.

Peru passed national labor protections for *trabajadoras del hogar* ten years ago, though with negligible improvements in the lives of its household workers. Based on nine months of in-depth interviews and ethnographic fieldwork, I investigate the nature of the outcome of political inclusion and state-granted labor rights in Lima for household workers, privy to capital's growth and yet [arguably] further marginalized through labor regulation, which grants few benefits, offers no minimum wage, and lacks real enforcement in practice.

When the state steps in to regulate the informal sector, what possibilities and potential problems result? How does the implementation and specifics of legislation come to bear on the lives of those it attempts to protect, offer benefits to, or bring into political inclusion? My dissertation grapples with the intersection of gender, law, the state, and the political economy of domestic work in Peru with specific attention to new organizing strategies for household workers in the face of myriad obstacles. When and how can the law matter in the case of informality, and what else is to be done?

RC32-554.5

MAICH, KATHERINE* (University of California, Berkeley, *kmaich@berkeley.edu*)

When Does the Dust Finally Settle? Peruvian Household Workers, Reproductive Labor, and Sweeping Changes

Peru is currently understood as one of the fastest growing economies in Latin America, one whose wealth is highly concentrated in the capital, fueling a centralized and unregulated flow of labor. Many indigenous internal migrants work as *trabajadoras del hogar* in Lima, situated within a vulnerable context since their work is highly gendered and isolated in the home, where threats of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender and class loom. This practice of domestic labor is broadly accepted in Peruvian culture, demonstrating the profoundly deep, entrenched nature of colonial relations within contemporary Limeño society.

I analyze domestic work as both a daily, lived-out practice and a culturally inscribed phenomenon within Peruvian society. Peru passed national labor protections for *trabajadoras del hogar* ten years ago, though with negligible improvements in the lives of its household workers as the law offers no minimum wage, few benefits, and lacks real enforcement in practice. Based on nine months of in-depth interviews and ethnographic fieldwork, I investigate outcomes of political inclusion and state-granted labor rights for these women workers, privy to capital's growth and yet [arguably] further marginalized through labor (mis)regulation as they continue to sweep, iron, cook, and care for the future class of Limeños. My research finds that rather than Lima paving the way for a modern, egalitarian Peruvian state, inequality and colonial relations are alive and well in Limeño homes, with serious consequences for a future, more egalitarian, and 'modern' Peru and Latin America.

How does the implementation and specifics of legislation come to bear on the lives of those it attempts to "protect"? My dissertation grapples with the intersection of gender, law, and the political economy of domestic work in Peru with specific attention to challenges facing women workers confronting the burden of colonial history on a daily basis.

JS-44.3

MAJED, RIMA* (University of Oxford, *rima.majed@sociology.ox.ac.uk*)

From Political Protest to Sectarian Violence: A Sunni-Shiite Split in Lebanon?

From Political Protest to Sectarian Violence: A Sunni-Shiite split in Lebanon?
The year 2005 has been a turning point in the history of Lebanon. The assassination of the former Prime Minister Rafic Hariri in a car bomb on February 14th, 2005 triggered the largest demonstrations in the history of the country. Hundreds of thousands went to the streets to either denounce the Syrian regime and accuse it of being behind the assassination, or to flag out their alliance with it and accuse the US and Israel of killing Hariri. In the following research I study how the political protests that followed the assassination of the former Prime Minister Rafic Hariri turned into sectarian violence that has been framed as "Sunnis versus Shiites". More precisely, I look at the shift in the political salience and the re-modelling of political, confessional as well as national identities. I have used official records and newspaper archives in order to compiled a dataset of all protest movements and events of violence/clashes that have occurred in Beirut between 2000 and 2010. I analysed this dataset in order to depict the shift in political, as well as sectarian alliances. A meso-level analysis of coalition formations is carried out using social network research techniques. The empirical results show that the Hariri

assassination was a "political earthquake" that shifted the attention of the Lebanese society from mainly pan-Arab concerns, to internal concerns and anti-Syrian activism. The analysis of our findings suggests that a change in political relations leads to sectarian tension when two main conditions are met: (a) the majority of the sectarian group follows one leader and; (b) when the two opposing communities are equal in size and in power.

JS-15.2

MAKER, YVETTE* (University of Melbourne, *ymaker@student.unimelb.edu.au*)
BOWMAN, DINA* (Brotherhood of St Laurence, *dbowman@bsl.org.au*)

Australian Carers' Income Support Since 1983 – Changing Frames and Persistent Gender Inequality

Many Australians provide unpaid, informal care for a relative or friend with a disability, illness or age-related frailty, and women are more likely than men to be the main 'carer' in these circumstances. A dedicated income support payment for some Australian carers has been available since the 1980s. Unlike many other forms of income support, which have been progressively restricted as part of a wide-ranging neoliberal reform process, eligibility for Carer Payment has been extended to an increasing number and range of carers in recent years.

This paper reviews the history of this policy area, focusing on the manner in which reforms to the social security legislation have been framed. Drawing on Fiona Williams' analysis of the claiming and framing of European care policies (2010), we argue that changes to Australian carers' income support have developed within competing frames of social justice and social investment. The social investment frame, which prioritises paid work over care, has become particularly prominent in recent years. This echoes the increasing concern with paid work participation in other areas of income support, such as unemployment benefits and payments for sole parents. However, the changes to carer policy reflect a unique tension between competing goals of promoting paid work participation for all working-age people and ensuring a supply of unpaid carers in the community.

Neither of the dominant policy frames addresses Australian women's ongoing responsibility for the bulk of unpaid caring, and income support policy potentially reinforces this inequality. We argue that these issues must be addressed in future reforms to ensure that the competing pressures on women to care and to engage in paid work do not lead to greater disadvantage for carers and the people for whom they care.

RC32-553.10

MAKI, YOKO* (Hitotsubashi University, *maki.yoko@nifty.com*)

Middle Class Women's Work and Childcare in Paris

Today, France draws attention from neighbouring countries because of its high birth rate. French women are also relatively active in their labour work participation. In Paris, the number of women in work is especially high, and the number of nurseries is inadequate. How do women manage to find a place or person to look after their children while they are at work? How are women and class related to the issues of childcare? These are the main interests of this paper. In France, the most widely used form of childcare is the registered childminder, the so-called "Assistants maternels", and not nurseries as in Sweden. The paper will put the emphasis on this French registered childminder system.

According to a French national report on childcare, in 2011, 37 % of children under three whose parents worked full time were left with registered childminders who were approved by the local authorities and received children mainly in their own homes. 18% of children had places in nurseries, and 4 % were left with unregistered childminders, usually professional nannies who worked in the children's homes.

The French "Assistant maternel" system was passed into legislation in 1977 to clarify the undeclared work, and progressed during the 1990s to increase jobs in the domestic sphere. Local authorities conduct home inspections, and 120 hours of professional training is required for approval. The state takes charge of the social security cost of childminders.

Now in Paris, many childminders are immigrant women and they help middle class French women to work outside the home and to get higher wages than the childminders do. Mothers are generally satisfied with this system because of the flexibility of working time, which means the longer and less well paid work of immigrant women supports the work and families of French middle class women.

RC34-597.3

MAKINO, TOMOKAZU* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, *makinotomo815@gmail.com*)

The Transformation Of Self-Consciousness In Japanese Youth: From 1992 To 2012

Japan's economy entered a long period of stagnation, known as the 'Lost Two Decade,' after reaching its peak in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In this period, many politicians, business person, and intellectuals criticized Japanese youth: tending to lose their temper with the darkness of mind, chasing their unplanned dream without regular jobs, and not leaving their nests. Critics also told fragile about the self-consciousness of Japanese youth. But we can get another figure of Japanese youth from the outcome of the research of Japan Youth Study Group, conducted in 1992, 2002, and 2012. For instance, most Japanese youth love themselves, and feel senses of themselves. They are anything but fragile. By the way, one of the merit of comparison of three or more time point is that we can distinguish between temporary trend and long-term trend. For example, the ratio of respondents of feeling sense of oneself has declined by degrees from 1992 to 2012. The ratio of keeping one's individuality in any situation has declined too. And the ratio of changing oneself depending on the situation, and engaging in superficiality has increased from 2002 to 2012. These means long-term trend of diversification of the self. On the other hand, the ratio of loving oneself had increased from 1992 to 2002, but has decreased from 2002 to 2012 (temporary trend). What causes for these? We can consider two matters. First, the cultural-social change underpinning long-term trend, for instance, the diffusion of mobile media and social network service accelerating the diversification of the self. Also, we need consider what happened in 2002 (about temporary trend). We try to explain the structure of self-affirmation by comparing the determinant and related item of self-affirmation on each year. Finally, we discuss the effect of intertemporal research on public opinion in Japan.

JS-55.4

MAKITA, HIROMI* (University of Tokyo, *hiromimakita@hotmail.com*)

A Method to Construct the New Framework for the Equitable Water Distribution -the Case Study of the "Water War" in Bolivia-

Why does the water resource problem in Bolivia remain despite the victory of "Water War"?

"Water War" in 2000 was an anti-privatization movement towards the public water service and it changed the water law and forced a private company to withdraw.

The goal of the social activists who had played a main role in "Water War" was to improve water resource accessibility. However, the success of "Water War" did not solve the water resource problem in Bolivia. Does it mean that the other issue was needed to improve the water resource situation?

Existing literature has mainly focused on the strategy of water war, and the water situation not mentioned. In order to investigate a 'real' driving factor that had caused the problem, analysis of the Water War should be revisited from different angle. A water shortage is classified into two factors: "Real scarcity" and "Manufactured scarcity" (Mehta 2003). While real scarcity refers to a shortage of volumetric quantities, incurred mainly from population growth, industrialization and an ecological system, manufactured scarcity is constructed by powerful actors such as politicians, bureaucrats and irrigation farmers to gain profit at the exclusive possession of water resource.

I assume that the goal emphasized in "Water War" was directed towards manufactured scarcity, it prevented its focus from real scarcity, which is also pivotal in order to solve the water resource problem. This study uses the original data of fieldwork and local newspapers from three times of fieldwork by the author. I will use discourse analyses to expose the process of why social activists chose to focus on "Manufactured scarcity" in order to gain the civilian support. I present the importance of recognizing the each characteristic of water scarcity to improve the water resource problem. This research intends to provide a new framework for equitable water distribution.

RC11-205.7

MAKITA, MEIKO* (Universitary of Nottingham, *Meiko.Makita@nottingham.ac.uk*)

Pathways Of Aging: Old Women's Gendered Narratives and Cultural-Historical Locations

Pathways of Aging: Old Women's gendered narratives and cultural-historical location

Social gerontology has moved away from a focus on old age *per se* to the recognition of old age as part of the life-course, and more importantly, as the result of a lifetime's experiences. In this paper I explore the themes that old Mexican women themselves identified as important in shaping their pathways towards old age. I do so by employing a thematic-narrative analysis of multiple in-depth interviews with 32 women aged 60 to 89.

Throughout their life-course the women's personal biographies, their current social, cultural and economic locations have been informed by a range of structural factors, institutions and personal attitudes, choices and opportunities. My intention is to stress the importance of structural and personal mechanisms that underpin the socio-cultural construction of aging and old age; the relation between the objective reality and subjective experiences of aging. By making refer-

ences to the women's historical and cultural location and their gender socialisation, I contend that not only is there an individual biography, but also a collective story.

There is however diversity amongst these women's life experiences. Through some specific actions such as attaining higher education and continuing to work after marriage, they enacted their individual agency and challenged the prevailing patriarchal narrative. Their actions although offering 'liberating' narratives, become more evident in the experience of their daughters and granddaughters. The women's –formal and informal- participation in the labour market has not brought them real benefits in their old age, as most of them do not have their own occupational pension, thus making the role of the family central to their well-being in old age. This is relevant in relation to family arrangements and commitments that define the contexts of care and the social and economic capital these women have access to.

RC51-816.4

MALAINA, ALVARO* (University of California Berkeley, *alvaromm@pdi.ucm.es*)

The Complex Adaptive Systems Approach. a Sociocybernetic Reading

Since the foundation of the Santa Fe Institute in the United States in 1984, and especially during the 90s, was formed a new wave in the science of complexity: the Complex Adaptive Systems (CAS) approach. CAS is based on modeling and simulation of complex systems using advanced computational techniques such as cellular automata or agent-based modeling. With an interdisciplinary and universal claim, its mainly methodological approach has dominated the scientific discourse around complexity. Numerous interdisciplinary complex adaptive systems centers have spread throughout the world, from United States to Europe, from Latin America to East Asia.

We need a more reflexive and critical approach to CAS, taking into account its epistemological limits. Sociocybernetics, through authors such as von Foerster, Varela, Maturana, Luhmann or Morin, is very useful here, because of its emphasis on the question of the observer/subject and its construction of the observed/object. Something that CAS models ignore, seeking to determine objectively and algorithmically probabilistic patterns in complex systems, without considering that system and complexity are primarily attributes of an observer, an operation of "punctuation" in his knowledge of the world. The simulated systems are doubly result of the intervention of the observer: the real system is an "invented reality" (von Foerster) and the system that simulates the real system would be doubly so.

CAS epistemic limits become more evident in its sociological models called "Artificial Societies". The intervention of the modeler/observer here is even more evident in self-reflexive systems that are able to observe themselves, "self-referential" (Luhmann) systems of meaning in which both the constructed nature of the subjects themselves (Foucault) and the structures or social spaces of objective positions where the subjects are located (Bourdieu) cannot be ignored in favor of a mere behaviorist study of patterns of interaction among agents and their resulting and irreducible emergences.

WG03-915.1

MALCOMESS, BETTINA* (University of Witwatersrand, *historicalanne@gmail.com*)
KREUTZFELDT, DOROTHEE* (University of Witwatersrand, *dk1970@mweb.co.za*)

Not No Place: Fragments of Johannesburg

Not No Place is a collage of visual and written fragments on Johannesburg– historical, archival, found and self-generated. The book is the result of documenting and collecting material on the city of Johannesburg over the course of five years. It interweaves selected quotations with personal memories and reflective accounts, as well as fiction in an attempt to explore the city as both lived place and an imagined no-place (the direct translation of *U-topia*). A montage combining photographs, drawings, archival material and texts, it alternates between the mode of collector, witness, observer and author, taking into account the numerous representations of the city in historical writing, urban theory, film, media and fiction. *Not No Place* presents a collection of moments in the city's complex history, its contemporary spatial realities as well as its future projections.

Bettina Malcomess and Dorothee Kreutzfeldt speak to their visual processes and practices informing their book-length investigation into Johannesburg, *Not no Place: Johannesburg: Fragments of Spaces and Times*. This intriguing and beautiful book is by no means an official biography of the city – it reads more like a richly illustrated scrapbook of ideas and reflections part made up of quotes from a multitude of sources and part made up of the authors' personal narratives and ruminations on topics; the subheading *Fragments of Spaces and Times* captures it well. It is a peripatetic amble through the history and physicality of Johannesburg, stumbling into recurring characters such as the Carlton Hotel and Nongoloza.

RC15-258.1

MALDONADO CASTAÑEDA, OSCAR JAVIER* (Lancaster University, *maldonad@exchange.lancs.ac.uk*)

Mattering Difference Cervical Cancer, HPV Vaccines and Global Health

Vaccines are a contested technology. On the one hand, they have been presented by health policymakers, researchers and practitioners as the most powerful weapon in the war against global disease. On the other hand, vaccines have been an object of criticism and distrust by anti-vaccines social movements. Cervical cancer is a woman's disease in that it is a deeply gendered disease. It has had an important capacity for embodying historical power relations and material conditions of women experience. Cervical Screening programmes and a general improvement in healthcare services in the "developed" world has meant a significant reduction in its incidence and mortality. However, such improvement has not occurred in the "developing" world at the same rate. HPV vaccines dwell between these worlds. HPV vaccines are not only a good case for understanding the convergence of such tensions, but also they make visible new problems such as co-production between gender, technology and disease.

This paper presents the discourses on cervical cancer and vaccines as the framework used in the production of narratives about HPV vaccines. I use the terms politics of disease and politics of prevention in order to describe the arrangements of objects, narratives and institutions that involve the contemporary perceptions on cervical cancer and vaccines. I describe the tensions that make vaccines a contested technology and cervical cancer a marginal disease. On the other hand, cervical cancer has a particular story as a malady associated with poverty and sexual stigma. I discuss the permanence of these narratives in the contemporary policies and practices on cervical cancer and development. Finally, HPV vaccines establish a connection between the worlds of cervical cancer and vaccines. These technologies not only gather such tensions, but also they make visible new problems such as co-production between gender, technology and disease, the development of "anticipated" cure.

RC01-45.3

MALESIC, MARJAN* (University of Ljubljana, *marjan.malesic@guest.arnes.si*)
JUVAN, JELENA (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana)
PREZELJ, IZTOK (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana)
UHAN, SAMO (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana)
POLIC, MARKO (Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana)
BAJEC, BOSTJAN (Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana)

The Impact of Fukushima on Evacuation Preparedness in Case of Nuclear Disaster in Slovenia

Krško Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) located in Slovenia has met expectations about safety and stability of operation so far. Stress tests conducted by the EU a few months after Fukushima disaster in 132 NPPs in 14 EU member states proved that KNPP was one of the safest installations. However modern technology brings inherent risks therefore failures and accidents are in some way inevitable or even "normal". The nuclear disaster in Fukushima proved that this can happen in one of the most developed countries in the world. There is no reason to assume that such disaster could not occur elsewhere including KNPP.

Drawing on results of the survey among inhabitants and interviews with the highest representatives of institutions and companies conducted in a 3-kilometre radius around KNPP, the paper seeks to establish the level of preparedness of population, institutions and companies for the evacuation in case of disaster in KNPP. The analysis reveals that despite communication efforts made by the authorities almost three quarters of the population in the potentially most threatened area are not familiar with the locations of reception centres assigned to them in case of disaster, whereas two thirds of them do not know the evacuation routes. The level of preparedness of institutions and companies is also rather low due to fatalistic attitude, and poor nuclear disaster planning, training and coordination. These facts suggest that crisis management actors, including Slovenian military, would face extremely demanding situation in case of nuclear disaster similar to one in Fukushima. The role of the military will be especially scrutinized in this context taking into account previous experiences of military's involvement in disaster management.

RC30-517.5

MALETZKY, MARTINA* (Ruhr University Bochum, *martina.maletzky@rub.de*)

PRIES, LUDGER* (Ruhr-Universität Bochum, *ludger.pries@rub.de*)

Transnationalization of Labor Mobility Development Trends and Selected Challenges of Its Regulation

Ever since the early development of the industrial mode of production paid employment has been strongly structured by regional or at least national mobility strucures until the end of the 20th Century. Ways to the workplace were primarily daily oscillations; spatially varying work assignments concentrated on relatively small groups of experts and construction workers.

With the internationalization of value chains, migration and organizations, this picture changed dramatically. Labor mobility becomes transnational for a constantly growing share of the working population. This concerns inner-European labor migration as a crisis-induced labor migration, as well as contract and subcontract work, but also the growing cross-border mobility within profit and non-profit organizations as well as the increase of locally recruited employees who have the nationality of the "parent organization". In our contribution, after conducting an empirical assessment of selected types of new transnational labor mobility, the related challenges of regulating their labor, employment and participation conditions will be discussed. Along with secondary data this paper refers back to the results of a project funded by the German Research foundation (DFG) on cross-border personnel mobility in organizations

RC13-236.4

MALICK, MIRA* (Waseda University, *lequin@ruri.waseda.jp*)

Generational Shifts in Subcultural Participation: The Transformation of Symbols, Practices and Performances in Visual Kei

Leisure based youth subcultures are often depicted and best remembered in the common imagination as the material manifestations that they occupy at the height of their popularity. The styles, behaviors and shared practices of these subcultures are often thought to reflect how participants feel, what they value and the lifestyles they desire. Oftentimes dismissed as mere 'fashion fads' or instances of deviance, subcultural participation is characterized and reduced to a passing period of youth to be outgrown or resolved as one moves into adulthood.

Visual Kei refers to both an aesthetic movement in Japanese rock music as well as the subculture surrounding the consumption, production and practices of its performers and fans. This paper critiques such notions of subculture as tied to a temporal period of youth by examining the generational shifts and continuous participation that extends well into adulthoood from *within* an established leisure based subculture such as Visual Kei, which is now in its third generation of practice and (re-)production.

To this end, this paper will compare the difference between each generation of the subculture by focusing on subcultural symbols and how the meaning attached to these symbols (in the form of dress, discourse and performance) transforms over time. It is suggested that these symbols form both the basis of a common shared history that links the members of different generations and at the same time functions as a resource for newer members to utilize creatively, allowing for the continuation of the subculture, albeit not without contestation as the emotive value attached to such symbols varies across the generations. The article concludes that potent symbols that continue to resonate with the values and orientations of people over time say much about people's feelings regarding larger, hegemonic socio-cultural norms as they do about individual values.

JS-85.1

MALINAS, DAVID ANTOINE* (Paris Diderot University, *davidmalinas@gmail.com*)

Youth and Social Movements In Japan Characteristics Of The Rebellious Youth and Its Mobilization In Japan

Though not as spectacular or massive as in other countries, recent mobilization of the youth in Japan is however a major phenomenon that triggers the attention of the media and the general public. Especially, the mobilization of young non-regular workers since 2000 had a major role in strengthening the national anti-poverty movement. It supported, for instance, the reform of the assistance income law and the reform of the temporary workers law.

However this contribution has been scarily analyzed or has been simply bypassed by some researchers. As a matter of fact, we still know very little about the social mobilization of the Japanese youth.

By analyzing results of our research focusing on members of the « Union of the Youth of Tokyo », a leading organization of the anti-poverty network, I would like to present new findings concerning two dimensions of this mobilization:

1) What are the characteristics of the young people who mobilize (in terms of age, gender, income and socioprofessional class)

2) What are the characteristics of their mobilization (primo-mobilization or not; short term or long term mobilization).

Our findings are based on quantitative and qualitative data: the archive of the SU (630 entries) and in-death, longitudinal interviews of 50 members that started in 2008, during and after their mobilization in the « Union of the Youth ».

RC21-360.4

MALLACH, ALAN* (The Brookings Institution, *amallach@comcast.net*)

Uneven Development and Social Equity in American Shrinking Cities: Can the Growing Social and Economic Gap be Narrowed?

The phenomenon of uneven development as a way of differentiating growing and shrinking cities is well-established, but emerging patterns of uneven development within many shrinking cities have been less extensively examined. While there has long been some degree of internal variation within United States shrinking cities, these variations have become markedly more pronounced in the past decade. A conjunction of market shifts, demographic trends, and economic pressures have resulted in some areas seeing regeneration at levels not seen for many decades in these cities, while decline appears to be accelerating in other areas. The evidence of central core revitalization on the one hand and the accelerating decline of many traditional single-family neighborhoods on the other is particularly striking, with population growth, job growth and housing market strength increasingly spatially concentrated in the core, leading to a growing polarization of these cities by race and income, and raising important questions of economic and social equity. This paper will begin by summarizing the evidence from research into economic, demographic and racial change over the past decade in a cluster of ten large American shrinking cities including Detroit, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh. The paper will explore the challenges and implications for policymaking and governance of this increasing polarization, leading to a proposed conceptual framework for how governmental and NGO actors, particularly community development corporations, can foster more equitable revitalization in American shrinking cities. This framework will address the question of the policy space available for redistributional strategies in an environment of severe resource and policy constraints, and the extent to which that in turn dictates rethinking governance roles and responsibilities in shrinking cities.

TG04-956.7

MALLICK, BISHAWJIT* (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), *bishawjit.mallick@kit.edu*)

Resilient Or Vulnerable? Analyzing Disaster-Triggered Migration Process Of a Tropical Cyclone Prone Coastal Community

The capacity of coping with the effects of a disaster is not only an economic capability; it is also a result of socio-politically constructed vulnerability matter of the survivors. Thus, the migration-decision by the disaster victims is not really instant – it is a long-term consequence of societal mechanisms that is determined through unequal distribution of resources, opportunities and power. Consequently, the aftermath intervention programs in disaster affected communities succeed to social inequalities – as well as population displacement. Taking this theoretical and conceptual debate into consideration, this paper explores how the aftermath intervention programs influence the community resilience or social vulnerability in coastal Bangladesh? Do such interventions introduce social disparities, and finally, result to a migration-decision of the cyclone victims? Results are derived from a field survey with 1555 respondents. The survey was conducted during 2009 and 2010 in 48 southwest coastal villages; those were severely affected by cyclone Aila. Applying principle component analysis (PCA) in SPSS, a social vulnerability index (SVI) is constructed and then the respondents are classified according to their socio-demographic characteristics. Findings show that socio-politically vulnerable population is proportionately more displaced than the socio-politically resilient population. Thus, it increases the social instability through increasing the dependency of powerless on the powerful classes in the society.

RC23-405.4

MALLICK, SAMBIT* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, *sambit@iitg.ernet.in*)

Contested Proprietary Technology: In Search Of a Non-Proprietary Technology In Agriculture In India

The paper reviews the strategies by the Government of India over time to improve the state of agriculture. The strategies and the institutional and organizational framework within which these strategies were conceived of and implemented though have contributed to improvement in agricultural productivity have led to larger consequences – exclusion of some regions, communities in the region and crops and marginalization of knowledge of those engaged in the cultivation of such crops and their marginalization from the process of development, exasperation of inter-regional and intra-regional socioeconomic disparities, and environmental problems, raising questions of equity, sustainability, justice – distributive as well as cognitive. Further, productivity based on green revolution strategy has

reached a plateau and substantial yield gaps still persist. In this context, modern biotechnology tools having potential to improve crops assume significance. The paper focuses on the potential of non-controversial, genomics-based Marker-Assisted Selection (MAS) technology for addressing biotic and abiotic stresses and yield enhancement in agriculture. As a corollary the institutional, organizational and regulatory issues associated with the development, application and deployment of MAS technology for innovations in agriculture in India are important. In other words, the national innovation system especially with reference to agriculture has to be restructured by establishing productive linkages among public R&D institutions, policy making, regulatory issues and large scale production of products including seed based on MAS. Priority setting with respect to which crops and which traits in a given crop has to be made and adequate resources, physical and human, and institutional and organizational arrangements have to be developed to achieve useful results. Further, MAS is a non-proprietary technology, and hence conflicting interests about ownership and control will be kept to the minimum. The MAS has the potential to promote more inclusive and user-centered innovations in agriculture in all the regions including rain-fed areas.

RC39-659.3

MALY, LIZ* (Disaster Reduction Institute, *lizmaly@gmail.com*)
SAKAMOTO, MAYUMI (Disaster Reduction Institute)
UDAGAWA, SANEYUKI (Disaster Reduction Institute)
WATANABE, HIROMASA (Disaster Reduction Institute)
ISHIHARA, RYOGA (Disaster Reduction Institute)
TAKAMORI, JUNKO (Disaster Reduction Institute)
YAMAZAKI, MARIKO (Nagaoka Memorial Archive)
SATO, SHOSUKE (Tohoku University)

Telling the Stories of Disasters Study Juku: A Series of Workshops in 3 Disaster-Affected Areas in Japan

What are the ways that disasters are memorialized, and how are the lessons of disaster transferred to future generations though preserving objects as well as the actual experiences of people who experienced the disaster? The Telling the Stories of Disasters Study Juku is a series of 3 workshops held in 2013, in 3 areas of Japan that have experienced disaster: Tohoku, Chuetsu, and Kobe. Each workshop includes a tour of the local area, with a focus on the way that local institutions pass on the stories of the disaster experience, involving local community members.

In recent years, large natural disasters are happening throughout Japan: in 1995 the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, in 2004 the Chuetsu Oki Earthquake, and in 2011 the Great East Japan Earthquake. Yet in the disaster area those terrible memories are not being forgotten. Many efforts have begun to preserve and pass down these memories through sharing experiences, items, documents, video, etc., towards the creation of a future society which is stronger against disasters.

The "Telling the Stories of Disasters Study Juku," visits each disaster area, engages in practical activities related to the collection and preservation of documents in the disaster area, listens to the local people who are involved in passing on the stories of disaster, and learns in the style of a study retreat. Incorporating the discussions of the participants, we consider the ways to pass on the stories of disaster. This paper will review the experience of the Study Juku, along with the different memorialization and disaster storytelling examples from the 3 disaster areas in Japan.

RC45-745.4

MAMADA, ROBERT* (University of California, Irvine, *himamada@hotmail.com*)

A Mathematical Extension Of The Resource Mobilization Approach Of The Social Movement Theory: An Analysis Of The Emergence Of The Arab Spring

This paper proposes a mathematical extension of the Resource Mobilization approach of social movement theory to answer the questions: Why does a particular social movement occur at a certain time of history? Does the social movement inevitably occur at that time? Or is it simply a historical coincidence? Current social movement theories are adept at providing us with the analyses of social structure of social movements; however, many of them, with several exceptions, do not seem to be ready to answer these questions. In this paper, I incorporate the Resource Mobilization approach of the social movement theory into a mathematical model of the propagation of information and attempt to ascertain that the shock wave of information and the subsequent information vacuum are the fundamental driving forces of the emergence of a social movement. This paper suggests how the shock wave and the information vacuum have played a crucial role in the emergence of the protests in Tunisia that ultimately triggered the subsequent Arab Spring. Prior to the emergence of the protests, social networks and social movement organizations have to be prepared so that the shock wave and the information vacuum can propagate in society. Thus, the Resource Mobi-

lization approach paves a road to the emergence of a social movement. But for a movement to emerge, a shock wave and the subsequent information vacuum need to propagate in society because, during the information vacuum, people are attracted into the "field" of the protest, and the subsequent activities are coordinated there. Thus, this paper argues that the combination of the Resource Mobilization approach and the analysis of the propagation of information clarifies the detailed steps of the emergence of a social movement.

I would like to submit my paper for the Best Graduate Student Paper competition.

JS-33.4

MAMAN, DANIEL* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, *dmaman@bgu.ac.il*)
ROSENHEK, ZEEV* (The Open University of Israel, *zeevro@openu.ac.il*)

The Making Of "Homo Financius": The Emergence Of The Financial Literacy Field In Israel

In the era of financialized capitalism, states not only supervise and regulate financial markets, but also discipline individuals, requiring them to take responsibility for their financial decisions and their current and future economic situation. Attendant to the privatization of risk, varied actors attempt to instill among individuals the knowledge, skills, predispositions and attitudes considered as necessary to function as responsible and wise consumers in the financial sphere, thereby creating a capable and reliable "homo financius". In the last years, the constitutive traits of homo financius are being specified and promoted using and diffusing the concept of financial literacy, which refers to a set of capabilities that are seen as underpinning proper and responsible financial conduct. Based on a detailed process-tracing study, this paper examines the emergence of the new institutional field of financial literacy in Israel, analyzing the modes of action of the array of actors populating it, and the various notions and practices that are being formulated, negotiated and institutionalized. The emergence of the field has been the result of interactions among actors responding to numerous changes initiated by state agencies in the local financial system and to the institutionalization of financial literacy as a compelling global standard. Following these developments, new opportunities were created for many and varied actors – both state and non-state – most of them existing before the emergence of this field. These actors propose varied notions and practices of financial literacy, drawing different field boundaries and promoting varying rules of interaction between the actors populating it. Patterns of cooperation and conflict among the actors surface mainly around the establishment and institutionalization of boundaries and rules of this emerging field.

RC21-365.3

MAMEDE SALUM CHAER, TATIANA* (Catholic University of Brasilia, *tatianachaer@gmail.com*)
DE LIMA BEZERRA, MARIA DO CARMO* (University of Brasilia, *mdclbezerra@gmail.com*)

Social Housing in Sustainable City

The paper investigates how the issue of housing has been treated by urban policy in Brazil to meet the legislation defining the social function of urban property as one of the goals of reaching sustainable city. The object of evaluation is the federal government programs of the past 10 years since the adoption of the Urban Policy City Statute, aimed at reducing the housing deficit of low-income by the use of the instrument of regularization involving, in the Brazilian case, the participation of the community resident in the project area, the implementation of infrastructure and titling of land to families. It is found that urban sustainability in the Statute, has focused on social equity and democratic management, essential aspects for sustainability, but not exhausted. It is noteworthy that much of the land regularization programs occurs in urban areas environmentally fragile, specifically borders of rivers and hillsides. The results of urban land regularization processes of social interest are unimpressive considering the researchs on the irregularity of urban occupation. Illustrates the fragility of these results, the confrontation between the database Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics 2010, and numbers of the federal program of regularization. The 2010 Census showed that 11.4 million people live in informal settlements, which corresponds to 3.2 million residential units. The program's goal was to serve 364,000 homes, but reached in fact 46 000, which means less than 2% of the total residential units located in areas irregular. As the principal results of the analysis: misconceptions of statistical measures, that considers a single house as different types of irregularity, or because there are areas not surveyed in the census; inconsistencies in the definitions of program indicators, whose main focus is on the titration, not considering improvements in the areas of infrastructure and urbanization; low investments in regularization programs.

RC24-434.2

MAMONOVA, OLGA (Russian Society of Sociologists)
SOSUNOVA, IRINA* (VNIITE, *sossunova@mtu-net.ru*)

From Chernobyl to Fukushima: Socio-Ecological Analysis. Russian Outlook

The authors aimed to analyse the typical socio-ecological problems in contemporary Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova and the main reasons of their appearance in terms of socio-ecological consequences of Chernobyl nuclear disaster. These tragedies - Chernobyl, Russia 1986 and Fukushima, Japan 2011 – have shown that everything people do is not enough to prevent the damage to environment and societies if the country is not nuclear free. The findings of the expert survey present the definite level of socio-ecological tension in the region of explosion even after 25 years of this event. The data selected in the article is the result of comparative sociological research, conducted in Post-Soviet area since 2006 till the present. Observation, content-analysis of mass-media devoted to ecological problems and expert survey were used during the research. The conception of reflection of ecological environment on social behavior and orientations of different social-demographic groups of population was adapted and developed as well as conception of socio-ecological monitoring and conceptual scheme of origin and development of social-ecological (tension) conflict in Post-Soviet dimension. The conceptualization of reflection of socio-ecological interests in mass behavior of different social communities in transformation was approved. Such important issue as a problem of availability of information on environmental activities is presented. It is characterized by:

- establishment of united federal unified information system on nature use and environment protection;
- introduction of up to date information technologies and systems into the process of the decision making in the areas of nature use and environment protection;
- provision of state guarantees of public participation in solving of environmental problems, development of effective social partnership;
- organization and implementation of the environmental education of population.

RC52-842.9

MAMONOVA, OLGA* (Russian Society of Sociologists, *foxie@inbox.ru*)
SOSUNOVA, IRINA (VNIITE)

New Ethics of Russian Ecologists: Myth or Reality?

New professional ethics is becoming important in the conditions of unequal societies, especially during the socio-ecological crisis. The present study is examined the phenomenon of ethics and morality of ecologists - quite new social-professional group in contemporary Russia and other Post-Soviet countries which are societies of anomy. The ecological ethics and morality are latent and only a part of bigger system of values. It can be seen as a historical phenomenon which evolves and exists as a number of developing and interchanging moral systems.

While economics sounds during the globalization process, the ecological morality often keeps silent. Modern ecological ethics and morality are degraded, mostly its regulating influence is evident in emergency situations only. Furthermore, the prominent social orders and levels (including social-professional group of ecologists) have their own specific "ecological moralities".

The findings of the expert survey present the social attitudes and system of values of these professionals and the views of the lay public about their social role. The data selected in the article is the result of comparative sociological research, conducted in Post-Soviet area since 2006 till the present. The competency of ecologists is higher comparing with others professional groups of this field, they have a sufficient influence to other professionals. The main social features of the group are: adequate axiological and emotional relation to society and nature, the availability of specific knowledge, capacities to creative action and thinking, which help them to analyze the real socio-ecological problems and to make the balanced optimal decisions in the sphere of nature protection. The institualization of the ecologists is influenced by its special characteristics: the special role of ecological ethics in activity of the professional and the importance of professional activity in conditions of local ecological crisis which leads to development of professional self-identity and appearing of professional pathos.

RC32-562.2

MAN, GUIDA* (York University, *gman@yorku.ca*)

Strategies for Change: Immigrant Women Confronting Dekilling and De-Professionalization

This paper is based on empirical data from a research study[1] on the experience of highly educated Chinese and Indian immigrant women who were professionals in their home country. In particular, this paper aims to discover how the women utilize their agencies to mobilize a myriad local and transnational strategies to confront and change their situations in the context of neoliberal restructuring and the concomitant deskilling and de-professionalization of immigrant women in the new country.

The study found that despite their education, immigrant women professionals are routinely being deskilled, and are channeled into precarious positions which are low paid, part-time, flexible, with no security nor benefits. In order to survive in a racialized and gendered globalized labour market, some women lowered their employment expectations, and took on menial, precarious employment in the new country in order to gain "Canadian experience" and to make ends meet. Others tried to improve their situation through formal retraining processes by returning to college/university so as to gain formal Canadian education, knowledge and skill. Our research also found that the immigrant women were actively participating in transnational practices. For examples, some immigrant women who were unable to juggle their paid work and looking after young children, sent their children back to their home country to be cared for by extended family members so they could focus on their job search or engage in paid employment to make ends meet.

[1] The data for this paper is derived from the project "Transnational Migration Trajectories of Immigrant Women Professionals in Canada: Strategies of Work and Family" (2009-14), supported by SSHRC through a research grant to Guida Man (PI), Tania Das Gupta (CI), Kiran Mirchandani (CI), and Roxana Ng (CI).

RC04-94.6

MANALO, MELANE* (Independent Researcher, *melanemanalo@gmail.com*)

Education-Inequality Trap: State Contributions to the Vicious Cycle

The education-inequality connection is not only apparent but very strong in the Philippines where discussions of inequality, usually in household incomes, almost always never fail to mention the role education plays in maintaining the wide gap among Filipinos. Conversely, this gap accounts for most of the inequalities in education. If the potential of education to increase incomes and allow access to higher-earning sectors of the economy is limited by one's social standing, the marginalized will remain marginalized, while the dominant and rich fortify their position. Thus, inequalities and education—access to it and its outcomes—form a trap that leads to the reproduction of initial inequalities.

Intervening in this vicious cycle is government. It has a no-tuition policy for basic education levels and operates more than a hundred state universities and colleges. On top of these, it regulates and sets the standards for the whole education sector. Thus, government policies and programs have the potential to define the possible connections between education and initial inequalities.

In this paper, state actions or inactions that strengthen the education-inequality trap are identified through the examination of public policies that impact the education sector in the Philippines. To provide context to the state's role, this paper also presents the education inequality situation and evidence of the education-inequality connection in the country. This investigation of the different paths through which the state actually prevents some sectors of the population from fully enjoying their right to quality education can aid in understanding the complexity of the policy, political, economic, social and historical environment facing the millennium challenge of "education for all." Viewing high inequality negatively as it not only impedes growth but also restricts people's exercise of their freedoms, the paper also attempts to partake in the discourse of inequality/ies and its relation to development.

RC51-818.1

MANCILLA, ROBERTO* (UC Berkeley School of Law, *robi357@hotmail.com*)

Paradigms Of The Social: Current Vis á Vis An Alternative

The idea of the "social" is the foundational paradigm of sociology, one which has been stated, understood and restated several times through its story. In the realm of Sociocybernetics Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory defines them as based on communication, with society being the most encompassing form. To this author human beings don't and can't communicate, only communication can do so, this means that society has to be described on the basis of events. Social systems are autopoietic because they produce their own components and their growth can be explained on terms with second order cybernetics; unlike living systems, which are closed, social systems are cognitively open and operationally closed.

This posthuman theory of social systems has been widely discussed and some of its criticisms are that it ignores the law of requisite variety (as it only understands the reduction of complexity), empirical evidence that social systems are indeed open, and the fact that it does not comprehend human behavior in micro scale.

The purpose of my participation is to expound the merits of Luhmann's theory, to criticize it and to propose a new approach to social systems.

As first order cybernetics deals with observed systems which are teleological and second with observing, which are teleonomical; a third order of cybernetics studies mutually observing systems and are teleological and teleonomical at the same time. A fourth order of cybernetics can also be expounded as the realm of human cognitive systems, which are self-observing systems and have the features of both first and second systems. Third cybernetics has language as a basis, while fourth has cognitive coherence; social cybernetics can be understood as the interplay of third and fourth order cybernetics.

TG04-947.2

MANCINI, FIORELLA* (UNAM, *fiorella@unam.mx*)

Labor Risk Typologies and Life Course in Latin America

Global labor markets and the internationalization of economies have changed the kind and nature of social risks. Life subject to comprehensive job security systems is questioned in different societies. In this context, the paper considers contradictory hypotheses on occupational life course related with work uncertainties.
- Standardization process: progressive concentration of biographical transitions on specific ages related with tripartition of work careers: education- work- retirement.
- Individualization of occupational life course: pluralization and de-standardization of individual labor trajectories.

The main of the paper is to analyze the links between job uncertainty and life course in Argentina and Mexico, in three cohorts. The aim is to develop an empirical approach to life course perspective linking it with a sequential analysis to:
- Model individual trajectories of occupational status related with job uncertainties (identifying different typologies of risks).
- Assess the social conditioning of these trajectories, namely the influence of socio economic status, educational level, family structure and birth cohort.

Optimal Matching Analysis is applied to model time-related processes in order to identify labor trajectories typologies. The premise of this method is to consider empirical sequences of events in labor trajectories and compare them to existing theoretical models rather than defining them a priori on theoretical grounds. Data come from the Retrospective Survey of Labor Insecurity 2011.

The results of the analysis suggest:
- The tripartition model exists but it is gendered and different for each cohort.
- There is no unique model to link individualization of occupational life course and risks typologies. Rather, this link is dependent on: 1. Family and occupational constraints; 2. Social resources and; 3. Institutional performances in each country.
- These results indicate new kinds of social inequalities, by means of widespread labor uncertainty and individualization of work trajectories, that implies new challenges for how we do research in the fields of social risks.

RC34-594.9

MANCINI, FIORELLA* (UNAM, *fiorella@unam.mx*)

Youth Labor Trajectories and Social Changes: Transitions and Occupational Mobility in Three Generations of Mexican Workers

The aim of this paper is to analyze, from a life course perspective, changes in certain transitions related to occupational mobility during labor trajectories of young men and women of three generations, in Mexico.

Data come from EDER 2012, a national longitudinal survey.

The analysis is based on the study of:

1. The first entry to the labor market and the number and duration of occupational transitions between 20 and 30 years old.

2. Mobility tables at the same ages between five specific occupational transitions:
a. Between "formal" and "informal" jobs.
b. Between salaried and non-salaried position at work.
c. Between manual and non-manual occupations.
d. Between full time and part time jobs.
e. Between jobs in industrial and service sector.

3. Discrete time regression models associated with these same transitions.

Through the analysis of mobility tables for each of these transitions and the study of the weights associated to their constraints, the objective is to test a hypothesis of social change related with the precariousness, outsourcing and de-salarization processes of work force at early ages in this country, coupled with increased "heterogeneous" labor trajectories in younger cohorts (where the "determinants" factors are more diffuse).

Under this hypothesis, we admit that the processes of globalization and internationalization of the economy enable greater heterogeneity in certain occupational transitions and an increase in the diversity of youth work trajectories.

JS-62.3

MANDAL, KALYAN* (Indian Institute of Management, *kalyanmandal@gmail.com*)
BANDYOPADHYAY, SOMPRAKASH (Indian Institute of Management , Calcutta)
BANERJEE, SHRABASTEE (Lady Brabourne College, Kolkata)
DEY, PRYADRASHINI (Indian Institute of Management , Calcutta)

Role Of ICT In Mitigating Social Problems

In India children from poor families get enrolled in free government primary schools. However, due to poor quality of schooling majority of them drop out without completing primary education. To address this problem the present research explores the use of ICT to provide web based quality teaching by developing and also customising already available teaching materials in the internet. The project also aims at identifying potential teachers from among the aged who otherwise suffer from loneliness as their grown up children are either pre-occupied with their work or live away from their parents in their place of work in other city. Elderly people those who are willing to take part in the proposed web based teaching are provided training in web based teaching with the help of materials developed for the same. Along with providing a low cost solution for improving school quality and checking drop out, this would also improve the quality of living condition of the aged by helping them to overcome the problem of loneliness and spending meaningful time by teaching disadvantaged children, without moving out of their homes. Through this initiation of using ICT to the elderly people, we also aim at enabling them to make use of ICT to meet their some other needs (by using email, Skype, net based purchasing and availing of other needed services)

We have made trials in web based teaching making it very interactive, in a tribal boarding school for girls, with very positive results which is discussed in the paper. After few more trail runs we will arrange for regular supplementary teaching to deficient schools to improve the teaching quality and asses the learning outcomes and aim at replicating this model for wide impact.

RC02-55.1

MANDEL, HADAS* (Tel-Aviv University, *hadasm@post.tau.ac.il*)

Rethinking the Paradox of Welfare States and Gender Inequality

Although most comparative studies of welfare-states and gender inequality highlight the favorable effects of work-family policies on women, a growing number of studies, including my own, provide evidence of the unanticipated, and negative, consequences of work-family policies. The conclusion from these findings is that state interventions to reconcile paid with unpaid work, which are considered "mother-friendly," have, paradoxically, negative consequences for the labor market attainments of working women.

In this work, my aim is to locate these findings within a wider context – not to challenge the findings themselves, but to question the conclusions that arise from them. My arguments are twofold: First, I argue that the impact of work-family policies is conditioned by class. The negative implications of family-policies for women's labor market attainments, found in previous studies, are, in fact, a consequence of their impact on highly skilled and highly educated women. Among lower-skilled women, these effects not only diminish, but also reverse. Second, I argue that when the focus is shifted from a single aspect of gender inequality to multiple aspects that are analyzed simultaneously, the implications of work-family policies for gender inequality no longer appear paradoxical, for it becomes possible to see the inherent tradeoffs between the different aspects.

These arguments are examined using a wide range of country-level indicators, aggregated from the ISSP data, of 14 welfare states. The indicators encompass most aspects of women's economic activities that have been investigated in comparative research. The indicators are divided into two groups: one that is relevant to advantaged women (e.g., women's representation in managerial positions), and the other to disadvantaged women (e.g., poverty rates). The relationship between welfare-state policies and each group of indicators will be examined and discussed in light of the tradeoff between participation and occupational attainments, and the class divisions among women.

JS-39.4

MANDELERT, DIANA* (Universidade Católica de Petrópolis, Education Faculty, Brazil, *dmandelert@gmail.com*)

Teachers Council in a Top Rated School

This research is aimed to understand the judgments made about students during the teachers council in a top rated private school in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In our country, below average grade students are always evaluated by Teachers Councils before the end of each term. These collective assessment meetings are exceptionally adequate places to perceive, through the agents' speeches, how the school classification system is produced and reproduced. That's where we can observe the structure of hierarchies of proprieties to reproduce and, therefore,

the "choices" made by the system (Bourdieu). In public schools, where most of the students belong to low middle class families, judgments made in this context are predominantly moral, therefore more social than academic. Learning problems are considered as been originated outside of the school. Students' personal dramas influence grades, their families are also subject to judgment. Teachers' work is not part of the debate, teaching strategies that promote learning are not discussed, which ultimately leads to school failure. The institution investigated attends middle to upper class students and has been evaluated as one of the best schools in Brazil after several national assessments. How would be the trial in an institution where the student body is already selected socially? It was observed that the evaluation criterion has an academic origin, but the criterion is not strictly academic. Disposition's considered fundamental at schools of excellence are: docility and academic aptitude (Bourdieu). The social selectivity in this school is a distinctive selectivity. Cutting class will operate in the kind of attitudes towards school, and the possibility of ascension through school. The student desired profile is the middle class one, whose families adhere more easily to the school values, since they have the cultural goodwill as Bourdieu defined.

RC48-790.3

MANDIC, DANILO* (Harvard University, *mandic@fas.harvard.edu*)

The Price Of Successful Secession: The State, Its Separatist Challenger and Organized Crime In Serbia and Georgia, 1989-2012

What role does organized crime play in determining the success of separatist movements? My paper explores the role of organized crime in the separatist movements of Kosovo in Serbia and South Ossetia in Georgia from 1989-2012, two cases that share remarkable similarities but have generated different outcomes in the level of successfulness of the separatist movement. The crucial difference, I will argue, is that while both Serbia and Georgia were thoroughly criminalized states in the 1990s, the former took negligible and the latter substantive steps towards curbing the extent of organized crime. This crucial difference accounts for Kosovo's greater success in nearing sovereignty compared to South Ossetia's more limited success. Exploring the relations between separatist movements and organized crime in these two cases sheds light on different opportunities for resource mobilization afforded by criminal enterprises, and on differing strategies of states, crime networks, and separatist movements towards each other.

RC07-135.3

MANDICH, GIULIANA* (University of Cagliari, *mandich@unica.it*)

Cultures of the Future: Habitus, Reflexivity and Capacity to Aspire

Human action, as Schutz observed, is constructed within an imaginative horizon of multiple plans and possibilities. While we move in the temporal domain "with great agility, pirouetting and swiveling to face both past and future, twisting and turning in the knowledge realms of perception, memory and anticipation" (Adam 2009) the sociological understanding of the same process is far from easy. The analysis of the cultural dimensions of projectivity (Mishe 2009) is a very important task cultural sociology has to achieve to understand action and social change.

The imaginative process of projection requires what Appadurai (2004) calls "capacity to aspire" that is to say the set of cultural resources shaping the ability to project into the future. In this presentation I try to explore the very complex field in which the capacity to aspire emerges as stretched out between the forms of practical anticipation incorporated in the habitus (Bourdieu, 1997) and the cultures of the future inhabiting the public domain (as produced by technologies, media, institutions). Strongly connected with the concepts of reflexivity and creativity the "capacity to aspire" has to be seen mainly as the ability to project present opportunities *using* socially relevant narratives. These ideas are explored through the analysis of ca. 200 essays on the future, written by young boys and girls of age 17-18.

RC24-420.6

MANDL, SYLVIA* (Inst Sustainable Development, *sylvia.mandl@oin.at*)
BRUNNER, KARL-MICHAEL (Institute for Sociology and Social Research, Vienna University of Economics and Business)
CHRISTANELL, ANJA (Austrian Inst Sustainable Development)

Social Justice and Energy Consumption: The Problem of Fuel Poverty

The social discourse on sustainable development not only focuses questions of intergenerational and global justice, but also increasingly questions of social ecological inequalities in industrialized countries (keyword: environmental jus-

tice). Within this framework, a society's consumption of resources is associated with inequalities. When it comes to climate change, the focus is on questions of responsibilities and persons concerned, inevitably bringing up the issue of social inequalities and thus a central field of sociology. Likewise, when management tools towards sustainability are discussed, social inequalities are addressed (e.g. in connection with environmental taxes). However, social science-oriented environmental and sustainability research on consumption of resources and social inequalities is still at its beginning regarding both, theoretical conceptualisation and empirical research.

In the proposed presentation, one dimension of this topic will be stressed, namely the relationship between energy consumption and social inequality in general and the issue of fuel poverty in particular. Insights will be given into an Austrian fuel poverty project (funded by the Austrian Climate and Energy Fund, 2012-2014) which has the aims of implementing tailor-made measures of energy efficiency against fuel poverty in 400 fuel poor households in Austria and of elaborating a national program against fuel poverty. Three different projects (two of them on a local and one on a nationwide basis) covering fuel poor households from urban as well as rural regions serve as examples of implementation. The programmes and measures are evaluated regarding their effectiveness and their improvement of advice services. Benefits (e.g. mitigation of burdens related to fuel poverty, reduction of CO_2-emissions) and costs calculated. First empirical results of the evaluation will be presented at the conference and discussed in the light of social-ecological inequalities.

RC18-320.1

MANDRET-DEGEILH, ANTOINE* (CEE, Sciences Po Paris, LaSSP, *antoine.mandret@sciencespo.fr*)

The Rites of Institution As an Instrument of Public Policy. the Example of French Municipal Rituals

This contribution addresses the issue of the performance of contemporary French municipal rites of institution.

I will start from the findings of my doctoral research in political science which is related to municipal rites of institution in France. A rite of institution (Bourdieu 1982) is a symbolic event marking someone's transition from one status to another. In my research, I identify four ideal types of municipal rites of institution: kinship rites, like civil weddings and Mother's Day; citizenship rites, which include naturalization ceremonies, coming of age ceremonies, conscription rituals; honor rites providing municipal or national medals; and work rites, which encompass welcome receptions and retirement ceremonies.

Through my communication, I will show the importance of these rituals in public action. First, I will demonstrate that these rites can be considered instruments of public policy (Lascoumes and Le Galès 2004). Here, I will focus especially on two examples: naturalization ceremonies and Mother's Day. Since their invention, both rituals have been the instruments of migration policy and family policy, which aim to make virtuous citizens and mothers from foreigners and women. In both cases, the rites of institution have been considered the most convenient policy instruments to let foreigners and women see themselves as virtuous citizens and mothers, and therefore, behave as such.

Nevertheless, how does it occur? To answer that question, I will focus on the performative dimension of these rites of institution, that is, on how status and social roles are assigned to participants in these rituals. Drawing evidence from ethnographic observations and from interviews that I conducted, I will study the sequencing of these rituals and the verbal and non-verbal performative practices that happen during these rituals, as well as the representations of the participants related to them. Thus, I will consider what social conditions allow for effective performance.

RC03-75.2

MANFREDO, MARIA TERESA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, *manfredomt@gmail.com*)

Reflections on a Rural Community Traversed By the Process of Globalization: The Case of the Tupé Reserve (Amazon, Brazil)

This paper aims to present preliminary results of a PhD research that focuses on the dynamics of social relations of rural population living in a sustainable development reserve, the Tupé Reserve (Manaus-Amazon, Brazil). In this area, activities related to local and regional tourism have been developed and since 2009, it features a resort – an uprooted space geared towards international luxury tourism. In this context, specific elements of the globalization process are involved, such as financial (global and regional), touristic and political interests. The Tupé Reserve appears as an arena of interaction among several actors, being a basis for manifestations of a production process of consumer demands and new lifestyles in which imageries, values and worldviews are shared. Thus, the social relations there are no longer constrained by the local context of interaction, as various forces (local, national and global) are at stake. These, far from being seen as opposites, are seized as part of a dialectical process, instances of socialization of a particular culture. In short, we propose a paper that discusses the effects and constraints of the transformations and conflicts in the relations between global

social changes and local reality, its cultural representations, and identities of the people who live there. The question of how, and to what extent rural communities produce, and are made by, globalization is central to our work. Therefore, we are led to discuss, among other things, the vitality and renewal of topics related to rural communities.

RC17-307.1

MANI, DALHIA* (HEC Paris, *mani@hec.fr*)

Seeing Both the Trees and the Forest: Closure and Social Capital in the Indian Interorganizational Network

The Indian economic context is characterized by the importance of business communities such as the Parsis or Gujarathis. These communities enable trust and norms in interorganizational transactions, and substitute for weak legal institutions. Current research in the interorganizational network context has focused on closure in the local network, and does not do as well in explaining how trust and norms can be maintained within large communities. We go back to the original Colemanian conceptualization of closure and social capital which describes the operation of trust and norms in large communities. In addition, this theory emphasizes the importance of closed structures and also the importance of having "good standing" with closed structures. Hence the theory is two dimensional, and has a positional and structural element. Current interpretations conceptualize closure as a closed triad, but this conceptualization is reductive, and (a) reduces the collective element of closure to a property of actors' local network, and (b) loses the second positional element of Coleman's theory. We rely on the latest advances in network methodology and a complete population network of Indian firms to look at macro closure, and position of the actor within macro closed structures. Using this macro conceptualization of social capital, we find evidence for both the structural and positional dimension of Coleman's theory.

RC44-735.6

MANKY BONILLA, WALTER OMAR* (Cornell University, *wm264@cornell.edu*)

Negotiated Neoliberalism? : The Labor Struggles and the Latin American State. Evidence from the Peruvian Mining Industry (1993-2013)

In 1993, Peru experienced one of the most radical neoliberal reforms in Latin America. In its attempt to attract international investors, the government deregulated the labor market, undermined labor rights and created a non-interventionist legal environment for collective bargaining. As a result, the number of unions, strikes and collective agreements felt dramatically, while the labor movement almost disappeared. Nowadays, Peru is the Latin American country with the best economic projections–in spite of its increasing inequalities–; it is the second world producer of copper and gold; and multinational corporations control 85% of the country's mineral resources.

In this context, mineworkers have mobilized to get better salaries and working conditions, and have started organizing to bargaining with global mining companies. Most of the studies about these efforts have focused on the contention between labor and capital–particularly within specific workplaces–, but have overlooked the role that State has in the dynamics and outcomes of the collective bargaining and the labor conflicts.

Using unique quantitative data of all the state's interventions in the mining industry's collective bargaining processes between 1993 and 2012, as well as qualitative evidence of two in-deep case studies, this paper analyzes the role of the state in the configuration and outcomes of labor disputes. The study shows that, in spite of the commonplace ideas about the "neoliberal state" and its pro-employer tendencies, Peruvian workers have been able to engage in face-to-face negotiations with public workers and politicians in order to confront global companies. This paper offers a typology of the main negotiation' mechanisms between state and labor unions; analyzes their main differences with previous strategies used by workers' organizations; and discuss its implications for a theory of the relationship between the labor movement, the state and the global capitalism in Latin America.

RC44-726.4

MANKY BONILLA, WALTER OMAR* (Cornell University, *wm264@cornell.edu*)

Negotiating the Margins: The Trajectories of Subcontracting Laws in Peru and Chile. the Case of the Mining Industry

In spite of their different development levels, Peru and Chile have several elements in common. In both cases the basic principles of the neoliberal reforms have persisted–in contrast with the political transformations of other Latin American countries–; mining is the most important economic activity; and more than 70% of this industry's workforce is subcontracted. As in other societies, this labor market segmentation has produced precarious employment, from which global companies have largely benefited in the last thirty years.

Additionally, both countries experienced the biggest and longest strikes since their return to democracy in the last decade, and in both cases subcontracted mineworkers organized the main mobilizations. Although miners were not the only group claiming for a reform in the labor legislation, because of the industry's importance, they were the most visible and powerful one. As a result, both countries changed some parts of their subcontracting laws in the last years.

Based on a comparison between Peru and Chile, this study analyzes the relationship between workers' mobilizations and labor law's trajectories. Whereas previous studies have focused on how workers struggle, this one attempts to explain and theorize the results of that contention. Using news clips, legal archives and interviews to union leaders, the study argues that, in spite of the similarities between their contexts, workers' mobilizations produced divergent outcomes. In Chile, subcontracted workers created their own national federation, which helped them to build a strong identity, whereas in Peru the traditional mining federation rapidly absorbed workers' struggles, making them unable to unify their demands in a national scale. I suggest that the networks and structures of the subcontracted workers' organizations affected the reforms they got: restrictive in Peru–they are not for all the workers in the industry– and more inclusive in Chile.

RC49-798.1

MANNING, NICK* (University of Nottingham, *nick.manning@nottingham.ac.uk*)

DSM V, a Sociological View

What does sociology have to say about the DSM? Sociology as a discipline has two approaches to analysing a classification system such as the DSM. Looked at as an object of sociological study, questions and observations are about the way in which this is connected to general patterns of social structure and social action. For example, how do the organisations function that produce and use the DSM ? what are their sources of income and power? how do they change? and how does the DSM function in relation to them? A second sociological approach is to accept the general priorities of a field which is committed to some particular outcome and to try to bring sociological knowledge to bear on its problems. From this point of view, sociology could be used to try to help or improve the process of producing a classification system such as the DSM. Sociological analysis of how the DSM is produced, the way it functions in research and clinical practice and its relation to the nature of knowledge and medical care could all have been incorporated into the way in which the DSM is developed. To my knowledge, this has not happened, and I shall argue that this has resulted in the very substantial failure of the DSM to work. In this paper, I will analyse the nature of the DSM as a classification system and its performance. Secondly I will examine the way in which the DSM became rapidly and widely accepted. Thirdly I will advance some general explanations of the way DSM has been produced and the functions it performs.

RC32-562.3

MANOHAR, NAMITA* (City University of New York, *NManohar@brooklyn.cuny.edu*)

Highly-Skilled Immigrant Women's Labor Market Access: A Comparison of Indians in the United States and North Africans in France

Using the concept of cumulative dis/advantage, this paper examines how early dis/advantage in immigration generates barriers to and/or pathways by which highly-skilled North African and Tamil (an Indian regional group) immigrant women access professional labor markets in France and the U.S. respectively. It draws on ethnographic projects with North Africans in France and with Tamils in Atlanta, Georgia.

It finds that despite their more advantageous position upon immigration – student migrants, single women, and French-styled North African educational qualifications– North African women experience barriers in accessing skilled work – difficulties with French work-authorizations, temporary work contracts, lack of professional networks and of local work experience. They therefore strategize by working in skilled-technical, low-wage capacities or in the ethnic economy. In contrast, Tamil women's immigration is marked by early disadvantages – their legal status as "dependent" wives, the non-transfer of Indian credentials and responsibility for care work – that contribute to their de-skilling. In response, they strategize through the pathway of gradual ascent – moving from low-wage to high-wage work; (re)education and direct entry; and skilled entrepreneurial work to successfully access highly-skilled work.

Four mechanisms explain these divergent outcomes - education-work experience nexus, interactive effects of local labor markets and immigration policy, social capital in classed social networks, and racialization. For Tamil women, the cumulative effects of these converts their early disadvantages to "contingent advantage" resulting in them becoming highly-paid professionals in America. For North African women, these contribute to the erosion of their early advantages leading to their "categorical disadvantage" - long-term confinement to low-wage work with few ladders into the primary labor market in France. Therefore the

downward mobility associated with skilled immigrant women is not universal, as is often theorized, but relational across national contexts such that some groups are more successful than others in accessing skilled work.

RC09-171.3

MANSOURI, VALI* (George Mason University, *vmansour@masonlive.gmu.edu*)

Similar Roots and Diverging Outcomes: Uprising and Revolution in Iran and Egypt

Recent uprisings in the Middle East have increasingly been characterized by spontaneous mobilization, decentralization, and the lack of dominating charismatic leadership. This research will demonstrate the salience of Horizontalism in comparing and contrasting the Iranian Green Movement of 2009 with the Egyptian Revolution that started in 2011 through the use of Ideal types. Attention is devoted to assessing the strengths and added resilience of these decentralized movements against their Authoritarian states. Analysis through identification of different processes leading to variations on success, stalemate and repression, this will build on previous studies of revolutions to better understand contemporary social and political change.

The Green Movement, despite months of sustained mass protest and delegitimizing the government, solicited little to no concessions or change from the state; while the Egyptian Revolution within only 18 days was able to topple the head of state, ushering in a struggle for the future polity between shifting alliances and elements of the old regime. Identifying key political institutional arrangements illuminates potential vulnerability or resilience to uprising. Construction of state is key, in the case of Iran, the state is characterized by coordination and diffusion of centers of power in institutions such as the Supreme Leader, the government and Revolutionary Guards, combined with limited but competitive elections allow for flexibility, making for added resilient state. On the other hand Mubarak's National Democratic Party (NDP) of Egypt was more closely characterized by Patrimonial bureaucratic rule, which led to competition and conflicts in interest between NDP members and affiliates who rose since the Infitah and the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF). By looking at these social uprisings and the changing states will help to explain the current divergent and potential directions of these two movements and their future.

RC23-408.2

MANUSHI, KU (JNU)
DILARE, PRAKASH CHANDRA* (JNU, *prakash.csss.jnu@gmail.com*)

Patterns of ICTs Using and Information Flow: A Study of Rural India

Patterns of ICTs Using and Information Flow: A Study of Rural India
Manushi and Prakash Chandra Dilare, PhD Scholars, Center for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

ABSTRACT

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are widely acknowledged as important resources in all the aspects of socioeconomic development and this is especially articulated in national policies. Among developing countries, this perspective incorporates ICTs into the development agenda because of their relevance in transforming human activities and in presenting new opportunities for economic growth. Even if ICTs appear ubiquitous in this day and age, it still exists, the gnawing presence of digital divide and social exclusion. A considerable number of marginalized groups, such as rural folk, women, and low-income youth remain unreached by the benefits ICTs are supposed to offer. The vision of a so-called "information *society* for all" as stated in both developed and developing countries' ICT policy documents today does not apparently include "all" (Chiumbu 2008).

This paper presents the patterns of people's ICTs using and information flow perceived in India, especially in the rural areas. India is a country of multiple divides as social and economic divides already exists in the country and now with the emergent of new ICTs new divisions are shaped on the basis of many factors involved in its use and access. Today growing ICTs and the telecommunication in country has given opportunities to the excluded sections to be part of this new information society. But the impact of ICTs in rural areas is still very limited, despite its penetration into every corner of modern life. There is need of relatively good flow of information and special skills to make full use of ICTs for socio-economic gains.

RC31-533.3

MANZENREITER, WOLFRAM* (University of Vienna, *wolfram.manzenreiter@univie.ac.at*)

Homeless Diaspora: The Impact of Return Migration on Latin American Japanese Communities

Currently more than 2.5 million Americans living on the South and North American continents are *Nikkei* or descendants of Japanese migrants. The history of their forefathers' emigration has attracted considerable scholarly attention. Their interest in issues of living in the diaspora, the meaning of ethnicity and citizenship has been renewed by the recent wave of sojourner migration by Latin Americans of Japanese origin into Japan. Virtually nothing is known so far about the impact of "return migration" and the "returnees' remigration" on the diaspora in Latin America. To what degree have ideas of ethnic or political loyalty, of national and cultural identity been shifting one way or the other due to the increased proximity to their ancestors' place of origin and the influx of material and immaterial goods from Japan? And how have narratives on the experience of hostile or discriminatory treatment by the Japanese impacted on the collective image of the Nikkei in Latin America? The Nikkei experience of living abroad bears the potential for rethinking the meaning of diaspora. As the Nikkeis' return home migration, to the land of their ancestors, has not fulfilled the postulated 'negation of a diaspora' (Clifford 1994), it has squared the sensation of being diasporic in the sense of being displaced twice and having multiple relationships with distinct nations which are neither just homeland nor hostland. Based on multi-sited fieldwork in Japan, Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay, I argue that the Nikkei are entangled in a squared diaspora in which the juxtaposition of homeland and hostland itself becomes questionable, instable and fluctuating.

RC03-67.5

MANZO, LIDIA K.C.* (University of Trento, *lidia.manzo@gmail.com*)

Community Politics and the Middle-Class Desire for Diversity and Difference. Evidence from 40 Years-Span of (super)Gentrification in Brooklyn's Park Slope

The transformation of New York City into a global corporate city and the consequent deleterious effects on small firms and on dwindling employment opportunities for blue-collar workers began to create housing opportunities for some and to exacerbate displacement problems for others. By encouraging suburban home ownership, discouraging rental housing construction, and upwardly redistributing income through federal and municipal tax policies, Brooklyn's Park Slope, at the beginning of the 1970s faced a racial and tenure status division between its neighborhood residents. Reform institutions emerged from neighborhood civic organizations and broad-based interest groups.

Drawing the evolution of its demographic and housing resettlement, I found that different social groups had different class interests and ideologies, and therefore they were differently affected by abandonment and resettlement processes. The involvements and influence in community politics of twenty community organizations were analyzed through archival and bibliographic researches from the late 1960s to the present time; among them four historical institutions – which still exist – and four more recent ones, were followed through the ethnographic activities and other researches and are reported in this work. There is, in fact, a social and 'moral pluralism' to understand (Schumaker 2013), especially when a neighborhood has been dealing with racial, ethnic, class, and religious changes.

This longitudinal study on the process of Park Slope super gentrification investigates the middle class' desire for diversity and difference (Lees et al, 2008) as well as the influences of housing-abandonment and resettlement processes on 1) the types of institutions that emerged to represent different class interests; 2) the types of social groups that came to inhabit the neighborhood; 3) the pattern of that emergence over time; 4) the particular goals, scope, and strategies that these organizations evolved; and 5) developmental changes in the relationships between local institutions, government agencies, and private investors.

RC21-381.4

MANZO, LIDIA K.C.* (University of Trento, *lidia.manzo@gmail.com*)

Cool Streets: Attitude or Commodification? What - and Who - Is Driving Gentrification Along Two Changing Boulevards in Milan and Brooklyn

Streets do possess attitude. What usually community preservationists define as 'spirit' or the 'soul of place', here is re-interpreted both in terms of design attractiveness - human scaled, fine grained, mixed use, or highly walkable – and urban lifestyles (Jacobs 1989, Zukin 1995, 1998, 2010, Parham 2012). Especially during a gentrification process, we can discuss how streets embodied essential elements of 'coolness' – showing off trendy styles and great flavors - which seems a reflection of the commodification of cultural production.

Using the concept of 'cool' as a framework - understanding it as a cultural category in its own right (Pountain and Robins 2000) – this work explores the way gentrification interconnects with the development of an individual habitus as a

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

spatial manifestation in which the street coolness is crucial to the construction of stylish individual personae.

This exploratory paper describes the relationship between aesthetics, symbolic meanings, understandings of street character, and patterns of socio-spatial change on local shopping boulevards in two neighborhoods - Milan and Brooklyn - which are discussed as sites of financial speculation and gentrification. These neighborhoods, once considered a symbol of blight in the 1970s, today are one of the most appreciated places for Milan and New York's wealthy and educated people. As I have observed, their street practices sometimes overlapped with working class people and (super)gentrifiers and sometimes do not. However, with hip bars and cafés, used-books stores, yoga studios, and renovated townhouses, they are 'no longer regarded by the public as blighted, but instead are both celebrated as sites of cultural consumption for a new middle class' (Osman 2011:8).

Drawing on several years of field research (2007-2013), empirical quantitative and ethnographic data on the current, and historical aesthetic characteristics as well as types of stores, and value-creating practices are considered.

INTE-18.2

MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON* (North-West University, mmapadimeng@gmail.com)

South Africa within Brics: Emerging Society and Sociological Discourse

The formation of the **BRICS contingent** opened up new political and economic debates and discourses. The BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialised countries, and they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs.

In 2010, **South Africa** was the last country joined the BRICS and currently holds the Chair of the Group. Against the afore-mentioned background, as well as South Africa's strategic position in Africa, facets of the **social structure** as well as **critical processes** act as key drivers for social change in the country as well as parts of Africa, and simultaneously, provide the platform for rigorous sociological discourse.

Consequently, this paper aims to – in terms of **social structure** – critically analyse the political, economic, educational and health institutions of South Africa, and the differences and similarities within the broader BRICS contingency. Macro level issues, for example good governance, democracy and social services, developmental state, economic growth and policies, development programmes and projects, literacy and access to education, crises in the health sector (HIV/Aids, etc.), as well as other issues related to sustainability will be touched on. Intertwined with the above-mentioned, the normative component of culture, namely values, norms and sanctions will also be part of the picture.

Closely linked to social structure, the following **critical processes** will in an integrative way be put under the magnifying lens, against the BRICS background: ideological reconciliation, nation-building, economic transition, nationalisation, migration, globalisation and post-globalisation.

In the final instance, the paper will sought to – from the South African perspective – analyse the contingency (BRICS) as a whole and the role of South Africa within it, specifically in terms of participation (e.g. politically, economically, culturally and militarily), autonomy, inter-dependence, and a designated leader role in certain parts of the world.

RC05-100.2

MAPEDZAHAMA, VIRGINIA (University of New England)
KWAMENA, KWANSAH-AIDOO* (Swinburne University of Technology, kkwansah@swin.edu.au)

Can the Racialised Other 'Belong'? Rethinking Race, Racism and Belonging in Australia – Perceptions of Skilled Black African Migrants

This paper centres the perspectives of a group of black skilled African migrants to interrogate the notion of 'belonging' within the Australian context. Specifically, the paper explores how participants' constructions of belonging are grounded in narratives (and experiences) of racism, racialisation and racial discrimination. There is a significant body of work that explores the migrant's experiences of mobility and constructions of belonging. However, to date, not much has been done to explicitly link these with experiences of racism and racial discrimination. Drawing on data from a qualitative study on identity and belonging among skilled 'black' African migrants, we argue in this paper that experiences of racism and racial discrimination entwined with ascriptions of 'otherness' evoke feelings of the perpetual stranger or outsider who does not belong. We therefore interpret the participants' perceptions of belonging as exposing an/other 'paradox of skilled migration': where feelings of being 'needed' ('invited' into Australia to fulfil an identified 'need' in the labour market) co-exist with experiences of discrimination to construct an 'other' who simultaneously belongs and does not belong. In the end, while the discussions in this paper are mainly concerned with belonging as subjective, personal and emotional attachment to particular groups and constructs of 'home', they also expose the power relations, contestations and complexities

inherent in the notion of 'belonging' particularly when one has to contend with racism and racial discrimination persistently and consistently.

RC48-779.4

MARA, LIVIU CATALIN* (University of Barcelona, maraliviucatalin@yahoo.es)

Social Innovation in the Housing Policy in Spain

The context of this research is the economic and financial crisis that has had the effect of exponentially increasing unemployment and evictions across the country. This research has one general objective, and two more specifc objectives. The general objective is to analyze the impact of social movements on innovation based on scientifically validated successful actions, in public housing policy in Spain, since the beginning of the crisis (2008) to the present. The first specific objective is to review the scientific literature in order to find successful actions at the international level in the fight against the loss of housing that have allowed more people, belonging to the most disadvantaged social groups, to have adequate housing. The second and final specific objective is to identify if there is a presence of some of these successful actions in the field of housing in the context of Barcelona, where I place this research, and how social movements have influenced the implementation of these initiatives. The results show that there has been a change in housing policy and social movements have contributed substantially to this change through innovative solutions and social pressure towards the Spanish political system. The innovation introduced by the social movements are both at the individual level (processes of financial literacy, empowerment, deliberation and participation) and at the civil society level (collective action, collaboration with organization promoting new models of housing, such as cooperatives). These innovations have open a new path for the future development of the housing policy in Spain and also has turned civil society more powerful and a significant actor in the dialogue with the State institutions.

RC31-521.8

MARATOU-ALIPRANTI, LAURA* (EKKE- Athens University, alipran3@otenet.gr)

Female Migration in Greece and Integration Issues: Access to Welfare System and Political Participation

Greece has turned in recent years into an immigration region. While immigration started in the early 1980s, it was only in the early 1990s that significant numbers of economic migrants started arriving and became a new destination country. An additional important feature of the immigration process in Greece is the large proportion of women who migrate alone in search of employment.

With regard to the integration problem of migrant women many studies indicate that issues related to citizenship are crucial. In particular the exclusion of women from social goods and welfare national system and the non-active participation in social and political life in the countries of residence are of paramount importance. Thus, access to welfare goods is associated with citizenship, while social security and health system use are key indicators used internationally to measure the degree of social integration of transnational migrants. At the same time, active political participation highlights the level of their integration.

In the context of the problematic for the social integration of women migrants in new immigration countries a nation-wide survey on a sample of 600 economic women migrants who had residence and work permit was held by EKKE (National Centre for Social Research) in 2010.

This paper refers to some issues related to the integration of women migrants in our country based on the results of the above survey. More concretely we will analyze the access of migrant women to social - welfare services, investigating issues related to social security coverage and the use of public health services. We will also discuss the interest of immigrant women in political life, and their participation in collective political activities and organizational schemes.

RC30-520.3

MARCHADOUR, GUÉNOLÉ* (University Lyon 2, marchadog@gmail.com)

Les Limites De L'individualisation De L'engagement Dans Les Syndicats « Minoritaires » Le Cas Des Ouvrier-e-s Brésilien-e-s Dans Le Japon Des Années 2000

La communication vise à montrer les limites de l'individualisation de l'engagement syndical, en examinant le cas des ouvrier-e-s brésilien-e-s du secteur industriel dans le Japon des années 2000.

Depuis la fin des années 1980, les syndicats dits « minoritaires » (Jobin, 2006) ont émergé dans le contexte japonais où les syndicats d'entreprise sont dominants et recrutent parmi les employé-e-s « régulier-e-s » (Kawanishi, Mouer, 2005). L'accroissement des emplois atypiques au cours des années 1990 a ce-

pendant affecté une part plus grande de la population active qui échappe à ces syndicats « traditionnels ».

Les travailleur-e-s migrant-e-s sont recruté-e-s sur un « marché du travail secondaire » (Higuchi, Naoto) en expansion et il-le-s constituent une des fractions de cette population active précaire. La grande majorité des migrant-e-s brésilien-e-s accède à des emplois d'ouvrier-e spécialisé-e du secteur manufacturier par le biais de ce marché (Kôseirôdôshô, 2009). Leur emploi est fortement corrélé avec des contrats temporaires délivrés par des agences de placement (*empreiteiras*) et l'occupation de postes de travail à la chaîne physiques et pénibles (Ôkubo, 2005).

Trois sites de syndicats minoritaires investis par les travailleur-e-s migrant-e-s entre 2000 et 2010 ont été explorés par le biais de l'observation ethnographique et de récits de vie. La syndicalisation individuelle des Brésilien-e-s prend de l'ampleur dans la deuxième moitié de la décennie. Elle s'accompagne de l'augmentation des recours en justice (Rôdô shinpan seido, 2011).

Ce mode d'affiliation inspiré de nouveaux modèles d'organisation (Béroud, 2009) a certes permis d'ouvrir l'espace syndical nippon à des populations marginalisées sur le marché du travail (Urano, Stewart, 2007). Elle a cependant contribué à reproduire les rapports de domination sexués et racialisés de l'organisation du travail industriel dans l'organisation des syndicats minoritaires.

RC20-350.6

MARCHENKO, ALLA* (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, *alla_marchenko@list.ru*)

Is There a Unified Recipe to Predict Civic Engagement? Comparisons of 47 European Countries

This presentation is focused on comparative framework of civic engagement in contemporary Europe. The database of the European Values Study (2008) is used as a main set of information, though some indexes (e.g. World Bank's, Freedom House' indicators) are used as a supplementary source. The scope of the research takes into account 47 countries. Civic engagement is conceptualized in three aspects: cognition-status-action as possessing the knowledge, skills, and values needed to enhance the community and their expression through attitudes and behaviour (Ehrlich, Doolitlle, Faul). It is seen as the indicator of civil society and democracy formation (Mill, Coleman, Tocqueville) and, at the same time, as one of the elements of social capital (in both bridging and bonding meanings). Attention is paid to the differences of 1) content and actors of civic engagement in Europe and 2) factors that shape civic engagement in its two parts, namely Post-Socialist and developed Europe. In such a way, the main idea of the paper is to clarify whether in the latter prevail contextual, external factors, while individual factors of civic engagement dominate in the former. Thus, the levels of analysis include both individual and country, main methods are correlational and regressional analysis. The research is implemented individually under the guidance of Laboratory for Comparative Social Research in the National Research University "Higher School of Economics", Russia.

RC22-397.6

MARCHENKO, ALLA* (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, *alla_marchenko@list.ru*)

Hasidic Pilgrimage As a Cultural Performance: Challenges and Opportunities

This presentation deals with the research of Hasidic pilgrimage in nowadays Ukraine on the examples of two settlements, Uman and Medzhybizh. The research is aimed to shed light upon the Hasidic pilgrimage through the lens of cultural sociology and the theory of "cultural performance" elaborated by Jeffrey Alexander as the most suitable theoretical and methodological tools in the analysis of this issue. Despite long standing historical prerequisites, Hasidic pilgrimage is still a new issue in Post-Soviet Ukraine which has become a special "core" in the world context. The understanding of performativity in the issue helps unveil its stable and emerging elements, as well as show the most problematic areas and possible consequences. It is shown that the Hasidic pilgrimage in Ukraine does possess all characteristic features of different elements of a successful cultural performance: collective representations (as well as background symbols and scripts), actors, means of symbolic production, mise-en-scene, power and audiences. Research methods (which included visual observation, media documents analysis and interviewing) help outline and analyze typical resources, lines of communication and possible conflict areas both in time (2009-2012) and space (two mentioned settlements) perspectives. The author pays attention that the Hasidic pilgrimage is far from becoming an established phenomenon with defined areas of sacred and profane in the contemporary Ukrainian society, though it is constantly bringing new challenges and opportunities.

RC51-823.3

MARCUELLO-SERVOS, CHAIME* (Universidad de Zaragoza, *chaime@unizar.es*)

Openness, Transparency and Traceability of Public Policies

The meaning of transparency is seemingly obvious and simple, however, in political terms transparency is more "the condition of being transparent". It arises in opposition to corruption, secrecy and lack of clarity in the management of organizations and institutions. Today, it is more relevant than ever as a consequence of all kinds of recent scandals. Citizens of democratic societies demand a more open and transparent government.

This requisite of transparency is a political goal, which is supported by the possibilities for openness produced by the microelectronics revolution. This has modified the technological, social and political scenarios. It is more than the Internet; it is creating the global ICTs system where available information is increasing daily, as are the possibilities of accessing and processing data.

In this context this paper proposes, first, an analysis of public policies according to the principle of traceability of decisions. This means that it is possible to identify the full cycle of a public policy and its relationship with the different actors involved in the policymaking process. Second, imitating food processing traceability tools, it is possible to propose a "policies processing software" for recording all the traces of public decisions and an open system to retrieve and access this data. Third, it describes the theoretical conditions and prerequisites for a "barcode" to reveal who proposed an action and how it was designed, implemented and evaluated.

RC28-495.1

MARE, ROBERT* (University of California, Los Angeles, *mare@ucla.edu*)

Multigenerational, Demographic, and Spatial Aspects of Stratification and Mobility

Multigenerational, Demographic, and Spatial Aspects of Stratification and Mobility

This paper reviews three closely related developments in research on social stratification and mobility: (1) studies of a broader range of kin connections in the reproduction of inequality than just parent-child connections, including the effects of grandparents and other more remote kin on the achievements of individuals in a given generation; (2) studies of the interdependence of social mobility processes with the creation and dissolution of families and other social groups that are related to stratification; and (3) studies of the interdependence of socioeconomic and geographic mobility. The review will touch upon conceptual, empirical, and methodological issues involved with the study of multigenerational effects; the interdependence of stratification and demographic processes (including two-sex marriage markets, assortative mating, fertility, and mortality); and how geographic and spatial mobility contribute to socioeconomic and other forms of spatial segregation. The paper will use empirical examples from the author's own research on China, Sweden, and the United States, as well as related work by other researchers.

RC04-94.9

MAREKOVIC, ANNA-MARIA* (Linnaeus University, *anna-maria.marekovic@lnu.se*)

Against All Odds – First Generation Immigrants in Upper Secondary Education

The paper focuses on first generation immigrants who arrive to Sweden in the later school years. This group of students is at a major disadvantage compared to native students as well as to second generation immigrants and even to first generation immigrants who arrive before school entry. Statistics imply that a low number of "late arrived students" enter upper secondary education, and of those who do the drop-out rate is high. The educational gap between young students in Sweden is thus increasing, creating larger social inequalities between natives and foreign-born residents. In this study, however, I am interested in those examples that are exceptions to the rule – first generation immigrant students who against all odds make it to the college preparatory track. The object of the paper is to investigate aspects that contribute to school achievement and success for this group of students.

An initial survey study in Malmoe, Sweden's third largest city, showed that a majority of late arrived students had entered the same upper secondary school. The additional material consists of interviews with school personnel as well as interviews with ten students at this school who arrived to Sweden between the ages 13-16 years old. The student group is heterogeneous, different nationalities, different reasons for immigrating to Sweden and different family contexts. The material reveals that in order to get a better understanding of the aspects contributing to school achievement, school culture as well as the individual migratory experiences and social capital need to be considered, and in particular how they interlink. The paper also discusses the obstacles met buy the students, especially concerning language acquisition, and the strategies involved in overcoming them.

RC16-290.5

MARENT, JOHANNES* (Technische Universität Darmstadt, *marent@ifs.tu-darmstadt.de*)

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RICHTER, RALPH* (Technische Universität Darmstadt,
richter@stadtforschung.tu-darmstadt.de)

The Image of the City Between the Local and the Global

Within the global competition among cities for recognition the 'image' plays a significant role. Cities work carefully on their iconic representation to attract tourists, knowledge-workers and investors. Therefore, they have the challenge to create a coherent as well as a distinctive image. One can argue that the field of city marketing is today highly professionalized, and operates with standardised practices and similar beliefs. On that account, the images would be quite uniform, displaying rather a global culture than a local one. At this very point, the argument is reinforced by the claim that the 'self-representation' of a city is highly contested within the local context. Hence a study of the globally distributed images within their production and negotiation processes draws light on the local 'urban imagery' (Strauss 1960).

The presentation is focusing on the image production of two globally intertwined cities: Frankfurt, Germany and Glasgow, UK. Throughout several fieldtrips, city marketers and journalists have been interviewed. Thereby an insider's perspective of how city marketing operates in daily business and a critical, independent opinion about the 'outcomes' of these efforts could be achieved. In addition, local archives have been combed out to discover how different campaigns are discussed in the local media. Lastly, the picture analysis displays what and how local peculiarities are condensed to a coherent image and what stays unaccounted.

Cities around the world try to attract almost the same audience. Within their image production they carefully observe other cities, which are perceived as role models and competitors. This paper presents a comparative in-depth analysis of the image production of Glasgow and Frankfurt, and shows how globally communicated 'self-representations' refer to the 'cumulative texture' (Suttles 1984) of the local urban culture.

RC50-806.5

MARIANO, DANICAR* (National University of Singapore,
danicar.mariano@gmail.com)

The restrictive Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) laws and 'moral safety valves' in Singapore and their role in creating Singaporean reproductive tourists or exiles

The paper analyses why some Singaporeans are crossing borders to avail of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) treatments like In Vitro Fertilization (IVF), Pre-implantation Genetic Diagnosis (PGD), surrogacy, et cetera. A major factor that hinders or discourages couples from getting ART treatments in Singapore is the Bioethics Advisory Committee's (BAC) strict regulations on ARTs –one of the most stringent in Asia. Formed as Singapore's counterpart to the UK's Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA), the BAC prohibits certain technologies like surrogacy, PGD for sex selection as well as "race or traits shopping" through selection of egg and sperm donors. It also denies fertility treatment access to certain people, gays and lesbians, women over 40-45, singles, and women who cannot gestate. The BAC's ban on payments reveal a logic of racial hierarchy that perpetuates a local versus outsider divide at the guise of protecting "weaker classes" and "not importing Singapore's fertility issues to other nations."

As a result of the BAC's ban on donor payments, there is a huge sperm and egg cell deficit in the country. Many Singaporeans do not want to donate or acquire genetic material within the small city-state for fear of incest or custody issues. Internet is enabling many to circumvent these 'moral safety valves' that the BAC had set in place—leading to the creation of grey markets. Singapore doctors and hospitals are lobbying to the government to revise some of the stricter regulations or else "lose out" to neighbouring India, Thailand, and Philippines who are establishing their niche and reputation as fertility tourism destinations. Their lower cost, exotic appeal, and most importantly, loose regulations and "bioavailable" citizens are their major selling point and competitive advantage. Since many technologies and services that Singapore prohibits are allowed in these countries, many of their fertility brokers and clinics report servicing several Singaporean clients annually.

RC24-438.36

MARKHAM, WILLIAM* (University of North Carolina,
Bill@uncg.edu)
FONJONG, LOTSMART (University of Buea)

Rethinking Environmental Movements In Developing Nations: The Case Of Cameroon

Conventional wisdom holds that citizens of developing nations rarely participate in movements similar to the "mainstream" environmental movements of the developed world. Instead, like dispossessed groups in developed countries, their mobilization generally takes the form of locally based, confrontational responses to direct threats to their livelihoods and health. A large literature examines such movements, but it generally ignores developing nations where such mobilization is infrequent. This paper examines the case of Cameroon, where mobilization of large numbers of citizens for confrontation with government or business interests over environmental issues has been limited and infrequent. Our data come from an extensive literature search and interviews with 52 NGO leaders from five of Cameroon's ten regions. We conclude that the relative absence of large scale, clear, and immediate threats to the livelihoods or health of large numbers of citizens, in combination with a resilient, quasi-authoritarian government characterized by patronage, divide and conquer strategies, and mild repression, have mitigated against such movements. Cameroon does, however, possess scores of NGOs and citizens' groups that address environmental problems through lobbying, public education, and concrete projects to protect the environment. Although they lack a mass support base, they do enjoy significant support. Their accomplishments are real, especially in relation to the obstacles they face; however, they are severely limited by lack of funds, expertise, and equipment. Factors cited above, combined with heavy reliance by the most successful NGOs on funding from international environmental NGOs and international aid agencies, predispose them to avoid confrontation, and only a few engage in it. Our findings suggest that conventional wisdom about environmental movements in developing countries represents a considerable oversimplification and that environmental action can assume diverse forms in developing nations. It also raises important questions about how environmental movements are to be defined, which we explore in the conclusion.

RC02-54.5

MARKIN, MAXIM* (National Research University,
mmarkin@hse.ru)

The Problem of Opportunism in the Changing Conditions (A Case of the Relationships between Retailers and Suppliers in Contemporary Russia)

The rules of market exchange do not only distribute the value added [Gereffi, 1994] but also reduce uncertainty and control opportunism in business partners relationships [Kelly, 1991]. In Russia in the 2000s retailer-supplier contracts included different requirements such as pricing and bonus requirements of retailers, unpaid services and penalties to retailers, compensation for retailers' services. Those requirements made the behaviour of business partners predictable. But in 2009 the trade law was passed and the most of the requirements must be excluded from the retailer-supplier contracts. Nevertheless, the business partners still have to reduce uncertainty and to control opportunism in their relationships even in the new conditions. The objective of this research is to analyze how retailers and suppliers altered their rules of exchange after the political intervention. The empirical data are two quantitative surveys that were carried out in 2007 and 2010. About 500 managers were questioned in Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Ekaterinburg, Novosibirsk and Tyumen. The half of them are retailers and the others are suppliers. The findings demonstrate that after the enactment of the trade law the most of unallowed requirements were excluded from the retailer-supplier contracts but they are still used as separate contracts. This practice gives the business partners an opportunity to make each other's behaviour predictable in the new conditions. Retailers and suppliers also continue to discuss the content of the political intervention and the consequences of its application.

RC08-158.3

MARKLUND, CARL* (Södertörn University,
carl.marklund@sh.se)

Organized Hypocrisy – Disorganized Technocracy: The Assumed Retreat of Politics in Contemporary Governance in Historical Comparison

Today, it is widely assumed that a power shift has taken place over the past few decades – a shift away from politics and in favor of the market. According to this view, neo-liberalism has since the 1970s and onwards reduced the scope of "the political", limiting the exercise of public power in general and planning in particular.

Despite this assumed retreat of politics, politics is still, at least medially and rhetorically, tasked with providing some guidance for the future, based in scientific evidence, and to generate tangible results in a logic of input and output legitimacy (Scharpf 1999). Public power is still held accountable as if it possessed the power which is by now to have been lost. Political control is still to achieve results as if it would be possible to exercise public power without the use of planning, raising the question: Why do we expect more from politics at a time when it is supposedly able to do less?

This paper proposes that this conundrum – which could be seen as an organized form of hypocrisy (openness) coexisting with an increasingly disorganized form of technocracy (transparency), to paraphrase Nils Brunsson (2002) – can be analyzed by confronting Karl Popper's concept of "open society" with Gunnar Myrdal's notion of "constructive social engineering" and Karl Polanyi's concept of "double movement", as generated in the context of pitted conflict between laissez-faire liberalism, totalitarianism, and democratic socialism of the 1930s and 1940s, a conflict which in some ways resemble the contemporary contest be-

tween neoliberalism, progressivism, and traditionalist backlash but also provide some instructive contrast.

RC08-160.2

MARKLUND, CARL* (Södertörn University, *carl.marklund@sh.se*)

Shaping the Things to Come: Concepts of Planning and European Modernity

Planning—in the sense of purposive action geared towards the anticipated future—has usually been seen by anthropologists and social psychologists as a characteristic of universal human reason. As a specific socio-political practice and scientific theory, however, historians and social theorists have often identified planning as a specific trait of European (Western) modernity, for better and for worse.

This classic analysis of scientific social and political planning speaks of politicians, revolutionaries, reformers, and scientists infatuated with the success of the natural sciences, dreaming of a brand new world. According to this view, the social sciences would be as closely integrated with politics as the natural sciences had already been adopted by business, medicine, and the military. In some more extreme "technocratic" interpretations, planning and science would eventually replace politics altogether.

Either planning has been seen as a largely technologically determined, if not outright "neutral" response to the complexity of the modern world. Or, more commonly, it has been criticized as a misguided attempt at controlling human relations and social circumstances in the same way as humans have sought to control nature. As such, planning is a key concept in European modernity. However, the many applications and diverse theorization of planning belie any simple categorization, making it an appropriate topic for conceptual historical analysis.

Yet, it is a key concept whose conceptual history is yet to be written. This paper maps out points of disjuncture between the historiography of concepts of planning, such as cybernetics, management, planning, rationalization, social engineering, and technocracy on the one hand, and the actual historical usage of these concepts on the other. Thereby, the paper brings previously isolated historiographical and theoretical strands into dialogue with one another with a view of initializing a new take on "critical planning studies".

RC16-295.5

MARKOVIC, PETAR* (University of Donja Gorica, Montenegro, *petar.markovic@udg.edu.me*)

Foundational Political Myths in Divided Societies: The Case of Montenegro

This paper provides an analysis of the constitutive role of founding myths in the formation of nation-states. In particular, it aims to elucidate the odd cases of identity formation in complex and ethnically divided societies where, it is argued here, the historical and cultural legacies are passed on rather differently than in the case of homogenous societies mostly analysed in the literature on political mythology. With the intention to submit a phenomenon that belongs to the family of the most basic and yet arcane and essentially contested concepts of political theory and political culture to an impartial politicological investigation, the founding myth is firstly reconstructed with respect to the general theory of myth and political myth. In the second part, the role of mythological legacy in the genesis of the statehood of Montenegro both in the past and present is analysed. The author argues there are two founding narratives in Montenegro, explains their ethno-nationalist character and attempts to deduce patterns of their instrumentalization by the rulers of the Petrovic-Njegos dynasty and the current government. The paper ends with concluding remarks about the controversial status of 'competitive foundational mythology' and the need to set forth new and republicanized forms of legitimisation that would disengage the regressive dialectics induced by the myths discussed thus far.

RC05-109.4

MARKOVIC, PETAR* (University of Donja Gorica, Montenegro, *petar.markovic@udg.edu.me*)

Post-Nationalism in Practice: European Citizens' Initiative

The discussion on the practical and heuristic value of cosmopolitanism and post-nationalism has informed and shaped the debate on the future of the European Union from the Maastricht Treaty onwards. The recent literature on belonging, allegiance and political identity suggests that cosmopolitanism is too thin of a concept to account for the gradual emergence of a common European public space visible primarily in the convergence of the EU's civil society movements. In this context, the notion of "constitutional patriotism" is analyzed due to its centrality in the cosmopolitanism/post-nationalism debate. Before proceeding to the central part of the paper, the author argues that social constructivism portrays a more realistic and substantive picture of the nature of the sense of European belonging. The paper concludes with an examination of the European Citizens' Initiative and attempts to assess to what extent this institutional novelty of direct democracy in the EU has provided empirical leverage for post-nationalist belonging. Through the comparative and case study analysis of the most paradigmatic initiatives submitted thus far, this investigation aims to provide the reader with a possible dynamics of post-national identification in the EU.

RC37-632.1

MARONTATE, J.* (Simon Fraser University, *jmaronta@sfu.ca*)

When Art Worlds Look to Sociology for Inspiration: A Case Study of Contemporary Art Conservation Strategies

Recent scholarship in cultural sociology has provided new theoretical frameworks and methodological strategies for studying diverse (and sometimes incommensurable) value systems (Boltanski and Thevenot 2005, Heinich 2008). This paper examines the relevance of trends in the sociology of values (or pragmatic sociology) in a case study of recent international initiatives involved with the development of new approaches to contemporary artistic heritage conservation. The paper presents research on the activities of four international initiatives devoted to the development of new strategies for the preservation of artistic heritage. The paper examines *how* contemporary art conservation networks are attempting to grapple with the increasing realization that diverse value systems and multiple meanings of the arts they care for can be taken into account in new visions of the role of conservators in the preservation of artistic heritage. It examines recent trends in conservation research, in particular the efforts of art conservators to adopt sociological methods and theories for inspiration. Conservators have become increasingly involved with research about the 'meaning' of objects and cultural heritage sites when planning interventions. They study records of the creator's intent, conduct interviews with artists or other authorities, critically analyze the historical contexts of the work's origins and of subsequent transformations seeking insights about ways to preserve the integrity of the work that respect its symbolic and cultural significance. These efforts by art conservators to draw on sociological insights provide a compelling example of the relevance and uses of sociological research in contemporary art worlds, however they also raise questions about decision-making, in particular how to use social scientific theory as an affordance for practical action.

RC20-356.5

MARQUART-PYATT, SANDRA* (Michigan State University, *marqua41@msu.edu*)

Environmental Trust: A Cross-National Study

Environmental issues, topics, and concerns are some of the most pressing global challenges of our times. Research demonstrates public opinion on environmental concerns is global, yet simultaneously wide-ranging and varied. Despite its importance, however, our understanding of the within-country dynamics related to the expression of environmental views remains underspecified. This research examines environmental trust using the International Social Survey Program Environment data from 2000 to advance the literature on the globalization of environmental concern by articulating its content and expression in three regional clusters derived from previous research. Important similarities are shown across regions regarding the model overall. Some intriguing differences are revealed in the model when examining results for countries individually within the three regions.

RC24-427.5

MARQUART-PYATT, SANDRA* (Michigan State University, *marqua41@msu.edu*)

Pathways to Environmental Activism Across Time and Place

This paper tests a model of pathways to environmental activism using three waves of data from the International Social Survey Program. Given expectations from the theory of planned behavior and value-belief-norm theory, a path model is specified that examines how individual resources, knowledge, awareness of consequences, attitudes, willingness to contribute, and efficacy affect environmental activism. The mediating effect of willingness to pay or make environmental contributions is investigated in detail given previous research. Results demonstrate support for the model across the countries individually, as resources, awareness of consequences, and attitudes combined affect environmental activism. Moreover, mediating tests were conducted that demonstrate a prominent yet not exclusive role of willingness to contribute in promoting activism across nations, uncovering relations that are masked in previous cross-national research. Results reveal that the model is robust over time and across places, with some exceptions, yielding insights for future comparative and cross-national studies.

RC06-121.18

MARQUES, ANA CRISTINA* (CIES, ISCTE-IUL, *anacristina.hmarques@gmail.com*)

Families' Control and Youth Sexuality As Meaningful to Young Peoples' Transitions into Adulthood

Nowadays, in Western societies, youth transitions into adulthood are, usually, considered as floating, diverse, complex, nonlinear and reversible. However some authors point to the importance of continuities, social positioning and the epistemological fallacy in the lives of young people and in the representations of youth and youth transitions into adulthood. Although the family context tends to be recognized as important to young's people trajectories, sexuality is often forgotten or, even, considered as insignificant to their transition into adulthood. Thus, sexual transitions can be seen as non-important, disconnected from other transitions, and having no decisive consequences; being just a hobby or children's play. Based on 60 in-depth interviews conducted in Central Portugal, with 60 white young adults, aged between 18 and 29 years old, I intend to look for possible articulations between family control over young people's leisure times, sociability and sexuality, young people's representations and experiences of sexuality, and their transitions into adulthood. I will argue that the family context and the domain of sexuality are not meaningless for young people's trajectories into adulthood. Instead aspects related with family control, sexuality and gender can have implications on the ways (some) young people go from young to adults, especially in what concerns educational paths, leaving home, conjugality and parenthood. This happens especially in two main ways. First, the maintenance of some control concerning young women's leisure time, sociability and sexuality can be associated with a smaller period of sexual experimentation for these young women and with some of them leaving home, entering into conjugality and/or parenthood earlier than the others. Second, the problem of "coming out" and/or assuming a non-heterosexual identity can be related with the need to lie, being (or being afraid of being) kicked out from home, the search for autonomy and the difficulty of becoming a parent.

RC16-280.5

MARQUES, ANA CRISTINA* (CIES, ISCTE-IUL, *anacristina.hmarques@gmail.com*)

"Is Heterosexuality That Bad? Questioning Some Presuppositions and Asking for a Sociological Analyses of Sexuality"

"Is heterosexuality all negative? Why is heterosexuality so dangerous or bad? Are heterosexual women all submissive, victims and passive subjects? Should people be ashamed of being heterosexual? These are some of the questions that come through my mind as I was working on my PhD dissertation and attending conferences about sexuality. Giving credit and importance to the work of feminist, as pioneers in the analyses of gender relations and sexuality, as authors that called attention for problems related with power in gender relations, male dominance and women submission, commodification of sexual female bodies, sexual double standards or sexual violence, and that brought the personal into the political agenda, I still felt that something was missing in those discourses. Notwithstanding, simultaneously I was reading the work of some social scientist that problematized "my concerns". I felt more reassured. I have to say then that this presentation is also personal. But from a personal unease I wanted to insist on the sociological problematization of sexuality and gender, following the analytical tools given by authors like Gagnon and Simon, Weeks, Thorne, Connell, Richardson, Jackson or Bozon, as well as some other sociological authors like Archer, Mouzelis or Lahire, and using a critical realism perspective. The idea here is not to deny all the problems with living in a hetero-normative world, dominated by ideals of masculine supremacy, but to ask for a sociological approach into gender and sexuality, where categories, identities, norms and values are not taken for granted, but subjected to scrutiny, taking into consideration the multileveled and interconnected social world where they are constructed and enacted, and where individuals should be thought of as social positioned, action as conditioned and categories critically analysed as relational and contextualized.

JS-19.3

MARQUES, DENISE* (João Pinheiro Foundation, *marquesdenise@hotmail.com*)
REZAEI, SHAHAMAK (Roskilde University)

Returnees, Knowledge Spillovers and The Family's Role In International Migration - The Case Of Brazilian Families Returned From Paraguay

The complexity of family arrangements that constitute the return migration of Brazilians from Paraguay can be identified as an important element in maintaining the circularity between the two countries and the consolidation of transnational space brasiguaio. The return plays an important role in migrants' direction and in the daily interpersonal relationships between migrants and non-migrants, either in Brazil or Paraguay, forming a web of friendship and solidarity that sustain this intense cross-border transit of people, goods and information. Thus, in order to understand the phenomenon of migration as a social product, not only as a result of individual decisions and / or economic and political constraints, it is necessary to consider the key role played by social networks, mostly those related to families and households in the entire process. This paper describes the changes in volume and composition of family arrangements of Brazilian returnees from Paraguay in the five-year periods 1986/1991, 1995/2000 and 2005/2010 and raise some points for reflection and discussion on the participation of transnational families in the migration process and circularity of these migrants. Information from the Brazilian Demographic Censuses of 1991, 2000 and 2010 will be used to do so, and to estimate the direct and indirect effects of international migration return to that country.

H1: It is expected that in the period 2005/2010, there is greater diversification of family participation in the migration projected for Brazil, both of returnees, as well as international immigrants from Paraguay.

H2: Although a structural pattern persists, given the nature of family ties, we expect a change in the roles of families in the return to Brazil and in the entry of foreigners from Paraguay, given changes in economic and political contexts of the two countries.

RC07-136.1

MARQUES, JOANA SOARES* (University of São Paulo (USP), *joana.marques@usp.br*)

Social and Solidarity Economy As a Real Utopian Design: A Comparative Perspective

Social and solidarity economy (SSE) presents a collective project for another way of organizing the production and the society, in which the economy is subordinated to its social function. Thus, the paper discusses SSE as a real utopian proposal (Wright 2010): its institutional design is desirable in terms of egalitarian emancipatory ideals, such as privileging the collective ownership and control of economic resources and integrating solidarity in the core of economic activities as a means to achieve common goals; it constitutes a viable, and to some extent achievable, alternative to capitalist arrangements, since it has been partially implemented and is active on the political agenda worldwide; it contributes to a pathway of social empowerment, as it involves collective actors taking control of the economy over the capital or the state. However, SSE is also a complex field pervaded by tensions and conflicts. If, on the one hand, it embodies a normative vision for overcoming the hegemony of the dominant system, on the other, some experiences have become complementary or even functional to the capitalist world. The paper results from ongoing PhD research and its purpose is to critically examine SSE, in light of an empirical comparative analysis based on one case from the North (Portugal) and one case from the South (Brazil).

RC16-279.13

MARQUES, RAFAEL* (Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestao, *rmarques@iseg.utl.pt*)

Out of Time: Uchronian and Dyschronian Devices in Social Theory

Social Theory has conceded an important place to utopias, and utopian thought, either as a device to envisage new and just worlds or to imagine dystopian counter examples. However, and despite some brave attempts by Max Weber, uchronias (the realm of the nowhere in time) never seemed to enjoy the same and widespread attention as their spatial imaginary counterparts. In this paper, based on the contributions of Tarde and Renouvier, I'll try to signal that Sociological Theory has much to gain by paying a closer look to uchronian thought. First of all, uchronian thought paves the way to a better understanding of causality mechanisms at the macrossociological level, separating the essential traits from the ancillary elements. Secondly, the use of uchronias is particularly helpful in comparative historical analysis, introducing conditional reasoning and "as if" instruments of analysis, offering a clear cut division between universal rules and contextually valid models. Thirdly, analysis of uchronian literature and fictional arrangements modeled by imaginary times (such as SF movies and TV shows) is an important device to assess how societies evaluate current dangers and future risks. Building up dyschronian times (like the ones imagined by Tarde) reflects the way groups and individuals, criticize existing modernities, hierarchize the current social problems and think about their possible effects. Fourthly, uchronia asserts the levels of temporal continuity and discontinuity that characterize specific societies, making perceptible the creation of foes, imaginary foundations, communitarian links, and invented traditions. Finally, uchronian thought offers insights on the ways we predict, memorize, accelerate and decelerate time and how we sew the threads that link past, present and future in intelligible ways.

RC16-300.5

MARQUES, RAFAEL* (Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestao, *rmarques@iseg.utl.pt*)

Tortured Bodies, Ravaged Flesh, Killing Machines: David Cronenberg and the Sociology of Disgust

Over the past two decades, reflections on disgust and repulsion have been piling-up in Social Theory. Moving away from an analysis entirely centred on biological response or emotional expression, theorizing disgust became an important instrument to understand moral boundaries and civilizational constructions. Disgust seems to fulfil a position akin to incest prohibition – adequately universal to be declared biological, and sufficiently particular to be deemed cultural. If the traditional views on disgust revolved around the issues of purity, pollution, and contamination, having the body at the centre stage, some of the contemporary approaches are linked not to external threats to the human integrity but to the transformative capacity of science and technology, breaking barriers, violating interdictions, and destroying moral boundaries. The danger of the body snatchers becomes the menace of the creators of revulsion. Terror and horror movies, tend to epitomize both dimensions of disgust by focusing their attention either on the mutilated, raped and transformed bodies of the victims of epidemics, and serial killers or on the creative and uncontrolled hubris of the brilliant but mad scientist that aspires to play a demiurgic role in a new but demented universe. This double feature of disgust is paramount on the films of Canadian director David Cronenberg, representing both the civilizing and uncivilizing roles that disgust can play, especially when linked to scientific projects. If science is seen as a cornerstone of modernity, a civilizing process and symbol of progress and enlightenment, reducing human suffering and enabling longer, healthier and happier lives, it is also possible to see it as a suppressor of the traditional boundaries of the artificial-natural divide or the human-animal partition. Cronenberg's filmography is a clear example of how the medical, biological and chemical sciences have entered the realm of disgust, side by side with porn or sexploitation.

RC34-586.6

MARQUES DA SILVA, SOFIA* (University of Porto (FPCEUP/CIIE), *sofiamsilva@fpce.up.pt*)

Researching Young People and Sensitive Information

This paper analyse an ethical dilemma experienced during fieldwork in a youth centre in Portugal. It argues that the revelation of particular kinds of information by some participants within qualitative research can present particular challenges, which in some cases could cause harm to participants or researchers. Consent and confidentiality are key principles of ethical research. Researchers tend to formulate studies to ensure that informed consent is obtained and confidentiality is protected. Less attention has been paid to the impact that ethical decisions and research processes can have on people's lives, or the ways in which participant disclosure can impact upon researchers. Attention will be paid to what should we do with particularly sensitive information given by participants.

Drawing upon an ethnographic research project undertaken in a context of social and material deprivation this paper attempts to explore a particular issue concerning 'uncomfortable' information disclosed during fieldwork. I was confronted by the information that a 16 year old girl, Diana, was working illegally and being exploited in a textile factory. To report this situation to the authorities was ethically in juxtaposition with confidentiality, which is related to data and information and with respect of personal privacy. Above all, emerged conflicting positions associated with the values and different types of *good*, which means that we are dealing with what is referred to as a 'grey matter' (Kennedy 2005). This does not mean that ethical decisions are taken based only on researcher's own criteria. Some regulation is important and suitable, however, certain complex situations are impossible to anticipate by regulatory regimes.

Kennedy, J.E. (2005) 'Grey matter: ambiguities and complexities of ethics in research', *Journal of Academic Ethics*, 3: 143-58.

RC02-49.5

MARQUES-MENDES, ANTÓNIO* (Research Centre In Economic And Organizational Sociology - SOCIUS/ISEG/UL, *antoniomarquesmendes@gmail.com*)
SANTOS, MARIA (Lisboa School of Economics & Management - Lisboa University)

An Integrative Model for Analyzing Strategic Corporate Social Responsibility in Portugal

Capital increasingly takes the integration of corporate social responsibility (CSR) into account in the development of business strategy. Nowhere has this been more the case than in the European Union, where commissions on CSR have reported and made policy recommendations to the European Parliament.

Different firms adopt different CSR perspectives, from denial of any interest to commitment to a long-term CSR strategy for sustainability. The paper identifies levels of corporate commitment that we place on a continuum of what we call CSR maturity. Previous studies have neglected the relationship between different business strategies and the firm's degree of CSR maturity. The research considers the variables underlying commitment to strategic CSR by looking at major com-

panies listed on the Portuguese stock exchange. We are interested in how these companies formulate, implement, and align CSR with business strategy.

After a critical literature review of strategic CSR, we present a matrix and analysis grid that distinguishes different types of strategic CSR orientation, and assesses their degree of maturity. The paper includes the findings of a pilot case study that we will apply to our ongoing research.

The proposed model identifies six types of strategic CSR by looking at patterns in the company-environment relationship. This matrix serves as a diagnostic and improvement tool for the company to take advantage of CSR as a strategic force that can simultaneously create competitive advantage and social value.

The paper advances understanding of strategic CSR and proposes a model to evaluate the maturity of a firm's integration of CSR into its business strategy. The research holds special interest at a time when Portuguese capital seeks to balance shareholder pressure to find new markets and sources of profit with strategic decisions on whether to pursue CSR as a viable path to profitability and long-term sustainability.

RC21-374.2

MARR, MATTHEW D.* (Florida International University, *mmarr@fiu.edu*)

Changing landscapes of homelessness and marginality in global Tokyo

RC23-417.1

MARRIN, D.L.* (Water Sciences & Insights, *watersciences@earthlink.net*)

Developing a Pattern Language For Science-Engineering-Art-Design (SEAD) Collaborations

Acknowledged similarities and prospective synergies underlie the work of artists and scientists in perceiving and describing the natural world; however, there are few formalized or easily recognized methods to utilize those commonalities for enhancing art-science collaborations. The notion that observable or archetypal patterns could represent a form of communication or a language among professionals from different fields was explored by architect Christopher Alexander, who introduced a pattern language consisting of hierarchically arranged patterns that are linked together in countless ways. Whereas the use of patterns and rhythms to communicate art or music is relatively straightforward, the utility of spatial or temporal patterns to portray or explain scientific data is less obvious. Some branches of science focus specifically on nature's patterns and rhythms; however, most scientific data can be expressed in terms of frequencies, cycles, and other common descriptors of temporal patterns, as well as distributions, geometries, and similar descriptors of spatial patterns.

The use of a pattern language for art-science communication would initially identify and collect numerous patterns to be labeled and categorized, but discernable similarities among seemingly different patterns would likely reduce this number over time. Distinguishing among natural, ideal, and abstract patterns could be a first step in categorization and might provide a handy framework for users to perceive relationships among different forms of information (e.g., ideas, data, designs). The precise structure or syntax of the pattern language (i.e., naming, ranking, illustrating, exemplifying, and referencing patterns) should be less important than an unambiguous depiction of the collected patterns and their links. Patterns and rhythms may be more recognizable to people than are words, numbers, or symbols, thus providing a means of communicating across disciplines and cultures.

This paper was presented as a SEAD white paper, and supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.1142510.

RC04-79.17

MARSCHNER ALVES DE BRITO, MURILLO* (São Paulo University, *murillomarschner@yahoo.com.br*)

Social Origins and the Access to Public Higher Education in Brazil

According to the well know MMI hypothesis (Raftery and Hout, 1993; Shavit and Blossfeld, 1993), the class inequality on the distribution of educational opportunities tend to decline only when attendance rates reaches saturation at given educational levels for the upper classes. Lucas (2001) challenged this view introducing the EMI theory which proposes that, even when saturation is achieved for a given educational level, inequalities tend to persist in a qualitative sense, with kids from privileged socio-economic background having more chances of going to the better schools or universities. This means that IEO had to be analyzed not only in reference to attendance to a certain educational level, but also in reference to which segment (or track) in the educational system the individual accesses.

This proposal aims at analyzing the association between social origins and educational destinations through the selection process of a prestige public higher education institution in Brazil. Drawing on the notion of tracking, we want to

evaluate (a) given the high competitiveness of the selection process, how is the association between social origins and chances of obtaining a place at this elite institution; and (b) if this association varies depending on which undergraduate course option the student applied for. Research has already shown how students from private schools have more chances of progression in all educational levels (Ribeiro, 2011; Montalvão, 2011) in the country, but the IEO between different tracks in public higher educational institutions in Brazil has never been analyzed before. Also this proposal relies on the use of data collected in the moment that the application is made, and it contains information on the entire universe of candidates on the selection process of this specific institution, which is another contribution to the empirical literature on the theme in Brazil, based mainly on cross-sectional household surveys.

RC46-760.4

MARSIGLIA, FLAVIO* (Arizona State University, *marsiglia@asu.edu*)

Examining the Long-Term Effects Familias: Preparando La Nueva Generación, a Culturally-Specific Mexican American Parenting Intervention

The purpose of this study is to test the long-term results of the efficacy trial of a culturally-specific parenting intervention called *Familias: Preparando la Nueva Generación* (*FPNG*), designed to increase the effects of *keepin'it REAL (kiR),* an efficacious school-based drug abuse prevention intervention targeting middle school students. Randomized at the school-level, parents and youth in nine schools were assigned into one of three conditions: (1) control condition, (2) youth-only condition -receiving only *kiR*, and (3) parent + youth condition,-receiving *FPNG* and *kiR*. Youth and parents completed a wave 1 pre-test prior to implementation, a wave 2 short-term post-test after the last lesson, and a wave 3 long-term post-test 12 months later. Using a path analysis in Mplus on adolescents whose parents also participated (N=462), both direct and indirect effects of participating in *FPNG* were examined. Findings indicate that participation in *FPNG* and *kiR* had a significant direct effect in lowering adolescents' amount of substance use for alcohol and cigarettes at wave 3 in comparison receiving only *kiR*. These effects, however, were completely mediated by anti-substance use norms – youth whose parent also received *FPNG* had significantly stronger anti-substance use norms, which in turn resulted in significantly lowered amounts of alcohol and cigarettes used. These results are consistent with the Ecodevelopmental Theory and provide further evidence to the theoretical premise that strengthening parent-child communication of norms can have a positive effect in preventing adolescent substance use. In addition, these results support the assumption that involving parents in prevention efforts has a major effect in strengthen the efficacy of youth-only classroom based intervention. Because *FPNG* was designed with Latino parents and for Latino parents, *FPNG* is emerging as a curriculum that can positively impact familial and parent-child influences that characterize Latino youth and families and reduce substance use among Latino adolescents.

RC46-763.2

MARSIGLIA, FLAVIO* (Arizona State University, *marsiglia@asu.edu*)
NUÑO-GUTIERREZ, BERTHA (Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social)

Preventing Youth Substance Use and Dependency: The Long-Term Effects of Keepin It REAL in Guadalajara, Mexico

Despite high rates of substance use in Mexico, only 43% of young adults report receiving a substance use prevention program. In response, *keepin'it REAL* (*Manténte REAL*), a substance prevention program developed in the US for Mexican American youth, was implemented in central Mexico by a bi-national team of investigators. Two middle schools in Guadalajara, Mexico, were randomized into a treatment (N=226) and control (N=206) condition. Students completed a pre-test prior to implementation, a short-term post-test after the last lesson, and a long-term post-test 12 months later. Substance use measures were 30-day amount and frequency of alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use. Baseline adjusted OLS regression models predicted short-term outcomes, while growth curve models with missing data imputation examined program effects on trajectories of substance use. OLS regressions showed significant relative reductions in use of alcohol and cigarettes for youth participating in *keepin' it REAL* compared to youth in the control group. Growth curve models indicated that over time the effects of *keepin' it REAL* are gendered. Females in the treatment group drank alcohol significantly less frequently over time. Males in the treatment group, however, showed a relative reduction over time in the amount of marijuana used. This pilot study provides support for the global applicability of efficacious substance use prevention programs originally developed in one country, but also the importance of assessing for cultural fit and adapting the programs to achieve maximum efficacy. The results indicate that *keepin' it REAL* can be an effective tool in teaching drug resistance strategies and reducing substance use and dependency among adolescents in a major urban area in Mexico.

RC06-126.9

MARSKA-DZIOBA, NATALIA* (University of Szczecin, *natalia.marska@wneiz.pl*)

From the Family to the Market – the Complexity of the Care Finance

From the family to the market – the complexity of the care finance
The problem of payment for the care delivered to old or/and disabled persons, because of its complexity, is rather difficult and not very popular. Simultaneously, it creates the significant element of the state's social policy, sometimes being shaped in the previous political regime and strongly connected with the constitutional guarantee of the special rights given to the dependent persons.
Dependency, despite the development of anti-discrimination legislation and the public perception of disabled, is still one of the main factors of poverty, the stigma and exclusion. Moreover, it affects not only directly a dependent person, but indirectly this persons friends and family, who (in many countries) are legally expected to deliver the care and become fully dependent on the system of public care services. Along the change of economic regime, we can observe the strengthen of the care recognized as a commodity. This care, no matter the source of finance (public or private) has to be bought on the market.
This paper presents the initial effects of the research grant focused on the theoretical model of financing the care delivered to dependent persons, especially in the situation of social structures evolution and resources limitation. This project finalizes the few-year studies on the original theory of the costs of disability, which systematize the expenses on disability policy and called for transparency and concentration.
The elaboration will focus on the financial situation of caregivers in different social systems. It will compare legal solutions across selected counties, the impact of the financial advantages and disadvantages for the family of dependent person, connections between public and private sources dedicated for care delivery. The discussion over types and forms of care will be tested introducing financial aspects as one of the recommendations.

RC19-336.5

MARSTON, GREG* (QUT, *greg.marston@qut.edu.au*)

Rethinking the Marketisation of Australia's Employment Services

In Australia the dominant construction of citizen obligation for the unemployed has legitimated a host of policies and practices, including 'strong paternalism', punitive financial sanctions and tightly scripted employment pathways that allow little room for the exercise of autonomy. Moreover, the Australian Government has devolved responsibility for the exercise of rights and obligations to a 'quasi-market' network of private and non-profit organisations in the form of Job Services Australia. The institutional design of unemployment policy combined with the privatisation of employment services has created a number of unintended consequences over nearly two decades of reform. The 'helping relationship' has been commodified, front-line staff discretion has been reduced and the employment outcomes for the long-term unemployed have seen little improvement. Incremental reform by successive Australian governments has done little to address the power imbalance and unintended consequences associated with disciplinary poverty governance. This paper seeks to examine how these processes and outcomes might be transformed so that employment assistance can become a key plank of a more just and respectful society. To this end, the paper will employ a historical and comparative analysis to problematize governance of the unemployed in Australia, reviewing recent evidence. I will argue that a new system does not have to abandon cross-sector governance. Non-profits can play an enabling role in the field of employment, but they must be freed from compliance burdens and strong paternalism that has subverted their capacity for public accountability, social advocacy and a mutually beneficial alignment of employer and worker needs.

RC19-335.4

MARTENS, KERSTIN* (University of Bremen, *kerstin.martens@sfb597.uni-bremen.de*)
KRUSE, JOHANNES* (University of Bremen, *jkruse@bigsss.uni-bremen.de*)

NGOs in Complex Global Social Governance Arrangement: Drivers of Policy Synergy or Policy Conflict?

Global social governance is increasingly characterized by complex and fragmented institutional arrangements. In this paper, we study the role of NGOs in these governance arrangements. In particular, we are interested in the question whether NGOs have the potential to be drivers of policy synergy or policy conflict. We understand policy synergy as a situation in which the interaction of different actors and their policies leads to more favorable outcomes than would have been achieved independently. Policy conflict describes then a situation in which the interaction of different policies results in more negative outcomes than if these

would have been implemented in isolation. To study the impact NGOs have on these questions, we first take stock of their engagement in global social policy and then assess to what extent their role has been adequately captured in the academic literature. In a second step, we examine their potential to influence the institutional integration, norm conflicts, and actor constellations in such a way that either makes policy synergy or policy conflict more likely. Thirdly we draw on the governance literature to investigate the impact this has on the larger field of global social policy.

RC04-91.3

MARTÍ NOGUERA, JUAN JOSÉ (Universidad Antonio Nariño)
GAETE QUEZADA, RICARDO* (Universidad de Antofagasta, *rgaete@uantof.cl*)
MARTI-VILAR, MANUEL (Universitat de València)

Ethics As a Professional Responsibility From a Higher Education Perspective

Se presentan reflexiones provenientes de dos investigaciones doctorales en responsabilidad social universitaria. Por una parte el desarrollado en la Universidad de Valladolid en el cual se indaga sobre la percepción de la sociedad (stakeholders) acerca de lo que esperan de la Universidad. El segundo estudio desarrollado en universidades de 4 países iberoamericanos (Colombia, España, Perú y Chile) realizó una evaluación del aporte de la educación universitaria a la formación de una ciudadanía responsable. El estudio mostró datos que cuestionan el fomento de unos valores prosociales desde que accede a la academia el estudiante hasta que finaliza su grado.

Es de interés para esta ponencia el resaltar la necesidad de confluir en la denominada responsabilidad social de las universidades, aspectos que conllevan a la relación de diálogo con el entorno, y promueve en su mismo seno para ser una institución agente de cambio social en conducir a profesionales con sentido ético de responsabilidad y una ser instituciones que promueven un desarrollo socioeconómico sostenible y que favorecen la progresiva disminución de las desigualdades no tan solo a nivel global si no también en su entorno cercano.

Junto a la presentación de reflexiones sobre los estudios doctorales, se señalarán algunas de las directrices internacionales emitidas por organismos como la UNESCO o la OECD en base a las cuales se señala el necesario rol de que la educación superior se alienee con los objetivos del milenio, y capacite en competencias no solamente técnicas sino de carácter transversal y valores solidarios. Considera la perspectiva del presente trabajo la necesidad de progresar en modelos de evaluación de responsabilidad social a nivel interno y externo como medida que garantice a la sociedad que se da una transparencia en la misión y visión de las universidades, y su práctica hacia la sociedad y en su malla curricular.

PROF-987.1

MARTÍN, ELOÍSA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *eloisamartin@hotmail.com*)

Writing a Successful Article

RC22-382.6

MARTIKAINEN, TUOMAS* (Åbo Akademi University, *tmartika@abo.fi*)

Managing Organisational Religious Diversity in Finland

The paper will discuss and analyse how the Finnish public administration copes with religious and spiritual diversity in the 2010s. In the post-World War II times, state's involvement with religious affairs was on a low level with the exception of the two national churches: The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland and the Orthodox Church of Finland. During the 1990s and 2000s the presence of different religious traditions and organisations has grown considerably. The main contributors to new religious diversity have been (1) Pentecostal and Charismatic Christianity, (2) religions of immigrants and (3) New Age and similar types of spirituality. Simultaneously the historical churches have experienced continuous secularisation. There has been both a novel interest in religious affairs by the Finnish public administration and a shift of governing religions from church law to networks (e.g., representative councils, interfaith associations). The new model does not replace historical church–state relations, but it works alongside it. The paper argues that in order to analyse how states' aim to regulate and manage contemporary religious diversity, we should look at how the historical church–state relations function together with new forms of governance networks.

RC06-130.4

MARTIN, CLAUDE* (CNRS, *claude.martin@ehesp.fr*)

Impacts of the Financial Crisis on Family Trajectories: The Case of Living Together Apart Couples

Family trajectories and transitions, union formation and dissolution, are strongly linked to or framed by economic and cultural context. In that perspective, family life has to be considered more as a result or the expression of contextual parameters than a universal phenomenon that could be looked at isolated from these parameters (like work conditions, economic assets, etc).

The 2008 financial crisis and its consequences on housings revealed in different countries such a relationship between external macroeconomic factors and family transitions: the case of couples who continue to live together while considering themselves to be separated. We have studied in parallel some of these "living together apart" situations in USA and France with Andrew Cherlin and Caitlin Cross-Barnet. We have collected in different social classes, the main arguments delivered by people concerned with such situations of forced cohabitation. Among them, we identify situations where residential separation is not possible, either because of the need to keep up appearances, often for the children's sake, or because total separation is too frightening or living in separate homes is unaffordable.

In this contribution, we want to go beyond a typology of these situations to use them as a mean to compare our respective national family culture concerning marriage, divorce, cohabitation. France and USA are effectively two very different nations regarding family issues. The common economic trauma of the financial crisis that we are still facing in our respective countries is an occasion to reveal these cultural dimensions.

RC14-254.5

MARTIN, CORINNE* (Université de Lorraine, *corinne.martin@univ-lorraine.fr*)

L'appropriation Des Réseaux Sociaux : Des inégalités Sociales Et Culturelles ?

Dans le cadre de la thématique « Technologies de communication et inégalités », nous proposons d'analyser les inégalités sociales et culturelles révélées dans l'appropriation des réseaux sociaux par les usagers.

Pour repérer certaines de ces inégalités, un focus est réalisé sur quelques situations extrêmes de violence et domination sociale dans l'élaboration du processus interactif de construction de l'identité numérique sur Facebook et Spotted/Facebook. Grâce à l'analyse de profils, commentaires et tags, diverses formes de stigmatisation sociale, injure et diffamation (espace à la fois privé/public) sont classifiées, et interrogées comme autant de traces/marques faisant irruption dans ce processus de construction identitaire.

En quoi l'ordre de l'interaction (Goffman) est-il opérant et reproductible dans la négociation de cette mise en scène de soi en ligne ? Comment articuler le concept de face avec cette représentation de soi socio-techniquement contrainte ? Le profil de ces usagers en termes de capital social et culturel – ses déficits ? – en ferait-il les nouvelles victimes sacrifiées dans l'affirmation du lien social ? La complémentarité online/face-à-face est importante. Ré-explorer le concept d'empathie (avec son corollaire, le partage des émotions et affects), interroger l'éthique du visage (Levinas) et son devoir de responsabilité permettent de comprendre l'évolution de ces interactions à distance. Et si les TIC participent de la montée de l'urgence généralisée (Jauréguiberry, Aubert), nous montrerons combien l'injonction (la fatigue ?) à participer à ce flux informationnel génère diverses formes d'instabilité dans le travail sans cesse renouvelé de cette construction identitaire.

Exploitant l'hypothèse selon laquelle la colère est plus influente pour s'exprimer sur Facebook que la joie ou la tristesse, nous avons ouvert un blog pour recueillir des témoignages d'usagers victimes ou témoins. Ces données empiriques sont complétées par des entretiens semi-directifs (n= 20) et des focus group.

RC22-391.4

MARTÍN, ELOÍSA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *eloisamartin@hotmail.com*)

God Is Argentinean, and Also the Pope!" Catholicism, Popular Religion and the National Imagination

The arrival of Jorge Bergoglio to the Holy See has introduced a number of changes in the relations between the Catholic Church and the State in Argentina. While traditionally, these relations have been characterized by the preferential status of Catholicism as quasi-official religion and its active presence in the government's decisions, in the last decade it was noticeable a succession of conflicts between the Church and State. However, few days after the coronation of Pope Francisco, government discourse changed radically, emphasizing the importance of having "a Argentinean Pope." The media and various forms of popular expression (graffiti, jokes, cartoons, montages on Facebook, etc.) express how unprecedented and unexpected this situation was, from a key that combines various representations of national culture.

In this new picture, the traditional and conservative homology between Argentina national identity and Catholicism, aquires new features, especially at the level of popular religion.

In this work, I will observe a specific matrix that allows to relate to the sacred and the idea of nation: soccer. Soccer appears as one of the matrixes that model the relationships with the sacred: not as metalanguage, nor as religious meta-

phor, but anchored in the specific experiences and particular semantics and their influence on the imagination of the nation and of religion. Soccer, as a matrix, helps us to problematize hegemonic definitions of religion and national identity.

RC43-721.1

MARTIN, LORI* (Louisiana State University, *lorim@lsu.edu*)
PATTERSON, NILE* (Louisiana State University, *npatte7@tigers.lsu.edu*)
SCHAFER, MARK (Louisiana State University)

Black Ethnicity and Rethinking Assimilation Theories: A Multilevel Analysis of Housing Values Among and Between Whites and Native- and Foreign-Born Blacks in the U.S

Black-white residential segregation is still a reality in America. Research shows black homeowners are more segregated from white homeowners than black renters are from white renters. The findings have been interpreted to mean blacks do not benefit as much from home ownership because home ownership does not lead to greater access to white space. Implicit in this interpretation is the mistaken belief blacks ultimately desire residency in white neighborhoods and home ownership in said neighborhoods is evidence of the completion of the assimilation process. Focusing almost exclusively on home ownership as an indicator of assimilation is inadequate. To accurately understand whether blacks are assimilating, housing values must be analyzed. If blacks are assimilating the gap between them and the dominant racial group should decrease over time. Using census-based data for the past few decades, the present study examines the following research questions: 1. Are there racial disparities in housing values for blacks and whites and how have they changed over time? 2. Are the racial disparities larger or smaller between whites and foreign-born blacks or between whites and native-born blacks? 3. What social and demographic variables account for the variations in housing values by race and by ethnicity? 4. What are the theoretical and methodological implications of the study findings?

RC41-687.7

MARTIN, UNAI* (University of the Basque Country, *unai.martin@ehu.es*)
BACIGALUPE, AMAIA (University of the Basque Country)

Gender Inequalities in Health and Socioeconomic Status: Analysis through Healthy Expectancies in the Basque Country (Spain)

In the Basque Country, like in most societies, women survive longer than men but are less healthy. However, several authors have criticized this fact as being too simplistic and not taking into account that men and women are heterogeneous groups. It is necessary that the study of gender inequalities in health consider other variables such as educational level, social class or age that can explain this gender gap.

The aim of the present paper is to examine gender inequalities in health and their change in the Basque Country considering two variables of socioeconomic status, and healthy expectancy as the main result variable, which integrates health and mortality. This measure also allows separating life expectancy into years of life in good and poor health. Educational level and a deprivation index of the residence area were used as socioeconomic status variables. The last one summarizes four characteristics of census tracks (unemployment, manual and eventual workers, insufficient education overall and in young people). Health expectancy by sex and each of the socioeconomic status for different ages was calculated in two periods (1996-2001 and 2001-2006).

Women lived more years than men at all ages, periods and social groups, but the gender gap varied by age and social position. Thus, differences between men and women in life expectancy were greater as the level of education decreased or increased the deprivation index. The difference in the number of years between men and women was lower when considering only the years in good health, so that women lived more years in poor health. The gap between men and women decreased in the second period comparing to the first.

A comprehensive vision which integrates gender and socioeconomic inequalities is necessary to adequately understand the health differences between men and women.

RC11-215.1

MARTIN, WENDY* (Brunel University, *wendy.martin@brunel.ac.uk*)
PILCHER, KATY (Aston University)

Gender, Ageing and Everyday Life: Visually Representing the Body

As people grow older, daily norms and practices can be disrupted, the taken for granted nature of embodiment challenged, and people may increasingly be required to make sense of bodily changes in order to maintain and/or re-negotiate their identities. Drawing on the findings from an empirical study *Photographing*

Everyday Life: Ageing, Lived Experiences, Time and Space funded by the ESRC, this paper explores the significance of the body in everyday life for 62 women and men aged 50 years and over in the UK. Participants took photographs of their different daily routines to create a weekly visual diary, which was explored through in-depth interviews to make visible the rhythms, patterns and meanings that underlie habitual and routinised everyday worlds. This paper explores the ways in which lived experiences of gender and ageing intersect and are performed and represented through the visual accounts of participants about their daily lives. In doing so, it focuses on two key aspects: (1) the 'everyday' appearance and body practices that participants visually depicted – which include work done on and with the body, through engagements with clothing, hair, make up application and shaving; and (2) representations and discussions of dieting and weight loss. The paper further highlights the potential disruptions, bodily betrayals, and moments of flux, in experiences of constructing the body in everyday life, and in representing the body through the visual. We argue that these visual representations, and participant narratives discussing their daily practices, indicate that the body is a process of 'becoming', a continual bodily 'project' (Gill et al., 2005), which is both socially and physically constructed through the practices participants engage in to maintain, discipline, and work on and with their bodies. The paper overall highlights participants' negotiations of, and sometimes resistance to, dominant ideas and discourses surrounding gender, ageing and the body.

RC11-201.4

MARTIN-MATTHEWS, ANNE* (University of British Columbia, *amm@mail.ubc.ca*)

Cultural Representations of Widowhood: Social Media and the Declaration of a Status

The lens of widowhood research has moved from a focus on role loss to challenge dominant public narratives of misery and decline, pointing instead to a complexity of experience rooted in personal biography and in gendered life courses. Cultural gerontology promotes further enquiry outside mainstream sources of scholarly knowledge in the social sciences, to reveal an even more complex and varied picture. Theatre and film have emerged in some cultural contexts as powerful tools to inform and emancipate widowed women from degrading widowhood rituals and norms. In addition, the rise of social media, with blogs, websites and interactive messaging, has transformed public representations of widowhood. While older women in particular have traditionally had access to a reference groups of widowed age peers, the defining quality of those interactions is different from the new world of social media. As with structured 'widow support groups' in the past, interaction begins amongst strangers, brought together in structured situations through the widowhood status they have in common. Through social media, contact begins more anonymously (visiting websites, reading blogs) or highly publicly (creating a website, authoring a blog, filming an online video) and then may lead to interactions and connections beyond one's local community – through 'widow conferences' and meetings, with some becoming sustained interactions. In historical context, one thus sees, over the period of about 75 years, cultural shifts from the public 'wearing' of one's widowhood ('widow's weeds' and other aspects of dress and appearance) – that ended by the 1930s; to the subsequent 'invisibility' and denying of widowhood and bereavement for some decades; to use of social media as a declaration or even reifying of widowhood, especially amongst younger women, those for whom widowhood is off-time, or for those experiencing dis-enfranchised grief.

TG03-937.6

MARTINEZ, CONCEPCION* (Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, *conmar@uabc.edu.mx*)
CAMARENA-OJINAGA, LOURDES (Autonomous University of Baja California)
VON GLASCOE, CHRISTINA (Colegio de la Frontera Norte)
ARELLANO, EVARISTA (Autonomous University of Baja California)

Indigenous Female Farmworkers in Northern Mexico: Workers' Rights Violation Under the Veil of Better Jobs

In Mexico the implementation of macroeconomic policies has resulted in the indigenous population experiencing great disadvantage, being deprived of benefits and subject to profound inequalities. Despite the fact that in the northern Mexican states living conditions are generally better than in the rest of the country, development is unequal and inequitable. This situation particularly impacts the female indigenous population that works in the agricultural fields in northern Mexico, as reflected in their low educational levels, unemployment or unstable employment, inadequate housing, poor nutrition, lack of social support and great poverty.

This paper discusses the point of view of female indigenous farmworkers in terms of social inequalities and their effect on living conditions. It is based on research conducted over three years in an agricultural valley of the state of Baja California, regarding working conditions, workers' rights and the health of indig-

enous women who work in the agricultural fields. Using qualitative methods, the objective of this research was to recover the voices of the farmworker women regarding the inequalities to which they are subject.

The instability and insecurity of their employment produces and guarantees a docile and inexpensive work force, thereby permitting companies to reduce the financial risk implied by the cost of guaranteeing work and benefits. This situation reflects the invisibility of these women in the eyes of the state, which leaves them in a condition of social vulnerability. The asymmetry of social relations explains how the state can offer low-quality services to this population and reduce their working and salary opportunities. The socioeconomic vulnerability in which this population is found is reflected in job insecurity and the inability to defend themselves against the state.

RC32-556.2

MARTINEZ, MARÍA* (Universidad del País Vasco, *maria_m_g@hotmail.com*)

The Precarization of Women's Living Conditions in Spain (1995–2010): The Impact of the Crisis and Beyond

The crisis has had a big impact in Spain and specially on those who were already in increased precarity situations as women. But in order to understand women's situations in a time of crisis, we need a longitudinal analysis that show us the weakness of women positions and the precarization of their living conditions in the last years. The aim of this paper is to analyse the evolution of womens' living conditions and the process of precarization in Spain between 1995 and 2010. We will address the common hypothesis that women constiue a more precarious social group than men, and we will try to complex and research around that hypothesis. In a first moment, we will analyse women as a precarious group as a whole by using other recent researches done in Spain around mainly the work and labor conditions of women (Borderías, Carrasco y Torns, 2011; Torns, 2012) and the explotation of stadistical data, but we will try to look into differences among women depending on other social positions (employment, maternity, age, origin...). It is an attempt to show empirically the feminist theoretical proposals around the diversity of women by examining which variables explain more about those differences among women. In a second moment, we will centre our attention on the socio-economical dimension of precarity (employment, income and education levels) to analyse the paradoxes of a high level of precariousness among women in spite of the increase of women acceding the work place. This paradoxe certifies that the incorporation of women to the work place is always done in conditions of precarization of jobs (temporality, parcial jobs...); and that this process might not be separated from an analyse of major changes int he work place (politics of flexibility) that also afects thosw who were until now considered as "stables"

RC47-771.2

MARTINEZ LOPEZ, MIGUEL A.* (CITY UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, *m.a.martinez@cityu.edu.hk*)

Protest Cycles and Squatting Practices: Socio-Spatial Structures or Activist Agency?

There are several public myths about squatting houses and social centres. One consists in ignoring the long lasting history of squatting practices and movements over the decades. A second one considers squatting as a simply legal issue which should be either persecuted either legalised. Finally there is a general image that depicts squatters as the unique agents, authors and responsibles of the squatting movements. This paper aims at providing empirical evidence against those three myths. First, I recall on a complete data base of all the squatted social centres publicly visible in the city of Madrid since the decade of 1970. Urban location, duration of the squats and types of ownership of the buildings, shed light over the patterns and socio-spatial conditions. Second, mass media coverage before and after the recent wave of squatting in Madrid (connected to the M15 movement), serve to identify new and external conditions. Additional documents and interviews help to understand the deep political tradition and the experiences that created a favourable scene for squatting. Usually hidden legal tactics and the predominant kind of interaction between squatters and local authorities also shaped the explanatory context of the evolution of the movement. There is a more general consensus about the role of the housing shortage and urban speculation in the legitimation and motivation of squatting, so I won't develop it here. Instead, I will emphasise the theoretical framework about socio-spatial structures of opportunity and protest cycles as the best way to overcome the shortcomings of the abovementioned myths and also to provide comprehensive explanations of this and similar urban movements. Finally, the overlaps and distinctions of this approach in relation to previous theoretical references (Castells' *The City and the Grassroots* and different authors about *The Right to the City*) will be discussed.

RC14-252.5

MARTÍNEZ QUINTANA, VIOLANTE* (Profesora, *vmartin@poli.uned.es*)

BLANCO GREGORY, ROCÍO* (Profesora, *rblanco@unex.es*)

Indicadores De Preferencia De LOS Alojamientos TurÍsticos Y Actividades De Ocio QUE Influyen EN La Elecci"N De LOS Usuarios a TravÉs De La Web

Actualmente la red de internet presenta al mundo y a la globalización de las culturas, una comunicación instantánea mundial, nacional y local con unas posibilidades y perspectivas fantásticas, como nunca se ha visto en las sociedades. Esta peculiaridad marca un camino determinante en el mundo laboral, en la formación, la investigación, el deporte y, más concretamente, en el mundo del turismo y de las actividades de ocio y tiempo libre, que abre nuevas posibilidades y recursos accesibles a los usuarios y demandantes de servicios múltiples.

Con el móvil, el ordenador o la tableta más reciente se accede a la información que precisamos para la elección de un alojamiento turístico y la información de una actividad de ocio y recreación que precisamos. Todo ello al alcance y en un instante, y con el conocimiento de otros clientes que nos ofrecen su experiencia a través de las encuestas de satisfacción. Por tanto, aquí se plantean la cuestiones sociales que motivan y determinan las preferencias en la búsqueda y selección de alojamientos turísticos y actividades de ocio a través de una indagación de recursos en la web, y se elaboran unos indicadores que, según los datos, influyen en la elección de los usuarios, tales como la presentación de la información, la sugerencia de los destinos (los destinos más solicitados), el impacto de la imagen, etc.,

RC41-688.7

MARTÍNEZ-CALLAGHAN, JORDI* (Zaragoza University, *jcallaghan@unizar.es*)
GIL-LACRUZ, MARTA (Zaragoza University)
GIL-LACRUZ, ANA (Zaragoza University)

Contemporary Japanese Migration Process in Spain: Cultural Bounderies and Social Networks

The relationship between flow and fixity in globalization literature, leads to questions about how a sense of belonging is achieved, especially when given concepts such as home, family and nation are becoming detached from physical boundaries. In adding to the literature on migration and belonging, this project focuses on how Japanese immigrants in Spain build new social networks and questions how this process changes the way they relate to Japan and their Japanese identities.

In the history of Japanese migration belonging and identity have been managed in different ways. From the *businessman* migration system (1970s and 1980s) to the *voluntary migrants* (1990s, nowadays), migration reasons, interests and lifestyles have changed a lot. However, voluntary migrants are underrepresented in the literature on Japanese migration, and as they do not have the same institutional support structures as the businessman group, it is important to understand the methods through which they create a sense of belonging.

This project employed a grounded theory approach and collected data through semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 44 Japanese living in Spain. The preliminary outcome suggest that Japanese who have created solid support networks with predominantly non-Japanese clusters have a firmer grasp of their Japanese identity. Conversely, immigrants with few Japanese links are more willing to identify their home in the host society. As a result, a Spanish-Japanese identity based on the reminiscence of Japanese traditions and the willingness to become part of the host society is rising.

By focusing on the experiences of Japanese immigrants within the host community the research results provide insights into the construction and consolidation of social networks and how they contribute to a new sense of Japaneseness. Understanding this process and the relevance of identity within the Japanese community can help prevent inter-group and social conflicts as well as promote a multicultural society.

RC41-688.5

MARTÍNEZ-CALLAGHAN, JORDI* (Zaragoza University, *jcallaghan@unizar.es*)
GIL-LACRUZ, ANA (Zaragoza University)
GIL-LACRUZ, MARTA (Zaragoza University)

From Latin America to Spain, Migrants Trajectories of Integration in a Rural Province

Recent migration patterns are characterised by their global nature and the preference for urban destinations. In Spain, immigrants tend to settle in the main cities of the country. Social Social network play an important role in both the decision to emigrate and the choice of location. Related to migrants and its social net, very little is known about patterns of integration and community participation in rural and low population density contexts in Spain.

This communication explores these issues and is based on a study, in the province of Teruel (Spain), using a sample of 324 Latin American migrants over the age of 18, selected by sex and place of residence. A standarised test – the Musitu

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

and Gracia AC-90 Community Social Support Questionnaire and open questions were employed. ANOVAS analysis showed significant differences in community integration and participation in accordance with socioeconomic, motivational and social interaction variables.

Results show us that given the changes in lifestyle, customs, language etc., the peer group, the family and the neighbourhood provide the base from which feelings of self-esteem and self-efficacy are derived, although contact with local people (Spaniards) is one of the main agents of social support; it is therefore important to examine the relationships that are established between the indigenous population and the immigrants. Prejudices and stereotypes are easily developed in a climate of mutual ignorance and isolated rural enclaves are no exception. In addition to policies of control and regulation, Spain's immigrants require support in the development of the processes of integration and peaceful coexistence.

RC31-529.5

MARTÍNEZ-IGLESIAS, MARIA* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, *maria.martinezi@urv.cat*)

Being Wives, Mothers and Sisters in the Absence of Men: Bargaining Power of Women Left behind on Oaxacan Rural Areas (Mexico)

This paper analyses how men's international outmigration affects traditionally extended gender family dynamics in some indigenous areas of Oaxaca (Mexico). From the late 1980´s, not the individual but the family or the household has been considered the most appropriate decision making unit to understand how migration and development are linked. Since then, gender dynamics in rural sending areas have been mainly analyzed in terms of marriage transformations. However, other relevant family relations have not been widely studied. This paper highlights the importance of including mothers and sisters of migrated men to completely understand how traditionally gender norms and discourses, especially those related to inheritance and access to land, reproduce or change in rural Oaxaca.

The main argument of the paper is that son's and brother's migration along with other structural changes on sending societies has broken down the traditional system of protection based on son's inheritance. It is also argued that mothers try to build new family alliances with their daughters to be cared in old age. In terms of marriage, the paper shows that changes in wives bargaining power must be seen within a cultural context to really understand if women did improved their situation, without establishing direct causality relations as women's paid work greater bargaining power.

Two Oaxaca communities were selected following 5 criterions: rural areas, indigenous communities, high-medium index of poverty, and men´s migration to USA and finally *usos y costumbres* (ruled by indigenous customary law). The methods used to carry out the investigation were long interviews, to measure shifts on gender discourses and the analysis of quantitative secondary database, to measure functions and capabilities.

RC49-797.4

MARTINOVSKI, BILYANA* (Stockholm University, *bilyana.martinovski@gmail.com*)
LINN, JAMES G. (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare & International Development)

On the Relation Between Well-Being and Communication: The Ethical Turn in Conceptualization of Communication with Case Analyses of Negotiation and Decision-Making in Pepfar

Conceptualization of communication has a crucial effect on communication itself and on communication research. This paper explores how communication affects and is affected by psychological well-being with case examples from an HIV/AIDS international treatment program(PEPFAR) implemented in Southern Africa. It calls for a re-evaluation of Weaver's metaphor on communication as exchange of information and develops Buber's and Peters' ideas on communication as a manifestation of the ethical,where the ethical is described as openness to otherness and communication is viewed as a tension between reproduction of Self with alterity. Mutuality is not viewed as a necessary condition for the ethical because it involves intimacy that can only be discretely expressed. It is assumed that the end of theodicy is not the end of the ethical because the ethical is a space of profound intimacy,beyond preachment. Extreme cases of annihilation of otherness can't be described as rational in some cases and not others, and have deeper roots than modernity. The paper identifies challenges for the ethical turn in communication such as patriarchal order, implantations , involvement of the ego, dehumanization,isolation of larger contexts, traumatic disorders,and states of denial. It also identifies what enhances communication as an ethical process:reciprocal adaptation, intercultural communication, nurturing of hybrid cultures, and distance taking techniques such as time,distance, attention/topic shift,emotions such as feelings of awe,and art. Case analyses of negotiation and decision-making in PEPFAR are discussed. Implications of effective interpersonal & intercultural communication through the process of reciprocal adaptation for program success, reduced participant stress, and higher participant morale and

psychological well-being in HIV/AIDS treatment programs in Southern Africa are described.

RC04-89.4

MARTINS, CARLOS BENEDITO* (University of Brasília (UnB), *carlosb@unb.br*)

Science without Borders: An Academic Mobility Program from the Brazilian Government

At the international level, contemporary higher education has undergone profound transformations in its organization and dynamics due to the globalization process that has reached a majority of countries in various ways. In addition to the worldwide growth in school enrollments from the institutional differentiation of the international circulation of knowledge, a notable increase in the mobility of students, professors, educational institution administrators is being observed. In various parts of the world, national governments have developed specific policies to bolster academic mobility. Ranking sixth among industrial nations, Brazil has a long history of revamping its system of higher education in order to produce highly qualified professional staff. There are currently 7.5 million students enrolled in higher education. Going back to the 1970s, the country has instilled a postgraduate system covering all areas of knowledge. Stemming from this, a scientific community was created with high potentials for academic mobility. In 2011, the federal government created the *Science Without Borders Program* with the goal of sending 100,000 undergraduates, graduate and science/ technical students to centers and research facilities of renowned international standards located abroad. The program also envisages attracting researchers from foreign locales who want to settle in Brazil. Through intensifying mobility, the Program wishes to stimulate and refine the research applied in the country, seeking scientific and technological development and to increase the competitiveness of national businesses and the country on the global stage. The study being presented looks to analyze the results of the program as well as the possible difficulties it faces in achieving its goals.

PLEN-5.4

MARTINS, PAULO HENRIQUE* (Universidad Federal Pernambuco, *paulohenriquemar@gmail.com*)

Collective Rights to Life and New Social Justice: Lessons from Latin America

For a long time, the basic legitimation of capitalist power was the private power ideology revealed by the rights of the elite to privatize collective and natural resources. This privatization strategy was central to pointing out another dogma, that is, the idea of inexhaustible resources supporting unlimited accumulation. However, the social and political recognition of the exhaustibility of resources is generating some reactions that question the general rights of privatization. Additionally, they suggest a new social justice hierarchy that underline the priority given to collective and natural rights in public policy management. Latin American cases, particularly Bolivia's, are interesting ones to reflect about this change of development paradigms.

JS-11.3

MARTINS, PAULO HENRIQUE* (Profesor of Federal University of Pernambuco (Brazil), *paulohenriquemar@gmail.com*)

Intellectuals and Development: Reflection from Diverse Latin America Statements

Intellectuals and development: reflection from divers Latin America statements
Paulo Henrique Martins
Summary: In this paper I will try to reflect about two points: the difference between economic growth and development, on the one hand, and the existence of diverse national statements about development, on the other hand. The first point is important to remark that the idea of development in Latin America is connected to the traditional criticism about imperialism and dependence. This understanding is particular to the region and it was born in the World War II when Latin-American economists such as R. Prebisch who noted that international economic deterioration was not only an economic problem but a political issue. Thus, it is impossible to generalize this understanding of development to others continents but it is very important to try to compare some different processes. The second point is that the idea of development in the region is linked to the idea of power system, because what is developed is not the country but the power. Then, in this sense, it is possible to define some different development patterns in Latin America that reflect some possibilities of alliances between social and political forces that contribute to organize national power systems in the last decades. To demonstrate our papers we will try to show the differences and similarities between Brazilian and Bolivian cases. It is important to show the relationship and

differences between economic and political spheres and about global and local views, from different contexts.

RC11-206.8

MARUTHAKUTTI, RANGASAMY* (Manonmaniam Sundaranar University,, *maruthakutti@gmail.com*)

Intergenerational Relations in Rural Tamil Nadu: Grandparent – Grandchild Relations from the Perspective of Grandchildren

The bond between grandparents and grandchildren is of special interest as it involves a relationship cutting across generations. Grandparents are in a unique position to offer love, advice and receptive ear enhancing their ability to provide emotional help. Their financial aid at critical junctures is not uncommon. In the absence of or inability of parents, the adult grandchildren generally provide care for their grandparents. In the absence of established expectations, obligations and rights permits both in the dyad have enough flexibility to build their relationship tailored to their needs and wishes while allowing freedom to minimize their contact or withdraw from the relationship.

The present paper examines the intergenerational experiences in terms of proximity, contact, time spent with, engagement and exchange from the perspective of 304 grandchildren residing in 9 villages in two districts of Tamil Nadu, India. The districts and the villages were selected using lottery method and the respondents each village were selected by systematic random sampling from interview method was used to elicit data. Analysis provided percentage, mean, paired analysis of difference and analysis of variance.

The findings reveal lineage and sex of grandparents are significant factors in shaping grandparent-grandchild relationship. In general, proximity, contact, time spent together and degree of exchange are greater with paternal grandparents than with maternal grandparents. Likewise grandfathers have greater integration than grandmothers. However, age and sex of the grandchildren play no significant role. The findings also underpin the role of joint family and large family size, which may imply joint living with grandparents, in enhancing the quality of intergenerational relations.

RC43-719.8

MARZORATI, ROBERTA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, *roberta.marzorati@unimib.it*)

Making home, becoming neighbours: the effects of immigrant home-making practices on living together in the diverse urban areas of a small city

The paper explores home-making practices of immigrants living in the historical centre of Desio, a small city in Brianza, an industrial district up north of the Milanese metropolitan area (Italy). The process of everyday construction of domesticity is explored taking into account the symbolical and material engagement with the house and the home area. Aspects related to housing tenure, processes of self building and care, forms of cohabitation, variuos uses and forms of privateness/publicness of the domestic space, will be analysed in order to account for different forms of belonging and ways of "feeling at home".

The research question explored in the paper is that different forms of investing in the house and the domestic space - varying accordingly to status and socio-economic gaps, habits and cultural traditions (in terms of gender roles, ethnicity and religion), migratory paths (settled vs newcomers), together with the housing market and policies practices regulation - are crucial elements affecting sociability (neighbours relations and the construction of the neighbourhood as a shared space) social networks (ethnic or non-ethnic forms of incorporation into the local context), social cohesion and the role played by everyday encounters in promoting interethnic relations and knowledge.

The paper will focus on two of the housing complexes explored in the ethnographic fieldwork: a building hosting only Pakistani immigrants, and a courtyard which instead is marked by ethnic and social "superdiversity". The ultimate aim of the paper is to show how "hard" elements (material and socio-economic conditions) are more relevant than "soft" elements (ethnicity and culture) in shaping cohabitation in diverse urban settings.

RC21-378.1

MARZORATI, ROBERTA* (University of Milano-Bicocca, *roberta.marzorati@unimib.it*)
BONIZZONI, PAOLA (Università degli Studi di Milano)

Pakistani Immigrants in Central Brianza's Small Cities (Italy): The Ambivalence of Ethnic and Non-Ethnic Forms of Incorporation into the Catholic Social Knit of an Industrial District

The paper focuses on Pakistani immigrants' social emplacement in an area of small cities in central Brianza, up north of the Milanese metropolitan area. The diffused territorial model of immigrant incorporation in Italy – with a significant presence of immigrants out of the main metropolitan contexts – and the great variability of local governance schemes, qualify such areas as an especially suitable context to inquire the relation between migrant communities and local regulatory practices. In this paper we focus on a small city – Desio – and its surroundings, belonging to an homogenous area in terms of immigrant composition, economic structure, political and cultural tradition. International migration has become relevant here since the early '90s: in Desio, migratory flows from Pakistan have become more and more significant, producing one of the higher concentration of Pakistani citizens in Italy. Immigrants found employment as both unskilled and specialized workers in the small, medium size factories which stretch all over the Brianza territory. Over a decade, consistently translocal networks have spread over there, most of them originating from a specific area of Pakistani Punjab. The paper aims to explore the relational everyday life emplacement of Pakistani immigrants in the local context, as it takes place trough ethnic and non-ethnic forms of incorporation shaped by regulatory practices of local administrations and non-state actors, like associations and NGOs of a catholic background. The data collected (through ethnographic fieldwork and qualitative interviews with immigrants and privileged observers) show the ambivalence of such forms of incorporation, in which different features of the immigrant population – such as status and socio-economic gaps, habits, cultural traditions and migratory paths - together with the local government practices and discourse, coalesce in defining different trajectories of immigrants' emplacement in the local society as well as transnational social spaces and urban fields.

RC31-530.4

MAS GIRALT, ROSA* (University of Leeds, *r.masgiralt@leeds.ac.uk*)

Mobile Precarious Workers? the Case of Post-2008 Latin American Onward Migration from Spain to the UK

Contemporary studies on intra-EU (European Union) migration have paid insufficient attention to forms of secondary mobilities, either in the case of mobile European citizens or, more significantly, in terms of third country migrants who have acquired citizenship in one Member State and subsequently migrated to another. This paper will contribute to this area of research by focusing on the case of Latin American secondary migrants with EU citizenship who have undertaken onward mobility from Spain to the UK post-2008. Existing studies have found that, for Latin American migrants, it is common to enter the EU via Spain, Italy and Portugal, where they expect obtaining citizenship to be easier, e.g. through historical and family connections. However, subsequent onward mobilities seem to have become more common after the onset of the financial crisis and its harsher consequences in southern EU countries. Drawing on a small-scale transnational project involving secondary data analysis and 25 semi-structured interviews with key informants from Latin American migrant voluntary organisations and statutory services working with migrants in Spain and the UK, this paper will explore the emerging picture of the contexts, causes and motivations that underlie these increased onward mobilities and the situations faced by secondary migrants and their families when settling in the UK. Despite these secondary migrants' hopes of escaping financial difficulties and unemployment in Spain by making use of the right to free mobility which they have acquired with their European citizenship, settlement in the UK becomes fraught with initial arrival problems (i.e. lack of language skills, access to jobs and housing) and the vulnerabilities of joining many fellow Latin American migrants' socially disadvantaged position as precarious workers in the UK.

RC07-135.5

MASI, ANDRÉS ALBERTO* (Universidad Catolica de Cuyo , *masiandres@yahoo.com.ar*)

"El e-Government Como Recurso Para La Construcción y Consolidación De Liderazgos Presidenciales. Perspectivas Actuales y Tendencias Futuras En América Latina"

La problemática de los liderazgos presidenciales (LP) constituye un eje de estudio relevante para la Sociología y la Ciencia Política, situación reflejada en la abundante producción bibliográfica existente. Empero, la relación entre construcción de LP y E-Government (EG) ha sido trabajada en forma insuficiente, advirtiéndose un vacío académico en el análisis del impacto de la tecnología sobre los sistemas políticos en general y la construcción de liderazgos en particular. Las actuales perspectivas académicas sobre liderazgo se han focalizado en el abordaje de la disponibilidad de recursos de poder (institucionales, sociales, financieros, de estrategia política y apoyo ciudadano) que un presidente posee o es capaz de generar, pero no han aportado categorías analíticas innovadoras que aborden el impacto del EG en la construcción, consolidación y debilitamiento de sus LP.

Esta investigación apunta a corroborar que el EG supone no solamente un cambio de paradigma en la teoría existente sobre liderazgo, sino también el surgimiento de un nuevo recurso de poder (RP) al que apelan los presidentes latinoamericanos con el propósito de obtener legitimidad en sus iniciativas políticas. En esa dirección, el EG deviene un mecanismo que supone toda una renovación de los canales de comunicación política, permitiendo a los Jefes de Estado el acceso

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

rápido y directo a franjas masivas del electorado, el fortalecimiento de su relación con la ciudadanía y la posibilidad de disponer de cuantiosa información para la formulación de las políticas públicas.

En definitiva, el EG constituye un RP que contribuye a generar cambios en la modalidad de ejercer el poder político, deviniendo un instrumento clave en el incremento/deterioro de la capacidad político-institucional de un líder presidencial y dando origen a un nuevo escenario de comunicación, acción y movilización política, en el que cobran entidad los LP y los regímenes democráticos de América Latina.

RC52-843.1

MASLEN, SARAH* (The Australian National University, *sarah.maslen@anu.edu.au*)
HOPKINS, ANDREW (The Australian National University)

Paying Bonuses for Safety: Pitfalls and Proposals

Recent events including the Global Financial Crisis and the BP Texas City refinery disaster have triggered a renewed interest in the use and impact of financial incentive structures. Analyses of the BP Texas City refinery disaster have highlighted that incentive structures for senior executives worked against process safety. Equally, the Global Financial Crisis was found to be precipitated by people whose behaviour was a direct consequence of their financial incentive regime.

Financial incentives have long been used to influence professional values and practices, and at their core are assumptions about the nature of human motivation. Neo-classical economic theory starts from an assumption that people are rational, self-interested calculators and therefore respond in predictable ways to financial incentives. By contrast, work from within sociology has emphasised a breadth of human motivation beyond self-interest.

This paper engages with this debate both empirically and theoretically in the context of the present and potential role of incentives to manage major accident risk in hazardous industries. Incentive schemes are one way that organisations are seeking to manage complex technologies safely. We examine the extent to which people respond to financial incentives in this environment, the potential for perverse consequences, and approaches that most appropriately focus attention on major hazard risk. This analysis is based on qualitative interviews and document analysis on the incentive schemes in oil, gas, chemical, and mining companies.

We argue that despite discomfort with the concept that safety decisions might be influenced by money, financial incentives do influence priorities and behaviours. We conclude that financial incentives matter in corporate environments because they do not rely for their effect on economic self-interest alone. Instead they tap a number of human motives, among them the need for approval, the need to belong and the need to be recognised as making a valuable contribution.

RC01-40.4

MASOODI, MOHAMMED M.* (Queen's University, *m.masoodi@queensu.ca*)
DORN, A. WALTER (Canadian Forces College)

Cultural Imperatives: Peacebuilding in Afghanistan through Local Culture and Customs

As the 2014 deadline for withdrawal of coalition forces approaches, Afghanistan's fate remains uncertain. Officials have long concluded that the war in Afghanistan could only be won through a negotiated settlement and not militarily. After years of shunning negotiations, in 2011 coalition forces pursued talks with the Taliban, however these ambitious plans have now been deemed as being too unrealistic to achieve by 2014. To promote reconciliation and unity the socio-cultural factors that enable communication among conflicting parties is important. Communication is also a decisive factor in social integration as well as the strengthening of social solidarity in society. In the case of Afghans, communication in conflict resolution is central to the concept of *jirga* and is deeply embedded in Afghan history, practice and people. J*irga* refers to the gathering of people for the purpose of consultation. Its integration into national politics is a reflection of its prevalence and success as a mechanism of conflict resolution among most Afghan ethnic/tribal groups; "it has national currency." Although the Karzai administration made use of this "national currency" in 2002, the *Emergency Loya Jirga*, it is evident that it failed in its attempts at national reconciliation due to a multitude of factors. This paper will investigate those factors while examining peacemaking/peacebuilding initiatives in Afghanistan, through the use of Afghan indigenism and methods of local dispute-resolution for reconciliatory purposes. While there is a continuing need for *jirga* in resolving local, tribal and national conflict, the socio-cultural significance and political potential of *jirga* is ignored as it has only minimally been adapted to the current efforts in Afghanistan. This paper will investigate the feasibility of a national *jirga* process and how it can be more inclusive and widely used, representing both men and women, initially from a grass-roots level and ultimately to a national level.

RC14-249.7

MASOODI, MOHAMMED M.* (Queen's University, *m.masoodi@queensu.ca*)

Risk Management: The Effects of Militarization and Surveillance within the Canadian Context

Since the inception of the 'war on terror', Canada has been among the group of Western democratic countries that have extensively depended on militarization and subsequently relied more heavily on surveillance technologies to monitor its citizens in the name of security. It can be contended that the purpose of surveillance technologies and the militarization of Canadian society post-911, is a precursor to greater government control; constructing ideal citizens that are 'governable' and can benefit the government by giving up certain freedoms, supporting government initiatives aimed ostensibly at securing citizen safety. This logic fits in nicely with narratives that argue there is no end to the 'war on terror' and therefore countries like Canada will continue indefinitely to militarize and rely on surveillance technologies. This proposed paper will examine sociologically the relationships between on the one hand, popular discourses and practices of militarization, and on the other, the adoption of surveillance systems whose software and hardware have become routine aspects of negotiating everyday life for all citizens. While government uses such risk management knowledge to seek security, social and other inequalities tend to be reproduced. This paper will investigate the effects of Canadian political discourses surrounding militarization as the site for government control on the construction of Canadian identity. Using critical discourse analysis (CDA) which specifically emphasizes a sociological (rather than economic) framework, the rise in militarization, its links with surveillance, and its effects on the reconstruction of Canadian identity will be investigated.

TG04-946.8

MASSALA, THOMAIS* (University of Bath, *T.Massala@bath.ac.uk*)

Governance of Pension Funds Investment Decisions Between Financial and Social Returns

Funded mode of pension financing has been a common ingredient of pension reform agenda in the context of international efforts to cope with demographic and economic challenges that pension systems face. However, a central concern involves the consideration of additional risks in funding and how these are addressed in order to maintain core pension system objectives, like adequacy, security and intergenerational equity. Governance, including regulation of investment decisions around pension resources is a crucial variable to these concerns, given that related decisions carry risks and implications for pension system objectives. Despite an increasing interest in the governance shaping pension funds decisions, evaluations of the latter are overwhelmingly driven by economic rationalities, very often at the detriment of adequacy, security and equity. On the other hand, social policy literature mostly focuses upon the consequences of these decisions on pension income, rather than upon the governance of pension funds investment decisions that cause them. The paper argues that research on pension fund governance is either driven by economic rationalities, or focused upon insulated aspects of governance or regulation or the role of actors involved into decision-making. Within the latter, I aim to adopt a holistic approach in order to deconstruct the way in which actors interpret regulations and proceed to pension funds investment decisions, along with their implications for pension systems objectives.

RC04-96.2

MASSALHA, MOHAMMAD* (Open University, *mohammad@openu.ac.il*)
LEVY, GAL (The Open University Israel)
PINSON, HALLELI (Ben Gurion University)
AGBARIA, AYMAN (Haifa University)

Beyond the Official Version? Israeli Teachers' Perspectives on Citizenship Education

In societies under protracted conflicts the challenge of teaching about citizenship is inevitably overshadowed by the conflict itself. Stemming from a larger research project, aiming at understanding the dilemmas and challenges of citizenship education at all levels of the Israeli educational system, and across its various branches (general, religious and Arab), this paper is set to examine how teachers circumvent these difficulties and confront the challenge of teaching about citizenship in a society where citizenship is stratified and divided. More particularly, we offer a thematic analysis of in-depth interviews with teachers, from which we learn on the ways teachers, while not avoiding the concept of citizenship altogether, employ more multi-dimensional (educational) acts towards citizenship giving it different meanings and shaping it in various ways as either 'localized' or `integrative` conceptions (or in between). This, we propose, allows the teachers

to deal with the challenges of teaching about citizenship, yet without directly confronting the system that requires from them to teach only the official version of citizenship. We specifically explore, based on the teachers' own perception, what practices are used in delivering their own conceptions of "citizenships", and how they confront the explicit and implicit supervision of the Ministry of Education.

RC16-300.1

MAST, JASON* (University of Warwick, *j.l.mast@warwick.ac.uk*)

The Ick Factor: The Resignification of the Grasshopper

This paper offers a theory of cultural innovation derived from engagement with Saussurian semiotics, Sahlins's analysis of Western industrial food production, and Judith Butler's performativity of gender. Marshall Sahlins (1978) set out to turn historical materialism on its head by demonstrating that the industrial complex of meat and protein production is organized around the cultural logic(s) of the edible, around understandings of humanness and cultural proscriptions such as the incest and cannibalism taboos. "Edibility is inversely related to humanity," he argued. Particular animals such as horses and dogs, and the internal organs of edible animals, are closely associated with humanness, and the idea of consuming them precipitates feelings of disgust and betrayal. Sahlins was right that edibility is related to understandings of humanness. However, in addition to symbolic proximity, too much symbolic distance, such as in the case of the grasshopper, may also produce feelings of revulsion and disgust. In this paper I develop a theory of cultural innovation, whereby objects associated with disgust may be transformed into objects connoting nourishment, pleasure, even succulence. An insect on an American dinner plate, except in rare and select places, represents "matter out of place" and will produce a ritual cleansing of the plate. Variable across time and culture, the signifier of the grasshopper has been associated with pestilence and filth. Nonetheless, efforts to resignify these creatures are currently taking place. The challenge is overcoming "the *ick* factor – the eyes, the wings, the legs... people won't accept it beyond novelty," one proponent, or agent of resignification, states. Building on the above as well as on Douglas and Durkheim, I examine contemporary efforts to place bugs and grubs on American and Western European dinner plates, or to turn these creatures into "mini-livestocks," ones that are interpreted as not merely edible but as desirable.

RC01-43.3

MASULLO, JUAN* (European University Institute, *juan.masullo@eui.eu*)

Building Local Peace in the Middle of a National War. Community-Based Noncooperation Strategies in Colombia's Civil War

Despite of the high risks involved and the high levels of uncertainty, unarmed civilians organize themselves to collectively defy armed groups in order to avoid displacement, seek protection from violence, reclaim autonomy over daily affairs, and/or build local zones of peace in the middle of war. This paper presents findings from a theory-driven empirical analysis of two communities that, in the midst of Colombia's civil war, chose noncooperation as a strategy to cope with war and live a life free from armed groups' violence and rule: the Peace Community of San Jose de Apartadó (PCSJA) and the Peasant Worker Association of the Cararé River (ATCC). Although both are instances of community-based noncooperation strategies, they differ in the form this strategy took: while the PCSJA unilaterally declared itself neutral without any bargaining with armed groups, the ATCC negotiated its noncooperation strategy with armed groups. The aim of the paper is, therefore, twofold: explain what drove these communities to chose noncooperation over other possible responses (e.g. flee, obey, actively collaborate) and explain the determinants of variation in the form of noncooperation. The paper explores rational, moral and emotional considerations behind the choice; attention is paid to both the capacity and the desire to defy armed groups, and both pre-war conditions and processes that are endogenous to war are analyzed. The study draws on both quantitative and qualitative data. A dataset on violent events at the village level and two rounds of fieldwork, including individual and group interviews and memory workshops, inform the analysis of both the emergence of noncooperation and its variation. These findings are the basis of a larger research project that aims to theorize the emergence and sustenance of community-based forms on non-cooperation in irregular civil war as grassroots efforts to build and sustain peace in the middle of war.

TG04-943.3

MASULLO, JUAN* (European University Institute, *juan.masullo@eui.eu*)

Coping with Risk and Uncertainty in Civil War. Community-Based Noncooperation Strategies in Colombia's Civil War

Although commonly portrayed as either mere victims or resources to be plundered, civilians in warzones face a wide number of possible responses to armed groups' demands and war strategies. Studies dealing with the micro-dynamics of civil war have informed us extensively on some of these responses, such as displacement, obedience and active collaboration. However, other responses such as resistance and defiance have attracted scant scholarly attention. Despite of the high risks involved and the high levels of uncertainty outcomes are subject to, unarmed civilians have chosen to defy armed groups through different strategies of noncooperation. This paper presents findings from a theory-driven empirical analysis of two communities that, in the midst of Colombia's civil war, chose noncooperation as a strategy to seek protection from armed groups' violence and rule: the Peace Community of San Jose de Apartadó (PCSJA) and the Peasant Worker Association of the Cararé River (ATCC). The aim is to explain what drove these communities to choose noncooperation over other possible responses by examining in detail rational, emotional and moral considerations behind the choice. Mechanisms such as pay-offs reassessment, belief (trans)formation, anger and resentment, norms of reciprocity, and moral outrage are spelled-out. Attention is paid to both the capacity and the desire to defy armed groups, and both pre-war conditions and processes that are endogenous to war are analyzed. A unique dataset on violent events at the village level and two rounds of fieldwork, including individual and group interviews and memory workshops with members of both communities, inform the analysis of the emergence of non-cooperation in warzones.

RC05-114.7

MASUTA, AYUMI* (Nagoya Gakuin University, *ayumi@ngu.ac.jp*)

Japan's New and Old Concept of Ethnic Policy with a Comaprison to a Multicultural Policy

Globalization has changed Japan's population composition significantly by the 1990s as a result of the arrival of a relatively large number of foreign workers for the manufacturing industry. This prompted the development of the concept of "Co-Living among Many Cultures" to facilitate the settlement of new foreign residents who have come mainly from South America and China. Many of the residents have taken up permanent residence or citizenship, instead of remaining as foreign residents on temporary visas. Japan's large and long settled Korean community who have been treated unjustly in the past are reacting cautiously to the new concept of "Co-Living Among Many Cultures".

A new issue affecting the experience of Japan's growing Chinese population is the rise of China-Japan tensions which also poses a challenge to the new co-living policy. A major aspect of the troubled relation is the emergence of transnational political action, including the Beijing Olympic torch relay incidents. Such incidents, as widely reported in the Japanese media, have triggered concerns among Japanese in general who treasure "Wa", or harmony and peace, a traditional Japanese value and practice.

In this presentation, I would like to point out what the Japanese new concept "Co-Living Many Cultures" , the traditonal philosphy "Wa" and the Australan "Multicultural Policy" concept have the common idea despite significant differences in demographics and ethnic relation policies in the in two countries.

RC22-402.1

MATEVSKI, ZORAN* (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, *matev@mt.net.mk*)
MATEVSKA, DUSKA (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, R. Macedonia)

Building the National Identity through the Religious Identity in R. Macedonia

After getting independence, in R. Macedonia the national sense of identity is followed by the religious sense of identity. The religion is classically sacral: "love all other nations as you love your own". We will emphasize that in fact a nation is an act of faith and believing. Through faith persons better understand characteristics of their own nation. Therefore in R. Macedonia, as a rule, representatives of one nation follow one faith (almost with no exception each ethnic Macedonian is Orthodox, such as every ethnic Albanian is member of Islam). But, there are a few cases when representatives of different ethnic communities follow the same faith. For example most of the ethnic Macedonians are Orthodox, but still there are ethnic Macedonians who are Muslims. Typical examples for this are Torbeshi who are ethnic Macedonians who follow the Islam religion. But most of them on the last census declared themselves as ethnic Albanians, even though they don't know the Albanian language. This proves the fact that the religious identity is a key factor in forming an ethnic identity. The appearance of such strong ethnic emotions can be expressed only if the religious feelings are weakened. That is what's happening in the Macedonian state, despite the influence of its basic religious institutions (Macedonian Orthodox Church). The Orthodox Church has the main role in preserving the national identity of the Macedonian people in their entire history. It kept and secured the Macedonian identity in the most difficult moments. It seems that in 1991 it was forgotten and suddenly everybody in R. Macedonia was proud of being a subject of the Macedonian ethnic community. In that moment the Macedonian state as a world institution took the leading role from MOC, as a sacral institution.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC02-49.4

MATHUR, NAVIN* (University of Rajasthan, *professornavin@yahoo.com*)

Corporate Initiatives for Sustainable Development: Some Case Studies and the Task Ahead

Corporate Initiatives for Sustainable Development: Some Case Studies and the Task Ahead

Sustainable development aims at environmental protection, social well-being and economic development. Over the years, corporate houses have realized that it is in the interest of business to operate within a healthy environment and economy and that sustainable development must be incorporated into the vision, mission and policies of business. This paper highlights the initiatives taken by leading corporate houses for sustainable development. These corporate include Apple, Cipla, McDonald, Philips, HUL, Reliance, Tata Group, Panasonic, ICICI Foundation and Bajaj Group. The study reveals that environmental excellence has become a part of corporate strategic thinking. However, in spite of all the initiatives with respect to sustainable development, the picture is dismal and shocking, not only in India, but world over. The three goals of sustainable remain unachieved to a significant extent. It is reported that 40% deaths globally can be attributed to air, water and soil pollution. 925 million people are under nourished. 30 trillion kg carbon dioxide- equivalent greenhouses gases is released into the atmosphere. Further, rural-urban inequality is increasing while 15% of the world's population goes to bed hungry. The author suggests the need for adopting a holistic approach towards sustainable development and the relevance of Mahatma Gandhi's Universal Trusteeship concept. The culture and mission of the business enterprise must be aligned together. A sense of mission and social goal for the organization needs to be developed. The paper suggests a model which takes into account the economic, technological, social, environmental, value-based society, learning and adaptability aspects of sustainable development which rests on the belief that sustainable development is a pervasive philosophy to which every participant in the global economy (industry, community, government, NGO's etc.) must subscribe.

Keywords: sustainable development, culture, global, environment

RC06-121.8

MATHUR, SHRADHA* (University of Delhi, Delhi-110007, *shradha_mathur19@yahoo.co.in*)

Structural Social Support: Insights from Sociograms of Aging Individuals

The objective of the present study was to understand the structural social support and social network of the aging persons using sociograms. The study was based on a sample of 139 Indian respondents which were identified using snowball sampling technique and following clear inclusive and exclusive criteria of selection. The sample was classified on the basis of working status (pre-retired, retired and post retired) and gender. Respondents completed the short form of Social Support Questionnaire (Sarason et al 1987). The items assessing the number of people were considered for exploring structural social support. The sociograms were analyzed (one sided social dependence arising from the respondents towards others) on the basis of number of persons in social network, frequency of dependence and nature of dependence.

The number of persons remains similar across working groups and gender however the nature of dependence changes dramatically. It is revealed that social network of the pre-retired group is predominantly family centered where spouse is perceived as most important support system followed by children, friends, relatives and siblings. For the retired persons, spouse support is critically important. Contrarily, the post retired depend more on themselves under different situations which require support from others. The importance of supportive neighbors and same sex friendships increase significantly for post retired males whereas family (children, grandchildren and relatives) remains the pivotal support system for the post retired women. Changes in the nature of structural social networks with respect to dependence on others, gender diversity in support networks, frequency of seeking help, availability of support, intergenerational support and emergence of personally satisfying leisure activities emerge as a result of aging process and remain different for both men and women across time.

Keywords: Aging, Retirement, Social Support, Sociograms

RC55-876.1

MATHUR, SHRADHA* (University of Delhi, Delhi-110007, *shradha_mathur19@yahoo.co.in*)

Subjective Assessment of Happiness and Dimensions of Social Support: Empirical Insights

Subjective Assessment of Happiness and Dimensions of Social Support: Empirical Insights

Subjective assessment of happiness maintains that happiness is a global and subjective measure of whether a person is happy or unhappy (Lyubomirsky and Lepper, 1999). Social support networks and perceived level of satisfaction from support networks contribute to happiness. The present study aimed at exploring relationship between subjective happiness and dimensions of social support (structural: number of persons and functional: level of satisfaction) of ageing respondents classified on the basis of working status and gender. The study was based on a sample of 139 respondents drawn from Jaipur City, (India) identified using snowball sampling, following clear inclusive and exclusive criteria. The respondents completed Subjective Happiness Scale (Lyubomirsky & Leeper, 1999) and short form of Social Support Questionnaire (Sarason et al 1987).

Results indicated that structural social support is positively and significantly related with subjective happiness (r =.291, p<0.05) for ageing males whereas functional social support is positively and significantly related with subjective happiness (r = .427, p<0.01) for ageing women. Hence, the importance of diverse support networks for ageing males and an enhanced level of perceived satisfaction for ageing women as related with subjective happiness is reflected. Subjective happiness is positively and significantly related with only functional social support (r = .516, p<0.01) for retired persons. However subjective happiness is unrelated with both the dimensions of social support in case of pre-retired and post retired persons. Perceived level of satisfaction becomes critically important when people retire. Conversely, due to changes in family structure, death of spouse and loss of companionships; subjective happiness remains unrelated to social support in post retired years where as a sense of personal liberation and interest in personally meaningful leisure activities surface for both ageing men and women.

Keywords: Happiness, Satisfaction, Social Network, Social Support

RC32-549.1

MATOS, MARLISE* (Departamento de Ciencia Politica - UFMG, *matos.marlise@gmail.com*)

SIMOES, SOLANGE (Eastern Michigan University)

The Interplay Between CEDAW, the Brazilian Women's Movements, and Global Feminisms Agendas

In this paper we investigate how Brazilian women's participation in transnational feminist networks and the UN Conferences on Women and Brazil's ratification of CEDAW have profoundly shaped the two more recent waves of the Brazilian feminist movements: third wave of the 1980's and the ongoing fourth wave. Our paper presents a case study of the interplay of the national and transnational dimensions in shaping women's movements. The third wave of the Brazilian feminist and women's movements encompasses the civic participation of Brazilian women in the transition from a military dictatorship to a democratic regime as well as participation in the transnational women's movement and Brazil's ratification of CEDAW in 1982, during the military dictatorship. The ongoing fourth wave of the Brazilian feminist movements has focused on the institutionalization of feminist demands through public policies for women; the creation of executive managerial organs for such policies at the national (the national Special Secretariat for Policies for Women), state and city levels etc. We argue that the reciprocal impact or feedback mechanism between transnational feminism and the Brazilian feminist movements can not be overstated. Brazilian women played a key role in building a broader and inclusive agenda for transnational feminism –currently reflected in the intersectionality of gender, race, class, and sexual orientation. CEDAW also was utilized by Brazilian feminists as a crucial tool to legitimize a very broad intersectional agenda. Based on our case study of the Brazilian feminist movement and CEDAW, we would like to argue that the feedback mechanism operating between local, national and international agendas have proved crucial to the growing intersectionality of gender, race, class and sexuality of the feminist movement worldwide. In sum, we would like to suggest that globalizing the local and localizing the global should be at the center of both feminist activism and scholarship.

RC29-497.6

MATSUDA, SAORI* (Utsunomiya Kyowa University, *mtdsor@gmail.com*)

Informal Support Networks and Female Career Continuity

Female Japanese workers who have chosen to play multiple roles, such as those of wife, mother, and paid professional, often experience difficulty in career continuity. Some research and theory suggest that public policies that promote gender equality, childcare, and nursing leaves have positive effects on the career continuity of working women. Nevertheless, the impact of informal support has not been empirically evaluated.

In this exploratory study, I focus on informal networks among female workers. Affirming the importance of supportive networks, I explore how they relate to female career continuity in Japan. In order to accomplish this objective, I collected interview data on female informal support networks from persons in charge of personal or gender issues in 22 Japanese companies or associations. My major findings are that these informal support networks have three principal functions: collecting and disseminating useful information on career development, offering

emotional support in times of trouble, and providing role models for working women.

Given the countermeasures to the dismissal or resignation of female workers in recent years, these findings can be utilized to examine the effect of informal networks on working women, which, in turn, may improve the social status of female workers and gender equality in the workplaces in Japan.

RC06-122.10

MATSUDA, TOMOKO* (Bukkyo University,
tmatsuda@bukkyo-u.ac.jp)
TAKAHASHI, MIEKO (Osaka University)
ONODE, SETSUKO (Kyoto Kacho University)
YOSHIZUMI, KYOKO (Otemon Gakuin University)

Reconciling Work and Family: Do Japanese Fathers Take Advantage of Policies?

Japanese working parents today are entitled to various work-family-balance support measures such as parental leave, nursing leave for children, and shorter working hours. However, studies reveal that most working fathers in Japan fail to utilize such policies.

The primary purpose of this paper is to further explore the reasoning for Japanese fathers to reject or abstain from using the aforementioned workplace support measures. Furthermore, some critical factors including workplace culture, and the values and beliefs of Japanese fathers must be analyzed, in order to understand their reasoning for justifying their practices.

This study is part of a collaborative research project of work-life-balance led by B. Hobson and others in the European Union. The data was collected from face-to-face interviews, which were conducted in the Kansai area between April and November in 2010. There was a total 104 respondents, which included 51 women and 53 men. All of the respondents were dual-working parents with preschool aged children.

The results of this study showed a number of ways in which the fathers discussed their work-family-balance related practices. Among the 53 Japanese fathers, an estimated 40% of fathers worked more than 50 hours per week and a majority of them worked longer hours by "their own choice". Moreover, in most cases, fathers were afraid of burdening their workplace by altering their work plans, due to family needs. Some fathers also had fears of damaging their career by actively utilizing paid leave and child care policies. However, there were some fathers who chose to prioritize family over work. Reasons for this include: wives being distressed or child care needs. These fathers appeared to have more bargaining strength or the ability to overcome workplace critics.

RC06-126.2

MATSUI, YUKA* (Ochanomizu University,
yuka.m.0804.1206@gmail.com)

The Issues Related to Care-Giving Conducted By Male in Japan

The issues related to care-giving conducted by male.
-Through the example of a husband and the son caregiver participating in the self-help group-

MATSUI Yuka

Recently, the number of men caring for their wives or their parents has gradually been increasing in Japan.

In this study, I will first summarize current status and difficulties of male Japanese caregivers. Then, I pay attention to a meaning of the care experience of the male caregiver and survey care in Japan and a relationship of the gender.

Traditionally, family care has been thought of as a female role, so the existence of male caregiver has been largely overlooked. However, according to the latest investigation, one of three people of the family caregiver is a male.

Therefore this study interviewed it for a male caregiver and investigated it and investigated a meaning of their care experience.

As a result, I understood that a male caretaker faced various problems.

Their problem is difficulties with continuing work and doing housework, and the reduction of local relations, enclosure of the care, difficulty of talk of the problem.

So they had a risk of the abuse for the family.

And they got possible to arrest a self objectively by participating in the self-help group and evaded a risk of the abuse.

This study showed that a support function for them that a self-help group was apt to stand alone. This study explained that their problem is affected by a gender model.

And they experienced an identity crisis as the man through taking care of their family. However, there was the man who got new identity as the caregiver after having experienced an identity crisis in them.

The existence of such a male caregiver may reorganize care and relations of the gender.

RC32-560.3

MATSUKAWA, SEIICHI* (Tokyo Gakugei University,
seiichim@u-gakugei.ac.jp)
OTAKE, MIDORI (Tokyo Gakugei University)
NAOI, MICHIKO (Tokyo Gakugei University)
TAKAHASHI, MICHIKO (Tokyo Gakugei University)
NAKAZAWA, CHIE (Tokyo Gakugei University)
MANABE, RINKO (Chuo University)
TOMABECHI, SHIN (Tokyo Gakugei University)

Career Plan and Gender Norms Among High School Girls in Tokyo

In sharp contrast to many North American and European countries, the M-shaped pattern of labor force participation rate of Japanese married women has been so far persisting to a substantial extent. Due to the decrease in productive age population and reluctance to opening the labor market for immigrants, Japanese policy makers regard married women with a young child as one of its remaining human resources to be tapped, and propose some policy options which give an incentive to join a paid work by reducing their burdens of unpaid early child care. On the other hand, Hakim (1992) suggests that the girls' anticipation of their own future career (career plan) affects their labor market participation in middle-ages. According to her inference, career plan at the time of early adolescence among girls has an influence on the decision-making about their labor force participation of decades later and therefore gender division of labor as well.

The present research aims to explore what kind of factors relates to the attitude to their career plan among female high school students. In particular, our attention lies in its relationship with gender role norms. The research conducted a self-administered survey to second year students (at the age of 15 or 16) who attended ten public high schools in Tokyo and analyzed the data consisting of female respondents with multinomial and nested binomial model. The results are basically supportive of Hakim's "graceful slaves vs self-made women" hypothesis. In addition, although the constraint to our data collection makes it less assertive, the job status of respondent's mother affects daughter's career plans.

RC25-449.5

MATSUMOTO, KAZUKO* (The University of Tokyo,
kmatsu@boz.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp)
TOKUMASU, NAOMI (The University of Tokyo)

Heritage Language Maintenance in Old and New Japanese Communities in Mexico

This paper reports the first sociolinguistic investigation of heritage language maintenance in two distinct types of Japanese migrant communities in Mexico City (old pre-war labour migrants and new recent self-movers). We investigate which social factors most strongly contribute to the preservation of Japanese oral language ability in these two communities among social variables, namely age, generation, sex, identity, education, mass media, language importance, language used at home and work and contact with community members in Mexico as well as relatives and friends in their homeland, Japan.

The results confirm the significant effects of languages used in the home and educational domains upon the maintenance of the heritage language in both old and new migrant communities, while highlighting the community-specific effects of both age and languages used in the workplace among the old community and those of contact with the homeland in the case of the newcomer community. We argue that these differences indicate that in the older community, where a strong solidarity network has been developed but where contact with the homeland has been mostly lost, the use of Japanese in the workplace is most likely to help pre-war migrants maintain it, whilst in the more recent newcomer community with more loose-knit Japanese networks within Mexico, frequent interaction with relatives and friends in Japan serves to strongly support the retention of high language ability.

This paper concludes that heritage language use in both home and school is indeed the fundamental determiner of migrant heritage language survival, whilst different factors, such as the use of the heritage language in the workplace and contact with the homeland, may aid its preservation depending upon the recency of the community's arrival as well as the strength of the community's network.

RC23-412.1

MATSUMOTO, MIWAO* (The University of Tokyo,
ghc03207@nifty.ne.jp)

Structural Disaster and Infinite Responsibility behind Institutionalized Forbearance

This paper attempts to elucidate the hidden social mechanisms of "structural disasters" involved in the Fukushima nuclear accident with a particular focus on the aspects of problems that go beyond the widespread dichotomous framework

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

of perpetrators versus victims, from the viewpoint of the sociology of science and technology. In particular, the paper brings out the process through which double under-determination has influenced the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of public policies preceding and following the Fukushima accident.

Three points are made based on the analyses of the guidelines for the utilization of SPEEDI (The System for Prediction of Environment Emergency Dose Information), of the organizational structure of the Governmental Examination Committee on the Fukushima accident, and of the siting of facilities for the disposal of HLW (high-level radioactive waste). Firstly, the social mechanism by which "institutionalized forbearance" to secrecy causes serious damage to third parties without breaking laws or moral ethics is revealed. Secondly, the paper illustrates the way in which the organizational structure made up of both investigators and stakeholders tends to carry over structurally originated problems and reproduce them. Thirdly, the paper highlights the possibility that social decision-making, with a very long time horizon and high degree of uncertainty, can bring about infinite responsibility, and eventually lead to collective irresponsibility.

Based on the insight into the novel dimensions of these three social mechanisms, which have been difficult to understand by utilizing the framework of perpetrators versus victims and its variants, the paper argues for the importance of evaluating and allocating social expertise to ex-ante expertise rather than ex-post expertise provided with hindsight. In conclusion, based on an ongoing project by the special committee on scientific integrity in emergency situation of the Science Council of Japan, a policy proposal to redesign institutional structures after "structural disasters" will be made.

RC05-103.2

MATSUMOTO, NORIKO* (University of Vermont, *Noriko.Matsumoto@uvm.edu*)

The Past of Others: Korean Memorials in a New York Suburb

Since the first decade of the twenty-first century, memorials to an aspect of the Korean past, that of the "comfort" women, forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese Imperial Army during the 1939-45 war, have been founded in the U.S. by members of the Korean diaspora. The issue of "ianfu" (Jap. "comfort women") remains contested political and moral terrain between the two countries. The fundamental narrative--war-time victimization of women and the aim of concretizing their memory, coupled with Japan's official reluctance to acknowledge the role of colonial aggressor--has produced tension between the Korean and Japanese communities in the U.S. At the local level, such monuments have encountered resistance from native-born residents on the basis of lack of pertinence of memories of incidents in East Asia to the American land. The Korean American initiative towards inscription of a passage from their national history into the American context may be considered symptomatic of wider cognitive and social shifts in immigrant adaptation. Memorial-building is a political act par excellence. The present paper analyzes recent polemic and resolutions regarding the erection of a memorial in a particular metropolitan suburban community in the New York area. The location has been the subject of rapid immigration from Korea since the 1990s, with Koreans now constituting some forty percent of the local population. Despite the presence of local opposition, activists' demands for the right to found a memorial to the memory of comfort women have been upheld by the municipal government. The case touches on many of the intricate relationships contingent on contemporary immigrant integration. Boundary drawing, the changing significances attached to race and ethnicity, and an increasing sense of entitlement in being both "ethnic" and "American" have been integral to this contest and negotiation regarding collective memory.

RC20-357.3

MATSUMOTO, WATARU* (Kansai University, *matsumoto@res.kutc.kansai-u.ac.jp*)

A Cross-National Comparative Study of Trust in Nonprofit Organizations

The emergence of nonprofit sector has been shown in many countries since 1990s (Salamon & Anheier, 1994). InIn addition, trust and nonprofit organizations can be considered basic elements of the so-called social capital which Putnam (1993) discussed. So, examining the cross-national comparison of trust in nonprofit organizations is significant in the present social situation. Nonprofit organization, however, is ambiguous and diverse. Its concept cannot only include volunteer organizations but also trade unions and religious organizations. And its definition is never common in all countries. Thus this study aims to examine not only the simple comparison but also the measurability and comparability of that.

This presentation mainly uses the results of some questions concerning "trust in nonprofit organizations" in the Asia-Pacific Values Survey (APVS, 2010-ongoing) and Public Opinion Survey on Political Participation and Social Contribution (Civil Society Survey, CSS, 2007-2009). The former survey was conducted in Japan and USA in 2010, and China in 2011, and the latter in Japan, USA, and South Korea. This study focuses on the rate of the item nonresponses, "Don't' Know," the degrees of trust in their organizations, and correlation structures of them. For the analysis of the correlation structure, multivariate analysis was used.

Therefore, the study shows that different expression of even the similar words changes the rates of the item nonresponses and questions using abbreviations and non-familiar words may increase item nonresponses. On the other hand, it doesn't find the strong associations between demographics (sex and age) and trust in nonprofit organizations except religious ones. From the results of multivariate analysis, it found a kind of gap in pattern structure of trust between religious organizations and voluntary organizations (volunteer and civil activities organizations). These findings are found commonly in each country. It implies measurability and comparability of trust in nonprofit organizations.

RC22-388.16

MATSUNAGA, YASUYUKI* (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, *matsunaga@tufs.ac.jp*)

Postrevivalist Islam or Traumatic Resecularization? What Does Historicizing the Religio-Political Unity Offer in the Post-Khomeini Iranian Context?

The postrevolutionary Iranian "Islamic revivalists" (who now call themselves "principlists") still evoke an early twentieth-century event that—in their collective reconstruction of the past—crucially grafted politics onto religion. A foreign-backed military coup d'état elevated an anti-Islamic modernizer to the position of power, enabling him to tragically crush the only voice that genuinely represented the anti-dictatorial and anti-colonial popular will. "Our religion is the essence of our politics, and our politics is the essence of our religion," a saying attributed to "Martyr" Seyyed Hasan Modarres (d. 1937), the prominent Shi'i *mujtahid* and long-term political opponent of Reza Khan, thus serves as the emotional and (formerly counter-) intuitive basis for the continued necessity of an Islamic theocratic state as a bulwark against secularizing forces inside and outside the country. Against this backdrop, religiously-minded postrevolutionary reformists (known in Iran as "religious intellectuals") who dare to suggest separation, in one way or another, of religion from politics run the risk of being labeled as "secularists." It was not a mere coincidence, therefore, that both the December 2012 issue of the most liberal Tehran monthly *Mehrnameh* and a June 2013 principlist political documentary featuring them adopted as their title "We are not secular," a quote from prominent reformist-intellectual Saeed Hajjarian.

After reviewing past-evoking claims made both for and against separating religion from politics and dynamic contentious interaction between the two opposing camps in Iran for the last two decades, this paper will reflect on two important questions. Is resecularization, be it generally conceived or analyzed in one national context, simply the reverse process of desecularization? Does historicizing secularities (and, for that matter, de-secularities) serve as means by which not only fresh reconstructions of collective memories are facilitated but also institutional reforms for accommodating pluralistic understandings of the religio-political unity may become possible?

RC33-568.3

MATSUO, HIDEKO* (University of Leuven, *Hideko.Matsuo@soc.kuleuven.be*)
BILLIET, JAAK (University of Leuven)

Use of Paradata in Non-Response Bias Adjustment: Application of Sequential Propensity Weighting on Dutch Reluctant Respondent Sample in the European Social Survey

This paper explores the use of European Social Survey (ESS) Round 5 paradata Z-variables (eg. type of dwelling and neighborhood characteristics, and characteristics of contact procedure variables) to adjust survey estimates for non-response. By taking reluctant respondents - as opposed to cooperative respondents, as proxies for all types of non-respondents - this paper obtains calibrated propensity weights in sequential steps. Two types of propensity scores (i.e. focus is on 'contactability' and 'survey cooperation') are obtained through logistic regression models and multiplied with each other in order to obtain nonresponse weights for reluctant respondents based on sub-group stratification methods. ESS Round 5 Dutch sample is used as a case study because of high number of reluctant respondents sample (N=460). This paper illustrates sequential steps to transform reluctant respondents sample that are representative of all types of non-respondents through sequential propensity weights. The effectiveness of propensity weights are studied through level of standardized bias, level of correlations between Z-R and Z-Y variables as well as effects of multiple regression models on attitudinal variables tested between unweighted and weighted samples. These evaluative items are also compared with the effects of post-stratification weights based on key socio-demographic variables (eg. age, gender, region). The paper addresses implications of data quality in paradata, fieldwork design on refusal conversion activities and use of reluctant respondent sample for non-response adjustments in cross-national research.

TG04-954.3

MATSUSHIGE, TAKUYA* (National Institute of Public Health, *matsushige@niph.go.jp*)
MACHIN, LAURA (Lancaster Medical School)

Deciding 'Quality' Surrounding Umbilical Cord Blood Treatments in Japan and the UK

Stem cell treatments, such as those derived from umbilical cord blood, are relatively novel in the UK and Japan compared to other countries, such as Spain and America. Hence, the policy and practices surrounding the treatments are still emerging (Brown *et al*, 2011), and as a result creating uncertainty in the decision-making of haematologists and oncologists in the UK and Japan. In particular, when do they deem an umbilical cord blood treatment suitable for a patient, and how do they choose between umbilical cord blood banks when more than one unit is available for a patient? In essence, how do they 'know' what constitutes a 'quality' cord blood sample?

These are important insights to be gained when the cost of a single cord blood sample can reach between £16,000 to £25,000. Factors such as where the cord blood treatments are carried out and by whom have been considered as influential by policy makers in determining the success of treatments. How such a move to establish 'clinical expertise' around cord blood treatments would impact upon perceptions of 'quality' cord blood in the two countries is significant as it challenges the notion that the success of cord blood treatments is determined by the inherent properties of the cord blood unit. Furthermore, a connection between cord blood collection and banking practices and the perceived 'transplant quality' of a cord blood unit for stem cell treatments is also emerging from recent policy discussions, due to the proposed 'best practice tariff' to reimburse hospitals for securing 'high quality collections'.

Emerging findings from a three year project, funded by the Great Britain Sasakawa Foundation, to explore through qualitative interviews how those working in Japanese and UK transplant centres perceive 'quality' in cord blood in a global context, and what factors influence their perceptions, will be presented.

RC30-518.1

MATSUSHITA, NAMIKO* (Hitotsubashi University, *namiko.matsushita@gmail.com*)

Collapse Of Vacant Japanese Accepting Migrant Care Workers Policy

Why has most Japanese migration policies ended in failure? Since 1990 the Japanese government have argued that we will positively accept highly skilled workers for competing economic globalization. By 2006, the Japanese government had concluded EPA agreements with the Philippines, Indonesia and the other East Asian countries. The Japanese care industry strongly disagreed with this agreement but the Japanese government still asked for the abolishment of a tariff in exchange for accepting care workers. Though the Japanese care industry is suffering from a serious labor shortage, Japan has designed an absolute strict institution with high entry barriers for foreign care workers.

At the beginning of this program, hundreds of candidates came to Japan and trained for the National Nursing Examination which is the same for a Japanese examinee. The first examination was held in 2008, 82 candidates took this examination but no one could pass. The next year, three candidates could pass this exam from 254 candidates. In addition to this low pass rate, nurse candidates can take this exam three times in three years and care workers have only one chance in the fourth year. Obviously candidates who can't pass the exam must return to their country. How can they keep their motivation?

Five years have passed since this program started, the number of candidates is declining each year. The most significant problem with this program is foreign care workers were unwanted by the Japanese care industry. Japan takes no account of their former job careers, even if they have a nurse license in their home country. These skills and experiance are just a prerequisite for being a candidate.

Even though Japan has the most aging population coupled with lowest birth rate in the world, Japanese government are still lacking a long wide vision in regard to migration policy.

RC31-531.8

MATSUTANI, MINORI* (Kyoto University, *minori.matsutani@gmail.com*)

Beyond the Skill Migration: Middle Class North-South Mobility in Asia

Favell's famous work, *Eurostars and Eurocities*(2008) arouse wide academic interest in mobilities in EU. Under the popularization of international migration, migrants' social background and migration flows from/in North has been diverse. As Scott(2006) claimed, it has "become a 'normal' middle-class activity rather than something exclusively confined to an economic elite." However, these works are limited on the research area. This paper tries to theorize the middle class North-

South mobility in Asia, based on empirical work among young Japanese migrant workers in Asian cities, including Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore.

In decades, the destinations of Japanese migrants have been gradually shifting from Western countries to Asian countries. This occurs in the economic transition or power-shift between Japan and other Asian countries. Young generation increasingly prefer economic opportunities in Asian global cities. They are not typical expatriates transferred from headquarters, nor project-based temporary professionals, but contract-based and locally hired workers moving individually. This represents a new trend of migration, which has emerged in the last decade.

I explain how its migration system has formed in Hong Kong and transplanted to other areas and discuss the characteristics of the migrants. The phenomenon formed a market-based migration system arranged by staffing agencies. Now Japanese companies abroad have two types of Japanese workers; expatriates sent by the same company and locally hired contract workers positioned under them. Young contract workers' career plans are often inconsistent with the actual achievements, since they are excluded from the companies' promotion system. Consequently, many of them use their working experience and social networks acquired while abroad and find another career track with entrepreneurship. This shows a pattern that is distinct from career-based skill migration. Through these discussions, I propose a different perspective on the middle class migration in Asian context.

RC05-101.2

MATSUTANI, MINORI* (Kyoto University, *minori.matsutani@gmail.com*)

Identification for Career: Contemporary Young Japanese Diaspora in Asia

Most literature on contemporary Japanese diaspora has been focused on male expatriates and their families following the offshore transfer of Japanese companies. Under the popularization of international migration, however, the flow, period or style of migration and the social background of migrants are getting increasingly diverse. This paper focuses on a new type of young Japanese migrant workers in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore.

They move individually and are locally hired, usually through staffing agencies. In most cases, they find positions under expatriates in Japanese companies abroad, which leads them to be marginalized in Japanese communities. They speak local language and work with local people under the management of expatriates. Therefore their identification becomes more complicated when compared with expatriates, who are strongly embedded in Japanese companies and communities. In addition, their identification influences and is influenced by their choice of staying/moving/circulation. They are contract-based workers and can easily change their jobs and working/living place. It means their mobility is connected with their career planning. Considering these situations, they are drawn to 3 directions: localized, globalized and national under their working conditions and future plans. Localized and globalized identities are necessary for daily working and career building in abroad. Japaneseness has to be preserved for re-entering Japan labor market after return as well as for business communication with Japanese companies abroad. These identities coexist, conflict or are combined in each context.

What forms their diasporic identity, how does it change, and how do they try to control/fail to control it? Based on rich empirical work since 2009, this paper reveals the process of Japanese young diaspora's identification.

RC16-295.1

MATSUURA, YUSUKE* (Kumamoto university, *matsuura@kumamoto-u.ac.jp*)

Industrial Heritage and Memory : A Case Of Miike Coal Mine

In recent decades a new gaze has appeared upon architectural remains of modern ndustry This gaze makes it possible to turn these remains into cultural heritage, or more precisely, industrial heritage. Architectures such as factory, dockyard and coal mine pit which used to be symbols of modernity has turned, after changes of economic structure, into symbols of degeneration of local towns which had depended on these industries. Industrial heritagization is a way of revitalization favored by these towns.

Through the process of heritagization, ths past of modern industry is reconstructed from the point of view of new perspective. Reconstructed ndustrial heritage assume public memory of the place. On the other hand, these remains used to be the places not only of labor, but also of conflicts and tragic accidents whose painful memories last long upon local people such as ex-workers and their families. It happens that local people have their own view about the past of the place of their labor different from the gaze of industrial heritage.

In this presentation I will discuss this cultural gap between industrial heritage and lived memory. How are modern industries' remains heritagized through reconstruction of the past ? How local people remember the past of their labor, especially tragic moments ? How the perception of the present heritagization is different as a function of the the past experiences ? I will adress these questions

through considering a case of Miike coal mine, which exists in Kyushu, western Japan.

RC02-47.1

MATSUZAWA, SETSUKO* (The College of Wooster, *smatsuzawa@wooster.edu*)

A National Park Becomes a Growth Machine: Transnational Environmental Politics In Southwest China

This paper examines the Yunnan Great River Project (YGRP) (1998-2009) in Southwest China, a joint conservation project by the Nature Conservancy (TNC), a U.S. based conservation organization, and the Yunnan Provincial Government. The project was a vehicle for TNC to introduce a standardized model of protected area management to Northwest Yunnan, based on Yellowstone National Park in the U.S.

The study, based on archival research and interviews, has three main contributing areas. First, it sheds light on China's fragmented bureaucracy. Despite TNC's race to save one of the World's ecological hotspots within the project area, it became ensnared, not only in provincial bureaucratic politics, but also in relations between the central and provincial governments in China.

Secondly, the study reveals that global conservation discourses, such as ecological hotspots, may not necessarily create a common conservation goal among key local stakeholders (e.g., local governments and people). They attached local meanings to global conservation discourses in order to advance their economic and/or cultural utonomy. In other words, the political, social, and cultural particularities of the ecological spaces in Northwest Yunnan challenged TNC's rationalized way of saving nature under globalization, and they influenced the organization to re-evaluate its conservation methods.

Thirdly, TNC's inability to build alliances with other stakeholders (i.e., provincial governmental agencies, local NGOs, and local intellectuals) weakened its position when an entrepreneurial local government adopted the national park model primarily to create an economic development scheme and turned the idea of a national park into its "Growth Machine" (Molotch 1976). The park ultimately undermined small local businesses and compromised TNC's wish to emphasize community participation.

RC07-139.3

MATTHEW, JEREMY* (King's College London, *jeremy.matthew@kcl.ac.uk*)

Comment/like/Retweet: Public Discussions of Economic Crisis News Information through Social Media and the Mobile Internet

The rapid popularisation of social media services, and the even more current popularisation of mobile internet devices raises important questions about the everyday use of new media technologies. In large and rapidly increasing numbers, everyday individuals use these new media technologies to access, discuss, share, and engage with current topics on the difficult state of our world, such as austerity, economic crisis, and financial policies that impact everyday inequalities. It is important to explore the everyday use of these new media technologies in order to learn more about how the public is engaging with challenging news topics through recent developments in new media.

Do users really engage with these devices and online interactions in a fleeting and less engaged manner, or does the ubiquity of the mobile internet afford greater engagement with news information? Does the algorithmic filtering of online information by new media organisations in control of social media services lead to greater agenda setting by the individual users of news, or does it reinforce established news media organisations as the primary or authoritative sources of news? And how may the various affordances of differing and fragmented web and mobile apps impact the discourses of everyday users?

This paper aims to explore such questions through initial findings from research using qualitative observations of online social media discussions on austerity, economic crisis, and financial news, in combination with interviews of participants who regularly engage with such information through social media sites and mobile internet devices. The paper aims to explore how current and recently popularised trends in the use of new media technologies may be affording or constraining behaviours and habits of everyday users when engaging with online news and information on issues that impact social inequalities like austerity and economic crisis.

RC23-419.7

MATTHEWS, RALPH* (University of British Columbia, *ralph.matthews@ubc.ca*)
YOUNG, NATHAN (The University of Ottawa)

Knowledge in the Wild - from Mad Cows to Alzheimer's: How Knowledge Mobilization Works

This paper presents analysis of interview data from a study of 'knowledge mobilization' as a social process. In doing so it contrasts concepts of 'knowledge transfer' with those of 'knowledge mobilization' which it sees as a non-linear and iterative process involving social organization, institutional cultures and human interactions. It is based on interviews with researchers from two major science labs who are investigating the way in which misfolded proteins (i.e. prions) produce spongiform illness in animals (e.g. Mad Cow Disease, BSE, Chronic Wasting Disease) and spongiform-like illnesses in humans (e.g. Cruchfeld-Jacob Disease. Alzheimer's Disease, ALS, Parkinson's Disease). The focus of this paper is not on the science per se, but on knowledge development and transition as social processes. On the one hand, it seeks to provide insight into the way that knowledge is developed and transmitted, as these processes are understood by the scientists who are directly involved in the process. On the other hand, it employs sociological perspectives related to networks, social capital, and new institutional analysis to provide a more systemic insight into the knowledge mobilization process.

RC04-79.4

MATUS, CLAUDIA* (P. Universidad Catolica de Chile, *cmatusc@uc.cl*)

Academic Writing As a Contesting Territory for Women

In this paper I present a discussion on the forces that come to play when talking about the production of knowledge in universities understood as international identities, particularly through the act of writing. I use women's interviews to explore on the meanings of academic writing today. These interviews have been conducted to female professsors from different disciplines in the Social Sciences and Humanities in one university in Chile. My argument is that contemporary ways to reason universities as corporate institutions have important effects on the configuration of knowledge, subjectivities, and their relations. Discourses of internationalization of higher education that use institutional arrangements to promote specific practices to name themselves as successfully international, such as, international networks and circuits to publish academic work, designing and implementation of international collaborative research, high level indexed publications, etc., produce the idea that all these are the "natural" institutional outcomes and aspirations for professors. These institutional practices create the conditions for a new institutional developmentalism (Sidhu, 2007) where the re-configuration of international practices has taken the status of managerial tools. Institutional cultures produced through these discourses have privileged the constitution of a disembodied academic subjectivity that requires subjects to narrate themselves with no reference to gendered, racialized, nationalized, and sexualized intensities. I explore on how this dis/embodiment is narrated and problematized by women through their acts of academic writing, particularly in disciplines related to Humanities and Social Sciences.

RC34-602.3

MAUNAYE, EMMANUELLE* (Université de Rennes 1, *emmanuelle.maunaye@univ-rennes1.fr*)
LONCLE-MORICEAU, PATRICIA (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Santé Publique)

L'accès Au Logement Des Jeunes Français : Pour Quelle Indépendance ?

Les jeunes français doivent faire face à des difficultés d'intégration de plus en plus aiguës dans tous les domaines de la vie sociale : accès au travail, dans des conditions stables et en rapport avec leur niveau de qualification, accès au logement, accès aux droits sociaux, etc. Ces difficultés en font la population la plus en butte à la vulnérabilité sociale et à la précarité.

De ce fait, les enjeux qui pèsent sur les politiques publiques de jeunesse apparaissent importants : les nécessités sont grandes de voir se développer des actions publiques permettant de sécuriser les parcours, de garantir un égal traitement des différentes générations, notamment en termes de protection sociale.

Pourtant, le paysage des politiques publiques françaises laisse plutôt apparaître des actions éparses, relevant de tous les niveaux de décision, comportant peu de réflexions sur les façons de dégager des valeurs, des objectifs communs, des modes d'accompagnement en convergence.

Dans ce contexte, notre communication s'attachera à analyser l'accès des jeunes au logement indépendant. Nous partirons d'une première approche objective présentant les manières actuelles des jeunes de s'installer dans un logement. Le coût financier apparaît comme un obstacle sérieux à cette prise d'indépendance. L'aide économique de tiers comme la famille et/ou des acteurs publiques est souvent requise ; ce qui n'est pas sans créer de profondes inégalités sociales.

Cette première approche objective sera complétée par une entrée compréhensive qui abordera les liens subjectifs que les jeunes entretiennent avec le logement. Les jeunes apparaissent ancrés en différents endroits : le logement indépendant ; lieu d'apprentissage de l'autonomie ; la maison familiale : vécue comme un lieu d'ancrage. La construction des espaces d'autonomie ne signifie pas absence de liens. L'analyse de la fonction de ces liens permet de requestionner la notion d'indépendance et de dépendance juvénile, autrement que sous un angle économique.

TG04-948.1

MAURI, CHRISTIAN* (Murdoch University, *chrisjohnmauri@gmail.com*)

The PhD Degree and Weber's Concepts of Rationality

The decision to pursue a PhD degree is attended by considerable uncertainty over career outcomes. This is becoming increasingly so, as the gap between the demand for full time academics in the university workforce and the supply of PhD recipients continues to widen in many countries. No longer does a PhD guarantee secure employment. Add to this the large amount of time and student fees invested in a PhD, and it raises the question of why would anyone undertake a PhD?

Using Weber's concepts of rationality, the paper will argue that attention must be given to the substantive rationality that is involved in the decision to pursue a PhD. The PhD degree has a dual character: as an institutionally based course in which successfully producing an original contribution to a field can result in the award of a certificate that serves as a gateway into a career; and as a powerful social symbol which is associated with certain myths, values, status and aspirations that can be personally rewarding.

As higher institutions increasingly become subject to neoliberal trends that are transforming the way that PhDs are conceived and structured (such as the growing preference towards theses-by-publication over traditional monographs, alignment of research topics with institutional research priorities and a tightening of candidature time limits), the relationship of substantive rationalities of PhD students to more formal rationalities of higher education institutions is becoming increasingly problematic. As pressures grow on PhD students to align their studies with institutional expectations and also those of a competitive career market, this paper will examine the ways in which students and institutions are negotiating the risks and uncertainties surrounding PhD degrees in light of the push and pull of multiple rationalities.

RC06-117.1

MAUTHNER, NATASHA* (University of Aberdeen, *n.mauthner@abdn.ac.uk*)
KAZIMIERCZAK, KAROLINA* (University of Aberdeen, *k.a.kazimierczak@abdn.ac.uk*)

Digital Technologies and Work-Family Boundaries: A Posthumanist, Performative Approach to Family Research

Our paper draws on a research project funded by the UK's Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council that explores how boundaries are being made between work and family in everyday practices, and how technologies are implicated in constituting these boundaries.

Our paper will discuss the theoretical and methodological framework that we have developed to study work/family/technology figurations in the home, and that allows us to treat and study social and technological practices as mutually constitutive rather than separate. We draw on varying traditions of scholarship to do so such as: feminist science studies; studies of science and technology; material-semiotics; new materialism; and material culture studies. Our paper discusses how we make sense of family practices around technology use in light of this approach.

Our empirical study uses sensory, visual and participatory ethnographic methods (Pink 2009, Pink and Leder Mackley 2012, Leder Mackley et al 2013). Our overall approach is to invite family members to take part in the project as collaborators in the research by involving them in the selection of methods and production of artefacts. These methods include: a video tour of the home; using spaces, objects, photographs, and other artefacts to talk about work, family and technology; researcher- and respondent-regenerated photographs, films and diaries; individual and family interviews and conversations; and walk- or go-alongs as ways of participating in 'A day in the life of …' our participants. The study involves in-depth work with 5 households in North-East Scotland, with at least one child under the age of 18.

WG03-910.4

MAUTHNER, NATASHA* (University of Aberdeen, *n.mauthner@abdn.ac.uk*)
KAZIMIERCZAK, KAROLINA (University of Aberdeen)

Technology and the (re)Making of Work and Family: Towards a Performative Approach to Visual Practices

Our paper draws on a project funded by UK's Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council that explores technology use in work and family practices in the home. Our study seeks to address a number of theoretical, methodological and substantive aims:

1. To develop a conceptual framework for studying work/family/technology practices and boundaries in the home, drawing on material-semiotic, posthumanist, and performative approaches (Barad 2007; Haraway 1997; Law 2004; Suchman 2007)

2. To explore how work/family/technology are figured – made and re-made – through everyday social and technological practices (where social and technological are not treated as separate);

3. To develop and test a portfolio of methods, drawing on visual, sensory, mobile and participatory ethnographic approaches (Pink 2009, Pink and Leder Mackley 2012, Leder Mackley et al 2013; Watts and Urry 2008). An important element of this process is to explore the performativity of these methods, that is, how they are constitutive of particular stories, or versions of reality (Law 2004, 2009; Law and Urry 2004).

Families (with at least one child under the age of 18) are invited to take part in the project as collaborators in the research by involving them in the selection of methods and production of artefacts. These methods include: a video tour of the home; using spaces, objects, photographs, and other artefacts to talk about work, family and technology; researcher- and respondent-regenerated photographs, films, scrap/smash books and diaries; individual and family interviews and conversations; and walk- or go-alongs as ways of participating in 'A day in the life of …' our participants.

Our paper will address emerging questions and challenges including: Whether and how visual methods can help us grasp sociomaterial practices; how we can analyse visual materials from a performative perspective; how we can use visual methods in participatory, collaborative and cooperative ways with our families.

RC09-173.1

MAVROFIDES, THOMAS* (University of the Aegean, *blacktom@aegean.gr*)
PAPAGEORGIOU, DIMITRIS* (University Of the Aegean, *d.papageorgiou@ct.aegean.gr*)
LOS, ANTONIOS* (University of the Aegean, *alos@aegean.gr*)

ICT and Local Development in Globalilization

Abstract

In modern times, development is more or less interconnected with globalization. On the other hand, globalization processes are more or less interconnected with the use of ICT. The use of ICT is defined as the access in modern communicative systems, and as a result marks the "presence" or the "absence" of a specific area in the world map, and consequently the ability of this area to attract investments in multiple fields of entrepreneurship.

But what is globalization in analytical terms? Is it a system consisted of state entities which maintain their authority in the regulation of their internal affairs, or it is a system which functions autonomously, transcending states? This paper examines the possible answers to this crucial question up to a final conclusion. Further on, it depicts statistical data from all over the world, in an attempt to document the interconnection of the presence of ICT services in a certain area with the economic growth and the development of this specific area. Finally, it examines the problem of "exclusion" of certain areas from the world map of the economic transactions and the relevant processes of development, under the light of the arguments presented above.

RC08-150.2

MAY, CHRISTINA* (Georg-August-Universitaet Goettingen, *cmay@gwdg.de*)

Social Science Knowledge and Welfare Expertise – a Closely Intertwined Development

The development of the social sciences in the 19th and 20th century has produced knowledge about societies that informed other areas of society and politics. In this process, specific knowledge propositions have been chosen, others neglected, mostly depending on the actors and institutions that acted as carriers and recipients of this knowledge. The paper in hand addresses the question of how social science knowledge and its translation have contributed to the construction of welfare states, especially at their outset around 1900. In this paper, I will analyze a twofold translation of knowledge: The first is how academic social science knowledge diffuses into politics: I will examine how the idea that society was a structured entity, that was put forward by early sociologists such as the Historical School of Economics in Germany, informed social policy experts. Social science knowledge contributed to the insight that the Social Question was induced by societal structures. If this was accepted as a novel insight state-administered social insurances could be justified and planned. The second translation happens between countries: Social policies that had proved useful could be translated to other countries, but the standing of the newly developing social sciences within these countries had a strong influence on how successful these translations were.

I will illustrate my theoretical considerations with examples about how different welfare knowledge propositions influenced the early set-up of state-administered social policies in Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands (ca. 1870-1920). Thus I choose to compare two pioneers of public social policies and one "welfare laggard". I will analyse historical sources in order to analyse how text-based academic knowledge can be translated into policy expertise both within and between countries.

| **** denotes a presenting author.*** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

JS-75.3

MAY, CHRISTINA* (Georg-August-Universitaet Goettingen, *cmay@gwdg.de*)

The Influence of Sociology on Establishing Social Hygiene in Germany (1890-1920)

In the course of the nineteenth century, epidemics and contagious diseases proved to be a considerably threat to society. Ideas to promote prophylactic medical care that was directed at larger collectives (instead of relying on a curative doctor-patient relationship) were put forward in Germany already in the 1850s. A professionalization of this expertise and an acknowledgement by public and political discourse however only started slowly in the 1890s, with a high phase in the Weimar Republic in the 1920s. Why was "Social Hygiene", as the new field of expertise soon was to be called, successful in exactly this period of time?

In my paper I propose that this acceptance of Social Hygiene can in part be attributed to the emergence of sociology in Germany. Sociology put forward ideas of a structured society, sometimes with analogies to organisms like the human body. Reinforced by processes of nationalization, this led to ideas of a societal body, or "Volkskörper". Medical experts could use these ideas in order to legitimize Social Hygiene as a new profession that led to paradigmatic changes in the fight against diseases: Social circumstances needed to be changed. New statistical methods hinted at the stratification of morbidity, therefore fighting germs was not sufficient, instead living and nutritional conditions needed to be ameliorated. Social Hygiene led to a multitude of academic publications, from 1920 onwards medical faculties established professorships in the field. However, as the proposed means were diffuse and hard to apply, the actual implementation of measures varied considerably and was far away from being included in national legislation. Although the interpretative knowledge put forward by Social Hygienists proved to inform the contemporary debates, the actual application of sociological ideas in political and medical programmes remained incomplete.

RC40-674.4

MAYA-AMBIA, CARLOS* (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico, *carlosmayaambia@hotmail.com*)

Japan and Mexico As Global Players in the Horticultural World Market

Abstract: Horticultural trade reflects the major features of current globalization. The first one is the multi polarization of the economic world, whereas especially three great centers are dominating, namely: the USA, the European Union, and East Asia (China and Japan). The structure and trends of this trade can be explained by the Food Regime analytical approach, which states that during the Third Food Regime, which started in the mid-1980s, vegetables and fruits became the most relevant part of international agricultural trade flows. In this context both Mexico and Japan are playing an important role, Mexico as major exporter of fresh products and Japan as main buyer of these items. Mexico is located in the sphere of influence of the USA and Japan is the axis of the East Asian economic bloc. Mexican exports are depending strongly on the USA market and Japan's demand of food must be satisfied mostly by imports, particularly from USA and China. At the same time, Mexican fresh vegetables are losing competitiveness in their principal market and the Japanese consumer is losing confidence on the safety of imported foods from China and the USA. All these facts make clear both countries necessitate of diversify their markets. Therefore it is necessary to explore the possibilities of enhancing the horticultural trade between Japan and Mexico, and also to analyze the Mexican experience as successful supplier of several fresh products to the Japanese market, for instance, mangos, avocados, melons, asparagus, kabocha pumpkins and others. At the same time it is a good moment for an evaluation of the Free Trade Agreement Mexico-Japan, started eight years ago.

RC51-832.1

MAZZOLI, LELLA (Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)
GIGLIETTO, FABIO* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, *fabio.giglietto@uniurb.it*)

Social Systems Form Simulation to Observation

The cognition-computing short circuit is still affecting both neuroscience and computer science today. Social systems theories, on the one hand, and agent-based simulations on the other have once more pinpointed the traditional sociological dualism between macro-and micro-sociology. However, the advent of 'Big Data' has paved the way to new techniques of investigation based on the study of new types of data, such as conversations taking place on popular web sites like Twitter and Facebook, traces left by our mobile devices or data generated by wearable sensors. Thanks to these techniques, we can go beyond simulation and observe the operation within the social "black box" in the same way that neuronal functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) does as regards to the brain. This paper discusses the potential as well as the limitations of these new methods of

sociological investigation and their spillover effects on the theoretical development of the discipline.

RC01-31.3

MCAVOY, DEREK* (PhD Student, *d.mcavoy@Cranfield.ac.uk*)
BURGESS, KEVIN (Defence Academy)

Career Advancement for Women in the UK Military- Opportunities, Risks and Responses to Gain Acceptance

The number of females holding senior posts in the United Kingdom's military is around 1% compared to an average of around 30% in the rest of government. This paper reports on a study which sought to examine why the rate was so low using an entrepreneurial lens. As there is a paucity of research on female entrepreneurship in the public sectors and none in the UK military, this study helps to provide some fresh insights into an issue which to date appears to have been intractable.

Using entrepreneurial literature, a model was developed to research the potential barriers faced by female officers in the UK military when seeking promotion to the most senior ranks. The model was designed to examine the relationships between institutional and individual determinants in relation to promotional outcomes. These determinants included structure and agency, social capital, homophily, support and how women deploy a series of other strategies to accommodate institutional and network orientated logics and norms to gain promotion acceptability.

Semi- structured interviews were used to gather data from 48 female officers and a sample of 5 male officers over a four month period in 2013. Candidates were drawn from a stratified sample at the senior ranks. The overall research paradigm was critical realist. All interviews were recorded and transcribed and then analysed using Miles and Huberman qualitative methodology for coding and analysis of data.

The findings from these interviews demonstrated that the interplay between structure and agency played a major role in determining promotion. Factors such as emotional support, conflict resolution, reputation and legitimacy also determined the contextual social capital perceived to be necessary for promotion by deeply embedded bespoke male networks.

The originality of this research is in the use of an entrepreneurial framework to examine promotion within a government agency.

RC50-807.6

MCCABE, SCOTT* (Nottingham University business School, *scott.mccabe@nottingham.ac.uk*)

Heritage, Culture and Politics of Tourism Along the New Silk Road

After twenty years of the UNWTO's Silk Road programme, there seems to be a new impetus to revive and re-envision the project to bring the heritage and cultural attractions along this ancient set of trading routes to a new prominence. A recent conference in Dunhuang in August 2013, the addition of a 30th nation into the Silk Road project, together with an action plan for the future that will build a sustainable and competitive tourism product suggests a fresh impetus and a desire for collaboration and tourism development. But to what extent does the Silk Road project offer real potential for sustainable tourism development? And what lies behind the rhetoric of the Silk Road Action plan? This paper seeks to address the politics and discourses of international collaborative tourism marketing projects with a focus on the Silk Road initiative. Whilst the aims of the project are laudable, the paper seeks to understand the power dynamics at play between these nations and the role of the UNWTO. The countries along the Silk Routes that have signed up to the project include some of the most politically unstable in recent history and the paper hopes to shed some light on the tensions between an ideal of peace and intercultural understanding through tourism development and a political, economic and social reality. The papers approaches the issues through the adoption of discursive analytical perspectives on texts: policies and planes, strategies and media items.

RC13-234.1

MCCALL, VIKKI* (University of Stirling, *vikki.mccall@stir.ac.uk*)

Who Negotiates The Relationship Between Leisure and Quality Of Life?

Increasing user's quality of life has become a central outcome for many leisure services. In the UK, policy expectations encouraging leisure services to improve user's quality of life have been explicitly pushed since 1999. Drawing on interdisciplinary empirical research in the fields of social policy, leisure and cultural studies, this paper presents an analytical approach to analysing the relationship between leisure and quality of life. This paper draws on evidence from the cultural sector to highlight the potential impact of leisure workers on user's outcomes and compares UK policy to the experiences of those delivering services on the ground-level. The negotiation between policy and practice is particularly interesting due to the increasing policy shift taking place towards a more collaborative

style of governance. This raises the question of who is central to the process of increasing individual's quality of life through leisure activities: users, workers or the state. In exploring this question, this paper provides new empirical evidence that leisure workers are key agents in negotiating the relationship between leisure and quality of life. Through utilising their discretion, ground-level workers can deliver activities that impact individual's quality of life on multiple levels. On the other hand, workers are restrained by managerial, structural and hierarchical limitations. The paper concludes that only by exploring the relationships between users and ground-level workers can insight be gained to the relationship between leisure services and quality of life.

RC44-732.1

MCCALLUM, JAMIE* (Middlebury College, *mccallum@middlebury.edu*)

Global Unions, Local Power: Evaluating Labor Transnationalism from North America to the Global South

This paper explores recent campaigns led by global union federations and evaluates different strategies these institutions have employed. The central findings reveal a paradox. Though global unionism is typically concerned with creating parity and universal standards across borders, I show that the local context can either undermine or empower the intentions of global actors, creating varied and uneven results. The question posed here is simple: How can global unions build local power?

This research compares three global framework agreements (GFAs) in different national-industrial contexts in an effort to assess the varied ways they are "implemented" locally. I look at private security in South Africa, contract cleaning in India, and telecommunications in Brazil. GFAs have been studied from a variety of perspectives. The insight offered here is to view them as part of a long-term industrial strategy for national unions, or a component of what Marshal Ganz calls "strategic capacity." This paper demonstrates how GFAs are used use in different ways depending on local circumstances. In so doing, I focus on the local sphere as a bellwether for evaluating global unionism. The research is based on about 50 in-person interviews in nine countries, but specifically compares outcomes among unions in South Africa, India, Brazil, and the US.

The process of transnational collaboration promotes grassroots mobilization in South Africa; legal changes in India; socio-cultural transformations within the union in Brazil. The point is to re-direct our attention to the local arena of transnational unionism, still the place it matters most. Focusing on the local arena also offers an insight into the way that specific contexts help determine the varied outcomes. Rather than a universal global process, I uncover varied local approaches to transnationalism that simultaneously complement and contradict each other at different times.

RC21-370.1

MCCANN, EUGENE* (Simon Fraser University, *emccann@sfu.ca*)
WARD, KEVIN (University of Manchester)

Policies Travel Uneasily: The Comparative, Relational and Translative Work Of Making Urban Policy In a Global Context

This paper intervenes in a conversation between two emerging literatures in urban studies: that which questions the generalizability of urban theory and methods developed in, and with reference to, a small number of Global North cities and the literature on 'urban policy mobilities' that conceptualizes the circulation of 'best practice' policy models. Both literatures focus on forms of theory-development, associated method-making, and questions of comparison, learning, mobility, translation, and travel. The former seeks to push academic urban studies to more fully account for the provincial (mostly Global North) character of its concepts and methods, while the latter seeks to shed light on how policy communities and institutions are involved in similar intellectual work as they also develop generalizations, concepts, and methods to understand, govern, and manage cities. A key problematic in both urban theory-building and in urban policy mobilization is the historical-geographical specificities of supposedly universal, or transferable, theories and models. Discussion therefore revolves around whether the experience of a few cities should form the basis for theorizing the entire urban system or how 'successful' policy models that are developed in certain places become defined as universally-applicable. This paper is based on ongoing research into the political, intellectual, and practical work policy actors (e.g., consultants, politicians, city government staff, and activists) perform in order to identify, compare, and translate, best practice policy models and then implement them in specific, differentiated locations. The paper will discuss examples of policy-mobilizing work that span global North-South divides and the concepts and methods that are inherent to them. By outlining the uneasy travels of these policies, the paper will reflect back on the similarly uneasy travels of concepts in academic urban studies and how the decentring of the global North in policy circulations might shed light on similar attempts in academia.

RC20-350.7

MCCORMICK, KEVIN* (University of Sussex, *k.j.mccormick@sussex.ac.uk*)
KURATA, YOSHIKI (Hitotsubashi University)
TSUZAKI, KATSUHIKO (International Buddhist University (Shitennouji University))

Comparing the Design and Implementation of IT Skill Standards in Britain and Japan: IT Human Resources, Institutional Innovation and Path Dependency

At the beginning of the twenty first century, government administrations in Britain and Japan pinned great hopes on IT for economic development but feared that the rapidity of technological developments frustrated the effective workings of labour markets, education and training to develop and deploy effective IT labour forces. The speed of technological change meant that employers, educators and IT professionals produced piecemeal solutions and lacked a common language to describe IT skills and guide employment, training, education, and careers. In Britain, the government sponsored the development of a matrix of IT functional areas and levels of responsibility, the Skills for the Information Age (SFIA), within which tasks and skills could be appropriately described. This 'one page framework' stimulated Japanese administrators to sponsor an IT framework for Japan, the Information Technology Skill Standard (ITSS). At first sight, comparing the design of the two skill standards appears to be a case of IT policy transfer and institutional innovation in response to common technological challenges in IT skill formation. However, closer examination of the institutional innovations and policy implementation in the two countries underlines the importance of path dependency, for the innovations were mediated through distinctive institutional histories and cultures. Being locked into different institutional histories and resources does not mean that 'learning from abroad' cannot occur, but that policy transfer and institutional innovation will be heavily conditioned by the past and develop different forms and practices. Using official documents and interviews with key participants, the authors demonstrate the continuing importance of different British and Japanese institutional histories on the respective institutional linkages and ownership of the skill standards, the respective provisions for dissemination and updating the skill standards, the respective links of the skill standards to competency, examinations and qualifications, and the international dimensions of the two national skill standards.

RC41-694.5

MCCOY, H. VIRGINIA* (Florida International University, *mccoyh@fiu.edu*)
BOWEN, ANNE (University of Arizone)
FUJIMOTO, KAYO (The University of Texas-Health Science Center at Houston)
SHEHADEH, NANCY (Florida Atlantic University)

Addressing Diversity Trends in Rural America

Background: The new trend in US immigration is an increase in the number of Hispanics, the largest minority population, into rural America. This growing trend in racial and ethnic diversity found in small and rural America is expected in our future growth.. This demographic change is highlighted by rural farming communities that are defined by migrant labor composed primarily of Hispanics. Most often this definition is one of supposed "decline in community."   This presentation proposes one strategy for integrating migrants into these communities in order to strengthen the community and to save them from putative decline. We focus on the differential HIV risks and access to HIV care and treatment of newcomers and long-timers. Migrants who have been in the community for 5 years or more (long-timers) have greater HIV risk behaviors (more risky sexual behavior and greater alcohol use) and have greater access to primary care. Newcomers (5 years or less) report lower HIV risk behaviors and have less access to primary care. Methods: This is an analysis of adapting an evidence-based health intervention utilizing a sociological theory. This discussion will show how community structures can be strengthened by incorporating the social networks of the growing Hispanic minority into the health care system.   Fundamental Cause Theory predicts that access to health care resources will improve the health of disadvantaged migrant workers through strengthening social support within the networks, thereby reducing HIV sexual risk behaviors and excessive alcohol use. Results: Amigos Hacen Cambios, the proposed intervention, will assess migrant social networks for inclusion of newcomers and long-timers in order to take advantage of their strengths. The heterogeneity of the networks increases the probability of diffusion of the innovation or new ideas.

TG06-965.2

MCCOY, LIZA* (University of Calgary, *mccoy@ucalgary.ca*)

Institutional Ethnography and the "New Materialism"

In the introduction to their 2010 collection, New Materialisms: Ontology, Agency, and Politics, Diana Coole and Samantha Frost write of an increase in "scattered but insistent demands for more materialist analysis" (p. 2). While not seeking to "deny [the] rich materialist heritage" (p. 4) that informs their work and the work of others taking part in this scholarly conversation, Coole and Frost call for the development of "renewed materialisms" up to the job of grasping and analyzing our "materially and discursively fast-changing world" (p. 4). This paper examines these theoretical and analytic trends from the perspective of institutional ethnography. I approach this literature with a friendly curiosity and share my discoveries in terms of what it's all about and what new materialists and IE materialists might have to say to each other.

RC11-215.2

MCCOY, LIZA* (University of Calgary, *mccoy@ucalgary.ca*)
SCHNEIDER, BARBARA (University of Calgary)

Older Bodies, Dancing Together: Gender, Embodiment and Aesthetics in a Canadian Square Dance Club

Square dance in North America is a social activity primarily enjoyed by older women and men. In square dance, eight people (four couples) move with and around each other, forming elaborate moving patterns in response to on-the-spot instructions issued by a caller. In the structure of the dance moves and the names of the calls, as well as the caller's patter, square dance encodes an idealized version of heteronormative, "old time" gender relations featuring gallant masculinity and girlish femininity, which is further expressed through traditional 1950s-era square dance costumes: western shirts and bolo ties for the men; full, flouncy skirts and puff-sleeved blouses for the women. In the present day, these "invented traditions" coexist amidst a range of self-presentational options, as well as frequent urgings from within the square dance community to "update the image" of square dancing.

Since 2011 we have been researching the organization, practices and experiences of square dancing through an ethnographic study of a square dance club in Calgary, Alberta. Although not designated as a seniors' club, almost all of the members are over 50, and most are in their 60s and 70s, with some in their 80s. Our research has involved participant observation as club members, interviews, focus groups, photographs, and a survey of 200 dancers from 13 square dance clubs in Calgary. In this paper our focus is on square dance as an embodied, gendered activity of aged and aging men and women who meet every week to dance. We examine the gendered forms of square dance (calls, moves, dress) as resources that actual, individual dancers take up, play with, alter, embody and resist. We also consider the ways dress-up and collaborative dancing offer older bodies the almost transgressive pleasure of countering stereotypes of old people as infirm and unlovely.

PLEN-6.1

MCDANIEL, SUSAN* (University of Lethbridge, *susan.mcdaniel@uleth.ca*)

Duel of the Dualisms: Production and Reproduction Reconfiguring

The processes and mechanisms by which inequalities are produced and reproduced globally are serpentine and rapidly changing. The standard historical narrative that economic life left the household, leaving nurturance behind in a separate sphere of family, has moved to another stage. Thought to be separate spheres of work and family, of paid and unpaid work, a significant blurring is occurring. Work is more often unpaid. Nurturance is more often paid. Economic inequalities leak into and out of care inequalities. Relying on two of the author's current research programs, on care migration and on life course effects of the Great Recession of 2008+, the duel and dance of the dualisms of production and reproduction in comparative contexts are explored.

RC11-202.2

MCDANIEL, SUSAN* (University of Lethbridge, *susan.mcdaniel@uleth.ca*)

Global Ageing in Precarious Times

Growing inequalities worldwide and within nation states, global financial crises, massive urban migration, austerity and shrinking public spheres – all contour ageing as a macro, meso and micro process. As the *coup d'état* in slow motion, as population ageing has been termed, sweeps across all regions of the world, although in different ways, instances of previously hidden terrains are being revealed. Among these are the globalization of care, the effects of growing inequalities on risks to older people but also on youth and those in mid-life, and counterintuitively the greater availability of potential paid caregivers. In this proposed talk, McDaniel will draw on her extensive research on the policy implication of global ageing, on her comparative research on life course ageing in various countries in times of economic challenge, and her current research on transnational ageing and care supply/demand.

TG04-956.4

MCDERMOTT, LIISA* (University of Jyväskylä, *liisa.mcdermott@jyu.fi*)

Green Consumption, Equity and Climate Change

The purpose of this paper is to explore how the mechanisms of the risk society and reflexive modernity (Beck et al. 1994) produce inequality in respect to green consumption. The research was implemented by an empirical approach. The research data was collected by interviewing people on how they make energy decisions when buying electricity, their relationships with nature, and what they see as being important in life overall. Interviews were completed in four cities in Finland: Vaasa, Espoo, Imatra and Joensuu. The people interviewed ranged from the laymen to the executive, i.e. different social classes. During the research it is becoming clearer that the characteristics of the risk society and reflexive modernity and equity seem to be significant when solving issues of the risk society and climate change.

It seems that the ownership or the lack thereof of cultural, educational and financial capital makes a difference - people made their energy purchase decisions based on what had value to them which was influenced by their cultural, educational and financial background. The abstract and insecure nature of the risk society and reflexive modernity makes it difficult for people to be green consumers because of the lack of stability that seems to be a requirement for green consumption. Individuals will not act on altruistic motives without personal stability in life which would seem to lead to the possibility and understanding to take part in green consumerism. Cultural and educational capital makes it easier to grasp abstract issues like climate change or act on altruistic motives. It seems that green consumption can be increased by equal opportunities in employment, education and equality in income division.

Beck, Ulrich; Giddens, Anthony; Lash Scott 1994. Reflexive Modernization. Politics, Tradtion and Aesthetics in Modern Social Order. Polity Press.

TG04-946.6

MCDERMOTT, VANESSA* (Australian National University, *vanessa.mcdermott@anu.edu.au*)
SMITH, GAVIN (The Australian National University)

Excavating Risk Dialectics: On the Multivalent Dimensions of Disaster Prevention

An extensive research literature now examines both the prevalence and causality of disasters within complex socio-technical systems (Vaughan, 1996; Snook, 2000; Hopkins, 2010; Hayes, 2012). These studies evince that disasters are as much an outcome of social relations as they are a result of technical failings. With this framework in mind, we explore empirically alternate definitions of risk amongst a range of stakeholders with primary and secondary responsibilities for ensuring the security – and integrity – of natural gas supply in Australia. This involves tracing how risk perceptions are contingent on social positioning in politico-industrial 'fields of practice' and differ markedly according to factors like identity, expertise, resource capital and organisational role. We focus attention initially on how pipeline design engineers perceive risk vis-à-vis industry concerns that revolve principally around asset protection, public safety, legal obligation, insurance burden and reputational management. We then critically compare this risk burden with a variant borne by a different set of actors, those whose mundane activities pose a constant threat to gas pipeline stability. Although the actual harms that 'excavation workers' confront - i.e. operators of excavating equipment who might be either utility company and local council contractors or landowners - are similar to those visualized by pipeline maintainers (loss of life, loss of supply, loss of contract, loss of material resources) the former group bear a differing set of values, interests and ambitions in terms of how they formulate risk imaginaries. Moreover, they face divergent external pressures and accommodate contrasting internal desires, a situation shedding light on the pluralised, but socially conditional, nature of risk perception and the multivalent elements influencing disaster prevention procedures. In particular, the paper reveals risk perceptions to be dialectical in essence: orientated to a similar conception of envisaged harm but shaped by discrete contexts and circumstances.

RC27-470.3

MCDONALD, BRENT* (Victoria University, *brent.mcdonald@vu.edu.au*)
KAWAI, KEIJI (Doshisha University)

Punishing Coaching: Japanese Educational Sports Clubs and the Normalisation of Coach Violence

At the beginning of 2013 two independent cases made the headlines of Japanese newspapers. The first case involved the suicide of a high school student that was allegedly triggered after he received several beatings from his basketball coach for failing to perform well enough. The second case involved fifteen female judoka, including competitors in the London Olympics, who filed a letter with the

Japanese Olympic Committee complaining of violence by two coaches, including the head coach of the women's team. Both these cases caused a national debate about the practice of corporeal punishment (*tai batsu*) in sport in Japan.

This paper is based on the outcomes of focus groups that were conducted with students at ten universities from across Japan in 2013. In particular we examine the ways in which students' normalized acts of violence from coaches, accepting them as necessary forms of discipline and, in many cases interpreting such acts as indicative of caring coaching and kindness. Further, we consider the responses of students, which suggest that these forms of corporeal punishment are necessary in producing a uniquely Japanese form of identity. The complex relationship between sport and education in Japan suggests that attempts to change the ways in which sports clubs operate, including coach/athlete relationships is problematic and may require major reconsideration of the role of sport in education.

RC27-480.3

MCDONALD, BRENT* (Victoria University, *brent.mcdonald@vu.edu.au*)

'If It Weren't for Rugby I'd be in Prison Now': Pacific Islanders, Rugby and the Production of (un)Natural Spaces

Drawing on research conducted with Pacific Island men, this paper considers the ways in which rugby becomes a legitimate space, both for the confirmation of Pacific Island identity and the demonstration of successful integration into 21st Century, multicultural Australia. However, in positioning neo-liberalism as the reengineering, rather than the deregulation, of the state, sports such as rugby enact considerable disciplinary capacity over the bodies of minority ethnicity. The disciplinary logic is underpinned by bio-racism and commodification inherent to the discourse of post-colonial Australia. The overrepresentation of the bodies of Pacific Island men in the rugby codes, in prisons, in security, and in manual labour, suggests the structuring effects of such discourse. Such effects shape the legitimacy of access to physical spaces and also to the range of agency that Pacific Islanders' enact. Of specific interest to this paper are the ways in which spaces, and the means to occupy them, become naturalized. This naturalization serves to obscure the actual regulating and exploitative function of such sports, instead positing them as exemplars of individualism and self-governance.

RC54-868.4

MCDONALD, KEVIN* (Middlesex Univesity, *k.mcdonald@mdx.ac.uk*)

Agency and the Vulnerable Body

Sociological approaches to agency have largely been framed in terms of intention and strategy, considering the body to be an instrument of action. However contemporary forms of collective action highlight the increasing importance of embodied experience and the senses, associated with bodies in place, mobility, and embodied publics. Such embodied experiences are not simply acts of claiming place, but experiences of displacement and vulnerability, evident in the embodied experience of strangeness and modes of action where evocative experiences of art are more important than programmes and demands. These transformations are evident in the shift from the incorporating rhythms of the protest march to embodied grammars evident in occupations, from Tahrir Square to Taksim Square. This paper explores this transformation of action, as unity and collective identity give way to a ethical grammar grounded in displacement, vulnerability and embodying another self. The paper considers the implications for an embodied theory of agency, and the implications for the sociology of social movements as older models of identity-action give way to acting as embodiment.

RC47-766.3

MCDONALD, KEVIN* (Middlesex Univesity, *k.mcdonald@mdx.ac.uk*)

From Indymedia to Anonymous: Agency, Public Spheres and Internet Action

The social sciences are polarised with regard to the internet and communicative action. Some authors see blogging and social media as a form of circulation characteristic of communicative capitalism, shaped by a fear of emptiness and an illusion of action. Others consider the internet to be structured in terms of openness and networking, and argue that such supposed technological qualities can 'reverse engineer' freedom. More nuanced forms of this technological optimism are evident in many sociological studies of internet activism, with themes of horizontality, networks and openness widely repeated – themes central to many of the analyses of Indymedia, in particular by 'scholar activists'. What is striking in the period since is the decline of this kind of action, and the emergence of a quite different form of action evident in networks such as Anonymous. These are grounded in hacker worlds, shaped by a culture of the ephemeral, the hidden and the revealed, with an ethic of *lulz*, the mask and the trickster. This action takes completely different forms from the 'open deliberation' attributed to internet ac-

tivism such as Indymedia. This paper explores the emergence of Anonymous from its origins in a manga site and its initial campaign against Scientology, and considers to what extent this form of action, and the types of public spheres it creates, may extend beyond Internet cultures to point to wider transformations in public spheres and agency.

RC17-302.1

MCDONALD, RUTH* (University of Warwick, *ruth.mcdonald@wbs.ac.uk*)

Organising Celebrity – Social Mobility and Symbolic Violence In England's Green and Pleasant Land

According to Cohen (2013), celebrity represents the most distilled form of social mobility. The paper draws on 60 interviews with celebrities from different sectors (entertainment, medicine and business) in which they talk about their life, work and musical tastes. It identifies differences between these sectors in terms of the logic of celebrity and this is reflected in differences in accounts between these different sectors. For example the way in which doctors are constituted as self-sacrificing, collegiate and 'noble' is in contrast to the portrayal of individualistic heroic endeavours of celebrity entrepreneurs that justify accumulation of wealth and sidestep questions of exploitation. The constitution of celebrity doctors avoids engagement with thorny issues such as high rates of marital breakdown and drug and alcohol abuse amongst medical professionals, as well as medical errors and financial motivation. In contrast to the white, middle class nature of elite doctors, business and entertainment professionals are drawn from a more diverse range of backgrounds. With regard to the latter, celebrity accounts of mental illness have been viewed as reducing stigma and to be welcomed. However, the constitution of such celebrities is a world away from the lived experiences of ordinary citizens grappling with mental illness. Despite the differences between the different celebrity sectors, there is a common thread insofar as celebrity is implicated in providing reassurance and hope in relation to the existing order and especially the distribution of power and resources in society. In contrast to Cohen, this paper drawing on Bourdieu's Distinction and Giddens' writings on 'distanciated instances' suggests that far from reflecting social mobility, the organization of celebrity contributes to the maintenance and reproduction of societal inequalities on a grand scale.

RC17-309.1

MCDONNELL, ERIN* (University of Notre Dame, *erin.mcdonnell@nd.edu*)

Charisma and Subcultural Bureaucracy: Challenging Weber's Ideal Typical Distinction

What role does charismatic authority play in the inculcation of subcultures of Weberian bureaucratic practice within otherwise non-bureaucratic environments? My research investigates the conditions that support the emergence and flourishing of subcultural niches of administrative excellence, which are characterized by proto-bureaucratic practices uncommon in the broader administrative environment. Subcultural niches facilitate bureaucratic practice by concentrating scarce administrative resources—especially bureaucratically experienced and inclined personnel—and incubating transformative administrative practices. Using interview, observational and documentary data from cases in the Ghanaian state, including more than 100 interviews with civil servants and expert observers of the state, my research documents the critical importance of charismatic leadership in establishing niches of bureaucratic excellence.

My research finds that charismatic leaders play pivotal roles in the early establishment of bureaucratic subcultures: their charisma and cultural competence at navigating social networks enables them to attract high quality personnel even in the context of human capital scarcity. Such charismatic leaders strategically offer subordinates "high profile" work that connects them to "big men" who are influential within the larger patronage culture. By strategically leveraging these social capital rewards, charismatic leaders can cultivate meritocracy and the corporatist ethos, attracting high quality human capital and focusing their efforts on achieving organizational goals, despite operating in low-resource environments with organizational challenges. In this sense, charismatic leaders bridge conventional patronage political cultures and the Weberian bureaucratic ethos. This suggests that, in contrast to Weber's ideal typical distinctions between charismatic and bureaucratic authority, charismatic authority may be a crucial sequential step in the transition from conventional to bureaucratic organization of power within state structures.

RC16-289.2

MCDONNELL, TERENCE* (University of Notre Dame, *terence.e.mcdonnell@nd.edu*)

Cultural Entropy

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

This paper 1) introduces the concept of cultural entropy, 2) sketches out the perspective it implies, and 3) discusses the centrality of materiality in such a perspective. Cultural entropy describes the process whereby the intended meanings and uses for a cultural object fracture into a chaos of alternative meanings, new practices, failed interactions and blatant disregard. If entropy broadly describes a tendency toward disorder, cultural entropy is the tendency toward disorder at the level of meaning. While objects are often thought of as stable, durable, finished things, I argue (by drawing on ideas from anthropology and ANT/STS) that objects are inherently unstable, contingent, and incomplete because of their materiality. As such, in the long run, entropy is *inevitable.* This is especially true for objects--drawing on Goffman (1959), I argue that disruptions are much more likely during object-to-person than person-to-person interactions because objects can't engage in "impression management." As such, it takes a great deal of cultural work to successfully communicate through objects and maintain a consistently clear resonant meaning over time.

Although any cultural object faces entropy, I find that entropy is most visible in objects that people intend to affect belief and behavior. These instrumental uses of objects are commonplace: health pamphlets, commercial advertisements, protest placards, political speeches and more. As the intended meanings and uses for these objects are knowable, so too are the moments when these objects fail to work according to plan. I build upon my work on the materiality of AIDS campaigns (McDonnell 2010) by broadening the set of material mechanisms that encourage entropy beyond discordant settings, displacement and decay to practices of translation and juxtaposition. Ultimately this work contributes to the growing field of materiality by specifying how material qualities of objects have independent effects, beyond falling back on the symbol-driven work of material culture studies.

RC17-309.3

MCFALL, ELIZABETH* (Open University, *liz.mcfall@open.ac.uk*)

Charisma on the Doorstep: The Role of Agents in the Industrial Assurance and Home Credit Markets

In Weber's typology, charismatic authority is distinguished from bureaucratic and traditional forms of authority because it derives from the exceptional, extraordinary qualities an individual personality is thought to possess. Being ideal typed in opposition, charisma may seem to have nothing to with bureaucracy but, ideal type generalisation does not exclude the blurring of elements in practice. As the twentieth century progressed the proliferation of organizational forms encouraged deviation with eg large bureaucratic organisations incorporating charismatic forms of leadership in adapted forms. These developments haven't made bureaucratic organisations more like pure charismatic organisations, but the idea of charisma offers a way of explaining certain things that happen within bureaucratic organisations yet appear to have little to do with rationality or order.

This paper explores the ways charisma was bureaucratically organised within doorstep finance companies. One of the acknowledged goals of marketing is to 'qualify' products, that is, to equip them with qualities calculated to intensify consumer longings. For doorstep finance companies, agents offered the first available means of endowing products with more than their face value. Agents began as a distribution device but the peculiar affordances of an orchestrated personal selling force meant they soon exceeded this role. Through agents, insurance and home credit companies acquired an operative, adaptive 'grooviness' by virtue of the channel they established between company and customers. In both sectors, the first role of the agent was payment collection but as important was the exchange of information since information was the key to product persistency. The challenge was that agents' capacity to get and transmit useful information was closely related to their personal qualities, their personal charisma.

RC05-106.22

MCGARRY, AIDAN* (University of Brighton, *a.mcgarry@brighton.ac.uk*)

Territoriality and Roma Nationalism in Europe

The Roma community is one of the most marginalized and persecuted minority groups in Europe. Facing hostile policies at home, the rise of right-wing populism, and widespread negative ascription of their collective group identity, Roma elite have attempted to circumvent national political structures in order to address the socio-economic situation of Roma in Europe, by mobilizing transnationally. The key tenet of Roma activism in the transnational political context is that Roma are 'a nation without a territory'. The articulation of Roma nationalism is not built on a shared ethnic identity, a common language or religion, or a territorial claim which makes fostering solidarity and raising consciousness all the more difficult. Based on these assumptions, this paper explores how Roma nationalism develops our understanding of territoriality (i.e. the use of territory by a state for social, economic and political ends) as Roma are not anchored to a particular territory within a state and are geographically dispersed across Europe. Roma nationalism signifies an attempt to makes new types of spaces that cut across traditional interstate borders and has created the belief that Roma are a true European minority. However, Roma nationalism is exclusively a transnational enterprise promoted by ethnic entrepreneurs and lacks legitimacy as well as resources, in terms of local actors and networks, which support the construction of Roma as a European minority. As Roma become figuratively and symbolically removed from the local and national socio-political space they reside in it leads to claims by the majority that Roma do not belong or do not 'fit' in the dominant nation, be that Italy, France, Hungary or Czech Republic. This in turn could lead to further marginalization and persecution.

RC13-239.1

MCGOVERN, PAULINE* (University of Manchester, *pauline.mcgovern@manchester.ac.uk*)

An Unequal World: Class, Leisure and Health Outcomes in Older People

In this presentation, we look beyond the direct physical and social effects of leisure activities on health and wellbeing. Instead, we explore the effect of leisure on the health of older people within the context of social class and structural inequalities.

Occupational class, as a proxy for social class, may be less theoretically robust in defining stratification and life chances once people retire. In Bourdieusian terms, it is reasonable to suppose that the secondary properties (lifestyle) linked to occupational class may be more important in determining the life chances of people post-retirement, than the specific occupational capitals that marked their social position during working life. In retirement, people may maintain their former lifestyles (tastes and leisure activities) but may also develop new activities that are linked to their material circumstances, social connections and skills. In this way, the leisure activities of older people may be central to their 'space of possibilities' for a happy and healthy retirement.

This presentation outlines the results from a longitudinal path analysis of the relationships between social class, wealth, leisure activities and health status, conceptualised within a Bourdieusian framework. This study used panel data from the *English Longitudinal Study of Ageing* (2002-2010) with variables lagged at different time points to maintain temporal/causal order. The findings show that the main effect of occupational class on health for these older respondents was indirect, via economic assets, cultural and social activities and perceived social status.

In terms of the role of leisure in promoting healthy ageing, the strongest effect from cultural and social activities was via perceived social status. It seems that activities such as museum-going and attending the theatre may make older people feel better about themselves and, as a result, be good for their health.

TG03-929.1

MCGREGOR, JUDY* (Auckland University of Technology, *judy.mcgregor@aut.ac.nz*)

Fighting Complacency and Retrogression: Reawakening Gender Equity Activism In New Zealand

Fighting complacency and retrogression: reawakening gender equality activism.
New Zealand enjoys an impressive reputation for gender equality. It was the first self-governing nation to grant women's suffrage in 1893 and scores highly in international indexes such as the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap at sixth out of 135 countries. In recent political history women held the top four constitutional positions:Prime Minister, Governor General, Attorney-General and Chief Justice, for a short period of time. Yet as feminist academic Prue Hyman(2010) notes, New Zealand has moved from a relatively equal society to one of its most unequal in terms of earnings and income. The paper explores the recent mobilisation of feminist civil society and female-dominated trade unions who are beginning to collectively advocate and litigate on human rights for women such as equal pay. They are using international human rights treaties, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), to harness their frustration, benchmark progress and hold the State party accountable for the implementation of women's human rights and their retrogression. The paper explores and analyses the re-awakening of women's civil society activism around social and economic rights in a nation with a strong self-regard for its international reputation for gender equality. It uses data collected from New Zealand's seven periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women in relation to Article 11 of CEDAW relating to equal pay and assesses the State party's response to concluding observations and recommendations. It also reflects on the patterns of response of women's groups moving from complacency through frustration to mobilisation legally, politically and at the community level.

TG03-932.9

MCGREGOR, JUDY* (Auckland University of Technology, *judy.mcgregor@aut.ac.nz*)

Fighting Complacency and Retrogression:Re-Awakening Gender Equality Activism

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

635

Fighting complacency and retrogression: Re-awakening gender equality activism in New Zealand.

New Zealand enjoys an impressive reputation for gender equality. It was the first self- governing nation to grant women's suffrage in 1893 and scores highly in international indexes such as the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap at sixth of 135 countries. In recent political history women held the top four constitutional positions: Prime Minister, Governor General, Attorney-General and Chief Justice, for a short period of time. Yet as feminist academic Prue Hyman (2010) notes, New Zealand has moved from a relatively equal society to one of its most unequal in terms of earnings and income. This paper explores the recent mobilisation of feminist civil society and female-dominated trade unions in New Zealand who are beginning to collectively advocate and litigate on human rights such as equal pay. They are using the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to harness their frustration, benchmark progress and hold the State party to account for implementation of women's rights and to prevent retrogression. The paper explores the re-awakening of women's activism around social and economic rights in a nation with a strong self-regard for its international reputation in progressing gender equality. The paper uses data collected from New Zealand's seven periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Committee's concluding observations and responses to successive governments in relation to Article 11, relating to equal pay and pay equity. It analyses the ebbs and flows of political will and explores the patterns of complacency, frustration and now mobilisation by women's civil society groups who are pressing the case for women's human rights.

RC10-196.1

MCINTYRE, JANET* (Flinders University, *Janet.mcintyre@flinders.edu.au*)

The Challenges For Social and Environmental Justice Posed By The Global Panoptican, Penal States and Disappearing States In An Increasingly Vulnerable and Unequal World

Facing up to an Unequal World has praxis implications for sociologists. The most important challenges are understanding the interconnected social, economic and environmental problems pose an 'existential risk' to life as we know it. The environment of the problem and the range of inter related ways in which the challenges can be addressed requires not merely transdisciplinary and cross cultural capability when designing policy responses, but the will to grasp the nettle as to why some live at the expense of the majority in this generation and the next.

The paper makes a plea for a different form of governance that weighs up the social, economic and environmental indicators of wellbeing, in order to enable equitable distribution of resources and to ensure that some are not living at the expense of others and future generations of life. It moves beyond a critique to suggesting an alternative form of governance and democracy that spans communities of interest at a planetary level.

The starting point is to address the five areas of priority drawing on the cosmopolitan agenda of Danielle Archibugi as:
i)   Control over the use of force;
ii)   Acceptance of cultural diversity by ensuring internal sovereignty based on rules that enable freedom and diversity to the extent that the freedom and diversity of others is not undermined.
iii)   Strengthening self-determination of people based on participatory democracy and the 'absence of domination' over others
iv)   Monitoring based on democracy and governance;
v)   Participatory management of the global commons as the fabric of life.
Currently the role of the state in Western democracies acts as protector of residual welfare rights in terms of the social contract applied to citizens within the boundaries of a state or federation. Those outside these constructed containers do not receive protection in states that are becoming increasingly like fortresses.

RC05-113.4

MCKETTY, CAROL* (University of Aberdeen, *ccm63@cornell.edu*)

When 'the Other' Poses the Questions: Turning the Tables to Produce Data on German National Belonging

After a change was made in Germany's census categories in the year 2005, who is called 'German' came to circumscribe a much narrower group than German citizens. Germany's population was divided into 'Germans' and 'persons with a migration background'.   The latter category captures, in one basket, some German citizens—born and bred in Germany—along with immigrants newly arrived to the country. What makes one German? How does one come to belong to the national community? The question of national belonging and national identity is often addressed theoretically. Empirical studies, when conducted, tend to rely on data produced through surveys and apply quantitative methods. Both of these approaches fail to capture the meanings people themselves bring to the idea of nation and national belonging. Research into the social world informed by the epistemological position that there is no reality 'out there', independent of the shaping efforts of the mind, demands that one employs methods which access an inside view. In-depth interviewing is one such method. How, though, does the researcher's person (his/her social locations as a raced, gendered, classed, etc. research instrument) affect access to participants or impact the data produced? I — a dark-skinned, native English-speaker living in Germany — interviewed Germans (German citizens) in a mid-sized city in Germany to explore study participants' understandings of what makes one German. Rather than hinder access or curtail discussion, I found that my status as outsider spurred vigorous discussions on the notion of Germanness. My 'otherness' seemed not to have hampered free expression but, rather, may have even opened the door for persons who felt themselves marginalized to voice their views. In this paper, I look critically at the process and reflect on the peculiarities of the data produced through the interviews.

RC27-474.2

MCLAUGHLIN, HEATHER* (Oklahoma State University, *heather.mclaughlin@okstate.edu*)

Does It Pay to Play? Gender, High School Sport Participation, and Young Adult Attainment

Despite differences in the cultural meaning of sport for girls and boys, popular rhetoric implies that sport participation is always good for kids. Indeed, many youth sport organizations were built on the assumption that sport reinforces shared values—such as hard work, cooperation, leadership, and fair play—that help prepare youth for their future roles as engaged citizens. While there is ample evidence to suggest that sport positively affects educational attainment (Hartmann 2008), it is unclear whether such benefits extend beyond the college years to influence young Americans' career trajectories or subsequent attainment. Evidence from a small number of empirical studies suggests that sport participants tend to report higher earnings, though the bulk of these studies focus exclusively on men. Those studies that do include women are often outdated, considering the influence of sport participation for U.S. women prior to the passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments in 1972 (which prohibited sex discrimination in education, including school-sponsored sports). Using longitudinal data from the Youth Development Study, this study explores how high school sport participation affects individual earnings and combined household income throughout young adulthood (ages 21 through 34). Multilevel mixed-effects regression models reveal that high school sport participation is positively associated with young adult attainment. This relationship is due, in part, to participants' greater educational attainment: sport participants are more likely to enroll and graduate from college, which translates to greater earnings throughout young adulthood. At the household level, female sport participants, but not males, report larger incomes than their peers. While male sport participants report the highest *individual* earnings, female participants report the highest annual *household* income. Taken together, these findings suggest that focusing on individual earnings alone does not fully capture the gendered effect of sport participation on attainment.

RC11-200.4

MCMUNN, ANNE* (University College, *a.mcmunn@ucl.ac.uk*)
LACEY, REBECCA (Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College)
KUMARI, MEENA (Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College)
MCDONOUGH, PEGGY (University of Toronto)
SACKER, AMANDA (Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College)

Gender and Cohort Differences in Work-Family Life Courses and Objective Markers of Health in Mid-Life: Evidence from the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has seen dramatic changes in the nature of work and family and related normative gender divisions of labour over the past forty years. Participation in paid work is now a fact of life for the majority of women, including those with family responsibilities; fathers are more involved in childcare; and family forms have become increasingly diverse. In addition, these processes of change are occurring within the context of, and may be partially driving, increasing socioeconomic inequality between households and between women. While these changes in the work and family lives of men and women are well-documented, their relationship with health and wellbeing remains unclear. This study uses the wealth of longitudinal data now available in Britain to describe gender & cohort differences in work-family life course sequences across the three national birth cohort studies in the UK: the National Survey of Health and Development 1946 birth cohort, the National Child Development Study 1958 birth cohort, and the 1970 Birth Cohort Study. Sequence analysis is used to derive life course work-family typologies. Evidence of increasing individualisation across cohorts and the potential emergence of 'new' typologies is investigated, as are early life predictors of work-family patterns. Finally, the study investigates relationships between work-family typologies and objective markers of health risk in the two

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

older cohorts. One of the objective health markers considered in this study inflammation, a significant predictor of chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease and type II diabetes. Early results suggest that gender differences in employment histories remain fairly entrenched across cohorts, and that educational attainment has a stronger relationship with inflammation in mid-life than the subsequent life course work and family trajectories it sets people on.

RC02-63.3

MCNAMARA, DENNIS* (Georgetown University, *mcnamard@georgetown.edu*)

Asian Developmental States: Innovation, Industry, and Investment in China and Japan

-        This paper examines the transformation of Asian Capitalism tracking innovation policies in China and Japan. Chalmers Johnson's seminal study of Japan as a "plan-rational" polity initially challenged the neo-liberal assumptions of development in the West. State intervention to discipline companies where necessary to achieve national goals of development proved similarly successful in the Asia's newly industrializing countries (NICs), leading to a mid-range theory of state/market ties termed the "developmental state."

-China followed a far different trajectory, but again with a prominent state role I look here to the current status of the developmental state in China and Japan, to assess continuities in Asian Capitalism. I focus the study to state coordination in national innovation systems, where both nations have excelled. Innovation offers perhaps the best indicator of future competition between capitalisms of the East and West.

The paper opens with plan and profile in national innovation systems (NIS) with attention to higher value-added exports. I then look to the role of major firms in both nations since enterprise plays the major role in R&D. In the third section of the paper, I turn to global ties with a contrast of foreign investment in the two nations, and the role of foreign firms in innovation systems.

-The review of industrial policy evident in NIS efforts suggests three major differences in the state role . As might be expected, China's party/state plays a far more directive role than that of the Japanese state. Secondly, the Chinese party/state continues to evolve, with curious discrepancies between central and regional governments. We find more continuity in central government policy in Japan, though with greater regional participation. Thirdly, inward FDI plays a major role in China's NIS, in contrast to Japan where outward FDI links them to innovation network in the U.S. and Europe.

JS-13.1

MCSORLEY, KEVIN* (University of Portsmouth, *kevin.mcsorley@port.ac.uk*)

Visceral Militarism: Embodiment, Intensity and Experience

This paper provides a critical reconstruction of the notion of militarism that is particularly attentive to how militarism is specifically *embodied* in specific corporeal dispositions, structures of feeling, bodily performances, and sensory practices that are located both within militaries and beyond. As such, it attempts to move beyond a cognitivist understanding of militarism in terms of an explicit system of militaristic attitudes, values and beliefs to trace a more embodied and affective genealogy of militarism that emphasizes the often unconscious, corporeal and sensory practices through which war-preparedness and military valorization is *felt* to be normal and desirable, through which militarism becomes assumed, and unexamined, as an 'abstract social norm [that] may inhere within the deepest fibres of our bodily being' (Shilling 2007: 13).

Drawing upon empirical analyses of contemporary phenomena ranging from the growth of 'British Military Fitness' as a popular leisure pursuit in the UK, the technologies of affective captivation of immersive military video-gaming, and the intimacies and intensities of helmetcam footage recorded by soldiers in the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, the paper highlights multiple practices of corporeal and sensory militarization that travel beyond traditional sequestered sites of classical military discipline, reshaping the wider sensorium and bodily pedagogics and projects in numerous domains of everyday social life. As such, the analysis emphasizes how desires for neoliberal self-actualization, thrill and bodily transformation increasingly articulate with wider military imperatives and corporeal practices to produce specific contemporary forms of embodied, voluntaristic and individuated militarism. The paper concludes by discussing the importance of locating these particular visceral militarisms with reference to shifts in the modes of embodiment, somatic apprehension of the world, and deterritorialised flows of affective experience associated with contemporary transformations in warfighting.

RC35-614.4

MEARS, ASHLEY* (Boston University, *mears@bu.edu*)

The Elite Potlatch: Gifts, Girls, and Distinction Among the Global VIP

As income and wealth concentration reach historic highs, sociological research on inequality has begun to focus on the social and cultural lives of the world's "one percent." This article presents rare ethnographic data on spending behaviors among the increasingly global elite and documents how the *nouveau riche* convert their economic capital into symbolic and social capital. Central to such conversions are gift giving rituals and exchanges of women. Based on two years of observations at high-end nightclubs in the global VIP leisure circuit, as well as 70 interviews with club organizers and guests, I document how gift giving is a central condition of conspicuous consumption among nightclub patrons, who distinguish amongst themselves through the display of beautiful women and the display, wasting, and gifting of high-priced bottles of alcohol in ritualized potlatches. I develop the concept of *girl capital* to describe women as a resource for status-seeking men. Club promoters work to accumulate and mobilize *girl capital* through the circulation of gifts, perks, favors and intimacies to establish reciprocity; thus, free goods sustain relationships between paid brokers (men) and unpaid women, thus masking the labor behind conspicuous leisure and framing economic relationships as friendships. Additionally, women are themselves circulated as gifts among men, largely through their symbolic presence on display. Thus this article documents two levels through which gifting practices sustain structural gender inequalities and uphold a traffic in women system: gifts to recruit women and women as gifts. This article also demonstrates how gifting practices are fundamental to stratification among elites. Lastly, this article genders elite space by revealing the logics of gendered worth within a contemporary high-society arena, one which recognizes and rewards economic capital for men but bodily capital for women.

JS-70.1

MEDER, MEHMET* (Pamukkale University, *mmeder@pau.edu.tr*)

The Effects Of Divorce On Children From Life-Course and Family Systems Perspectives: Example Of Denizli In Turkey

Divorce has negative socio-economic and interpersonal consequences on adults/childrenconsist of behavioral and emotional problems. They are more likely to divorce, more likely to marry at young ages, to report problems, perceived instability, conflict, lack of trust in their marriages. Many two-parent families don't offer a happy environment for children. Parental divorce may disrupt the life course, with lifelong consequences for children well-being:lowered socio-economic status and problems in interpersonal relationships. Compared with individuals who grew up with both parents, children of divorce have lower levels of education, occupational status, and income, higher levels of economic hardships more often marry young, divorce and remarry several times, find themselves in unhappy relationships, and mistrust people in general. However they do not have lower levels of social support in their life. These relations may vary according to age, minority status, sex, parental education, parental death and socio-economic status.

In our research, we indicate the effects of divorce on adults children who live in Denizli. The sample was randomly selected from living with divorced parents in Denizli. The effects of divorce are determined according to the adult's age, gender, parental conflict, post-divorce family stability, parent-child relationships, education, socio-economic status. These variables are significant to understand the effects of divorce on children. We examine the association between child depression and childhood parental divorce using a representative sample of 354in Denizli (177 male and 177 female). Firstly, in our research, methodological issues area are addressed in this context. Secondly, the findings are discussed within a theoretical framework using family systems concepts and life-course theory's arguments. Results strongly support the our research hypothesis. Cultural differences and implications of the study are also discussed. Our research is supported by TUBITAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey). We thank to TUBITAK for supporting to our research project.

RC22-400.6

MEDINA, MARIA CECILIA* (University of the Philippines, *ceciliatmedina@gmail.com*)

Indigenous Religion, the State and Civil Society in Bukidnon, Philippines

The paper describes the religion of an indigenous case community in Bukidnon, Philippines from participant observation, interviews, focused group discussions and content analysis of documents from government and civil society organizations and other secondary materials. It analyzes the diversifying role of indigenous religion in the public sphere amidst social change in the uplands with the entrance of migrants, logging companies, the state and civil society organizations. The paper also intends to shed light on how indigenous religion contributes to communal adaptation and sustainable development as well as efforts to protect ancestral domain in the face of increasing commercialization of the economy, as well as political and environmental conflict. The increasing visibility of religion and the strategies of religious leaders to position themselves in the changing context has implications as well for the relations between religion and the state and

civil society. Theoretical perspectives examining the role of religion in the public sphere as well as political ecology will be utilized as frameworks for analysis.

WG02-902.4

MEDINA-NUÑEZ, IGNACIO* (University of Guadalajara, México, *medina48@yahoo.com*)

Poverty and Unequal Development in Central America

The five Central American countries analyzed in this paper (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica) have a very uneven level of development where it excels Costa Rica, which some have considered the Switzerland of America, for having a great democratic stability and a good standard of living of the people that attracts the migration of his poorer neighbor Nicaragua. The rest of the countries (Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua) have very low levels of human development that join Bolivia and Haiti as the continent's poorest nations.

This paper provides a brief overview of the emergence of the Central American countries showing different political trends in the twenty-first century governments and offering also a diagnosis of the situation of poverty. The causes are not natural but due primarily to historical internal social groups that have taken for themselves the social wealth of the nation and due also to uneven development scheme where transnational corporations in industrialized countries, especially through the extractive model, have taken over the natural resources of the region. To escape poverty, it is necessary the effective political will of governments, with the awareness that the inequality is not a manifest destiny of nature but a work of men; a best strategy is not only giving a fish to the poor but teaching them how to fish. It is necessary a public policy of redistribution of social wealth but primarly the effort in education with creation of capacities.

RC19-330.5

MEDRANO, ANAHELY* (UNAM, *anahely@gmail.com*)

Social Investment at Sub-National Level in Mexico: The Role of Actors and Institutions

Sub-national governments have been largely considered to be better equipped to respond to local preferences and needs more effectively than central governments. While this capacity has been mainly associated with the role of sub-national governments in delivering social services, their role in as social policy innovators has been scarcely studied, especially in the Latin America context. Nonetheless, as the case of Mexico shows, in the context of increasing political and financial decentralization, sub-national governments have been more active in implementing their own social policy initiatives. This paper explores the most important factors that may explain the increasing activism of sub-national governments in the social policy realm, measured by the size and type of social investment, apart from their spending in health and education services. To do so, we produce a qualitative comparative analysis that comprises three different states in Mexico; state-level is the second-tier of local government in the Mexican union. This comparative analysis looks at the relationship between social policy and different political and institutional variables, including the actual capacity of the government to get financial resources, as well as the type of actors in charge of social policy in each state.

JS-28.4

MEENA, ALOK KUMAR* (JNV University Jodhpur, *alokkumarmeena@yahoo.com*)

Globalization and Human Rights

The concern for the human rights becomes popular particularly in the twentieth century, though it had its roots in different forms since time immemorial. The horrors of the Second World War led to the birth and recognition of the modern human rights. The global framework of human Rights was laid down by the United nations General Assembly on December 10th, 1948.

The idea that the protection of human rights knows no international boundaries has gradually captured the imagination of mankind. After the Vienna Declaration (1993), there seems to be a global consensus on the fact that all the Human rights are universal, inseparable, interdependent and interrelated.

The respect for Human rights is enormously essential for achieving the global priorities of peace, development and democracy. Today, the concept of human rights has assumed universal proportion, accepted virtually by all states and societies regardless of historical, cultural, ideological, economic, or other differences. Almost all the countries of the world have clear provisions about the human Rights in their respective constitution.

Human rights are rights which the individual has, or should have, in his society. Though the International Human rights imply rights for the individual against society, but they are not seen as opposed to the interests of society.

Despite human rights becoming the subject of concern to the legal fraternity, The Asians countries criticize the western concept of human rights is that there are no universal human rights as there is no single human nature, and thus no universal moral law to which appeals across cultures can be made.

Keywords: International sphere, Vienna Declaration, global consensus, legal fraternity

Lecturer in Sociology, BSR Govt. Arts College, Alwar, Rajasthan, India/ Post Doctoral fellow,Dept. of Sociology, JNV University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India *email:alokkumarmeena@yahoo.com* ....
....

RC13-234.6

MEENA, ALOK KUMAR* (JNV University Jodhpur, *alokkumarmeena@yahoo.com*)

Transformation of Lifestyle and Leisure Activities of Tribals in Rajasthan(India)

Transformation of Lifestyle and Leisure Activities of Tribals in Rajasthan (India)

Abstract   *Dr Alok Kumar Meena*

Leisure is a complex phenomenon pervading every society. Leisure has meant different things to different people and the concept of leisure has changed with the times. Leisure and lifestyle experiences are culturally determined and each region has its own values and tradition.

The study focuses on a significant social change and transformation of leisure activities and life style of tribals in Rajasthan (India). Modernization, globalization and urbanization lead not only to the growth of commercialism, but also transformed the leisure and lifestyle of tribals, hectic and busy.

Group- oriented activities in the tribal region like Chaupal, circus, puppet shows and village fair in tribal area are about to ruin and are replaced by tea stalls, filmy songs and dances, cinema going, watching TV and satellite cable, use of mobile, etc.

Traditional games like kho-kho, kabbadi, wrestling, gilli-danda, mardadhi; playing cards and chaupad have been replaced by modern games like cricket and football.

Family-oriented activities like folk songs, dances, music, during festivals and marriages are now restricted from week to one day activity and more within domestic sphere rather than public sphere.

Artistic, religious (visiting temples and attending religious discourses or sermons) and cultural activities have been declining and are replaced by watching cinema, smoking, chewing tobacco etc.

In the present paper an attempt has been made to see the different forces of changes and their effect on leisure activities and lifestyle of tribals in Rajasthan and suggestions can be given to restore the traditional leisure activities and life style of tribals.

Keywords: leisure and lifestyle, Chaupal, Traditional games, family-oriented activities.

Post Doctoral fellow,Dept. of Sociology, JNV University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India/ Lecturer in Sociology, BSR Govt. Arts College, Alwar, Rajasthan, India *email:alokkumarmeena@yahoo.com*

RC49-800.2

MEHRABI, MARYAM* (Ministry of Health, *mary.mehrabi@yahoo.com*)

NIKFARJAM, ALI (Director of Mental and Social health and Substance Abuse Department, Ministry of Health,)
ESKANDARIEH, SHARAREH (Expert of Health Ministry,)
SADEGHI, MANELI (Expert of Health Ministry)

The Impact of Social Structures on Adolescents' Deviant Behaviors: The Study of 402 High-Risk Street Drug Users in Iran

Aims:This study investigates the social underlying factors which impact on substance abuse in Iran's society.

Method**:**In a comprehensive social approach, a sociological analysis was conducted on the triple dimensions of social structure: institutional, relational and embodied structures which impact on individuals' behaviors by using the results of a secondary analysis of a survey carried out on 402 high risk abandoned drug users in 2009 and plus evidence from some documentary findings of sociological studies to confirm the arguments about the impact of social structures on adolescents' deviant behaviors. The paper is drawn up on theories' Durkim, Giddens, Putnam and also the evidence related to the situations of social anomie and social capital exhaustion that illuminate the role of society institutional and relational structures on forming the embodied structure or the same actors' behavioural habits and skills in society.

Findings: The most effective factors of substance abuse were individual factors, bonding with unhealthy social networks, exhaustion of bonding social capital, and lack of social support. During the period of social transition, emergence of up rootedness in modern life and disorientation of social actors in a space of discontinuity of old social bonds creates a ontological insecurity that can lead to the confusion of social actors to organize their social world and to deal effectively with not-so complicated realities of social life.

Conclusion: Substance abuse is acknowledged as a social deviance which is stemmed from weakness of institutional, relational and embodied social structures during the modern era. The findings indicate the necessity of prioritization of substance abuse prevention by using a comprehensive model which includes interventions, i.e. promoting an established social order by structural policies for improving social capital, emotional and social skills and social support for individuals in society.

RC24-427.6

MEINECKE, CHRISTOPHER* (University of Oldenburg, *christopher.meinecke@uni-oldenburg.de*)

Saving Electricity in Private Households: Results of a Field Trial with Smart Meter Based Feedback Systems and Innovative Electricity Tariffs in Germany

In response to the nuclear accident in Fukushima in 2011, the German government decided to withdraw from nuclear power. This turnaround accelerated the transition of the German electricity system from a fossil fuel and nuclear power dominated electricity system to a renewable energy dominated one. The national aim is to reach a share of renewable energy sources of 80% until 2050. However, the major disadvantage of power generation from renewable energy sources like wind or photovoltaic is that they are hard to predict and to control as the availability of these resources is unstable. The challenge is therefore to manage supply and demand of electricity efficiently. In order to meet this challenge, the development of an intelligent electricity grid ("smart grid") has started. In this smart grid private households should play a role as adaptive consumers who shift their electricity consumption according to the electricity production (from periods with low production to periods with high production) and who safe a significant amount of electricity.

Based on this development my research focuses on the following questions: How to enable private households to play this role as adaptive consumers? Is it possible to make electricity saving behaviours part of the household members everyday routines? To what extend are feedback systems and variable electricity tariff models able to support overall electricity savings?

The results of a field trial on advanced electricity meter (smart meter) with 650 private households from April 2011 to May 2012 in Northern Germany will be presented. Three different types of feedback systems (including an iPod Touch based feedback application) and two different innovative and flexible electricity tariffs were tested. To answer the research questions, multivariate longitudinal analyses with regard to their effect on overall electricity consumption of the participating households were conducted.

RC14-247.3

MEISSNER, MIRIAM* (University of Amsterdam, *m.m.meissner@uva.nl*)

Story Telling Debt in Trading: The Topos of Urban Public Space in Financial Crisis Narratives

A major challenge of narratively portraying the 2008 financial crisis consists in representing debt and the multiple ways in which debt – as the underlying asset of divergent financial derivative instruments – is traded today. In particular, the representation of financial securitization, connecting private and public debt with mechanisms of financial market speculation, requires narrative techniques that make it possible to meaningfully interrelate a multiplicity of private and institutional actors, temporal and geographical coordinates, as well as political and technological influencing factors.

In view of this challenge, this paper explores various filmic and literary narratives that deal with the 2008 financial crisis and its far-reaching socio-economic impacts. In particular, the paper explores how urban public space is portrayed in such narratives. I argue that urban public space in popular cultural representations of this crisis features as a narrative instrument – a topos – that points out how both the individual and organizational risks upon which contemporary speculation draws are obscured due to strategies of financial abstraction and digital trading. However, as a critical gesture, the topos of urban public space often only alludes to the inequalities that are produced due to financial speculation, while largely leaving its concrete practices and instruments unquestioned.

My objects of analysis range from filmic and documentary crisis portrayals such as *Inside Job* (2010, Charles Ferguson), *Wall Street: Money Never Sleeps* (2010, Oliver Stone) and *Margin Call* (2011, J.C. Chandor) to fictional and non-fictional crisis literature such as *A Week in December* (2009, Sebastian Faulks) and *The Big Short* (2010, Michael Lewis).

This paper forms part of a research project that applies anthropological and socio-semiotic conceptualizations of myth to narratives of the 2008 financial crisis. The project explores how certain narratives act as both social and cognitive strategies of dealing with complex phenomena, and as means of ideological communication.

RC30-515.5

MEISSONNIER, JOEL* (CETE NP - CEREMA, *joel.meissonnier@developpement-durable.gouv.fr*)
ORTAR, NATHALIE (ENTPE)

Dans Un Contexte De Crise économique : Tensions Sur L'emploi Et Sur Le Marché Immobilier. Quelles Conséquences Spatiales ?

Dans le cadre de la recherche ANR Transénergy, six sociologues ont entrepris deux enquêtes par entretiens semi-directifs dans les métropoles françaises de Lille et Lyon sur la *classe populaire salariée stable* (Bihr, Pfefferkorn, 2004) potentiellement affectée par les évolutions économiques des marchés de l'emploi et de l'immobilier.

La première enquête (40 entretiens) s'intéresse aux candidats à **l'accession à la propriété**. La seconde (30 entretiens) s'intéresse aux salariés **travaillant dans des zones d'activités** périphériques.

Notre contribution traite des conséquences spatiales de tensions combinées sur les marchés de l'emploi et immobilier et s'articule autour de quatre parties:

–En situation de crise économique, l'attitude la plus répandue est de s'agripper à l'emploi. Au nom de cette sécurité professionnelle, des projets familiaux sont au mieux différés sinon abandonnés, y compris des divorces. Traiter des conséquences spatiales des évolutions récentes des marchés passe d'abord par en considérer les conséquences en terme **d'immobilités.**

– Les marges de manœuvre que contrôlent les salarié-es sont différentes selon qu'ils rapprochent l'emploi ou se rapprochent de l'emploi. Si la proximité domicile-travail détermine largement le choix résidentiel, elle n'est plus garantie. **D'évidence, la proximité domicile-travail devient privilège.**

–Les difficultés que rencontrent certains ménages en période de crise pour accéder à la propriété ou à la location (dépôt de garantie) étant donné l'instabilité de leurs emplois, rendent plus complexe **l'ajustement des localisations**. L'instabilité professionnelle ou les fréquentes délocalisations d'entreprises aboutissent à ce sentiment que, du point de vue des navettes domicile-travail, tous les lieux se valent.

–Si la ville n'est pas *cohérente* (Korsu alii 2012) cela ne tient-il pas d'abord à sa **forme urbaine** ? Dans une ville multipolaire comme Lille si la possibilité de trouver un logement à distance raisonnable de l'emploi paraît satisfaisante, dans une métropole unipolaire comme Lyon, les difficultés à trouver une localisation satisfaisante sont plus grandes.

RC33-579.3

MEITINGER, KATHARINA* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, *katharina.meitinger@gesis.org*)
BRAUN, MICHAEL (Gesis Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
KACZMIREK, LARS (Gesis Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
BANDILLA, WOLFGANG (Gesis Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
BEHR, DOROTHÉE (Gesis Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)

Aspects of Measuring National Identity: Insights from Online-Probing

Since 1995 the ISSP runs a module on National Identity. With increasing number of participating countries a need to test the data for cross-national comparability has become necessary. Besides data analytical approaches, cognitive interviewing has become a popular tool to uncover differences in item interpretation.

Two studies conducting cognitive interviewing could already detect problematic items in the ISSP module for Austria (see Latcheva 2009, Fleiß et al. 2009). However, these studies focused on one country and problems of cross-national comparability may not have been found.

One way to assess the existence of cross-national comparability is the application of online-probing which implements probing techniques of cognitive interviewing within web surveys. The project "Optimizing Probing Procedures for Cross-National Web Surveys" already conducted a cognitive pretest and an online pretest in Germany and will run its international survey in Germany, US, Mexico, Spain and UK in January 2014. A variety of items from the ISSP module on National identity are being analyzed. The data from the project give a unique insight into interpretation differences across respondents in a cross-national perspective.

The presentation will present results of the item battery on specific national pride which has been shown to be particularly problematic in the previous studies. The following questions will be addressed: Which problems appear in a cross-national comparison of the data? Which time horizons, for example, do respondent from different countries apply when they judge their pride on their countries history? What do Mexicans understand under the term "social security system" and is this comparable to the definition given by German respondents? How comparable are the understandings of "fair and equal treatment" across countries? How can these outcomes be combined with current data analytic approaches? What recommendations can be derived from the existing data?

RC33-565.2

MEITINGER, KATHARINA* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, *katharina.meitinger@gesis.org*)
BEHR, DOROTHÉE (Gesis Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
BRAUN, MICHAEL (Gesis Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
KACZMIREK, LARS (Gesis Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
BANDILLA, WOLFGANG (Gesis Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)

Ways to Uncover Cognitive Processes: A Comparison of Cognitive Interviewing and Online-Probing

Cognitive processes shape the way respondents answer survey questions: how they understand a question, retrieve the relevant information, form a judgment and how they communicate it. At the different steps of this process respondents can encounter problems.

Cognitive interviewing is a technique which aims to uncover the cognitive processes of respondents when answering a question and to detect problematic items in this regard.

In the last years the number of international survey programs increased. Cognitive interviewing is a valuable tool to reveal differences in the item interpretation across countries. The application of cognitive interviewing in cross-national surveys has so far been restricted, due to, e.g. restricted availability of cognitive interviewers across countries (Miller et al. 2011).

One additional inexpensive solution is online-probing which implements probing techniques from cognitive interviewing within online surveys. Although online-probing has been developed only recently, both techniques, traditional cognitive interviewing and online probing, have been applied successfully and could shed light on comparability issues of items in cross-national research.

However, there is still a remaining research gap. So far, both techniques have not been compared. Within the project "Optimizing Probing Procedures for Cross-National Web Surveys" data has been collected which enables such a comparison. The presentation will shed light on the differences and similarities between cognitive interviewing and online-probing. In particular, it will show what type of cognitive problems the different techniques are able to detect and in which context which of the two techniques proves itself more useful to improve items for future use.

RC20-356.3

MELIN, HARRI* (University of Tampere, *harri.melin@uta.fi*)
BLOM, RAIMO* (University of Tampere, *raimo.blom@uta.fi*)

Trust and Social Classes in Russia and Nordic Countries

Trust and Social Classes in Russia and Nordic Countries

Sociological studies have shown that economic and social inequalities are increasing everywhere. Studies have also shown that there is a strong connection between generalized trust and equality (Wilkinson&Pickett 2010). Comparative evidence indicate that strong social institutions prevent free riding and other similar problems. The Nordic countries are in many respect good examples of generalized trust, well functioning social institutions and equality. On the other Russia is an example of low trust, weak institutions and inequalities. However there are clear differences between different social actors both in the Nordic countries and in Russia. In the paper we ask what is the role of social class in this respect? what kind of differences there are between social classes and trust? Can we find one Nordic model, or are there different models? What are the main differences between Russia and the Nordic countries? Our paper is based on 2010 European Social Survey data.

RC44-727.6

MELLO E SILVA, LEONARDO* (University of São Paulo, *leogmsilva@hotmail.com*)

Brazilian Unionism and Global Union Networks: A Shortcut to the New Labor Internationalism?

Internationalization of trade unionism is not a new phenomenon. It is currently presented as a "new internationalism" as opposed to an "old" labor internationalism. The new internationalism is meant to be anchored in a break both with the issues (thematic approach to social movements) and with the means (the use of social networks) due to the "old" internationalism. In Brazil, there is a widespread belief among unionists that the constitution of trade union networks based on multinationals can function as counterweight to the advancement of neoliberal globalization. The supporters of that view bear that such initiatives could eventually update the notion of international solidarity, which is part of the labor movement historical heritage. The global union networks of multinationals are nowadays relatively well organized in some branches (chemical, metalworkers), though many accuse them of encouraging an enterprise microcorporatism at the expense of any collective wider interest. Additionally, the labor law reform initiated by the State promotes wage flexibility and encourages subcontracting. The picture is one where "internal" front points to a worsening in both employment conditions and use of labor force, while the "external" front is open to experiences of deliberative participation within corporations. The paper aims to explore this apparent paradox. Evidence brought are: the quantitative dimension of the union networks, their distribution across economic sectors, their guidelines and prospects, all captured throughout available secondary data, as well as interviews with managers and workers. The deepest reach of the union networks is intended to be sociologically measured in a scenario of restructuring, privatization and attacks on social rights. Thus, the paper seeks to raise the point that, in fact, the gap between the "old" and "new" labor internationalism unveils an underlying material and symbolic cleavage which opposes an "old" to a "new" working class.

RC50-812.1

MELOTTI, MARXIANO* (SUM Foundation - Foundation of the Italian Institute for Human and Social Sciences, *marxiano.melotti@gmail.com*)

Festivals and Living History. Tourism in the Age of Edutainment

The festivals of living history are perhaps among the most interesting aspects of the new cultural tourism and the new tourist culture based on festivals. These innovative processes of individual and collective identity construction entail complex interaction between re-enactors, tourists and local community; strategies of tourist and territorial marketing; and new forms of exploitation of heritage. At the same time, however, we can single out some salient features of society and tourism in the late modernity: the consolidation of forms of leisure, tourism and cultural fruition intertwining education and entertainment; the increasing loss of historical knowledge; the growing need of territorial and historical authenticity; and the acceptance of new forms of relative authenticity.

The festivals of living history are effective instruments of governance and tourist development and can meet the needs of different types of tourism. However, in many contexts – as in the case of Italy - local authorities and scholars appear unable to take full advantage from the contribution of these activities and do not support them properly. Furthermore, the "seriality" of the festivals devoted to local authenticity or the new culture of slowness, as well as the inability to properly manage edutainment, are stifling not only the potentiality of living history, but, more generally, of the whole tourist culture related to festivals.

RC50-808.5

MELOTTI, MARXIANO* (SUM Foundation - Foundation of the Italian Institute for Human and Social Sciences, *marxiano.melotti@gmail.com*)

---

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Heritage and Sensory Tourism: The Long Way Beyond Post-Modernity

The increasing attention to the sensory and emotional aspects in tourism undoubtedly reflects the profound cultural transformations of late modernity and, in particular, of the societies most influenced by the Western consumption patterns.

This attention involves - and at the same time reflects - a new concept of authenticity, of a hybrid and relative kind, more oriented to emotional and experiential aspects and less tied to contents and material aspects.

This change entails effects that appear to be particularly significant in the field of cultural and, even more, archaeological tourism: tactile and sensory museums, light and olfactory installations, practices of living history and experiential archaeology. These and other activities of consumption and leisure, aimed at recovering a supposed historical and territorial authenticity and characterized by forms of historical theming, are profoundly transforming our relationship with heritage and the past.

However, we are in a historical phase of possible cultural change, in which, both as a result of the financial crisis and because of the specific traits of the increasingly important Asian tourism, the current sensory, "liquid" and post-modern orientation could be overcome by a return of "solid" and material aspects.

With specific examples, this paper outlines some characteristics of the new cultural and archaeological post-modern tourism of sensory type, focusing on the relationship between edutainment, consumerism and the processes of identity construction, and tries to single out the possible developments of the current trends.

WG05-924.1

MENDOZA CORNEJO, JOSÉ* (Universidad de Guadalajara, México, *ma.islas.ma@hotmail.com*)

Educación Inconsistente;ejercicio Profesional Desigual

Educación inconsistente, ejercicio profesional desigual.
José César Mendoza-Cornejo[1]
[1] Profesor investigador. CUCBA-UdeG. México
Email: *cesarm@cucba.udg.mx*

En la historia del hombre sedentario, la desigualdad es patente. Crea las condiciones económicas y sociales para ésta "diferencia".

Este dominio es desigual, el rico aprovechándose del pobre, el estudiado del iletrado etc. términos que provocan divergencia y estancamiento.

Esta desigualdad es parte de nuestro actuar, lo mismo da ignorarla que ejercerla, se presenta en las instituciones educativas al no existir similares posibilidades económicas. Se debe inducir una educación con sentido humanista, con ideas que converjan en la solidaridad y por consiguiente, hacia una visión de interés colectivo.

Las cátedras sociales no significan minimizar las relacionadas con las técnicas, ambas aportan capacidad crítica, reflexión, análisis, razonamiento lógico para la formación integral del estudiante.

Los egresados despojados de una educación comprometida, pierden interés en retribuir, provocando desigualdad y falta de oportunidades. Esta actitud antepone el beneficio individual sobre el colectivo, circunscribiendo los principios que pudiesen haberse recibido en el seno familiar o en las instituciones escolares.

Con el objetivo de evaluar el comportamiento –simulación- de productores y profesionistas se efectuó una encuesta en localidades del Estado de Jalisco.

Resultados

El INEGI 2010 concuerda con la indagación, el esfuerzo por hacer más es poco, desatendiendo a quien radica lejos de los centros, simulación que provoca desigualdad separándolos del resto y de las oportunidades, generando abandono, emigrando en busca de anhelos donde su personalidad es menguada por lo distante de sus familias y costumbres.

Conclusiones

La universidad y su comunidad deben ser ambiciosos y asumir un objetivo humanista y reorientar programas escolares y acciones como el Servicio Social.

e]

ae[1]> (n>Somalia South Africa South Korea Spain Sri Lanka Saint Eustatius Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Maarten/Saint Martin Saint Vincent Saint Barthelemy Sudan Suriname Swaziland Sweden Switzerland Syria Taiwan Tajikistan Tanzania Thailand Timor-Leste Togo Tokelau Tonga Tortola Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Turks and Caicos Islands Tuvalu US Virgin Islands Uganda Ukraine United Arab Emirates United Kingdom United States of America Uruguay Uzbekistan Vanuatu Vatican City Venezuela Vietnam Wales Wallis & Futuna Yemen Yugoslavia Zambia Zimbabwe

Phone Number *
Fax Number

RC20-347.2

MENEGAZZO, ELSON* (University of Campinas, *menegazzo@email.it*)

Cross-Border or out-of-country Voters? Citizenship and Elections Across the Frontier Between Brazil and Paraguay

Brazilians living in Paraguay are the largest immigrant group in that country and the second Brazilian population living abroad. Although Brazilian nationals are allowed to vote from abroad in homeland elections, those residents in Paraguay prefer not to be registered as out-of-country voters in favour to cross the frontier into Brazil to go to the polls on elections days. Furthermore, the Paraguayan residents in Brazil cross the frontier into Paraguay to cast their ballots in Paraguayan elections. In the frontier region, the cross-border ties have a far-reaching impact on the political life among emigrants and their descendants, and it takes a leading role in the construction of a citizenship which merges the local, the emigrant and the extraterritorial dimensions. The paper discusses how the electoral processes blur social categories such as resident and expatriate, analyses the cross-border political ties and the political participation of Brazilian and Paraguayan emigrants in local and national elections of both countries, and then examines the implications of the cross-border and the out-of-country voting in the construction of an extraterritorial citizenship in Brazil and Paraguay.

RC42-699.4

MENENDEZ DOMINGO, RAMON* (La Trobe University, *ramonmenendez21@gmail.com*)

The Culture of Authenticity: An Empirical Study of University Students from Diverse Cultural Backgrounds

This paper is an empirical study of the influence of individuals' cultural background on their different experiences of authenticity. Due to a lack of consensus in the definition of the concept, sociologists have only recently started to study authenticity in an empirical way. This paper tries to contribute to this new field for sociology. It consists of a quantitative analysis of open-ended responses to Ralph Turner's True-Self Method with 138 students from La Trobe University in 2013. It constitutes a partial replication of, and a complement to, another research study conducted by Turner at La Trobe forty years ago, in 1973. Today, La Trobe's student body is more culturally diverse than it was at the time Turner did his study. Around 25% are overseas-born students, most of them coming from Eastern societies backgrounds. This is an opportunity to capture experiences of authenticity of individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds and compare them. Building on the works of Ralph Turner and Ronald Inglehart on self-conception and values respectively, this paper establishes two cultural hypotheses that reflect the Eastern/Western societies divide in relation to experiences of authenticity. Turner found no relationship between respondents' cultural background and their experiences of authenticity. However, considering the more culturally diverse conditions of contemporary societies, cultural hypotheses seem to be worth exploring.

RC37-637.3

MENEZES, PAULO* (University of São Paulo, *paulomen@usp.br*)

Drifters and Borinage: From the Filmic Subject to the Historical Subject

This communication analyzes two important films in the history of sociological films: *Drifters* (1929) from John Grierson and *Misère au Borinage*(1933) from Joris Ivens. The first one show the herring fishing out of the coast of England, in the North Sea, as a struggle between men and boats against the difficulties of the rough sea on the way to find and catch the herring shoals. The second one show the very arid and difficult life of the Belgian miners of Borinage, focusing in their hard conditions of work that has lead to a major strike in 1933, after the worldwide crisis of 1929 in the USA.

Drifters show a very interesting process of overcoming the old artisanal fishing work by the introduction of the new methods from the industrial revolution by changing the animal driving force for the power of steam in an harmonic process but questioning the "natural" approach of a film like *Nanook of the North*. This new way of labor also makes this process acquire international dimensions showing the British Empire now as a huge commercial and industrial force. Borinage show that against the power of capitalism, that in the process of reproduction of capital also reproduces the miners in the worst living conditions despite his arduous work, the only solution is the organized working class that struggles against them with their most important weapon: stop using the force of labor and consequently stop making goods and profits.

So, if Drifters is remarkable as the first documental film in history to put the working class in the central place as a film subject, Borinage is the first one to show the working class in the process to become an historical subject to change the world, like fiction has already made in Eisenstein's Potenkim (1925).

JS-50.3

MENEZES, PAULO* (University of São Paulo, *paulomen@usp.br*)

Is There a Difference Between a Sociological and an Anthropological Approach to Cinema?

This communication deals with the special construction of reality made by films which acquire significant epistemological interest when we are dealing with documental cinema, where the confusion and the merge between the reality of

images and the exterior "reality" that the camera faces are more fragrant and undeniable, based on the theoretical assumptions made by Foucault in *What is an author?* and by Pierre Sorlin in *Sociologie du Cinéma*.

it discusses the documental cinema by analyzing their relationships with the social knowledge possibilities they offer and the access to knowledge of the social reality they allude. This analysis criticizes the positivist foundations that organizes the documental films and the positivist watch that audience gives to them, fundamental for the misperception of a film as the "real" itself and not a construction about it, inquiring the epistemological potentialities of the kind of information those images suggest. So, if we can think that these films bring information about what is shown by its images and sounds, we can also think that they bring more information about the values, evaluations and hierarchies that institute the filmic narrative made by the film maker.

Finally, I interpret the film *Les Maîtres Fous*, by Jean Rouch, as a Discourse and not as a film of his Director. This option force the analyst to catch an epistemological detour where the film is no longer seen as evidence of their stories but inquired in the fundamental concepts of its filmic narrative, dialectic units of form and content. The analysis point out the principles and elements imbricated in the options assumed by the director in order to constitute a filmic narrative discourse that should be seen as a general and natural truth about the "other" (a ritual) and not a discourse that alludes something else (the French colonial heritage).

RC16-279.11

MENEZES, PEDRO* (University of Brasília - Brasil, *pedromenezes89@gmail.com*)

Authorship and Curatorship: The Active Face of the World Music's Passive Work

This is a research about Putumayo, a NY based label of World Music collections. On its own words, the label's work consists in organizing collection that gather music from "exotic places where the music originated" so the rest of the world could know about that culture "as it is". But what we observed in the research activity is that the curatorship work of the label brings a strong authorship signature: the label isn't only (passively) exposing the cultures in their own native terms, but (actively) substantially constituting them based in its New Yorker grammar. In light of this, the article aims to show how passive and disinterested curatorship gests are also active and interested acts of authorship: world cultures are not merely being organized, but formed too. The one who selects, believing that can do it, is also the one that creates. In this way, the article lays on the mediation issue, aiming to analyze how intermediary instances, precisely because they see themselves as capable to live in this *between poles*, start escaping to this poles, constituting them more than making they dialogue. In general terms, this is a work about exotization practices of construction of the other that intends to show how this exercise of coming out of itself searching the other, when based in its own believes, it's always a jump into itself. We want to discuss these issues inside the modernity debate, showing how the problem of "other voices" is a central analytical topic.

RC32-557.1

MENJÍVAR, CECILIA* (Arizona State University, *menjivar@asu.edu*)

Title of Paper: Multisided Violence and the State in the Lives of Guatemalan and Salvadoran Women

This paper examines the root causes of violence in the lives of Guatemalan and Salvadoran women, who currently experience some of the worst levels of violence in the world in the form of *feminicides* (i.e., killings of women in which the state shares responsibility through omission or tolerance), as well as the state response to such crimes. Both countries have recently created governmental offices and enacted a battery of laws to combat these crimes and both countries have ratified the 1994 Convention of Belém do Pará, Brazil, yet, levels of crimes against women have continued undiminished. Impunity is rampant and only a small fraction of these crimes are ever prosecuted and an even smaller share result in convictions. And while a UN 2012 report places El Salvador's feminicide rate as the worst in the world, this country also has enacted a total ban on abortions, under any circumstances, even when the mother's life is in danger. Based on years of fieldwork in Guatemala and observations from El Salvador, I argue that these various forms of violence in the lives of women are deeply connected and have roots in *multisided violence* composed of structural, symbolic, political and everyday forms of violence. I move away from explanations that focus on individual acts of aggression against women (which for the countries I examine are often are couched in machismo) to focus on extrapersonal structures that create conditions that permit such acts. The persistence of multisided sided violence may not cause the horrific crimes of feminicide to occur but, I reason, the intertwined nature of these various forms of violence paves the way for these more visible forms of violence to take place and also sustains conditions of impunity on the part of the governments.

RC39-662.1

MENJOULET, DAVID* (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), *david.menjoulet@kit.edu*)
MALLICK, BISHAWJIT (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT))
ROLDÁN ROJAS, LUISA (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT))

An Operational Framework for Addressing Socio-Political Environment of Disaster Risk Reduction-Oriented Spatial Planning

Spatial planning plays a significant role in disaster risk reduction (DRR); UN Habitat has proposed methods and implementation strategies of spatial planning at local level in this context (UN Habitat 2011). However, DRR has only partially taken this into account in the development and the implementation of numerous spatial plans. Local level socio-political environment (SPE) plays a significant role in effective and functional spatial planning Lack of good governance, incompetence of political institutions and corruption hinder the policy planning and implementation procedure, mostly in developing countries. This paper addresses particularly the need for a comprehensive understanding of the local socio-political conditions in context of DRR that hinder the planning process and implementation, using the developing countries examples: Mongla Port City in Bangladesh and Medellín in Colombia. Both of them are subject to natural risk – storm surges in Mongla and flash flooding in Medellín. The obvious differences between them (cultural environment, social structure, level of economic development, intensity of the natural hazards, city size etc.) are considered to define the SPE which may be common to different areas in the developing world. Our findings show that in the studied regions, spatial planning is not given enough importance in local level DRR planning. Its implementation is difficult because of lack of coordination and conflicting interests between different stakeholders and also external influence from development partners. The methodology applied in this paper to address the socio-political dimensions of planning procedure is applicable to other similar contexts and that will contribute to global DRR.

RC33-570.4

MENOLD, NATALJA* (Leibniz Institute Social Sciences, *natalja.menold@gesis.org*)

Effects of Rating Scale Polarity on Attitude Measurements with Latent Variables

Beside the item content, rating scales represent a central data base for survey measures. Attitudes are often measured by a certain number of items thought to present a latent concept. This paper focuses on the polarity of rating scales and its impact on the attitude measurements with latent variables. With respect to scale polarity, bipolar and unipolar rating scales are distinguished. Bipolar scales reflect two opposing alternatives (e.g. agree-disagree) with a conceptual zero as midpoint (neither/nor). Unipolar scales (e.g. level of importance; do not agree –agree) reflect varying levels of the same dimension with the middle category presenting the conceptual dimension's midpoint (e.g. moderately). In surveys so called "mixed" rating scales are often used, as for instance a unipolar rating scale with a midpoint that reflects a conceptual zero point.

The present study addresses the question how attitude measures with latent variables are affected by unipolar, bipolar and mixed rating scales. A 2x2 randomized experimental design was implemented varying polarity (unipolar vs. bipolar) and middle category (matching vs. non-matching to scale polarity). Different attitude constructs were measured using these rating scales. The effect of rating scale formats on item loadings, error terms and dimensionality of items were assessed using Confirmatory Factor Analyses (CFAs). The effects were also modeled and tested with help of structural equation modeling (SEM) taking response sets and certain personal characteristics into account. The participants were 522 members of GESIS online access panel representing a probability sample of German residents. The results show an effect of experimental manipulation on item loadings and error term variances. The effect of experimental manipulation on attitude measurements was mediated by response sets. The results are discussed in terms of their applicability for surveyors and researchers.

RC14-251.8

MERENKOV, ANATOLY* (Ural Federal University , *anatoly.mer@gmail.com*)

Problems of Recognition Extremist Information on the Internet

In recent years, there is an increase of extremist activities in different countries in the world. Terrorist organizations skillfully recruited new supporters. Internet is one way of attracting people to the organization of extremist activities. Information placed on websites explicitly or implicitly leads to actions aimed at destabilizing the political situation in the country and poses a threat to the health and life of many people. Internet users are not always able to clearly define which kind of information they receive from different sites is really extremist information.

In 2013, we conducted the research in a large industrial center of Yekaterinburg (Russia). The method of research is case-study. The aims are to examine

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

the problems of recognition of the materials that aimed at promoting extremism and to implement actions that destabilize the political situation in the country. 2000 respondents were interviewed. They are representatives of different social groups.

The study shows that 67% of people consider that extremist information provides different methods of manufacturing explosives. Using it, one can see people, who suggests ideas of how to use it. Thus, the groups of teenagers appear who are able to commit dangerous acts against law enforcement and private citizens. 57% of people believes that extremist information calls for the approval of the advantages of one nation over the other, 53% of respondents believes that extremist information means call for terrorist acts. In this case, 17 % of school students and college students mention the difficulties in discerning which information is really extremist. 65% respondents expresses the need for training, especially young people in order to identify the information in the Internet which encourages extremism.

WG05-927.3

MERINO MARTINEZ, SUSANA* (National Autonomus University of Mexico, *su562164@unam.mx*)

Local Development Agencies

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES
In order to fight the origins of generational poverty, the Mexican government has promoted the joint participation of the benefitted communities, fostering a culture of co-responsibility.

The Social Development Ministry (SEDESOL) designed the Productive Options Program, the support modes are: Local Development Agencies; Integrating Funds; Mentor Networks, and the Joint Financing Fund. These Agencies focus on developing the skills and abilities of individuals, families, social groups and POs (producers' organizations) that live in areas classified as critical, such as native zones in the rural milieu, which are marginalized and made up of settlements or towns of up to 14,999 inhabitants.

The purpose of this study is to analyze Local Development Agencies as social policy instruments to fight poverty from the micro-regional standpoint.

The structure and legal framework of the Agencies in question correspond to that of a civil society organization, whose challenge is to foster micro-regional development.

This model involved a cut in the budget for social policy and a reformulation of the objectives and scope thereof. From the mid-90's to date, programs to overcome poverty have become income transfer instruments to invest in human capital.

The neoliberal proposal set forth by Milton Friedman, crystallizes on how the State has to face the problem of poverty. That is, it aims to let society know how much it costs to support the poor. Through the Programs designed to alleviate poverty, the Mexican government assumes that the poor are ready and able to overcome the generational poverty status. However, the government is only investing in improving the labor force.

RC35-604.2

MERRON, JAMES* (University of Basel, *jlmerron@gmail.com*)

Magic in Social and Natural Worlds: Planting New and More Colorful Technologies in South Africa

Scientific knowledge and technological artifacts travel with experts from centers of knowledge production to the places where they are translated, over an un-even global terrain and amidst a social history of technological failures and coercive public policies. While global in their extent and consequences, however, techno-scientific facts are *emplaced* and co-constructed within specific sociological circumstances and cultural conditions. As a consequence, accounting for a techno-scientific practice can only be made with regard to processes of local social and institutional transformation. Within a context of risk and uncertainty about water resources – real or perceived – South Africans are faced with a variety of technological options that will affect the nature of these arrangements. Focusing on a 'disaster mitigation' approach in a United Nations World Heritage Site in South Africa, I have positioned myself at the access points at which 'experts' and 'lay people' meet to discuss the "green economy". Considering the various ways in which a "green technology" is conceptualized, I probe at the concept of 'trust' and how it mediates societies relationship with science and technology. In the process I ask: What makes an expert an expert? What empirical factors make-up and account for 'conceptual innovation'? When does an object become a technology? When does it become a problem? And might the object of that problem offer any analytical and methodological tools that are interdisciplinary and area specific?

TG03-935.1

MERTENS, DONNA* (Gallaudet University, *donna.mertens@gallaudet.edu*)

Indigenous Pathways in Social Research: Addressing Inequities Part I

Indigenous populations live the issues of human rights violations as part of their legacy of colonialism. The ray of hope that emerges in relation to this experience is that indigenous people from many different countries have successfully negotiated the Northern educational system without losing their indigenous cultural heritage The indigenous researchers and their allies in this group of papers frame culturally responsive research to confront regimes that have restricted their rights in the past. The voices of indigenous researchers explore their pathways into social research and the use of research to address human rights in their communities. Shawn Wilson, a First Nations member of the Cree tribe, provides insights into how research can be used to address human rights through an indigenous lens in his presentation: Conducting the Ceremony of Research. exploring the sacredness of relationships in research with consequences for supporting human rights. The second presentation will be Research and Indigenous Knowledge Systems by Motheo Koitsiwe, a member of the Batlhako tribe from South Africa. His research in Indigenous Knowledge systems challenges the restrictive educational and governmental systems and supports the realization of human rights, not only in his tribal community, but more broadly in South Africa. The third presentation will be by Teresa Sorde, a research from Spain, who works with the indigenous Roman community by building their capacity to work as co-researchers to address issues related to the injustices experienced by Roma. The fourth presentation will be "Coloniality of Knowledge and Indigenous rRsearchers and Epistemic Violence, by Cesar Cisneros from Mexico; the historical consequence of the global dynamics of capitalism is discussed in relation to a knowledge divide that is associated with epistemic violence. Donna Mertens, a transformative researcher from the United States, will provide the final commentary in a presentation titled: Indigenous Researchers and Social Transformation.

RC37-642.1

MERVIÖ, MIKA* (Kibi International University, *mm@tintti.net*)

Japanese Artistic Traditions: Mimêsis, Politeia and Re-Interpretation

My paper analyses the representation and perfecting of reality (*mimêsis)*by visual arts in Japan and how the different traditions of art have been connected to changes in Japanese society and culture. The Japanese state was slow to realize how important visual arts for Japanese the Japanese society and culture and that visual arts have a huge influence home and abroad. The idea of state being responsible for promoting the cultured life of people or the idea of cultural rights of people are rather foreign to Japanese society. However, the whole idea of 'being Japanese' is very much a cultural reconstruction and the Japanese state has been actively encaged in shaping that reconstruction together with other pillars of establishement in Japan, such as the educational and economic institutions.

The invention of tradition does not mean that they are all false or invented from a scratch. The refined tastes of upper classes served as a basis for artistic traditions that are officially associated with the essence of Japanese art and culture. The modern Japanese state presented the Japanese cultural traditions as a proof of Japanese cultural superiority and, therefore, there has all along been a tendency also to protect the "Japanese" cultural traditions. For instance, *nihonga* was seen by the early modern policy makers as more Japanese than *yôga,* regardless of the theme of painting and without much of critical discussion whether *nihonga* really is that uniquely Japanese. After all, both Japanese *nihonga* and *yôga* are deeply influenced by former foreign and Japanese art and by each other. My paper reinterprets the tradition(s) of Japanese visual arts and places it in its social and political context, as well as develops theoretical tools that would better suit analysing Japanese artistic traditions.

TG04-947.6

MERVIÖ, MIKA* (Kibi International University, *mm@tintti.net*)

Japanese Risk Society: The Changing Policies and the Role of Families

While the Japanese state has used its power and financial resources without hesitation in some fields such as public construction it has conserved resources by making people face many social risks, such as most family-related risks and unemployment, the best way that they can. If people fall ill or face other individual problems Japanese society often has surprisingly little room for such values as social solidarity and compassion. On the other hand, there have been social practices that have served to soften the image of Japanese working life practices, such as the strong emphasis on lifelong employment and relatively small wage differences among employees, especially among the elite salarymen *(sararîman).*

The characteristics of the Japanese model of risk society are that the weak political leadership muddles along with the rest of the societies with globalisation and most sectors of the society need to adjust to the changed realities the best way they can. On the one hand Japanese society has its cultural values emphasising the merits of social harmony and virtues of intersubjective practices. However, conflicts have always existed openly or been managed under the facade of

harmony and the new era of even weaker national governance, accelerated by the process of decentralisation (*chihô bunken*) and deepening fiscal crisis (making politicians powerless and leaving people on their own) have imposed individualisation on Japanese people from above. This individualisation has already encompassed every corner of Japanese society and the impact has been drastic for families. While the Abe administration has shown determination to address foreign, defence and economic & trade policies, the issues of social policy have clearly not been given priority and have been left to traditional institutions, especially to families.

RC34-602.1

MEUTH, MIRIAM* (University of Frankfurt, *meuth@em.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Supported Housing for Young Adults: An International Comparative Perspective (Germany/England) on Housing Related Social Welfare and Social Inequality

In youth research the housing transition is considered one important transition to adulthood amongst others. Nevertheless it is not sufficiently taken into account in academia. As long as young adults have the resources to go smoothly through their housing transition because they have enough resources (financial, social, biographical and educational) this transition tends to be invisible. One of the reasons for this is that it is not as institutionalized as the transition from school to work for example. However, the complexities and reversibility of housing transitions, as well their ties to other youth-related transitions and social inequalities, become forcefully 'visible' when the homelessness of young people is taken into account. Within social welfare systems, special housing related aid for this age group is rare, and usually given in extreme situations when housing has already become problematic. This support is also often connected to other requirements, such as involvement in employment, training or education.

In this paper I will present the results of a qualitative study comparing two specific supported housing schemes for young adults in Germany and England. Both focus their support on housing as well as on the labour market oriented transitions of young people. My international comparative approach, which is theoretically informed by the model of "youth transition regimes" (Walther 2006), takes into account how the housing transitions of young people are structured by specific housing markets as well as by the housing related supports within specific social welfare systems. On this basis I will highlight differences and commonalities with respect to how social welfare systems can increase or reduce housing related social inequalities.

RC27-466.3

MEYER, KIM-CLAUDE* (Konstanz University, *kim-claude.meyer@uni-konstanz.de*)
GERSTER, MARCO (Konstanz University)

Hooliganism and the Dark Side of Football Events

Sport events in general and football matches in particular are often clouded by acts of violence. Hooliganism is a problem that is widely feared and thus is communicated throughout the media weeks or months before the actual event. Descriptions of raging masses, flying stones, lighted flares and wounded innocent victims dominate the coverage. At the same time the term "hooliganism" has very little analytical power, as it is used for all kinds of violent acts that occur during football matches including right-wing extremism. The underlying purpose when speaking of "hooliganism" is to make sense of seemingly "senseless" violence, to produce a surplus of order over disorder. From the hooligan's own perspective the violence is by no means "senseless" but is restrained by a diffuse moral code. These rules are similar to former ritualized – and thus "fair" – duels, in which the combatants could achieve or restore their honor. In this paper we want to address the phenomenon of "hooliganism" from a cultural sociological point of view. We contrast the "public" perspective and the media imagery of violent acts of hooliganism with the self-concept of the subculture in question. This comparison shows that hooliganism is a deeply ambivalent phenomenon. It is both playful and serious, sport and "war". Hooligans are peaceful and "invisible" in everyday life, while they are violence-prone as long as the "moral holiday" (Randall Collins) lasts. We argue that this in-betweenness makes hooliganism so hard to grasp by science, politics and the media.

RC05-101.4

MEYER, MAKI* (The University of Western Australia, *21096394@student.uwa.edu.au*)

Transformations Of Cultural Identity: Japanese Mothers Raising Intercultural Families In Australia

Abstract:
Stuart Hall argues that identity is not about 'who we are' or 'where we come from', but about 'becoming' something. This paper explores Japanese women's changing cultural identity by focussing on those who have chosen to leave their homeland and settled in Australia to raise a family. Selected from a larger study of mixed marriage, this paper focuses on three case studies of Japanese women who settled in Western Australia with their European migrant husbands and raised children in the third culture are the focus of this paper. It examines how these women adjusted their cultural values in relation to their husband's culture and the new host culture, how they raised their children in a foreign land with a foreign husband, and the manner in which they retained elements of their Japanese identity, re-creating themselves through different stages in life. While their experiences demonstrate challenges, not least of which are alienation, 'culture shock', and racism, they also offer evidence of resilience and creativity in the negotiation of cultural adaptation. This paper demonstrates the complexity of the transformation of cultural identity, which is intertwined with the multicultural home environment, isolation from familiar cultures of origin, gender roles within the family, and the historical and political background of the society in which these women live.

JS-49.1

MEYER, MICHELLE* (Texas A&M University, *mmeyer@arch.tamu.edu*)

Social Capital, Organizations, and Disasters: Theoretical Insights from Four Communities

Social capital, especially among community organizations, is central to the US Federal Emergency Management Agency's "Whole Community Approach" for disaster resiliency, in which four of the six resiliency themes focus on social capital. Organizational social capital benefits the individual organizations and produces collective benefits for the whole network, including knowledge creation and sharing, generating financial resources, and creating innovations (*Cohen and Prusak 2001*; *Lesser 2000*; *Reagans and McEvily 2003*). Further, it affects efficiency and effectiveness important to social service and nongovernmental organizations (*Provan et al. 2005*). In disaster settings, social capital among emergency management organizations fosters more efficient response (*Kapucu 2006*; *Kapucu et al.2010*; Varda et al. 2009).

Yet, social capital research on organizations in disasters focuses heavily on emergency management agencies. Less research includes non-disaster response organizations use of networks for disaster situations (Boerfel, Lai, and Chewning *2010*). In this paper, I describe theoretical insights for organizational theory and disaster theory drawn from case study research on social capital among community organizations in four communities. The case studies were all completed between 2012 and 2013 and include two communities that had recent disasters and two communities that have not. Further, three are rural (populations less than 50,000) and one is a small urban area (population 270,000). Based on interviews with nonprofit, emergency management, religious, and social service organizations, I discuss the benefits and difficulties of using social capital for community disaster response and recovery. Disasters present both obstacles and opportunities for the survival and growth of community organizations. Further, I argue that *how* organizations interact in networks, including legal and mission-related struggles, is key to understanding social capital for community disaster resilience. My results address how the "Whole Community" is practiced as well as contribute to organizational theory about social capital's effect on organizational and community outcomes.

JS-60.4

MEYER, MICHELLE* (Texas A&M University, *mmeyer@arch.tamu.edu*)

The Family Burden of Disaster Assistance

One commonly proposed, but under-theorized, component of community disaster resilience is social capital. Social capital describes the resources available through a social network that can be activated to affect the outcomes for the individual members and the entire network (*Bourdieu 1985*; *Lin 1999*). This concept captures the interactive aspects of a community that imply a capacity to respond, adapt, learn from a disaster, and effectively reorganize community life quickly following an event (*Cutter et al. 2008*; *Norris et al. 2008*). Thus, social capital can be both a private and public good that generates resilience for individuals and families along with communities as a whole.

Using surveys and interviews with residents of two Florida counties, one rural and one urban, I discuss disaster social capital and its role in families' resilience. I apply a common social network measure—the name generator—to measure the availability and source of disaster-specific resources in individuals' social networks. This network-based approach to disaster social capital shows the importance of family to disaster assistance. Individuals turn to family first for all types of assistance, and almost exclusively for financial assistance. This reliance on family results in extreme racial homophily of disaster social capital networks. Further, older family members are more often indicated as sources of financial assistance, which results in further pressure on their often limited resources. Finally, low-income and high-income respondents have similar disaster assistance networks, but high-income respondents will only use family for nonfinancial assistance and

use insurance or savings for financial needs. This result shows the increased pressure on low-income families to help each other "get by" during a disaster (Stack 1997). At the community level, my results indicate that privatized social capital may not result in outcomes for the entire community, instead following familial lines that are often racially and economically homogenous.

RC16-291.4

MEYER, ULI* (Technical University of Berlin, *uli.meyer@tu-berlin.de*)
SCHMIDT, ROBERT J.* (Technical University of Berlin, *robert.schmidt@tu-berlin.de*)

Collective Action and Collective Actors in Fields: Some Ontological Clarification of a Recent Debate in Neo-Institutionalism

The concept of "fields" has a lively history. Starting as one of the crucial concepts in Bourdieu's theory, it became a foundational concept of sociological neo-institutionalism. Today, different attempts exist to transform it into a general concept of collective action (Hoffman 1999, Fligstein/McAdam 2012). This interesting development is, however, accompanied by some weaknesses: Currently, individuals and collectives, especially organizations, are analyzed symmetrically as actors within fields. Collectives are only described as fields nested within other fields. What is urgently needed is an elaboration on how individual and collective actors are constituted, and how they are related to individual ones.

We take the distinction between agency and actors immanent in theories of practice (especially in the work of Giddens 1984, even Latour 2005), as a point of departure to discuss this problem. Actors – individual as well as collective ones – are special constructions of western modernity (Luckmann 1980, Foucault 1984, Luhmann 1984, Meyer/Jepperson 2000). They are often confronted with the obligation to act consistently in line with different kinds of rationality, often stemming from different field-levels. Agency, in contrast, is the essential possibility to make a difference in the stream of daily activity (Giddens 1984: 9), which is grounded in mental control over bodily activities. Although agency and actors are often actualized in an intertwined form, they sometimes only occur in a loosely coupled way.

Following this conceptualization, we can offer a more complex and clarified picture of individuals and collectives. It allows for a clearer distinction between (a) the properties of individual and collective actors, and between (b) agency and attributed agency. In addition, it allows (c) for a more elaborate description of how fields are nested within fields, for example how agency and actors are constituted by fields at the same time as they constitute them.

RC35-606.1

MEYER, ULI* (Technical University of Berlin, *uli.meyer@tu-berlin.de*)
BESIO, CRISTINA* (Technical University of Berlin, *cristina.besio@tu-berlin.de*)

Modern Times: How Organizational Time Structures Influence Society

At the latest since Max Weber, we have known that organizations strongly shape modern life – and also time. Modern society has been described as *organization society*, in which organizations diffuse across every sector. Organizations can, and do, operate with different societal macro-logics that contribute towards operationalizing and implementing them: Enterprises strive for economic profit, media organizations disseminate information and schools educate. However, in doing this they use their own specific structures and procedures. Among them are time structures. We focus on such time structures such as projects, deadlines, timetables, time routines and rhythms, and show that these are not necessarily compatible with the societal logics they address. As a consequence, organizations act as *Procrustean bed* regarding societal macro-logics. In the same way in which Procrustes "adjusts" people to the size of his bed, organizations impose their time structures on society.

As examples, we use the impacts organizations have on media and science.

Media logic dictates that new information is provided continuously. However, editorial departments of television channels or newspapers need stable (temporal) routines. So, editorial departments often privilege the coverage of planned events like international conferences or sport events. As a consequence, organizational temporal structures play an important role by selecting news.

The logic of science implies that the time needed for research and scientific findings can hardly be defined in advance. However, organizations, such as universities, have to plan ahead. So they prioritize research proposals which can convincingly promise deadlines. In the social sciences for example, this gives an advantage to empirical surveys which – in comparison to theoretical analyses – can be more easily planned.

Based on organizational institutionalism and systems theory concepts, we develop a model which allows us to analyze the selective effects of organizational time structures on societal macro-logics.

TG04-942.3

MEYLAKHS, PETER* (Higher School of Economics, *peter.meylakhs@gmail.com*)
FRIEDMAN, SAMUEL (NDRI)

Understanding Long-Term Risk Behavior: The Importance of Full Picture

On the example of a qualitative study of long-term injection drug users (IDUs) who remained HIV and Hepatitis C free despite long history of risk behavior (drug injecting) we argue that analysis of non-risk related aspects of the lives of the risk-takers is very important for understanding their risk-taking behavior and its outcomes. To understand safety—in this case not getting infected—we need to understand more than situations and behaviors that put people at risk. Epidemiologic theory that focuses on recent injection practices as infection risks cannot help much in explaining how these users "stayed safe" in the long run. In addition, by focusing all attention on drug users' risk behavior, it distracts researchers' attention from other important areas of drug users' lives that are not in themselves risks but *may be extremely important in having consequences* on various risks people who use drugs face. In short, we need to go beyond epidemiological risk theory to understand risk behavior in the long run. As we shall show, non-drug related practices contribute to peoples' fates as drug users. More specifically, we intend to show how adjustment of person to drug use, successful mutual integration of drug user's role with other types of roles are pivotal in defining his life chances, including chances to get infected by blood borne infections. Based on life history interviews with 35 long-term IDUs in New York City, we argue that analysis of their biographies as complex, continuous, and integral life-trajectories is indispensible for comprehending their activities, including drug using and risk taking behaviors. Successfully combining drug using and non-drug using roles and drawing on work-related, social, and institutional resources, our double-negative informants underwent both periods of stability and turmoil without getting infected.

RC48-786.1

MICHAUD, JACINTHE* (York University (Glendon), *jmichaud@yorku.ca*)

The Dilemma of Feminist 'double Activism' and the Pressure of Separatism

Feminism shares boundaries with other political movements, often acting in synergy with many of them. The term "double activism," coined by Italian feminists, describes the position of feminist activists who are simultaneously involved in political organizations of the left (parties, movements, unions) and feminist collectives. The act of moving across boundaries – between the left and feminism – came to light when this double allegiance was presented as conflicting loyalties in the 60s and 70s by feminists advocating a complete separation of their movement. Double activists who lived that experience, were criticized for not devoting their energies entirely to women and feminism; for not thinking and acting freely outside frames of reference controlled by masculine thought. The pressure felt was described as schizophrenia resulting from being engaged in two opposite worlds and not feeling whole in neither of them. This presentation is based on a comparative research between two types of feminisms which have never been compared before: Québécois (Canada) and Italian feminisms during the 60s and 70s. The paper intends to go beyond the Italian case dominated by the traditional and the New Left and beyond the 60s and 70s period by showing that double activism was – and still is – shedding light on the political evolution of the feminist movement. This is especially the case today, with the renewed synergy found between feminists and other political actors such as young queer, anti-authoritarian, anti-colonial and anti-racist political groups. The paper will focus on the complex consciousness of double activists; the existential aspect of presenting oneself as a member of a political group while helping to create feminist collectives; and the simultaneous activity of bringing social struggles within the frontiers of feminism while seeking to bring feminist principles and feminist struggles within leftist groups.

RC22-391.3

MICHEL, PATRICK* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *patrick.michel@ens.fr*)

Elements of a Socio-History of the Relation Between Nation and Religion – the Case of Catholicism

The nation has been, simultaneously, a privileged tool of modernisation (that is of disenchantment) and of the political, *and* also a potential tool of perpetuation of a new type of enchantment (which is a privileged space for the refusal of modernity). Indeed, should the nation become an object of sacralisation, it is ancient politics, funded on transcendence, that is then maintained.

One of the main actors involved in this perpetuation of enchantment has been the process of forced homogenisation aiming at producing 'sameness' in a fictional way. If the nation was calling for a progress of differentiation, it was only

imposed in the 19th and 20th centuries while (re)producing indifference, and resulting in violence.

Today, the reality of pluralism makes this fiction of 'sameness' globally incredible. Should a space which can bring back the current evolutions carried by the acceleration of globalisation exist, the best option would be the one that carries the resistance against this process. In a situation that is characterised by the disqualification of the absolute and the passage of 'sameness' to plurality, there should be no surprise to the fact that we are witnessing some actions towards the reaffirmation of the absolute and of 'sameness'.

To explore this problematic, this paper will draw on the paradoxical relations (and the successive reorganisation of these relations) maintained by the catholic church towards the nation. In an orientation to follow the sign of the times (if not to transform it, at least to inhabit it), religion and the nation are both categories which share with intimacy the avatars of legitimacy, that is the rebuilding (and the partial over imposing) of complex dispositions to organise the religious. What is at play around religion and the nation can only make sense when dealing with the contemporary redeployment of these devices.

RC14-245.5

MICHETTI, MIQUELI* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, *miquelimichetti@yahoo.com.br*)

The Isomorphism of Practices and Discourses Between the Corporate Realm and the World of Culture in the Flexible Capitalism

Culture plays a central role in the "flexible accumulation", but does so as a" resource", as a way of generating economic value. It is in this context that arise notions bringing together seemingly antithetical terms, as "economy of culture" and "creative economy". The study aims to show that in this new "capitalism of spirit", the world of culture seems to incorporate both *practices* and *discourses* from the new corporate world, which in its turn seems to feed on the cultural sphere. In this increasingly intricate intertwining between economy and culture, it seems to be an isomorphism between the practices of companies of the flexible capitalism and certain agencies of culture. Under the rhetoric of "organizational innovation", these agencies replicate business models such as the networking, horizontal, anti-hierarchical organization, based on crowdsourcing and / or crowdfunding, etc. In these new models of "cultural business", content producers find themselves in precarious conditions. Under the promise of eventually monetize their creative capital, they experience temporary and outsourced contracts. As Max Weber teaches us, each form of capitalism needs a corresponding "spirit", so that will also be a discourse isomorphism between the world of flexible economy and the sphere of culture. The discourses about the non-separation between professional and personal life, between work and leisure that flexible capitalism took from counterculture is easily extended to current artistic and cultural activities because such ideas refer to the historical separation between art and work that founded the very category of "artist" . Through the analysis of similar practices and discourses into the corporate world and in the cultural sphere, the study will show how the precariousness has been rhetorically transformed into flexibility and freedom and how, even under the rhetoric of alternativeness, culture in the flexible economy has contributed to the reproduction of an unequal world.

RC55-884.4

MICHON, PIOTR* (Poznan University of Economics, *piotr.michon@ue.poznan.pl*)

Parenthood, Well-Being Inequalities and Welfare State. Comparative Study of 20 European Countries

1. Income and wealth inequalities have represented a central issue of social policy analysis in the past. Nowadays the nature of inequalities and types of inequalities are changing. The paper aims at analysing the inequalities in subjective well-being and its relations to life chances and key life course events determined by welfare state. The main questions asked in the paper: Does the welfare state reduce inequalities in people's overall subjective well-being? Does the welfare state reduce inequalities in people's satisfaction in various domains of life such as health or work-life balance?

2. The goal of the paper is to measure and compare, across European countries, inequalities in overall and domain subjective well-being (SWB) based on subjective indicators of well-being. Doing so allows for the evaluation of economic, social and demographic changes in societies and to provide information on well-being of different groups in the European societies. So the first question asked is of diagnostic nature: what are the inequalities of well-being of parents and non-parents among European countries? Are there cross-national differences in the level of inequalities in subjective well-being of people belonging to the vulnerable groups due to specific life course stages (parenthood, marital status)?

3. The paper considers the broadly defined cross national, comparative analysis of contemporary family policy as well as gender regimes. The paper will assess if the cross-national differences in the level of inequalities in sub-

jective well-being of parents and non-parents can be related to the welfare state regimes or to specific policies.

RC04-98.4

MICKELSON, ROSLYN* (University of North Carolina at Charlotte, *RoslynMickelson@uncc.edu*)
BOTTIA, MARTHA (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)
LARIMORE, SAVANNAH (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)

The Effects of School Racial and SES Composition on K-12 Reading and Language Arts Outcomes: A Metaregression Analysis

Structural vulnerability theory proposes that educational outcomes emerge as organizational features of schools interact with students' individual characteristics. The organizational feature of interest in this paper is school racial, ethnic, and social class (SES) composition. This paper asks the following question: "Does school racial and SES composition affect individuals' K-12 reading and language arts achievement?" To answer it, the authors conduct a metaregression of the US social science literature published in the last 20 years on the relationship between reading and language arts outcomes and the racial, ethnic, and SES composition of the K-12 schools students attend. The authors employ a two-level hierarchical linear model (HLM) to synthesize approximately 75 primary studies with 200 regression effects. The tentative answer to this research question is a qualified yes; students attending schools with concentrations of disadvantaged racial minority and/or poor peers achieve less academic progress than their otherwise comparable counterparts in more racially integrated or low poverty schools. Preliminary results indicate that attending a racially isolated disadvantaged minority school has a statistically significant negative effect on reading and language arts achievement. This relationship is moderated by the size of the sample in the primary study and by the way the independent variable (school racial/ethnic composition) was operationalized. Effects vary for different racial and ethnic minority groups and the effects are stronger in secondary compared to elementary grades. The emergence and widening of the race gaps as students move through the grades suggest that the association of racial and social class isolation with reading and language arts performance compounds over time, illustrating how school composition effects reflect the dynamics of structural vulnerability theory.

TG03-940.4

MICKELSON, ROSLYN* (University of North Carolina at Charlotte, *RoslynMickelson@uncc.edu*)

The Role of Integrated Schooling in the Development of Social Cohesion in Multiethnic, Just, Democratic Societies

Schools play a crucial role in preparing children for their adult responsibilities as workers,parents, friends, neighbors, and citizens. Increasingly, in the US and other multiethnic democratic nations this responsibility is complicated by the growing demographic diversity among students, a diversity fueled by international migration. The central argument of this paper is that integrated schooling is a necessary, albeit insufficient, condition for developing the social cohesion that just, multiethnic democratic societies require to flourish. Using the United States as a strategic case study, the paper synthesizes the US educational, social, and behavioral science literatures on the effects of school and classroom racial, ethnic, and social class composition on short- and long-term academic and nonacademic outcomes across the life course, with special attention paid to immigrant youth. The preponderance of the extant US literature on the topic links integrated schooling to improved academic and non-academic outcomes, and suggests integrated schooling is also a necessary, though, insufficient enabling condition for fostering civic engagement in multiethnic democratic societies. Ironically, despite this growing corpus of evidence, US schools are resegregating by race, ethnicity, and/or social class. To be sure, because of international and internal migration trends, the nature of US school segregation has changed so that today it is much more ethnically complex than the Black-White or Brown-White binaries of the past. Nonetheless, studies indicate that today, as in the past, schools with concentrations of poor disadvantaged minority students generally fail to educate their students. The paper discusses the implications of its findings for 21st century education in the US and other multiethnic democratic societies (especially OECD nations) facing the opportunities and challenges that demographic diversity and international migration pose for delivering educational excellence and equity to all students.

RC21-378.4

MIDHEME, EMMANUEL* (University of Leuven, *emmanuel.midheme@asro.kuleuven.be*)

Property, Patrimony and Territory: Autochthony and the Politics of Immigrant Place-Making in Peri-Urban Kisumu, Kenya

The rapid urbanization currently underway in cities of the global South is unfolding under conditions of limited capacity of the state and conventional market mechanisms to avail buildable land at a pace commensurate with population growth rates. In the Kenyan city of Kisumu, there has been a steady conversion of peri-urban agricultural areas into urban land, as residents seek alternative ways of meeting the rising demand for urban housing. These migratory flows and settlements have over time spawned unique spatial structures and power geometries on the urban fringe, as immigrants from the inner city and beyond buy land and settle among the indigenous population. This paper adopts class and autochthonous framings to unravel the socio-spatial transformations underway in peri-urban Kisumu. Using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and ethnographic fieldwork, the paper analyzes the socio-spatial and political ramifications of land-buying and settlement on Kisian, an indigenous peasant community on the western outskirts of Kisumu. The paper reveals that immigrant-host relations in Kisian are characterized by uneasy co-existence, featuring class divide and social cleavages. The host community views the 'immigrant invasion' as an affront on their indigenous property rights, patrimony and territory—a development they blame for dwindling local fortunes and precarity of livelihoods, as traditional modes of subsistence are disrupted by the new socio-spatial order. Immigrant households have on the other hand devised elaborate socio-spatial strategies aimed at cementing their insertion into the emergent social and built environment. The paper analyzes these adaptive and defensive practices of immigrant households and situates their place-making practices in the broader urban morphogenesis over time. The study addresses vital questions of social inequality and structural power relations embedded in the production of urban space, together with the internal contradictions that typify the urban development process within rapidly transforming cities of the global South.

RC21-359.2

MIDHEME, EMMANUEL* (University of Leuven, *emmanuel.midheme@asro.kuleuven.be*)

The Mismatch Between Planning Practice and 'Actually Existing Urbanisms': Planning Responses to the Phenomenon of Street Trade in Kisumu, Kenya

Street trade has increasingly become an integral part of urban economies in Kenya following the onset of the structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) in the 1980s, and the more recent proliferation of globalization and neoliberal development policies. In Kisumu, the increased presence of street traders in urban public spaces has however fomented a 'clash of cultures'. On the one hand are private property interests (of capitalist investors) and the planners' modernist vision of an orderly city, while on the other hand are urban residents seeking alternative livelihood opportunities in the wake of diminishing formal jobs. The aim of this paper is to unravel the conflicts that arise out of these two contradictory worldviews on the use of urban public space. Using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, mapping and ethnographic fieldwork, the paper interrogates a range of planning responses that have been used by municipal authorities to regulate and contain the phenomenon of street trade in Kisumu over the past few decades. By extension, the paper situates the politics and spatial practices that have since been devised by street traders to fight back state repression and marginalization and to stake out traders' claims to urban public spaces. The central argument in the paper is that while street trade and other forms of informal space production and use constitute the predominant mode of urbanism in contemporary Kisumu, official planning practice is still steeped in prescriptive ethos aimed at producing the 'modern' city. There is thus a mismatch between official planning policy and the practical realities of what Shatkin calls 'actually existing urbanisms'. The paper contributes to current debates on inequality, informality, urban citizenship and the challenges of governance, particularly as they relate to contemporary planning practice and scholarship on rapidly urbanizing cities of the global South.

RC52-842.4

MIEG, HARALD A.* (Humboldt-Universitaet, *harald.mieg@hu-berlin.de*)

Weber's Ethic of Responsibility As a Framework for Professional Ethics

Max Weber coined the term *ethic of responsibility* in his lecture on *Politics as a Vocation* in 1919. The ethic of responsibility demands to take account of both the means and consequences of one's actions. Weber contrasts the ethic of responsibility with an ethic of "good attitude": "there is an abysmal contrast between conduct that follows the maxim of an ethic of ultimate ends--that is, in religious terms, 'The Christian does rightly and leaves the results with the Lord'--and conduct that follows the maxim of an ethic of responsibility, in which case one has to give an account of the foreseeable results of one's action." My paper discusses how Weber's ethic of responsibility can be turned into a framework for professional ethics. Key bridging concepts are (i) personal/professional autonomy and (ii) the expected degree of performance of professional work (quality, effects, efficiency, invested expertise...). I will explicate how an ethic of responsibility "takes account of precisely the average deficiencies of people" and can therefore be linked to empirical social psychology. Redefining Weber's ethic of responsibility as professional ethics clarifies some open conceptual issues both in Weber's approach (justification, evaluation) and in professional ethics (e.g., personal autonomy vs. professional standards).

JAPA-16.1

MIHARA, RYOTARO* (University of Oxford, *mihararyotaro9@gmail.com*)

Global Presence of Japanese Popular Culture as one of the Cultural Waves from Asia

The presentation will focus on the overseas project of "J-pop".

Few previous studies related to this topic focus closely on the efforts of players in J-pop sector to promote J-pop overseas, especially their cooperation with government and players in overseas market, although such a J-pop's overseas project is planned and implemented on the basis of their close communications and relationships. In this presentation, therefore, I propose to understand J-pop's global spread in terms of the network of agencies with central focus on the players of a certain overseas business project of J-pop and government. What kind of "power" "energy" and "motivation" is shared and circulated among their entanglements? How can we develop an understanding of the "network" concept through the global spread of J-pop? Being a researcher, fieldworker, and ex-government official of "Cool Japan" policies and business projects, I will discuss about possible answers to this set of questions.

RC16-297.3

MIHARA, RYOTARO* (University of Oxford, *mihararyotaro9@gmail.com*)

Networking "Cool Japan": Re-Considering the Notion of "Network" through the Global Spread of Japanese Popular Culture

It has been more than a decade since the global appeal and presence of Japanese popular culture (hereinafter called "J-pop") became significant and was labeled as "Cool Japan." Even Japanese government has recently committed itself to the overseas promotion of J-pop, and the resulting policy set has been called "Cool Japan" policy. However, few previous studies related to this topic focus closely on the efforts of players in J-pop sector to promote J-pop overseas, especially their cooperation with government and players in overseas market, although such a J-pop's overseas project is planned and implemented on the basis of their close communications and relationships. In this presentation, therefore, I propose to understand J-pop's global spread in terms of the network of agencies with central focus on the players of a certain overseas business project of J-pop and government. What kind of "power" "energy" and "motivation" is shared and circulated among their entanglements? How can we develop an understanding of the "network" concept through the global spread of J-pop? Being a researcher, fieldworker, and ex-government official of "Cool Japan" policies and business projects, I will discuss about possible answers to this set of questions.

RC24-423.4

MIKAMI, NAOYUKI* (Hokkaido University, *mikami@high.hokudai.ac.jp*)

Public Participation and Deliberation about Nuclear Energy Policy: A Case Study of "National Debate" after Fukushima Accident

This paper explores the possibility of public participation in decision-making on nuclear energy policy through a case study of "National Debate" on energy choices after the Fukushima accident in Japan. Japan has been pressed to fundamentally reform its national energy policy in order to break away from the excessive dependence on nuclear energy. In the summer of 2012, the DJP (the Democratic Party of Japan) coalition government at that time presented a set of national energy policy options, which ranged from the complete phase-out of nuclear power to partial abolition. In order to stimulate public discussion whether to withdraw from nuclear energy, the then DJP government introduced the method of deliberative poll and invited about 290 randomly selected citizens around the country to discuss the energy choice. The deliberative poll was the first-ever public participation and deliberation about nuclear energy on a national level, and this paper focuses on the process and result. As the result of the deliberative poll, approximately half of the participants supported the complete phase-out of nuclear energy, and it was reflected on the government policy decision to some extent. Some of the major findings from the participant observation of the deliberative poll are as follows: first, the public participation and deliberation substantially impacted on the policy formulation, producing a complementary effect to a wide range of direct actions such as demonstration and public comments. Second, the deliberative poll provided ordinary citizens with opportunities to question the existing authority of experts and make informed judgments about national energy policy. Third, however, the result of the deliberative poll was abandoned once the conservative coalition took power at the end of the year, and there still remain many challenges

about connections between public deliberative/participatory exercises and decision-making in energy policy.

RC41-698.5

MIKUCKA, MALGORZATA* (Higher School of Economics, *mikucka.m@gmail.com*)
RIZZI, ESTER (Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)

Family and Non-Family Support during the Transition to Parenthood

Although today parenting is largely a choice, having children causes stress. Parents, especially of young children, are tired, sleep deprived, and stressed (Evenson and Simon, 2005, Umberson et al., 2010). They experience financial strain (Stanca, 2012) and time pressure. Childcare, an activity slightly more enjoyable than housework (Kahneman et al., 2004) is in conflict with parents' leisure, freedom, work demands, and romantic relationships (Angeles, 2010, Lyubomirsky and Boehm, 2010, Nomaguchi and Milkie, 2003, Twenge et al., 2003).

Previous studies show that families and other networks provide extensive help to parents of young children (mainly by providing childcare and housework, advice and information, as well as material support, see: Bengtson, 2001, Chan and Ermisch, 2011, Coall and Hertwig, 2010, Hank and Buber, 2009). However, longitudinal analyses of buffering effect of family and non-family networks, and the interplay of the two types of support remain understudied.

Our analysis fills this gap in several ways. First, we test if the support available from family and non-family networks actually increases after the transition to parenthood. Second, we test the hypothesis that family and non-family support alleviates the negative well-being consequences of early parenting. Third, we assume the family and non-family support affect differently mothers and fathers' wellbeing.

We use the Swiss Household Panel to observe a sufficient number of transitions to parenthood together with detailed information on support available from relatives, neighbours, close friends and colleagues. To control for section effects, we use fixed effects (hypothesis 1) and difference-in-difference (hypothesis 2) models.

This is one of the few analyses explicitly testing with panel data the buffering effect of support from various sources during the transition to parenthood. It is also one of the few analyses testing if social support actually increases during the transition to parenthood, which so far is only a plausible assumption.

RC20-346.6

MIKUCKA, MALGORZATA* (Higher School of Economics, *mikucka.m@gmail.com*)

The Well-Being Gap Between the Married and the Never Married: Time Trends and Macro Processes

Growing divorce and falling marriage rates in contemporary societies suggest that the institution of marriage is in crisis. Indeed, analyses for United States suggest that the quality of marriages, as well as the well-being premium of married over the never married persons decreased over time (Amato et al., 2003, Corra et al., 2009, Glenn, 1991, Glenn and Weaver, 1988, Rogers and Amato, 2000,Waite, 2000).

This paper examines how the well-being gap between the married and the never married changed over time and it tests the hypothesis that this trend has been shaped by the changing socio-economic conditions. In particular I focus on the hypothesis that the well-being gap narrowed because the level of economic specialization of spouses within marriage decreased. The idea that economic specialization builds the marriage premium has been formalized by Becker (1981) and is currently adopted in analyses of married couples (see, e.g. Stutzer and Frey, 2006).

I use data from theWorld Values Survey and the European Values Study for 87 countries on various levels of development, for a period of almost 30 years. Multilevel regression allows me to distinguish between the cross-country differences and the withincountry differences across time.

Results show that the life satisfaction gap between themarried and the never-married decreased over time at a rate that could close the well-being gap between themarried and the never married in about 25 years. The changes of economic specialization do not affect the well-being gap among women, and have a weak effect among men. Therefore the study does not support the hypothesis that the narrowing well-being gap between the married and the never married may be explained by lower level of economic specialization within marriage. This result is policy-relevant, as it shows that enhancing traditional gender arrangementsmay be inefficient way of improving conditions of married couples.

RC06-118.4

MIKULIONIENE, SARMITE* (Mykolas Romeris university, *sarmite@mruni.eu*)
KANOPIENE, VIDA (Mykolas Romeris university)

Women and Men As Providers of Informal Social Assistance: The Case of Lithuania

Viewed form configurational perspective, family is a complex set of personal ties and interdependencies that extend far beyond it's boundaries and include not only more distant kinship, but also friends (Widmer, 2010). Basing on this theoretical approach, the roles of women and men in the informal social support networks are explored in the paper. This makes a novelty of research, because most commonly gender differences in provision of informal care and assistance within a family of procreation and a family of orientation are discussed in a literature, leaving aside the commitments to the other persons.

The paper examines the peculiarities of informal mutual social support networks, focusing on the place of women and men - close relatives, distant kinship or friends / neighbours in these networks. Individual experiences in giving and receiving assistance are discussed and personal views regarding the expected potential providers of instrumental and emotional support (i.e., persons who would be addressed and asked for a help in case of urgent need) are analysed from gender perspective, basing on complex Lithuanian data: (1) the results of the questionnaire survey carried out at the end of 2011- beginning of 2012 (a sample - 2000 respondents, representing national population born respectively in 1950-1955, 1960-1965, 1970-1975 and 1980-1985); (2) the findings of the in-depth interviews with 23 fathers (representing of the same birth cohorts), conducted in summer of 2012 in the six regions of Lithuania.

The investigations were accomplished in a frame of the four years research project „Trajectories of family models and social networks: intergenerational dimension", financed by the European Social Fund (ESF).

RC44-736.1

MILKMAN, RUTH* (City University of New York, *rmilkman@gc.cuny.edu*)

Book Critic for Informal Labor, Formal Politics and Dignifying Discontent in India

Book critic for RC44 author meets critic session

RC48-781.1

MILKMAN, RUTH* (City University of New York, *rmilkman@gc.cuny.edu*)
LUCE, STEPHANIE (City University of New York)
LEWIS, PENELOPE (City University of New York)

Changing The Subject: Occupy Wall Street's Achievements and Prospects In Comparative Perspective

Occupy Wall Street burst onto the scene in New York City in September 2011. It was partly inspired by social movements in the Middle East and Southern Europe, and soon after its critique of inequality gained traction with the slogan "We Are The 99%," it helped to stimulate many similar occupations worldwide. In the aftermath of the eviction of the New York City protestors from Zuccotti Park and the similar evictions around the country, the U.S. Occupy Wall Street movement has dissipated. But similar movements have continued to spring up around the globe, and the social processes that led to the emergence of Occupy in the U.S. remain in place.

This paper explores the sociological roots of the New York Occupy movement, with particular attention to the changing U.S. labor market. Drawing on the results of a representative survey we conducted of New York City Occupy Wall Street participants in a May 2012 protest march, we analyze the movement's characteristics and discuss its achievements. In addition, we consider various comparisons and contrasts between the New York Occupy movement and other such movements before and since, and on that basis speculate about the prospects for the future of such movements in the USA and elsewhere.

RC55-882.4

MILLAN, RENÉ* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *renem@sociales.unam.mx*)

Social Conditions of Happiness. the Case of Mexico

Social conditions of happiness. The case of Mexico

The paper is based on a national survey that will be made in Mexico next November by the seminar Subjective Satisfaction about Life and Society. The paper will present the results of a group of variables associated to happiness according to the following levels. At the individual level, it will explore the conscious of freedom in decision making, the expectations horizon assumed, and the perception of control over the future life. At the medium level, it will explore two dimensions: a) social cohesion levels in terms of quality of social relationships (social capital), homogeneity of them, and conflict (family, friends, neighbors, work); c) quality of social relationships and decision practices in organizations (voluntary, club, civic

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

and political). At the macro level, it will be taken into account two dimensions as well: a) cooperation and public goods (for example, environment care or taxes payment), and b) quality of government. We intend to show that happiness is positively associated with the capability of making decisions freely and with the sense of control of our lives; with the presence of interaction spheres, informal or formalized, without social fragmentation and regulated by reciprocity patterns; and, with the perception that our lives are built on cooperation with others and with governments that listen to us and consider our demands.

RC52-840.1

MILLAR, ROSS* (University of Birmingham, *r.millar@bham.ac.uk*)

Hospital Board Oversight of Quality and Patient Safety: A Narrative Review and Synthesis of Recent Empirical Research

Context: Recurring problems with patient safety have led to growing interest in helping hospitals' governing bodies provide more effective oversight of the quality and safety of services. National directives and initiatives emphasise the importance of action by boards, but the empirical basis for informing effective hospital board oversight has yet to receive full and careful review.

Methods: This article presents a narrative review of empirical research to inform the debate about hospital board oversight of quality and patient safety. A systematic and comprehensive search identified 122 papers for detailed review. Much of the empirical work has appeared in the last ten years, is from the US, and employs cross-sectional survey methods.

Findings: Recent empirical studies linking board composition and processes with patient outcomes find clear differences between high- and low- performing hospitals, highlighting the importance of strong and committed leadership that prioritizes quality and safety and sets clear and measurable goals for improvement. Effective oversight is also associated with well-informed and skilled board members. External factors (such as regulatory regimes and the publication of performance data) might also have a role in influencing boards, but detailed empirical work here is scant.

Conclusions: Health policy debates recognise the important role of hospital boards in overseeing patient quality and safety, and a growing body of empirical research has sought to elucidate that role. This review finds a number of areas of guidance that have some empirical support, but it also exposes the relatively inchoate nature of the field. Greater theoretical and methodological development is required if we are to secure more evidence-informed governance systems and practices that can contribute to safer care.

JS-51.1

MILLER, DEMOND* (Rowan University, *millerd@rowan.edu*)
GONZALEZ, CHRISTOPHER (Rowan University)

Dark Shades of travel: Death Tourism with its Legal and Social Implications

The growing interest of dark tourism, namely death tourism, where the confrontation with grief and mortality is met with the expressed purpose of orchestrating travel that culminates in assistance to end one's life is becoming more a central focus on the debates in the right to life arguments. This paper describes the emerging phenomenon of death tourism, to present briefly the social and legal aspects of assisted suicide in conjunction within the tourism industry. By employing a variety of primary and secondary resources, from death tourism industry documents, legal statutes, and news reports, this study explores the propositions of this article. Whereas much of the contemporary research in dark tourism focuses on sights, experiences, and actual memorialization, death tourism tends to comprise a holistic view of the emerging phenomenon by viewing supply and demand management (and promotion), political interpretation and control. The final component of the paper views societal interpretations of death tourism and its potential for market expansion. There have been several social movements and legislative attempts to curtail the spread of assisted suicide and death tourism; however, the demand for the services has grown to the point where jurisdictions are considering measures to allow this practice. Such an expansion of legalized assisted suicide will allow those seeking the right to die more options for a death within a diversified tourism industry and how the trend of death tourism is potentially spreading to other countries beyond Europe.

RC38-656.5

MILLER, ROBERT* (Queen's University Belfast, *r.miller@qub.ac.uk*)

Researching Virtual Realities – Methodological and Conceptual Issues

The first decades of the century have seen profound transformations of societies through digital media. One effect of these new means of contact is that virtual identity does not necessarily correspond to corporeal identity and can be-

come divorced from it or deliberately masked. An extreme manifestation is the creation of 'virtual worlds' populated by 'avatars', alternate online identities. For many, the opportunity to take on an alternate identity in a 'virtual world' is its primary attraction. Biological constraints, from being plain or unattractive through being too old or the wrong gender to having a physical handicap, can be transcended. Arguably, moral constraints need not apply either. While not 'real' in the physical sense, virtual worlds can be very real in their effects and are independently evolving societies. They have economies that interact with economies in the 'real world' and it is possible to make a living or become rich in the real world through your activities in a virtual world. Even in their present, rudimentary form, some persons prefer their virtual identities and lives to those in their 'first lives'. Driven by strong economic and technological imperatives, human/computer interfaces and virtual realities will become radically more immersive in the near future. It is not hyperbole to speculate that this could have profound effects for what it means to be human and social in the 21st century. This paper will explore some of the myriad issues – ethical, methodological and practical - that arise from conducting research, particularly biographical research, in virtual worlds.

RC38-650.4

MILLER, ROBERT* (Queen's University Belfast, *r.miller@qub.ac.uk*)

Using Biographical and Family History Methods in Sub-Saharan Africa: Inheritance in Kenya

Inheritance systems and practices in sub-Saharan Africa play a key role in people's ability to exit poverty, or, conversely, plunging them further into it. As land is the major asset in low-income developing countries, how property is passed on and divided between future generations is a significant factor. This paper looks at inheritance through the lens of biographical interviews with several generations of Kenyan families, seeking to explain that the *how* and *why* of poverty needs to be understood in the wider family context. It analyses fortunes and misfortunes of families over a given time period in the context of property ownership rights. It also looks at the impact of education and the inheritance of cultural capital. When both fertility and survival are high, traditional patterns of land inheritance can lead to the progressive sub-division of land with long-term adverse implications for sustainability. While inheritance in Kenya is male-dominated, the paper nonetheless examines the position of women in the chain as vectors of male property rights. The application of male-oriented customary law where inheritance is concerned, rather than the use of statutory legislation, was found to be the reality for the overwhelming majority of the participants in the study. The practical implications of this for safeguarding the property rights of women and their children is discussed.

TG03-935.3

MILLER, SONJA* (Victoria University of Wellington, *Sonja.Miller@vuw.ac.nz*)
PHILLIPS, HAZEL (Ngati Kapo o Aotearoa)
RICHARDSON, LIZ (Āwhina Research Team, Victoria University of Wellington)
PARATA, SHANE (Āwhina VUCEL Incubator, Victoria University of Wellington)
VAN DER SMAN, JOHN (Āwhina VUCEL Incubator, Victoria University of Wellington)
WHYTE, ADELE (Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated)
TIUKA, NGAIO (Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated)

Mō Tātou: Doing It for Ourselves. Developing Indigenous Māori and Pacific Marine Scientists in Aotearoa / New Zealand through Tino Rangatiratanga (Self-Determination)

Persistent ethnic disparities in tertiary success have been experienced by indigenous and minority students globally, especially in the sciences, and more so at postgraduate level. Nevertheless, Te Rōpū Āwhina (Āwhina), a programme based on the Māori (indigenous people of Aotearoa / New Zealand) concept of whānau (extended family) at Victoria University of Wellington (VUW), has substantially increased the number of Māori and Pacific undergraduates and postgraduate students in the science, engineering, architecture and design disciplines. The kaupapa (goal) of Āwhina is to produce Māori and Pacific scientists who contribute to Māori and Pacific community development and leadership. An important Āwhina initiative, the Āwhina VUCEL Incubator (AVI), is based at VUW's Coastal Ecology Laboratory (VUCEL). The kaupapa of the AVI is to develop outstanding Māori and Pacific marine scientists capable of advancing scientific understanding and, critically, contributing to leadership and development in their communities in meaningful and significant ways. Māori and Pacific marine science capability is built through direct involvement in research that benefits those communities. Key aspects of our work and kaupapa are exemplified by two recent activities discussed in the presentation: (1) The Āwhina Summer Cybrospace event where

years 12 and 13 rangatahi (youth) from Ngāti Kahungunu and other iwi (tribes) and Āwhina local community clusters participated in hands-on activities including marine laboratory and field-based activities, and (2) a project developed by Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (NKII: the tribal entity for Ngāti Kahungunu) in partnership with the AVI, to increase Māori capability around marine resource management and provide pathways into marine science for Ngāti Kahungunu rangatahi. We describe the partnership approach taken to develop the project with NKII, evaluation of the Summer Cybrospace event, and research being undertaken to demonstrate that Āwhina and the AVI are having a positive influence on Māori and Pacific success in science-related disciplines.

RC06-122.20

MILLWARD, CHRISTINE* (University of Melbourne Law School, *cmillward54@hotmail.com*)

New Fatherhood? Post-Separation Parenting Roles and Responsibilities In Australia

This paper addresses parenting roles, responsibilities and outcomes following marital separation in Australia (involving 15% of families with children). Recent research suggests a fathering paradox: although the proportion of lone fathers has increased in Australia over the past decades (now approx 2.2% of families with children) time use surveys show the level of involvement of fathers in everyday child care has increased very little. Despite fathers' general lack of 'hands on' parenting skills, ideological changes to the Australian Family Law Act in 2006 mandated post-separation 'shared parental responsibility', which has been widely interpreted by lawyers and parents as a basis for equal ('50-50') shared custody of children. However, a 2009-11 qualitative study, entailing three, in-depth interviews found that gender inequity in post-separation parenting responsibility leaves many mothers reliant upon welfare payments. This study included 'lone' fathers and mothers – 'primary time' parents whose children live with them most or all of the time – as well as parents sharing the care of children more equally.

The socio-political policy underpinning the Family Law changes assumed a degree of interaction and cooperation between separated parents predicated on a new construction of gender in 'doing family'. However, there is little empirical evidence to support this assumption, since (a) most separated mothers and fathers spectacularly fail to successfully negotiate parenting duties on a daily basis and (b) fathers appear more concerned with their own 'rights' while mothers shoulder a disproportionate burden of everyday 'responsibility' for children (even in 'equal shared care' situations where the children live half the time with each parent) – and this inequity mirrors the continuing greater levels of maternal responsibility within 'intact' families. Such findings reinforce the disparity between stated attitudes of concerned fathers versus their actual behaviour.

RC50-815.5

MILNE, DANIEL* (Kyoto University, *sanjohigashiyama@yahoo.co.jp*)

Tourism Promotion and Disaster: Ethical Issues Faced in Promoting Tohoku Since March 2011

The series of disasters following the 2011 Tohoku earthquake severely affected Japan's ability to attract tourists. This has led to a government-directed international tourism campaign of unprecedented scale for Japan. While international tourist numbers quickly rebounded nationally in 2012, those to the disaster-hit areas remain low.

The primary cause of deflated tourist numbers in Tohoku seems to be fear of nuclear radiation. This concern was also central in Tokyo's recent successful bid for the 2020 Olympics, and is likely to grow as the Olympics approach. Public and private institutions in Japan involved in tourism, along with guidebook publishers and others, face a serious ethical dilemma: How to promote foreign tourism to the disaster-hit areas and support their economic recovery while being open and informative about potential health and safety dangers.

This paper focuses on this ethically-charged dilemma through examining changes in discourses in international tourism promotion amongst these organizations. The appeal to support both Japan's and the disaster-region's recovery through tourism activities was central to many of these discourses in 2011 and 2012. This included multiple-entry visas for Chinese tourists on the condition that they visit Tohoku, and JNTO encouraging travel agencies to offer tours for foreign volunteers.

In 2013, locally-based internet tourism sites and foreign guidebooks still draw on recovery in disaster-hit regions as a central motif in promotional discourses. However, at the national level there seems to be a shift away from focusing on the disaster-hit regions and of promoting international tourists to these areas to help revive these economies. This paper looks into causes of this divergence in discourses. It considers how these organizations and institutions face differently the ethical dilemma of helping those hit by disaster in guiding the practices of international tourists while keeping tourists aware of potential safety dangers.

WG03-922.1

MILNE, E-J* (University of Edinburgh, *EJ.Milne@ed.ac.uk*)
WILSON, SARAH* (University of Stirling, *sarah.wilson@stir.ac.uk*)

Contemporary Greek Myths: Visual Resources for Self-Transformation

This paper focuses on the use of visual media, including music videos, television programmes and films, by young people living in kinship, foster, residential and secure care in Scotland. It draws on a two-year exploration of practices of belonging that employed audial and visual methods (photo elicitation around spaces and objects; drawings of actual and ideal 'homes'; recordings of sounds including music tracks then discussed in two interviews). The data produced suggested the great importance of such visual media to participants in both blanking out and exploring difficult relational legacies and current circumstances. In particular, like contemporary Greek myths, television shows and music videos often portrayed difficult family situations similar to their own including parental separation, police raids, the absence or loss of a parent. Such representations and their use by participants point to a complex interweaving of absences and presences cross-cutting the private and public spheres, (and often reflected and reproduced by academic disciplines). In spite of living in a somewhat 'confessional' culture, prevailing normative family discourses generally discourage these young people from open discussion of such family circumstances. At the same time, the semi-public nature of these young people's family lives is reflected in often voluminous case files, and the static histories they contain, repeated many times over at case hearings. Further such circumstances are often used as exemplars of dysfunctional/'troubled' families in stigmatising public, political discourses that divert attention from the structural inequalities that often underlie them. We argue that such visual media help to provide such young people with more fluid, more culturally accepted and semi-public representations of their experience and potentially provide them with resources for self-valorisation and transformation.

JS-71.2

MILNE, E-J* (University of Edinburgh, *EJ.Milne@ed.ac.uk*)
BROWNLIE, JULIE (University of Edinburgh)

'Taking Photos? I Don't Do That Anymore': Critiquing the Photo-Diary As Method in Ageing Research

Over the past 15 years there has been a burgeoning interest amongst researchers, policy makers, and funders in using methods that encourage deeper engagement with communities and offer participants greater involvement in the research process (Mitchell, Milne and de Lange 2012). This desire to use more emancipatory and decolonizing methods (Smith 1999) has led to 'an explosion of participatory media projects' (Luttrell and Chalfen 2010: 197). Little has been written, however, about how participants regard or (dis)engage with the visual as a method of choice. Over the past 17 months, a team of researchers from the University of Edinburgh and the Scottish Centre for Social Research have been exploring day to day kindness, help and support and the increasing role it plays as we age *www.liveablelives.org.uk* . The research, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, adapted Bartlett and Milne's diary making method (Bartlett 2011). Following an initial mapping exercise and semi-structured interview, participants were asked to keep a diary for two weeks recording mundane acts of help, support and kindness, offered, received, wished for or rejected. Participants chose the mode of production from a selection of visual (photo or drawing), audial (sound diaries) or textual (written or txt). Based upon semi-structured interviews and 45 diaries, this paper presents a critique of the visual as a diary making method and an exploration of its limitations.

References

Bartlett R 2011 *Using Diaries in Research with People with Dementia* University of Manchester, Manchester

Luttrell W and Chalfen R 2010 Lifting up voices of participatory visual research *Visual Studies* 25(3) 197-200

Mitchell C Milne E-J and de Lange N 2012 Introduction in **Milne E-J Mitchell C and de Lange N** eds *The Handbook of Participatory Video* Altamira Press, Lanham MD 1-15

Smith LT 1999 *Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples* Zed Books, London

RC37-640.5

MILSTEIN, DENISE* (Columbia University, *denicham@gmail.com*)

Authoritarianism and Paths of Resistance in Latin America

How does political crisis and, more specifically, repression, transform artistic movements and their evolution? And how do the paths that artists take in contexts of crisis shape the cultural environment in which citizens respond and resist? Authoritarianism in Latin America during the 1960s and 1970s spawned bifurca-

tions and the re-drawing of boundaries in and between artistic movements. This paper explores the separation of political from cultural resistance as one such bifurcation among groups of musicians facing military dictatorship in Uruguay and Brazil during this period. Comparison of four musical movements sheds light on how repression transformed artistic trajectories in each country. Politically engaged reactions to authoritarianism built on social movement participation and ideological commitment to produce music that could be used as a tool for sustaining anti-authoritarian identities and supporting mobilization. Countercultural reactions attacked authoritarianism from a different angle, challenging established national identities, incorporating foreign musics and thereby also threatening the cultural status quo. The bifurcation of political and cultural responses to authoritarianism produced distinct paths which diverged or converged depending on the institutional conditions in which artists carried out and disseminated their work. In some mediating contexts, competition between the two currents prevailed, producing the polarization of politically engaged and countercultural artists. In other environments, the two paths converged as artists collaborated to combine political and cultural responses to repression. These dynamics in turn shaped the cultural and political environment of resistance to authoritarianism, just as much as social movements and, sometimes, in the absence of openly manifest social movements. Building on this comparison, the author draws broader conclusions on the long-term impact of resistant art on the cultural, political and social landscape in which it develops.

RC37-640.2

MILSTEIN, DENISE* (Columbia University, *denicham@gmail.com*)

From the Inner Workings of Innovation to Historical Accounts of Artistic Development

What mechanisms drive innovation in art? How does exploring this question incite broader understandings of the history of artistic movements? This paper examines innovation in Brazilian artistic movements over the 20th century. A look at the local, regional and international dynamics that impacted these movements reveals repeating mechanisms that both facilitate and limit innovation. The study of Brazilian artists and movements reveals processes relevant to the broader, historical development of artistic movements in Latin America. Methodologically, the focus on innovation in art worlds requires constant shifting among analytical levels in order to grasp transnational influences, the interactions of global and local actors, and the dynamic of change and transformation in art worlds. Adding a relational focus to this multi-level approach helps to unveil the channels whereby artists and their movements develop. The study describes three stages in the evolution of art movements in Brazil over the 20th century. First, a concern with authenticity that led to explorations of "native" Brazilian cultural heritage; second, a fragmented notion of national culture that built on mid-century populism; and third, the critical and grounded incorporation of diverse cultural elements within an international and, in some cases, global cultural sphere. The identification of mechanisms that repeat over time with each step in the development of an artistic trajectory is a tool that may be applied beyond this case. These mechanisms shed light on widely recognized phenomena such as revivalism, nationalism, counterculture and political engagement in art. The paper demonstrates, both empirically and analytically, how it is possible through the study of innovation, to build a broader narrative of the struggles through which artists and their audiences build identities within national contexts.

RC43-717.2

MILSTREY, ULRIKE* (Regional Develop & Structural Planning, *milstrey@irs-net.de*)
MILSTREY, ULRIKE* (Leibniz-Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning, *hagemeister@irs-net.de*)

The Socio-Spatial Polarization of Large Housing Estates in East German Shrinking Cities: A Governance Perspective

The paper investigates the influence of local governance and planning practices on the increasing social polarization of neighborhoods in large housing estates in shrinking East German cities.

Despite significant outmigration of middle-class families the housing estates did not experience a collective downgrading as predicted in the early 1990s after the reunification. Instead 20 years after there can be observed a small-scale patchwork pattern of stable and impoverishing neighborhoods. The author argues that the uneven development is not only triggered by the demand-driven housing market in the shrinking cities and by segregation patterns caused by the GDR housing policy. Likewise this development is reinforced by specific planning and governance processes: (1) The Federal Government of Germany supports the development of sustainable urban structures in shrinking cities with large-scale funding programs. The approval for funding is based on defining areas of preferred investment and areas of disinvestment and demolition. (2) There are a growing number of real estate investments in low-quality housing stocks. These private market actors often pursue investment and rental strategies that are contrariwise to the municipal development/ demolition plans. (3) Municipal social housing policies and the allocation of low-income renters by housing companies are spatially selective.

Hence, the author assumes that the small-scale social polarization in the housing estates is reinforced by conflicting investment strategies of public and private actors, by contrasting rental policies of public and private landlords and by the withdrawal of the municipalities regarding to socially stabilizing measures from areas of disinvestment and demolition. Apparently dealing with urban decline is highly restricted by the unequal distribution of power and resources to the actors, their divergent interests and the lack of incentives to cooperation. To develop these arguments the author analyses the case of the continuously shrinking East German city Cottbus.

JS-44.16

MINAKO, SUZUKI* (Hitotsubashi University, *sd091007@g.hit-u.ac.jp*)

Model Minority and Discrimination: Case of the Second Generation of Cambodians Refugees in France

It is said that immigrants and foreigners in France posed a problem of socio-political order in the middle of 1970s. While the Maghrebian immigrants have undergone the experience of discrimination and exclusion in French society, South-East Asian refugee were considered to be a 'non provocative' or 'silent' group in the integration process at the local resettlement and benefitted from a warm welcome （Gilles 2000; Simon-Barouh 2003）. They have a conscience to take advantage of their positive image based on ethnic category. It is suggested that for French people, receiving Southeast Asian refugees provides an opportunity to justify their virtue as non-racist citizens （Roquejoffre 2009:118）. With this good reputation, they became a 'model minority' in France. As Asians have a fairly positive image compared to other immigrants, it is difficult to say that there is a feeling of hostility and racism against them (Gayral-Taming 2000）. However, the idea that Asians can be accepted because they are silent while other ethnic groups without such a personality could be rejected is itself a radicalized stereotype. In the context of French society, the positioning of Southeast Asian refugees as 'exceptional' resulted from colonial history and the politics of compassion. But this exceptionality risks generating racialised practices. Regarding Second generation, their educational success in science and their typical choice for the sector of the communication industry has been noticed (Le Huu 1996 ; Meslin 2006 ; Masse 1996). Are they really success in their schooling and professional career? It is doubtful if they

really benefit from their positive image in their living experience. By examining educational and occupational attainments of the second generation of Cambodians refugees in France, I will show aspects of discrimination encountered by them as a model minority. I use interviews collected from my field research conducted between 2010 and 2011 for this analysis.

WG02-903.2

MINAMIKAWA, FUMINORI* (Ritsumeikan University, *fminamikawa@gmail.com*)

How Is Multiculturalism Americanized and Japanized?

The idea of "multiculturalism" has spread globally and impacted on the ways of being "nation-state" since the 1970s when Canada and Australia enacted the official policies of multiculturalism. The United States is one of the earliest adaptors of the idea to redefine its legacies of cultural diversity in the 1980s. Japan, one of the "weak" states in the strength of multiculturalism policies, modified it to a vision of "multicultural coexistence (*tabunka kyosei*)" for incorporating foreign residents in the 2000s. This paper compares how to accommodate multiculturalism as an image of national society in United States and Japan in entangled three layers: community legacies, national discourses, and global values. Both countries have had historical legacies to incorporate minorities at the level of the local communities. Related to the legacies, national discourses redefine the relationship between multiculturalism and nationalism although the opponents usually attempt to define it as a threat to the nation. The national modifications also depend on what extent people perceive it as a global value. The interconnection of the layers explains how multiculturalism has or has not become a part of the national image. The USA's liberal modifications help to implant a multicultural ethic on its national image while Japan's transnationalist interpretations fail to nationalize it. Based on analysis of governmental reports, public polls, and reactions from local communities and minorities, I will discuss the ways in which USA and Japan establish two versions of multiculturalism to adapt it in the different socio-cultural contexts in the era of global migration of idea.

RC05-114.5

MINATO, KUNIO* (Ritsumeikan Unviersity, *minato920@gmail.com*)

Nationalism, Exclusivism, and Purism: An Analytical Description of National Identity in Mongolia

In recent years, Mongolia has witnessed the rise of ultra-nationalists and even neo-Nazis. Their campaigns pillory foreigners, especially Chinese and Koreans, as threats to the "purity" of the nation, and are often accompanied by vandalism and violence. Their target is not only limited to foreign people and enterprises but also to their fellow citizens. Reports state that women accused of fraternizing with foreigners, as well as sexual minorities, are typical examples of domestic scapegoats and objects of violence.

As ultra-nationalists and neo-Nazis themselves are very few in Mongolia, the problem is whether public opinion is tolerant of them. However, descriptions of the public opinion in Mongolia are conflicting. Some argue that nationalism and prejudice against foreigners is common in the country, and that exclusivists are gaining popularity, against the backdrop of public fear that Mongolia, the country with so small population, might be easily swallowed up by the massive influx of foreign people, investments, culture, and others. Meanwhile, others explain that these ultra-nationalist groups do not represent the majority of Mongolian people, and that their activities are still in the margins. Which is closer to reality? Resolving the contradiction and portraying an accurate picture of public opinion will help in forecasting the future of nationalism and exclusivism in the country.

This paper presents a study of issues on the national identity of ordinary Mongolians, such as exclusivism, national pride, and aspiration of "national purity." Using data from cross-national public opinion surveys, the study examines Mongolian attitudes toward those issues, by comparing Mongolia with Asian societies and post-socialist ones. This study also explores correlations among these attitudes, as well as factors associated with them. Hence, the study aims to offer a non-European empirical viewpoint to the research of nationalism and national identity.

RC02-54.2

MINIAN, ISAAC* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *minian.economia@gmail.com*)

A New Stage In The Fragmentation Of Production: Economic and Social Implications For Development Countries

This paper deals with the implications on production activities, income distribution and institutional changes due to the significant changes taking place in the world economy. One of the more relevant characteristics of globalization in its productive and commercial aspect is the segmented organization of national and international production. A new feature of the present international division of labor is the participation of countries that opened recently to the world economy. This is the case of large countries such as China, India, countries of Eastern Europe, and Latin American ones, like Brazil, México.

The incorporation of these new actors in the global economic stage gives way to deep concerns, analyses and debates on the evolution of the economic specialization of developed countries and the industrialization strategies which are open to emerging ones.

Emerging countries have their own concerns regarding segmentation and the new trade model as it implies a great dependence to the MNCs in terms of markets, technology and organization. The new strategies require large investments to modify the structure of specialization and reduce production in sectors with price competition. They need institutions and incentives for the creation of knowledge and innovation. Thus, this paper deals with the following questions. What institutional arrangements are needed in order to make possible the insertion of emerging countries in knowledge intensive activities with high value added? Are the implications concerning employment the same as those of the international trade of final products? Do the observed tendencies towards a more uneven distribution of income, in both developed and developing countries, arise from the interrelation of national labor markets? Does fragmentation increase the negative effects in the distribution of income? Which should be the new economic and social policies and the institutional changes?

RC21-375.5

MIQUET, ALICE (University of Montreal)
GEERTMAN, STEPHANIE* (Institut national de la recherche scientifique, *geertman.stephanie@gmail.com*)

Youth and Public Space in Hanoi, Vietnam

Since Vietnam began to integrate with the global economy and culture in the mid 1980s, public spaces have been greatly transformed. They have increasingly been privatized and commercialized, and become subject to surveillance and rules, mirroring the global trend. However, in Hanoi, a very dense capital with scarce public space, the consequences of this trend are not only a decline in public space, but also an intensification and diversification of use of public space, including increasingly informal activities. These processes resulted in restricted access to the city's largest public spaces, which are mostly fenced off and for which an entry fee is charged. At the same time, the city witnesses an increasing use of smaller public spaces as squares. They have become heavily populated by urban youth because of their easy access (no fees or fences). The Vietnamese youth that grew up in the new era of globalization are today developing a new urban culture in the squares of Hanoi, manifested in skating, biking, rollerblading and street dancing.

Based on the results of 40 interviews with youth held on two squares in Hanoi – one located in the inner city, Lenin Square, the other one in a residential peri-urban area, Trung Hoa-Nhan Chinh – and 15 interviews with professional and institutional planners, this paper provides an understanding of the use of public space by urban youth and examines how they negotiate rules and restrictions and deal with other users. The paper aims to give an insight in the role of public space in the context of a new emerging urban youth culture in Vietnam, and in the dichotomy between tightness and looseness of control over public spaces.

RC54-870.4

MIRANDA, ALEJANDRO* (University of Western Sydney, *alexomir@gmail.com*)

Routines, Rhythms and the Mobilisation of Musical Practices

Despite the increasing interest in mobilities and cultural practices, the specific mobilities of musical practices have been sparsely addressed in the scholarly literature. This paper advances the notion of mobilisation of musical practices and its relationship with routines, rhythms and bodily gestures as a way to analyse the transportation of ways of making and experiencing music across networks of relationships. The specific case of *son jarocho* is addressed to explore and discuss this notion. *Son jarocho* is a musical practice originated in southeast Mexico and is believed to be product of the encounter of African, Nahua and Spanish-Andaluz traditions. It is nowadays reproduced, appropriated and recreated in various locations of Mexico and the United States, partly due to the migratory flows between these two countries. Practitioners have used *son jarocho* to elaborate discourses of authenticity and preservation of a regional musical heritage; however, it is currently also sustained, informed and reshaped by transnational linkages. I suggest that *son jarocho* is no longer confined to a bounded and coherent community or ethnic group (namely Mexicans, *Jarochos*, Mexican-Americans or Chicanos), but constitutes a complex form of socially established activity in which repertoires of bodily gestures, rhythms and routines are reproduced, re-appropriated and recreated across transnational social fields.

RC10-194.2

MIRANDA, DANIEL* (Faculty of Social Sciences, P. Universidad Católica de Chile, *damiranda@gmail.com*)

COX, CRISTIÁN (Faculty of Education, P. Universidad Católica de Chile)
BASCOPE, MARTÍN (Faculty of Education, P. Universidad Católica de Chile)
BONHOMME, MACARENA (P. Universidad Católica de Chile)

Inequality in Students' Citizenship Participation Across Countries

Citizenship participation is a key element to sustain and legitimize the democratic system. Although citizens are assumed to have similar rights, the empirical evidence suggests that participation is characteristic of those with higher socioeconomic background (Brady, et. al., 1995). Furthermore, these inequalities would have an intergenerational transmission (Verba, Burns & Schlozman, 2003): children with well-educated parents have the knowledge, skills and attitudes for participate in a more effective way. The main objective of this study is to analyze the individual and contextual (school and country) elements that can mitigate/strengthen the impact of the social background on student´s citizenship participation, guided by the following questions: To what extent students' participation levels differ across countries? Are these differences related to contextual factors? Do contextual factors affect the link between students' background and participation? The central hypothesis in this study is that country contextual economic indicators as well as democratic indicators influence both participation and the impact of background on participation. In particular, we expect that in countries with higher inequality indexes the influence of students' and school socioeconomic background on participation is stronger, reason why we pay special attention to Latin America, the region of the world with the high income inequality worldwide.

The present paper analyzes data from the International Civic and Citizenship Study 2009 (N=140,000, 38 countries). The main object of study is citizen participation, composed by two dimensions: present-future and civil-civic. Whereas civil participation refers to activities that involve interaction with the local communities, civic participation is conceived as related to formal institutions. Preliminary multilevel results show that the association between socioeconomic background and participation is strong and varies across countries, however shows different patterns depending on the kind of participation. Some country context dimension has an effect on the levels of participation. Comparison among regions will be discussed.

JS-14.2

MIRANDA, PERPETUA* (SOPHIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (MUMBAI)INDIA, *pep13oct@rediffmail.com*)

Leisure Unites and Strengthens Family Bonds --- a Case Study on Families That Spend Quality Time on Holidays Together

Family will always continue to remain in one form or other as the basic building blocks of society.Todays world is one that is riddled with competition deadlines stress. With high profile jobs to be managed and education degrees to be attained by children to secure their future it's so important that families make quality time for leisure.

The Researcher tries to unfold the following objectives:

*To identify the growing problem of families dispersed due to job \studies constraints

*To identify the importance of making time for leisure to be together

*How quality leisure time binds groupsand contribute to bonding and unity

*The impact of leisure on the family life today and the need for families' world wide to do the same

With the above objectives in mind the researcher is analyzing the role leisure plays in building tight family bonds

The study will select few cases where girl students who reside far away from homes in hostels but are still close to their family members and share a strong bond.

RC41-697.3

MIRANDA, PERPETUA* (SOPHIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (MUMBAI)INDIA, *pep13oct@rediffmail.com*)

Migration and Gender Inequality ---a Case Study of the Role of MICRO Finance in Mumbai Empowering Women and Transforming Their Lives

Many women in the unorganised sector set up small business , that require very little capital .These are essentially low productivity undertakings. However they are generally relatively more efficient than the small business set up by men because women are able to utilize capital productively . With the expansion of microfinance facilities credit is also now available to many of these small business, enabling the women entrepreneurs to expand their activities. Providing capital to micro businesses , set up by women has emerged as an important means of women's empowerment. Empowerment of women is another important indicator of development of a nation and an economy.

The Researcher tries to unfold the following objectives:

*To identify the growing problem of gender inequality in cities.

*To identify the need for micro financing.

*How micro financing contribute to support and empowerment.

*How marginalized women's lives are impacted by micro financing and the importance of replicating this phenomenon.

RC23-417.7

MIRANDA DE ALMEIDA, CRISTINA* (Internet Interdisciplinary Institute (IN3 - UOC), *cristinamiranda.de@gmail.com*)
TEJERINA, BENJAMÍN (Universidad del País Vasco)

Exploring a Model of Inter-Disciplinarity Based on Collective Action Theories

The objective is to develop a theoretical model to analyse and facilitate trans-disciplinary dialog and collaboration between art, science, engineering and humanities (SEAD). The model is inspired in key concepts taken from sociological Theories of Collective Action, which usually are applied to analyse different kinds of collective actions. We propose that these theories can be pertinent to understand the interaction between the main dimensions, agents, resources, contexts and strategies of trans-disciplinary action.

The hypothesis is that interdisciplinary action can be considered as a form of collective action according to the following definition: Collective action is "the result of a social action (or collective challenge) carried out by the set of formal and informal interactions established between (1) a plurality of individuals, collectives and organized groups and (2) other social and political actors with which they come into conflict. This conflict is triggered by the appropriation (of), participation (in), and transformation of relations of power to achieve social goals, and above all, through the mobilization of certain sectors of society" (Tejerina, 2010).

When collective action forms groups it is crucial to understand how these collective entities are shaped by means of discussions, negotiation and re-negotiation processes and not take their existence for granted. There is a need to develop a typology of different kinds of interdisciplinary collaboration in which the elements that structure it are reflected. This paper will focus on the key elements to construct a theoretical model for interdisciplinary action and intend to contribute to improve the vision on how interdisciplinary actions change knowledge production and how the aims, motivations, and interactions around interdisciplinary problems synchronize and find resonance (or not) in an environment of limited resources and changing opportunities in which there are collaborators and opponents that need to dialog. Supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1142510.

RC44-740.3

MIRCHANDANI, KIRAN* (University of Toronto, *kiran@oise.utoronto.ca*)
GELLATLY, MARY* (Parkdale Community Legal Services, *gellatlm@lao.on.ca*)
NOACK, ANDREA* (Ryerson University, *anoack@soc.ryerson.ca*)

Methodological K/Nots: Designing Research on the Enforcement of Labour Standards

This paper traces methodological considerations in designing a research project which aimed to challenge the enforcement of labour standards in Ontario, Canada. It documents the discussions of a multi-disciplinary team, situated in both universities and community settings, which met over a three year period to develop the project design. Discussion of methodological possibilities often began with "nots"; that is, consensus on methodological approaches the team collectively rejected. Out of these discussions emerged suggestions and approaches through which we navigated dilemmas in research design. Three such "knots" are presented in this paper, specifically: [i] epistemological tensions around mixed methods and the politics of mixing, [ii] the attempt to capture the relationships between policies and their practice/enactment, as well as research and its impact [iii] the need to develop interviews which both establish respondents as knowers, and simultaneously focus on that which is unsaid/normalized in life history accounts.

RC32-554.4

MIRCHANDANI, KIRAN* (University of Toronto, *kiran@oise.utoronto.ca*)
MUKHERJEE, SANJUKTA* (DePaul University, *smukher8@depaul.edu*)
TAMBE, SHRUTI* (University of Pune, *shruti.tambe@gmail.com*)

New Gendered Practices in Auxiliary Services in India's High Tech Firms

Transnational corporations have radically altered the urban land?scape of many cities in India. They are housed in gleaming, well-maintained buildings with round the clock security. Within these workplaces, primarily middle class virtually mobile workers interact with clients and customers from North America, Europe and Australia.

This paper focuses on the workers who "service" India's high-tech workplaces. Based on interviews with workers who provide security and housekeeping services we trace newly emerging patterns of gendered work. Traditionally female-dominated sectors, such as cleaning, have experienced a large influx of men as a result of the rhetoric of professionalism which is used to promote this work within foreign corporations. Men and women in cleaning make sense of the stigma associated with their jobs (in the context of both gender and caste expectations) while simultaneously stressing the technology-based, standards driven nature of their jobs. Similarly, men and women in security jobs highlight the militaristic precision demanded for their jobs while recognizing the low waged, unstable nature of their work in the context of subcontracting. In making these normative claims, workers define and inscribe new gendered rhetorics of masculinization and feminization. We argue that these rhetorics support the gendered segregations of these occupations, which are poorly paid precarious jobs for primarily male workers.

RC15-275.3

MISAWA, JIMPEI* (Rikkyo Univeristy, *misawa@rikkyo.ac.jp*)

Rethinking Pharmaceuticalisation from the View of Japanese Context

Medicalisation is a key concept in medical sociology, and is useful tool to capture social control by medical profession. Recently, however, scholars increasingly are focusing on the pharmaceuticals aspects of medicalization. Pharmaceuticalisation is defined as 'the process by which social, behavioural or bodily conditions are treated or deemed to be in need of treatment, with medical drugs by doctors or patients' (Abraham 2010). In recent years, although the concept of pharmaceuticalisation have been pervasive in some journals, the concept is still primarily a topic explored in scholarly terms. Indeed, according to Bell and Figert (2012), as of June 17, 2011, there were only seven thousands hits for "pharmaceuticalisation" in Google, and only seven for the topic of "pharmaceuticalisation" in Web of Science. However, there is a need for the concept of pharmaceuticalisation, because the empirical phenomena, which medicalization theory cannot adequately capture or explain, are increasing. Though discussion of the concept is increasingly developing in the Western society, the discussion in Japan is still scarce. Therefore, in this report, by considering the reason for lack of the discussion in Japan, I aim to reconsider the concept of pharmaceuticalisation critically, and to explore the availability of the concept. One of the factors that pharmaceuticalisation is not general in Japan is universal health insurance system. Japanese people can receive the same medical care at anytime and anywhere by universal health insurance system. Therefore, we cannot imagine the impact of pharmaceuticals is greater for Japanese people. That is, generalising pharmaceuticalisation without the point of social system would be hard. However, given that a lot of Japanese people use dietary supplements, pharmaceuticalisation might be affect individual healthicisation. Therefore, by using pharmaceuticalisation that is associated with individual healthicisation and social system, it might be available to analyse social phenomena of pharmaceuticals better.

RC36-630.3

MISHEVA, VESSELA* (Uppsala University, *Vessela.Misheva@soc.uu.se*)

Reclaiming the Skin: The Tattooing and Piercing YOUTH Revolution and the Body-Skin-Mind Problem

All modern countries have recently experienced a "tattoo Renaissance." This has become an essential part of what is here termed *a movement for self-rights*, the main driving force of which have been adolescents and young adults. Although tattooing and piercing, even in their more extreme forms, are generally no longer regarded as signs of social deviance, they are still viewed as "self-sabotage" since they not only pose a threat to physical and mental health, but also matter in recruitment for a range of jobs, especially those involving a business brand.

This paper examines the relationships between self, social roles, tattoos as self-brands, and business brands. Only after attention became directed to the employment problems that people with extensive and visible body modifications sometimes encounter did it became obvious that an individual's skin is a contested territory that is as much a part of an individual's body as it is a part of the role, over which the employer rules. Tattooing as a social phenomenon is thus an appropriate object for the study of the *individual-society* controversy, where the battle for the primary self, which is as much individual as it is social, becomes a form of rebellion in the name of self-rights and the reclaiming of the skin. The revolutions of previous centuries may have liberated the body, and even the mind, but they never included the skin.

Studying tattooing as a new social phenomenon, coupled with new developments in psychoanalysis (Anzieu), may radically advance the theory of self. The

body-mind problem remains a philosophical problem because philosophy has not thematized the third party in the relationship, which both divides and unites them – the skin. The body-skin-mind problem thus provides a new starting point and philosophical platform for socio-psychological discussions of self.

RC10-186.2

MISHRA, NIHARRANJAN* (National Institute of Technology, *niharhcu@gmail.com*)

Institutionalizing Community Participation and Sustainable Irrigation Management: A Case Study from India

Community participation has become a key method in contemporary development projects. Most of the projects have given emphasis on community participation. Learning through experiences for proper operation and maintenance of irrigation systems and supply of irrigation water in adequate quantity according to a farmer's need on time in a predictable, reliable and equitable manner, decentralised governance of irrigation infrastructure have recently been emphasised as an essential precondition. Centre as well as some States in India has adopted various Acts to encourage farmers' participation in irrigation management. Using anthropological techniques, the present paper attempts to see the villagers' participation in traditional system of irrigation management among the tribal communities in kalahandi district of Western Orissa. It also critically examines the intervention of new institutions in irrigation management and their impact on age-old traditional system of community management.

It is observed in our study that the collective action or community participation was quite prevalent in the traditional system of irrigation management of tribal communities. The local knowledge, community cohesion, social capitals, traditional practices, values and beliefs were playing the most important roles in the traditional system of management. The government sponsored Water Users' Association, which is not devised based on the local culture and needs of the local tribal communities, is not able to evoke their participation in the Water Users' Association. The culture of ignorance, drinking alcohol, feeling marginal, poverty, illiteracy, the improper co-ordination between irrigation officials and beneficiaries, Physical structure of canals, dominance of head reach, higher caste large farmers have influenced the participation of marginal farmers. Moreover, some of the factors like social norms define domestic works and childcare as women's work and social perceptions discount women's abilities and opinions restricts women's participation in WUAs.

RC41-697.8

MISHRA, SHASHI* (Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College, *avms@godrej.com*)

Gender Inequality and Education for Women

Due to rapid population growth, poverty and politico-economic reasons, the number of illiterates is increasing continuously in the world. In most society's women have lower status, no access to education, less food and no health care but work longer hours, have lowered incomes and little or no access to ownerships of property. Normally in developing countries, the proportion of women literates is less than that of literate men.

Girls receive less health care and food than boys thus girls are malnourished. Due to illiteracy they also mostly work in informal sectors' where pay levels tend to be lower. Gender specific inequalities are reinforced by unequal access to education. Girls often are simply not sent to school or drop out later, thus increasing the level of illiteracy among women.

Those who live in semi literate families, there is no pressure on women to receive education. Even when the motivation is there, other obstacles are permanently present. Women have to perform so many roles that they do not find enough time for fulltime or even part time educational activities. Fatigue, frequent or early pregnancies, caring for children and families, agricultural and cultural activities and formal or informal employment, are among the many reasons for lack of time. This heavy workload leads to high rate of absenteeism and drop-out of women from literacy activities. Cultural patterns or customs also force negative attitude to daughters' education. For parents, investing in girls' education is perceived as a waste of time and money, as after marriage she will be leaving her parents and live with her husband and in-laws. Further women in general are paid less in labour market.

Present study will explore the dropout's girls from schools and how it affects their future life and in turn loss to nation.

RC13-239.4

MISHRA, SHASHI* (Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College, *avms@godrej.com*)

Healthy Ageing, Happiness, Quality of Life for Rural Marginalized People and E- Health

"Health for all" is a Millennium Development Goal. Medical Science is developing by leaps and bounds. In India it has brought in more awareness, longevity and a number of other advantages. At the same time availability of health care in India is uneven and unequal. Healthy ageing and living simple but quality life is the right of all. But it is a distant dream.

This paper explores the nature of health care practices in India. While analyzing the issues concerning the health care, it tries to highlight the major concerns affecting health care in India. An attempt is made to provide an alternative to revitalize the provision of public health care infrastructure in the country.

Quality of life through good health is an essential resource that enables individuals, communities and nations to overcome poverty and develop their potential. Healthy ageing is prerequisite for progress and development. This paper will explore the relevance of equitable distribution of health care services to the poor and unreachable. It creates awareness about the new health care concept of telemedicine (E-Health) which can bring the best health care services to people of remote areas. Changing health and morbidity patterns in rural and urban areas are drawing global attention in recent years. Investing in hospitals with good infrastructure may not be much advisable in poor people of rural areas because of the lack of well qualified and experienced medical personnel. Also people find it too costly. The introduction of Information and Communication Technology in healthcare by some hospitals in India in the form of telemedicine is bringing about a revolution in the health care services. Research shows that such activities have tremendously helped the people of rural and remote areas of India who are not able to afford good healthcare facilities.

RC36-623.3

MISKOLCI, RICHARD* (Universidade Federal São Carlos, *ufscar7@gmail.com*)

San Francisco and The New Economy Of Desire

Based on extensive research and in an ethnographic incursion of seven months in San Francisco, this paper discusses the relations between new forms of work and leisure, the changing urban occupation, technology development and how they shape the search for love/sex partners. Despite the apparent universality of technology it is intrinsically connected to the cultural reality in which it is created. Because of the concentration of tech industries, start up companies and research centers, San Francisco and its region is a privileged site to explore the interconnections between economic changes, gentrification and the use of mobile digital media. Its local life also allows a clearer comprehension of the rising of a new economy of desire marked by phenomena like the consolidation of the hook up culture, the decadence of monogamy and a rising new morality concerning love and sexual relations. Based on sexuality studies, sources on urban gentrification, and digital media investigations this paper aims to provide an initial analysis about the growing use of apps on mobile devices like smartphones and tablets in search of love and/or sexual partners. One of the main arguments is that this new economy of desire has also created a new sexual ethic and is changing moral patterns about monogamy and partnership. Research Sponsor: FAPESP (The State of São Paulo Research Foundation)

RC48-784.2

MISRA, RAJESH* (University of Lucknow, *rajeshsocio@gmail.com*)

From Agitation to Political Autonomy: Interlinks in Three Movements in a Northern Province of India

This paper attempts explore the impending continuities in people's mobilization by identifying the inter-linkages in three contemporary movements in a northern province (Uttara-khand) of India. In an empirical study of the three movements; the movement against felling trees (chipko i.e. hugging trees), the movement against alcoholism (Sharab-bandi), and the movement for a separate hill state, it has been found that these movements are entwined in terms of issues, leadership, organizations and ideologies. The present paper highlights the role of the middle class in contributing to evolve and articulate the issue/demand of the protection of a customary right of the local populace into a demand of political autonomy and the right to self-development of a regional community. Secondly, the paper focuses on pathways of the growth of specialized organizations from a spontaneous rise of a people's groupings. Thirdly, the paper explains the nature and role of leadership and intelligentsia in creating and articulating symbols, discourse and narratives of a distinct identity. Furthermore, it also pinpoints the role of middle class youth in dissemination of partial and total ideologies and debates which engender the conditions of mass awakening and thereby broadening the public sphere and rousing people to provide a critique and organize unremitting struggles. The assiduous mass mobilizations by way of intensifying issues/demands, strengthening organized efforts and upgrading ideological inputs has produced conditions for civil society to collectively engage against state and eventually increasing people's space i.e. moving a step forward in democratization.

RC52-834.1

MISRA, RAJESH* (Sociology, *rajeshsocio@gmail.com*)

The New-Petty-Embourgeoism of Professionals in the Age of Globalization

Ever expanding global corporate capitalism has all-encompassing influences; professions also fall within its explanandum domain. Professions once considered liberal and noble are being transformed into intellectual workers of the corporate sector of all kinds of societies. Professional expertise and intellectual capacities are being utilized for commerce and maximization of profit rather than in the interest of the client and the public. This applies to scientists, doctors and lawyers who carry out the function of corporate capital on the one hand and perform the task of labour by producing the surplus. The growth of the knowledge economy world over has created vast opportunities for this kind and concomitant growth of the new middle class consisting professionals. A study of Indian professionals, working in various kinds of corporate sectors operating in different countries, suggests that they are undergoing the process of new-petty-embourgeoisement. The autonomy of the new middle class is grounded in the specialized professional knowledge; however, they work like intellectual white-collars and able to exercise lesser degree of professional independence. Furthermore, the ascendancy of new technology in all spheres of work organization has brought about a change in formal organizational relations which leads to work autonomy a class character of the new middle class, but at the same time it leads to 'diskilling'. It has been found that more homogenous life chances and life style are on rise among the professional middle class at the global level. It can be argued that they are moving from the old petty bourgeois nature and location to the new petty bourgeois class location as also subjective identity.

RC40-686.5

MISUDA, YOSINOBU* (Iwate Prefectural University, *misuda@iwate-pu.ac.jp*)
HAYASHI, MASAHIDE (Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute)
CHIEKO, SHOJI (Iwate Prefectural University)
TAKAHASHI, MASAYA (Mountainous Region Research Center, Shimane Prefecture)

Reconsideration of Isigami Research By Aruga Kizaemon: Based on the Tutiya Takao's Field Notes

We aim to reexamine both the distinguished monograph "*The large family system and the Nago (serf) system at Isigami hamlet, Ninohe county, Nanbu district*" written by ARUGA Kizaemon in 1939, who is one of the founder of Japanese rural sociology, and some field notes and documents by TUTIYA Takao, who is a professor of economic history and participated in this research as a coworker but withdrew from it in midstream.

In this monograph, the serf system which was present at Isigami was investigated and analyzed in detail. From this monograph, ARUGA was going to form the "*Douzoku*(cognate groups) theory", which is the base structure of Japanese society.

However, when we read this monograph, we feel Aruga did not pay enough attention to the lacquer ware which a head family of Isigami produced in those days. It is thought that the production using forestry materials such as the lacquer ware or the charcoal was important for the cash income, because in this area the scale of rice fields was not so large. However, ARUGA does not describe the concrete situation of the lacquer ware production. How was the family system related to the lacquer ware production system?

On examining this question, we discovered some field notes and documents of Isigami research by TUTIYA. In this report, we try to consider the following points in reference to these notebooks and other documents. 1) Why did TUTIYA abandon a joint investigation? What was the critical issue for him? 2) In this critical issue, what position does the data of the lacquer ware business occupy? 3) Can we see something new when compared to the monograph by ARUGA?

Through these questions, we try to relativize the *Douzoku* theory and to examine the dispute over the Japanese capitalism.

RC45-741.2

MISUMI, KAZUTO* (Kyushu University, *kmisumi@scs.kyushu-u.ac.jp*)

Net-Base Theory of Social Capital

The concept of social capital has been widely accepted; however its theoretical significance in sociology is not clear yet. In this paper, we propose a theoretical device in order to make this analogical concept the key to integrate relation-theories (theories of social relation, social networks, and social structure) in sociology. Social capital is analogy, the aim of which is to capture such mechanism that is similar to capital accumulation process in social structure. Every element of social

structure and every relation-theory as well should have relation to this concept to some degree. As a rule it inevitably has multiple meanings; on the other hand, it should work as a hub by which various relation-theories are consistently connected to each other. In order to extract this unifying power, we introduce the 'net-base.' Net-base is a common attribute that provides a basis of social ties. Thus net-base implies a corresponding socio-centric network that consists of all the members who share it; moreover, configuration of various net-bases implies interrelationship between multiple socio-centric networks. We assume that accumulation of social capital is oriented by socio-centric networks embedded in social structure; then, net-base is an indicator in terms of which we can infer how network mechanisms in social structure condition the accumulation process of social capital. In making the inference we often need to access different type relation-theories, which will provide an opportunity of theory integration. Additionally, net-base is easily measurable by questionnaires on personal networks and group participation in ordinal individual-base survey. Thus, net-base theory makes it possible to locate 'social capital' in the storage house of relation-theories and to empirically find valid inference in regard to network mechanisms of capital accumulation. More extendedly, it should have integrity with the rational choice research program of social capital proposed by Flap and Völker (2004).

RC16-296.1

MISZTAL, BARBARA* (University of Leicester, *bm50@le.ac.uk*)

The Prime Function of Intellectuals and New Conditions of Framing Social Imaginary

The paper aims to enrich the existing reflection on the political role of public intellectuals by exploring the impact of the changing nature of the political and intellectual spheres on their potential to connect with an audience. It argues that the significance of public intellectuals' influence in the political arena is determined by their ability to imprint themselves on a wider social imaginary through which society is provided with ideas of ordering its political world, with definitions of selfhood and otherness and visions of the past and the future. The paper's theoretically informed empirical exploration of the intellectuals' prime function, that is, the elaboration of these symbolic configurations, focuses on the fate of East European intellectuals who assumed the role of the creators of the post-communist state. These dissidents-turned- politicians did best when, instead of trying to prove that they could 'live in truth', approached politics without any illusion. Yet their most effective performance in politics was not when they were in office but when they were in opposition. Today, East European intellectuals, like their counter-parts in modern western democracies, are without much chance to be the practical politicians of tomorrow. The paper argues that the present diminished role of public intellectuals is a result of the new conditions of forming the collective imaginary. Following discussion of these changes as indicative of the new complexities and uncertainties of modern world, the paper concludes that the public intellectual's role is being recalibrated through the proliferation of imageries that do not identify a dominant conception of the present and underlying structural transformations and therefore are unable to provide dependable political and cultural interpretations of the present and a reliable guide for knowledge of the future.

RC20-356.1

MISZTAL, BARBARA* (University of Leicester, *bm50@le.ac.uk*)

Trust and Modes of Cooperation

The paper asserts that presently – as a result of the growing importance of networks of interconnected relationships, the complexity of the system and the innovative use of knowledge as sources of productivity gains - there is an increasing demand for cooperation. The paper critically evaluates theories that assume that today's society increasing depends on externally regulated behaviour, so not on trust, to sustain cooperation (Cook et al 2005) and theories that argue modern society deskills people from cooperative competence (Sennett 2012). It illustrates that although today's society increasingly ensures their solution to the problem of cooperation by setting their foundations in formal rules, yet attempts to act in the spirit of rational formalism are always complemented by the practical importance of various informal, based on trust, non-hierarchical voluntarily negotiated forms of self-coordination. Moreover, many current processes increase the scope for not role-bound and role-obedient conducts and therefore facilitate trust based social encounters. At the same time, these trends, which lead to the loosening of formal hierarchies, de-conventionalisation of organized practices and increase of the demand for trust, also create favourable conditions for trust abuse. In order to enhance cooperation, in the context of the growing level of education, expanding access to information, new digital technologies and the process of globalization, we should simultaneously rely on the both formal regulations and informal means, such as trust, to secure conditions for socially beneficial exchange. In order to foster a culture of cooperation in which all participants gain a measure of self-respect, autonomy and agency and in which there are neither winners nor losers, we need to search for ways of tuning the formal and informal means supporting social exchange.

RC55-882.6

MITA, AKIKO* (University of Tokyo, *happiologist@hotmail.com*)

Qualitative Analysis for Sociological Study of Various Conditions of Happiness

What I would like to emphasize in this presentation is that now we need to try an analysis of contents (not contents analysis) based on qualitative data for the *sociological* study of "happiness." To say it objectively, we need to examine the methods and effects of detective analysis of research data from interviews or open questionnaires.

In this presentation, I will show the result of my examination. The examination had me analyze open questionnaires treating them as short interviews, made on Mexican university students, who as we all know tend to answer "very happy." As a result, three clusters were found, according to the regions, with different "conditions for happiness." Feature keywords for happiness are; In the Capital, "above a certain economical level, nation and politics, charity-like service," in Chiapas, the most southern border state, "economic problems, close people, religious consciousness," in Puebla, a city in-between those, "autonomy or self-sufficiency, 'around me' or 'social' situations." Naturally, many points are shared as well.

Almost all the data used by social scientists for analysis about happiness always implicate measurement and scaling problems. We cannot completely solve those problems but can moderate their problem levels by changing the analysis levels from whole happiness to happiness within each cluster.

This result shows two additional points, valuable to the future of sociology. One is the utility of detective analysis and research with a weaker hypothesis; different from the way with a strong hypothesis to prove, test and certify. Another is that open questionnaire, a system we cannot say we have utilized enough, can be an important source of quantitative data. With quantitative data like this, we can effectively classify and objectively treat the elements of "happiness." Sociology has the method to do it and it must be an advantage to the other disciplines studying "happiness."

SOCI-980.2

MITA, MUNESUKE* (National Association Session, *m.mita.vc@gmail.com*)

A Framework for the Sociology of Future: Logistics Curve and the Axial Ages

Until the later decades of the 20th century, almost "self-evident" image of the history was that of the ever-accelerating progress. That image of history had the objective basis; statistics of the energy consumption, etc. However, it is also evident that this kind of ever-accelerating growth cannot be maintained forever. Biologists know well of the S-shaped "logistics curve" of every species, with the 3 stages; Ⅰ. of slow foreflow, Ⅱ. of rapid or explosive propagation and Ⅲ. of the stable equilibrium with the environment. Our species in a finite environment on the planet cannot be free from this curve. Statistics of the increase rate of world population shows the sharp watershed around the year of 1970, turning point from acceleration to deceleration. We are already passing the historical point of junction from the stage Ⅱ to Ⅲ. Macroscopic meaning of the world system crisis in 2008 can be understood as the first crush of the infinite globalized-informatized system with the finity of the reality. "Globe" is a paradoxical geometry; infinite and finite. Radical meaning of the "globalization" lies in this paradox. Karl Jaspers talks of the "Axial Age" --simultaneous emergence of major world religions and philosophy: Old basis of Christianity, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Greek philosophers. Sociological background of the "Axial Age" can be understood as the ensemble of the interrelated factors: 1) Emergence of the monetary systems; 2) rise of the cities and liberation from the communities; 3) crisis of lives thrown into the infinity of the world. Monetary system, urbanization, and the infinity of the life world are the very essences of modernity. For that reason, the Axial Age has been the basis of life and world until the final phase of modernity. Modernity can be seen as the stage Ⅱ. Axial Age was the critical point from Ⅰ to Ⅱ.

RC51-831.2

MITCHELL, ANDREW* (University of Kumamoto, *andrew.mitchell.leeds@gmail.com*)

Observing Fukushima: A Case Study of Japanese Nuclear Policy through Luhmann's Social Systems Theory

Since the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster three years ago there has been much debate regarding Japan's nuclear policy. These debates usually focus solely on the technological, economic or strategic issues at hand, or on the dwindling public support for a nuclear Japan. Whilst all of these arguments have their own strengths, they discuss specific points regarding nuclear policy with little regard to the wider picture. They all also describe what the political system should do to resolve the issues they raise rather than considering how the political system rationalises nuclear policy and the associated risks. By utilising Luhmann's Social Systems Theory, this paper proposes to frame the different views on the nuclear

issue as a problem of observation by different observers within a functionally differentiated society. The paper shall discuss the technological, economic and public opinion issues surrounding Japanese nuclear power, demonstrate how these are first-order observations of different observing social systems, and how Japan's political system acts as a second-order observer of these observations. By understanding politics as the social system which acts to manage system expectation by introducing binding resolutions upon society (and thus deals in risky decision-making), the limits of Japanese political action when faced with technological risks on one hand and the desire to maintain Japan's economic and strategic position on the other will be illustrated. This paper concludes that despite the risks of and public hostility towards nuclear power, the rationale of Abenomics and emerging strategic threats in East Asia leave Japan with little choice but to restart its reactors, a conclusion which is consistent with current Japanese nuclear policy.

RC34-600.4

MITCHELL, RASHALEE* (University of the West Indies, *rashalee.mitchell02@uwimona.edu.jm*)

The Role of Demographic and Social Factors in the Use of Licit Drugs Among University Students from One University in Kingston

In Jamaica there is a growing concern related to the excessive use of licit drugs among young people. This is due in part to the rapid social changes that have been driven by larger global and local factors. These factors may predispose young adults to use licit drugs such as alcohol and tobacco.There has been limited research on the role that demographic and social factors play in the use of licit drugs among university students in Jamaica. Socio-demographic factors appear to have less of an influence on the use of alcohol and tobacco than peers, the quality of family relationships, and entertainment practices. The results of this study cannot be generalized to the population of university students in Jamaica.

RC29-502.2

MITRA, ARPITA* (KIIT University, *arpitaamitra@gmail.com*)

Police-Community Relations in the Capital Cities of the North Eastern States of India: A Study of People's Perception in the Perspective of Community Policing

Apposite police-community relationship in India is still in a nascent stage owing to the assorted attribute of the Indian society. Caste, communal and religious discords act as a barrier in developing a widespread awareness of the common interests of the community. Community policing in India operates at the level of some programmes and not as a philosophy internalized by police officers. The present study seeks to explore the people's perception of police-community relations in the north eastern states of India. The study seeks to evaluate whether the awareness, sensitization and participation of the people in the community policing initiatives of the capital cities of north east India have been successful in bridging the gap between the police and the public. The north east of India has not aroused much inquisitiveness in academic research and more specifically in so far as governance is concerned. It has been an area shrouded in mystery due to its geographical locations and unique ethnic culture. The tribal culture has suffered discrimination and has been marginalised because of prejudices. The police too has been suffering from this malaise. To restore the trust of the people, it is necessary to appraise the diverse cultures and involve them in community development programmes of which community policing is surely a must. In this regard, the findings of the present study can contribute in analysing the nature of police-public relations and the impediments to stronger police-community interactions in the north east of India.

RC32-551.5

MITRA, NISHI* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, *nishimitra@gmail.com*)

I Was Not Really Imagining Myself in Terms of Becoming a Big Scholar or Academic...' Academic Mothers: Power and Powerlessness in Academia and in Homes

Power and powerlessness are two poles of the continuum of life that Academic mothers inhabit by virtue of simply playing these roles in convergence with each other.

Their's is a double edged problem. Traditionally women are denied the thinking and reflecting acumen and are seen as substandard contributors to the academic discourse. Interestingly,mothering is defined in many cultures as a full time responsibility and one that is the most treasured attribute of women. One the one hand, thinking and emotionality are seen as opposed traits that logically imply academic mothers to be lacking in the basic requisite of mothering, on the other,women's intuitive emotionality is seen as coming in the way of a scientific approach required of women as Academics.

This study seeks to understand women's experiences, positive and negative in terms of transgressing these straight jacketed boundaries and combining the

role of mothers and academics in India, Brazil and South Africa and seeks to explore how strong traditions of family values in these cultures influence and impact women in the Academia . Some of the questions it seeks to address are as follows:

In what ways do women live these roles which are very demanding and challenging, also satisfying and fulfilling? What are women's obstacles, what are their strengths? How do academic mothers do a different kind of academics, maybe or a different kind of mothering, so as to satisfy their aspirations from these two roles, two lives? What are their tensions, how do they resolve them, what kind of adaptations do women make? What kind of a philosophy on life and work do they evolve from living these different responsibilities simultaneously? The paper is based on in depth qualitative data that is deeply reflexive and drawn from 15 women Academicians in India.

RC46-764.1

MITSUI, SAYO* (RC46, *s-mitsui@hosei.ac.jp*)

Inclusion through Communication: Support Activities for the Learning-Disabled and Autistics in Tama, Tokyo

In Japan people are encouraged to include the disabled in such places as regular workplaces and schools as in some other countries. However, even now, one third of adults with learning disability and autism are placed in facilities for the mentally-handicapped, because many persons concerned do not altogether consent to the idea of inclusion as such, particularly when the learning-disabled and autistics inflict harm on things and people in the community.

This paper is based upon my research conducted in Tama District, the most populated suburban area in Tokyo, to see how those who attend on the learning-disabled and autistics in the district act in response when they are exposed to a variety of such harm in the community. The attendants are apt to assume that harmful doings by the learning-disabled and autistics are connected with what was done by others, including the attendants themselves. Thereupon, they attempt to unravel an unexpected harmful doing in terms of the relationship of the learning-disabled and autistics with other persons, trying to see what caused each individual with learning disability and autism to turn to be harmful. This attempt leads to their attaching importance to painstaking communication with him/her as a measure to include him/her in the community.

I will discuss this way of dealing with the problem in the light of the concept of double contingency first advocated by Talcott Parsons and later modified by Niklas Luhmann, believing that it can empirically be applied.

RC19-327.2

MIURA, MARI* (Sophia University, *miura-m@sophia.ac.jp*)
HAMADA, ERIKO (Sophia University)

Social Investment Strategy in Japan: A Failed Attempt?

A rapidly aging society with low birth rates, an increasing public distrust to the sustainability of the social security system, a high level of child poverty, and a high rate of suicide among the youth all suggest that Japan should embrace social investment strategy. A large gain in social benefits seems possible with the rethinking of an inter-generational redistribution. Yet, social investment strategy has been weak both in discourse and in practice. Although the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) government (2009-2012) pursued some policy innovation in the area of childcare and youth programs under the slogan of "children first," a paradigm shift has failed to take place.

This paper asks why the adoption of social investment strategy is so limited in Japan despite the fact that its social and economic conditions should provide a fertile soil for such a strategy. We shall explore the political conditions which prevent the full-fledged development of the ideas and practices of social investment strategy. In so doing, we show how the dominant force of neoliberalism constitutes a stumbling bloc in policy innovation.

This paper will cover major policy changes in the realms of childcare policy (cash allowance and daycare), youth programs for job training and job seeking, and "career education" from the 2000s to the present day. Its main focus will be on the rightward shift of partisan dynamics, legacy of statism, and the persistence of traditional gender roles.

RC23-403.3

MIURA, NAOKO* (Kanagawa Institute of Technology, *miura@gen.kanagawa-it.ac.jp*)

Social and Intellectual Antinomies of Information Technology

Information technology is progressing day by day, at a speed which exceeds our expectations. Therefore, the view about information technology is being torn into two conflicting poles. There are some antinomies of various dimensions in today's highly informative society.

At a socio-economic dimension, Big Data (and data-mining technology) is expected to rediscover the information marketplace as a rich untouched field, and that it will produce industrial reorganization and activation, just like fossil fuel (and mining technology) accelerated the Industrial Revolution in the 20th century.

On the other hand, Big Data has been criticized for collecting all the action histories of people and reusing these as industrial resources, giving rise to the social movement opposed to excessive surveillance and marketing.

At an intellectual dimension, especially in the field of human science, the appearance of Big Data is expected to enable statistics technology and behavioral science to help explain people's decision making and mechanism of action selection, and help predict people's behavior objectively. On the other hand, there is a concern that the development of surveillance society or sales promotion may infringe on people's free will and humanness, and may seriously change the relation between an individual and society.

These social and intellectual antinomies are homologous to the thought situation of the 1960s in France, the confrontation between objectivism and subjectivism, where Bourdieu elaborated his sociology and the concept of Habitus. Today's antinomies of information technology could be considered by using Bourdieu's sociological methods of overcoming dualism.

JS-61.1

MIWA, SATOSHI* (Tohoku University, *miwa@sed.tohoku.ac.jp*)
TOMABECHI, NATSUHO (Tohoku University)

The Effects of Child Birth on Marital Satisfaction in Contemporary Japan

Marital satisfaction has been studied in family sociology all over the world. In Japan, many empirical findings regarding the determinants of marital satisfaction have also been accumulated. However, most prior researches in Japan have limitation of data quality because they use cross-sectional datasets or panel datasets without male respondents. Especially, reconsidering the relationship between child birth and marital satisfaction by longitudinal analysis would be important for Japan in an era of low birthrates and high rate of unmarried people.

We examine how child birth, years from marriage, amount of time of conversation with spouse, occupational career, and socio economic status affect the levels of marital satisfaction among Japanese female and male respondents. Our focus points are whether or not the finding that first child birth just has an impact on marital satisfaction could be reproduced, and the interaction between gender and child birth effect could be shown.

Datasets from the National Family Research of Japan, 2008-2012 Panel Study (NFRJ-08Panel) are used. Fixed effects regression models are applied to analyze that panel datasets.

Our analytical results show that the expected relationship between child birth and marital satisfaction. As the same with findings by prior research, first child birth has negative effect on marital satisfaction while second or later child birth do not necessary affect. Then, we can observe the significant interaction effects between gender and first child birth on marital satisfaction. Male respondents are more likely to decline their marital satisfaction by first child birth rather than female respondents.

These findings indicate the necessity of detailed research on the changing of life, behavior and attitude by first child birth among Japanese men. We discuss the implication of gender difference in the fluctuation process of marital satisfaction.

RC22-393.14

MIYAKAWA, SHINICHI* (Soka University, *hgwdp816@yahoo.co.jp*)

The Formation Process of the "National Orthodoxy" Regime in Contemporary Russia

Through dramatic domestic and foreign changes over the Soviet Union's extinction, Russia has historically reappeared on the world's stage. Although contemporary Russia does not have a firm unification principle, a "National Orthodoxy" regime is being formed. "The "National Orthodoxy" corresponds to "the state religion" as the core element of national unification. Separate from "the private Orthodoxy" as a live faith, "the public Orthodoxy" emerged as a principle to unify the people. "The National Orthodoxy" regime is the national ideology that the Russian Orthodox Church should unify with the people of Russia and is a political religious system where national unification is realized by the ideology. Under this regime, the value of the Orthodoxy applies to all the people of Russia. The Russian Orthodox Church promotes a harmonious agreement between the Russian state and society.

The Russian Orthodox Church has been revived in contemporary Russia. While the movement from the bottom known as the private side mixes with the policy from the top known as the government side, "the National Orthodoxy" regime formation process in Russia is promoted. In addition, it is observed that the "centralization of the Orthodoxy" assumes that the Orthodoxy is a unification principle. And at the same time, the "marginalization of the non-Orthodoxy" suppresses and removes religion except the Orthodoxy. In this country, dual structure exists separately while the various schools of religion in the private sphere overlap with "the National Orthodoxy" in the public sphere. The contemporary Russian national identity may say to be reconstructed, with the principle of unification known as the "the National Orthodoxy" regime at its core.

MIYAKE, TOSHIO* (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, *miyake@unive.it*)

Doing Occidentalism through Mangaesque Convergence

This paper addresses contemporary Japan-Italy relations in the field of popular cultures as shaped by the asymmetrical and mutually constitutive process of Occidentalism, Orientalism and self-Orientalism. In spite of the hegemonic and diversified impact of modern Occidentalism (F. Coronil 1996, K. Iwabuchi 2002), there is still no unified field of systematic academic investigation on the 'West' as a concept, which has become a kind of blind spot in the Humanities and Social Sciences (K.M. Heller 2007). Occidentalism still continues to be examined through a body of disconnected works on the one hand, or through methodological civilizationalism, nationalism and culturalism on the other (the West without quotation marks).

In this regard, modern Italy and Japan offer a heuristic alternative to the center/periphery model conventionally applied to Occidentalism, due to their ambivalent status of sharing a history both as orientalizing imperial powers, but also as orientalized exotic countries. Interestingly, in the last two decades, Italy has become the most loved foreign country in Japan among the whole young and female population (T. Miyake 2010), while Japan has witnessed a similar boom of popularity in Italy, thanks in particular to the Italian record of being the country with the highest number of anime series broadcast on television outside Japan (M. Pellitteri 2008).

The diffusion of Japanese popular cultures in contemporary Italy will be investigated firstly, by situating it within the process of Occidentalism, which will be examined through a theoretical perspective inspired by *relational*, *intersectional* and *positional* sociology (M. Emirbayer 1997, P.H. Collins 2000, P. Bourdieu 1984). Secondly, this study will address more specifically the transmedial constellation of Japanese popular cultures (manga, anime, videogames, character design, etc.) by bringing together an aesthetic theory of the *mangaesque* (J. Berndt 2012) and a media theory of *convergence culture* (H. Jenkins 2006).

RC37-638.4

MIYAMOTO, NAOMI* (Ritsumeikan University, *nmiya@sd5.so-net.ne.jp*)

Differentiating Gender Roles Onstage: An Analysis of the Takarazuka Performance

The Takarazuka Revue Company is a unique musical company in Japan made up of only female performers. The performers are divided into male-role players and female-role players. Many foreign studies have examined the gender dimensions of the company. Adopting a feminist perspective, they have suggested that the Takarazuka performance—especially with regard to the male-role players—reveals new possibilities for challenging traditional gender roles.

My examination, however, will show the opposite side and clarify how gender consciousness is reinforced through Takarazuka's performances. Most studies on Takarazuka have focused on the male-role players and neglected the female-role players. In fact, the latter is more important from a gender perspective because the popularity of the male-role players can only be achieved based on the discrimination or marginalisation of female roles. In this study, I will analyse certain Takarazuka productions and show how the female-role players are treated onstage and offstage. Even on women-only stages, there is an unequal construction of gender.

I will also discuss the audience's approval of gender hierarchy. The male-role players have far more fans; moreover, their fans seem to wield a kind of power over the female-role players. It should be emphasised that most fans are also women. This preference for the male-role players among female fans is reflected in the staging itself for commercial reasons. It might be said that the Takarazuka stage and its fans contribute to the underpinnings of Japanese society's gender consciousness.

RC37-641.1

MIYAMOTO, NAOMI* (Ritsumeikan University, *nmiya@sd5.so-net.ne.jp*)

Musicology in Post-War Japan: German Influence and Social Context

Japan is famous for consuming Western classical music. Since the Meiji era, Japan has eagerly imported Western music and produced many musicians, orchestras, and concert halls. Today, the classical market is large, but it is much smaller than the market for popular music. Nevertheless, extensive studies of classical music have been conducted in Japan.

This research will explore Japanese musicology in the late twentieth century through a case study of the department of musicology at the Tokyo University of the Arts, which has the longest tradition of musicology in Japan.

Japanese musical research was strongly influenced by German musicology, especially after the war. The primary interest has been in examining scores and historical documents related to the great German composers, such as J.S.

Bach and Beethoven, and analysing their compositions, as opposed to cultural studies or ethnomusicology. One of the most influential German musicologists was Carl Dahlhaus. His book The Idea of Absolute Music was widely read in the Japanese music world. This highlights the preference among Japanese researchers for instrumental music. From another point of view, however, we have to understand Dahlhaus's social and ideological background in post-Nazi Germany. As some researchers in the English-speaking world point out, Germany after the war needed to distinguish the 'great German music' from the country's guilt and emphasise the autonomy and purity of music.

This study clarifies how this situation in Germany influenced Japanese research on music and music aesthetics. Further, it analyses the Japanese social context for the reception of Western classical music.

RC53-853.3

MIZEN, PHILLIP* (Aston University, *p.mizen@Aston.ac.uk*)
OFOSU-KUSI, YAW (University of Education)

New Urban Childhoods? Globalisation, Socialisation and Urban Informality on Children in Ghana

Globalisation has fuelled rapid and unprecedented levels of urban expansion the consequences of which for children's socialisation have been profound. 'Urbanisation without industrialisation' is how Davis (2006) terms this process, as economic dislocation, widening inequalities and rapid social change have undermined the capacity of cities to meet the needs of their rapidly growing populations. Many cities and towns no longer equate with the 'engines of growth and structural transformation' (UN-HABITAT 2005, 2010) attributed to them by classical urban theory, but instead appear both cause and symptom of lasting economic and social crises. It is argued here that one aspect of this may be productively explored through the notion of 'urban informal childhood'. Focusing specifically upon Ghana, the paper examines the growth of informal ways of working and living in urban areas and considers the implications of this for children and their socialisation. To do so it considers the experience of structural adjustment in Ghana – a 'poster-child' for globalised market led development strategies – and traces through its impact on urban development in terms of 'informalisation' (Meagher 1995) and its corollary the growth of 'wageless life' (Denning 2010). Particular attention is given to the implications of these developments for children as both dependents and workers, and the impact of this on processes of socialisation. As structural adjustment finds a parallel in processes of domestic re-regulation, this paper argues that children's value to their household is progressively being re-constituted. The consideration of the informal – activity 'outside the regulative ambit of the state' (Harriss-White 2010) – is also pursued through attention to new forms of urban living. As urbanisation becomes increasingly synonymous with the development of 'slums' and illegal settlements, this paper considers the rise of informal urban childhood through inadequate housing, overcrowding and a lack of basic services for children.

RC21-378.3

MIZUKAMI, TETSUO* (College of Sociology, Rikkyo University, *tetsuo@rikkyo.ac.jp*)
DUAN, YUEZHONG* (Rikkyo Institute for Peace and Community Studies, *duan@duan.jp*)

The Effects of the Ethnic Business Enterprise on a Local Shopping Mall in the Central Tokyo

This paper is concerned with the way the development of global migration has made its impact upon Japan's urban communities. Nowadays in Japanese metropolises it is common for individuals from various backgrounds to be found living together and in recent years the rate of such interaction has been growing constantly. The major focus in this paper will be upon the Ikebukuro district, one of the major transportation terminals in the central Tokyo. Previously, the district surrounding the City centre was descending into urban decay as this community confronted a serious shortage of appropriate local labour combined with its ageing population. Since the late-1980s, this district has attracted newcomers, among workers in the 20 to 30 age-group, from foreign countries owing to its business development, offering many jobs especially in service industries. Subsequently, and particularly since the 2004-2005, the district has become the subject of media investigation of plans to establish a new 'Chinatown'. But this is a new kind of 'Chinatown'. Here we do not see the traditional Chinatown gates that can be seen elsewhere in Japan's other major Chinatowns, such as Yokohama. Nor do we see the concentration of Chinese shops, though there has been some Chinese business development that is evident in selling Chinese cuisine and groceries. Rather, the unique character of this area is ascribed to the numbers of Chinese commuters who travel to and from the precinct, as well as to the various free Chinese papers which inform Chinese residents of applications for visas or accommodations and so on, apart from various advertisements of fashion or cuisine. This area is the place for publishing the many Chinese community papers with considerable circulation, and hence this district has become the location of an ethnic town for commuting compatriots.

RC02-64.5

MIZUKOSHI, KOSUKE* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, *mizukoshi-kosuke@tmu.ac.jp*)
KOHLBACHER, FLORIAN (Institute for Japanese Studies)

The Sociology of Fatherhood and Consumption: Empirical Evidence from Soon-to-be-Parents in Japan

Japanese society has been undergoing tremendous transformations in recent years. One of them is the change in family organization and family life and in particular the role and identity of the father. The most well-known example of this is the rise of the so-called *ikumen:* men who actively engage in child rearing. A government campaign launched in 2010 to encourage Japanese men to take a more active role in parenting is gathering momentum. Seminars aimed at men on how to develop parenting skills are now being held across the country and father figures who take time out of their work to spend time with their kids are currently being applauded in the media.

While Japanese fathers have been studied in the area of family sociology, research on recent changes in fatherhood in Japan and the *ikumen* in particular is still in its infancy. So far, no study has looked into the issue of consumer behavior of fathers in Japan and how consumption patterns change with fatherhood. Given the state-of-the field, we opted for an exploratory, qualitative research approach. After a pretest with one couple, we interviewed 12 expecting couples about their current situation and expectations for the near future in terms of their life in general and their consumer life in particular. We first interviewed the soon-to-be parents separately first and then jointly together as well. All interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim before being subjected to a qualitative content analysis.

Our findings reveal a mix of rational, goal-directed consumer behaviors in combination with the consumption of goods and services in relation to spiritual and superstitious beliefs grounded in Japanese religious traditions or folk culture. We also find gender role and generational differences when probing the social relationships between (expecting) mother and father and between father and his own father.

RC11-211.2

MO, WENJING* (University of Utah, *wenjing.mo@soc.utah.edu*)
TAMIYA, NANAKO (Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba)
CHEN, LI MEI (Kwansei Gakuin University)
KAMIMURA, AKIKO (University of Utah)

Institutionalization Among Older Adults in Japan

This study is to explore the risk factors affecting the possibility of institutionalization for the elders after the launch of the Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI) in Japan, 2000. Previous research shows that the level of informal caregiving, and caregiver's capability, rather than the older adult's declining function, were the key risk factors for institutionalization before the LTCI. The effect of LTCI services have seldom been examined from the perspective of its impact on risk for institutionalization. Using ordinal logistic regression, we analyze the claims data on LTCI service use in one city in Japan from 2000 to 2006. The preliminary results show that after the launch of LTCI, the caregiver's preference for services is the significant risk factor for institutionalization, among other predictors related to risk of institutionalization, such as living arrangement, characteristics of both the care recipients and the caregivers. LTCI provides diverse home-based and institutional services for families and individuals, and in our claims data, those who utilized home-based services the most turn out to be the least likely to be institutionalized. And for the elders institutionalized the most, their primary caregivers had expressed their preferences for institutional care services at the time when applying for the LTCI services, and they utilized the least home-based services. Therefore, we gather some evidence that LTCI had provided sufficient home-based services to reduce the possibility of institutionalization due to lack of informal services. Despite the home-based services provided, the key risk for institutionalization is the primary caregivers' preference---whether they prefer more involvement of LTCI services or not, and whether they prefer the services at home or in institutions. Therefore, we conclude that the LTCI services have a double-edged effect on family aging care, and the family has great influence on whether the older adult will be institutionalized or not.

RC06-131.5

MODAK, MARIANNE* (Haute école travail social & la santé, *marianne.modak@eesp.ch*)

Implications of Social Capital for Family Life: The Case of « Non Statutory Parent »

My communication is on the subject of the « non- statutory parent», i.e. the person who, within a couple, fulfils the role of « parent » for a child not legally his or her own, but the offspring of his or her mate. The main results I will present is that the family's environment of friends, and kin represents a social capital that plays an integrating role through its validation of the NSP's right to

be with the child. This role is rooted in 5 structural dimensions that came to light in the course of the qualitative analysis: selectiveness of link choices versus their contingency; balanced mobilisation of the parental networks versus skewed emphasis on one or two SP's or NSP's network; presence of facilitating figures within the broader family circle; presence of individual networks within the network of friends of the couple, and degree of embeddedness of close personal relationships within organised collective practices. The study present an analysis of the social capital of the family environment and its role in shaping, defining and *fixing* the obligations of the non-statutory parent, stemming from a will to consolidate and increase the parental role despite an unfavourable legal context.

The study is based on a sample of twenty couples living in various family configurations, i.e. hetero and homosexual step-families with whom we carried out three successive rounds of in-depth interviews; first with both members of the couple in order to reconstitute their conjugal and parental history; then with the non-statutory parent, to collect information about his or her experience and strategies deployed to consolidate his or her status within the family and in relation with society in general ; finally with the couple once again, with the goal of analysing the conjugal and family dynamics.

JS-15.3

MODAK, MARIANNE* (Haute école travail social & la santé, marianne.modak@eesp.ch)

Inequalities Between Man and Women in Social Work

Inequalities between women and men stem from the assignment of the "care" work to women; yet in Switzerland, in certain fields of social work male professionals are quite numerous, but these disparities are not reduced. They take a different form. My demonstration is based on a study by semi-structured interviews as well as direct observation carried out in various public social work services. The type and intensity with which social workers mobilize their emotional and relational skills within the framework of their professional practices denote two different ways of conceiving the place of "care". "Care" is a stake in the context of the "active social state", because social work is now evaluated in terms of its efficiency and productivity. Whilst this management orientation may be viewed positively as a way of heightening the visibility and value afforded to the profession, it may also place an undue emphasis on measurable professional acts versus professional attitudes and relational work– the latter being seen as non-measurable. Professionals are thus faced with the impossible challenge of balancing two alternatives, one being characterized by measurement and focused on efficiency, the other typified by the immeasurability and immoderation constitutive of the nature of relational work. Our study shows that when confronted with this dilemma professionals who display typical feminine career patterns take it upon themselves to carry out "bad" care work that takes time and is largely invisible while professionals who exhibit typically male career patterns dispense the "good" care, which can be organized rationally, is measurable, and is thus considered more productive.

INTE-18.1

MODI, ISHWAR* (India International Institute of Social Sciences, iiiss2005modi@yahoo.co.in)

Emerging Society and Sociological Discourse in India

The sleepy, slow moving and traditional Indian society which has a historical past of several thousand years is undergoing through a process of rapid social change and unprecedented social transformations. The biggest change has been the emergence and strengthening of democracy. While people in several countries all over world are still struggling and clamouring for a democratic state and institutions, the Indian citizens are exercising their democratic rights strongly whenever occasion arises. The civil society in turn is also becoming stronger and empowerment of the marginalized sections of society such as women, tribals, dalits and the so called backward classes and communities is also taking place. Indian society moved from three percent "Hindu rate of growth" to eight percent in recent years, which was one of the highest in the world. This unprecedented economic growth not only led to the emergence of a massive middle class but also created lot of confidence in the masses about the capability and the strength of the Indian State as well as their own. However, this sudden economic growth and the consequent all round development while on the one hand raised all round prosperity and riches, it also led to the growth of inequality in society and to the marginalization of certain other groups which until recently did not felt marginalized. It is commonly said that while the rich are becoming richer, the poor are becoming poorer. Such a situation has also led to the increase of corruption in all walks of life. As such the Indian sociologists are facing several contradictory situations and are becoming conscious to focus their attention and to study the emerging phenomena and are trying to go beyond to what they have been studying for long and as such moving towards a new sociological discourse.

RC01-33.2

MOELKER, RENE* (Netherlands Defense Academy, rene_moelker@yahoo.com)

The Work – Family Interface Among Dutch Navy Personnel and Their Spouses

Perhaps even more than other military personnel, Navy personnel and their families face the challenges of managing frequent and often prolonged family separations. The increase in operational tempo over the past several decades in combination with trends of downsizing and reconstructing (i.e., fewer human resources performing an increased number of tours) imply even more frequent separations, sometimes with little time in between. During sailing tours, communication with the home front is difficult and sometimes even impossible. Research on the impact of these military demands on the family and of family factors on the readiness and retention of Navy personnel is scarce and nonexistent among Netherlands military personnel. We collected data among sailing Navy personnel and their spouses at home regarding various work and family experiences. This paper presentation presents the first results of this study.

INTE-17.3

MOGHADAM, VALENTINE (Northeastern University)
LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University of Chicago, llangma@luc.edu)

The Middle Eastern Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy

How do we assess Arab Spring/Occupy almost 3 year later- the hopes for the emergence of popular democracy have now faded-or have they? We might note that the traditional dynamics of the rise of democracy or dictatorship in West, contestations/alliances of various groups, esp landlords/peasants did/does not really apply today. Most of the MENA countries were the legacies of anti-colonization and struggles for independence and democratic self-government, but Enlightenment ideals did not emerge. Contemporary conditions differ, 1) neoliberal globalization has enabled the rise of a transnational capitalist class leading to economic growth-concentrated at the top, 2) there are growing classes and cadres of the discontented, educated precariat youth, (today's lumpenproletariat and the disenfranchised peasants, wretched of the Earth), but 3) Today most people, even in developed countries have access to ICT/social media. To understand the "waves of democracy" and their receding tides, we need note, the movements took place quite rapidly and following the abdications or implosions of dictatorships, the only groups that were well organized were the various fundamentalists from Moslem Brotherhood to Enhada-which were ill equipped to shepherd a modern economy. But without having experience in actual governance as opposed to critics w/o power they did quite poorly. However dismal the short term, and it may get worse, structural factors intersect, with changing subjectivities, embracing openness, equality, empathy and care, portend an optimistic forecast. However undemocratic the post Arab Spring governments may have been/are in practice, they were democratic in form and now there can be no going back to unelected "presidents for life". Dictatorships now face growing popular power of numbers of youth that challenge inequality, authoritarianism, cronyism and corruption, articulating new kinds of identities based on dignity, empathy community and self-fulfillment with hopes, visions and ICT -social media skills to realize "another world is possible"

RC04-86.2

MOGUÉROU, LAURE* (Université Paris Ouest, CRESPPA, GTM, lmoguerou@u-paris10.fr)
PRIMON, JEAN-LUC (Université Nice)

Immigrant Access to Training in France

Few studies in France have focused on immigrants' access to vocational training. This lack of data is surprising in a field which has otherwise been extensively studied. Indeed, one of the stated goals of 'lifelong learning' is precisely to compensate for educational inequality, and immigrant access to lifelong learning is therefore essential. The recent study conducted by Gelot and Minni using data from the 2003 FQP survey is a key contribution in this area. They have shown that the rate of immigrant access to continuing education is lower than that of people of French origin and that these differences persist even after controlling for individual characteristics (age, gender, level of education, type of employment).

The aim of this paper is therefore to go one step further by focusing on the differences which exist within the immigrant population, particularly in matters of administrative status. The hypothesis tested here is that the category established by the immigration authorities when awarding first residence permits is an important line of divide, impacting immigrants' later access to continuing education.

Descriptive and multivariate analyses will be undertaken using data from the TeO survey (Trajectories and Origins, INED-INSEE 2008-2009), including interviews of 5,000 immigrants who arrived in France as adults, after completing their initial education or who never attended school. Data from the ELIPA survey (Longitudinal survey on the integration of first-time immigrants) conducted on the 14,000 signatories of the 2009 Reception and Integration Contract (CAI) undertaken in 2010, 2011 and 2013 will also be used.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC06-125.4

MOGUÉROU, LAURE* (Université Paris Ouest, CRESPPA, GTM, *lmoguerou@u-paris10.fr*)
SANTELLI, EMMANUELLE (CNRS)

Living Parental Home : Hopes and Constraints of Young People of Immigrant Background in France

Young adults of immigrant background live with their parents longer than do those in the mainstream population (Moguérou, Santelli, 2010). The great majority of young people from non-European immigrant backgrounds are from working class homes and often the poorest and most economically insecure segments of the working class (Frickey & Primon, 2002). Research in recent years has shown that unemployment rates are very high among young people from immigrant backgrounds, especially North African backgrounds. Their disadvantage at the start of their adult lives partly explains why they defer moving out to live independently. Another factor is the cultural and subjective attitudes towards independent living that the young people share with their parents (Hamel et al., 2011).

This paper examines the impact of social and family constraints on whether and when young people of immigrant background leave home. It first reviews the factors that encourage young people to defer their departure. It then looks at their projects for leaving home. While it is recognised that more flexible relations between parents and children make it easier to continue living together, the difficulty of finding a place to live is a major obstacle to young people's entry into adult life. How do those most centrally concerned experience this prolonged family life? Do they want to leave and what prevents them from doing so?

RC46-758.2

BEZUIDENHOUT, FRANS (RC 46)
MOHAMED, GISHMA* (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, *Gishma.Mohamed@nmmu.ac.za*)

Dysfunctional Schools: A Mentoring Framework

During transformation (1994 onwards), the South African government instituted different interventions within Education as an attempt to redress learner achievement and throughput. However, various researchers and opinion leaders still view the quality of education in South Africa as disparaging and deficient as well as characterised by an increasing prevalence of dysfunctional schooling systems. Therefore, this research aimed to design a generic mentoring framework through which transformation within dysfunctional schooling systems can be facilitated. In order to achieve this, a micro-level analysis of schooling systems, using the functionalist perspective, specifically enabled through the contributions of Parsons and Merton was undertaken. In addition, insight gained from a broad range of literature and other secondary resources on mentoring, best practice and quality education was used to develop a number of premises. Based on these premises the generic mentoring framework can be adapted to enable a fit-for-purpose mentoring system within a school to allow facilitation of a process of sustained transformation which gravitates towards whole school development and culture that envisions quality education for all.

RC13-238.3

MOHAMMAD AMIN, DR PIRZADA* (University of Kashmir, *pirzada.aminkashmiruniversity@gmail.com*)

Exploring the Socio-Economic Coordinates of Tourism: A Case of Kashmir

The state of Jammu & Kashmir being the abode of Himalayas represents an epitome of natural beauty and, hence, has emerged as one of the top most tourist resorts of the world. The variegation in states tourism sector in the form of nature, cultural , adventure , pilgrimage , leisure tourism etc. has attracted tourist of every nature irrespective of space as a result of which, this sector has been the mainstay of state's economy. Pertinently, all throughout the turbulence when the valley was reeling under the cycle of violence and when life virtually went into sabbatical, this sector especially through the pilgrimage tourism remained the only viable option with the people to relieve themselves from the imposed agonies. Further, in the absence of a well established private sector and given the fact that this sector has been the main agency of employment generation, a complex sociology of tourism has shaped up in the state involving administration, hoteliers, houseboat owners, etc. and the tourist. Unfortunately, the unscientific management and irrational interaction of the public with such tourist places has jeopardized their very delicacy which has, in turn, immensely harmed the states otherwise rich diversity of flora and fauna. This has generated a need towards a proper organizational structure in order to sustainably harness the tourist potential in the state. In the absence of inadequate infrastructure and specific and sound interventional measures at place, the state couldn't secure properly at many counts be that guest-host relationship, conforming to the environmental norms or drawing the expected dividend. This paper endeavors to explore the sociology of tourism in Kashmir with a due focus on socio-economic dimensions of tourism besides highlighting the

need towards the eco-tourism in the state so that the tourist potential can be optimally realized that too, on the sustainable basis.

RC21-358.7

MOHANTY, ADITYA* (Central University of Bihar, *mail.adityamohanty@gmail.com*)

Informality and the Forging of an Assemblage Urbanism in the Indian City of Patna

Right from the Almrita Patel case of branding slums as public nuisance (Ghertner 2001) to the conceptualisation of slums as sites of 'deep democracy' (Appadurai 2001), critical urban scholarship on the Indian city acknowledges the resilience of 'informality as a way of life' (Roy 2004) in the Global South. In another vein, slums have often been considered as a patchwork wherein the hegemonic construct of the aesthetic urban space of the new bourgeoisie persuades urban planners to cleanse slums off the map of neo-liberal cities (Baviskar 2011). In fact in recent times, processes of urbanization in the Global South seem to have engendered shifting patterns of formalization and informalization so much that new logics for claim-making has re-invigorated the very salience of 'splintering urbanism' (Graham and Marvin 2001) .

It is in this context that the proposed paper shall elucidate upon these issues by presenting a comparative ethnographic vignette of one *in situ* rehabilitated and another displacement-induced rehabilitated slum site in the Indian city of Patna. The key templates of assessing the resultant assemblages within such an formal/informal labyrinth are: (a) the economy-induced exigencies of translocation and (b) the graying of formal spaces of habitation. Most importantly these elucidate upon the role that circuits of materiality play in re-configuring the very imbrications within the formal vs informal dichotomy. Lastly in so doing, the paper squints at the emergent forms of urban citizenship, by catapulting the understanding of the formal/informal labyrinth from the 'political economy' framework to that of, what may otherwise be termed as, an 'assemblage urbanism'. In other words, the paper probes into the ways in which stratagems for urban renewal array in the right mix of communitarian ethos, historical circumstance and political location, so as to make it possible for agency to effectively mutate itself!
.

RC04-77.4

MOHARANA, BYASA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, *bmiitb@gmail.com*)
THAKUR, SAI (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)
CHOUBEY, SHWETA (SRP Samajik Sansthan)

Cultural Capital and Educational Inequality: A Lesson from India

Cultural Capital and educational inequality: a lesson from India
Byasa Moharana, Sai Thakur and Shweta Choubey

Education is supposed to play a major role in bridging the gap between the haves and the have-nots through generating cultural capital. In case of third-world countries such as India, the quality of education that is provided to the poor has been grossly inadequate for the purpose. As a result the gap between the elite and the masses is increasing every passing decade. With liberalization of economy in India since 1990s, the state is increasingly withdrawing from welfare sectors, and therefore, the quality of education has suffered. While the elite depend on the private schools, the rural and the urban poor depend on the poor quality of education in government schools. In terms of content of the syllabus and the pedagogical methods adopted to teach them, schooling is not a pleasurable experience for the children coming from disadvantaged backgrounds. Thus they drop out from the school or are poorly qualified to receive higher education.

While this is the dark reality, there is a ray of hope as some of the organizations have stepped in to help tackle the situation primarily through alternative pedagogical interventions. These new methods of teaching science and mathematics etc. have helped the poor students to perform better in schools and get motivated for higher education. In fact, the program was adopted by one of the provincial governments in all schools, but later discontinued due to pressure from World Bank.

Analysing field-based data, the authors argue that these methods, though not the only solution, are one potent way of providing an enabling platform for generation of cultural capital for the rural and urban poor to compete with the elite students.

Key-words: Education and inequality, Cultural capital, alternative pedagogies, Education in India

RC05-106.5

MOHD-NOOR, MANSOR* (Universiti Kebangdsaan Malaysia, *mnmansor@ukm.my*)
OLMEDO, ERIC* (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, *olmedopanal@yahoo.com*)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

661

MICRO Sociological Analysis Of Nationalism: The Fluidity Of Ethnic and Civic Identity In The Workplace, Malaysia

Ethno and civic nationalism are seen as dichotomous and a single track evolution. Studying the essence of nationalism in post colonial society may often show the dichotomous nature of nationalism. However the forces of development, modernisation and globalisation show that ethno nationalism might prevail but embracing civic behaviour might be the emerging nationalism. In global organizations, ethnicity is often regarded as static cultural container, and ethnic conflict as traditional but unusually stubborn impediment to modernization. Our main initial assumption in this research states that experienced acculturation is one of the main forces to shape identity formation at workplace. Being concurrently a cultural marker and an identity catalyser, taste is powerful vessel for identity shaping in our studied workplace. The findings of this study were based on empirical data collected between 2008 and 2010, via qualitative methods, from a specific empirical field: 5 star international-brand hotels in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. There are two departments within these luxury international hotels where transfer of knowledge and skills take a particularly direct and tangible form: food and beverage and kitchen. Empirical evidence presented here may qualify "the Hotel" as an "advanced social laboratory" for the study of ethnic relations. Focussing on social actors, this micro-sociological study shows that ethnic identity, belief and behaviour are not static but fluid. A specific organisational model such as "the Hotel" can help us redefine how we see ethnic differences, not as divisive, but as inclusive, when contingent forces at work trigger "cross-cutting ties" along group boundaries. Transforming these inter-ethnic differences in "the Hotel" may lead to the discovery of ethno nationalism embracing civic behaviour in the service industry.

RC06-118.21

MOINOLMOLKI, NEDA* (University of Delaware, *nmoinolm@gmail.com*)
DUTTON, KIMBERLY (University of Delaware)

Refugee Fathers: Negotiating Fatherhood during Resettlement

The rise of globalization, visible through the increase of international mobility and advances in communication and information technology, has had a significant impact on families. Currently, the analysis of globalization has focused almost exclusively on the macro level impacts, especially on politics and economics. There has been a dearth of research focused on the micro level impacts on globalization victims, such as refugee and forcibly displaced families. Moreover, much of the research examining refugee and forcibly displaced families has been predominantly focused on mothers and children, failing to incorporate fathers as important within the family system. This gap within the research is concerning due to the changing trends of family structure around the world. Across the globe, traditional gender roles are being challenged as fathers take a more active role within the family and mothers are working more outside of the household. The scant research that does examine fathers within the context of forced migration has found that fathers hold unique values and beliefs about fatherhood in relation to distinct aspirations they hold for their children, their interactions with their children, as well as how they negotiate their roles within the family in relation to their partner. Furthermore, many of these values and beliefs are put in flux due to post migration challenges, such as unemployment, lack of social supports, racism, social isolation, and role changes. The purpose of this paper is to critically review the existing literature on fatherhood within the context of forced migration and refugee resettlement, to discuss its limitations, and to bring forth the implications for future research and policy development.

RC19-339.7

MOISIO, PASI* (National Institute Health & Welfare , *pasi.moisio@thl.fi*)
LEHTELÄ, KIRSI-MARJA (National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL))
MUKKILA, SUSANNA (National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL))

Poverty Reduction Effect of the Taxation and Benefit Systems in Finland 1993-2013 – Comparing the 1990s Depression and Post 2008 Recession

The poverty risk rate, measured as 60% of the median income, increased in Finland from 7 to 14 per cent between 1993 and 2008. The poverty risk rate increased especially in the late 1990s, when both benefits and income taxes were cut after the severe depression in early 1990s. The current (post 2008) recession has evoked very different social and fiscal policies compared to the 1990s and the recession has had a little impact on poverty risk rate so far.

We use microsimulation models for evaluating the impact of reforms on the poverty reduction effect of the tax-benefit system. We are especially interested in comparing policies chosen in the 1990s depression and post 2008 recession. We have estimated the counterfactual poverty rates during 1993-2013 by using the SISU microsimulation model of Statistics Finland. Household disposable incomes are simulated for each year by using the same households but varying the taxation and benefit legislation according to the existing enactment.

The benefit cuts during the 1990s depression had a rather modest impact on poverty risk rates and the impact was nullified during 2000s by series of benefit raises. Even after 2008 there has been several increases in the basic benefits that have lowered the poverty risk rate. Changes in taxation had a considerable larger impact on the poverty reduction effect than changes in benefits. The poverty risk rate would be 2.5 percentage points lower if the tax legislation were the same in 2010 as it was in 1993. However, the level of benefits has decreased compared to the average income level. If the level of benefits would have remained at the same level compared to the average earnings in 2010 as in 1993, the poverty risk rate would be four percentage points lower in 2010.

RC25-450.4

MOKHAHLANE, PHAKISHO MICHAEL* (North West Univeristy, South Africa, *drphakiso@gmail.com*)

The Evolution of Language-in-Education Policy in South Africa

During the apartheid era, South Africa's language in education policy was ideologically driven by racism and the desire to suppress the indigenous languages of the majority of South Africans. The policy was fiercely resisted and led to unprecedented episodes of collective violence.

In post-apartheid South Africa, the language-in-education policy takes into account the socio-linguistic reality of South Africa's multilingualism and bestows upon the individual the right to choose his or her own language of learning and teaching.

The political climate in South Africa underwent dramatic changes with the unbanning of political organizations in 1990. A new policy, emphasizing multilingualism, evolved. The sociolinguistic reality of multilingualism in South Africa was eventually recognised. The new Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 200 of 1993), which was hammered out and forged by South Africans of all political persuasions, reflects the linguistic diversity of South Africans and recognises their right to exercise their freedom in choosing their own languages. Constitutional Principle XI provides that "The diversity of language and culture shall be acknowledged and protected, and conditions for their promotion shall be encouraged".

In the presentation, I intend focusing attention on the apartheid language policy in schools in South Africa. The major thrust of the paper will be devoted to sketching the genesis and evolution of a new language policy for schools in post apartheid South Africa.

RC24-428.3

MOL, ARTHUR* (Wageningen University, *arthur.mol@wur.nl*)

The Declining Relevance of the Environmental Nation-State

The Environmental state is not a formal category, but a substantive one. It came up in the late 1960s/1970s, changed in character since then and we will have to see how long it will last and in what outlook. A historical analysis of the environmental state in the OECD region should distinguish at least five periods: until 1960 (near absence), 1960-1980 (establishment and institutionalization of the environmental state), 1980-1990 (state failure and neoliberalization debates/ pressure), 1990s (redefinition and legitimation of environmental states internationally). Many scholars note that since the new Millennium a new period has emerged: the environmental state shows a growing irrelevance.

The claim of weakening environmental state institutions seems to be part of wider concerns of the positions of states versus markets under conditions of globalization. Quite some scholars claim that under neoliberal globalisation the strengthening of the power and influence of (global) market institutions came together with declining roles of political state institutions. But that is not clearly evident regarding all agendas, as the recent regaining influence of political institutions on global financial institutions. So, is there something special at stake with respect to environmental state institutions? Is the interpretation of the current waning role and position of environmental state authorities correct? If so, how can we explain this decreasing power and position of environmental state authorities and how is it related with our capacities to cope with environmental problems? And how do we normatively assess this decreasing impact of state authorities in mitigating environmental problems? These questions are central in this paper.

RC23-419.9

MOLDOVAN, ANDREEA* (University of Essex, *almold@essex.ac.uk*)

Assessing the Measurement of Science Knowledge in the Wellcome Monitor Surveys: An Item Factor Analysis

The Wellcome Trust Monitor Surveys (2009 and 2012) are fielded to two samples : adults (aged 18+), and young people (aged 14-18). The survey contains multiple items designed to assess science knowledge and engagement with bio-

medicine. Analysis of the first Monitor Survey yielded a curvilinear relationship between age and high and low levels of scientific knowledge. High scorers were lowest among those aged 65 years and over. The proportion of high scorers for the middle age groups was around three in ten (of those aged 35-49 and 50-64). For low scorers, the reverse pattern holds true, and for young people, 14-16 year olds were less likely to be high scorers than 17-18 year olds. A possibility is that a given knowledge item has a different probability of generating a correct response from different age groups even if each age group has the same underlying level of knowledge. This study will evaluate the performance of the literacy items and the extent of any age-related bias. The results will feed into the design of the next wave of the survey but also speak more generally to the question of how to evaluate science knowledge in heterogeneous populations. I propose a single group IFA-IRT model to evaluate the performance of the items for a pooled sample of respondents, and a multigroup IFA-IRT model to identify the presence of differential item functioning (DIF) by age group. Briefly, the procedure is to fit a series of IFA models to the data, assessing the adequacy of fit for the scales within each subpopulation. The second stage is to look at evidence for DIF/measurement non-invariance on any of the test items with a series of increasingly restrictive nested models. Finally, results from the multigroup analysis suggest that partial measurement invariance across age groups holds.

RC34-602.7

MOLGAT, MARC* (University of Ottawa, *marc.molgat@uottawa.ca*)
TAYLOR, SUSANNAH* (University of Ottawa, *stayl081@uottawa.ca*)

Examining the "New Normal" and Inequality in the Housing Transitions of Young People in Canada

In Canada, young people's housing transitions have become increasingly protracted and are marked by lengthier periods of cohabitation with parents and returns to the family home. This has been occurring in a context where access to postsecondary education has widened but at the same been subjected to increasing tuition and housing costs in most large urban centres, and especially in some provinces. Most young adults in Canada today are therefore receiving considerable support from their families over the course of their housing trajectories and, arguably, this trend now constitutes the "new normal" in the transition to adulthood. However, young people from lower class backgrounds, those who leave home for the street, or those who exit child welfare systems at the age of majority often cannot count on parental support for housing, and experience much more problematic housing transitions. Our paper will first provide the context in which these housing transitions are occurring, by focusing on available statistical and quantitative data on youth housing transitions and the housing policy environment. The second part of the part of the paper will present qualitative data based on retrospective interviews with two sets of young people: street-involved youth and young adults enrolled in high school vocational training programs. Using a life-course approach, the paper will examine how these young people depend upon and interact with housing markets, services and supports, and discuss how these types of housing trajectories contribute to the structuring of inequality over the course of the transition to adulthood.

RC25-452.5

MOLITOR, VERENA* (University of Bielefeld, *verena.molitor@uni-bielefeld.de*)

Included By Means of a Broadcasting Language? the Case of Language-Based Minority Construction through the German-Speaking Radio Shows in Poland

The language of diaspora communities and minorities can be considered as a boarder- making instrument, as a mechanism of exclusion and inclusion (or rather of both simultaneously). The minority-or diaspora language media can as well function as means, instruments or mechanisms of border creation, boarder maintenance or inclusions.

The paper deals with media offers for language minorities and especially the German-speaking minority in Poland, focusing on the German-Speaking radio shows in the Voivodships Silesia and Opole. In these regions two stations produce radio shows in German; the very availability of non-polish-speaking media is a transformation phenomenon. Due to the novelty of media offers in German language as well as to the fact, that those, who define themselves as "German minority" partly do not speak German because of the minority languages ban during the socialist period in Poland, the central question to be posed in this presentation arises: Which function does the German speaking radio have in the creation of borders, inclusions, exclusions, interties and belongings?

My research concentrates not on the radio listeners but on how the radio stations by means of programme planning foster a regional identity, create a picture of the self and the others, and which role German as broadcasting language plays in these processes. I will demonstrate the integration function of the media and simultaneously its function within a diasporic consolidation, focusing on how the

radio stations strive to create a collective identity among the German minority. I will demonstrate, how a strong belonging to the minority and tradition of the group is produced by these radios, while asking, how is it possible, if German is positioned as "mother tongue" which is "to be learned first".

WG01-887.1

MOLITOR, VERENA* (University of Bielefeld, *verena.molitor@uni-bielefeld.de*)

"Media Diasporas - Diasporic Media" - the Construction of Regional Identities through Radio Programmes

In this paper I will focus on minorities, not often described in the context of media research, namely minorities which result not from movement of *people*, but from shift of *borders*, here especially of the German speaking minority in Poland.

The main focus in my research lies on the German-Speaking radio shows which are broadcasted in a border region in Poland, near the German and Czech border. The situation of the German media there is very interesting because it is a relatively new phenomenon that there are Radio and TV shows available in German. The minority language media were prohibited in Poland during the socialism period, and could be introduced during the transformation period first. Not being based on a continuous minority media traditions, these radios are free in creating the understanding of their mission and their belonging to a community of listeners or to construct their listeners.

My research demonstrates how radio programmes represent a region in order to foster a regional or local identity and how they create a picture of the self and the others. The presentation demonstrates, how the contents and composition of the programmes describe boarders and a strong belonging to the own local group as well as to the traditions of the minority.

The presentation demonstrates the integrational function of the radio and simultaneously its function within a diasporic consolidation, and hence focuses on the challenges of minority radio stations with regard on both creating minority identities and belongings and representing a region or a local community.

RC19-333.4

MOLLER, STEPHANIE* (UNC Charlotte, *smoller@uncc.edu*)
MISRA, JOYA (University of Massachusetts, Amherst)
WEMLINGER, ELIZABETH (UNC Charlotte)
STRADER, EIKO (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Cross-National Policies and Relative Household Income of Families with Children By Family Structure and Parental Education

Focusing on an array of European and North American welfare states between 1985 and 2005, we consider how welfare state policies are related to households' relative incomes, taking into account cross-national and temporal differences in income distributions. We consider work-family policies including public childcare and family leave generosity, tax progressivity, family allowance generosity, and levels of wage coordination. We also consider how two of the central factors that may be driving income inequality at the individual or household level – parental educational level and family structure – may be related to a household's relative income. This research fills a gap in the literature because there are surprisingly few studies that examine inequality by both family structure and education, and even fewer that examine relative income cross-nationally and longitudinally. Theoretically, our contributions are to structural vulnerability theory. Structural vulnerability theory aims to consider how the individual, or the household, is structurally located within a context. Our analysis provides a better test of structural vulnerability theory than previous studies because structural vulnerability is operationalized in both the independent (through cross-level interactions) and dependent variables. By creating a dependent variable that standardizes household income relative to societal-level income inequality, we are able to get at the very center of structural vulnerability.

RC30-510.3

MOMOKI, BAKU* (Kyoto University, *momokibaku@gmail.com*)

Rethinking the "Exploitation of Self-Realization" Model in Japan

The purpose of this report is to examine the problem of the "exploitation of self-realization." In recent years, it is said that young people increasingly seek self-realization in their work. Masahiro Abe has analyzed the problem based on his own experience as a provider of motorcycle delivery service, and Yuki Honda has called the same problem the "exploitation of "Yarigai" (the word "Yarigai" refers to the pleasure derived from doing decent work). They point out that certain companies exploit young people who seek self-realization out of work. These days, such companies are called "black companies" and have become a serious social problem in Japan.

However, when we examine national statistics and opinion research about work and employment, we find no evidence that the number of young people who seek self-realization in work has increased in the past ten years. Rather, ac-

cording to surveys by Japan Productivity Center, more and more company recruits claim that they want to work for a single company and do not want to change jobs. It is thus not accurate to say that young people today seek self-realization above all. This leads to the question of why the discourse of the "exploitation of self-realization" has become so popular in Japan even though the number of young people who seek self-realization in their work has not actually increased.

In conclusion, this report will bring to light how excessive globalization and the fluidization of employment have made many people feel unstable and unsure about the future. As a result, many people set a high value on stability and relief, rather than self-realization in work. Instead, national opinion surveys tell us that an increasing number of people seek work that allows them to make a "contribution to society." This viewpoint compels us to rethink the "exploitation of self-realization" model.

RC47-769.15

MONFORTE, PIERRE* (University of Leicester, *pm260@le.ac.uk*)

Emotions and Collective Identities in Contexts of Exclusion. the Case of the Protest for the Rights of Asylum-Seekers in Germany

Emotions and Collective Identities in Contexts of Exclusion. The Case of the Protest for the Rights of Asylum-Seekers in Germany.

Since the 1980s, social movements' scholars recognize that emotions and collective identities are crucial for the construction of collective actions (Polletta and Jasper, 2001). The extensive literature on emotions and identities shows how these two dimensions interrelate and influence social movements' strategies, grievances, emergence, evolution, and impact.

Few authors have analysed these dimensions in contexts in which activists face processes of exclusion. This focus raises however important perspectives (Einwohner, 2006). In particular, it leads us to discuss the strategic dimension of the emotional and identity work done by activists. Moreover, it permits us to relate the analysis of emotions and collective identities with more general contextual dimensions.

In this paper, I propose to follow this perspective through the focus on a network active for the defence of asylum right in Germany: 'Caravan for the rights of refugees and migrants'. This network mobilizes against what is defined as a context of exclusion: the 'residence obligation' law, which strongly restricts the mobility and social inclusion of asylum-seekers and refugees living in Germany. Through the concept of 'identity construction for emotional benefits', I will show how activists strategically shape collective identities in order to trigger feelings of emancipation among asylum-seekers and refugees in the course of protest.

Two methods have been used in order to explore the construction and interrelation of emotions and collective identities in this network: an analysis of the documents that it published between 2000 and 2010, and a series of in-depth interviews undertaken in the German pro-asylum movement.

RC48-782.5

MONFORTE, PIERRE* (University of Leicester, *pm260@le.ac.uk*)

The Symbolic Representation of Borders in the Protest Against 'Fortress Europe': The New Geographies and Strategies of the Movements for the Rights of Migrants

The Symbolic Representation of Borders in the Protest against 'Fortress Europe': The New Geographies and Strategies of the Movements for the Rights of Migrants.

In the last two decades, the integration of member-states' immigration and asylum policies at the European Union level has led to a process of transformation and delocalization of borders. In particular, the external dimension of these policies is related with the diffusion of borders across member-states and third countries territories. Consequently, the binary demarcation between the inside and outside of states' territories is increasingly blurred, and the specific governmental practices and technologies that were once situated at the edges of territories can now be encountered across countries.

In this paper, I propose to explore the consequences of these evolutions on the social movements for the rights of migrants in Europe. Focusing on the symbolic dimension of protest events, I argue that the changing nature of European borders has influenced their organization and strategies. In particular, I show that, since the end of the 1990s, these movements have represented and used the border as a symbolic space in which new forms of protest are constructed.

This analysis is based on the observation of a selection of European networks mobilizing for the rights of migrants. The evolution of the symbolic dimension of their protest since the end of the 1990s has been investigated through three complementary methods: protest-event analysis, frame analysis, and visual analysis.

RC49-803.2

MONMA, TAKAFUMI* (University of Tsukuba, *s1330381@u.tsukuba.ac.jp*)
TAKEDA, FUMI (University of Tsukuba)

TAMIYA, NANAKO (Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba)
NOGUCHI, HARUKO (Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University)

Age and Gender Differences in Relationships Among Sociodemographics, Disease, Psychosocial Stressors, and Mental Health in Older Japanese Adults

This study aimed to identify age and gender differences in the relationships among sociodemographics, disease, psychosocial stressors, and mental health status among older adults, using nationally representative data in Japan.

This study included 8733 adults aged 65 years or older, who were respondents in the Comprehensive Survey of People's Living Conditions (CSPLC) conducted in 2007 by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). Participants were stratified by gender and the following age groups: 65-74 years (young-old) and 75 years or older (old-old). Univariate and multiple logistic analyses were used to assess the relationships among sociodemographics (living arrangement, working status, and equivalised disposable household income), disease (the top five responses chosen by each group), psychosocial stressors (the top five responses chosen by each group), and mental health.

In all groups, the psychosocial stressors of "one's disease/long-term care," "disease/long-term care of other family members," "income/family budget/debts," and "motivation in life" were found to be significantly related to mental health. In young-old men, equivalised disposable household income, working status, and the psychosocial stressor of "one's job" were significantly associated with mental health. In young-old women, significant associations with mental health were found for equivalised disposable household income, eye diseases, lower back pain, and the psychosocial stressor of "relationship with family." In old-old men, the psychosocial stressor of "relationship with family" was independently associated with mental health. In old-old women, lower back pain and the psychosocial stressor of "relationship with family" were related to mental health.

In addition to reducing stressors, socio-economic support for young-old men, and prevention of lower back pain for young-old and old-old women effectively promote mental health.

RC10-190.4

MONTAGUT, TERESA* (University of Barcelona, *montagut@ub.edu*)

New Forms of Participation in the Social Welfare in the City of Barcelona

A new form of intervention is emerging in local welfare systems. This new way requires a change of attitude and involvement from citizens, public authorities -at all levels- and private organizations. It can be defined as a "social innovation" in the sense of the implementation of an idea that is new and that breaks with the prevailing routines and structures in a given system or setting. "Social Innovation" is widely used from many academic, political and social perspectives. No wonder that, in a context of uncertainty and transformations, becomes essential to search for new policies. In particular, in the field of social welfare the experimentation of new policy proposals and social practices has begun in a lot of countries.

The paper will analyze new citizen participation forms in the field of social welfare in the city of Barcelona from the theoretical perspective of social innovation. The research is the result of work carried out within the European research project WILCO (*Welfare Innovations at the local level in favour of cohesion*).

The paper has three parts. First, there is the discussion of the concept of social innovation and proposes a methodology to use them. Secondly, following the conceptual and methodological proposal presented, discusses one policy of the City Council of Barcelona, the program: "Citizen's Agreement for an Inclusive Barcelona". This program is an example of Social Innovation that increases the co-operation and democratic participation. Finally, it presents challenges and opportunities of this municipal policy for new models of work on local Social Welfare.

RC28-481.1

MONTALVAO, ARNALDO* (Capes Foundation, *montalvao@ufmg.br*)

The Interplay Between Work and School Outcomes Among Adolescents in Brazil: The Role of Prior Orientations and Aspirations

In Brazil and other developing countries, empirical evidences usually suggest that the participation of children and adolescents in the labor market tends to hinder educational outcomes (academic performance, high school graduation and dropout, etc.) and, therefore, lead to inequalities in educational and occupational status over the life-course. However, a body of research argues that the interplay between work and school: 1) depends on the intensity (hours) of work;

     * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

moderate work (less than 20 hours a week) can actually help the student to acquire professional and soft (sense of responsibility, independence and self-improvement) skills; 2) is the result of spurious relations the negative effect of work on school success is actually result of differences in preexisting individual orientations and aspirations that make some students more inclined to pursue experience in the labor market than invest in school. This paper aims to analyze, first, the extent to which preexisting aspirations and orientations toward school and work can account for the observed negative effect of work on school performance in Brazil. Second, it examines, among workers, how work intensity is related to these outcomes. In order to achieve these goals, we draw upon data from the National High School Exit Exam (ENEM) and from the Minas Gerais State Household Sample Survey (PAD-MG). These data sets combine information on school outcomes, family background, demographics, labor market situation, and orientations toward school and work. Results show that prior orientations and aspirations can predict actual labor market behavior and school outcomes, and account for part of the effect usually credited to work itself. Research on this issue in developing countries would benefit from incorporating fundaments from social psychology to understand how inequalities are reproduced through orientations and aspirations.

RC26-460.1

MONTANARI, ARIANNA* (University of Rome, *arianna.montanari@uniroma1.it*)

Old and New Models of Federalism in Europe

The contradictory and complex unifying process of European Union does not seem to resemble the classic federal model, such as the United States, but rather refers to the historical legacy from the Holy Roman Empire as argued by Le Rider. The Holy Roman Empire, as it was defined by the Treaty of Peace of Westphalia, was a factor of stability, that while preventing to fall back into bloody wars, created a limited set of institutions allowed to control the imperial power.

In the same way the tragic experience of the II° World War was at the basis of the European Union as an antidote to possible future nationalists conflicts. The European unification process has been an element of law and peace, representing at the same time an old and new imperial model. According to Khanna European Union is one of three great empires, together with the United States and China, that are distributing among themselves the global resources and influence on the world. In his view the EU is by far the most popular and most successful empire in history because, instead of dominating, educates. Incentives for the Europeanisation - subsidies from Brussels, the workers mobility, the adoption of the euro - are too profitable to not be welcome. In this way the EU is expanding not by force, but thanks to the attractiveness it exerts on its neighbors.

The idea of Europe has led not only national level but also the local and regional authorities to research a direct relationship with the European Union institutions. In this way, the nation states have lost a significant portion of their power. At the moment in Europe there are states with limited sovereignty and increasing power and autonomy to regional and local administrations.

JS-44.4

MONTAÑÉS JIMENEZ, ANTONIO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, *amjsociologia@gmail.com*)

"Ethnic Relations Between Gypsies and the Majority Populations in Spain during the 21ST Century"

Since their arrival on the Iberian Peninsula during the beginning of the 15th century, the Gypsy minority is one of the most relevant "other" ethnicities in Spanish society. According to the Gypsy Secretariat Foundation, between 750,000 and 1,000,000 Spanish Gypsies live in Spain. The ethnic minority's history in Spanish territory is characterised by a singular and intense cultural integration, a course of relative ethnic homogenisation, a sense of having a strong collective identity, and a widespread social marginalisation. This paper analyses the relationship between the political and economic frameworks in Spain after it became a democracy, and the context of interethnic relationships between the Gypsies and the majority population and the applicability and metamorphosis of the sense of collective identity among the Spanish Gypsies in recent years.

Two axis of analysis will be laid out;

1. In the context of intra-ethnic relationships: The fragmentation and progressive sense of differentiation of the differentiation of identities among Spanish Gypsies derived from the extensive process of urbanisation and transformations of political, social, and economic conditions after the 1970's.
2. In the context of intra-ethnic relationships: The process of mobilisation and collective action against the Gypsies during the 80s and 90s and continuity of a strong sense of ethnic boundaries during the 21st century.

This paper forms part of the doctoral thesis of the author, funded by the Spanish Government (Subprogram FPI-MICCIN) as part of the Groupe Européen de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur le Changement Religieux (GERICR) research program

RC22-397.4

MONTAÑÉS JIMENEZ, ANTONIO* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, *amjsociologia@gmail.com*)

"the Global Evangelist Movement of the "Gypsies". in Spain's Case"

The aim of the paper is to highlight some of the most relevant phenomenons which occurred to understand the aforementioned expansion, the intimate relationship of the Pentecostal religion with the articulation, re-composition and renovation of the identities found in ethnic communities, and presents the particular case of the expansion of Pentecostalism among the ethnic Gypsy communities in Europe in general, and in particular, Spain. Gypsy Pentecostalism has designated itself with the special mission of evangelising the Gypsy people throughout the world, offers a biblical interpretation of the origins of the Gypsy people, placing them in one of the 12 lost tribes of Israel, and a historical interpretation of the unfortunate journey they faced in this world, culminating with the ethnic genocide during the II World War. Gypsy Pentecostalism promotes the conservation of some of the most deep rooted elements of their ethnic tradition and confronts the production of ethnic identities and collective destigmatised representations.

The proposed paper deals with the expansion of the Pentecostal religion on three levels;

At the supranational level. The Pentecostal religion's role in the emergence and promotion of an ethnic sense of global diaspora, which remains articulated in organisational and institutional networks and movements.

At the national level. The role of Pentecostalism in the renovation of the Spanish Gypsy's ethnic and cultural identities.

At the local level. The role of the Pentecostal religion in the articulation and re-composition of the different identities among Spanish Gypsies and non-Spanish Gypsies (above all Romanians) after the intensification of the arrival of transnational migratory waves of European Romanians to Spain in the 21st century.

This paper forms part of the doctoral thesis of the author, funded by the Spanish Government (Subprogram FPI-MICCIN) as part of the Groupe Européen de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur le Changement Religieux (GERICR) research program

JS-7.5

MONTEATH, GAZ* (University of Manchester, *gareth.monteath@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk*)

Post-Repatriation Careers of Japanese Knowledge Workers

A key element of the globalization of knowledge work involves the international transfer of executives. Yet despite the importance of this process, the repatriation of business people is still an under-researched area. The majority of existing research into the phenomenon is based on cross-sectional surveys and interviews of North American and European business people. The emphasis is typically on how to make the process more effective for companies, for instance, by improving failure rates, and largely assumes the existence of Anglo-Saxon style labour markets for the management of 'talent'. Consequently, certain empirical and conceptual elements remain unexplored. We don't know much about repatriates from other nations, and more specifically, about their career perceptions post repatriation. This paper addresses this gap by looking at two Japanese business people and asking how they make sense of their unfolding careers. To do this, the author followed their subsequent careers and career perceptions after their return from assignments in North America, interviewing them over an extended time period (seventeen months and twenty four months respectively). The main finding of the research is that (these) Japanese repatriates do not have explicit and pre-planned career paths. Furthermore, this lack of a career path does not concern them. Instead, their careers are subject to a fuzzy career logic that depends on circumstances. Given the extensive literature on protean and boundaryless careers, as well as the 'need' for individuals to take charge of their own careers, this is a significant finding. The theoretical contribution of this research is the idea of fuzzy career logic, and the paper will show how it not only provides a robust framework for understanding how Japanese repatriates navigate their careers, but also how it gives an important alternative to, and critique of, the view that careers should be planned in a strategic manner.

RC41-692.7

MONTES DE OCA ZAVALA, VERÓNICA* (Social Research Institute, National University of Mexico, *vmoiis@gmail.com*)

ROJO-PEREZ, FERMINA* (Spanish National Research Council, Centre for Human and Social Sciences, Institute of Economics, Geography and Demography (IEGD, CCHS, CSIC), *fermina.rojo@cchs.csic.es*)

ODDONE, MARIA JULIETA* (Latinoamerican Social Sciences Faculty (FLACSO); National Research Council of Science and Technology (CONICET); University of Buenos Aires (UBA), *mjoddone@flacso.org.ar*)

Active Ageing Research Trends and Population Policy in Iberoamerica: A Critical Review

The concept of active ageing is being used in recent decades as a line of research in ageing of population studies and as an instrument of public policy, especially since its adoption by the WHO to strengthen health, social participation and security of older people as pillars of quality of life. Despite its increasing use, defining active ageing is a complex task as it is related to various theories, constructed from multiple contents and their interactions, linked to other concepts used synonymously and sometimes interoperable (healthy, productive, successful ageing, ...) and operated following various strategies in both the scientific and public policy design.

The aim of this proposal is to conduct a critical review of the scientific literature on active ageing in relation to other forms of ageing (healthy, productive, successful) in the Iberoamerican settings and in the field of Social Sciences research, to delimit its use, contents, indicators and measurement instruments and the usefulness of its application in order to clarify the confusion to which it is subjected.

RC41-687.6

MONTES DE OCA ZAVALA, VERÓNICA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *vmoiis@gmail.com*)
LARDIÉS-BOSQUE, RAÚL (University of Zaragoza)

Transnational Aging in Mexico. the Experience about Elderly Foreigners, and Return Migrants. Life Style in Old Age, Health Care, Social Networks and Family Support

En esta aportación se discuten ciertas formas de envejecimiento transnacional entre extranjeros en México y migrantes de retorno que regresan a México después de trabajar en Estados Unidos. En el trabajo se examinan cuáles son las formas de migración de retiro que tienen estos dos grupos y las formas de vínculos transnacionales que presentan y los cambios en la vejez, cuidados a la salud y redes sociales. Se presentan resultados relacionados a las redes transnacionales de los migrantes y sus conexiones en la vejez. Se analizan dos grupos de migrantes, uno de jubilados procedentes de Estados Unidos que han emigrado y residen en Baja California (México), y el otro lo constituyen migrantes de origen mexicano que han retornado de ese país a sus lugares de origen (Guanajuato y Zacatecas), pero que llegan con contactos y experiencias transnacionales valiosas para este análisis. El documento se basa en análisis cualitativo que pone atención sobre las redes transnacionales a partir de la movilidad, las razones de la migración en el periodo de retiro laboral, los cambios en su identidad y el apego al lugar, redes sociales y prácticas culturales.

La razón para analizar las prácticas transnacionales de los jubilados estadounidenses residentes en México es doble; por un lado, porque es un grupo de migrantes que ha crecido rápidamente en México. Respecto al segundo grupo se justifica porque es muy conocida la intensidad migratoria de mexicanos hacia Estados Unidos, pero no se conoce el papel que juegan los migrantes de avanzada edad al retornar a México; se consideran migrantes de retorno todos aquellos que han regresado de manera permanente o temporal a México.

RC24-435.5

MOON, KATIE* (University of Canberra, *katieamoon@gmail.com*)

Policy Advisors and Scientists' Mental Models Of Policy-Making: Validating An Elicitation Method

Policy development is characterized by connecting problems with viable and equitable solutions. Individuals' mental models (cognitive structures that define reasoning, decision-making and behavior) influence how problems are defined and alternative solutions prioritized. We used qualitative (interviews and influence diagrams) and quantitative methods (self-report and repertory grids) to elicit senior policy advisors and scientists' mental models of the role of scientific evidence in invasive species policy-making. Thematic analysis of the interviews revealed four mental model types which suggested that the majority of scientists supported evidence-based policy (risk management and scientific authority mental models), while policy advisors supported more community-oriented approaches to policy-making (political and community acceptability mental models). Network analysis of the influence diagrams supported these results: the majority of policy advisors believed the community was more influential and connected in the policy-making process than evidence; scientists believed evidence was more influential and connected. We triangulated these results with the quantitative data, which showed that the vast majority of policy advisors and scientists believed that policies should be at least 70% evidence-based, and all participants considered evidence to be more credible, and most considered it to be more effective, than input from the general community. For the policy advisors, these results contrasted with the qualitative results. Our research suggests that policy advisors' mental models of the policy-making process were influenced by context, social norms and responsibility, revealing a difference between what they say (espoused mental model expressed through qualitative methods) and how they act (in-use mental model expressed through quantitative methods). Using appropriate methods to elicit and share mental models is critical in redressing complex environmental problems.

RC07-148.1

MOON, MINYOUNG* (Vanderbilt University, *minyoung.moon@vanderbilt.edu*)

Framing Matters: Effective Framing and Movement Success

This article examines variations in framing among four different Korean women's movement campaigns, only two of which succeeded. This study contributes to a more systematic understanding of the impact of framing on legislative outcomes by comparing successful and failed campaigns paired by the same issue area, as well as by overcoming methodological limitations of previous research built on single-case studies. Two cases deal with a family issue: The Abolition Campaign of the Family Headship System (succeeded) and the Revision Campaign of the Healthy Family Act (failed). The other two cases, the Legislative Campaign of the Anti-Sex Trafficking Act (succeeded) and the Revision Campaign for the Special Act on Sexual Violence (failed), are centered on the feminist idea of women's rights to sexual autonomy. I analyze organizational documents of the Korean Women's Association United, who led all of these four campaigns, in order to compare the effectiveness of framing in each campaign. My findings suggest that three qualities of frames were common in the successful campaigns. They are articulate frames, empirically credible frames, and de-radicalized frames. The two campaigns with desired outcomes included all three conditions for effective framing while the other two did not. Since these campaigns took place under the same contexts of political opportunity structure and resource mobilization capacity, I argue that my findings highlight the relative significance of framing in movement outcomes.

RC40-675.5

MOONEY, PATRICK* (University of Kentucky, *phmooney@uky.edu*)
TANAKA, KEIKO (University of Kentucky)

Position of Labor in US and Japanese Agrifood Cooperatives: A Class Analytic Perspective

Producer cooperatives emerged, in part, as a means of protecting the appropriation of surplus value from labor and often involved long struggles to institutionalize this economic form. Today, producer cooperatives constitute a significant component of the agricultural economies of most developed capitalist economies. Much work on cooperatives focuses on agent/principal problems or the tensions between producers and management in directing/controlling the cooperative. Given the historical origins of producer cooperatives' in the concerns of labor, surprisingly less attention has been paid to the role of the labor that 'adds value' to agricultural production in cooperative organizations. This paper raises theoretical questions concerning the class position of various actors in cooperative enterprises. We consider this issue in terms of farmer (production and marketing) cooperatives as well as (food) consumer cooperatives. We ask what possible forms of organization might be introduced to cooperatives to make cooperative 'labor' more equal members of cooperative enterprises? We briefly examine these questions with respect to the historical development and current condition of cooperatives in the U.S. and Japan and call for a need to examine this question more systematically and comparatively from a larger international sample.

RC40-678.5

MOORE, KEITH M.* (Virginia Polytechnic Institute , *keithm@vt.edu*)
FORNITO, MATT (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)
GUNTER, JESSIE (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)
LAMB, JENNIFER (Emory University)
SIKUKU, DOMINIC NGOSIA (Moi University)
SHIBONJE, DENNIS (Manor House Agricultural Center)
BASHAASHA, BERNARD (Makerere University)

Agricultural Mindsets Across Social Networks in Four African Countries

Smallholder agriculture is coming under increasing pressure to intensify production practices for food security. Conservation agriculture (CA), involving the three principles of (1) minimum soil disturbance, (2) permanent vegetative cover, and (3) rotations or intercropping, has been identified as a sustainable way to do so. However, indigenous knowledge is not sufficient to support a transition

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

to this new production system; nor is simply the introduction of new agricultural production norms and practices by a transforming agent (extension or NGO). Many observers note that conservation agriculture requires a change of mind-set for smallholder innovation to occur (Hobbs, 2007; Wall, 2007). Successful cases of CA development have also demonstrated the active engagement of a network of producers and their partners throughout the agricultural sector (Coughenour, 2003; Swenson and Moore, 2009). The fundamental agricultural development question is how to bridge the gap between these new mindsets and those of the 'risk averse' small farmer that has informed indigenous knowledge for generations. We contend that agricultural production networks form the basis for shared mindsets and the potential for mindset change among small farmers. This paper combines a standard attitudinal analysis of mindsets with findings from social network analysis (SNA) to explore network and mindset relationships within eight agricultural communities in Kenya, Uganda, Lesotho, and Mali. The questions to be addressed include: (1) how do agricultural production networks vary by region (2) how do network relationships affect shared mindsets and (3) how does an actor's position and power within a network promote conservation agriculture perspectives?

RC05-101.6

MOOREHEAD, ROBERT* (Ritsumeikan University, *robertsm@fc.ritsumei.ac.jp*)

Am I Japanese, Peruvian, or Both? the Ethnic Identity Formation of Second-Generation Peruvian Youth in Japan

Based on ongoing research, this presentation explores the ethnic identity formation of second-generation Peruvian high-school and college-age youth in Japan. It asks what ties, if any, does the second generation have with the two countries, and what is the nature of those ties? How do the youth interpret what it means to be Japanese and/or Peruvian in Japanese society? What role, if any, do the youth's parents' experiences in Japan play in shaping the youth's ethnic identity? The youth are completing in-depth interviews and taking photographs of elements of their everyday life that they define as particularly "Peruvian" or "Japanese." Preliminary findings indicate that the youth report a range of identities (*hāfu*, *Nikkei*, Peruvian, Japanese, Japanese+Peruvian), but they struggle to articulate how being Peruvian is a part of their daily lives. Instead, a Peruvian identity is symbolic, reduced to expression in birthday cakes, Christmas dinners, and occasionally speaking Spanish. The youth plan to remain in Japan, including obtaining Japanese citizenship, with few diasporic ties to Peru. Several factors are encouraging their assimilation, including the declining presence of co-ethnic migrants, the lack of ethnic institutions in the community, the pressure to assimilate in Japanese schools, and the transition to high school and tertiary education, where immigrant youth attend school with few co-ethnics. Nevertheless, this weakening of a diasporic Peruvian identity to symbolic status is surprising, given that Japanese identity is popularly defined as homogeneous and monoethnic. Immigrant and mixed-race people in Japan are also racialized as *gaijin* (foreigners, outsiders). This has resulted in identity quandaries for many *Nikkeijin* migrants, including the immigrant parents of the second generation, weakening their sense of belonging in Japan and strengthen their national (Brazilian, Peruvian) or alternate ethnic identities (Nikkei, Okinawan).

RC05-104.1

MOOSAVI, LEON* (UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, *LEON.MOOSAVI@LIVERPOOL.AC.UK*)

Flourishing Under Pressure: Islamophobia, Resilience and Muslims In Britain

Muslims in Britain encounter Islamophobia in politics, news media and everyday encounters. Since Muslims in Britain are racialised as non-white, the Islamophobia they face often simultaneously merges with racism. In this paper, I consider the effect that the pervasiveness of Islamophobia has on Muslims in Britain. I will argue that Muslims in Britain are often highly sensitive about the presence of Islamophobia which leads them to withdraw from participating in social spaces but, perhaps more crucially, from participating in institutions, out of fear of being discriminated against. Thus, it will be apparent that the Islamophobia that some say exists because Muslims refuse to 'integrate' is actually a factor in discouraging Muslims from 'integrating'. The situation is more nuanced than this though as I will also argue in this paper that despite Islamophobia, Muslims in Britain are quite determined to assert themselves as British Muslims. Even though they may be labelled as 'traitors' by some, British Muslims not only typically declare themselves as loyal citizens, but also show various practical signs of being comfortable reconciling their Muslim identity with life in Britain. Muslims in Britain have shown much resilience towards Islamophobia in the last decade, establishing various groups, campaigns and coalitions which I will argue is proving effective in combatting Islamophobic rhetoric. While much still needs to be achieved in tackling Islamophobia, the successes that have been made, and the increasing stigma attached to Islamophobia as a term, will be argued to be a sign of a Muslim community that is flourishing under pressure. This research is based on ethnographic encounters with Muslims in Britain between 2008-2013.

RC29-498.5

MORAGA CUBILLOS, MARCELA* (Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, *memoraga@uc.cl*)

The Use of Tobacco and Marijuana with School Bonding: A Longitudinal Analysis from the Perspective of Social Control

Comparative data from Latin American countries in 2006 locates Chile among the countries with the highest rates of tobacco consumption in the last month throughout various ages. Additionally, Chile has shown the highest rate of marijuana consumption within South America during the last decade, and consumption among Chilean students has grown in the last years related to an important decrease in risk perception on marijuana use.

This research analyzes the pattern taken by the relation between school bonding and the involvement with behaviors that usually are considered as risky, like substances use, from a perspective based on social control applied specifically in the Chilean context. The previous descriptive analysis shows i) an increasing prevalence of truancy as students get older, ii) a reduction of students happiness while in school, iii) a decrease in the importance of good grades, and iv) reducing the importance that students connect to the generation of positive opinion on teachers. Besides, truancy more than duplicates the odds of tobacco and marijuana consumption in the upcoming years. While the students happiness in school, the importance of good grades and the relevance assigned by students in the generation of a good impression on teachers reduce the odds.

The analysis was based on a panel data from a longitudinal study of tobacco, alcohol and drugs throughout school populations, made by The Pontifical Catholic University. They collected information from variables related to family, school, pairs and substance use of Chilean students in seventh grade during 2008 (N=4.387) from townships with a population over 30,000 across the metropolitan región The students were annually re-interviewed until 2011.

RC53-852.5

MORALES, ANA* (University of Manchester, *ana.morales@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk*)

The Effects of Socio-Economic Background and Parental Involvement on Children's Early Cognitive Development: The Case of Chile

Children's development has been demonstrated to be an important factor in later life outcomes. Studies have also shown that income and parenting style, engagement and relationships are important predictors of the level of cognitive skills at earlier stages of life. Using data from the First Longitudinal Survey of Early Childhood (ELPI in Spanish), this study implements regression models to estimate the effect that socio-economic conditions and parental involvement have on the scores obtained by Chilean children aged between 36 and 60 months in the Spanish version of Peabody Picture and Vocabulary test, also controlling for parents' and children's characteristics as well as geographical location of the household.

Results show that parental involvement, which is a threefold indicator composed by positive parenting, parental stimulation and ineffective parenting, does make a significant difference, where positive parenting and parental stimulation are positively associated with the cognitive development scores, while ineffective parenting is negatively associated with the scores. On the other hand, results show that cognitive development scores are significantly higher for children living in the wealthiest households with respect to those in the poorest ones. Furthermore income can moderate the effect of parental involvement, where a high level of positive parenting has a stronger positive impact on poor children, while the negative impact of ineffective parenting is stronger on children from the higher quintiles, and finally, parental stimulation has a stronger impact on the wealthier children.

From these results, it is possible to assert that parental involvement has the potential to contribute to reduce the gap in the cognitive skills achieved by children according to the level of income of the households they live in, which can be of particular relevance for reducing the inequality-related gap in later life outcomes.

RC31-525.1

MORAWSKA, EWA* (University of Essex, *emorawsk@essex.ac.uk*)
VERTOVEC, STEVEN* (Inst Study Religious & Ethnic Diversity, *vertovec@mmg.mpg.de*)
FAIST, THOMAS* (Bielefeld University, *thomas.faist@uni-bielefeld.de*)
KIVISTO, PETER* (Augustana College, *peterkivisto@augustana.edu*)

Emergent Multi-Cultural Identities and Practices of Immigrants: Toward the Recognition of Yet Another Integration Trajectory

Steven Vertovec will relate the conditions of super-diversity of present-day urban spaces which affect migrants' positioning in the host society, their social milieus that cross-cut ethnicities, and cross-cultural social relations.

Ewa Morawska will reconsider the premises informing our concepts/ theories of immigrant integration challenged by a new phenomenon of the continuously re-directed open-ended migration of travellers seeking self-development and exciting adventure.

Thomas Faist will reflect on the role of class, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation in structuring inequalities in present-day multicultural societies characterized by cross-cutting identities and practices of their members, and its implications for integration/assimilation theories.

Peter Kivisto will attempt to interconnect three concepts which have informed theories of immigrant integration/assimilation: that of pluralism which informed the earliest (American) conceptualizations, the notion of ethnic options/optional ethnicity which emerged in the second half of the past century, and the recent idea of cosmopolitan canopy.

WG01-888.3

MOREKHANOVA, MARINA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *mayurm118@gmail.com*)

New Factors of Social Differentiation in Local Rural Communities

The paper addresses the social consequences of proliferation of innovation practices in local rural communities. Particular attention is paid to the susceptibility of different rural social groups to mastering innovations in the fields of production, consumption and leisure and to the impact of proliferation of information and computer technologies on social differentiation processes.

The paper is based on the results of the sociological surveys of the processes of proliferation of and familiarization with innovation practices in local rural communities conducted by the Institute of Agrarian Problems of the Russian Academy of Sciences in one of the Russian regions (Saratov's oblast) in 2010-2011with personal involvement of the author.

Despite the remaining differences between the city and the countryside in terms of availability of modern opportunities and technology, rural residents are increasingly active in mastering innovation goods and practices. The advancement of modern technology per se does not cause the existing differences to blur, but, on the contrary, gives rise to new forms of differentiation, notably to "digital inequality" not only between the city and the countryside, but inside local rural communities as well.

The analysis of the empirical data allowed:

- identify the features of propagation of individual innovative practices, high-tech goods and services in local rural communities;

- identify the principal social groups, differentiated by frequency of use of innovative practices in the fields of production, consumption and leisure;

- make a comparative analysis of the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of these groups, their life and work strategies;

- propose ways to provide equal access to the new knowledge and skills required for mastering new technologies to different social strata and groups of rural population.

RC19-331.1

MOREL, NATHALIE* (Sciences po, *nathalie.a.morel@gmail.com*)
PALME, JOAKIM (University of Uppsala)

Disambiguating and Re-Conceptualizing Social Investment

Since the late 1990s, 'social investment' has appeared in the policy discourse of international and European organisations, as well as on the policy agenda of several governments across Europe and elsewhere. As a strategy that aims to combat social risks while enhancing economic performance, the social investment perspective seems to have appealed to a variety of governments. Indeed, policy analyses show how the notion functions as somewhat of a 'catchall' strategy. This is true also on the theoretical side, where social investment is both over-determined on the ideational level, and under-conceptualized. This paper aims to contribute to a finer conceptualisation of social investment by 1. assessing and re-specifying its normative and social dimensions, 2. by offering a discussion of how we can conceptually and empirically identify investment-oriented policy instruments, and 3. by taking stock of existing analyses of the distributive consequences of social investment policies. In doing so, the paper aims to contribute to a reconceptualization of social investment that goes beyond an analysis of its economic returns to also address the social basis and social returns of a social investment strategy, and its possible pitfalls.

RC14-247.5

MORENO, CARMELO* (University of Basque Country (UPV/EHU), *carmelo.moreno@ehu.es*)

Explaining Crisis through Infotaintment. Effects of the Television Satire in Spain

Political satire programs on television are experiencing a small boom in democratic societies. One of its themes is the economic crisis star, centered in ridiculizing not only the protagonists but also in their victims, explaining what were the causes and what could be the ways to tackle the crisis. Through humor, these programs reach millions of viewers, presenting serious issues of political communication with comic format, at the same time entertaining and educational. The aim of this paper is to analyze the effects of such programs on the public to know whether these programs are fundamentally comic dimension or can have a formative role and public mobilization. Analyzing data from studies that have been made in some countries to measure the impact of such programs, and presenting the results of a survey conducted in Spain, one of the countries hardest hit by the economic crisis in Western Europe, this paper will try to test the possible impact of such programs on public opinion.

RC32-553.3

FLAQUER, LLUIS* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, *lluis.flaquer@uab.cat*)
MORENO MINGUEZ, ALMUDENA* (University of Valladolid, *almudena@soc.uva.es*)
ESCOBEDO, ANNA (Universitat de Barcelona)
ANTON ALONSO, FERNANDO (University Autonoma of Barcelona)

Explaining Women's Employment Patterns in the Local Context: The Role of Education and Local Care Policies in Terrassa (Spain)

Empirical research into the factors determining female employment has given rise to a lot of interpretations regarding the cultural, institutional and individual effects on women's employment patterns in different countries based on the analysis of individual characteristics and the effects of macro conditions (Del Boca et al., 2009; Fortin, 2005; Hakim, 2004; Crompton and Lyonette, 2005; Pettit and Hook, 2005). However, very few studies have set out to combine both macro and micro perspectives by using discourse analysis to explore the heterogeneity of women's employment patterns over the family life course in different local contexts and among different groups of women (Steiber and Haas, 2012). In this regard, some studies have thrown doubt on whether institutional and cultural factors have the same effect on women's employment patterns in different contexts (Pfau-Effinger, 2004).

In the context of challenges posed by different work-family arrangements, using a multidimensional approach and as part of the European FLOWS FP7 research project, this paper examines variations across different groups of women in the way that contextual factors shape their labour supply. In particular, we propose to analyse from a qualitative methodological perspective how women's education partly explains differential patterns with respect to employment, work-family balance and access to family help in the city of Terrassa (Spain). The analysis is based on information drawn from focus groups with different categories of women. Qualitative analysis is supplemented by the results of a survey conducted locally providing evidence of the relationship between employment and use of formal and informal care. The initial hypothesis is that women's employment patterns over the family life course are closely linked to preferences regarding jobs and the family, with education and the local care system playing a key role as both a mediating and differentiating factor in the formation of these preferences and values.

RC31-538.16

MORGAN, CHARLIE* (Ohio University, *morganc3@ohio.edu*)

International Couples Shaping Migration to Japan

The Japanese are living longer and having fewer children than any other industrialized nation in the world. Immigration is seen as the key long-term solution to a shrinking tax base and a shortage of workers. Despite the reluctance of the Japanese to allow a large number of foreigners into the country, immigrants have been integrating into Japan via international marriages for decades. Whether arranged (starting in the 1980s) or for love (dating back to 1600), these couples are important because they represent the most intimate relationship possible and are an indicator of social distance and integration, both in how the couples cope and how other Japanese view these couples. I interviewed 40 individuals involved in international marriages in a rural area of Japan (Joetsu, Niigata). I transcribed the interviews and coded them using a computer software program called Dedoose. I analyzed the data using the guidelines of grounded theory, namely coding and memo-writing. I focused on the differences and similarities between those international couples who married for love (typically Western males and Japanese females) and those that were arranged (typically Japanese males and Southeast Asian females). There are important differences between the race and gender of these two types of couples, as well as the reasons for why they chose to marry a Japanese national and live in Japan. On the other hand, there are many similarities between these couples when it comes to having to adjust to living in a new culture, learn Japanese, raise children, and deal with extended family members. These similarities and differences offer a unique and intimate window into how the Japanese view foreigners living in Japan.

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC05-110.6

MORGAN, CHARLIE* (Ohio University, *morganc3@ohio.edu*)

The Utah Minuteman Project and Symbolic Boundaries: Legal Status, Nationalism, Culture, and Race

The boundaries that groups like the Minutemen construct not only leave a record of how these boundaries were constructed, but also a view of what these boundaries will look like in the future. The literal and symbolic meanings attributed to the U.S.-Mexico border were the motivating factor for Utah citizens to go to the border as Minutemen and to establish the Utah Minuteman Project (UMP). We used fieldnotes and interviews with 20 members of the UMP and found that the importance of the literal border gradually faded as the group expanded to include members who had not gone to the border and shifted to symbolic boundaries within the state of Utah as issues centered on crime and employment. In spite of the unifying identity surrounding the literal and symbolic U.S.-Mexico border, individual members of the UMP constructed symbolic boundaries using the following boundary markers: legal status (illegal vs. legal), nationalism (American vs. un-American), culture (English vs. Spanish), and race (white vs. Latino). The legal status boundary is the most salient boundary among the UMP, and became the key symbolic boundary that all other boundaries are measured against. We found that a wide variety of members conflate legal status with nationalism, culture, and race, whereas other members maintain clear distinctions between these symbolic boundaries. In the end, this calls into question the social boundary that defines the group they are fighting against as the symbolic boundaries are used to create the social boundaries between the average Utah citizen and undocumented immigrants. It is the accumulation of symbolic boundaries that defines the social boundary.

JS-48.3

MORGAN, MYFANWY* (King's College London, *myfanwy.morgan@kcl.ac.uk*)
BRADBY, HANNAH (Uppsala University)

Religion, Organ Donation and Disparities in Transplantation Among Minority Ethnic Groups in the UK

With a high rate of end stage renal failure and a low rate of deceased organ donation, unmet need for kidney transplantation among Black and South Asian populations in the UK is disproportionately high, with these groups comprising 26% of the active kidney transplantation waiting list. None of the main religious groups in the UK formally prohibits organ donation. Faith-related barriers have however been linked in previous research with a reluctance to donate organs, although there is little detailed knowledge regarding specific ethnic/faith groups. This study explored influences on donation among minority ethnic groups as part of a wider effort to address the inequality of opportunity to receive transplantation services.

We undertook two qualitative studies: 1) 22 community based focus groups with five ethnic/faith groups: Nigerian (Christian), Caribbean (Christian), Indian (Sikh and Hindu), Bangladeshi (Muslim) and Pakistani (Muslim) origin, and 2) semi-structured interviews with 19 hospital chaplains representing Abrahamic and non-Abrahamic religions.

The centrality and compatibility of religious beliefs with organ donation varied between ethnic/ faith groups and generations. Although few regarded organ donation as prohibited by religious scriptures there was considerable uncertainty, particularly among older people and people of Muslim faith who commonly required guidance from religious leaders. Hospital chaplains generally accepted the principle of donation. However few had much experience of deceased organ donation and many felt they could not personally endorse this, although variations existed within religious affiliations. Concerns included possible delays to burial, injunctions to modesty, a need for bodily integrity at the time of death, and a belief that the body and soul remain sensate for some time after death. These findings illuminate the gap between formal statements by national religious leaders, the views of chaplains and the lay population. Greater engagement between health professionals and local communities, possibly via chaplains, might address disparities.

RC16-290.2

MORGNER, CHRISTIAN* (Hitotsubashi University, *k131017m@r.hit-u.ac.jp*)

World Art Cities: Theoretical Considerations

The presentation will deal with the topic of 'world art cities'. The main body of research about global cities has primarily emphasised their function in the global economy (with Frankfurt, London, Zurich, Tokyo and New York as the main examples), thus limiting our understanding of the role of urban spaces as a microcosm and breeding ground for cultural and symbolic activities. This paper highlights the production and creation of a global artistic symbolism through a specific configuration of the artistic milieu, where a high number and a mutual interlinking of artistic activities are crucial for the formation of interactions, networks, exchange and collaboration through which a highly vivid, active and innovative atmosphere can develop. Furthermore, the paper discusses how these activities are embedded into a wider symbolic infrastructure of galleries, music venues, fringe theatres, museums and other spaces of the city. These venues enhance and reinforce certain artistic symbols because through a mutual interlinking of many spaces, they can confirm the innovative character of the work, thereby making them well known outside of their immediate locality. The paper will focus on the development of a theoretical framework that incorporates these different aspects, e.g., art districts, artistic milieu, artistic infrastructure, innovation and global reach.

RC21-361.3

MORI, CHIKAKO* (Hitotsubashi University, *c.mori@r.hit-u.ac.jp*)

Transformation of Public Housing Policy and Its Impacts on the Residents in Japanese Suburbs

A lot of critical debates relating to Japanese suburb (ageing, juvenile delinquency, absence of local identity, etc.) have not made inroads into the myth of a *homogeneous* and *stable* space populated by non-foreign residents from the middle classes. However, with installation of the "precariat", driven out of the city center by gentrification on one hand, and with transformation of Japanese public housing policy on the other hand, a new face of the suburbs appears: public housing for insecure populations (old people living alone, handicapped people, single-parent households) or semi-public housing hired by companies for their temporary workers including precarious foreigners make it a space of exclusion characterized by *heterogeneity* and *instability* where the whole range of "wasted lives" (Bauman, 2003) is concentrated. It is a very-known fact that territorial fixation is one of the major difficulties for the people of segregated districts, who are not able to "escape" from there (Wacquant, 2007). But that should not make one forget another difficulty: that is the difficulty of not being able to stay in one place, by having to be constantly moving. Because staying in one place also means settling down (establishing a family, sending one's children to school, having regular dealings with neighbors as a member of the local society, possibility of borrowing money from banks, etc). On the basis of a survey in the Tokyo suburb area, this paper examines the impact of those changes on (semi) public housing residents, especially where they go and how their lives are changed by their movements.

RC53-854.3

MORI, IPPEI* (The University of Tokyo, *chatchan777@gmail.com*)

Correcting Errors without Undermining Students' Individuality in the Classroom

Classroom education is an institutional interaction meant to transmit the knowledge considered "right" by our society to children. However, recently in Japanese schools, emphasis has been placed on respecting students' "individuality." How are educational interactions organized to accomplish these seemingly incompatible tasks? We intend to answer this question in the paper.

We analyze video data of a lesson on national language in a Japanese first-grade elementary school classroom from the viewpoint of ethnomethodology and conversation analysis. We focus on the organization of "correction" and "repair" in conversation. Correction is applied to errors of utterance, and repair, to inaudibility or incomprehensibility of utterance. According to Douglas Macbeth, correction and repair often cooperate in classroom interaction.

Based on the above, we can rephrase our initial question as follows. As teachers must teach "right" knowledge, they must correct students' "wrong" knowledge. However, this correction threatens to undermine students' individuality. How can teachers organize the process of correction so as to avoid this undermining as much as possible?

The results of our analysis are summarized as follows. In the analyzed video data, a student read out his imaginary story. There were two errors in the story. His teacher corrected these errors without undermining the student's individuality: on the one hand, by conducting "repair" with use of a preference for affirmative answer (=implicit correction) instead of explicit correction and, on the other hand, by configuring a cooperation of correction and repair in the order of "repair-applause-correction."

RC47-776.1

MORI, KEISUKE* (Hitotsubashi University, *k_k_japan@hotmail.com*)

Toward the Post-Colonial World Connections: Relativizing the Eurocentric Social Movement Theories to Assemblage the Citizenship Beyond Nation-States

This presentation examines the Eurocentric social movement theories from contexts of the genealogies of decolonization, demilitarization and anti-development movements on Okinawa Island. Okinawa has its history of the marginality

as a quasi-colonial part of Empire of Japan from 1879, under the occupation of the US Forces from 1945 to 1972, and the continuous concentration of the military bases until the present. Facing on the situation above, the people in Okinawa have been seeking to relativize their ontology and change themselves through the external connections of social movements over the world.

Capitalism and Militarism after the WW2, lead by the US, had a significant influence not merely to Okinawa, but also East Asian countries, and the subjectification of Asian people. As Sakai Naoki (2008, *Kibo to Kenpo*, Ibunsha) clarifies that the regime of the Post-WW2 imaginary space of Japanese people was the inter-pacific artifact by the US-Japanese homo social "complicity". In this perspective, the power formation after the WW2 has shifted from the Hegelian understanding of the nation-state with the anthropomorphism to the homo-social complicity among the nation-states. Therefore the (cultural) naturalization of representation of Okinawa, Japan and the US has to be questioned radically from this perspective.

Considering two still dominant streams of the social movement theories, namely the European tradition of Marxism and American tradition of the resource mobilization theories, I want to seek to interweave the theories of the Postcolonialism with them. Postcolonialism here indicates three streams of critiques, cultural studies, internal colonialism critique, and the Orientalism critiques (Shoji, Kokichi, 2006, *Shakaigaku no Shatei*, Toshindo). By doing so, the effect of the colonialism, imperialism and nation-state can be added to those theoretical models in order to trace the ties and networks of the social movements transcending the time and space, cultural differences, and the nation-state borders.

RC04-94.4

MORITA, JIRO* (Kyoto University, *morijiro1981@gmail.com*)

Growing Regional Gaps in Compulsory Education in Japan: A Case Study at an Aging Rural Area

Since the 1990s, mainly in advanced countries, policy makers have been paying increased attention to new forms of school systems that work in partnership with local communities, as the closed nature of the public education system has faced criticism in the context of "neo-liberalism". Within these global contexts, the Japanese government began prompting a new system of community-based schools named the School Management Council System in 2004. This school council system is extremely different from the existing public school system in that the citizens' participation into school management is definitely institutionalized.

In contrast, in recent Japan, the advent of an aging society combined with a low birthrate has had a serious impact on the whole public education system, making it more important to consider educational policies from the aspect of population problems. Especially, in aging rural areas, the number of abolished schools is rapidly increasing due to depopulation, and there are heated debates on the regional gap in educational opportunities between urban areas and rural areas. Thus, one of the most urgent problems in rural Japan is to design new forms of community-based school systems appropriate to the realities of local residents around the schools in the population-declining areas.

Accordingly, this paper examines, from the perspective of sociology, the problems and the possibilities of community-based school systems by focusing on the collaboration between compulsory schools and the local residents in Japanese aging rural areas, in order to search for the new public education forms open to the local residents.

RC11-207.7

MORITA, MAKIKO* (Aalborg University, Denmark, *makiko@dps.aau.dk*)

Understanding Care Giving and Care Taking Experiences throughout the Life Course - a Comparative Study of Older Couples in Denmark and Japan

The systems of providing welfare services interact with older people's everyday lives in a very complex way. Not only the arrangements of systems as such but also the availability of services influence their possibilities and constraints at an everyday level and shape what roles they play within the social network of their everyday lives. These interactions are long-term changing processes as both the systems and wide-ranging conditions in everyday life are neither static nor immutable. In particular, the present paper draws attention to how older people understand the ways that the welfare systems interact with their everyday lives throughout the life course. Older people's understandings of their interaction with the welfare systems at the everyday level reflect upon both their past and present experiences and practices, and this reflection results in forming a significant part of their views and expectations for the future.

Guided by life course approach, the analysis focuses on older couples in Denmark and Japan, and explores the following questions; how have older Danish and Japanese couples experienced care giving and care taking over the life course? How do they perceive these experiences? How have older Danish and Japanese couples experienced mutual support and communication with children, grandchildren, parents, neighbours and friends? How do their understandings exert influence on the forming of expectations and views for the future? The empirical core of the analysis is the qualitative data derived from semi-structured in-depth interviews with couples aged 65 and over in Denmark and Japan. The interviews are ongoing and will be concluded by February 2014.

INTE-22.4

MOROKVASIC-MÜLLER, MIRJANA* (Univ Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense, *mirjana.morokvasic@u-paris10.fr*)

Transnational Mobilities in Europe: 'Living Apart Together' and Gendered Outcomes

Historically women have been associated with immobility and passivity, for a long time invisible or regarded as dependents rather than migrants in their own right, their migration tied to migration of men. Restrictions to autonomous women's mobility still persist in some countries or they face moral stigmatization at some stage of their itinerary. And yet the capacity to be mobile is sometimes easier available to women than to men because of labour demand in specific economic sectors. Being a woman becomes even an advantage so they increasingly become mobile family breadwinners, sometimes pioneering migration even in societies with traditionally male dominated patterns of migration. Women are therefore exposed to contradictory pressures, relating to their double role: as breadwinners, requiring emigration and absence and that of family carers habitually assuming physical presence in the vicinity of those they care for. They are therefore typically the first ones blamed for the social costs of migration and the disruption of a gender order.

While for both men and women crossing of borders can lead to more autonomy and challenging of established gender norms, more opportunities in using the acquired social capital within a broader migratory space, it can also lead to new dependencies and reinforce existing gender boundaries and hierarchies. Gender order seems resistant to change in migration, even in situations of apparent reversal, when women become main breadwinners. Rather than speaking in terms of gains and losses this presentation looks at the ways contradictory outcomes are negotiated. In several examples of transnational mobility, it will be shown how the gender order is challenged, apparently preserved, but also how"handicaps" are turned into advantages and traditional patterns relied on in pursuit of own objectives.

RC08-150.6

MORRIS, ALDON* (Northwestern University, *amorris@northwestern.edu*)

Title: Sociology of W.E.B. Du Bois: Why Du Bois Is the Founder of American Scientific Sociology

W.E.B. Du Bois was one of a handful of scholars of the 20th century with a sustained global impact on sociological, literary, and political knowledge. In this paper, Morris will draw on evidence from his forthcoming book with the University of California Press to demonstrate that Du Bois was the founding father of scientific sociology in the United States; that is, American scientific sociology was founded in a segregated black university by a black man. This paper disconfirms the accepted wisdom that American scientific sociology was founded solely by white sociologists in elite white universities. This paper will explore the methods Du Bois pioneered and his novel theorizing that laid the foundations for subsequent sociological analyses. The paper will offer an account of the dynamic forces that generate scientific schools of thought and that undergirded knowledge production in social sciences during Du Bois' era.

RC53-857.4

MORRIS, ANITA* (University of Melbourne, *a.morris@unimelb.edu.au*)
HUMPHREYS, CATHY (University of Melbourne)
HEGARTY, KELSEY (University of Melbourne)

Negotiating Safety in Relationships: Children's Agency in the Context of Family Violence

This paper reports on the findings of qualitative research undertaken in Australia with children (n = 23) and mothers (n = 18) from a primary care population. The participants had all experienced family violence perpetrated by the father or step-father and were recruited from medical centres and a larger family violence study of women from primary care. The methods included in-depth interviews and focus groups; informed by a theoretical framework of hermeneutic phenomenology, ethics of care and dialogical ethics.

The aim of the study was to hear children's voices in primary care research about children's safety and resilience in the context of family violence. The research questions sought to understand children and mothers' perspectives on children's safety and resilience; establish how children's safety is realised in the context of family violence and determine how children's voices inform a primary care response.

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

The main findings revealed that children needed to negotiate their safety in the context of family violence and post separation. Key to this was whether the child had agency to negotiate their safety; which was dependent on four interrelated factors. These factors will be presented to explain the 'Model of Children's Agency'. Informed by the model, implications for policy, practice and further research will be considered.

RC37-635.1

MORRIS, BRIGIT* (University of New South Wales, *brigitmorris@yahoo.com.au*)

Moving Through Space

Spaces in urban geography are rich with symbols and signs related to national as well as personal narratives. Artists who construct public art installations in sites symbolizing hegemonic power and cultural identities are able to rework or reclaim the meanings attached to these spaces.

I am interested in artists who engage in performative, site-specific installations that aim to recreate historical or contemporary political events in a symbolic way. I will argue that by reframing the meaning of significant sites using artistic devices of affect and temporality, installation artists are in a unique position to critically analyse political and social questions which 'trouble' our society.

I will examine two case studies. The first is Gregor Schneider's 2007 work, *21 Beach Cells.* This installation involved a series of interactive metal prison cages, symbolizing Guantanamo Bay. The installation was placed on Bondi Beach in Sydney. At the time, the Australian Government supported the US government's actions of indefinitely detaining so-called enemy non-combatants. Bondi Beach symbolizes the free and egalitarian spirit of Australian national identity – a jarring vision with the landscape of the Guantanamo prison. The second work is Doris Salcedo's 2007 work, *6 y 7 Novembre.* Salcedo installed a sculpture over the Palais of Justice building in Colombia's capital city, Bogotá. The work remembered the events of 6 to 7 November 1985 when militia stormed that very building – the High Court of Colombia.

Salcedo and Schneider reclaim these meaningful sites to create *affect* between artist and viewer, between citizen and nation. The implicit value of these locations facilitates a conversational or reflexive relationship with the viewer where the past is effectively brought into the present. This dialogical relationship makes the viewer complicit in both the artwork and the subject matter it addresses. Therein lies the transformative power of the artwork.

RC22-401.4

MORRISON, IAN A* (The American University in Cairo, *imorrison@aucegypt.edu*)

Secularism and the Foundations of Pluralism: The Crisis of Reasonable Accommodation in Québec

In recent decades Québec, like many other Western states, has been a site of debate regarding the limits of pluralism and freedom of religion. In Québec, these debates emerged within the context of a restructuring of the nature of nation and citizenship. Since the early 1990s, the Québec state has undertaken a project of the construction of a *citoyenneté québécoise*, seen as the culmination of a transformation of the boundaries of the Québec nation that began with the Quiet Revolution of the 1960s, marked by the shift from an ethnic to a civic conception of the nation. The de-ethnicisation and secularisation of national identity in Québec is presented as an expansion of the boundaries of the nation and an opening towards otherness.

Yet, contemporary Québec has also been described as the site of a 'crisis' related to the measures adopted to promote this conception of such a nation. Of particular focus have been the practices of 'reasonable accommodation' for religious practices. Opposition to such measures are made on the basis of two arguments. The first suggests the need to narrow the scope of pluralism in order to protect universal values, and secularism itself. As such, it posits the paradoxical need to limit pluralism in order to protect pluralism. In doing so, it appeals to the need to protect the universal (as host body) from the particular (as contaminant). The second argues the need to protect 'national values' from the dilutive and assimilatory forces of relativism and multiculturalism. As such, it demands protection of the particular (as host body) from the universal (as contaminant).

The proposed paper examines the manner in which these two seemingly oppositional arguments can be present within a common discourse that problematizes the presence of certain religious subjects and practices within the public sphere in Québec.

RC53-850.2

MORROW, VIRGINIA* (University of Oxford, *virginia.morrow@qeh.ox.ac.uk*)

Modern Moralities? Children and Social Change in Vietnam

This paper explores the effects of 'modernity' on children's lives and on their aspirations in Vietnam. It draws on qualitative research undertaken with children and their parents as part of Young Lives, a longitudinal study of children growing up in four developing countries (*www.younglives.org.uk*). The paper explores how social, political and economic changes are affecting social realities, moralities and norms, especially in relation to intergenerational relationships between grandparents/parents, and children. For example, there is clearly a rapid process of marketization taking place, with consumer durables like mobile phones and the internet becoming widely available. At the same time children describe clearly the centrality of family relationships, and especially reciprocity in the form of caring for parents, siblings, grandparents, and an expectation of filial duty by parents. Thus, three sets of values are colliding, (a) there is a combination of Confucian notions of filial duty combined with Communist values relating to the importance of reciprocity in relationships, yet (b) there is State-led concern about 'social evils' affecting children and youth by parents (while these are nearly universal, they seem particularly marked in Vietnam) and (c) new technologies that are perceived as bringing risks to children and young people. Children themselves are aware of shifting moralities. They perceive there to be corruption among adults – some teachers, and employers - and express concern about unfairness and injustice. The paper explores whether there are 'new' moralities emerging, and describes how parents and children are managing these processes.

RC34-589.1

MORROW, VIRGINIA* (University of Oxford, *virginia.morrow@qeh.ox.ac.uk*)

'I Have to Help and Improve Their Life': Young People's 'transitions' in Ethiopia and Andhra Pradesh, India

'I have to help and improve their life': young people's 'transitions' in school in Ethiopia and Andhra Pradesh, India
This paper explores the lives of young people growing up in Andhra Pradesh, India, and Ethiopia, drawing on data from Young Lives, a longitudinal study of children growing up in four developing countries (www.younglives.org.uk). The paper emphasises the ways in which boundaries between childhood, youth and adulthood are blurred, by exploring young people's past and present experiences of school and work, and their anticipated futures. The paper uses descriptive statistics to show trends in leaving school, and then draws on qualitative longitudinal research from a series of case studies to explore children's experiences of leaving school and why. The paper argues that many of the assumptions underpinning international policy discourse that conceptualise early school leaving as 'dropping out') fail to engage with the realities of young people's lives in rural areas that experience numerous economic and environmental 'shocks'. Gender, poverty, and other social differences combine with a strong sense of obligation to parents and wider family to constrain young people's choices and trajectories. The paper questions the utility of the concept of 'transition' and suggest that it must be used critically and not simply imposed on contexts that are in a process of rapid social change and economic development, but that are generating powerful inequalities that mean that some groups of young people are 'left behind'.

RC33-565.3

MORSELLI, DAVIDE* (University of Lausanne, *davide.morselli@unil.ch*)
LE GOFF, JEAN-MARIE (University of Lausanne)
GAUTHIER, JACQUES-ANTOINE (University of Lausanne)
RYSER, VALERIE-ANNE (Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences (FORS))
BRÄNDLE, KAREN (University of Lausanne)

Beyond the Respondent-Interviewer Interaction: Exploring the Performance of a Self-Administered Life-History Calendar

Life-history calendar (LHC) methods have been increasingly used in surveys in the last two decades. There is indeed a general consensus on the fact that the highly structured but flexible approach of the LHC facilitates the memory of past events. Respondent's past experiences provide a context for retrieval of autobiographical memories and they are used as anchoring points and time landmarks for remembering. While there is a general agreement that the LHC methods improve accuracy of retrospective data even for different populations and cultures with a non-linear representation of time, the reasons for this performance (i.e., retrieval processes) are less clear. The literature suggest that the LHC performance is amplified by the interviewer-respondent interaction via conversational and flexible interviewing, either in CATI or CAPI. However, studies using self-administered LHC on youth sex behavior argued that LHC can be used also used in self-administered modes reducing social desirability bias.

In this study we present data from two surveys conducted in Switzerland (the Swiss Household Panel pilot study and the Family tiMes survey) between 2011 and 2013. Results show that self-administered LHC could produce equally valid data in terms of completeness (measured with five indicators: number of residential moves, number of intimate partners, number of children, number of jobs, and number of years of unemployment) than interviewer-respondent interactive interviewing. Moreover, self-administered LHC transmitted by mail data had even

higher levels of internal coherence than self-administered LHC completed during face-to-face interviews. We argue that improvements in the layout (i.e., graphical visualization) of the LHC, as well as an increasing popularity of life calendar model in social media, may have increased in recent years the accuracy and feasibility of self-administered LHC for data collection.

RC06-125.2

MORTIMER, JEYLAN* (University of Minnesota, *morti002@umn.edu*)
ZHANG, LEI (University of Minnesota)
WU, CHEN YU (University of Minnesota)
HUSSEMANN, JEANETTE (Urban Institute)
JOHNSON, MONICA (Washington State University)

Three Generational Continuity In Achievement Orientations: New Evidence From The U.S. Youth Development Study

Growing inequality in families has prompted great interest in the intergenerational transmission of advantage. Guided by three complementary theoretical perspectives, we examine the continuity of achievement orientations across three generations. The first posits that *contemporaneous* parental orientations and attainments influence children. Children of more highly educated parents receive more parental encouragement and observe successful parental role models. A second approach posits that *prior* parental pathways matter for children. Earlier parental behavior may also provide a model of more or less successful action, and impacts children indirectly through parental attainments. A third "selection model" posits that parents' stable traits, observed during adolescence, influence parents' pathways, their attainments, and children's orientations.

The Youth Development Study followed a cohort of over 1,000 Generation 2 youth from age 14-15 (1988) to age 37-38 (2011), and also surveyed their G1 parents (during G2's adolescence) and 422 of their G3 children age11-21 (2009-2011). An SEM model, based on 384 G1, G2, and G3 triads, provides a three-generational assessment of the transmission of achievement orientations. Confirming the first perspective, contemporaneous parental educational expectations were strong predictors of both G2's and G3's orientations toward academic achievement during adolescence (self-perceptions as intelligent, a good reader, and having high ability in school). Providing evidence for the second approach, a high agency G2 parental pathway (with high aspirations, career certainty and active job search, age 18-30) strongly influenced G2's educational attainment and entirely mediated the effects of G1's expectations and G2's academic orientation in adolescence on G2's achievement. Finally, supporting the third perspective, G2's academic orientation during adolescence significantly predicted G2's expectation for the G3 child more than 20 years later. The G2 parent's orientation, measured during adolescence, thus indirectly influenced G3 orientations. This analysis supports Conger and Dogan's (2007) integrative model of intergenerational transmission, including both selection and socialization processes.

TG06-960.4

MORTON NINOMIYA, MELODY* (Memorial University, *melodym@mun.ca*)

What's Another Word for "Ruling Relations"?: Translating IE Research to Community, Government and Academics in Medicine

This presentation highlights the work of using institutional ethnography (IE) in applied health research. I illustrate how my IE study on fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) both facilitated and complicated the process of knowledge translation (KT). I will discuss this in the context of KT with diverse audiences including community stakeholders, government policy and decision makers, and academics in medicine. It is the work of research to contain and limit the amount of data to collect and analyze in order to keep a study focused. Applied health research also commonly includes KT plans to strategically engage target audiences with meaningful research findings. As an applied health researcher, I considered each primary audience as I decided how and what data to analyze as well as how the findings would be disseminated.

The purpose of this IE study was to examine how institutional supports and services are activated and coordinated around youth with an FASD diagnosis. My study included in two Canadian communities – one remote Aboriginal community and the other an urban provincial capital. In each setting, three distinct groups were interviewed: 1) caregivers of children with an FASD diagnoses; 2) front line workers from healthcare, child welfare, education and social services with direct involvement in the lives of children with an FASD diagnosis; and 3) policy and decision makers who manage the interviewed frontline staff. In addition to interviews, I collected and analyzed clinical and service-related forms, training manuals, policies and assessments. This large volume of data required focus and prioritization in order to produce results that meet the expectations of my three main target audiences: community, government, and academics. I argue that the utility of IE in applied research is only as strong as the ability of the researcher to "speak IE" in a language that can be understood.

RC08-153.3

MOSBAH-NATANSON, SEBASTIEN* (Paris Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi, *sebastien.natanson@psuad.ac.ae*)

The Forgotten One of the Triad: Why Did Rene Worms, and Not Emile Durkheim or Gabriel Tarde, Fail ?

Rene Worms (1870-1926) was a brilliant young philosopher who entered sociology at the beginning of the 1890' while combining a career of university professor and high civil servant. His first contribution was institutional, with the creation of the first French academic journal dedicated to sociology (the Revue internationale de sociologie in 1893), one of the first monographic series (Bibliothèque de sociologie internationale) and national and international organizations (Institut international de sociologie, Société de sociologie de Paris). He gathered dozens of intellectuals around these different initiatives. Theoretically, he was at first a strong advocate of organicism, even if he was very open to other theories and currents in his journal and his collection. Very few academic works have been published about this author, considering he played a minor in the history of French sociology. Without rejecting totally this assertion, this communication will try to reassess his role in the development of the discipline, and to provide with explanations of his failure and of his forgotten memory. We will focus on several factors such as his will to internationalize the discipline while it was still very weak nationally, or the consequences of his theoretical choice. We shall also insist on the paradoxes of the durkheimian memory for the writing of the history of French sociology.

TG04-957.4

MOSKALEWICZ, JACEK* (Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, *moskalew@ipin.edu.pl*)
SIEROSLAWSKI, JANUSZ (Institute of psychiatry and neurology)

Transformation of Drug Policy in Poland: From Complete Depenalisation of Drug Possession to Its Absolute Criminalization

Last three decades witnessed crucial transitions in Poland towards market economy and multi-party system. This process severely affected all spheres of life, including drug consumption and public policy in that area. Definition of drug abuse evolved. In the beginning of the 1980's drug abuse was interpreted as an expression of inter-generation conflict. Its victims, young addicts could only be saved outside their original milieu, in therapeutic communities offering them a new, safe, drug-free environment and bright prospects. Adoption of this definition led to depenalisation of drug possession in a drug law of 1985 which could be seen as a landmark of transition from military government to civil rule. The depenalisation, however, could also be read as a symbol or avenue of social inclusion of young addicts. Sudden changes in political and economic life in the beginning of the 1990's led to enormous shifts in power and wealth. Fundamental reconfiguration in social structure, new powers and new wealth as well as growing poverty and social exclusion demanded moral justification. A number of social problems have suddenly become moral issues, subject of vivid moral debates and accusations in fight for moral supremacy. In result, legal provisions had to be introduced to symbolise new moral order. In 1997 drug possession was penalised. A number of drug-related crimes sky-rocketed from several thousand prior to the penalisation to eighty thousand ten years later. In a decade, several hundred thousand, mostly young people underwent legal prosecution, most of them got recorded in criminal registers which reduces their prospects in the labour market. Despite softening of the drug laws in the recent years, criminalisation of drug possession widened a generation gap and excluded significant proportion of the young generation labelling them as criminal deviants.

PRES-2.2

MOSOETSA, SARAH* (University of Witwatersrand, *Sarah.Mosoetsa@wits.ac.za*)

The Micro-Politics of Poverty and Inequality: Implications for the Real "Hidden Abode of Production" in South Africa

Almost two decades since South Africa celebrated its political freedom; unemployment, poverty and inequality remain undeniably high. The dominant narrative by most South Africans is "awukho umsebenzi" and "asinamali" – there is no work and we do not have money. South Africa's transition to democracy in 1994 was thus flawed, as it did not bring about economic emancipation for the majority of its people. More than three in every ten South Africans are unemployed. Neoliberal policies and the welfare system, aimed at addressing economic failures of the apartheid state, have had limited success.

High levels of unemployment and inequality that followed South Africa's entry into the global economy have shifted the focus of survival and economic activity from the factory to the household. In the absence of an effective welfare state, the poor have retreated to the household and adopted diverse livelihood activities. Contrary to views held by traditional economics, households are not just places of consumption and leisure but significant places of production and the provision of

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

services, especially in the context of unemployment and poverty. The household has become the only site of stability for most people as well as their only means of survival – the real "hidden abode of production." Most households, however, are fragile; they lack resources and are unable, therefore, to effectively alleviate and cushion the effects of unemployment, poverty and inequality.

What emerges, are particular implications for gender relations, gender identities and household dynamics. New patterns of male domination and female subordination intensify, often riddled with conflict. Intergenerational conflict also intensifies in a context where access to income and time use becomes a source of conflict rather than cooperation. Conventional theories of gender relations and households are challenged in this new social and economic context.

RC52-839.6

MOSSBERG, LINDA* (University of Gothenburg, *linda.mossberg@socwork.gu.se*)

Strategic Collaboration As Means and End: Views from Members of Swedish Mental Health Strategic Collaboration Councils

Mental health care professionals are under pressure – both from their own organisations and professions and from external legislation and policy – to collaborate. This article reports the views of collaboration held by influential mental health care professionals who participated in strategic collaboration councils. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 31 participants in three groups: personal ombudsmen and managers of social care and health care. The participants presented generally homogeneous opinions of collaboration, although they differed in outlook: the personal ombudsmen maintained an operational perspective, while the care managers had a more strategic focus. All participants saw collaboration as necessary to a functioning organisation. They joined the collaboration councils expecting to form interprofessional relations that would lead to greater efficiency, better knowledge of other organisations, and professional support. The participants' adherence to a positive norm, together with further institutional pressures, contributed to homogeneity in the participants' responses. All guardians of their points of view while collaborating in networks adhering to a social norm. Strategic collaboration was thus both means and end.

RC03-74.2

MOSSELSON, AIDAN* (University College London, *aidan.mosselson.11@ucl.ac.uk*)

Communities in Transition: Security, Policing, Appropriation and the Formation of Community in Inner-City Johannesburg

Johannesburg's inner-city was once an area notorious for crime, grime and urban and social decay. It has been described by academics as a 'vacuum of belonging' (Gotz and Simone 2003) and a hyper-ghetto, home to prostitutes, drug dealers, diseased street children, criminals and their victims (Murray 2011). In recent years, however, there have been considerable efforts to regenerate the urban environment, particularly through the provision of low-income and social housing. These attempts at physical regeneration have coincided with efforts to enhance security in the area as well as foster a sense of community. This presentation examines the relationship between urban and social regeneration as well as the practices and methods utilised to achieve these aims. Of particular interest is the relationship between physical and social space and how this structures social relationships and notions of belonging. Furthermore, it explores the ways in which community is formed in a context of urban transition, insecurity and hyper-diversity. Utilising the framework developed by Henri Lefebvre (1991), it examines the perspectives of residents living in the inner-city and the ways in which they are able to or prevented from exercising their spatial imaginations and abilities to appropriate spaces in the inner-city and the effects this has on the formation of community and notions of belonging. Particular focus is on residents living in social and low-income housing's perspectives about what community, security, appropriation and belonging mean in a situation of urban transition, social decay and insecurity, as well as what the limits of community are in these conditions and how these boundaries are drawn and reproduced.

RC21-361.4

MOSSELSON, AIDAN* (University College London, *aidan.mosselson.11@ucl.ac.uk*)

Neoliberal Reconstruction or Urban Regeneration? the Private Sector and the Provision of Low-Income and Social Housing in Inner-City Johannesburg

In academic literature, urban regeneration is more often than not treated as a code-word for gentrification or dismissed as a term developers use to sugar-coat the commercialisation of space and the destruction of public housing. Reinvestment in urban spaces and public housing is seen as part of a global strategy of capital and both a cause and symptom of the spread of neoliberal politics and practices around the world (Smith 2002). Using the case of inner-city Johannes-

burg and the provision of low-income and social housing in the area, this presentation argues that more nuanced and contextually sensitive approaches are required. In Johannesburg, the provision of low-income housing has been led by the private sector, who have also taken the lead in the regeneration of the city. However, this has not resulted in a solely revanchist or exclusionary city being created, but has had the contradictory effects of fostering increased social cohesion and meaningful regeneration, whilst simultaneously increasing the cost of land and housing in the area. Utilising Pierre Bourdieu's notions of field, capital and habitus, this presentation explores the multiple factors which have shaped the reinvestment and regeneration process in Johannesburg and shows how a diversity of outcomes and imperatives are possible and in fact present, even in a context shaped by neoliberal approaches to city-building and housing provision. Cities are part of broader social contexts or milieus and are therefore shaped by competing fields and forms of capital. This presentation highlights the multiple impulses and concerns which have shaped housing provision and reinvestment in Johannesburg's inner-city and discusses what the effects of these have been on communities living in the area and invites scholars, whilst still remaining critical, to adopt new, more nuanced and context sensitive approaches to questions about urban renewal, particularly in the Global South.

RC34-596.4

MOTCHAM, CASIMIR RAJ* (National University of Ireland, *casisdb@gmail.com*)

Youth Policy in Ireland and India: A Comparative Study

Youth Policy in Ireland and India: a Comparative Study

Contemporary policy discourse about youth is frequently trapped in the dichotomous paradigm of simplistically portraying them as either 'a problem' or a 'human resource'. This broadly applies both in Europe and in Asia. However, while significant comparative research on youth, youth work and youth policies has been done within Europe, there is very little research which compares the European and Asian contexts, and there is none to date specifically comparing Ireland and India. Based on recently completed PhD research, his paper explores and compares the youth policies of Ireland and India through the analytical lens of Gough's (2008) "five I's": industrialization, interests, institutions, ideas and international environment. It examines the major 'factors and actors' that have influenced the historical development of youth policies in both countries and situates these in their broader regional contexts.

There are many obvious differences between India and Ireland in terms of location, demography, culture(s) and other economic and social factors. However there are also significant connections between them, stemming not least from their common colonial experiences, meaning there are important parallels in political culture and public administration.

The voluntary sector and its relationship with government agencies hugely influences policy making in both countries (the principle of 'subsidiarity' in Ireland can be fruitfully compared with that of 'Panchayati Raj' in India). In India, however, there is no forum for NGOs and the government to come together whereas 'social partnership' has been central to Irish social policy. In both countries most youth have little or no opportunity to participate in making decisions that affect their lives. Many are not aware of their own rights, or the policies and programmes that affect them. New policy initiatives are underway in both countries, however, which hold out the possibility of redressing this.

RC32-544.5

MOTOYAMA, KOTONA* (Osaka University, *kotona.osaka@gmail.com*)

Gender Differences in Reactions to Coming out: The Reaction of Mothers of Non-Heterosexual Children and Their Roles

In a heteronormative society, disclosing one's non-heterosexuality to others can be very stressful, but it can be heightened considerably when coming out to one's parents. On the other hand, parents to whom a child has disclosed their non-heterosexuality also struggle with feelings of inability to accept their own non-heterosexual child. Coming out thus causes a "family crisis" (Williamson 1998), because family members have to reconstruct a family model which was previously based on heterosexuality. Yet what does "family crisis" mean to the parents of a non-heterosexual child?

Previous research on parents' reactions to coming out in the West have shown that mothers and fathers react differently; mothers are found out to be more likely to react positively, and feel less guilt and responsibility than fathers (Ben-Ari 1995). Moreover a parent tends to be more accepting of a non-heterosexual child of the same gender than that of the opposite gender (Ibid). However, what are the reasons for these differences? Moreover, can the same be observed in the case of Japan?

This paper explores how gender influences a parent's reaction to coming out in Japanese social settings. In particular, it discusses how mothers assume gender roles in coping with their children's disclosure of non-heterosexuality. Data gathered since December 2012 from interviews with family members of non-heterosexuals and observation research at a support group for family members. The

research revealed that mothers of a non-heterosexual child were especially afraid of the collapse of the family they created (i.e. "family crisis"), while father did not present such narratives. Mothers react strongly to the "family crisis" due to traditionally given gender roles, in which they are expected to be more accountable for family affairs. Yet interestingly, these gender roles also influence mothers to overcome the "family crisis."

RC47-776.3

MOTTA, RENATA* (Free University Berlin, *renata.motta@fu-berlin.de*)

Contentious Politics and the Global South

Referring to new challenges in the study of contemporary social movements, Tarrow claims that "To the extent to which we have allowed the examples of civil Western movements from 1960s to shape our models, we will not be able to understand them" (2011). The author refers to ethnic wars and terrorist movements, in particular Islamist groups; other movements from the Global South rarely appear as empirical applications of the framework Contentious Politics, but never in the role of challenging it to revisions like Islamists. The thesis of a movement society in two trends, a more contained in the "West", and a more transgressive in the "Rest", leaves out many issues around which movements in the Latin America have been contending.

However, attempts to explain the particularities of Latin American social movements has led to the development of specific theories, treating the region as *sui generis* (Costa 2010). Thus, in the analytical openness and systematic character of the framework on Contentious Politics lie its main virtues: it invites for dialogue and results in a collective process of knowledge construction. It has a serious limitation for that purpose, as Bringel (2011) objects: instead of its claimed epistemological turn, "Contentious Politics" is an ontological movement, a change on *what* to study (action *and* structure, relational dynamics by mechanisms and processes). The epistemological turn is yet to come, by the incorporation of epistemologies from the Global South.

This paper attempts to contribute to this challenge, based on claims raised by Latin American scholars and movements, organized in five elements: the spatiality of contentious politics, in particular subaltern strategies of place based identity building; the commodification and the coloniality of knowledge; the potential of contemporary peasant and indigenous movements; the social question as a cross-cutting issue; legal mobilization based on non-individualist conceptions of rights.

RC47-770.6

MOTTA, RENATA* (Free University Berlin, *renata.motta@fu-berlin.de*)

Fighting GM Crops in Argentina and Brazil: Global Constraints, National Opportunities?

When one looks at current figures, in which Brazil and Argentina are, respectively, the second and third world's biggest producers of genetically modified crops (GM crops of GMOs), the social movement struggles that surrounded and keep revolving around the issue are difficult to visualize. However, the adoption of the technology has been disputed for almost two decades. A major difference was the capacity of Brazilian movements to jeopardize the interests of the pro-GMOs coalition: they had to wait for a decade until soybean production had been converted to GM seeds, what took four years in Argentina. This created a widespread recognition of a controversy over GM crops in Brazil, what never happened in Argentina.

There are many other factors differentiating the cases, but also similarities between them. Frames were similar; because movements participate in transnational advocacy networks, where frames circulate. Different from many conflicts in the Global North against GMOs, in these countries there were not only issue-oriented groups, but also identity politics, as peasant movements were important actors. The Via Campesina frame "food sovereignty" is very prominent.

A major difference lies in the organizational bases and forms for resisting GM crops. The great power of the Brazilian movements lies in the building of a sustained campaign among environmental, consumer rights, agro-ecology, human rights and peasants groups. A coalition was formed with dissident scientists, allies in state agencies and politicians. They engaged in legal mobilization and developed a strong communication front as early as 1999, with a weekly newsletter and a blog. None of these factors are found in the Argentinean case.

The belief that by acting together there was a possibility of affecting social change makes a crucial difference: Argentinean activists perceive more global constraints to their fight, whereas Brazilians perceive more national opportunities to theirs.

RC22-384.5

MOTTA, ROBERTO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, *rmcmotta@uol.com.br*)

Sociologists and Believers: Alliances and Protectorates in Brazil

In Brazil, probably more so than in other countries, sociologists often hold the Comtean opinion that Sociology stands to religion as the positive stands to the theological stage. As secularization and disenchantment advance in the country and religion decays, in a supposedly unilinear process of undetermined duration, sociologists and anthropologists take up upon themselves the task of managing the remnants of religion, according to the parameters of modernity. Due to their lack of an elaborate theology concerning sin and guilt, the Afrobrazilian religion has become the object of explicit and enthusiastic approval from leading names in social science departments all over the country. On the other hand, scholars of international reputation (Brazilian and at times foreign) have contributed to give the cults a systematic theology supposedly based on originally tribal African memory. This has been called the "holy alliance" of social scientists and cultists, the former often imposing on the latter a kind and subtle theoretical protectorate. Such alliances also exist, in greater or lesser degree, with the Catholic Church (especially with the sectors linked to the theology of liberation) and with the historical Protestant churches. Highly emblematic of this tendency are the graduate programs in "sciences of religion" that have sprouted all over the country and Facebook like sites through which social scientists (who often claim to be believers) and believers (who are at times social scientists) engage in dialogue. Contrariwise, there is in the country a process of open, so far only verbal, warfare between social scientists (again of the highest reputation) and the Pentecostal churches, viewed by many members of the scientific community as authoritarian and intolerant of all forms of individual diversity.

RC08-165.8

MOTTA, ROBERTO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, *rmcmotta@uol.com.br*)

The Protestant Ethic Thesis before Weber: Forerunners in France and Brazil

It is well known that the "Protestant Ethic" thesis had existed for quite some time prior to Max Weber's own formulation. Some specific cases of anticipation of the thesis are represented by Émile de Laveleye and Napoléon Roussel, in the French speaking world of the 19th century, and, in the same century, by Brazilian writers Tavares Bastos, E. Carlos Pereira and a certain number of missionaries of English and North-American background who worked in Brazil, like Zachary Taylor and others. Even details of Weber's thesis, concerning, for instance, the emphasis on the consequences of sectarianism ("Sektentum") are present in mid 19th century's Tavares Bastos. It is very unlikely that Weber ever read Bastos (who wrote in Portuguese), or even knew he had existed. While such forerunners do not necessarily reach the same level of theoretical, indeed of theological refinement as does Weber, they view adhesion to Protestantism (albeit, at times, in a rather cultural and secularized sense) as a necessary condition for modernization and economic development. A common source to Weber and, on the other hand, the forerunners, may have been Hegel's *Lessons on the Philosophy of History* which, directly or indirectly, did not take long to reach Brazil and, of course, France. Weber's own formulation of the thesis seems to represent a largely secularized version of a central tenet of Protestant apologetics. Again in largely secularized terms, this is still, in early 21st century, a fully living, indeed burning issue in both France and Brazil, being but a continuation of the *Kulturkampf*, the culture war, which has for so long opposed the Protestant and Catholic conceptions of society and modernization.

RC25-441.2

MOULENE, FREDERIC* (Université de Strasbourg, *frederic.moulene@voila.fr*)

The Challenge of Sociology of Language: Living in Society, Living with Words

Nowadays, « sociology of language » is explicitly identified in the research groups within the I.S.A. although many sociological associations all over the world don't seem to have equivalents at their national extent. Alongside, this domain of sociology has an uncertain situation within the university systems: few scholar jobs and chairs, research programmes, articles and books are clearly dedicated to « sociology of language ». The cause is probably that it is difficult for sociologists to work on language even though by definition, linguistics is a specific disciplinary field aimed at investigate language. Moreover, linguists have developed their general framework from the canonic principles of Saussure for whom language has to be studied beyond the social context ; it is significant that a scholar as influential as Chomsky still follows the « saussurean dichotomy » and considers speakers as basically identical and interchangeable. For their part, sociologists usually keep language questions out from their study domain. Thus, they forget that society is spoken by the individuals and with all the words they have learnt by living and doing; moreover, since Austin, we know that it is often as long as certain things are told that they can *perform*, change the reality. So, knowing that each science tends to consider its object of study as its exclusive preserve, sociology of language is an academic challenge. However, it is worth the effort because social

reality is always something we reach with language (that is socially constructed) – how could we do things to each other *without* words? Do we need an autonomous sociology of language indeed? Or should we try to persuade the sociologists that all sociology is *inevitably* a sociology of language (in the same way, for Labov all linguistics is necessarily social)?

RC14-256.19

MOWRY, ROBERT* (University of Notre Dame, *rmowry@nd.edu*)

Homogenous or Not?

"Homogenous or Not? Content Analysis of Japanese Anti-Nuclear Editorials, 1954-1970"

Abstract: This research contributes to the debate on Japanese media homogeneity by demonstrating that anti-nuclear editorials exhibit more diversity than homogeneity overall for the period from 1954-1970. Several observers have noted that Japan's major daily newspapers are homogenous in their news reporting and editorials, and that Japanese news coverage of the anniversaries of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is ritualistic and avoids controversy. 53 memorial editorials appearing from 1954-1970 in the *Asahi*, *Yomiuri*, *Nikkei* and *Sankei* newspapers are surveyed and coded for indicators of progressive-conservative and universalist-particularist orientation; the content analysis undertaken indicates a diversity of newspaper editorial positions along progressive-conservative and universalist-particularist continua, with the *Asahi* the most progressive and universalistic of the four publications surveyed. While relative unanimity of opposition to nuclear arms is also found, the analysis indicates that nuclear arms were opposed for a variety of motives which could be characterized as either universalistic or particularist. Further differentiation is observed on contextual issue positions such as aid for *hibakusha*, United States accountability in the bombings, and the influence of the domestic communist and socialist parties on the anti-nuclear movement.

RC21-379.5

MUELLER, FRANK* (Free University Berlin, *frank.mueller@fu-berlin.de*)
SEGURA, RAMIRO (National Research Council (CONICET))

The Efficiency of Exclusion: Gated Communities, Informality and Social Mobilization in Mexico City

This paper analyzes the double-edged meaning of informality at the intersection of urban inequalities, landed property, and power in urban Latin America. Our study of the Zona Poniente in the fragmented western periphery of Mexico City allows us to identify situations of social interaction in which the narrative use of informality is central to social and cultural distinction. We find that the standard story – and normatively disparaging construction – of urban informality exercised by marginalized urban poor people must be complemented by an analysis of upper class elite practices, particularly in private-sector real estate development. The real estate development industry occupies a critical place, materially and symbolically, in structuring the urbanization in which wealthy private interests employ the attribute of informality to stave off "Third World" settlements and enable a "First World" lifestyle in gated communities. In the discourses and practices of neighborhood organizations, public planning authorities and real estate developers the referent "informality" takes on defensive and exclusionary functions and serves as referent for social mobilization against the perceived informality of the local elite.

Fieldwork in this peripheral, fragmented and contrasting area provides insights into the link between informality and confinement on various levels. Firstly, the self-enclosing of the urban elite in "gated communities" is a result of informal modes of negotiation between public authorities, neighborhood organizations and real estate developers. Secondly, the spread of such First-World urbanism has negative effects on social and physical mobility of the dis-enfranchised urban population living in deprived islands surrounded by the defensive walls of gated communities. Thirdly, our fieldwork allowed us to identify diverse types of interactions between those private urban developments and surrounding marginalized settlements. These interactions, ranging from conflict to alliances, suggest to question the hypothesis of a generalized confinement.

RC33-576.5

MUELLER, GEORG* (University of Fribourg, *Georg.Mueller@Unifr.ch*)

Network Analysis For Discovering Political Conflict In Standardized Interviews

This paper proposes a new usage of standardized interview data: instead of studying contingency tables of individual attributes, the author suggests to analyze the hidden, implicit network structures among the respondents of these interviews. The proposed analysis is based on the idea of virtual encounters between survey-respondents, which allows to identify relations of conflict or consensus between dyads of persons. The relational information gathered this way can easily be complemented with additional survey-data about the social attributes and the group-membership of the persons representing the nodes of the analyzed network. Hence it becomes possible to calculate inter-group conflict of different status-groups and to compare it with their intra-group conflict. Similarly, by looking for isomorphic coincidences of different types of network relations, this kind of analysis may also be used to identify reinforcing social cleavages.

A standard survey has generally about 1 to 2 thousand interviews, which corresponds to a universe of 0.5 to 2 million possible dyads of persons. Hence, the analysis of virtual network structures requires to focus on samples drawn from this universe. Consequently, this paper also describes the construction of such samples by presenting an exemplary analysis of the European Values Study (EVS) 2008. Among others, this survey contains a political self-evaluation on a left-right scale, which is used in the example for the construction of relational arcs of conflict and consensus: dyads of persons with both a leftist or both a rightist political orientation are linked by a relation of political *consensus.* Other dyads with very different positions on the left-right continuum are similarly linked by relations representing political *conflict.* Hence, by this exemplary analysis it will be possible to assess, how much different income groups (classes) are politically polarized and how much consensus there is within each of these groups.

RC05-106.23

MUHIC DIZDAREVIC, SELMA* (Charles University, *selma.muhic@gmail.com*)

Active Citizenship and Rights Awareness Of Roma In The Czech Republic

The goal of this paper is to question the reasons for low participation rates of the Czech Roma in political and civil society organizations considering such participation is theoretically perceived as crucial for excluded minorities' empowerment. Issues related to active citizenship and rights awareness are somewhat low on the public agenda compared to overstressed agenda of social inclusion. Although most Roma face discrimination, there is no mobilization process that would lead to significant empowerment when it comes to political or civic engagement. The Czech government in its annual Report on the State of Roma Community in 2007 defines as one of the 3 priorities of Roma integration the human rights dimension focused on equality and protection from discrimination. However there have been no Roma political parties either in national, regional or local elections therefore there are no Roma representative in the Czech Parliament or any other elected body. Furthermore, the Czech Statistical Office does not desegregate votes by ethnicity, so it´s not possible to say how many Roma vote and for which political parties. However, there have been rumours in media about Roma selling their votes to some parties. Such rumours have not been confirmed before the court but further damage the public image of Roma and possibly discourage their participation. There are 52 civil society organizations concerning in various ways Roma related issues. It is hard to divide them into Roma and other civil society organizations since often bigger civil society organization have special Roma programs and often employ Roma. It´s noteworthy that Roma organization the Association of Roma in Moravia came out of a Roma political party, the Roma Civil Initiative. There are other Roma organizations in the field of media and culture.

RC10-194.4

MUHIC DIZDAREVIC, SELMA* (Charles University, *selma.muhic@gmail.com*)

Segregation Of Roma Children In The Czech Educational System

One of the most serious forms of discrimination in the CR is the discrimination against Roma children in primary education. Despite conclusions by the ECHR from 2007 in the case of D.H. vs. CR, which stated that there was discrimination and a violation of the right to education of the Roma children by placing them into so-called special (currently called practical) schools, a third, and in some municipalities one half, of Roma children receive education in these type of schools. The Concept of Roma Integration adopted by the Czech government also includes the removal of obstacles in regard to Roma children's access to education and the aim to abolish segregation in education. One part of this is making changes to the work of pedagogical and psychological centers (which have to diagnose a child with disorders in order for it to be placed in a special school) in terms of improving their diagnostic methods and their work with socially disadvantaged children. In April 2010, the Czech Ombudsman concluded that the disproportionally high number of Roma children who are placed in such schools based on recommendations of the school counselling institutions, without being diagnosed with mental disorders, is indirectly discriminatory. Due to the segregation of Roma in education, the CR is continuously criticised by international institutions but, despite this, no efficient regulation has been adopted to remove this type of discrimination. By analyzing governmental policies, the psychological tests, which promote segregation and by interviewing civil society activists who seek to change the discriminatory practice I hope to explain in this paper how it is possible in the EU context to carry on with detrimental and costly policy of exclusion of some

of the Czech citizens from the education process and what are the main consequences of such approach.

TG04-947.4

MUIR, KRISTY* (University of New South Wales, *k.muir@unsw.edu.au*)

Perceiving, Managing and Negotiating Risky Behaviours from Adolescence to Early Adulthood

Young people's transitions from adolescence to adulthood are individualized, risk taking is normalized, and individual choices, behaviours and actions can have significant implications for future social and economic outcomes (Beck, 1992; Giddens, 1991). Yet young people's choices and behaviours are also set within and influenced by their peers, families and communities (Bronfenbrenner, 1986, 1977). While previous research has examined risk taking behaviours of young people and the influences and drivers of these, we have a limited current understanding of how, why and under what circumstances young people from different family, community and economic contexts negotiate and make decisions about risky behaviours and who and what they draw on to make these decisions. Based on an Australian Research Council grant, this paper uses Australian Bureau of Statistics data and interviews with 70 young people from different social, economic and community contexts across Australia to understand how young people define, perceive, manage and experience risk taking behaviours and the supports and resources they draw on in making their decisions. Using an ecological framework, this paper aims to identify areas of support at the kitchen, community and policy tables that may assist young people in negotiating risk as they move through adolescence to early adulthood.

RC40-683.2

MUIRHEAD, BRUCE* (University of Waterloo, *muirhead@uwaterloo.ca*)

Losing Control in Western Canada: Private Equity Firms and Land Purchases

My paper will investigate the changing nature of land ownership in Western Canada. This is occurring largely because of the activities of Canadian private equity firms in purchasing vast tracts of farmland as investment properties, and the concomitant social and economic transformation that is happening among the rural population as their lives are affected by it. These are striking developments whose effects remain largely unknown and unstudied given that the practice was non-existent in Canada five years ago. However, they have the potential to fundamentally alter the relationship of people with the land. What will be the medium and long-term effect of this development on agriculture in Canada? Is there a transfer of ownership and control of farmland in Canada, with the resultant loss of community, culture and food supply, and a deteriorating environmental and ecological condition? What effects, if any, will this have on land quality, use of resources and food security?

While private property is strongly engrained in the socio-cultural experience of farmers, as well as corporations, their definitions could collide when those of the former relate to *identification* of time and place and those of the latter relate to profit and exploitation. Is it the case that the cultural, spiritual and social importance of land to individuals is often ignored when the value of land is determined? Through an analysis of federal and provincial policy, examining the content of interviews undertaken with officials and politicians from both levels of government as well as with farmers and senior management from private equity firms, and an evaluation of industry documentation, my paper will seek to answer the questions posed above.

RC40-673.3

MUIRHEAD, JACOB* (McMaster University, *muirhej@mcmaster.ca*)

The Democratic Deficit: The Rise of Private Agri-Food Standards in the Global South

The past few decades have seen a tremendous expansion of private authority in global governance. No exception, the agri-food industry has become increasingly privatized in its ownership and governance. Illustrative of this point has been the declining authority of public international bodies such as the UN's Codex Alimentarius in the governance of agriculture. These developments are the result of a normative shift from government to governance. Such trends have proven particularly hard hitting on agriculture in the Global South, where numerous experts have documented, for example, the impacts of cash-crops for export, land grabs and agricultural speculation on the most disadvantaged.

My presentation will examine the development of agricultural standard setting and certification as a case study of private agricultural governance. Using Global-GAP, a business-to-business standard setting body, the paper has two purposes. The first is to use private certification and standards to highlight the very real and harmful impacts private regulatory developments are having on poor agricultural suppliers in the global South. This will be done predominantly from a governance perspective. The second is to explain the broad-based shift toward a preference for private governance that has occurred within agricultural governance over the last few decades. In particular, I will examine the ideas and logic of neoliberalism and globalization frequently used to justify this shift.

By addressing the impact private regulatory standards have had on suppliers in the global South the presentation will also indirectly focus on a number of theoretical questions revolving around globalization and global governance. These include questions regarding the arrival of new political actors as key regulators of global industries; the role of the state and public regulation in agricultural global governance; and the ability of private actors to govern in the interests in mind of the broader public and the disadvantaged, in particular.

RC06-120.5

MUKHERJEE, SONALI* (Institute of Social Sciences, *sonali_mukherjee97@yahoo.com*)

Cross-Border Marriage: Tale from Haryana, India

A significant social consequence of the skewed sex ratio is the marriage squeeze in some regions of India, like Haryana which receives its brides from various eastern states of the country and also from Bangladesh. Haryanvis of higher caste and class refuse to acknowledge existence of any such practice publicly as they consider it demeaning of their esteem and collective identity. So on one hand, scenario reflects the dynamics of continuity of such marriages with differential acceptance and denial. On the other hand, the inbuilt centrifugal mechanism pushes the women in Bangladesh, who are on the socio-economic fringes of their country, to come out as brides. It is interesting to note the changes that surface in the cultural matrix of Haryana society due to such marriages. The present study attempts to examine the social, demographic and economic factors responsible for continuity of such a process over time.

The paper also deliberates on the strategies of adaptation and building resistance to the stigmatized images, by the children of these marriages. There is a palpable anxiety of the upper class and upper caste men over the stereotypical images of migrant brides and their children as 'inferior others'. These women are facing a situation of paradoxical hypergamy as they are getting married to men of low status and therefore their status is further low in society. Resource allocation for improving their political, economic and social life in Haryana society needs active citizenry. Unless their cause is taken up by the upper sections of Haryana society, nothing much can be expected by way of state induced policies and citizenship rights. The need for policy recommendation towards the protection of these migrant women and their children has been deliberated briefly in this paper.

RC43-724.1

MULLINS, DAVID* (University of Birmingham, *d.w.mullins@bham.ac.uk*)
MILLIGAN, VIVIENNE (University of New South Wales)

Between State and Market – Non-Profit Housing Organisations in Four National Contexts

This paper presents the results of an international collaborative study of non-profit housing involving researchers in four countries using a common methodology to a engage the leaders of non-profit organisations themselves in the research process. The paper draws on earlier work on the hybridisation of social housing provision (Mullins, Czischke and van Bortel 2013) and the competing logics of state, market and third sector. It uses a modified Delphi methodology to collect information from leaders of non-profit housing organisations in four countries about how their organisations are negotiating these hybrid influences on their strategy and operations. This method involves collation of responses to scaled surveys from panels of 15-20 organisations in each country, playing back the results to the participants and follow up depth interviews to explore and interpret the meanings of their responses.

Mullins, D, Czischke, D and van Bortel, G (2013) Hybridising Housing Organisations. Meanings, Concepts and Processes of Social Enterprise in Housing. Taylor and Francis.

JS-63.8

MUN, EUNMI* (Amherst College, *emun@amherst.edu*)
JUNG, JIWOOK* (National University of Singapore, *socjjw@nus.edu.sg*)

Local Construction of Global Standards: How Gender Diversity Has Become Corporate Social Responsibility in Japan

After decades of reluctance and resistance, Japanese firms have recently begun to embrace the cause of workplace gender diversity as part of their response to the emerging global standards of corporate citizenship. We examine how gender diversity has been locally constructed as an urgent CSR issue for Japanese

firms, focusing on the role of two professional groups—corporate social responsibility (CSR) and investor relations (IR) managers. CSR managers have made the case that the CSR performance of Japanese firms lags behind that of their global competitors because of their failure to address the historically low level of gender diversity. In cooperation with IR managers, they have theorized its economic benefits, by arguing that improving gender diversity can send a positive signal to foreign investors. This constructed advocacy of gender diversity by foreign investors has substantive changes. Using panel data on more than 800 major Japanese companies from 2001 to 2009, our analyses show that foreign share ownership and the within-firm influence of CSR and IR managers significantly improve gender diversity, especially at the board-director and managerial levels. By emphasizing the role of professionals in translating global standards into local contexts, our study makes a contribution to understanding the role of local actors in generating variation in the outcomes of global diffusion processes.

RC36-624.1

MUNIA, RAFAEL* (Waseda University, *ndebud@hotmail.com*)

Resistance or Alternative Alienation?

This paper has the goal of discussing how the political project of Japan, based on its ideology of homogeneity, alienates the Japanese youth, limiting their individuation processes to, instead, focus on a single model of Japaneseness. Through some narratives examined, the Japanese youth showed to be sensing a lack of possibility to fit in society. When analyzing the societal structure in Japan, the anachronism and rigidity of its job-hunting system; the curriculum of homogeneity and individuality suppression that begin in the school and echoes in society; the rigid gender roles presented in the classrooms and companies; the work culture of permanent availability to the company, all become apparent as the sources of the lack of belonging perception amongst the youth. Since there is a lack of imaginable structural change, the youth produce narratives of escaping this hegemonic Japan, adopting strategies of marginality (NEET, Freeter, and some counter-hegemonic sub-cultures); or even strategies of actual escape (prioritizing non-Japanese firms to work, or seeking for opportunities to live abroad.) This paper, thus, argue that these strategies come from a feeling of alienation and purposelessness within the hegemonic Japanese society. However, through the study of the phenomenon of Visual Kei, narratives of individuation and subjectivity can be composed and professed, both by language as well as by behavior and appearance. Through Visual Kei, it is argued, Japanese youth find a way to resist the oppression of their individuality in the name of the group mentality and the ideology of harmony that causes a lack between what the youth is made to achieve, and the impossibility of fitting this commodified life with no appeal to individuality. However, such communities of resistance bring forth new cases of alienation and normativity that operates in addition to the ones from everyday life.

RC31-530.3

MUÑOZ COMET, JACOBO* (UNED, *jmcomet@poli.uned.es*)
MIYAR BUSTO, MARÍA* (UNED, *mmiyar@poli.uned.es*)

The Effect of the Great Recession on out-Migration Self-Selection of the Foreign-Born

The scientific literature on the permanence of immigrants in host countries has faced the empirical challenge of measurement and characterization. Along this line, research on the impact of self-selection is crucial for a better understanding of international migration and assimilation process in the host countries. In this paper we present a comprehensive empirical analysis on the (re-)emigration of foreigners in Spain. Using panel data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey we explore the relationship between out-migration patterns and the labor market situation. We focus our analysis on the self-selection process of out-migration and its change with the economic downturns. To model out-migration patterns we estimate a detailed event history analysis. Our findings confirm results from previous studies. Preliminary analyses reveal that the likelihood of leaving the host country is strongly determined by family configurations and the labor market situation of household members. Those who are unemployed have a higher probability of outmigrating, especially when other incomes are absent in the household. The findings also show differences with respect to national origin, sex, and education. Moreover we find that the self-selection process is negative, namely, the less successful foreigners (in terms of labor outcomes) have a higher probability of leaving the country. Surprisingly, its intensity is weaker during the Great Recession than during the expansive economic period.

RC28-484.6

MUÑOZ COMET, JACOBO* (UNED, *jmcomet@poli.uned.es*)

The Impact of Unemployment on Temporary Workers. Why Foreigners Are Most Vulnerable during the Great Recession?

The current economic crisis is having a strong impact on the whole society in all developed countries, but especially on vulnerable groups such as immigrants. The case of Spain is unique and at the same time remarkable for three reasons.

First, because of its high unemployment level, well above those of other countries in the OECD. Secondly, because of the strong incidence of the temporal rate, with levels close to 30% since the first Labor Reform in 1984, and third, for the extraordinary inflow of migrants in the first decade of the XXI century, representing a foreign population of 3,6% in 2000 to 14% only ten years later.

This paper aims to examine to what extent nationality influences the risk of job loss among the most precarious workers, in particular those with a temporary contract. This study seeks to test the assimilation thesis in a segmented labor market during a recessive economic period. To do this, panel data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey (2008-2010) are used. Analyses based on logistic regressions show that some differences in the socio-demographic profile contribute to understand the initial disadvantage of immigrants. However, controlling for education, time of residence in the host country and tenure does not fully explain the gap between groups. Only after taking into account professional status (occupational level and sector), we can understand their disadvantage since the collapse of the economy. The results of this study show that immigrants are harmed twice. First, by their greater propensity to hold fixed-term contracts; and second, and above all, because the nature of their temporal contracts is associated with activities related to low-skilled jobs and seasonal work, typical in sectors like construction, agriculture and tourism. It seems that the precariousness faced by foreigners is chronic rather than a step towards more stable jobs.

RC20-352.3

MUNOZ-GOY, CELIA* (University of A Coruna, *munozg@udc.es*)

Effect of Economic Crises on Work Orientations Among European Countries

An extensive body of research in social sciences has analyzed the change of values in developed societies, assuming that as populations experience higher levels of wealth and security there will be a shift in their goals to show an increasing interest for self-actualization and quality of life. Concerning to work, it will be expected a relative decrease of extrinsic work orientations -those related to external aspects of work and based on the notion that work is mainly a means of obtaining instrumental resources- in favor of intrinsic work orientations -those linked to working tasks and based on the supposition that work in itself is an enriching experience that allows one to enhance their personal development and self-expression-.

The current context of economic crisis has brought up a new scenario that could alter the direction of the predicted change in work orientations, producing a return to the instrumental views in detriment of the expressive work orientations, as a response to the uncertain and risky labor conditions.

The aim of this paper is to compare work orientations in several European countries in two moments of time, analyzing the differences among countries as well as the evolution of work orientations in order to test the impact of the economic crises on such evolution. Data analysis will consider the impact of the economic crisis on work orientations at a double level –aggregated and individual-, and will be based on relevant data from the European Social Survey (2004 and 2010).

RC14-241.3

MUÑOZ-RODRÍGUEZ, DAVID* (University of Valencia, *francisco.d.munoz@uv.es*)
GÓMEZ NICOLAU, EMMA (Universidad de Valencia)
MARTOS-GARCÍA, DANIEL (University of Valencia)
MONFORTE-CASAÑ, ENRIC (University of Valencia)

Evaluación Del Uso De Edublogs Desde Una Perspectiva Comunicativa

Nos proponemos analizary exponer los principales problemas y las ventajas encontrados en la aplicación de edublogs en la docencia universitaria. Recogemos la sistematización de las experiencias prácticas desarrolladas en el marco de una red de innovación docente, formada por un grupo interdisciplinar de 43 profesoras y profesores de 9 universidades diferentes, en un proyecto financiado por la Universitat de València. La principal herramienta desarrollada en esta red han sido los edublogs (destinados a asignaturas diferentes), orientados hacia el aprendizaje colaborativo, tanto del alumnado como del profesorado.

Focalizamos la atención en los edublogs en tanto que canales que median en el proceso de aprendizaje colectivo, facilitando la colaboración en un entorno comunicativo. Desde esta perspectiva, describimos y analizamos las cuestiones problemáticas relativas al **edublog como canal** en las dimensiones del **emisor** (quién crea el mensaje), el **mensaje** (los diferentes tipos de contenidos), la **recepción** (relacionada, entre otros aspectos, con la gestión de los contenidos), el **contexto** (cómo se inserta el edublog en el programa docente) y el ***feedback*** o retroalimentación.

Esta revisión de la dimensión comunicativa es imprescindible para superar la posible emergencia de situaciones cercanas a lo que Adorno y Horkheimer llamaron *aislamiento por comunicación*: las disrupciones o simplemente las dificultades en el proceso comunicativo dificultarían la efectividad de los edublogs. De este modo, nuestro trabajo pretende contribuir a la mejora, desde la práctica, del uso

de esta herramienta docente en la creación de un conocimiento compartido y, como diría Habermas, pleno.

RC25-447.4

MUNTZEL, MARTHA* (Inst Nacional Antropología e Historia, *mmuntzel@hotmail.com*)

MARTINEZ, AILEEN* (Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas - UNAM, *apmartinez@colmex.mx*)

The Influence of Linguistic Inequality on the Vitality of Two Otopamean Languages of Mexico: Chichimeco Jonaz and Tlahuica

In this paper we explore the influence of linguistic inequality on the vitality of two related Otopamean languages spoken in Mexico, Chichimeco Jonaz and Tlahuica, both of which are endangered languages being displaced by Spanish.

First, we compare the similarities and differences in the social, geographical and historical contexts of the two languages. Then we apply international criteria found in the UNESCO Vitality Index which determines degree of linguistic vitality in order to analyze and compare the use of Chichimeco Jonaz and Tlahuica. Finally, the role of language ideology as shaped by Mexican political economies and their institutions is touched upon. How changes in language policy have influenced language maintenance and shift is also discussed.

RC14-256.11

MURAKAMI, LUIZ CARLOS* (Universidade Federal do Ceará, *luiggimurakami@gmail.com*)

MORIGUCHI, STELLA NAOMI (Universidade Federal de Uberlandia)

ANDRADE, JOIZA ANGELICA SAMPAIO DE (Universidade Federal do Piauí)

Japanese Food: An Analysis Of Culture Through The Values Derived From Attributes

The Japanese culture has expanded its horizons in many countries and regions. In special, Brazil, where the Japanese immigrants Represents the second biggest Japanese descendent group out of Japan, its values and habits has an important presence in Brazilian territory.One of the important aspects of this culture is the Japanese food.The sushi and sashimi awakened the curiosity of Brazilian people generating a growing consumption of Japanese cuisine.It is important to mention that this consumption is not restricted to high level income market, but with the increase of restaurants by weight,the low income people is consuming Japanese food.In order to analyse the culture deployed from this habit, this article has the objective to identify the values linked to the attributes pointed by the consumers of Japanese food.The research applies the methodology of Theory of Means End Chain - MEC.Within this perspective, product attributes allow the consumer to achieve certain benefits that are linked to a higher level, allowing the ranking of personal values.The latent values cause consumers to recognize products that lead to achieve their goals and desired end states. Thirty in-depth interviews with consumers of Japanese food were made between the months of November 2012 and April 2013.The laddering technique is applied, using personal interviews, with questions that express the goal in a game of links between perceptive elements.This technique is based on the implications glimpsed in the Theory of MEC, with the central concept of 'ladder', exploring three levels: attributes, values and consequences.This technique provided the construction of an implication matrix and the hierarchical value map, to confirm the main elements of such behavior.The survey results showed, among consumers, values such as openness, exciting life, satisfaction, pleasure, happiness, self-esteem and affectionate relationship and friendship.These values suggest an alignment with the Japanese culture mainly happiness, affection and friendship relationship.

RC21-372.4

MURAKAMI WOOD, DAVID* (Queen's University, *dmw@queensu.ca*)

Local Policing in the Global City: Community Safety Development in Tokyo

In large Global Cities, the 'command centres' of the global economy, most aspects of everyday life are subject to surveillance. Forms of Neoliberal urbanism have spread public space video surveillance, homogenized theme-park malls, gated private appartment blocks suburbs and exclusionary policies towards urban others: the homeless, undocumented migrants and so on. I have labeled this as a globalizing form of technocratic surveillance, however in previous work on Tokyo, one of the preeminent global cities, I have argued that in the Japanese capital, particular social forms of mutual human surveillance are still undergoing an uncertain transition in the encounter with global neoliberal capitalism.

Since 2002, under the last Governor of Tokyo, crime prevention has been managed through the Anzen Anshin Machizukuri Jourei (or Community Safety Development Ordinance) which decentralized responsibility for crime prevention to communities, supported by local (ward) government. However, both National and Metropolitan Police Authorities have also initiated their own schemes, including public space video surveillance, crime mapping and so on. This paper reports on empirical research from five case study areas in Tokyo with very different characteristics: a central district partly dependent on the night economy and associated disorder, a wealthy central residential ward, a working class neighbourhood with a large traditional outcaste population, and two middle-class suburban areas. It analyzes the different community-based initiaties that have emerged in each area, their compatibility with and connections to central police initiatives, and considers what combination of local or global forces are the predominant drivers in emerging crime prevention policies and practices.

JS-46.2

MURAKAMI WOOD, DAVID* (Queen's University, *dmw@queensu.ca*)

Smart City, Surveillance City: Ubiquitous Computing, Big Data and Urban Life

'Smart cities' combine ubiquitous computing and urban management, and are characterized by pervasive wireless networks and distributed sensor platforms from video surveillance to meteorological stations, monitoring flows from traffic to sewerage and providing information in real-time or in anticipation of risks. These have extended from small projects for example, shopping / business complexes with integrated building control systems combining video surveillance, fire detection and crowd flow monitoring or other kinds of customer tracking, through larger but temporary initiatives like the command and control systems established for sports mega-events, to permanent whole-city initiatives like Rio de Janeiro's Smart City, sponsored by IBM.

Although largely civic, corporate and managerial, these schemes have strong influences from police and military sources, from crime mapping and predictive policing models, to new forms of urban warfare involving forms of distributed sensor platforms, and computer analytics, to enable forces to get a 'clear picture' of the complexities of the urban landscape and its inhabitants. In some cases in the USA, these have come together in overt ways, for example in the new 'Domain Awareness' initiative in Oakland, California, which extends an existing port security project way beyond the maritime 'domain' into the surrounding city, combining military and conventional civil government.

Drawing on work in science and technology studies, media studies, sociology, geography and surveillance studies, this paper considers the smart city as the archetypical urban form of the ubiquitous surveillance society. The paper considers the place of human rights in a broad sense, not simply privacy but also equity and access to services and justice, and the ability to flourish, in cities in which flows of people are managed like goods or natural resources and asks whether such rights can be 'designed in' in any meaningful way, or will be written out.

RC47-769.14

MURASE, RISA* (Sophia University, *green_eyed_monster69iii@yahoo.co.jp*)

Meaning and Frame Resonance in the Linkage of Social Movement Groups - Comparing Three Mile Island and Fukushima

This study examines why some social movement groups successfully create linkage while other groups fail to do so. Past studies of the development and growth of social movements have provided an explanation from a view of structural and cultural factors. The former theory explains the linkage from existing organizations or networks; the latter employ such conceptual devices such as framing, emotions, collective identity, ideology, symbols, and themes. Comparing the anti-nuclear movement that occurred following the 1979 Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident and the 2011 Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, this study explores the prerequisites and conditions with which multiple movement groups create linkages. In the 1979 campaign in the US there was a successful linkage between the national movement organizations and the local movement groups, whereas in the 2011 campaign in Japan, such linkage did not appear to be established. The results of the analysis suggest that a successful resonance of frames results in a linkage between movement groups. But for such resonance to occur I emphasize the importance of meaning. Frame resonance is necessary to establish the linkage across social movement groups, and to attain the resonance the convergence of meanings each participating group attribute to their activities is necessary in addition to conditions laid out by framing theory. Drawing on the understanding developed in the area of framing theory, I argue that the establishment of such a linkage heavily depends on the extent of frame resonance and that frame resonance is attained through the convergence of meanings attributed to the actions taken by respective movement organizations and groups.

RC39-660.3

MURAYAMA, MASAYUKI* (Meiji University, *masayuki.murayama@gmail.com*)

There Are Few Cases Around Here: Structural Problems of the Japanese Nuclear Compensation Scheme

The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident resulted in mass evacuations and radioactive contamination of wide areas. As a result, 1.5 million people are assumed to have legal claims against Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO). The Nuclear Compensation Act provides a settlement procedure (ADR) based on guidelines issued by an ad hoc administrative committee to be set up after an accident. In other words, the law envisages that such an administrative procedure of paying 'damages' would satisfy victims of a nuclear accident. However, the scheme of the law has not worked as well as the law expected. As the law did not provide how damages should be paid in case a total amount of damages would surpass the expected amount, guidelines for payment have been issued piecemeal. Moreover, the guidelines have been challenged even in settlement procedures. The nuclear ADR was initially designed for an out of court procedure against the backdrop of the extremely small lawyer population. However, the nuclear ADR has been operated as a rational settlement procedure rather than a procedure of traditional style of compromise, which requires lawyers' involvement to handle cases. The Japanese society has grown to require legal intervention in handling mass claims but the existing structure of the legal system is unable to provide necessary amount of legal services to victims of the nuclear disaster.

RC06-127.6

MURESAN, CORNELIA* (Babes-Bolyai University, *cmuresan8@yahoo.com*)

Effect Of Men's Educational Attainment On Their Fertility

We are interested whether the effects of men's educational attainment on their fertility diminished over time across welfare regimes and by partnership types.

Some research questions will be under study:

What is the effect of educational attainment of men on their fertility? Is it different for men in consensual unions and in direct marriages? In which national context men's fertility level specific to consensual union may be close to the total fertility rate of married fathers. Our hypothesis is that, in gender egalitarian societies, with more similar gender equality across welfare-state institutions, the total fertility of men (and women) depend less on their educational attainment but more on the type of union patterns. In more traditional societies the effect of education on male fertility is more important, despite the fact that is often the opposite of what it is for women.

GGS data for available countries will be used to compute duration-based total union specific fertility rates in the spirit of parity-progression ratios developed by Hoem and Muresan (2011) and to analyse life-time fertility determinants. The following variables will be included in the analyses: family background, gender, age, social background, partnership status, parental status, educational enrollment, educational attainment, calendar year, etc.

RC52-833.3

MURGIA, ANNALISA* (University of Trento, *annalisa.murgia@unitn.it*)
ARMANO, EMILIANA* (State University of Milan, Italy, *emi_armano@yahoo.it*)

Knowledge Workers' Subjectivities. Precarisation and Transitions of Young Highly Qualified

Over the past decades, many EU member States have registered a large raise in the use of temporary employment. Young people are far more likely than other groups to be employed in precarious jobs, independently from their education and skills. In the age of the global economic-financial crisis, the attack to the conditions of knowledge workers goes on, according to the different lines of the neo-liberistic logics, that juxtapose to the current precarisation processes phenomena like under-payment and misalignment between subjects' education and their working activities (Eurofund, 2011; Standing, 2011; Samek, Semenza, 2012).

Which relation does it hold between educational levels and possibility of effectively deploying the acquired competences and skills? How do knowledge workers represent and face their precarious conditions?

Our reflections are based on results obtained in two recent researches conducted in Italy (Armano, 2010; Murgia et al. 2012) – in the areas of Bologna, Milano, Torino and Trento – during which narratives of about 70 subjects, aged between 25 and 45, have been collected, with reference to the transitions between education and employment. All interviewees were holding high degrees of education (bachelor, master or PhD) and at the time of the interview were employed with autonomous or dependent temporary contracts.

The research inquires on the one hand the risks of depauperation of knowledge and deskilling of highly educated young workers; on the other hand, the

strong lack of adequate forms of representation and of policies aimed at facing the specific precariousness of knowledge workers.

In the present article we discuss the precarious and invisible face of the condition of knowledge workers, that collides with the official one, that superficially considers them as "independent and professionals", though they are experiencing the effects of the further precarisation brought about by the crisis, without a union or political representation.

TG04-958.4

MURGUIA, SALVADOR* (Miyazaki International College, *smurguia@sky.miyazaki-mic.ac.jp*)

Religion and Risk: Pana-Wave Laboratory and the Risk Society

This paper documents the rise and fall of a Japanese new religious movement known as the Pana-Wave Laboratory. Founded in 1977 by Chino Yūko, the Pana-Wave Laboratory was an eclectic form of spiritualism that adopted doctrines from the several religious traditions, as well as a host of pseudo-scientific conjectures about physics, environmental warfare and space exploration.

Led by the aging Chino, a reclusive woman that rarely left the confines of her Toyota van, the Pana-Wave Laboratory established a compound for its religious and scientific practices atop Gotaishi Mountains in central Japan. Believing to have the ability to channel celestial figures and a special knowledge of a communist conspiracy to have her assassinated through electromagnetic weaponry, Chino depended entirely upon the assistance of some forty members of the Pana-Wave Laboratory for her survival.

Through their view of the scientific process, Pana-Wave Laboratory members adopted images of themselves as "scientists," taking on actual roles that contributed to their appearance and occupations as laboratory researchers. Members constructed of a full-fledged laboratory, complete with instruments and data recording devices to manage their research agenda. They then began to fashion white laboratory coats, engage in "scientific debates," and profess their findings in their own "peer-reviewed journal." In a dramaturgical sense, these Pana-Wave Laboratory members used the principles of scientific reasoning and props from a host of laboratory settings to create and re-create their images, while fortifying the legitimacy of the religious claims.

Using a combination of Ulrich Beck's "Risk Society" thesis, this paper explores one group's experiment with creating a science and the consequences of doing so in the full purview of the Japanese media. Ultimately, I demonstrate the pervasive consequences of a religious community bound up in fear of human-manufactured risk, as well as the response of its members in averting their own demise.

RC24-425.1

MURPHY, RAYMOND* (University of Ottawa, *rmurphy@uottawa.ca*)

Nature, Time, Space, and Scale: Confronting the Challenges of Global Environmental Problems

Non-humans in the form of nature's dynamics have prompted human agents to modify their social practices: earthquakes shook the Japanese population into reinforcing building codes and recently questioning nuclear reactors. For many global environmental problems, such as anthropogenic climate change, there are however enormous time lags and/or spatial distances between causal social practices and environmental consequences and there are issues of scale whereby any one cause can be dismissed as minor. People can discount the future to gain immediate economic benefits and may not experience serious adverse consequences until it is too late to avoid disaster or tip the environment into a new state less beneficial to humans. This is what Giddens labelled as his paradox and what disaster sociologists call the incubation of disaster. Disasters are best conceived of as focusing events that can prompt action, but they can on the contrary be dismissed as Acts of God. Moreover land, water, and atmospheric space on our planet are huge, so it takes an enormous accumulation of pollution and much time to degrade them globally. Some anthropogenic problems are resolved by non-humans: the Gulf of Mexico contaminated by the Deepwater Horizon oil gusher is coming back to life. This paper re-thinks Weberian sociological theory in terms of i) his neglected concept of non-social action, hence expectations concerning actions of non-humans and time, space, and scale, and ii) the enduring conflict of value spheres, particularly economic versus environmental benefits. It calls attention to the importance of assumptions about non-human actants that underpin society's practices when anthropogenic environmental threats for the distant future are glimpsed, but not known for certain. It brings Adam's analysis of time to the centre of environmental sociology. It demonstrates how this framework can be used to gain insight into contemporary environmental problems like climate change.

RC02-60.2

MURRAY, JOSHUA* (Vanderbilt University, *josh.murray@vanderbilt.edu*)

Interlocking Directorates and Transnational Corporate Political Unity

The extent of a dominant transnational capitalist class hinges on whether members of the global business community tend to act in a unified manner. Research on corporate political behavior within a national context indicates that formalized ties in the business community, such as those formed by interlocking boards of directors, function to facilitate unified political behavior by the corporate elite. However, due to differing national identities and class interests within the global business community, the effect of *transnational* interlocks on political unity is unclear.

Combining data on political contributions to U.S. candidates with information on board of director interlocks among the 500 largest corporations in the world between 2000 and 2006, I test the effect of transnational interlocks on business cohesion. I find that the more connected two firms are through the transnational interlock network, the more unified their political donation patterns are. In addition, I find evidence that suggests that a transnational class-wide rationality is becoming more prevalent in the interlock network, to the point that the group G500 firms that are connected to each other through the transnational interlock network exhibit political unity comparable to that of the U.S. capitalist class.

WG02-897.1

MURTHY, DHIRAJ* (Univ London, Goldsmiths College, *d.murthy@gold.ac.uk*)

Comparative Process-Oriented Research Using Social Media and Historical Text

Process-oriented methodologies place a strong emphasis on linking theory with empirical methods. However, in the digital age, this can sometimes be difficult to do. For example, much of our social lives increasingly occur online and we leave behind an enormous digital footprint. These data can be understood through a variety of empirical methods. The same can be said about the digital archiving of historical data. However, it is all too tempting to study these data without a clear theoretical framework. This paper seeks to understand partiality and perspectivity within comparative, historical technologically-mediated empirical methods. This paper uses two empirical data sources: one contemporary (Twitter) and the other, historical (Google Books 'n-gram' data) to make an argument that we can use process-oriented theory to conduct empirical research. Additionally, it argues that process-oriented perspectives help bring notions of figuration into data-driven research, which enables sociologists to also see and locate their own figuration. Canonical process-oriented researchers such as Norbert Elias used mixed methods approaches, including visual maps and quantitative surveys. He also used standardized data. This paper argues that quantitative methods are important to process-oriented methodologies and can be successfully used to identify a figuration. Specifically, Social Network Analysis (SNA) does this. This paper uses SNA to visually reveal sub-groups within a figuration using both Twitter data and Google n-gram data. Like Elias, this paper examines historical sources and life documents. However, it extends these to Big Data empirical sources and argues that, for example,tweets can be understood as 'life documents'. Additionally, methods, such as SNA provide important modes to see how a figuration develops over time.

RC14-243.13

MURTHY, DHIRAJ* (Goldsmiths College, University of London, *d.murthy@gold.ac.uk*)

Tweets As Democratizing or Reinforcing Existing Inequalities?

Social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, and Tumblr, etc. have become more ubiquitous. Sociology is well-positioned to explore the power and influence of social media economically, politically, and socially. This paper is particularly interested in gauging the value of the Twitter community and whether tweets can be a democratizing force or usually reproducing current social hierarchies and inequalities. The social media website Twitter has been prominently associated with a diverse set of political movements in the recent past, such as the 'Arab Spring'. This paper begins by presenting a review of the literature regarding Twitter and social inequalities. It uses tweet data from June-July 2013 to classify sentiments which are associated with agency and lack of agency to draw macro-conclusions of whether aggregated tweets can be seen as generally empowering or not as an overall corpus of text. The paper provides an empirical answer to Twitter's role in influencing global inequalities, a claim often made in popular media. The paper ultimately concludes that though there are limitations in automated sentiment analysis, interesting patterns of perceived agency against inequality do emerge.

RC32-550.7

MUSIC, LEJLA* (FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES, SARAJEVO, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, *musiclejla1@gmail.com*)

Position of Women in Sociology or Female Founders in Sociology

Sister's founders in sociology as a coin term are formed by Mary Jo Deegan, in order to explain, demarginalisation of female stream sociological theory. Even though there are more than 52 women considered to be founders of sociology, they are still not recognized in sociology, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Aristotle's distinction between male/female, according to authoress Shipley, represents the key moment to ideological foundation of the women exclusion from academia and public life, because their identification with natural and irrational. Results of Wars, global ecological movements, and movements for the rights of the minorities were joined together in creation of significant subversion and counterpart of male stream patriarchal ordained theories in eco feminist movement. Many The women and nature in male stream theories are considered to be the insignificant Other, formed as counterpart for male principal which is culture, reason and activity. Logic of dominance with its objectification, imperialism, colonialism, patriarchy and European West racism must be rendered with the logic of nurturing as the prevailing concept of successful bioregional cooperation and interpersonal relationships, pacification and peace agreements. Key terms: logic of dominance, logic of care, malestream / femalestream, independent man vs. Independent women, Aristotle's mysogeny.

JS-85.3

MUSLEH, ABEER* (Brandeis University/ Heller School, *abmusleh@gmail.com*)

NGOs and New Trajectories of Engagement and Youth Power in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Youth civic and political engagements are not distinct or separated from each other, and in many cases they overlap and interlink, they result in diversity of youth engagement forms. Youth organizations play an important role in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) in terms of being a recourse, catalyst, and supporter for youth engagement, whether civic or political. As youth organizations were trying to cope with changes of sociopolitical context in the oPt, they reinforced different trajectories of engagement than the ones that existed within the Palestinian society between the 70's, 80's, and early 90's. The organization's type (Social movement organization, politically affiliated organization, youth development organization) is a vital factor in deciding how the organization dealt with changes in the context and the frame and trajectory of engagement reinforced.

This paper aims *at understanding the change in the trajectory of engagement in the oPt; how does it differ from the trajectory of the engagement that took place between the 70's and early 90's; how does this change impact youth power and position in the oPt; How do different types of organizations provide different strategies, forms, of youth engagement?*

RC32-557.2

MUTA, KAZUE* (Osaka University, *muta@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp*)

Sexual Violence and the Issue of Comfort Women in Contemporary Japan

The "comfort" women, in reality sexual slaves for the Japanese military during the Asia-Pacific War, demand but have yet to obtain an official apology from the Japanese government. Rather, their demands have been met with insulting reactions from right wingers, including influential politicians, whose main reasoning is: 1) Those women were not forced but were licensed prostitutes; 2) it is a kind of universality that soldiers of many nations have perpetrated wartime violations of the dignity of women; and 3) therefore Japan's issue of comfort women is not peculiar in the history of mankind, so it is not necessary for Japan alone to apologize.

This reasoning is not a relic of a bygone era, but sounds familiar and even resonates with current 'rape myths' and rape culture in Japanese society which encourage male sexual aggression and support violence against women. Regrettably, tolerance of sexual violence against women penetrates even the law. Consequently, CEDAW, in its 2009 Concluding Observations, urged Japan to revise and change for the better the sections of the Penal Code on sexual crimes against women (Paragraph 33-34, CEDAW/C/JPN/CO/6, 7 August 2009). The Government did not address this point in its response issued in August 2011. Furthermore, in recent years the Supreme Court of Japan has overruled several judgments by the lower courts in rape cases, usually deciding that the victim's witness was not reliable.

My paper will examine in detail the connection between the reactionary response to the issue of comfort women and the reluctance to uphold women's rights in cases of sexual crimes, and will discuss the deeply rooted misogyny in Japanese society.

RC25-440.13

MUTHUSAMY, PARAMASIVAM* (University Putra Malaysia, *mparam98@hotmail.com*)

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Language Shift and Maintenance of Tamil Language in the Malaysian Multilingual Context

The prevailing multilingual situation of Malaysia reflects the gradual shift in the use of minority languages like Tamil, both in formal and informal domains of language use. There are several reasons for language shift to take place language maintenance, and one such is the existing power that goes with language(s). How far language attitudes, linguistic views and power based policies will foster the use of concerned languages for the benefit of society at large is indeed a challenge and seems to be a question mark. The Malaysian Tamil society is gradually shifting to languages like English and Bahasa Malaysia as media of instruction to achieve education needs in different disciplines of knowledge, considering the modern economic-scientific and technological – occupational-developmental progress and needs of the society. Moreover, this kind of existing rigidity in attitudes towards language use and emotionally motivated views might cause problems in the long run for society in getting education or employment opportunities. Language policies has made mandatory use of Malay in education, use of the English language at different levels with power and efficiency, use of mother-tongue languages in education and mass media as far as possible. The present day generation prefers training in job-oriented, application and practice oriented education, so they are forced to shift from their mother-tongue to the national language or English for specific purposes. This is because of the restricted use of their own languages. The present day use also reflects the shift from spoken Tamil to English as the home language of the Tamil community. So, this paper emphasizes the social relevance of the sociolinguistic research that is more concerned with a developing community, especially their language use. More so are the language policy activities in order to approach the problems faced by that community in formal domains of language use.

RC53-847.2

MUTIARA, MEDIAN* (Prasetiya Mulya Business School, *median.mutiara@yahoo.com*)

Facing the Inequalities in Integration and Reintegration: Indonesian Children of Migrants in Japan

Facing the Inequalities in Integration and Reintegration: Indonesian Children of Migrants in Japan
Successful reintegration into the home country begins in the host country (Kathleen Newland and Aaron Terrazas, 2009). Children are usually not reckoned as vulnerable when migrating with their family. Parents and common people often think that moving temporarily to a developed country will give no distress. However, the true problems have arisen both in integration and reintegration. Indonesian children of migrants have to encounter challenges and inequalities when practicing cultural and religious norms in a country where those are different or do not exist. The interview with Indonesian moslem children revealed a fact that they felt a little "different" when their Japanese friends asked about why they were fasting. Meanwhile, in the reintegration, most of them experienced the phase of silence when they did not feel belong to the society while they know they should. One respondent had experienced an unsuccessful reintegration when his school became one terrifying place because he was bullied for his unreadiness to face language and cultural challenges. He remains friendless until now. In the findings, it is revealed that parents usually claimed that the there were no significant problems in both phases. They were all worried only about getting a school and financing the children. While, some children showed the opposite behaviors, telling that their parents did not know their feelings. Some even felt traumatic in migrating to Japan. All children deserve to have a safe place wherever they are in the world. This issue should be well-addressed by parents, schools both in Japan and Indonesia, and endorsed by the government policies to properly support these children in undergoing the adaptation phases, especially the underestimated reintegration.

RC45-749.5

MUTO, MASAYOSHI* (Shibaura Institute of Technology, *muto@shibaura-it.ac.jp*)
HORIUCHI, SHIRO (Yamagata University)
ASAOKA, MAKOTO (RIKKYO University)

A Game Theoretical Analysis of Heterogeneous Network Formation

Jackson and Wolinsky (1996) using information value is a typical game theoretical model to explain network formation, however they assume homogeneous actors while real world actors are various. Real world actors choose their friend homophilically, then they form diverse communities. Actors are often familiar to each other in one of these communities inside, but they tend to have no relations mutually on inter-community. This kind of communities are often called *Takotsubo* (octopus pots) in Japanese. Moreover ranking and inequality often arise in such a community. However few game theoretical models explain the community formations. Therefore, I propose a new approach to these models.

TG06-965.3

MYKHALOVSKIY, ERIC* (York University, *ericm@yorku.ca*)

Reflections on the Future Development of Institutional Ethnographic Inquiry

Institutional ethnography [IE] is a robust sociology committed to empirical investigation of the social organization of contemporary ruling relations. While the conventions of scholarly writing within IE privilege reporting results of original research, IE practitioners have begun to produce a reflexive consideration of the nature, form and future directions of institutional ethnographic inquiry. This paper responds to the invitation to consider "issues and developments in institutional ethnography" by contributing to this emerging trajectory of dialogue. The paper draws on three principal sites of reflection to structure its engagement with key issues related to the future development of IE inquiry. They include: (1) a critical reading of recent published work that methodologically and/or theoretically problematizes IE; (2) my experiences, over the past 7 years, of teaching IE in a graduate sociology program; (3) my efforts to enter IE into dialogue with insights from Science and Technology Studies and Foucauldian work on governmentality in two recent research projects. Among the issues that the paper raises as areas for ongoing reflection about the practice of IE are the limits and possibilities of a critique of objectification, the place of social theory in IE inquiry, and the relationship of IE to other intellectual projects that investigate contemporary forms of governance or rule.

RC24-438.34

MYLAN, JOSEPHINE* (University of Manchester, *josephine.mylan@manchester.ac.uk*)

The Role of Qualification in Stimulating Pro-Environmental Behaviour: The Case of Low Temperature Laundry

Changing consumer behaviour is increasingly recognized as a key aspect of the shift to more sustainable societies. However, insights into how this may be achieved at the large scale remain few. This paper contributes to debates on how to stimulate pro-environmental behaviour change, with a case study of the adoption of low temperature laundry in the UK. The case is particularly interesting because the innovation, which requires consumers to alter their behaviour, has been promoted by detergent manufacturers, via existing products. The processes underpinning the change in practice are explored from the perspective of both producers and consumers. A multi-method approach is adopted, drawing data from interviews with households, actors across the laundry industry and a large-scale survey of consumer laundry habits. While efforts to stimulate uptake of low temperature laundry have met with a degree of success, the paper argues that adoption is constrained by the meanings embedded in existing laundry practices, particularly links between temperature, cleanliness and hygiene. The analysis draws on Callon's (2002) idea of 'qualification' which conceptualizes the dynamic, interactive process through which products are attributed meaning within a market environment. Attention to processes of qualification highlights the role of firms in shaping consumer practices, enriching practice-based accounts of consumer lifestyles which privilege consumers as the main actors in the creation of shared meanings. Conclusions are drawn with respect to the role of firms in shaping pathways for change in consumer practices, through their role in shaping the 'qualities' of goods.
Callon, M., Méadel, C. and Rabeharisoa, V. (2002) The Economy of Qualities. Economy and Society 31(2) 194-217

RC02-63.2

MØLLER MULVAD, ANDREAS* (University of Copenhagen, *acmm@ifs.ku.dk*)

Contesting Chinese Capitalism

As the developmentalist goal of catching-up with the West is gradually achieved, will China's political economy begin to gradually converge on an Anglo-Saxon (neo)liberal variety of capitalism? Or, in contrast, will the 'China Model' of combining a capitalist market economy with a Leninist Party-state continue to prosper in coming decades?
This article argues that to understand the prospects for the future of Chinese capitalism, we need a deeper understanding of the impact of public intellectuals, academics and think tanks in the ongoing ideational battle to define China's national development strategy in the 21st century.
Based on analysis of original empirical data – in the form of interviews with 24 highly influential Chinese public intellectuals – this article contributes a typology of four different 'hegemonic visions' for China's future:
First, the 'neoliberal' vision which proposes to further liberalize China's economy, and reduce state ownership, whilst retaining the current authoritarian political system. Second, the 'authoritarian socialist' vision which also eschews parliamentary democracy, but insists on state-led capitalism as the key funding mechanism for building a paternalist welfare-state from above. Third, the 'liberal democrat' vision which combines a faith in markets and a distaste for state own-

ership with a call for parliamentary democracy. Fourth, the 'democratic socialist' vision which sets as its goal a political-economic model which is based on both egalitarianism and constitutionalism.

It is concluded that all of the four visions enjoy sufficient support among different social classes and interest groups to stand a realistic chance of becoming dominant in shaping Chinese capitalism over the next decades: While the two first visions describe a current split within the Party-state elite, the two latter visions represent two different political-ideological shapes for a potential counter-hegemonic social movement from below.

N

RC48-780.4

NACHTWEY, OLIVER* (University of Trier, *nachtwey@uni-trier.de*)
BRINKMANN, ULRICH* (University of Trier, *brinkman@uni-trier.de*)

A Transnational Movement In Local Context – The Occupy Movement In Germany

The Occupy movement was a global phenomenon. After the advent of Occupy Wall Street (OWS) occupy camps mushroomed to other, in particular western capitalist states. The starting point of our own empirical research was the question, who participated in the Occupy movement. In our contribution we would like to present findings from an online survey of the Occupy movement in Germany. Carried out in autumn 2012 the study is based on more than 1000 voluntary participants (activist and sympathizers) of Occupy – it was announced through the channels of the occupy movement, Facebook and Twitter.

In our analysis we differentiate between three different groups: (a) Campers, the core activists of Occupy, (b) activists, who have been active in the camps and participated at demonstrations, etc. and (c) sympathizers, who have a predominantly positive attitude towards the movement, shared links, etc. but didn't participate in physical actions. We present empirical results for these subgroups about their class/labour market position, their financial situation, their education degree, their (material and post-material) values, their attitudes towards work and society and their forms of critique of the financial crisis. We present both a narrative analysis of the development of Occupy in Germany and an analysis of the political, social, temporal, and spatial aspects. This includes an overview of the specific frames of actions and a field analysis of other groups involved in the protest, media coverage and the advent of "Blockupy", a broader alliance of left wing groups, trade unions and Occupy activists. Thus we analyze the German Occupy movement in two ways: Firstly, we compare it to the empirical results of the OWS-research by Milkman et al. (2012). Secondly, we compare it to the social and political patterns of other recent social movements in Germany.

RC32-555.2

NADIM, MARJAN* (Institute for Social Research, Norway, *mna@socialresearch.no*)

Reinterpreting the Relation Between Motherhood and Paid Work: Second Generation Women in Norway

A pertinent question in contemporary Europe is whether the children of migrants will reproduce the so-called traditional gender arrangements and ideals of the migrant generation, which often include strong expectations that women should prioritise family obligations over the pursuit of paid work. This article analyses the cultural and moral understandings at stake in second-generation women's reflections on and practices of combining motherhood and paid work, and explores the space for negotiating such understandings in the family. The study is based on in-depth interviews with second-generation women born to Pakistani immigrants in Norway, and interviews with some of their husbands. The findings show that the moral understandings and practices of the parent generation are not merely passed on to the second generation; rather they are challenged and reinterpreted in ways that support mothers' participation in paid work. The article argues that this change is facilitated by the cultural and institutional context that the Norwegian welfare state represents.

RC34-583.2

NAGAI, JUN'ICHI* (Kobe-Yamate University, *nagaijunichi@gmail.com*)

Music As Youth Culture: Case Study in Japan

The objective of this report is to discuss how Japanese young people relate to music based on "A Generational Comparison Survey on the Lifestyle of Urban Residents and Their Sense of Awareness," a survey of young people (age 15–29) and middle-aged people (age 30–49) conducted by the Japan Youth Study Group in 2012.

Globally, circumstances surrounding music have drastically changed since the advent of the Internet, continuing to push compact disc sales down. This fact is often interpreted as young people's trend away from enjoying music in Japan, where many people believe that music is something for young people. The survey results indeed show such a trend. However, our data indicate that this trend away from enjoying music is observed not only among young people, but that it is particularly pronounced among middle-aged people. Therefore, I suggest that as people age, they tend to enjoy music less.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Obviously, many young people are interested in music. However, it is not their level of interest in music but the length of time they spend with music that has the largest impact on their musical behavior. This is supported by the fact that Japanese young people are often willing to use music as a communication tool.

Focusing on this fact, this report discusses what music is all about for young people and how young people relate to music—how music affects their everyday lives, self-consciousness, and relationships with friends.

RC19-332.3

NAGAMATSU, NAMIE* (Kwansei Gakuin University, *nagamatsu@kwansei.ac.jp*)
TABUCHI, TAKAHIRO (Osaka Medical Center for Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases)

Poverty and Mental Illness in People Excluded from the Labor Market in Japan

The unemployment rate in Japan remains at around 5%, with the proportion of the long-term unemployed higher than in other OECD countries. Our objective is to examine whether and to what extent labor market exclusion is associated with poverty and mental health, using data from the 2004, 2007, and 2010 Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions. First, we categorized jobless people as "job-seekers," "jobless people who have a desire to work, but do not seek a job," and "jobless people who do not desire to work." Then, we compared the economic and health conditions of jobless people to those of working people.

The study revealed two main findings. First, the proportion of "jobless people who have a desire to work" increased from 2004 to 2010. Compared to job-seekers or working people, these jobless people tended to be single men and married women. Meanwhile, jobless men and women had a desire to work if they were younger and had smaller savings. Second, in 2010, male "jobless people who do not desire to work" were most likely poor or suffering from a mental illness. For women, however, "job-seekers" and "jobless people who have a desire to work" were more likely than those in other categories to be poor or suffering from a mental illness.

In conclusion, we found that being jobless may increase the probability of poverty and mental illness, even if employment is not being sought. Furthermore, we speculated that even if men neither search for jobs nor have a desire to work, they are not necessarily satisfied with their lives as jobless, and therefore they might be socially excluded. However, this is not true for women as Japanese society is based on a strong male-bread-winner model. Therefore, the meaning of being jobless differs for men and women in Japan.

RC05-101.7

NAGAMURA, YUKAKO* (Federal University of Paraná, *ynagamura@yahoo.com*)
DE OLIVEIRA, MÁRCIO (Federal University of Paraná - Brazil)

Political Coverage of Japanese Newspapers in Brazil

Today in Brazil, there are several presses written in foreign languages directed to immigrant communities which appeared in the history of the immigrants . Which characteristics are present in those minority's medias? This work focuses on explaining activity of Japanese newspapers in Brazil , which are written in Japanese for the Japanese immigrant community and published in São Paulo, the most important city of Japanese immigration in Brazil. Generally, these ethnic medias for minority community have tendency to seek and keep traditional values and culture. However, it is interesting that these Japanese newspapers in Brazil report not only culture events or education's subjects, but also frequently political subjects. In the political subject, they report especially activity of Japanese descendant politics from the Japanese immigrant community. This work tries to describe the political coverage of the two Japanese newspapers, Nikkey Shimbun and São Paulo Shimbun, and to analyze that comparing with immigration's history and context of immigrant descendant's advance in the Brazilian politics. Qualitative content analysis was adapted to analyze the articles. We conclude that during the electoral campaigns, these newspapers represented some subjects with a favorable way to Japanese descendant candidates and showed guidance to vote on them by the journalistic persuasion, especially guiding the readers to concentrate their votes on some specific candidates to elect them with enough votes.

RC51-821.1

NAGAPPA, ASHWIN* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, *dynamic.ashwin@gmail.com*)
GAJBE, ALPESH* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, *alpesh@tiss.edu*)
RAHIMAN, FAEBITHA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, *faebitha.rahiman@gmail.com*)

What Is Social about the Network?: An Analysis of the Application Program Interfaces of Popular Websites

API (Application Program Interface) is the method of continous asynchronous sourcing of data between various 'applications'. It facilitates exchange of data between nodes in a 'network'. By examining at the nature of the data extracted by the API and its use of the data in defining the utility of the 'application' we can produce a critical appraisal of the nature of the techno-social interaction afforded by the 'networked'/'networking' society.

The promise of communications technology among other things is the democracy and the user defined nature of interaction of players constituted by it. But the use of 'bubble' (Pariser, 2011) produced in the human-computer interaction to fashion online activities alerts us to a bias in the nature of such interactions while enforcement of technologies like unique identity based governance systems further complicates the digital divide bringing up the question of equality..

This paper is based on the analysis of API codes and its mechanisms, offered by Google, Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. The analysis looks into the nature of the 'bubble' generated in order to define the character of the network. This is in a bid to argue that the randomness promised by it is being reined in order to create patterns of interaction that are arbirary and unequal compouding the problems experienced in infrastructural access and the lack of 'cultural' capital.

Technology is best analysed in technological terms in order to arrive at an understanding of its sociological dimensions. Such orientation is politically necessary to make apparent the the hardwiring of inequality in the era of big data.

RC45-749.14

NAGATA, YUKA (Co.)
NAGATA, MINORI (Yokohama National University)
NAGATA, HIROYASU* (Shizuoka University, *nagata_h@nifty.com*)

Costs For Survival

The necessary cost to continue the life increase year by year. It is said a baby was born in Japanese assume a debt 7 million one's back just now. A fact is not able to pay to survival cost have not the method unless everybody depend on pitiful death or the help of others with obvious reasons of not income. Our viewpoint has, now a day, a nation must guarantees because of the system is organized by a nation, if the guarantee is not, everybody dies fields or only lives by personal responsibility, nevertheless we aware of the nation is not without persons. For the nation is considering the social-welfare that only taxes increase is able to reform. We examine the cost for survival. This paper continues The 86th Japan-Sociological-Society-Meeting, 2013 in Japan present. We know already cannot adopt finding employment, when companies are not more than initial incomes. Furthermore, we understand the same everything compensation as Expenditures = {welfare, pension, public-works, public-employee-salary, subsidy: childcare-allowance}, for Incomes = {bonds, taxes, contribution, monetary-easing}. The cost for survival includes expensive structure of various taxes. Why does the cost for survival occur? Who have costs carry on theirs back else way to pay? Can they not pay costs by service and contribution to the society? Our study picks up a 15 villages' example simulation to answer that question modeled on Japan where a mayor live and a staff who order public works, a youth and an old on welfare, grant a pension and three children. A bank employs president and a clerk. A company employs top and a worker. We understand that the cost for survival increase according to the nation's expenditure and income up as various taxes. Our conclusion is that the best situation on the cost for survival lightens the burden.

JS-63.3

NAGAYOSHI, KIKUKO* (Tohoku University, *nagayosh@sal.tohoku.ac.jp*)
TAKI, HIROFUMI (The University of Tokyo)
ARITA, SHIN (The University of Tokyo)

Transformation of Labor Market and Legitimacy of Income Inequality in Japan

Many advanced countries have witnessed a growth of economic inequality in the age of economic globalization. However, economic inequality is not always regarded unfair. Historical and institutional contexts in each country frame citizens' perceptions about to what extent and among which social groups economic inequality is regarded as legitimate. If citizens consider it legitimate, such economic inequality is likely to be reproduced. Therefore, transformation of labor market caused by economic globalization has grown inequality between different social groups to different extent according to how each country has legitimated economic inequality historically and institutionally.

The present research focuses on a Japanese case and investigates what inequality Japanese people regard as fair and how it relates to Japanese historical and institutional contexts. Japanese welfare-employment regime has supported citizen's life differently according to one's industry, firm size, and gender. We examine how this condition relates to Japanese perceptions about fair income gap

by analyzing what determines "what amount of income people think that they should earn." To be more specific we investigate whether actual income gaps between social groups such as gender, those with different educational levels, occupations and employment status, are reflected by Japanese perceptions of 'just income gap' between these groups. As a result, we find that gaps of perceived appropriate income between different employment statuses and between different firm sizes are larger than actual income gap between these groups. Furthermore, employment status and firm size play more, or at least equally, important roles than occupation. It shows that Japanese people assume disproportional distribution of income according to firm sizes and employment status is more legitimate than one according to human capital.

RC13-236.2

NAGLA, MADHU* (M.D.University, *bnagla@yahoo.com*)

Leisure and Mental Health: Sociological Study Of Women Experiencing Leisure During Their Mental Illness

This paper reports the findings from interviews with 194 mentally ill women who are seeking treatment in government hospital, Gurgoan in Haryana State, India. The respondents were questioned about their participation in leisure activities, and also about the overall experience of leisure activities. The results show that the women believed that leisure is not a part of their routine activity and hence they do not get benefits of leisure in their mental and physical health. Further, respondents reported that leisure activities gives feeling of physical and mental health and also provides experience of pleasure and freedom. It is argued that, contrary to the notion that leisure helps in maintaining good physical and mental health, doctor do not insist on participation in leisure activities. It is concluded that leisure and mental health are all embedded in the surrounding social contexts and, indeed, that leisure activities in general are inextricably entwined with their boarder cultural and structural context.

JS-42.8

NAIDOO, PRISHANI* (University of the Witwatersrand, *Prishani.Naidoo@wits.ac.za*)

When Poverty Alleviation Perpetuates Inequality. Struggles of the Poor in Johannesburg Post-1994

Although the institutions of apartheid began to be dismantled in 1994, South Africa still bear the scars of inequality and poverty it etched so deeply along the fissures of race, class and gender. Although the African National Congress (ANC) government has committed itself to eradicating poverty and ensuring "a better life for all", it has also embraced an approach to macro-economic policy largely neoliberal in character that has resulted in the enforcement of the duty to pay for basic services (water and electricity), in particular amongst the poor. Between 1999 and 2006 in Johannesburg residents in several of its townships (including Soweto, Alexandra and Orange Farm) came together in protests and formed social movements to demand that the municipality put an end to its experimentation with different forms of punishment and prevention of non-payment for the consumption of water and electricity (from cut-offs to prepaid meters). In these struggles, residents identified largely as poor people and demanded that the municipality acknowledge their inability to pay due to being unemployed or indigent by other means. Growing from illegal reconnections and mass marches and pickets, to include legal interventions and a constitutional court case, these struggles forced the municipality into its own series of policy formulation processes in response. This paper will explore the culmination of these processes in the City of Johannesburg's most recent indigent management policy, which, it will show, puts forward a "pro-poor approach" that brings together a targeted model of partly decommodified access to services for those identified as "the poor", that are nevertheless delivered within a system that is run along market principles overall. It will argue that the nature of this differentiated system perpetuates inequality even though it might address poverty by encouraging a particular form of life for those identified as "the poor".

RC11-203.1

NAIDOO, YUVISTHI* (University of New South Wales, *ynaidoo@unsw.edu.au*)
SAUNDERS, PETER (University of New South Wales)

Examining the Impact of Health and Housing on Poverty Among Older Australians

As with most OECD countries, the Australian population is ageing. It is predicted that by 2050, over 20 per cent of the Australian population will be aged 65 and over, compared to 13.4 per cent in 2010. The Australian retirement income system is heralded as an exemplar of the World Bank's three tiers approach, with the means-tested government-funded age pension complemented by occupational pensions subsidised by taxpayers. Home ownership is also widespread among current generations of older people ('the fourth pillar') and the government pro-

vides a range of additional supports to those in old age, including provision of health and aged care services. Existing studies indicate that Australia performs below the OECD average in terms of poverty, defined narrowly in terms of income, but these studies ignore the critical role that home ownership and health care provisions play in maintaining a decent standard of living for older people. This paper compares a range of alternative approaches to estimating poverty beyond the conventional income approach by taking account of the role of housing wealth, housing costs, health costs and health needs in affecting the poverty rates of older people – relative to general living standards and relative to the risks facing other demographic groups. Attention is focused on comparing poverty rates before and after allowing for housing and health care costs and the sensitivity of these findings to poverty line variations. The results are based on integrating reported and imputed data from two national household surveys: Wave 10 of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia survey and the 2009-10 Survey of Income and Housing. The findings highlight the roles that home ownership, public housing provision and free access to public health services play in alleviating poverty among older Australians and point to the limitations of a narrow income approach.

RC43-720.4

NAIDOO, YUVISTHI* (University of New South Wales, *ynaidoo@unsw.edu.au*)
MORRIS, ALAN (University of Technology, Sydney)

The Centrality of Housing Tenure: Further Perspectives on the Lives of Older Public and Private Renters in Australia

Recent estimates indicate that around eight out ten older Australians are homeowners, with 70 per cent outright homeowners. Much research has focused on exploring the implications of this high rate of homeownership. However, research on older public and private tenants has been limited. This paper is part of an ongoing investigation exploring and comparing the life circumstances of older public and private renters and the centrality of housing tenure. It is based on in-depth interviews with older renters in the private rental market and in public/social housing and a quantitative analysis of socio-economic household and individual data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. The study focuses on the relationship between the cost of the accommodation, security of tenure, type and quality of accommodation, location and characteristics of the neighbourhood and financial stress, income manageability, physical and mental health and subjective well-being. The results highlight the central role housing security and cost play in ameliorating or exacerbating the well-being of older tenants and their ability to lead a decent and valued life. The older public housing tenants because their rent is fixed at 25 per cent of their income and their security of tenure is guaranteed are able to lead a decent life and their subjective well-being is high. However, the subjective well-being of older private renters is generally poor. This is mainly due to their negligible security of tenure and the high cost of their accommodation.

RC44-734.2

NAIR, MANJUSHA* (National University of Singapore, *manjusha@nus.edu.sg*)

A Labor Time Bomb? Workers' Unrest in the Automobile Industry in India

In the Suzuki-owned Maruti-Manesar automobile plant in Gurgaon near New Delhi, in 2011, striking workers immolated a human resource manager. These migrant workers, who were employed informally in the formal industrial sector, demanded the right to represent themselves through independent unions. The insurgency has been one among a series of protests in the automobile sector in India, starting with the contract workers strike at the Honda plant in 2009. In Pricol, an auto part plant of the Toyota in Coimbatore, and in the Graziano Transmissioni unit at Greater Noida, the vice-president and CEO were killed by agitated workers. Bloomberg news termed these protests as evidence to a ticking labor time bomb. In this paper, I examine how far these protests signify the resurgence of labor movements in India. These strikes were remarkable due to the show of collectivism, use of disruption and violence, and demands that pertained to the workers as a whole. They implied a move from conventional union-based articulation by formally employed workers, to new demands for independent unions by migrant laborers. These protests were organically linked to production and socialization process in the factories, and hence stood apart from other workers' campaigns inspired by transnational imperatives. However, these protests, especially the disruption and violence involved, were indicative of a shrinking of the democratic space for struggle in India, which were equally evident in the rising number of disputes in the industrial environment. They occurred in companies owned by foreign owners, who have less supportive networks to sabotage and suppress them, compared to local owners. Finally, these protests were cellular in nature, rarely extending beyond the factories to become industry wide associations and coalitions.

RC25-440.17

NAITO, ASAO* (Meiji University, *naitoa@kisc.meiji.ac.jp*)

From Analysis of Ijime (Bullying) in Japanese Schools to Constructing Theories of Psycho-Social Orders

In this paper, we examine ijime (bullying) in Japanese schools and, so doing, propose hypotheses about the basis of wholesome civil society. Japanese (especially middle) school adopts the extreme groupism, which forces all people involved to live a highly controlled collective life in a totalitarian and closed environment. It denies not only the civil liberty but also the civil society order that ensures the liberty outside of it. This provides us with the functional equivalent of Philip Zimbardo's experiment in which he analyzes how human beings are transformed, and what reality and psycho-social order are generated among members under certain conditions, though this kind of experiment is now prohibited from an ethical viewpoint of research. Bullying can be observed in almost any school in the world but the Japanese bullying, ijime, deserves close examinations for those particular conditions that Japanese schools force on the students. Many cases of ijime can be ascribed to the psycho-social order imposed on the students' everyday life in the classroom. Examining the psycho-social mechanisms that accompany the order above, we can abstract the basic theories about violent and persecutory psycho-social properties of human beings (e. g. various psycho-social explanatory models, ecological models of psycho-social orders, and combination of them with evolutionary theories), which are potentially applicable to various types of violent and persecutory phenomena among human beings. We can expect several outcomes of this study: (1) Psycho-social analysis of and countermeasures against the bullying in school; (2) Several findings about psycho-social orders where dense interactions within groups bring about inner changes of individuals, which leads to violent and persecutory psycho-social orders—these processes loop spirally ; (3) Based on the aforementioned outcomes, a framework for countermeasures against violence and persecution from domestic violence to genocide as well as for the stable liberal civil society.

RC35-613.3

NAKA, NORIO* (Toyo Eiwa University, *naka@toyoeiwa.ac.jp*)

Clarification and Visual Representation of Concept of Power

Key Words: two ways of inference about power, an "actor-structure-situation-process" model, "conceptual formula" on power, a visual diagram on power

During the last decade, discussions about concept of power became unnecessarily complicated and confusing. Some arguments on power such as one of M. Foucault are "philosophical-sociological" theory rather than empirical-sociological theory. This state of affairs resulted in confusion about concept of power among students of sociology. In addition to this, there is not much effort to visually represent concept of power so that students may conceptually and easily understand power.

Therefore, there is a need to reorganize and clarify concept of power. The purpose of this presentation is fourfold. First, two ways of inference about power will be suggested; a "prospective way" that indicates "power as potential" and a "retrospective way" that indicates "power as an effect on the outcome."

Second, an "actor-structure-situation-process" model will be suggested to understand power conceptually. In this model, an actor means a person (or a group), structure means symbolic-systems, social rules such as customs and laws, and organizational structure in addition to physical structure. Situation means a state in which persons or groups are placed in. Process means interaction processes and communication modes.

Third, "conceptual formula" on power will be suggested as below:

-Simple Power = (power resources { knowledge) ×communication skill
-Interaction power = [(power resources { knowledge) ×communication skill] *Other's
Perception{truthfulness & legitimacy}

Fourth, a visual diagram on power will be made to make it easy for students to understand concept of power.

These four, i.e., distinction of two different ways of inference, an "actor-structure- situation-process" model, "conceptual formula" on power, a visual diagram on power, will enhance understanding of students about power.

RC24-432.29

NAKAGAWA, CHIGUSA* (Research Institute Humanity & Nature, *chigusanakagawa@chikyu.ac.jp*)

The Knowledge Production By the Community Against Inequality of Development Assistance Programs; The Case Study of Mangrove Forests Conservation Activities in the Republic of Guinea

This study analyses that inequality in the project on mangrove ecosystem conservation programs and its result.

The mangrove ecosystem is established only in the limited area and is one of valuable one to support biological diversity. The Guinean mangrove forest has the value as "an economic forest" producing firewood. Therefore it is important natural resources supporting the everyday life of coast inhabitants. The mangrove in Guinea is used mainly for salt manufacturing of seawater boiling-style and smoked fish. However the mangrove ecosystem is easy to catch the pressure of the development. So it is weaker than other forest ecosystem, and the sudden destruction is reported. Based on such values, wave of conservation and the maintenance activity flocks from the foreign country as the urgent matter.

However, most of these activities or programs entails inequality. The target selection is based on the frame of the donor agents. In other words, the donor agents usually choose communities in an area where achieve their goal easier. On the other hand, some communities make every effort to receive the benefit of the program without noticing the attitude of pre-established harmony of donor agents. So, does local community that is off a target accept the inequality like this? The question to the answer is to illuminate that the local community has the power to replace process of such inequality with process of growth. This case study would like to evaluate adaptability of local community and conclude possibility of the community-based environmental conservation activities.

RC13-235.4

NAKAGAWA, KAZUAKI* (leisure, *gawacyan@gmail.com*)

Positive/Negative on Leisure: From the Perspective of the Difference of Enjoyment and Pleasure

This presentation aims to examine positive / negative on leisure we participate in. In the examination, we helpfully apply *flow theory* described mainly by Csikszentmihalyi. he has found out the significance of *Intrinsically Reward* leading to *Enjoyment* ,as the result he examined the case studies such as rock climbing , everyday work. This study distinguishes the positive from the negate, applying critically *flow theory.* The main issue is the difference of *Enjoyment* and *Pleasure*. According to Csikszentmihalyi, *enjoyment* is useful for the growth of self. *Pleasure* is useful just for keeping the order of self, it exists just on time.

On the one side we have examined the former studies which focus on leisure from the perspective of consumption, we can take positive parts in leisure. But we demand *Pleasure* when we regard leisure as consumption. On the other side, we have examined the former studies which focus on leisure from the perspective on the growth of self, we can take positive parts in leisure. So is the chance which we create *Enjoyment.*

It is the meaningful that we have found out the difference of two meanings of positive, which differ the case we regard leisure as the growth of self from the case we regard it as consumption. That is to say, on the one side, it is the chance of the working off the energy that we take positive parts in leisure regarded as consumption. On the other side, it is the chance growing self that we take positive parts in leisure creating *Enjoyment*.

RC52-841.1

NAKAGAWA, MANA* (Stanford University, *manan@stanford.edu*)
WYNN, ALISON* (Stanford University, *atp5@stanford.edu*)

Women On Top: The Temporal Status Of Gender In Elite Professions

The recent growth of women's integration into "high-status" professions over time has been documented around the world, but stark variation exists across fields of education, government and corporations. However, while there has been much focus on women's labor force participation generally, the literature surrounding hubs of elite workforces is more fragmented. As a result, we lack a holistic view of the experience of gender in high-end professional spaces where women continue to permeate in new and diverging ways from the past. There is of course important research that explores the experience of women in specific industries and organization types, but there remains a need for more studies using comparative frameworks. For instance, across the world, most governments have far less than 50 percent of women members making critical decisions in their countries. In corporations globally, women have progressively taken over greater numbers of high-status positions, but top C-suite levels continue to be dominated by men. While industries in each country have unique drivers of inequality, common mechanisms lead to the overwhelming lack of women in high echelons of professional organizations cross-nationally. In this paper, we provide a meta-analysis of existing literature describing the mechanisms that perpetuate gender inequality within and across international professions. Building on existing sociological research examining gender in the legal profession, consulting and academia, we ask: *(a) What kind of changes have we seen over time in these elite professional spaces? (b) How are these changes different from findings in the labor force more generally? (c) What does this emergence say for how we think about inequality and stratification in these professions more generally?*

RC06-121.15

NAKAGAWA, MARI* (Caritas Junior College, *nakagawamari@cosmos.ocn.ne.jp*)

Effects of Wives' Relative Resources on Husbands' Gender Role Attitudes Among Dual-Earner Families

This study examines how in Japan, husbands' gender role attitudes among dual-earner couples with children are associated with their wives' relative resources, namely, income, employment status, and educational levels. Japanese men have more traditional gender ideologies compared with their American counterparts. However, gender ideologies among Japanese men are becoming non-traditional. Previous studies reported the threat hypothesis, in which husbands among dual-earner couples insist traditional gender role attitudes when wives' economic contributions to the family income exceed theirs. This paper reports the result of a questionnaire survey conducted in February 2011 on 342 dual-earner Japanese husbands who had children less than 12 years of age.

Two results are obtained through path analysis. First, when wives' educational levels or managerial posts are higher, wives' incomes will be higher. The wives' higher incomes are then associated with the husbands' more egalitarian gender role attitudes. However, the wives' educational levels or managerial posts are not directly associated with the husbands' gender role attitudes. Japanese husbands may tend to hold egalitarian gender ideologies when they hold lower breadwinner roles, and their wives have a higher economic status. In this regard, the threat hypothesis is not supported, whereas the benefit hypothesis is supported. In addition, the husbands may not care about their wives' social positions, in terms of educational levels and managerial posts. Therefore, Japanese husbands' gender role attitudes concern their wives' provider roles within the family, but not with their wives' social roles in public. Second, it is speculated that the smaller the difference between husbands' incomes and their wives' incomes, the lower the level of husbands' tendency to adopt traditional gender role attitudes.

RC40-679.2

NAKAGAWA, MEGUMI* (Tohoku University, *nakagawa_sal_tohoku@yahoo.co.jp*)

The Self Measuring Radiation Movement for Alternative Food Networks

This report argues that measuring radiation by civic groups plays an important role for Alternative Food Networks (AFNs) in current Japan. Since the 1990's, the localized agro-food movements have spread in several countries; the United States, European countries and East Asian countries including Japan. These movements have mainly dealt with economic issues, social justice, ecology and inheritance of indigenous food culture. Today, the AFNs groups in Japan face the new issue, which is contamination of foods by radiation.

On March 11 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake and the tsunami triggered a series of serious accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plants. Since then, Japanese have been concerned about the effect of radiation on domestically grown agricultural products. In the cases of AFNs, members tend to connect with each other directly because someone of farmers, consumers or coordinators between them have to check the food secure by themselves. Since the winter of 2011, so many grass-roots groups to measure radiation of foods have emerged. There are 110 groups as of June 2013, and most of them are located in eastern Japan. The total number of samples which those groups already have been measured equals to the number of samples officially measured by the Japanese government.

This report is based on the author's participatory observed research in one of such civic groups in Miyagi Prefecture from January 2013, where is one of the most severely damaged area. I found the major roles of measuring radiation are that the members can judge the level of safety by themselves based on their own experiences. They can share not only the data of radiation but also the information about how to minimize the effects of radiation. Finally the implications of this study for AFNs will be discussed.

RC48-794.3

NAKAGAWA-TAKATA, KEI* (The New School for Social Research, *nakak802@newschool.edu*)

The Making and Unmaking of the Global Social Movements in the Japanese Sixties

Preliminary scholarships in the field of global social movements more or less has been focusing upon successful cases that were able to create alliances with the movements abroad and/or various transnational activities they conducted. However, in order to comprehend the substantial mechanisms of the global movement, investigation of its difficulties and limitations including various obstacles as well as structural and cultural constraints particularly while the social movements attempt to cross national boundaries is decisive. Thus this paper explores, what makes the global practices possible and how it affects the development of global movement through comparing two social movements that aimed to create a cosmopolitan society during the 1960s and 70s in Japan; the Japanese Anti-Vietnam War movement, which created alliance with the movements in the First World western societies and the Japanese New Left that were influenced strongly from the Third World revolutionaries and aimed for global revolution through international hijacking and terrorism. My socio-historical investigation of the movements in the 1960s, which I consider as the beginning of the contemporary global social movements, therefore will reveal the way in which external political factors, differences in terms of network structure and culture as well as capitals, ideology and taste of the activists influence the making and unmaking of transnational actions and thereby shapes the distinct characteristics of the global movements.

RC18-322.2

NAKAI, RYO* (Rikkyo University, *stebuklas@toki.waseda.jp*)
NARITA, YOHEI (Waseda University)
KUBO, KEIICHI (Waseda University)

The Impact of Intra-Party Democracy and the Party-Membership in Japan: The Interaction Between Parties and Citizens

In the literature of comparative politics, there is a growing interest on the causes and consequences of the intra-party democracy, such as the adoption of primaries for the leadership selection. Our paper examines the dynamics and the developments of intra-party democracy in the main political parties in Japan and its impact on citizens' political participation and partisanship, based on the newly constructed comprehensive dataset on the party-leader selection in Japan.

Our paper consists of three main sections. The first section briefly presents the theoretical framework, including the definition of key concepts as well as the causal relations between the intra-party democracy and the party membership or public support, drawing upon the theoretical debates and empirical findings in the existing literature.

The second section demonstrates the contextual information about the Japanese party politics, including the electoral system, the party system and the party organizations, as well as the summary of the development of intra-party democracy in the main political parties in Japan.

The third section then investigates the impact of the intra-party democracy on the citizens' participation and partisanship, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. This section examines how the change in the method of party-leader selection, such as the adoption of primaries, affected the citizens' party support and party membership, based on the empirical data such as Japanese monthly-based opinion survey. It also presents some compelling case studies on the impact of intra-party democracy on the party support and party membership.

This paper has interesting implications on the changing nature of the party membership in Japan and will be able to contribute to the discussion on the party membership from the Asian and comparative perspective.

RC45-748.3

NAKAI, YUTAKA* (Shibaura Institute of Technology, *nakai@shibaura-it.ac.jp*)
KAWACHI, FUMIAKI (Shibaura Institute of Technology)
MUTO, MASAYOSHI (Shibaura Institute of Technology)

Mutual Cooperation Due to TFT Strategy Observing Fixed Number of Cooperative Players

Reputation theories that give a solution to 2-persons Prisoner Dilemma have a common assumption that all players observe what happened in all other players. However, the assumption that a player has to observe all others seems to be unrealistic. To overcome this problem, Nakai and Muto (2008) proposed us-Tit For Tat (TFT) strategy that requires a player to regard another player who did not cooperate with himself/herself and his/her "friends" as a friend, and they showed emergence of a mutually cooperative society. They assume that the us-TFT player doesn't have to observe all other players and observe him/herself and his/her friends. However, when all players become mutual friends, they observe all other players, and hence us-TFT suffers from the same weakness of previous studies. To solve this, we propose a new us-TFT strategy with which a player observes a small fixed number of other players. The players to be observed are selected based on how cooperative they are toward the us-TFT player. We performed evolutionary simulations with ALL_D, ALL_C, the us-TFT etc and foundemergence of a mutual cooperative society. Especially, in case that the number to be observed is two, mutual cooperation is the most likely to emerge. Therefore, it is concluded that mutual cooperation can emerge without observing all others and it is a new finding. In addition, we examined what mechanism works. The takeoff begins when a player changes into an ALL_C player by an accident. After that, there appear friendships between the ALL_C players and us-TFT players. The ALL_C player is positioned at center of the network, and us-TFT players surround the ALL_C player. Therefore, the network looks a star-like one and grows into a mutually friendly network.

RC45-749.7

NAKAI, YUTAKA* (Shibaura Institute of Technology, *nakai@shibaura-it.ac.jp*)

Solution To Problem Of Free Rider Through Division Of Production and Sanction

The meta norm (Axelrod 1986, Yamagishi 1990) is one of solutions to the problem of free rider in a collective goods production. The norm requires all persons to be engage in a production and a sanction at the same time. However, it seems impossible for a person to play both roles because one is different from the other as a professional job. So we suppose the division of roles meaning that a person can't play both roles, and examined whether the division can solve the problem of free rider. Specifically, we introduce two kinds of players. One is a player who doesn't engage in a production (that is, he/she doesn't pay a production cost), focuses on a sanction against a free rider with a sanction cost, and is presented a payoff by the other role. We call the player the "guardian." The other is a player who focuses on a production of collective goods with a production cost, doesn't engage in a sanction against a free rider (that is, he/she doesn't pay a sanction cost), and presents a payoff to a guardian. We call the player the "tributary." With a guardian and a tributary in addition to a free rider, we executed evolutionary simulations to examine whether a guardian can exclude a free rider and a guardian and a tributary work together for mutual benefit. As a result, we found that the division of roles had established and the coalition could exclude a free rider. Especially, it is found that guardians account for up to the same rate of a society as a presented payoff divided by a total production, which reminds us of a kind of tax rate.

RC16-287.5

NAKAJIMA, SEIO* (Waseda University, *seionakajima@gmail.com*)

Cosmopolitanism, Nationalism, and Colonialism: The Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation and The Production Of My Nightingale (1943)

This paper contributes to emerging studies on cosmopolitanism by presenting a sociological, historical-institutional analysis of the production (and, to a lesser extent, reception) of an arguably "cosmopolitan" film, *My Nightingale* (Watashi no uguisu, dir. Shimazu Yasujiro, 1943), produced at the height of Japan's ethnic-nationalist period during the Second World War. I ask the following three research questions. First, what aspects, if any, of the film text can be considered to entail cosmopolitanism? Secondly, whether, how, and why could the possibly cosmopolitan aspects of the film text emerge under the existence of ethnic-nationalist policies, institutions, attitudes, and behavior existent in the Japanese colonial empire? Thirdly, what implications does this case study have on the ongoing debates on cosmopolitanism, nationalism, and political space? By providing answers to these questions, I argue that an ahistorical, normative call for cosmopolitanism may hinder our grasp of the possibility that some forms of claim to cosmopolitanism entail a rationality of narrow ethnocentric nationalism. As a historical hindsight, it is easy to dismiss Manchuria's slogan of *gozoku kyōwa* (peaceful co-existence of the five nationalities) and *ōdo rakudo* (heavenly place of virtuous rule) as simple political propaganda. But it may also be the case that this apparently cosmopolitan justification might have strengthened the degree of repressiveness and discrimination of the Japanese colonial rule in Manchuria. In other words, I contend that the case study of the Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation and the production of *My Nightingale* suggests a possible coexistence of cosmopolitanism, nationalism, and colonialism.

RC46-755.2

NAKAMORI, HIROKI* (graduate student at Kyoto University, *h_nakamori1225@yahoo.co.jp*)

The Challenge of Supporting People Suffering Ambiguous Loss: An MPS Case Study

This presentation examines the challenge of supporting people suffering ambiguous loss. "The theory of ambiguous loss" was introduced by Pauline Boss to define the sort of unclear loss that defies closure, such as having a family member go missing during a natural disaster and caring for a loved one with dementia. Boss provides detailed strategies for professional therapists to treat people suffering ambiguous loss, but does not sufficiently explain how supporters with key information should negotiate these delicate situations. In order to evaluate this aspect of ambiguous loss, I observed and analyzed the activities of the Missing Person Search Support Association of Japan (MPS), a non-profit organization devoted to helping families search for their relatives who suddenly disappeared. Families in these situations experience ambiguous loss, as they do not know if their loved ones are dead or alive.

My analysis shows that MPS volunteers have to provide mental and emotional support to the families of missing persons while assisting with search efforts. The volunteers listen to families' anxieties about their relatives' safety almost every day. They primarily try to be sympathetic and receptive to the families' narratives of loss, like a strategy Boss recommends. However, sometimes they must impose upon or contradict these narratives when they obtain new information during their search. In these situations, they struggle with the decision to inform the families that their loved ones will likely never return to them, despite their hopes to the contrary.

This case study illustrates that clarifying ambiguous situations often conflicts with mental care goals when supporting persons suffering ambiguous loss.

JS-77.5

NAKAMURA, EUNICE* (Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo/ Unifesp - CNPq - Brazil, *eunice_nakamura@hotmail.com*)

The Meanings of Childhood Mental Health Problems and Children Behaviour: A Comparative Study Between Brazil (Santos) and France (Paris 19ème)

Epidemiological studies developed in the last 10 years, mainly in the Western countries, indicate a global trend of an increasing number of mental health problems in children and adolescents, as confirmed by epidemiological studies conducted also in Brazil and France. To understand the phenomenon in these countries, the study had as objective to understand the meanings of mental problems and children's behavior from a sociocultural perspective, by analyzing children's experiences beyond adults' discourse, namely of health professionals and children's parents.

The research was based on the ethnographic method and took as its starting point the experiences of children with mental health problems who receive care in the health services. The fieldwork was carried out in two mental health services: the Child Mental Health Service of the Northwestern zone (SCVC), in Santos, Brazil; and the Medical and Psychological Centre of Flandre (CMP Flandre), in Paris (19ème), France. To apprehend the different meanings of childhood mental health problems in these contexts, in-depth interviews were made with health professionals of both services and with the children's parents. The discourses about the problems and complaints concerning the children's behaviour were analysed and grouped by categories to allow the identification of similarities and differences among the adults' discourses, as well a comparison between the two services.

Adults relate childhood mental health problems to children's behaviours that they consider as strange, disruptive or disturbing, as observed at home and mainly in the school. The analysis of the different meanings of childhood mental health problems in these countries point to the interpenetration between mental problems and children's behaviour in a common sense, which solutions are sought in mental health services. We observe a displacement of children's life problems towards mental health field, which makes it possible the solution to general children's behaviour.

RC39-667.5

NAKAMURA, KIYOMI* (Waseda University, *n_kiyomi@ruri.waseda.jp*)

Logic behind Life Reconstruction in the Mt. Unzen-Fugen Eruption Disaster

Areas that sustain damage in a natural disaster are forced to choose between restoring the original area and relocating to another area in order to reconstruct residents' lives. At the same time, SABO plan (erosion and sediment control) are undertaken in damaged areas in preparation for another disaster. In the initial stage of minimization of disaster loss, people unite and undertake one direction in order to defend their lives. However, in the life reconstruction stage, individual issues emerge such as family structure, livelihood, economic conditions, and disparities in degree of damage, making it difficult for the whole community to keep in step.

Following the establishment of the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures, the Mt. Unzen-Fugen eruption disaster was the first disaster to establish a hazard area in a residential area. This report focuses on the villages that fell within the SABO dam site under the plan to prevent expansion of eruption damage to central city. People in these damaged area faces two major issues. One was that the village was divided up into areas included in the SABO dam and areas that were not. The other was that the villages included in the SABO dam had to make the difficult decision to dissolve their community and vacate their homes. People consented to these unacceptable terms at an early stage because people feared prolonging a decision would cause a delay in the construction and result in a man-made disaster.

Furthermore, villages were against moving to reclaimed land on the coast provided to them by the government. Concerned with the reconstruction of their way of life, they found their own land for relocation. This report seeks to clarify requirements for life reconstruction in this area pertaining to the issue of having to relocate due to disaster prevention projects.

RC54-860.2

NAKAMURA, KYOKO* (Kyoto University, nakamura@jambo.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

Involvement in Tourism and Bodily Changes: Long Braided Hair and Beaded Neck of the Pastoral Samburu

The body of the pastoral Samburu of northern Kenya is in the process of re-organization. Under the tourism context their beaded adornments or their "traditional" appearances become commoditized. In this presentation I will introduce examples of heavily beaded neck, long braided hair, and holed earlobes, etc., which have played significant role to indicate the persons' social and ritual status, are now drastically changing in their meanings. I indicate the process that the interaction with the tourists, for example, makes people redefine their body parts and manipulate their ethnic or personal identity.

RC41-690.7

NAKAMURA, MAYUMI* (University of Toyama, mayumi.nakamura8@gmail.com)

Factors for Regional Variation in Japanese Fertility

How do people decide whether to raise children? This research examines the factors inherent in the very existence of the family: what explains family formation decisions? In particular, I seek to explain the considerable regional differences that exist in family formation, within the context of the falling birth rate in Japan. I analyze the influence of various contributory factors such as the differential economic costs, that is, the variance in the actual costs of raising child and also in the economic benefits available. I will also examine the factors which cannot be simply attributed to the economic costs and benefits, such as regional pressure of conventions -- the factor of what is taken for granted on family formation -- how such reinforcement systems vary regionally, and how such conventions are reinforced. I mainly analyze data gathered by the cabinet office: Research on Child-rearing Environment in Urban and Rural Areas.

RC12-228.3

NAKAMURA, MAYUMI* (University of Toyama, mayumi.nakamura8@gmail.com)

Regional Variation of Gender Stratification Among Japanese Lawyers

This presentation focuses on regional variation of gender stratification among Japanese lawyers. In terms of specializations, Japanese female lawyers seem to be bifurcated in a way. A large number of Japanese female lawyers engage in family law in solo practice or smaller firms than their male equivalent, while an increasing number of female lawyers work for large scale international law firms, engaging in corporate law. Such bifurcation is related to regional differences. For instance, international law firms are only located in metropolitan area, and therefore job opportunities to work for such firms are limited to those who practice in such area. Moreover, traditional gender values are stronger in non-metropolitan areas, and it may affect and limit specialization for female lawyers. On the other hand, the relative shortage of lawyers in non-metropolitan areas could lead to better advantages for female lawyers in finding jobs in those areas. Thus, this presentation sets out to statistically examine regional variation of gender stratification among Japanese lawyers. The index of gender stratification to be used includes specializations, current firm sizes, positions, and income. The data to be used is lawyer's census (*Keizai Kiban Chosa*) conducted by Japan Federation of Bar Associations in 2010.

RC05-114.3

NAKAMURA, SHOHEI* (Kyoto University, fodelsekontroll@gmail.com)

History and the Vicissitude of Betawi Ethnicity: Indigenous Batavian Population and the Origins of Its Tolerance Towards "Otherness within" in Contemporary Jakarta

There has been a presupposition in the explanation of ethnicity as sub-groups of a nation-state that there exist persistent, if not fixed, boundaries between these groups. Many scholars have postulated that the modern nation-state imposes homogeneous notions of groups that people eventually accept, resulting in rigid social demarcation within the population.

The case of Betawi ethnicity, the "Batavian Indigenous" who emerged as a creole in the colonial setting, illustrates a distinct contradiction to such conventional wisdom. Betawi people basically accepted the state-sponsored definition of ethnicity, yet they emphasized the similarity rather than the difference between cultural features of different groups and those of "Betawi culture" officially defined by the government, so that people of different group-consciousness could tolerate each other within one broader category. The category of Betawi has come so far as to subsume those of foreign origins who were once labeled as non-Indigenous/*Inlander* and excluded from the category of Indonesian Nation/ *Bangsa Indonesia*. Today this ethnicity exhibits the potential for delegitimizing the persistent and exclusive human classification of "*Inlander*" or "*Bangsa Indonesia*" which has long been promoted and imposed by colonial authority, as well as by authoritarian rule.

Such notable tolerance to otherness cannot sufficiently be explained by the sole fact that Betawi started off as a creole. The presenter investigates the origin of this tolerance by describing Betawi's genesis as Creolization, where different groups are intermingled and fused; and the group's vicissitude under state cultural policy as Amalgamation, where various ideas of group-consciousness are reorganized and reconsolidated under a broader singular category. The transition of Betawi ethnicity instantiates a paradoxical consequence: universalistic rhetoric of difference that the state has constructed along with the flat-faced demarcation of geographical units in turn become the principle for partial deauthorization of supposedly rigid boundaries and incessant inclusion of different senses of belonging.

RC28-489.4

NAKANO, YASUTO* (Kwansei Gakuin University, yasuto@soc-nakano.net)

Caste System and Relative Deprivation in Nepal

This study clarifies (1) how caste system causes individual relative deprivations in contemporary Nepalese society, (2) how these deprivations effec on subjective well-being and dissatisfaction. Caste system is one of the strongest social stratification systems which affect on status, occupations and other social atributions of individuals within that society. Officially caste system has been destruted in Nepal, it still remains influential in their daily lives nevertheless. Relative deprivation which reflects gaps between individual status and his reference group's status is more prominent in society with caste system, because caste group which one individual belongs to is always obvious. Ongoing democratization and globalization is throwing the caste system into confusion; some higher caste group is missing their advantageous positions, some lower caste group is uprising economically. We could define relative deprivation between (1)caste groups and between (2) time(past-present-future). We conducted a questionnaire survey in Kirtipur which contains old Newar community and newly ethno-mixture community in Nepal. Respondents were asked to evaluate their own status in Cantril's ladder(0-10). Furthermore, they were asked status of their own group and other(higher and lower) groups. Status is not only that of present but also that of past, future and ideal. From these evaluations we could define several types of relative deprivations. There are different tendency of deprivations between caste groups. It is confirmed that relative deprivations effect on subjective well-being and dissatisfaction. Individual relative deprivation, which comparing individual past-present-future-ideal, has no effect on satisfactions but caste relative deprivation, which comparing caste group, has effet.

RC28-483.5

NAKAO, KEIKO* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, nakao@tmu.ac.jp)
OHTSUKI, SHIGEMI (Tokyo Metropolitan University)
WAKITA, AYA (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

The Effect of Education on Society Reconsidered: Positive and Negative Consequences

This research investigates both positive and negative effects on society of more people seeking and achieving a higher educational level. For individuals, the result of greater educational achievement has been well studied and documented. It is a major route to higher social status. For a society, however, it may not be universally positive. The economy may benefit, as there would be a greater number of capable individuals available to assume highly skilled jobs such as those in high-tech industries. Greater innovation might be a result, also. But as the number of highly educated individuals increases, the competition within the job market at the higher levels will grow as well. Furthermore, as individuals reach higher educational goals, they will become reluctant to work at a lower tech or lower paying job. What will eventuate, particularly in a poor economy when the number of jobs would be reduced? Is competition always a positive dynamic?

Motivated by such questions, we began to look into unintended negative consequences on society of having more people pursue a higher education in the context of a poor economy. We need to consider a country's industrial structure, using data at the macro as well as micro levels. Also, we need to look at the effect on different age groups. Additionally, we will need repeated data.

We started analyzing the data using the Japanese General Social Surveys and observe some negative effects on society. We will present these and discuss additional results obtained. Further, we will compare Japan and Taiwan to consider how each country attempts to address this issue. Taiwan and Japan share many social dynamics such as the importance of education for social mobility. Yet, they differ in industrial structure, which in turn affects individual job-seeking behavior. Thus, it will be a meaningful comparison.

RC15-258.7

NAKAO, YUKIE* (Kyoto University, *s.yukie.e@gmail.com*)

Social Resources and Accessibility to Care: A Case Study of Persons with Disabilities in Tanzania

In Tanzania, which is one of the low income countries, governmental organizations (GOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have put more and more emphasis on the rights of people with disabilities (PWD) after 2000s. *The National Policy on Disability 2004* and *the Persons with Disabilities Act 2010* have put in force, and surveys on PWD are conducted in 2002 and 2012 Census. In 2008, the government carried out the first comprehensive survey on disability in the country. According to the survey, 7.8% of the population aged 7 and above have some form of activity limitation.

However, there is no actual service provided by GOs for PWD. Some PWD get information about the services provided by NGOs and can access to the services, but others may not. The accessibility is dependent to the social resources which PWD have. Social resources include the social network, the physical environment around PWD,   and the economic situation of the persons themselves or their care givers. It is apparent that there are many factors cause inequalities in accessibility to care.

The applicant is going to consider what kind of social resources are important to get care in the Tanzania mainland context. The applicant puts the focus especially on the importance of the social network, because in Tanzania mainland people rely on the social network to move and can gather money from the network. The social network gives chance to PWD for changing situations around them such as the physical environment and the economic circumstances on a temporary basis. The data used in this presentation will be documents on GOs/NGOs' activities for PWD, and findings from on-site observation and interviews with PWD in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma, which the applicant has conducted in 2013.

RC29-498.2

NAKATA, SHION* (University for Advanced Studies, *shionnakata@hotmail.com*)

Social Care at Japanese Snack Bars

Snack bar is a special statutory place, where a female attendant (usually there is a female owner called "mama" by customer) is allowed to entertain the customer solely by talking and drinking together. Physical contacts being not permitted, all kinds of talking strategies, including wide range of topics from politics to intimate affairs, are employed to allow the customer feel at home or healed after the day's hard work.

Most of the customer is married and belong to companies. They go to Japanese snack bar to see "mama" and after talking and drinking (sometimes singing Karaoke), they feel better than before. It's possible to say "mama" does mental care for Japanese men who needs some kind of care, not physical but mental. So that "mama" has great skills of talking strategies that Japanese men want women to do.

It might be said that Japanese men is not satisfied with communications with their wives or women who is coworkers. "Mama" and this kind of place playing the role of mental care (easier than going to hospital) is necessary in Japanese society and should be positioned one of the social place with guarantee as same as other companies.

RC24-429.6

NAKAZAWA, TAKASHI* (Shizuoka University, *takashi.nakazawa1214@gmail.com*)

Distributive Equity in Waste Disposal Facilities Siting and the Perception of Necessity: In-Ward-Waste-Disposal-Principle in the 23 Wards of Tokyo

What affects the realization of an idea of distributive equity in the siting of waste disposal facilities? This study shows how the realization of an idea of distributive equity in waste management of Tokyo, In-Ward-Waste-Disposal, was significantly influenced by the degree of the perceived necessity for more incinerators. The siting of waste disposal facilities often faces conflicts with neighbors due to the negative impacts on a host community. Distributive equity is one of the most crucial aspects in these conflicts as the facility siting brings the sense of unfairness to those who are told to accept them. In the 23 wards of Tokyo, how to redress inequity in the distribution of waste disposal facilities has been one of the biggest concerns in waste management. In the early 1970s, In-Ward-Waste-Disposal, which meant that waste of a ward should be disposed of within the ward, was adopted as a significant principle in waste management and translated into One-Ward-One-Incinerator-Policy. However, this idea of distributive equity was not completely realized and abandoned in 2003. By comparing the four periods between 1971 and 2003, this study argues that the progress of One-Ward-One-Incinerator depended on how much more incineration capacity was assumed to be

necessary given the estimated amount of waste in the future. The incinerators siting to realize In-Ward-Waste-Disposal was facilitated when the urgent necessity to build more incinerators was perceived by the government under the rapid economic growth and the dominant influence of Incinerationism as the policy paradigm in waste management, while the siting became stagnant when the urgency was eased as the economy became sluggish and the influence of Incinerationism was undermined by the emergence of Sustainable Waste Management as the new paradigm. When the necessity was denied, In-Ward-Waste-Disposal was abandoned and the attempt to find another way to redress inequity began.

RC28-493.6

NAKAZAWA, WATARU* (Osaka University, *wnakazawa@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp*)

Impact of the Long Recession on Japanese Careers

The aim of this presentation is to examine the effect of the long recession on Japanese careers. After the Lehman Brothers crisis of 2008, many social scientists discussed the changes that took place in the Japanese labor market and the problems of unstable employment. The smooth transition from school to work has been one of the unique characteristics of the Japanese labor market. However, the number of young people who could not follow the typical career path increased, and it has become more difficult to obtain regular jobs. Additionally, opportunities for regular jobs are said to be unevenly distributed on the basis of educational backgrounds. Many social scientists focused on the lifetime employment system, and they presupposed that continuing in the same workplace was a better option rather than frequently changing jobs. However, the present condition of the labor market appears to be anything but simple. Today, if persons with high educational backgrounds change jobs often, they might still be able to get another regular job easily. On the other hand, even if those with lower educational backgrounds continue in their jobs as nonstandard workers, they may not be confirmed as regular workers. In Japan, nonstandard workers are excluded from the social security system because welfare services provided by the government are fragile, and companies only provide regular workers with welfare services. Therefore, it is inadequate to focus only on the duration of stay in a workplace. In this presentation, I propose to use the data from the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey that was started in 2007 and is followed up annually. The data includes information on occupation, working conditions, and educational backgrounds, and will help examine the frequency of change of jobs, the duration of stay in a given workplace as well as the other abovementioned issues.

SOCI-977.1

NAM, EUN YOUNG* (Seoul National University, *neylee@hanmail.net*)
HONG, DOO-SEUNG (Seoul National University)

Social Gap in Korea: The Effects of Economic Deprivation on Social Capital and Self-identified Social Stratum

In Korea, the gap between the poor and the rich has become a serious social problem since economic crisis, 1997. Income distribution had been equalized until 1997, but income disparity has taken sudden turn for a worse after economic crisis. The previous studies on social impact of economic crisis include polarization of social stratum, appearance of the new poor population, expansion of irregular workers, popularization of unemployment and dissolution of family, disbanding of social relations etc. How the economic crisis has deepened the social gap in Korean society? The social crisis has directly linked economic troubles after economic crisis. The economic troubles often make people withdraw from social relations and underestimate one's socioeconomic status, and by extension they affect negatively the hope for the future. The purpose of this paper examines the negative effects of economic deprivation on social capital. Furthermore we explore the economic deprivation and reduced social capital has negative influence on self-identified social stratum, life satisfaction and optimism for one's future. The economic deprivation such as difficulties of earning daily bread, unstable housing condition, and overdue educational expenses as well as worsening family financial situation are the critical independent factors which negatively affect on the one's social relations and subjective ethos. The economic deprivation has a bad effect on the social aspiration and upwardly mobile expectation. Thus the financial predicaments have been deepening the social gap among the people in the way of decline of social capital and lowering self-identified social stratum and social aspiration. We utilize the national survey data which conducted by Institute for Social Development and Policy Research, SNU in October 2012. Interviews were conducted with male and females age 19 and above. The total usable sample size was 1,000. The sample was selected through a process of multi-stage area cluster probability sampling.

RC20-348.5

NAM, SANG-HUI* (Chemnitz University, *sang-hui.nam@soziologie.tu-chemnitz.de*)

Chance and Risk of Qualitative Interview Methods in an International Comparison

The study aims to identify problems in conducting and interpreting qualitative interviews in an international comparison and present some solutions. With the help of new communication technology and increasing cross-border mobility, qualitative interviews enjoy favorable basic conditions. Methodological innovations and quality criteria lag still behind. Since foreign language and alien culture come into play, qualitative interviews need native speakers as interviewers or translators and, in the same vein, insiders as cooperation partners and co-interpreters. The study stresses that intervention of natives needs more reflection. Researchers should know in which context an insider is situated with regard to age, gender, classification, and social position in his or her own country. In addition, there are usually interest conflicts, perspective differences, trust or mistrust, power distance, and pre-knowledge between two countries. In the light of that, thoroughly planned pre-research for cross-border interviews is of great importance. In my study small experiments with interviews about "civil society" with German and Korean interviewees will be conducted. Questions about "global civil society," "global values," and "global discourse" will be asked first with insider's intervention and secondly without. By comparing the two settings, results will show how intervention of an insider works in a qualitative interview and how to reduce one-sidedness, distortion, or misunderstandings.

RC31-536.3

NAPAUMPORN, BONGKOT* (Women for Peace Foundation, *bongkot.napaumporn@gmail.com*)

"Viet Kieu" or Overseas Vietnamese and the Future of Viet Nam: The Case of Viet Kieu Association in Thailand

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (SRV) or Viet Nam is one of the countries on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia which had many times faced severe circumstance caused by colonization. However, Viet Nam finally surmounted all difficulties and has been gradually developed by great help of its own people, particularly overseas Vietnamese, including those who have already returned and who are still abroad. "Viet Kieu" or overseas Vietnamese has a long history closely linked to the protection and construction of Viet Nam. Approximately, there are 4 million "Viet Kieu" or overseas Vietnamese currently living, working and studying around the world. "Viet Kieu" is playing an important role in preserving Vietnamese language, national culture, tradition and knowledge outside the country, contributing to Viet Nam's economic growth as well as developing the foreign relations of Viet Nam.

The study aims to analyze role of "Viet Kieu" community, particularly in Thailand, in strengthening overseas Vietnamese regime and making great contribution back to the country. The study further highlights view of the Viet Nam State about "Viet Kieu", including its distinct policy on nationality management towards these populations, to create favorable conditions for them with a view to integrating them as a part of Vietnamese community. In doing so, the researcher will interview "Viet Kieu" Association in Thailand, analyze case studies of "Viet Kieu" who benefits from the Viet Nam's policy, and review relevant literature regarding the issue.

With illustration of the "Viet Kieu" Association in Thailand, importance of the "Viet Kieu" or overseas Vietnamese community in constructing and developing Viet Nam will be emphasized in the study. Finally, this study will envisage how Viet Nam avails itself of these "Viet Kieu" or overseas Vietnamese for the forthcoming ASEAN economic integration in 2015 and beyond.

RC21-358.5

NAQVI, IJLAL* (Singapore Management University, *ijlalnaqvi@smu.edu.sg*)

Governance As an Emergent Compromise: Access to State Service Delivery in an Islamabad Squatter Settlement

Compromise between the formalizing imperatives of modernization and locally-grounded informal networks can provide the basis for stable governance in the cities of the global south. This paper examines urban governance in Pakistan as seen through the experiences of an Islamabad squatter settlement accessing electricity supply through the state-run electricity utility. After a crackdown on illegal connections, community leaders negotiated a compromise with the utility leading to the installation of two official electricity meters for 600 households, with billing and individual connections handled by a committee of residents established for this purpose. Some households in the squatter settlement did secure individual contracts for service delivery, only to retreat to the communal arrangement when they found that formal contracts could also be used to reinforce patterns of exploitation and inequality rather than simply securing their rights of access and claim-making. The emergent pattern of governance – more stable than its predecessors – is one of compromises between formal contracts and the lived reality of an Islamabad squatter settlement. These local struggles with modernization are echoed at the policy level as well, where the state has retreated from market-ori-ented institutional reforms in the electricity sector to a more straightforwardly hierarchical set of relationships among state organizations.

RC14-241.5

NARRO RAMÍREZ, ANA ELENA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, *anarro@correo.xoc.uam.mx*)
RAMIREZ BARRERA, VICENTE ANGEL (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana)
PIERDANT RODRÍGUEZ, ALBERTO ISAAC (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)

Empleo De La Tecnología Para Enseñar Matemáticas En Ciencias Sociales

Nuestra labor diaria consiste en enseñar matemáticas a los alumnos de las licenciaturas que se ofrecen en la División de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades (DCSH) de la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana plantel Xochimilco (UAM-X).

La enseñanza de las matemáticas, por sí misma, tropieza con obstáculos que se ven incrementados cuando los estudiantes a los que se les trata de instruir pertenecen a un área, supuestamente, alejada de ellas.

En la DCSH cada grupo es atendido por tres profesores con distinta formación que trabajan coordinadamente, integrando las diferentes disciplinas que intervienen en el módulo alrededor de un tema eje; es el especialista en matemáticas, quién se topa con más dificultades para lograr la integración de su materia al resto del material.

Esta compleja situación problematiza el proceso de enseñanza y nos conduce a modificar las estrategias apoyándonos en la tecnología para disminuir esta aversión de los estudiantes y mejorar los resultados, haciendo la clase accesible, divertida e interesante.

Para garantizar un buen logro en el proceso enseñanza aprendizaje se considera importante tomar en cuenta el estilo utilizado por cada estudiante para aprender, muchas veces, ni él mismo es consciente de su existencia, por lo que hacer énfasis sobre ella es un primer paso hacia el éxito, pues el discente puede empezar a aprender a aprender si conoce lo que requiere para lograrlo.

En este trabajo se propone un método de enseñanza acorde con los principios conceptuales de la UAM-X, compatible con las actividades fundamentales del sistema modular, que incluye entre sus características:

- Apoyo en la intuición
- Apoyo en lo real y actual
- Utilización de   herramientas tecnológicas
- Conciencia de la   importancia de la motivación
- Adquisición de los   procesos típicos del pensamiento matemático a través del aprendizaje   activo
- Enseñanza a través de la   solución de problemas
- Balance entre el rigor y   la aplicación

RC54-865.1

NASCIMENTO DUARTE, BÁRBARA* (Federal University of Juiz de Fora, *duarte.n.barbara@gmail.com*)

Hacking the Body : Body Enhancement and the Construction of the Envisioned Future

This paper concerns the movement defined as "Body Hacktivism", whose goal is to unite hacking, body modification and activism. The body hacking is a current whose enthusiasts are found in different places in Europe and the Americas, and are connected through a network. The voluntary and experimental approach of the "Body Hacktivism" has as extension the creation of new devices that can be added and interacted with the body. For instance, the implant of R.F.I.D. microchips under human skin, subcutaneous magnetic implants which take the form of metal pieces whose main interest is to react to waves and electromagnetic fields, replacement of skin parts by titanium plates that can be used as a receptacle for various components, and also the explorations of sexuality by the creation of virtual and physical reality convergence in the metaverse. These artists' experience and their mise en scène of the self in the context of body modification is usually accompanied of a political discourse, that claims the individual's right to his/her own body. The existence of these discourses has decisive power in forming and unforming conceptions of the future body, excluding and including possibilities. If for the body hackers the future exists first in imagination, their next step is the willingness to make it real through experiments, opening the possibility to make their futuristic dreams become reality. Our line of thinking reconceptualizes "body" in terms of assemblages, relations, practices and distributes agency and knowledge across heterogeneous materials. The Body Hacktivism is actively challenging long-held normative beliefs about what bodies do, what they should look like and how they should behave. They are not only pushing the boundaries of their own bodies, but are explicitly challenging the very definition of nature, culture, and technology.

     * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC40-685.4

NASWEM, ADOLPHUS* (Nigerian Rural Sociological Association, *angolnaswem@gmail.com*)

Nigerian Agricultural Transformation Agenda: Conceptual Plausibility, Infrastructural Vulnerabilities and Disturbing Auguries

Agriculture in Nigeria has performed below its vast potentials of yielding an acceptable living standard for the ordinary farmer in a globalized world. The sector was the main stay of the economy before the exploitation of crude oil. The discovery of the latter led to total neglect of the sector which continues to make significant contribution to world production of several commodities. Agriculture in Nigeria is characterized by small holdings, low technology, little value addition and massive post harvest losses. Government efforts to intervene in the past have been hampered by monumental corruption among other factors. Recently, the government introduced a blueprint to develop agriculture in the country christened 'Agricultural Transformation Agenda' which seeks to transform agriculture from a traditional habit to modern business. The paper examines the concept behind the model vis-a-vis the infrastructural and institutional foundations required for the programme to deliver sustainable impacts. The paper concludes that the thinking behind the policy is sound but its workability may be compromised by the poor physical and social infrastructure, and dysfunctional institutional framework that characterizes the implementation environment. The paper concludes by observing some disturbing signals associated with the policy.

RC06-121.13

NAUCK, BERNHARD* (Chemnitz University of Technology, *bernhard.nauck@soziologie.tu-chemnitz.de*)

The German Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (PAIRFAM)

The German Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (PAIRFAM) is a multidisciplinary, long-term research program that is yielding rich data for the longitudinal study of family and living arrangements in Germany. Its main focus is on partnership processes and quality, parenthood decision making and fertility, parenting and child development, and intergenerational exchanges. A number of issues from other domains of life such as education, work, income, housing, health, religiosity, leisure activities, and network embeddedness are included as well.

The PAIRFAM survey started in 2008 with a nationwide random sample of more than 12,000 anchor respondents in the three cohorts born between 1991-93, 1981-83, and 1971-73. Respondents ("anchors"), partners, (step)parents, and children above age 8 are interviewed. The program with the implemented multi-actor design is scheduled to run for a total of 14 waves with annually conducted interviews. Thus, we will be able to cover the most important family formation stages from age 15 up to age 50. The German Family Panel PAIRFAM provides a rich data infrastructure on a wide range of family related topics allowing researchers to analyze private living arrangements as they develop over time and in explicit consideration of the mutual interdependencies of relevant family members. Great efforts are being made by the project team to release fully prepared and documented data from the current survey wave as early as possible to the international and interdisciplinary scientific community. The scientific use file with data from the first five waves is published in spring 2014.

The presentation will (a) explain the scope and the design of the German Family Panel PAIRFAM, (b) demonstrate its potential for analysis with examples, and (c) provide information on how to access the data.

RC02-61.2

NAUDET, JULES* (Centre de Sciences Humaines (MAEE/CNRS), *julesnaudet@hotmail.com*)
DUBOST, CLAIRE-LISE (ENSAE)

Corporate Interlocks and the Specificities of Indian Capitalism

This paper aims at studying the interlocking directorates among Indian firms as a way to better understand the specificities of Indian capitalism. It draws on a study of interlocks among the top 250 companies of the NSE in 2000 and 2012. It also compares indices of centralization, compactness, density, etc. with those of similar-size networks in other countries in order to evaluate the specificity of the structure of the Indian corporate network and to locate it within a comparative typology.

This paper more particularly intends to bring a contribution to the embeddedness theory. Drawing on existing socio-historic studies, one could argue that the Indian capitalist system distinguishes itself by five characteristics: 1° A very recent liberalization that makes it a newcomer in the game of free-market economy; 2° The importance of State owned companies (PSU); 3° A long and lasting tradition of conglomerates among business groups; 4° The importance of family ties among Indian groups; 5° The importance of caste in business networks.

We thus propose 5 hypotheses to assess the impact of these specificities on Indian corporate networks:

1° The 1991 liberalization policies had an impact on the shape and density of networks.

2° Networks are still very much shaped by the stakes the State has in PSU companies.

3° Companies belonging to a business group are likely to be more connected to other companies than independent companies.

4° Connections between firms are likely to be structured by caste and family networks.

5° The density of corporate networks in India is likely to be both relatively low due to the recent liberalization of the country and to show pockets of strong density on the basis of business group, regional, family and caste ties (overall low density of connections but a high number of multiple connections held by specific actors).

RC51-825.1

NAVARRO, PABLO* (University of Valencia, *pablo.navarro@uv.es*)

Social Objects As Tokens for Social Eigen-Behaviors

This paper puts forward the concept of 'Social Object'. A 'Social Object' would be a sort of imaginary hanger (or better, an imaginary hanger shared by a community of social individuals) which works as a referent consistently targeted by a particular family of social actions and interactions. This set is somewhat fuzzy, and it would be made up by the actions and interactions that satisfy –to some acceptable degree—such social object. For instance, the social object we call 'greeting' would be the 'hanger' or 'imaginary shared referent' of the (fuzzy) set of actions and interactions which satisfy that specific object (namely, which accomplish an acceptable greeting) in a given situation. That set of actions and interactions would include those solving (accomplishing) the act of greeting in that situation, and would exclude those failing to do so. In other words, a social object would be the ontological assumption that enables and orients our interactive success (or our interactive failure, in case we misfire and act in a way unacceptable for our interactive partners).

This notion of 'Social Object' is cognate to the conception of physical objects as "tokens for (eigen-)behaviors", put forward by Heinz von Foerster. From this viewpoint, objects are not realities independent from our actions, but assumptions that guide the cognitive and practical processes of the subject –a subject who "constructs" such objects through his actions. Different types of societies are structured by means of different kinds of social objects. And the sort of social objects that are emerging as typical of today`s global society are Social World-Objects (namely, social objects which define their dynamics as unitary systems on a global scale). Many of those Social World-Objects are being generated within and by the Internet.

RC32-548.2

NAVARRO HERNÁNDEZ, MARÍA DEL REFUGIO* (Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit-México, *cuca_navarro@yahoo.com.mx*)
VÁZQUEZ SÁNCHEZ, SALVADOR (Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit)
ROMO GONZÁLEZ, PRISCA ICELA (Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit)

Gestion DEL VALOR E Identidad De La Mujer Mexicana

Los procesos de agencia y resistencia de la mujer mexicana se dan dentro de una cultura de la colonialidad que configuran un modelo centro-europeo-norteamericano; pero las nuevas condiciones de la globalización planetaria hacen que se generen perfiles que rebasan esta primera clasificación por lo que hablamos de una "cuarta mujer", después de Lipovetsky (1997), que responde a las categorías de contemporaneidad y en tránsito de construcción.

La cuarta mujer en tanto sujeto sostiene posiciones de liderazgo que van más allá de la división del trabajo y sí establece soportes de sus propuestas de vida como un sistema decisional dentro y fuera de la pareja. Aparentemente la cuarta mujer encuentra un campo propicio para sortear las desigualdades.

Las desigualdades de la cuarta mujer están delineadas por tres estructuras que obedecen a la educación, productividad y empoderamiento que configuran un perfil estándar del comportamiento social contemporáneo; el ir sorteando las diferentes construcciones de esos tres sistemas la hacen una mujer flexible, educada, ocupada económicamente y con pretensiones de empoderamiento en base al éxito profesional. Es capaz de regresar a valores como la maternidad, pero busca embarazarse sin requerir de la presencia permanente del hombre; es una "mujer emancipada", "dueña de sí misma y de la situación"; sin embargo, las condiciones de resistencia a los peligros de regresar a la tercera mujer hacen, que los valores, se transformen en negociaciones con la pareja. En este proceso ¿dónde queda la masculinidad? La masculinidad que funciona con la cuarta mujer es una que ha abandonado el disfrute del poder total o del goce de la dominación.

Esta ponencia resume y profundiza el análisis sobre la influencia de la globalidad en el estatus de la mujer mexicana contemporánea, y de los pormenores e implicaciones que tiene la lucha por edificar el sujeto femenino.

RC28-488.6

NAVON, YAEL* (Tel-Aviv University, *yaelnav2@post.tau.ac.il*)
SHAVIT, YOSSI (Tel-Aviv University)

Another Look at Sibship Structure and Educational Achievements

Studies have shown negative correlations both between number of siblings and educational achievement and between number of siblings and cognitive ability. These findings are consistent with the Resource Dilution Hypothesis, the Quantity-Quality Trade-off Theory, and the Confluence Model. However, recently some scholars have questioned the causal interpretations of the correlations and have simulated quasi-experimental studies to test the hypothesis that it is largely spurious. The results of these tests are inconsistent so far.

This paper attempts to further the understanding of the sibship size effect and its causality. We employ a retrospective life history data set on some 2000 Jewish Israeli men who were born in 1954 and interviewed while in their mid-twenties. The database includes information on several educational and cognitive outcomes measured at different ages; socio-economic background variables, and detailed sibship and household composition measures. We use fixed-effect models to evaluate the causality of the sibship-achievement association. The availability of detailed histories of household composition allows us to estimate the effects of siblings present (in the household) at different stages of the life course on cognitive and educational outcomes. This is a more precise measure than the measures that have been common in the literature so far.

Preliminary results show that the number of sibling present in the household at ages that precede the measures of outcomes is more detrimental to its achievement than the overall sibship size.

RC12-222.1

NAWRIA, MAHESH* (University of rajasthan,
m.nawria@gmail.com)

Violence Against Women: The Indian Scene

This paper examine violence against women emanates from the social hypothesis of superiority of men over women. Insubordination of women legitimizes gender violence and grants social sanction to the ignoble treatment meted out to women. Manifestations of violence encompass physical aggression, such as blows of varying intensity, burns, sexual abuse and rape, physiological violence through insults, humiliation, coercion, blackmail, economic and emotional threats and control over speech, action and behavior. In extreme cases the result of this violence is death. The incidence of violence prevalent in man-woman relationship takes place in the context of the family, state and society. In most cases the male aggression towards women and girls remains tacit, hidden or unrevealed.

JS-74.10

NAWROLSKA, IZABELA* (University of Szczecin,
nawrolska@poczta.onet.pl)

Prevent or Cure ? – the New Philosophy of Health Care

Prevent or cure ? – the new philosophy of health care
Health care systems evolve at the same time in many different ways: in area of developing technologies, the development of the medical knowledge, because of demographical changes and particularly - aging of the society. This induces modifications of the priorities of the health policy, new methods of organization and more complex funding mechanisms. Individual components of the health care system: illness prevention, basic health care, hospital care have different contribution into the health care systems of different countries. The worlds growing awareness that for keeping and improving the population health the governments must create effective and efficient health system leads to the effective illness prevention. It shouldn't be expected that the health effects and economical efficiency of the health care system will improve, without appropriate expenditures on actions which delay or prevent illness, and also allow early diagnosis and effective (usually cheaper) treatment

 In the first part of the paper there will be discussed issues connected with modern health conceptions which create the fundaments of the approach to the illness prevention as well as the arguments for the state engagement into health care. Health care is the specific public goods. This induces the choice of criteria, used by policy makers, to allocate public sources. The second part will present characteristics of the prevention actions, rules of the program creations and its place in the health care systems. The crucial significance is to specify the determinant of the changes of the health benefits structures financed from the public means. The last part of this elaboration, based on gathered empirical data, will discussed experiences of the selected European countries on prevention of the selected illnesses, indicating the links between expenditures and the effects of the prevention activities.

RC04-99.4

NAZAROVA, ELENA* (Russian Presidental Academy,
helena_nazarova@mail.ru)

Modern Social Communication in the School System

Elena Nazarova
Modern social communication in the school system
Information technology today is perhaps one of the most rapidly developing areas, which directly affects the dynamics and to some extent determines the vector of development of a society and a system of communication.

The rapid pace of changes in contemporary social and professional spheres determine the need for such specialists , who would have not only availability, but also the ability to equally rapid self- transformation. Modern specialist is in a situation where information and communicative movement causes him to be creative, constantly speaking in a variety of roles. This fundamentally changes the status and purpose of education.

Education loses its autonomy and isolation, losing the functional role of the" incubator for growing professionals." In a sense, the whole society is the educational system, where experts will not only accumulate information and knowledge in preparation for life, but also to fully live, applying them in practice in process of development.

Communicative competence and information, creative movement and tolerance come to the forefront in the formation of man , describing him as a specialist , who can be integrated into the mainstream of the movement of professional knowledge, and as a full member of the ever-changing multicultural social reality. This is an important aspect of the communicative component of education.

According to most of the school is the main element in the process of becoming a person , is to teach people to think, to respect labor, to encourage children tolerance, and develop entrepreneurial skills to real life , and not just theoretical knowledge.

RC31-538.4

NAZAROVA, ELENA* (Russian Presidental Academy,
helena_nazarova@mail.ru)

The Dynamics of Migration Processes in Modern Russia : Analysis, Problems and Prospects

For the present stage of social and socio-economic transformation in Russia is characterized by sharp increase attention to the migration processes, the dynamics of which every year is losing its momentum, a negative impact on the demographic situation in the country. The immigration influx is now no longer compensate for the natural decline in population - as it was in the 90s .

However, in today's globalized world for the skilled work force Russia to seriously compete . Thus, according to the UN , the total annual immigration resource in the run up to 2050 will be approximately 2.2 million people. Half of them will qualify for the United States , 200 thousand - Germany and Canada , with 130 thousand - United Kingdom . Moreover, a number of European countries are already developing programs to attract Russian citizens . Russia left more than 100 thousand scientists involved in such traditionally strong areas of the country , such as mathematics , chemistry , physics , biology . This is mostly educated people aged 35-45 years.

We believe that now in force , with sufficient clarity migration policy came into conflict with the objective needs of the country.

RC11-200.6

NAZROO, JAMES* (University of Manchester,
james.nazroo@manchester.ac.uk)
MARSHALL, ALAN* (University of Manchester,
alan.marshall@manchester.ac.uk)

Cohort, Gender and Socioeconomic Inequalities in Trajectories of Frailty: Findings from a Growth Modelling Approach

We have seen a rapid and continuing growth in life expectancy. This, coupled with the baby boomer cohort heading into post-retirement life, has led to significant policy concern with the financial pressures resulting from an increasing proportion in the population of older, non-productive and dependent people. In contrast, the baby boomer cohort is also presented as extremely fortunate, or selfish. As a result of benefiting from social welfare reforms post Second World War, it is suggested that baby boomers are able to retire early and in some luxury, at the expense of younger generations – hence the accusation of selfishness. Coupled with this, there are also suggestions that we are also seeing a compression of morbidity. That is, alongside increasing life expectancy we are also seeing a shorter proportion of later life spent in illness or disability. Baby boomers appear to be a truly fortunate generation.

In this paper we will examine age cohort differences in frailty trajectories to test the extent to which we are seeing a compression of morbidity, and then we will examine the extent to which any change in frailty trajectories is distributed

　　　　　　* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

similarly across socioeconomic and gender groups. To do this we use data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, which allow us to examine overlapping frailty trajectories for different age cohorts.

RC17-308.1

NECKEL, SIGHARD* (Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main, *neckel@soz.uni-frankfurt.de*)
HOFSTAETTER, LUKAS (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Financialization and (Global) Class

The concept of financialization has become a prominent issue in sociology and political economy. As a multi-dimensional phenomenon it affects different levels and social spheres - from the macroeconomic level to states, firms, households and individuals. While most explanations focus on the macroeconomic deregulations since the mid-1970's, its cultural aspects and the actors propagating it remain often under-explored. Our contribution represents an attempt of a cultural approach towards the issue of financialization. We interpret the process of financialization as the assertion of a global "market culture", emanating from symbolic struggles between social actors over economic valuations. Thereby we aim at highlighting the role of social actors and cultural narratives in economic transformations. We ask whether the global phenomenon of financialization can be attributed to the formation of a "global financial class".

RC26-461.3

NEGRI, MICHELE* (University of Tuscia, *michelenegri@unitus.it*)

Defence and Security Policies in the EU: From Decision Making to Political Culture

What is the contribution made by the armed forces during and in relation to security operations, both in international contexts and to protect public order and homeland security? Based on the assessment of the contribution and skills currently at the disposal of the armed forces, we have identified possible areas of further use of the military force in security contexts. In the international arena, thanks to the growing use of instruments for civil and military cooperation, the military is involved in crisis management, conflict prevention and peace-building processes. As concerns internal security, the involvement of the military - and the use of their logistic assets - is increasingly common in response to threats such as terrorism, environmental disasters, protection of critical infrastructure and other emergency situations which the country has to deal with . This trend is also confirmed by the involvement of military forces in European "Security Research" activities , sponsored by the Commission with the objective of developing technological capabilities, tools and methodologies in "civil" security . The research was conducted through: the consultation of political, institutional and regulatory sources (at national, EU and NATO levels), the academic and scientific literature, the media; qualitative interviews with experts in the field.

RC15-267.9

NEGURA, LILIAN* (Université d'Ottawa, *lilian.negura@uottawa.ca*)
MOREAU, NICOLAS (Université d'Ottawa)

Les Représentations Sociales De La Dépression Et L'accès Aux Services De Santé Mentale Des Jeunes Dépressifs : Une Question D'identité?

La question de l'accessibilité aux services de santé mentale ne peut se réduire à celle de l'offre. D'une manière générale, la demande des services de santé mentale varie selon différentes variables sociodémographiques dont l'âge. Les études démontrent ainsi que les jeunes ont généralement moins tendance que la population adulte à demander de l'aide.

C'est dans cette perspective de tenter de mieux saisir la question de la demande de soins des jeunes en proie à des troubles dépressifs que nous avons analysé des entrevues effectuées auprès de 31 répondants âgés entre 18 et 30 ans qui ont rapporté avoir souffert de dépression au cours de la dernière année. Cette enquête qualitative pancanadienne a été réalisée dans quatre sites : Moncton, Ottawa, Sudbury et Winnipeg par la méthode du réseau d'associations et des entrevues individuelles semi-dirigées. L'analyse des résultats obtenus a été effectuée selon la méthode d'analyse intégrée de contenu des représentations sociales.

Le contenu de la représentation sociale de la dépression ayant émergé du discours analysé est organisé autour de deux éléments principaux : désespoir et stéréotype négatif. Ces éléments renvoient à des dimensions descriptive et sociale de la dépression. Le discours activé par ces deux dimensions contraste avec la nouvelle normativité sociale (autonomie, initiative, responsabilité individuelle, etc.), ainsi qu'avec les caractéristiques stéréotypées attribuées aux groupes de jeunes (dynamisme, enthousiasme, joie de vivre, etc.). Cette double tension de nature normative et identitaire mobilise une résistance par rapport à la disposition des personnes à consulter les services spécialisés en santé mentale.

RC42-708.1

NEILL, LINDSAY* (AUT, *lindsay.neill@aut.ac.nz*)
WILLIAMSON, DAVID (AUT)
MIU-CHI LUN, VIVIAN (Lingnan University)

Cynical Vs Empathetic Worldview Schemas and Fairness Perception

This research explores the contrast between cynicism, as a component of Kwok Leung's human social axioms construct, and a more empathetic or altruistic view of the social world. As such it looks at the contrast between what game theorists call "zero-sum" perception and "positive-sum" perception. What are some of the attitudinal and behavioural differences between people who believe they live in a you-OR-me world, and those who believe they live in a you-AND-me world? Given its implications for inequality, political conflict, and ideology, this seems to capture a critical dimension in human social worldviews. Preconceptions about whether others can be trusted and whether one can afford to cooperate extensively with others to solve difficult problems have many implications for social capital building and dispute resolution between individuals and groups in society. The research explores 'cynical' and 'empathetic' orientations to social interaction, and the ways in which these worldview schemas relate to (1) social fairness perceptions and (2) related aspects of personality and self-conception. Data were gathered using a multi-construct written questionnaire instrument administered to undergraduates in New Zealand, Jamaica and Hong Kong. Results across several cultural contexts show significant differences in both personality attributes and in social fairness attitudes between participants who are predominantly cynical in their worldview (higher scores on 20-item Leung cynicism scale, relative to empathy) and those who are predominantly empathetic in their worldview (higher scores on 14-item empathy scale, relative to cynicism).

RC43-720.1

NEISCH, PAULINA* (Nagoya University, *japaulinka.n@gmail.com*)

Emerging Dimensions of Senior Friendly Built Environment in Aging Societies

The purpose of my paper is to explore the methodology of my empirical research concerning analyses of senior friendly built environment in aging societies. This methodology is based on a framework of nine emerging dimensions, which result from the relationship between design, spatial experiences and quality of life define senior friendly care housing. The nine emerging dimensions are: 1. Building organisation. Through this emerging dimension I summarise buildings in a way that is relevant to the residents' quality of life. 2. Safety and health and architectural design of senior care housing. 3. Regulations and guidelines as well as their impact to the felling of well - being in senior care housing. 4. Privacy. According to several researchers, privacy is a most important aspect of the environment for older people (Morgan and Steward 1998, Duffy et al. 1996). 5. Ability to personalise the surrounding (personalisation as a factor, which allows the transformation of a care housing setting to a home). 6. Orientation – Disorientation – Confusion regarding place, time, personal identity, or social situation – is common among people with dementia (Cohen & Weisman, 1991). 7. Sensory simulation is concerned with the different elements of sight, smell, hearing and touch. 8. Conflicts between different building users (because senior care housing is not only a living setting but also a staff's working place). 9. Participation and contributions of older people.

The objective of the presented method is to compile a comprehensive review of senior care housing features essential for residents and exposing potential and importance of design to improve senior quality of life.

RC39-661.5

NELAN, MARY* (University of Delaware, *mnelan@udel.edu*)
PENTA, SAMANTHA (Disaster Research Center)
WACHTENDORF, TRICIA (University of Delaware)

"No Time like the Present": Lessons Learned on Timeliness of Disaster Donations

In the aftermath of each disaster, material goods flow into the disaster affected area. Given with the intention to help survivors, the influx of items often generates what donation management personnel refer to as a "second disaster" or, in other words, an over abundance of items that are inappropriate, difficult to sort, costly to transport or store, and challenging to distribute. This paper takes a closer examination of one contributing factor to the problems associated with the disaster management process: the timeliness of donations. Drawing interviews conducted following several disasters events that struck the United States in 2012 and 2013, as well as interviews following Hurricane Katrina's devastation in 2005, this study explores the extent to which donation supply is often incongruous with donation demand. Lessons learned from these disaster events suggest the need for a system that accounts for the progression of need in affected communities.

The social and logistical pressures on organizations to accept non-priority items are discussed, as are the benefits reaped by organizations that employed timelines of donations management.

RC21-360.1

NELLE, ANJA* (Leibniz Inst Regional Development, *NelleA@irs-net.de*)

Education As a Key to Tackle Inequalities in Shrinking Cities. Examples from East Germany

In East Germany political and economic transformation after 1990 led to demographic change, massive loss of jobs and high levels of out-migration. Just like in many shrinking cities all over the world (see Mallach/Brachman 2013 for US or Fol 2012 for France) outmigration was selective: predominantly talented and skilled people left for better prospects, less qualified and less mobile parts of the population remained. The same migration pattern can be observed on a micro-level. The most fragile parts of the population with lowest educational background are left behind in the least attractive neighbourhoods.

In Germany this poses a problem for the future because statistics show that poorly educated parents tend to have poorly qualified children. Bontje and Musterd (2012) have pointed out, that if there is a shortage of well qualified people in a shrinking city, it becomes less attractive for companies and investors, which may cause more people to leave.

Some cities in Germany have realised that a shrinking society cannot afford a poorly qualified younger generation that is unable to keep or attract businesses and pay the pensions of an aging population. Theses shrinking cities regard investment in education as a key to survival and a key to tackle inequalities. The city Bernburg shall be presented to show how the challenge can be met. In 2005 it had 50% less children than in 1990. 20% of them did not complete school. In consequence Bernburg thoroughly reformed the educational landscape and developed new schooling concepts. Approaches from other German cities that focus on identity building and link education strategies to urban regeneration, may be presented to complete the picture.

Could it be a positive effect of shrinkage, that more emphasis is put on a just educational system? This argument shall be put forward for discussion.

JS-26.12

NELLE, ANJA* (Leibniz Inst Regional Development, *NelleA@irs-net.de*)

The Influence of Housing Policies on Urban Fragmentation in Large Brazilian Cities

Urban fragmentation is one of the most important characteristics of the recent urban development in Latin America (Coy 2010, Maricato 2011, Pereira/Hidalgo 2008). Typical causes are impacts of globalisation on job markets. The emergence of residential fragments is related to the building of gated communities for high-income households as well as the provision of housing for the poor by informal markets (Abramo 2009). The housing deficit in the urbanized areas of Brazil amounts to approx. 5,6 million units, of which almost 90 per cent belong to the target group of social housing (households with less that three minimum wages). Do the strategies for intervention developed by the government for reducing housing deficit help to dissolve residential fragments? Or do urban development and housing policies and/or their execution lead to the emergence of low-income-fragments?

The research project of which the concept and first findings of a case study in Fortaleza shall be presented, aims to investigate the influence of housing policies and their implementation on urban fragmentation in Brazil. The study includes the analysis of public interventions in the realm of social housing (new housing estates and regeneration of existing squatted areas) and the influence of development plans and interventions on socio-spatial structures. The objective of the study is to discover which prerequisites assist housing policies' implementation to counteract urban fragmentation and which parameters (i.e. value of lots, decision-making-structures) or/and original specifications (planning-procedures, restrictions of guidelines for funding) provoke them to fail. The causes are to be examined to broaden the understanding of urban developments' and housing policies' potentials to better the attendance of intense urbanisation-processes observed internationally.

RC34-584.3

NELSON, GLORIA LUZ M.* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, *glmnelson2001@yahoo.com.hk*)

Effects of Work Related Factors to the Schooling, Health and Recreation of Filipino Children

Children in the labor force are a social phenomenon that has become link with the third world countries. The Philippines is one country in the developing regions where there are many children who are productively earning. The survey was conducted nationwide to collect data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children ages 5 to 17. In 1995 and 2001. Four response variables (present attendance in school, dropping out from school, effect of work on schooling and reasons for dropping that characterize education status of working children were modeled. Results in 1995 and in 2001 show that the nature of employment, working days per week, normal working hours per week and doing heavy physical work affect school attendance. Factors affecting schooling in 2001 are activity during free time, and status of employment. The number of working days and hours per week, increases, the odds of dropping out from school also increases. Factors that help a child to stay in school are engagement in less permanent job, "boss" is a relative, less exhausting work and does not require heavy physical exertion, less activities that the child do during his free time as well as when he is unpaid worker. The health of working children is affected most when they work in the industrial sector. Factors that affect their recreation in 1995 are long working hours, absence of relative supervisor on the job. Similarly, child workers in 2001 with long hours of work affect their recreation as well as work that provides little illumination. Children working in farming, fishing, and mining have less free time than those children working in other industries. However, regardless where the child works it reduces the playing time since in some cases sleeping is preferred than playing.

JS-41.4

NELSON, GLORIA LUZ M.* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, *glmnelson2001@yahoo.com.hk*)

Globalization and Philippine Labor Migration Phenomenon

Globalization and labor migration from the Philippines accelerated almost at the same time. Three revolutions contributed to Filipino labor migration phenomenon :communication technology , economic integration and widening demographic divide between developed and developing regions. As of December 2010, more than 9 million Filipino workers are found working in more than 140 countries with Hong kong, Qatar and Singapore as the three major destinations of "global Filipino". Using data in 2000, 2005 and 2010 from the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration(POEA) . it was found that the host region of Filipino workers are Middle East and Asia. The nature of occupations of the Filipino labor migrants has changed from production related work in 2000 to service work in 2010. Due to this change in the nature of occupation, females more than males predominate the Filipino labor migrants in the last decade. This study supports the World system theory where peripheral countries like the Philippines supplies the labor demands of the core regions. The annual remittances of Filipino labor migrants has kept the Philippine economy afloat and are now regarded as "heroes" . Due to the failure of the e Philippine government to provide job opportunities for its growing labor force population and in spite of the social cost to the families left behind, the Filipinos will search for jobs outside of the country. Thus, labor migration from the Philippines is a global phenomenon for as long as there are market demands for Filipino labor.

JS-25.1

NELSON, KENNETH* (Stockholm University, *kennethn@sofi.su.se*)
FERRARINI, TOMMY* (Stockholm University, *tommy.ferrarini@sofi.su.se*)
SIRÉN, SEBASTIAN* (Stockholm University, *sebstian.siren@sofi.su.se*)

Family Policy and Child Poverty in Global Perspective

During the past decades, family policies have often been expanded when other parts of the welfare state have been subject to retrenchment. However, research on affluent countries shows that these developments have been far from unilinear. Instead family policy diverged cross-nationally, both in content and scope. Consequences for child well-being have also been varied. Typically, variations in child-poverty among affluent countries are frequently attributed to differences in broad welfare state regimes; leaving unexplored the 'black box' of program specific attributes. Almost four-fifths of the world's population live in low- and middle-income countries – additionally including higher proportions of children than most affluent countries. This paper extends the comparative analysis of links between family policy institutions and child poverty to include both high- and middle-income countries in transition. We thus initiate a debate on the role of social policy in reducing child poverty on a more global stage. A multilevel regression approach is used to investigate the role of different family policy dimensions in reducing the incidence of poverty among families with pre-school children. We use household income data on 38 countries from the Cross-National Data Center in Luxemburg (LIS) and new family policy indicators from the Social Policy Indicator Database (SPIN). Results indicate somewhat different associations between policy and poverty in high- and middle-income countries. Policies promoting female labour force participation have the greatest poverty reducing effects in high-income countries. In middle-income countries, the general level of support appears to be

most important. The reasons for these differences are discussed in the paper, and ventures for further research are outlined.

RC19-338.2

NELSON, KENNETH* (Stockholm University, *kennethn@sofi.su.se*)
FERRARINI, TOMMY* (Stockholm University, *tommy.ferrarini@sofi.su.se*)

Just Generational Welfare Contracts and Poverty

Citizens in affluent countries face a great number of social and economic risks, from birth until the very end of their lives. Many of these risks are associated with specific phases of the human life cycle when the earnings potential of households decreases. How are these age-related poverty risks linked to the often "implicit" generational welfare contracts that are embedded with social policy making? Such generational welfare contracts may seem just in their institutional design if rights for income protection are equally distributed across age groups. We argue, however, that a generational contract cannot be considered to satisfy important demands of fairness if it fails to substantially reduce poverty among citizens in different phases of life. In this paper we link the idea of generational welfare contracts to poverty outcomes in 18 affluent countries. We combine new comparative data on social rights from the Social Policy Indicator Database (SPIN) and micro–level income data from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). For some countries we have income data stretching from the 1960s until 2010, something that provides possibilities to analyze long term trends in policy developments and outcomes. The empirical analyses show that there is considerable degree of correspondence between the design of generational welfare contracts and age related poverty risks, particularly in terms of financial vulnerability. Higher welfare state generosity for a particular age related social risk is generally linked to less poverty in the specific target group.

RC19-330.2

NELSON, MOIRA* (Lund University, *moira.nelson@svet.lu.se*)
SANDBERG, JOHAN (Lund University)

Conditional Cash Transfers: A Social Investment Instrument in Times of Economic Crisis and Austerity?

Conditional cash transfers receive recognition as a way to address poverty within present and future generations while also promoting economic growth by investing in human capital. Such policies have been used extensively across Latin America and are now being promoted as part of the European Union's 'Social Investment Package'. We assess and compare these policies in Latin America and in Europe. Specifically, we question whether they can be considered social investment policies and, in doing so, illuminate the various factors that condition the success of such policies. We draw particular attention to the need for policy approaches to take a life-course perspective and the risk of 'policy crowding out' in the European context. Finally, we elaborate on the implications of a uniform trend in the passage of these policies, the timing of their implementation in the aftermath of economic crisis.

RC38-646.7

NEMOTO, MASAYA* (Hitotsubashi University, *asanteni@hotmail.com*)

Living with Uncertainty, Struggling with Possibility: A Study on Radiation Effects from the Perspective of Atomic Bomb Survivors

This paper will examine the reality of radiation effects from the point of view of Atomic Bomb survivors.

Radiation is a unique material which people cannot see, smell, and feel the touch of. But it can be harmful for human body. Today, especially since the horrific accident of Fukushima nuclear power plants in 2011, radiation and its effects on human have become a focal point in Japan and the world. Historically speaking, the issue of radiation and its effects has been studied predominantly in medical and physical fields. However, a study on narratives and life-stories of people exposed to radiation shows different aspects of this issue. First, in addition to actual health problems which radiation may cause, people frequently suffer from anxiety, fear, and distress about the possible effects of radiation. Moreover, their reality of radiation and its effects are often socially constructed through their interactions with medical and scientific knowledge. In this paper, I will explore the complex relationships between radiation, people, and science, through the narratives and life-stories of Atomic Bomb survivors from Hiroshima.

This paper will consist of three parts. First, I will briefly describe medical and scientific knowledge about the physical effects of radiation on human body. Second, by drawing on the survivors' life-stories and narratives, I will illustrate how they have suffered from and struggled with their anxiety and distress, caused by the uncertainty of radiation. Lastly, I will examine how the survivors' reality of radiation and scientific knowledge affect with each other.

JS-23.5

NEMOZ, SOPHIE* (University of Versailles Saint-Quentin, *sophie.nemoz@uvsq.fr*)

Addressing the topic of 'Smart Cities' at University: New Challenges for Sociology?

In recent years, a growing number of urban policy makers are tackling the issues of sustainability with an increasing use of ICTs. In this sense, projects implementing advanced prototypes, systems in Information and Communication Technologies refer to the topic of 'Smart Cities'. This rhetoric leads to questioning their interactions with institutions of higher education, especially since the "World Symposium on Sustainable Development at Universities" (WSSD-U-2012). The paper aims at exploring the on-going relationships between urban sustainability, 'smart devices' and academic actors. To what extent do these interactions contribute to bridging the perceived gap between science and society? What transformation do they induce in university practices? If a new social contract with scientists is announced, how does it redefine the role of sociologists?

Firstly, a review of existing literature and experimentations will examine the varying inclusions of smart technologies in universities with an eye to sustainable development. Our participatory observation in the "Green Campus Summit" (Puducherry, April 2013) also takes part in this international state of art. There will be a particular focus on the implications and possibilities for sociology to develop this field of research. Then, it will be analyzed from an empirical viewpoint. In this regard, the second part will deepen our sociological action research on the project "Smart Campus" carried out by the University of Versailles Saint-Quentin. Making use of innovative methodologies and covering a smart grid that enables the campuses to produce renewable energy and to optimize its uses for sustainable living and transportation, this case study is proving to be of particular interest. In the light of an international overview and local insights, I will finally discuss the challenges of trans-disciplinary collaboration for sociology at the meso-level where university participates in Smart Cities.

RC15-257.9

NENGNEILHING, RUTH* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, *nnlruthneo@gmail.com*)

Women's Health and Healthcare Accessibility: A Study Among Kuki Indigenous Group in India

Understanding women's health is often limited in the context of women's child bearing functions which only reflects a fragmented view of women's health and women's bodies. It almost neglects the socio cultural matrix in which women's ills develop such as the milieu of poverty, patriarchy, and other life stresses. Similar is the case with the Kuki women, indigenous group in India, whose health concerns are compromised with several confounding factors such as poverty, overwork, and social inequality. The conceptual framework of this paper is within the social model of health theory embracing the context of health and illness beyond the biological model. The barrier to attain maximum utilization of healthcare by the Kuki women is the result of the interplay of many factors whereby the socio-economic, religion, political and cultural factors are being considered in the study. The main objective of is to dwell on these underlying issues that pertain to women's health reflecting on Kuki women. The paper also attempts to explore the prevalent healthcare services and its limitations to women's health care needs. One fifty women were selected for the study through systematic random sampling. The method of study is exploratory in nature and the source of data collection is based on observation and interviews. While both men and women suffer the consequences of an inequitable system and maldistribution of resources, evidently unequal burdens of domestic labor, discrimination in the allocation of household resources, constraints on women's capacity to determine their own sexuality and procreativity, inequalities in waged work and political power. The paper contests that the improvement in the economic, political, cultural, and educational and health status of Kuki women will contribute to improvements and elevation in the life conditions of the society in large.

RC41-695.3

NEUBERGER, FRANZ* (University of Zurich, *neuberger@soziologie.uzh.ch*)
HABERKERN, KLAUS* (University of Zurich, *haberkern@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

Family Practice and Family Structure – Do Policies Matter?

In most Western countries the family is subject to major changes: marriage and fertility is on the decline, cohabitation and divorces rates are soaring and the share of childless and childfree persons increases. Most countries have developed a bunch of policies to cope with these trends. Two major strategies can be observed: First, governments try to go against the tide and safeguard traditional marriages and the conjugal families, or, second, adjust introduce social and family policies to prevent negative consequences for the emerging alternative families.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

695

However, little is known what the effect of such policies is: Do policies which favour the traditional marriage family increase marriage rates and stability of marriage families? Do policies with a focus on single parents, patch-work families etc accelerate the trend to more instable family relations? Do social policies as an alternative to family security increase cohabitation and divorce rates?

The analysis is based on official national statistics for OECD countries and covers the time span from 1980 to 2010. The analysis shows that social policies and family policies such as child care services provide alternatives to the traditional marriage families and family at all. Such measure increase cohabitation rates and divorce rates while fertility rates decrease. A generous and benevolent welfare state seems to provide alternatives to the traditional marriage families. Marriage is no more a precondition to avoid or escape poverty. Social security and family policies have lowered the material necessity to enter marriage, and increased the opportunity to exit unpleasant family constellations.

JS-64.3

NEUBERGER, FRANZ* (University of Zurich, *neuberger@soziologie.uzh.ch*)
HABERKERN, KLAUS (University of Zurich)

Family Support and Quality of Life: Structured Ambivalence As Bridging Concept Between the Individual and the State

The relation between family support and the welfare state as providers of support has been extensively researched in Europe. Most studies thereby focus on the quantitative dimensions, e.g. who provides how much support to whom. Existing research is descriptive in nature and rarely based on a sound theoretical frame. A qualitative dimension that might contribute to the theoretical discussion, however, receives little attention, e.g. what are the motives for providing support to one's kin, and what is the effect of providing support on one's quality of life?

Using the *Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe* data with 16 European countries, differences in the effects of family support on the quality of life of people aged 50+ are analysed by applying hierarchical linear models with random effects and cross-level interactions.

The concept of structured ambivalence as a link between micro (individual behaviour) and macro (cultural and institutional context) is used to explain these differences. Structured ambivalence is thereby defined as discrepancy between individual behaviour and contextual factors and assumed to reduce quality of life. Our findings show that support providers' quality of life is not only shaped by individual circumstances, but by cultural norms and social policies. Structural ambivalence lowers QoL, e.g. when family members do not live up to prevailing family expectations and obligations. Doing so, we provide a fruitful application of structured ambivalence as theoretical concept as well as new insights in the relation between social policies, individual action and quality of life.

RC35-604.1

NEUBERT, DIETER* (University of Bayreuth, *dieter.neubert@uni-bayreuth.de*)

Introducing Technologies in Africa. Between Appropriation and the Challenge of a Trojan Horse

Current studies on the introduction of technological innovations in Africa underline that we observe a process of appropriation. This is in line with the hypotheses of the science and technology studies (STS) claiming that the development, use and understanding of technology has to be seen as a social process between people and (technological) 'actants'. The findings from mostly anthropological studies focus in the same way as STS on the change of technologies according to the social conditions of their use and emphasize the influences of the local context on the technology. Up to this point STS seems to produce in Africa similar results as in the Global North (or the industrialized societies). However, the introduction of technological innovations in Africa has more consequences than to shape the technology itself. The use of specific technologies may change the behavior and expectation of the users, too. Modern technology also incorporates basic ideas of modernity like the mastering of nature. Once new technologies are used they may act as a Trojan horse of modernity. In Giddens terms the behavioral changes are consequences of modernity. Therefore, technological innovation as a social process takes effect in two ways it shapes the technology but also the users. Which way these changes take is an open question. STS has shown that the development and application of technologies is a social process. When we use this approach outside the Global North we have to admit that the technology itself plays an important role. We have to put more emphasis on the notion and function of 'actants'.

RC09-178.1

NEUBERT, DIETER* (University of Bayreuth, *dieter.neubert@uni-bayreuth.de*)

The Ambiguous Relationship Between Middle-Class, Civil Society and Democracy

Debates on processes of democratization create the impression that the middle-class and/or the civil society are the drivers of democratic change and the backbone of democracy. Seen from this perspective either these groups fight for democratic change or once they have a basic political freedom they will quasi automatically take possession of democracy. This was the expectation in the USA before the Iraq invasion (what we may call the "Rumsfeld Utopia"). However, we have learned that in Iraq, after the Arab spring and in many countries that underwent processes of democratization during the 1980s and 1990s there was no automatic process towards democracy. In these transitions the middle-class played an important role and many of the civil society associations, social movements and especially their political leaders had a middle class background. But the political groups and the leaders that opposed the ideas of a liberal democracy also had support from middle class groups. At least in Africa and the Middle East the middle-class-based civil society represent competing concepts of socio-political order: e.g. liberal democracy, neo-patrimonialism, neo-traditionalism, theocratic rule (or socialism in Latin America). The claim for democratic elections may be used to legitimize any of the socio-political orders.

RC04-95.1

NEUGEBAUER, MARTIN* (University of Mannheim MZES, *martin.neugebauer@mzes.uni-mannheim.de*)

Can Teacher's Gender Explain The Growing 'Boy Crisis' In Educational Attainment?

Gender inequalities in education have seen much change, with females gaining advantages over males in ways that have not been anticipated just two decades ago. At the same time, the share of female teachers has grown in almost all countries of the western world. There is an ongoing, contentious debate on whether this growing "feminization" of the educational system, in particular at the lower levels, can account for the growing educational disadvantage of males. In this talk, I review the literature on the "feminization of teaching" argument and present findings from two empirical large-sclae studies conducted in German elementary schools which allow me to identify the effect of having a same-sex teacher for different scholastic outcomes ('gender-blind' test scores and more subjective teacher's grades) and across different subjects (Reading Literacy, Mathematics, and Science). My findings suggest that the popular call for more male teachers in primary school is not the key to tackle the growing disadvantage of boys.

RC33-574.1

NEUMANN, ROBERT* (Technische Universität Dresden, *robert.neumann@tu-dresden.de*)

The Validity Of Response Latency Measurement In Cati Surveys

There is agreement among researchers that the measurement of raw response times from surveys requires a treatment for baseline speed of respondents and interviewers. There remains disagreement about the appropriate procedure to transform raw response times to response latency and there is no study that evaluates the different approaches with regards to their potential measurement error, which may have an affect on modeling and causal inference. This article fills this gap by examining the measurement validity of different ways raw response times are treated for baseline speed. This study uses data from three separate CATI surveys conducted in Germany in the years 2012 and 2013 where raw response times where measured manually by interviewers. We apply a Multitrait-Multimethod approach to examine four different operationalizations for response latencies and their relationship to attitude accessibility and indicators of response quality. We conclude with remarks about the levels of validity and potential biases when latencies are used as independent variables.

RC45-744.5

NEUMANN, ROBERT* (Technische Universität Dresden, *robert.neumann@tu-dresden.de*)

Trustworthiness As Rational Belief or Unconditional Propensity to Trust – Evidence from a Telephone Survey

While research on trust and trusting behavior is abundant, less attention has been paid to the study of trustworthiness itself. This seems to be at least a bit surprising, especially with regards to the theoretical claims about trustworthiness as „the crucial variable" (Hardin 2001) for understanding and explaining successful cooperation based on trust. While several authors share the definition of trustworthiness as a belief, a probability assessment or an expectancy of Person A about Person B to do X, distinct measurement approaches exist depending on the mode of data collection (survey vs. experimental approach) and strategic outset of the study (one-shot vs. sequential games). Additionally, different hypotheses can be derived depending on whether one treats trustworthiness as incentive

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

based or as an unconditional propensity to exhibit trustworthiness. Hypotheses were tested with pooled data from two CATI survey (n=706) conducted in Germany in June 2012 and January 2013. Using the techniques of both response latency measurement and Cox regression models we are able to conclude that measurement of trustworthiness either lack convergent validity or are subject to theoretical deficiencies. Consequences for future research are discussed.

TG04-959.5

NEVERSON, NICOLE* (Ryerson University, *neverson@ryerson.ca*)
ORIOLA, TEMITOPE (University of Alberta)
ADEYANJU, CHARLES (University of Prince Edward Island)

Worth a Thousand Words: Conducted Energy Devices, New Media Events, and The Public Eye

Between April 2003 and November 2008, 26 men died in Canada during events where a conductive energy device (CED) was deployed on them. The death of Robert Dziekanski, a Polish immigrant, in 2007 at the Vancouver International Airport, was recorded on a mobile phone and its footage subsequently uploaded to the popular video site YouTube. The video, which documented Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers deploying a CED on Dziekanski, was viewed by thousands of citizens of the world and expanded its footprint beyond the Internet as traditional media organizations incorporated it into their coverage of the event. Unlike previous CED-related deaths, the recording of the Dziekanski death was an integral piece of the event's anatomy and granted members of the mass public, as scrutinizers if not legitimate bystanders, entry into how it unfolded. Following Fiske (1996), we treat the recording, its dissemination via the Internet and broader news media, and its mass consumption as a 'new media event'—one that amplified and articulated competing narratives of risk. We synthesize the work of Beck (1992), Giddens (1991; 1990), Hall et al. (1978), and Lupton (1999) and others in our examination of the You Tube video of Dziekanski's death and over 400 reports in three major Canadian newspapers, the *Globe and Mail*, the *Toronto Star*, and the *National Post*. Using a broad critical approach, we assess how groups like the RCMP, government officials, and the general public made sense of the recording. The recording's electronic nature, we argue, complicated an 'open-shut' case narrative commonly articulated by law enforcement officials when describing how they respond to and neutralize threats to the public. The existence of the recording allowed for competing assessments of threat and harm while altering the credibility of the police as sole purveyors of risk assessment.

JS-9.6

NG, ANGIE* (Durham University, *angieng0815@hotmail.com*)

Mainland Chinese Sex Workers in Hong Kong: Multiple Forms of Inequality Both in their Pasts and the Present

Purpose: This research aims to understand the lives and views of sex workers from Mainland China working in Hong Kong.

Design: This research appropriates the theoretical tools of Pierre Bourdieu and uses an ethnographic approach to explore the issue Hong Kong, including expert interviews, interviews with sex workers, participant observation and field documents.

Findings: Results point to gender inequality and various other forms of oppression weaving together to form the past and current experiences of sex workers in Hong Kong from a Mainland Chinese background.

RC18-316.1

NG, HOI YU* (Hong Kong Institute of Education, *ng.hoiyu@gmail.com*)

Explaining Pathways to Party Activism: Case Studies of Hong Kong Young Adults

Young people in many advanced industrial countries are unwilling to join political parties. The situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China is even worse as it is a semi-democracy where political parties are relatively underdeveloped and legally prohibited from winning governing power through election. Despite these conditions, there are still a small number of young people choosing to join and take active part in political parties. The aim of this paper is to improve our understanding of how some young people come to get involved in political party activism. Qualitative life history interviews with 23 young active members from five major political parties in Hong Kong were carried out to explore this question. Based on a preliminary analysis of the interview data, I single out four distinct paths to party membership, namely 1) the socialization path, 2) the critical experience path, 3) the occupational path, and 4) the social network path. Informants taking the first two paths tended to initially get involved in party activism for political reasons, while those taking the last two tended to get involved for non political reasons. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings will be discussed.

RC34-595.1

NGAI, NGAN-PUN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *npngai@swk.cuhk.edu.hk*)

Fighting Against Youth Unemployment: The Hong Kong Experience

In Hong Kong, the high youth unemployment rate due to the rising uncertainty and volatility of global economy and financial crisis since the late 1990s has driven the Government and various sectors to commit themselves to enforce a series of remedial policies and services to alleviate the problem of youth jobless and to get youth into jobs and work training. The concrete plan targeting at unemployed youth includes two major categories: First, several pre-employment training programs such as Youth Pre-employment Training program, Project Yi Jin, Youth Work Experience and Training Scheme, and Hong Kong Young Ambassador Scheme, and second, temporary employment opportunities such as Special Job Attachment Program, Program Assistant, Peer Counselors, and Summer Student Helpers. This paper examines issues relating to those policies and training programs aiming at fighting against youth unemployment and proposes plausible solutions to remedy and improve the present policies and practices in dealing with the problems. The proposed measures are: 1) formulating a long-term youth employment policy to provide youth with appropriate training in occupational knowledge and skills; 2) setting up a centralized system to strengthen the information and communication network of the territory's labor market in order to facilitate youth to seek employment resources and assistance; 3) building up closer collaboration between the voluntary service sector and the business sector in order to look for more pre-employment training opportunities, chances of temporary employment, full-time job possibilities, community participation and financial support; and 4) using multiple methods to fight against youth unemployment.

RC34-595.9

NGAI, STEVEN SEK-YUM* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, *syngai@swk.cuhk.edu.hk*)

Enhancing Employability Through Youth Training Schemes? The Experiences Of Non-Engaged Young People In Hong Kong

The process of globalization, the rate of technological change, the convergence of information and communication technologies, and major changes in government policies are leading to the development of a "weightless" economy, to rapidly growing skill requirements, and to what some call the "knowledge economy." Certainly, the labor market is tilting toward extensive increases in the demand for higher skill levels and the labor demand for low skill levels is weakening. In this environment, young people are hit disproportionately hard, obscuring paths to adult statuses, identities, and activities. As such, many young people have been lost in the transition from school to work, with more and more of them not in education, training, and employment. This paper seeks to investigate the school-to-work experiences of non-engaged youth – young people aged 15-24 who do not participate in education, training, and employment. Based on data from focus groups involving 50 non-engaged young people in Hong Kong, it seeks to: 1) examine how these young people are being systematically propelled to the edges of conventional pathways to adulthood; and 2) assess the efficacy of governmental training schemes that aim to develop employability as a strategy for engaging this population. The paper concludes by outlining prospects for future policy development, focusing on gaps and weaknesses in current provision and practice. It is suggested that effective guidance to non-engaged young people must pay adequate attention to the social context within which the individual operates. Assumptions behind the government's individualistic lifelong learning policy are called into question.

This paper has direct relevance to Theme II.3 "Youth Unemployment/Underemployment and Precarity" of the RC34 Sessions at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology as more and more young people worldwide are now living in economic disadvantaged circumstances and facing problems in their school-to-work transition.

RC23-418.3

BOSHOFF, NELIUS (Stellenbosch University)
NGILA, DOROTHY* (Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf), *dorothy@assaf.org.za*)

Participation of Women and Girls in the National Science, Technology and Innovation System in South Africa

The importance of documenting data on the inclusion and participation of women and girls in a society's science, technology and innovation (STI) system cannot be underestimated. The paper presents results from the Gender Equality

and the Knowledge Society Framework indicators: an enabling policy environment, opportunity and capability, and women in Science and Technology and innovation systems to understand the status of women and girls in different spheres of South Africa's reality as well as their participation in the knowledge society. It is argued that the policy environment in South Africa has ensured that a gender machinery has been put into place and operates in all the realms of government. A lack of funding, human resources' constraints and insufficient co-ordination mechanisms have hampered the effective implementation of some of the policies. Statistics around access to quality education for girls and boys are provided and a discussion around some specific projects and mechanisms that have been put in place to encourage the uptake by girls of science and mathematics at school level are presented as case studies of the opportunities available to ensure gender parity in STI education. Lastly data is presented on women's participation in the STI system in South Africa. South Africa has an aging, predominantly white male, scientific and engineering workforce. In this regard, there is a need to focus on both tertiary level education as well as women in science leadership in the country

WG01-888.4

NGUYEN, CHARLES* (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, *charles6@hawaii.edu*)

For Our Children's Future: Inequalities in Rural Development in Vietnam

The previous literature on Vietnam's growing urban landscape shows a great deal of rapid change in Vietnam. The 1986 Đổi Mới initiative set up by the central government instigated the rural communities to develop into urban communities. This program had opened up private businesses which incentived rural communities to urbanize in an effort to modernize Vietnam. These cases of rapid urbanization seem to widen the economic gap of a population over time. Although some people are able to enjoy the benefits which come with urbanization, many are still left in impoverished conditions. These glaring differences in lifestyle and the distribution of wealth which were once reduced by strong government policies are now being superseded by transnational businesses. This structural gap formed by larger movements in globalization, I imagine would create similar differences in personal perception of the world. Differences in experience in this national effort, changes how individuals understand their own identity, their responsibility to the land, and their sense of security for the future. This research is grounded on a 1080 rural households surveyed through an East West Center, National Science Foundation funded research on Avian Influenza and coupled Anthropogenic systems. My findings show that there are key differences in how traditional, transitional and modern farming communities are affected by and understand rural development. Particularly interesting findings include significant perception differences found between the men and the women surveyed. I predict that the cognitive differences of Vietnamese citizens would not simply be due to differences in resources or education; however, a gradual process in which cultural practices becomes embedded in everyday behavior.

JS-40.3

NI NENGAH, SUARTINI* (Tohoku University, *suartini@gmail.com*)

Self-Employment in Tourism Business Among Japanese Expatriates in Bali, Indonesia

Migration and Tourism
Self-employment in Tourism Business among Japanese Expatriates in Bali, Indonesia
Ni Nengah Suartini

This study aims to identify the characteristics and motivations of Japanese expatriates establishing their tourism business in Bali, and its impact to local community. Bali as one of the most famous international tourist destination, the number of foreign tourists to Bali is increasing every year. Japan is one of the top five nationalities visiting to Bali and the number of Japanese settlers in Bali is also increasing. As a result of this, there has been increase in the visible presence of Japanese entrepreneurs, particularly in tourism areas. This study is based on fieldwork with a qualitative research approach. Entrepreneurial activity among Japanese expatriates community is studied in four tourism areas in Bali, such as Jimbaran, Kuta, Sanur, and Ubud. The result of this study showed that, 1) The primary reason for migrating to Bali was amenity factors such as tropical climate, myriad of traditional and uniqueness of Balinese culture, natural landscape, and slow pace of life. This also means for them to escape from drudgery of city living in the country of origin; 2) Tourism experience influenced their decision to migrate and kinds of enterprises established in Bali; 3) High involvement of women in self-employment; 4) They recognize the business chance of their area after settling; 5) To maintain a peaceful lifestyle is a higher priority than to extend their business. Entrepreneurial activities among Japanese expatriates community in Bali make a significant contribution towards tourism development, supports local effort for job creations, and deepen mutual understanding between Japanese expatriates and local community.

RC39-665.2

NIAZI, TARIQUE* (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, *niazit@uwec.edu*)

Ecological Disasters: The Political Economy Of Floods In Pakistan

"Ecological Disasters: The Political Economy of Floods in Pakistan"
In 2010-11, Pakistan was struck by two successive flood disasters that wrought massive destruction all across the country, especially three of its provinces that sit ashore the Indus River—Punjab, Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. Thousands of people were killed, while twenty million, mostly rural residents of Pakistan's farmbelt, were displaced from their homes and hearths. The dollar value of these losses was estimated at $20bn, which was 10% of Pakistan's GDP. The state and its institutions failed to live up to their obligations to protect the citizens during or after the disaster. Their role, however, goes back to the very making of the disaster that arose from the flawed pattern of development. This project, thus, explores the economic and power relations in society that "manufacture" such disasters. In particular, it explores the "man-made" aspect of Pakistan's floods that were presented by the state and its institutions as a "natural" disaster. The paper seeks to embed the disaster in Pakistan's political economy that broadly manifests in its development patterns. In this regard, three empirical indices are chosen to document the development pattern that best explains the flood disasters: (a) diversion of the Indus waters in massive damming; (b) loss of wetlands to the building of dams; and (c) deforestation in the mountainous regions of northwest Pakistan, which was caused by development as well as timber industry.

RC29-497.8

NICHE TEIXEIRA, ALEX* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, *alex.teixeira@ufrgs.br*)
PIMENTA, MELISSA (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)
FELLINI FACHINETTO, ROCHELE (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

Violences and Gender Relations: Women in Brazilian Polices

This research is being developed by a team of the Violence and Citizenship Research Group of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, beginning in January, 2013 and expected to end in December 2014. The aim is to comprehend and explain the dynamics of production and exercise of the violences within police institutions based on the power relations amongst men and women. The focus on such a male and use-of-force oriented space is still not well framed in gender studies. The dimensions of analysis cover working conditions, the career of policewomen and the institutional violence of the ambient. Therefore, the study is using mixed methods, specifically, surveys and focus groups evolving 13 states in Brazil. The fieldwork is pointing out many challenges for the insertion of women in the Brazilian police forces. The working conditions and environment show that the institutions were not properly adapted, as demonstrated by the lack or precariousness of spaces for women, like bathrooms or accommodation. Regarding the career, many limits related to the professional development can be perceived as well. The data from focus groups also allows for the identification of institutional violence based on daily practices, which sets, sometimes, situations of moral harassment.

RC07-137.4

NICHOLAS, LUCY* (Swinburne University, *lnicholas@swin.edu.au*)

The shape of Selves to Come: Selfhood without Sexual Difference

What can the historical persistence of gender tell us about possibilities for future selfhood not defined by gender? Is a more purposive way of being possible that is not reliant on the restrictions of binary sex/gender and if so, how? This paper continues work that proposes that a particular dominant mode of thought (or ethos) about the self and others maintains compulsory sex/gender. This is an ethos of oppositional difference and closure. I extend this theoretical work here to the practical consideration of what a post-gender and queer mode of thought and being, not premised on difference and closure, might look like.

Drawing on a combination of Simone de Beauvoir's existentialist ethics and Judith Butler's ontological and normative impulses, I propose that a non-oppositional, non-gendered alternative mode of thought and being is ontologically possible or potential (although not inevitable).

I sketch the ontological justification for this, and then move on to more practical implications for social life. This considers what this ontological picture means practically for attempting to re-form identity or selfhood according to more reciprocal and open-ended ethos. I argue that it would entail a particular 'queer' subjective mindset, an inexhaustibly reciprocal approach to relationships and the identity of others and sexuality, and enabling social contexts that foster these.

I demonstrate how some of these are already apparent in certain queer social practices. I consider how such social practices may ensure efficacy in their intend-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

ed aim of fostering more intentionalality in the collective project of selfhood and evade closure or imposition of identity.

RC40-678.6

NICOLAY, GIAN L.* (FiBL, *gian.nicolay@fibl.org*)

Societal Conditions to Produce Effective Knowledge on Sustainable Food Security at Global Level: A System Theoretical Narrative from African Cases

This paper aims at presenting consequences if we conceive the concept of Food Security (FS) as normative. The intention of FS is to create conditions, where no human being is unsecured with food. Such livelihood conditions have to be instituted in social systems. The international community has declared the war against hunger as well proclaimed the Universal Human Rights - including the Right to Food- over 60 years ago. Still, around 1 billion people go hungry to bed and 2 to 3 other billion suffer from malnutrition. The various disciplines of sciences dealing with FS- agricultural sciences, economy, sociology and others- are far from providing effective knowledge in order to solve the problem. If these observations are correct, than the main question arises: what can be done better within sciences in general and what can sociological observation contribute in particular? We test four hypotheses based on the Luhmannian systems theory but limited to African cases. (1) The normative character of FS has to be enforced and institutionalized in order to guide both science and practice. (2) The full and equal involvement of peasants, farmers, indigenous communities and social movements has to be enforced in all major scientific and technology development processes, in order to repair environmental damages done and enhancing FS. (3) More resources need to be mobilized by the various collectivities in order to educate a new generation of agricultural scientists and citizen enlightened with social sciences methods and ethics, (4) in order to transform the current faulty food and agriculture into sustainable, just and viable systems, languages have to be used which are understood by people. Recognized indigenous knowledge will result as a new regulative force and strengthen not only the functional system of Food and Agriculture, but contribute to more balanced rural-urban relations and sustainable livelihoods.

JS-83.4

NIE, HAISONG* (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, *nie-hs@cc.tuat.ac.jp*)
WEIFENG, HUANG (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)

Aging and China's Silver Industry: Based on a Sociological Survey of Urban and Rural Beijing in 2012

By 2012, China's population reached 1,354,040,000. The 60+ age group accounted for 14.3% while the 65+ age group alone accounted for 9.4%. Every year, the 60+ age group continues to increase by 8.6 million and will reach one third (32.8%) the population by 2050. At this rate, the 65+ age group will equal 14% of the population by 2026 and by 2040 will reach 316,720,000 making China a super-aged society.

While the population ages at an accelerated rate, traditional care provided by families is declining. In response, the 12th Five Year Plan (2011-2015) encourages China's central and local governments to promote the introduction of private capital into the senior care industry, to cultivate growth of related industries and to take active measures to foster a society which meets the needs of the aging population. Preferential measures and tax benefits for private investors in the senior care industry have also been implemented. The industry is wide-ranging with new opportunities surfacing and growth is expected.

However, China's senior care industry, situated in the largest consumer society worldwide, still lags relatively behind in terms of investment, human resources, awareness, and policies or funding. There is a massive potential market and yet demands both soft and hard are overwhelming the supply and China cannot keep up with the needs of the aging population.

From this backdrop we examine challenges facing China's aging population from a macro perspective including an overview of related policy trends followed by the findings of research funded by the Japanese Government and in cooperation with related institutions throughout China. We surveyed over 400 subjects aged 50+ (August-November 2012) in urban and rural Beijing regarding their lifestyle and consumption yielding a glimpse of their current situation as well as potential opportunities.

RC11-211.7

NIE, HAISONG* (Tokyo Univ Agriculture & Technology, *nie-hs@cc.tuat.ac.jp*)
WEIFENG, HUANG (Tokyo Univ Agriculture & Technology)

Current Social Welfare Conditions in China

China's old-age pension scheme originates from the nation's 1951 labor insurance regulation. It was primarily for people unable to participate in the workforce because of age or disability and provided for old-age, disability and survivor benefits. Prior to China's 1978 reform and door-opening, employees of government and state enterprises were entitled to receive pension without paying into the system. Since 1978, the market economy has undergone rapid growth and at the same time the pension scheme has undergone rapid reform.

We will take a brief look at how the pension scheme was reformed and how the scheme is currently organized as a result of the reform. In this context we'll examine how it is affecting people in reality. Based on surveys supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japanese Government conducted in two urban and three rural areas from 2008-2011 we'll look first at the present living conditions of seniors comparing urban and rural settings as well as regional differences. Second, we'll look at a survey of the pension system in four major cities with fluid populations and examine the issues between the system and actual reality for workers. Finally, we'll suggest ideas for how existing issues could be resolved.

JS-80.2

NIELSEN, AMANDA* (Linnaeus University, *amanda.nielsen@lnu.se*)

Rights in the Absence of Recognized Status- Challenging or Reinforcing the Rightlessness of Irregular Migrants?

This paper starts from the assumption that efforts to counter the rightlessness of irregular migrants can be divided into two broad categories. A first strategy seeks to ensure rights through a shift of status– i.e. through regularization– while a second strategy aims at securing access to a number of basic rights (often conceptualized as *human rights*) for all residents regardless of their legal status. Demands for provision of medical care and schooling, as well as ability to access public space without fears, all fall within this latter category. Scholars have conceptualized these claims as an instance where the internal border controls of states are being challenged. This reading stresses the transformative potential of this kind of demands with regard to current citizenship regimes. However, it is also possible to read this strategy as insufficient in the sense that it leaves irregular migrants in a permanent state of exclusion. Hence, the implication of the second strategy remains disputed. Should it be understood as a component in a strategy to undermine border control? Or, rather, to entail the reinforcement of rightlessness and the consolidation of a divided society? Providing irregular migrants with a number of basic rights– while withholding access to full membership– can be seen as integral to the creation of a precarious labour force. Drawing on insights from the Swedish debate about irregular migrants this paper seeks to address these questions. The analysis is guided by the assumption that political demands needs to be analysed contextually as their intervention and implication differ historically and spatially. In accordance with this the paper seeks to provide an account of the specificities of claims-making on and on behalf of irregular migrants in different context with a focus on how this relates to different regimes of citizenship and border control.

RC30-516.1

NIELSEN, NIELS JUL* (University of Copenhagen, *nnielsen@hum.ku.dk*)

Migratory Work/Family-Practices On a Precarious Labor Market

This presentation discusses the complexity of migrant lives with regard to the way they travel and make use of border-crossing activities, the diverse conditions they face on the working sites, and the way they structure their family relations and (endeavor to) achieve accountability and stability within their long-term life planning. This session's three thematic lines hence are in very fine accordance with the way I approach my investigation.

My current research concerns mainly Polish construction workers who are commuting between Poland and Denmark in order to improve their life conditions. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union many Eastern Europeans during the 1990s began to work (illegally) in Western Europe utilizing the tremendous gap in wages between the two former totally divided economies. Following the 2004 EU enlargement workers from the former Eastern bloc obtained legal access to the entire EU labour market. In Denmark some 50,000 mainly Polish workers are working primarily in construction, farming, cleaning and other low-wage sectors. I follow groups of construction workers at work sites and in their families (in Denmark as well as Poland), in order to understand the complex relationships between migrant work and family life. Since I regard it paramount to understand this bottom-up outlook also in a more overall perspective, my material concurrently consists of interviews with representatives from organizations in Denmark as well as Poland and moreover with politicians on both national and EU level.

In other words – relating to the two poles of scholarly stand mentioned in the session abstract – I am interested in strategies and mechanisms of migratory knowledge (and everyday life as a whole), but regard it equally essential to understand how this is reproducible and must be understood as an element in maintaining societal cohesion.

RC31-541.6

NIELSEN, NIELS JUL* (University of Copenhagen, *nnielsen@hum.ku.dk*)

Polish Identity As Entrance Ticked and Barrier On An Altered Labour Market

Taking its point of departure in current research on Polish migrant labourers in Denmark this presentation will discuss ways to understand how and why different intersections comes to have diverse impacts according to the contexts they are taking place within.

Different 'identities' – such as ethnic, national, religious – have had a very limited importance at the Scandinavian labour market through most of the 20th Century. The labour movement and the workers' unions possessed immense influence on the labour supply and were able to prevent uncontrolled influx of workers and maintain union membership as the only prerequisite for employment. Thus the few emigrating workers became internalised in the existing union system and worked on general conditions.

Following the collapse of the Eastern bloc and the success of a neoliberal political and economical regime this order of the day has fundamentally altered. A consequence of this is a major revitalisation of ethnicity as a marker of specific abilities.

The presentation outlines how ethnicity at one point has become a means to get access to the national labour market in the host country, in this case because a certain Polish work ethos is claimed (and, notably, for a lower wage). At the same time however, this opportunity can be a barrier of being regarded an ordinary part on that same market. As a consequence the whole social organization around the migrant workers is impacted of the circumstances, not least the prospective family life.

On the basis of fieldwork among Polish workers on Danish construction sites, representatives from unions and employer organizations in both Denmark and Poland, politicians on national and EU level, the presentation discusses how migrants come by under these circumstances and how the challenges can be tackled within a national and supranational framework.

RC22-389.6

NIEMELA, KATI* (University of Helsinki, *kati.niemela@helsinki.fi*)

No Longer "Believing In Belonging" – Generation Y Challenging Church Membership

Relationship to the national churches in the Nordic countries has often been described as "believing in belonging". With this term researchers have wanted to highlight the special character and importance of church membership in these countries. For the Nordic people belonging to national churches has been regarded as something special: they want to belong even they don't attend or believe in accordance with the teachings of the church.

However, the new generations seem to challenge this notion. This paper reflects this change based on a longitudinal study of young people from early adulthood to the age 25 in Finland. This period between childhood and adulthood is a time of great changes overall. The latter part of this phase of life (18-25) is often called as the period of *emerging adulthood*. The most characteristic feature of this time of life is the search for identity.

At the age of 15 a great majority of all 15 year-olds are confirmed in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland. However, 10 years later as many as ¼ has left the church and resigned their membership. In this paper I fill focus on the relation of young people to the church, their reasons for staying as members and reasons for leaving based on a longitudinal data which allows us to analyze the question in a life-course perspective.

The research shows that for many young people confirmation period serves as a means of maintaining and activating religious observance. However, in early adulthood young people get more relative and ambivalent about religious tradition and non-believing increases strongly. The search for personally meaningful experiences and relations is strong. Church leaving is explained most often by Church having no personal meaning and tradition itself is not an adequate reason for staying as a member.

RC28-492.3

NIEUWENHUIS, JAAP* (Utrecht University, *j.g.nieuwenhuis@uu.nl*)
HOOIMEIJER, PIETER (Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University)
VAN HAM, MAARTEN (Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Delft University of Technology)
MEEUS, WIM (Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Utrecht University)

Neighbourhood Effects on Migrant Youth's Educational Commitments, an Enquiry into Personality Differences

In the neighbourhood effects literature, the socialisation mechanism is usually investigated by looking at the association between neighbourhood characteristics and educational attainment. The step in between, that adolescents actually internalise educational norms held by residents, is often assumed. We attempt to fill this gap by looking at how educational commitments are influenced by neighbourhood characteristics. We investigate this process for migrant youth, a group that lags behind in educational attainment compared to native youth, and might therefore be particularly vulnerable to neighbourhood effects. To test our hypothesis we used longitudinal panel data with five waves (N=4179), combined with fixed-effects models which control for a large portion of potential selection bias. These models have an advantage over naïve OLS models in that they predict the effect of change in neighbourhood characteristics on change in educational commitment, and therefore offer a more dynamic approach to modelling neighbourhood effects. Our results show that living in neighbourhoods with higher proportions of immigrants increases the educational commitments of migrant youth compared to living in neighbourhoods with lower proportions. Besides, we find that adolescents with a resilient personality experience less influence of the neighbourhood context on educational commitments than do adolescents with other personalities.

RC28-481.5

NIEUWENHUIS, JAAP* (Utrecht University, *j.g.nieuwenhuis@uu.nl*)
YU, RONGQIN (Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Utrecht University)
BRANJE, SUSAN (Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Utrecht University)
MEEUS, WIM (Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Utrecht University)
HOOIMEIJER, PIETER (Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University)

Neighbourhood Socialisation of Youth's Employability, the Moderating Role of Personality

Youth growing up in disadvantaged neighbourhoods are more likely to be exposed to unemployment in their local area than youth in more affluent neighbourhoods. In disadvantaged neighbourhoods, youth may adopt more negative attitudes towards work, which subsequently may lead to higher unemployment chances. In the literature studies often only test the relationship between the neighbourhood context and occupational outcomes, neglecting the step in between. In an attempt to cover the whole socialisation process, besides unemployment, we look at how the neighbourhood shapes work commitments as well. Additionally, because some youth may be better able to cope with environmental stressors than others, we test whether adolescents with different personality types are affected differently by the neighbourhood. An influential typology of personality distinguishes three types: resilients, overcontrollers, and undercontrollers. Resilients respond relatively more adaptively and flexibly to situational demands, while both overcontrollers and undercontrollers are relatively inflexible. We hypothesise therefore that resilients are less likely to be affected by exposure to neighbourhood disadvantage than overcontrollers and undercontrollers. To test our hypotheses, we used panel data (N=203) with longitudinal information on adolescents from age 16 through 25. The findings show, contrary to our expectations, that overcontrollers' and undercontrollers' work commitments are positively influenced by longer exposure to neighbourhood disadvantage. Resilients' work commitments are not influenced. In turn, work commitments do not affect the likelihood for unemployment, suggesting that adolescents' unemployment is unlikely to be socialised by the neighbourhood context. Furthermore, undercontrollers' work commitments and unemployment and overcontrollers' work commitments are influenced by the neighbourhood, while resilients remain unaffected. This finding is in line with the idea that resilients are better able to cope with environmental demands, while overcontrollers and undercontrollers are more likely to be affected by their environment.

RC38-645.3

NIJHOFF, KARIJN* (Hague University of Applied Sciences, *k.g.nijhoff@hhs.nl*)

Polish in the Hague: The Stories of Long Term Migrants

Different sources estimate the Polish population of The Hague around 5% of the city's inhabitants. Images portrayed in media and by politicians give the impression that this group is a cause of social unrest and negative stereotyping is common. In this paper the stories of migrants themselves are told. They live, work, and have started their families in The Hague. The respondents have all lived in The Hague for more than five years; most of them migrated before Poland be-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

came part of the EU. They have experienced more negative images after Poland joined the EU while their situation should have improved with the change in legal status. They narrate about their position in Dutch society, the changes they have seen, and the stereotypes they have to face. They confirm that 'tolerance' is no longer a key component of Dutch society, and tell about the social and economic barriers they face.

Their migration experiences and their encounters with Dutch society reveal a complex image. Coincidence, doubt and hard work are main characteristics of their histories. The in-depth interviews reveal that there was little thought of long-term planning and that choices were made rather haphazardly.

RC34-593.3

NILAN, PAM* (University of Newcastle, *pamela.nilan@newcastle.edu.au*)

Space, Time and Symbol in Urban Indonesian Schoolboy Gangs

This paper uses theories of honour and masculinity to look at the phenomenon of male youth fighting in the urban space of two cities in Central Java, Indonesia. The masculine habitus of lower middle class Javanese schoolboys is referenced in local collective violence. Acknowledging the long history of heroic warfare and factionalism in Java, the data point to the pleasurable sense of oneself as a kind of warrior fighting with a band of brothers on specified 'battlefields' in the city. Four points emerge from the analysis. First, peer fighting is a temporally-bounded activity that ends with the school-to-work transition, thus bearing out Messerschmidt's (1993) argument about the conditional and compensatory nature of collective masculine violence. Second, alcohol plays an important role in amplifying peer conflicts and honour disputes. Third, getting a girlfriend demands the expression of a different kind of masculine habitus from that operationalized in peer fighting. Finally, Muslim schoolboy youth squads *(geng[s])* are intense formations for the construction of warrior masculinities, employing theologically-informed imagery in battles with boys from secular and Christian schools. The spaces of battle are identified with names that anchor them to the global Islamist struggle.

RC34-601.1

NILAN, PAM* (University of Newcastle, *pamela.nilan@newcastle.edu.au*)

Using Local Cultural Forms To Talk To Youth In The Global South

This paper uses material from two research projects, one in Fiji and the other in Java, Indonesia, to discuss the value of using local cultural forms of group talking to engage youth in everyday situations. First, although the convention of *talanoa* as a decolonising methodology has become popular in the Pacific, *talanoa* refers to storytelling. In Fiji the kind of talking which is closest to a focus group discussion is *veivosaki-yaga*, which in Fijian literary parlance means 'worthwhile discussion or conversation'. The term *veivosaki* connotes a neutral sense of conversation and dialogue rather than storytelling. *Yaga* literally means 'useful or worthwhile'. By engaging in *veivosaki-yaga,* Indigenous Fijian participants are tuned in to a form of communal dialogue that demands their serious consideration and response. It is therefore useful for discussing a range of issues with young Fijians concerned about their future. Second, the cultural convention of *nongkrong* (sitting around or walking around with friends talking) has started to be recognised by some Indonesian youth researchers as a productive method for gathering data from young people for whom *nongkrong* is their favoured leisure practice with age peers. *Nongkrong* is extraordinarily difficult to translate. It is culturally distinctive, but nothing much really happens. In some ways it is like *talanoa* research in that the silences may be as meaningful as the comments. None of these cultural forms of group talking matches the rigid definition of focus group discussions (FGDs) typically offered by western books on research methodology, yet they are far more culturally appropriate to the everyday lives of young people in these two countries.

TG06-964.2

NILSEN, ANN CHRISTIN* (University of Agder, *ann.c.nilsen@uia.no*)

Discovering Ideological Codes in the Professional Work of Daycare Personnel

During the last decades there has been a tremendous growth in the enrolment rates in daycare centers in Norway to the extent that 96% of all children attend daycare centers before they reach school age. Thus, daycare has become an important socialization arena, supplementary to parents, and a place where the demarcation line between 'the private' and 'the public' is rendered indistinct. The private becomes public when problems associated with the private sphere, for example behavioral disorder, child neglect etc., become a public responsibility. Simultaneously the public is private when normative understandings of what is expected and accepted are transformed into public standards and definitions of 'the good' contributing to inform and shape parental socialization goals and practices, and the daycare personnel's appreciation of parental practices and

their gaze on the children. Alongside the increase in daycare centers there has been a demand for increased professionalization of the sector, which in general is dominated by personnel lacking formal education. Important in this respect is early intervention: the obligation of daycare personnel to intervene when a child does not develop adequately or has a worrying home environment. The development of standardized tools aimed at mapping children's cognitive and emotional skills are increasingly being introduced to sort out children who are in need of extra concern. However, daycare personnel report to rely on their own embodied sensitivity in regard to concern for children. In this intersection between standardized mapping and personal 'stomach feeling', some distinct ideological codes come into play. What constitutes 'normality'? Is normality absolute, or are there different definitions for different children? And how is normality and abnormality (not) spoken of? The paper addresses these questions in relation to the concepts of 'ideological codes' and 'ruling relations'.

TG04-942.7

NILSÉN, ÅKE* (Author, *ake.nilsen@hh.se*)

The Practice of Control in Risk Activities

In this paper I would like to challenge the dominating understanding of voluntary risk-taking as activities with a focus on risk (Lyng). Instead I am arguing for a shift in focus from risk to control, which is the outcome of a successful interaction with risk. Based on ethnographic fieldwork on climbing and scuba diving, I analyse the practice of control as what Foucault calls a "technology of the self". With this shift in focus to control, participants in risk activities are understood as practicing a dominating ideal in the post welfare era, where the individual is increasingly supposed to be responsible and in control of his/her own life (Simon).

RC22-386.7

NILSSON, PER-ERIK* (Research Fellow, Uppsala University, *per-erik.nilsson@crs.uu.se*)

Legalizing Internet Piracy through State-Invented Religion? a Case Study of the Swedish State's Acknowledgement of the Missionary Church of Kopimism As Religion

In 2011 the Swedish Kammarkollegiet, the oldest public authority in Sweden, acknowledged The Missionary Church of Kopimism (Det missionerande kopimistsamfundet) as a faith based community (trossamfund). The Church is built on the idea that copying and the spreading of information is an ethical right. As a registered faith based community the Church qualifies as an organized and by the state approved religion, as such it is protected by Swedish constitutional law where it is stated that freedom of religion is absolute. Regardless of the sincerity of its creators, does this mean that the Church has found a way to legalized piracy for its members? If so, what future implications could this case have? The overarching question we would like to ask in this article is how the category religion enables the state apparatus to produce legitimate and illegitimate subject positions and what the consequences of this production are in relation to power and ideology.

RC01-33.4

NINA PAZARZI, ELENI* (University of Piraeus, *enina04@yahoo.gr*)
PAZARZIS, MICHALIS (University of Piraeus)

Network of Support Centers for Gender Equality in Greek Armed Forces

The paper presents the analysis of data from a research project for gender equality in Greek armed forces. The legal framework of gender equality in armed forces as well as the operation of the network of support centers under the funding of the European project "Artemis – Equal" will be presented.

The specific goals of these support centers were: the recording of inequality problems which take place in the armed forces, the provision of the information of interested parties about legislation and the official procedures in order to face the problems, the information about similar cases and good practices and finally the most important goal is Psychological, legal and Social support.

RC07-140.10

NINALOWO, ADEBAYO M.A.* (University of Lagos, *adebayo.ninalowo@gmail.com*)

A Discourse on Transnational Crisis of Legitimation

Historically, instances of transnational interactions between dominant and subordinate societies, through the instrumentality of the political state, had been anchored on particularistic vested interests that may quite often be of asymmetrical advantage, or may not necessarily be of mutual

benefits. It is argued that transnational socio-political, economic, cultural, military expressions of hegemony (or pervasive domination) are invariably in tandem with the particularistic vested interests of dominant forces of imperialism. By the same token, parties(i.e., societies/political states) in situations of subordination suffer deficits, as a consequence of their vested interests being undermined due to exigencies of unequal exchange. However, imperialist forces of hegemony are quite often challenged, as expressed by counter-hegemony or crisis of legitimation, in reponse to conflictual vested interests. Pursuance and propagation of multi-lateral vested interests are quite often enforced militarily by transnational hegemonic blocs, irrespective of potential or actual resistance. Hence, the enduring widespread global instances of legitimation crisis, which may be construed(or be misconstrued) as acts of "terrorism".

JAPA-15.4

NISHIHARA, KAZUHISA* (Seiju University, vzs00645@nifty.com)
SHIBA, MARI (Japan Society Promotion of Science)

Temporary Transnational Migrants from East Asia to Japan As Unskilled Foreign Workers and Methodological Transnationalism in the Age of Globalization

The objective of our presentation is to show the juncture between the sociological concepts on transnationalism and people's practices while referring to the temporary transnational migrants in Japan. In contemporary Japan since the 1990s, a large number of unskilled foreign workers (=trainees) from East Asian countries have been introduced to the urban and rural areas as temporary labors under the foreign trainees' system. We focus on these trainees, called 'Kenshusei/ Jisshusei,' at agricultural villages as well as the fishery manufactures in fishing villages, severely damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011.

Based on the field research, we will discuss a sociological concept named 'methodological transnationalism,' in parallel to 'actual transnationalism' and 'ideal transnationalism.' While recalling 'methodological cosmopolitanism' as a critique on 'methodological nationalism' by U. Beck, we will examine the meso-level perspective between methodological cosmopolitanism and methodological nationalism. In the present situation of North East Asia where nationalism and political tensions are continuously rising, the meso-level perspective in methodology is required, that is methodological transnationalism. This is also a standpoint that associates with a critical viewpoint against the traditional perspective of sociology.

Another concept we discuss here is the 'mediators,' a proximate concept to the G. Simmel's. However, we took further analysis on the concept and categorized them according to the level: from informal/sympathetic type up to formal/ businesslike type. We particularly pay attention to the 'bridge-type mediators,' regarding as inevitable actors in transnational interactions.

Based on the discussions above, we will examine an implication on conceptions of the nation-state and (civil) society as the most decisive points in sociology. It is the conception of 'society beyond a nation-state' along with the perspective of methodological transnationalism, that is also required to contemporary/future sociology.

RC14-256.9

NISHIHARA, MARI* (Kansai University, emma@kke.biglobe.ne.jp)

Concepts of "Bonds" and "Romantic Love" in Japanese Women's Culture-- the Representation of the Contemporary Japanese Male Idols

The purpose of this paper is to consider the representation of Japanese male idols, one of the largest genres in Japanese popular culture aimed at women, and characteristic of larger recent women's culture that it is part of. Specifically, through an analysis of articles (text and images) of female oriented magazine media, I will clarify how the image of male idols is constructed by the media. Building on this analysis, I will expand further on the concepts of "bonds" and "romantic love" in recent Japanese women's culture.

Until recently, Japanese male idols, like those from "Johnny's Entertainment" were ascribed with the role of the ideal love partner for Japanese women. However, in recent media dealing with male idol groups popular in the 2000s, strong friendship and relationships of mutual trust between the members of the group are represented frequently. "The every day" of idols, including events at school and communication with friends or family are depicted, and many instants of physical contact and conversation are made to look like expressions of homosexuality. Situations that consist of silly tomfoolery and play by these idols are usually referred to as "WachaWacha-kan". What is important here it is that the existence of female fans is not represented at all in the discourse of these articles.

In other words, the current male idols is represented as "ideal love partner" for women, but at the same time as someone who could not possible ever enter into a heterosexual relationship with the reader of these media. In the social

background of this peculiar development, links can be made with "yaoi" culture (female made and oriented fiction on romantic and sexual relationships between men) in Japan, as well as changes of heterosexual values. In this way, I consider characteristics of recent Japanese woman culture through magazine media.

RC24-439.5

NISHIKIDO, MAKOTO* (Hosei University, nishikido@hosei.ac.jp)
MARUYAMA, YASUSHI (Nagoya University)
FURUYA, SHOTA (Inst Sustainable Energy Policies)
MOTOSU, MEMI (Nagoya University)

Polyvalent Meaning of Community Wind Power Movements: Comparing with Anti-Nuclear Movements in Japan

After the nuclear disaster in Fukushima, the opposite opinion to nuclear power plants and the expectation for renewable energy are growing in Japan. Because the electric supply is monopolized by major electric power companies, people cannot choose the company which sells electric power. Furthermore, the electric power companies are trying to carry out re-operation of nuclear power plants and to keep the exclusive structure of an electric supply. Therefore, the number of citizens who protest against the monopoly has increased, and people who desire to abolish the nuclear power plants, hope for the expansion of renewable energy.

Therefore it's said that these renewable energy movements are connected with "anti-nuclear" movements. Those who support the anti-nuclear movements construct the dominant discourse –"anti-nuclear", by relating various points at issue with anti-nuclear after Fukushima disaster. However, does the strategy of anti-nuclear movements have the backing of public opinion?

This report aims to clarify this question by answering why the community wind power movements become popular in Japan, using data of investors for the community wind power. The community wind power movement has stated from ten years before, 12 sets of wind power have already worked now.

The results are following: The participants in early community wind power movements were those who had joined in the anti-nuclear movement. As the number of the investors increased, their social attitudes become wide, and they had various motivation for the investigation, not only environmental consciousness, but the commitment to windmill and the expectation for a dividend.

If the administration of community wind power emphasizes the anti-nuclear too much, the number of the participants in a renewable energy enterprise will decrease. This result shows that it's significant for sustainment of social movements to keep participant's various motivations, and the renewable energy movements related with "anti-nuclear" is too simplified.

RC06-128.7

NISHIMURA, JUNKO* (Meisei University, nishimura-junko@soci.meisei-u.ac.jp)

Re-Entering the Labor Market after Childbirth Among Japanese Women

This study explores the women's working career after childbirth in Japan. Many Japanese women quit working around the time of their first childbirth, and re-enter the labor market when their children get somewhat older. This study focuses on the process of re-entering the labor market. Some previous research already investigated on the issue. However, most of them only focus on the getting a job for the first time after childbirth. This study further explores what happens in women's career after they get job for the first time after childbirth, because it seems that many women experience the changes of their employment status even after re-entering the labor market. Data used in this study is Japanese Panel Survey of Consumers (JPSC). This study uses data collected from 1993 to 2008. Those women who had their first childbirth during above observation period, and did not working in the year of their first childbirth are selected to describe the working career after childbirth and analyze the determinants of it. Results of Kaplan-Meier Method show that the probability that a woman is working when their first child is ten years old is 65%. Results of Cox regression model show that university graduates are less likely to get a job compared to those who completed high school, however, it seems that husband's income is more influential than education on whether a woman get a job or stay out of labor force. Then, focusing on those who started their first job after childbirth as non-standard employees, their working career afterward is analyzed. The results imply that those who graduated from university are more likely to change their employment status compared to those who have high school diploma. Based on these results, Japanese labor market structure and the difficulties of women's career development there will be discussed.

TG04-959.2

NISHIMURA, KEIKO* (University North Carolina Chapel Hill, nishimk@live.unc.edu)

Politics of Science Online: Discursive Negotiation of Risk and Uncertainty Regarding Radiation Contamination

As the details of nuclear accident in 2011 unfold, many Japanese were forced into the world of scientific jargons that might determine their life. Some believed the scientists' assessment of "no immediate harm," others alerted the danger of both short- and long-term harm of radiation contamination. As Beck (1992) notes that "the sources of danger are no longer ignorance but *knowledge*" (p183), the knowledge itself confused their understanding of radiation and political stance. While the national discourse was seemingly splitting into two "dangerous" and "safe" camps, many have attempted to assess the risk themselves by negotiating their ideas about safety, health, and lives through various discussions in mass, print, and online media. Especially the open discussions in the social media, whose popularity is tied to the activities in the triple disaster (Slater, Nishimura and Kindstrand 2012), is an important sites where laypeople's experience, knowledge, and logic are contested and negotiated.

This paper attempts to illustrate how popular epidemiology (Brown 1987, 1997; Murphy 2006; Novotny 1994) and scientific knowledge about radiation contamination is negotiated in Japanese online discursive space. I compare and contrast two major rhetorics: one that is skeptical of, and another that claims immediate harm of radiation. I center my analysis to those on Twitter, due to its open architecture and ability to identify individual participants. My aim is to explore the different ways in which participants of online discussion are making sense of the situation, from their living space, food, water to their health, family, job, etc. Furthermore, I look at the debates around Yamamoto Taro, an activist politician who was elected to Upper House in 2013 by centering his campaign around anti-nuclear policy, and how such online discursive space may have ramification to the transformation of political in Japanese society.

RC45-744.3

NISIC, NATASCHA* (Universitaet Hamburg, *natascha.nisic@wiso.uni-hamburg.de*)

"With a Little Help from Outside" – "Outsourcing" of Domestic Work in Germany

Unpaid household labor and the provision of care within families present an important determinant for individual and collective welfare. However, in the past decades time and employment structures of households have undergone significant change. In particular, the increase of dual-earner couples and demographic shifts challenge traditional arrangements of paid and unpaid labor within the household. Households are thus increasingly confronted with the decision whether to produce these commodities by themselves or to buy services on the market. While common explanations emphasize the relevance of time and labor costs for such make-or-buy decisions, empirical results call for further explanations. From a sociological point of view the relationship between supplier and household contains many issues which generate trust problems. Moreover, the outsourcing of household labor is embedded in a normative framework about family and gender, affecting the choice of what and how to outsource specific tasks. Although time pressures of households are increasingly relevant, the topic has so far been understudied. Especially in Germany there is little empirical evidence about the outsourcing behavior of households. The paper thus analyzes the determinants of outsourcing decisions of households in Germany. The analysis is based on the waves 1992-2013 of the German Socio-economic Panel (SOEP) applying panel data methods. Theoretically the analysis draws upon new home economics, family sociology and economic sociology. The article gives insight into the decision-making processes of households. It also sheds light on the changing boundary between household and markets and gives explanations for current empirical developments in this realm.

RC45-749.11

NISIC, NATASCHA* (Universitaet Hamburg, *natascha.nisic@wiso.uni-hamburg.de*)

Mobility Decisions of Dual-Career Couples- New Evidence on the "Co-Location" Problem

Working couples in general face a "co-location problem". Since it is unlikely that both partners will find their individually best job offer at the same geographic location, at least one partner will have to make concessions when joint locational decisions are made. So far research on regional mobility of couples has shown that it is mostly women who make these concessions and who suffer disadvantages with respect to career opportunities. A common framework for explaining such gendered outcomes has been proposed by Mincer who assumes that a joint move will occur if the gains of one partner outweigh the losses of the other partner. Since women are (still) mostly in the role of secondary earners, their losses can be outbalanced more easily. However, with the rise in women's employment participation the potential for couples co-location problem has grown, especially for the higher educated with more specialized careers. One implication of the Mincer model would be, that in particular dual-career couples should be significantly less mobile than other couple types. However, recent research is less consistent on this topic, suggesting that dual-career couples are even more mobile than other couples. This contribution aims to explain these contradicting findings and to shed more light on the mobility decisions of dual-career couples by analyzing more thoroughly the circumstances of such migration. In particular it tries to combine mobility research with regional sociology and economics which emphasize the relevance of regional opportunity structures, especially those of urban labor markets. Theoretically an extension of the Mincer Model is proposed by referring to a bargaining model of household decisions. The empirical analysis is based on panel data analysis of the German Socio Economic Panel, waves 1992-2011. The paper also gives insight into recent developments in urban settlement and the changing social structure of large metropolitan areas.

RC50-807.1

NITZKY, WILLIAM* (Arizona State University, *william.nitzky@asu.edu*)

Institutionalizing 'living Heritage': Ecomuseum Development In Rural China

In 1997, China established its first ecomuseum as a new cultural strategy to safeguard 'living heritage' and develop local cultural economies. China has since experienced a wave of ecomuseum projects across the country, developed as 'museums without walls' encompassing the entire cultural landscape of a locality with a mission to involve the local population in the interpretation, management, and protection of their cultural heritage. The ecomuseum marks an urgent need to address the pressures of modernization on the retention of local cultural traditions and a recent focus of heritage and museum work on intangible heritage protection practices. With the establishment of ecomuseum projects in rural ethnic minority regions, local populations have become subsumed in a new heritage tourism discourse that aims to integrate them and their 'living heritage' as objects and subjects of a modernizing China. In this paper, I offer an ethnographic perspective on the unfolding of the first ecomuseum project in Guangxi in the Yao village of Huaili. Given the emphasis of the project on a community-based approach to safeguard 'living tradition' and promote rural development, I examine how the process of ecomuseum development not only changes the rural locality itself but also the local community's view of its heritage and ability to control it. Particular attention is paid to understanding how the ecomuseum and the intangible heritage discourse impact the local community and shape its value system and identity as multiple forms of imagination and authentication of heritage come into play through the ecomuseum contact space.

RC30-515.6

NITZSCHE, ANIKA* (University of Cologne, *anika.nitzsche@uk-koeln.de*)
KOWALSKI, CHRISTOPH (Institute for Medical Sociology, Health Services Research and Rehabilitation Science, Faculty of Human Science and Faculty of Medicine, University of Cologne)
PFAFF, HOLGER (Institute for Medical Sociology, Health Services Research and Rehabilitation Science, Faculty of Human Science and Faculty of Medicine, University of Cologne)

Blurring Work-Home Boundaries and Their Impact of Work-Home Conflict and Enhancement

Recently, growing interest has been turned toward the inherent boundaries between the work and home domains and how these boundaries are created. There have been discussions surrounding the increasing permeability of these boundaries and even their disintegration altogether. Among the various reasons for these tendencies is an increased flexibility in the hours and place of work (e.g., teleworking from home), causing work and home to become more intertwined. Other contributing factors include modern technical conveniences, such as the Internet, mobile phones and laptops, which make it possible to work and be reached by others almost anywhere and at any time. In light of the increasing disintegration of work-home boundaries, the question arises as to its consequences. Do blurring boundaries lead to more conflicts or do they have a positive impact? Data for this study were collected through an online survey among employees in nine companies in the German micro- and nanotechnology sector (n=321, response rates between 65 % and 95,5 %). Work-home/home-work conflict and enhancement were measured using the four scales of the Survey Work-home Interaction—Nijmegen (SWING) questionnaire (Geurts et al., 2005). The extend of a blurred work-home boundary was measured with 6 items focused on the work to nonwork permeability (e.g., "I am also available during my leisure time for work concerns (e . g. via cell phone)"). A structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis was applied. Work to nonwork permeability showed a positive association with work-life conflict, but no significant effect on life-work conflict and the both enhancement scales. We finally discuss the implications of these results.

TG04-954.4

NIXON, MICHAEL* (Copenhagen University, *msnixon@sund.ku.dk*)

Ambiguities in Discontinuing Medication: How General Practitioners Make Sense of Discontinuation and Their Strategies for Reducing Ambiguity

This paper will examine how general practitioners (GPs) deal with ambiguity in order to perform medication discontinuation. I examine the case of statins as is it a strongly recommended drug for reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease, however there several possible complications with taking the drug such as side effects, drug-drug interactions and lack of effect because of old age. Discontinuing the drug is therefore not a straightforward task, rather it involves a great deal of ambiguity. Drawing on interviews and observations of Danish GPs and document analysis of two independent drug recommendation bodies in Denmark, I analyzed GPs' strategies for dealing with three important problems related to discontinuation: 1) assessing the validity of patient reported side effects as a reason to discontinue; 2) discontinuing a hospital specialist's prescription; 3) assessing the likelihood of a positive outcome after discontinuation. Drawing on sensemaking-theory, I outline the strategies a GP may use for dealing with ambiguity and selecting alternatives with regards to patients drug prescription. I show how these strategies are shaped by professional qualities, including: terrain of responsibility (whose responsibility is it to discontinue), prioritizing ability (how comfortable is the GP prioritizing from a long list of medications), shared communication with patients (how two way is the communication) and discontinuation confidence (are GPs willing to trial discontinuation without the promise of a positive outcome). I conclude with recommendations for how to support appropriate discontinuation in primary care settings, including updating guidelines to explicitly acknowledge multimorbidity in patients and the importance of medication prioritizing, creating discontinuation alliances for GPs, e.g. with clinical pharmacists and gerontologists, and developing positive metaphors for 'discontinuing medication' to enable better communication with patients, e.g. drug holiday or medication pruning.

RC17-306.3

NIXON, SEAN* (University of Essex, *snixon@essex.ac.uk*)

Re-Building a Conservation Organization: The National Trust for England and Wales in the 1960s

The growth of conservation organisations was one of the more striking features of post-war social change in Britain. With their roots in late Victorian and Edwardian ideas of preservation and conservation, the membership of these organisations expanded markedly from the 1960s. The two biggest national organisations – the NT and RSPB – saw their combined memberships grow from just under 300,000 in the mid-1960s to over 5M by the turn of the century, making them the two largest conservation organisations in Europe. The increasing size of organisations like the NT and RSPB has given them greater influence as lobbyists in their dealings with policy makers at both the national and supra-national level. It has also, however, generated difficult questions about their relationship to their mass memberships and their internal forms of governance. In particular, it has forced these large conservation organisations to confront the nature of their organisational souls and to ask what kind of organisations they are and what kind of organisations they might become. In this paper, I focus on the National Trust and the soul searching undertaken by the organisation in the late 1960s. As the organisation grew, disputes about the purposes, policy and management of the Trust emerged. These concerns prompted the NT to conduct a review, drawing on evidence from both inside and outside the organisation. Led by Sir Henry Benson, the subsequent Benson Report of 1968 proposed significant reforms to the organisational governance of the Trust, including the relationship between its ruling council, its full time officials, its volunteers and its members. The paper reflects on the source of these organisational reforms within existing management thinking and organisational theory and the model of organisational governance which the Report proposed, considering the family resemblances between the NT's re-built organisational structure and that of other 'conservation bureaucracies'.

JS-66.2

NIZZOLI, CRISTINA* (LEST - CNRS, *cristina.nizzoli@univ-amu.fr*)
BOUFFARTIGUES, PAUL* (LEST- CNRS, *bouffartig@univmed.fr*)

Montée Des « Risques Psychosociaux » Et Redéploiement De La Critique Du Travail : Opportunité Ou Piège ?

C'est dans une conjoncture d'affaiblissement et de professionnalisation des syndicats que s'élargissent les formes de l'exploitation, qui se traduisent par des atteintes plus fréquentes à la santé mentale des travailleurs. Ces atteintes sont désormais catégorisées comme « Risques Psychosociaux ». Cette notion l'a emporté sur d'autres – comme la « souffrance », ou le « stress » - parce que les professionnels de la santé au travail et de sa négociation collective ont réussi à l'intégrer dans la problématique pré-existante des « risques professionnels ».

La montée en puissance de cette catégorie est à la fois une opportunité et un piège. Elle ouvre la possibilité d'interroger les facteurs collectifs de risque, à la source des difficultés psychologiques et individualisées des salariés. Mais elle peut refermer le débat sur les sources organisationnelles de ces difficultés en mettant l'accent sur la nécessité de « protéger » de ces risques les travailleurs vus comme opérateurs passifs, confrontés à un environnement hostile. Et donc d'ouvrir la voie à un nouvel hygiénisme. L'opportunité offerte de mettre en place des espaces collectifs de controverse sur les enjeux d'organisation, de qualité ou d'efficacité de l'activité n'est pas saisie. Les « RPS » fonctionnent alors comme un piège, tenant éloignés syndicalistes et représentants du personnel des salariés et de leur expertise que ces derniers détiennent sur le travail et les sources organisationnelles de leurs difficultés.

A partir d'une série d'enquêtes de terrains en cours on montrera le rôle des contextes d'action qui sont ceux des équipes syndicales dans l'éventail des situations rencontrées. Elles vont de l'intégration à des dispositifs managériaux visant à « soigner les travailleurs les plus fragiles » à des expériences d'écoute syndicale de l'expérience laborieuse, revivifiant à la fois la pratique syndicale et la critique de l'organisation du travail.

RC14-256.6

NOACK, CONSTANZE* (Heinrich-Heine-University Dusseldorf, *noack@phil.hhu.de*)

Does Mass Media Really Provide "New" Knowledge? Non-Fiction Publications About The Japanese Grass Eating Men (sōshoku danshi) As An Example

"Everyday knowledge" is constructed in the mass media by debating or interweaving academic knowledge and common knowledge. It can be assumed that individuals act and identify themselves on the basis of this knowledge, which is nevertheless continuously socially constructed. Drawing from approaches of the sociology of knowledge, I would like to present preliminary findings of my PhD research focussing on the construction of knowledge of masculinity in media products. Since my methodology is based on the "discourse analysis as well as sociology of knowledge", my paper is dealing with the issue of how knowledge is produced in non-fiction publications. By revealing the process of knowledge construction, I am going to analyze the role of the social actors, the subjective positioning and the given social positions as important aspects.

In times of social upheaval and crisis knowledge altering or broadening of the social knowledge pool could be the key to adapt and form alternative ways of living, given of course there is "new everyday knowledge" and not only repetition of long established knowledge. Therefore the question arises how knowledge, which has the potential to form and distribute new "everyday knowledge", is being produced by the media.

Taking up the discourse around a media buzzword such as *sōshoku danshi* (grass eating or herbivore men) – describing young men who are said to shy away from women, and by doing so seem to uphold another form of masculinity – will help to understand whether and how these media products are distributing socially important topics to the public. Furthermore, I am concerned with the process in which academic and everyday knowledge is forming a part of the knowledge stock of Japanese society and in which ways mass media is taking up the role to form "new everyday knowledge".

RC48-795.4

NOFRE, JORDI* (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, *jnofre@fcsh.unl.pt*)
FERNANDEZ-PLANELLS, ARIADNA (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)

Comparative Research on Contemporary Youth Social Movements: The Case of the Genind Project

The year 2011 has witnessed the emergence of new types of social movements, transnational in scope but especially intense in the Mediterranean area, one of which precipitating factors has been the leading role of the new generations and the urban middle classes. The year began with the so-called 'Arab spring', continued with the '#spanishrevolution' of 15-M, the Chilean students protests, riots in some English working-class suburbs, the Occuppy Movement in the United States and ended –at least till date- with riots in Turkey and Brasil. The antecedents date back to the 'anti-globalization' movement emerged in Seattle in 1999 and in Porto Alegre after 2001, the revolt of the French 'banlieues' in autumn 2005 and the Greek mobilization in winter 2008, coinciding with the start of the international financial crisis. This paper presents the results of a research project funded: The Indignant Generation. Space, culture and power in the youth movement of 2011 [GENIND]. While it is early to assess the impact of such movements, it seems evident that they respond to a new cycle of social protests, which manifest in public space (both in the squares of cities and in the Net).The project aims to shed light on the nature, causes and recent drift of such movements, taking the Spanish case as a reference point and comparing it with the mobilizations in four Mediterranean countries (Portugal, Italy, Greece, Egypt), and other territories where there was also mobilizations (England, USA, Chile, Brazil). Although it is based on ongoing ethnographic research, their orientation is primarily theoretical. The main

704   ** denotes a presenting author.* Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

objective of this communication is to present the GENIND project and its main results. It discusses the convergent and divergent elements of such movements, its innovative aspects and its continuities with previous movements and their local and global impact on youth and society.

RC34-592.1

NOFRE, JORDI* (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, *jnofre@fcsh.unl.pt*)

Geographies of the European Spring: The Case of #Spanishrevolution

Along the week prior to the past local and regional elections in Spain celebrated on 22nd May 2011, many Spanish citizens took several plazas and streets to denounce political corruption and national economic situation that are deteriorating democracy in Spain. Immersed in a strong economic uncertainty mainly marked by a great lack of individual as collective future, the eternal Two Spains have bumped into themselves. This paper will show how the so-termed #Spanishrevolution" names this recent episode of the present history of Spain in which the urban, modern and young Spain has raised their voice against the rural, traditional, pure, old Spain. Mainly based on a sub-regional scale analysis of the '#Spanishrevolution", this paper will show how the young, urban, modern Spain openly expresses that it is not willing to keep on badly surviving in the city while the rural Spain continues to lie in their country houses without showing any sign of entrepreneurship, awaiting the arrival public subsidies mainly funded by the European Comission as well as its Spanish wealthiest sisters regions. The Northern Spain has said enough to the South. Rather than showing a Hegelian spirit of the people, the # SpanishRevolution is a cry for the modernization of Spain.

RC30-517.3

NOISEUX, YANICK* (Université de Montréal, *yanicknoiseux@gmail.com*)

Le Travail Migrant Temporaire Au cœUr De La Dynamique De Centrifugation De L'emploi Vers Les Marchés Périphériques Du Travail : Une Perspective Canadienne

La communication (qui se fera en anglais) présentera trois exemples de programmes mis en place par le gouvernement canadien et favorisant l'essor de ce que nous appelons le travail migrant en régime dérogatoire sur les marchés périphériques du travail : 1) les travailleurs agricoles saisonniers migrants embauchés dans le cadre du *Programme des travailleurs agricoles saisonniers* (PTAS) ; 2) les aides-domestiques migrantes embauchées dans le cadre du *Programme des aides familiaux résidants* (PAFR) ; 3) les travailleurs migrants temporaires dits « non qualifiés » embauchés dans le cadre du *Volet des professions peu spécialisées*.

Partant d'une analyse de l'évolution de ces programmes, il s'agira donc de bien mettre en relief, au-delà du fait que les travailleurs migrants temporaires jouent le rôle d'une « armée de réserve, que les programmes de travail migrant en régime dérogatoire agissent comme une interface entre le cadre national et international afin de faire jouer la concurrence entre les travailleurs dans des marchés qui ne sont pas — pour toutes sortes de raisons — « externalisables », tout en préservant l'un des plus grands paradoxes du « libéralisme réellement existant » qui fait de la liberté de circulation pleine et entière, l'apanage exclusif des biens et services et non des travailleurs. De manière à établir la cohérence d'une politique du travail visant *en premier lieu* la mise en concurrence des travailleurs, l'analyse montrera comment les travailleurs migrants temporaires ont également été instrumentalisés lors de la récente réforme de l'assurance-emploi au Canada. Nous mettrons ainsi en relief l'instrumentalisation non seulement en termes d'exploitation de cette main-d'œuvre au rabais, mais, plus encore, aux fins d'une stratégie d'éclatement d'un régime de travail de type universaliste. Ultimement, nous montrerons que dans l'après-fordisme, la logique de flexibilisation place le travail migrant temporaire au cœur d'une dynamique de précarisation par la centrifugation de l'emploi vers les marchés périphériques du travail.

RC44-729.6

NOISEUX, YANICK* (Université de Montréal, *yanicknoiseux@gmail.com*)

Organizing Female Workers In The Informal Sector: A Case Study Of Learn-Dharavi

Labour flexibility is a hallmark of a new economic model marked by the rise of informal and precarious work. Given this structural transformation, many scholars have invited unions to organize the unorganized "at the rough ends of the labour markets" (Heery and Adler, 2004) because it is from this engagement that new forms of unionism will emerge (Murray, 2004). India is no exception. The NCEUS have shown that the economic liberalization process of the 1990s have trigger a "jobs' centrifugation dynamic" that pushed employment towards peripheral labour markets. Since then, Indian scholars have also stressed the impor-

tance for unions to refocus on the "organizing model" and invest these segments (Bhowmik, 2005; Agarwala, 2008).

It is in this spirit that LEARN-Dharavi, an NGO, has successfully launched organizing drives aiming to stir collective action involving women working in the slums of Mumbai. Building on our previous research in the shipbreaking industry (Noiseux, 2013) and empirical data collected through interviews with representatives of LEARN-Dharavi (local leaders and female workers/members involved in different « industries » i.e. domestic services, canteen workers, embroidery, garment industry, street vending), the paper will present the result of a case study conducted in 2011-13 using the analytical framework developed by Comeau (2005). It will first examine elements of contextualization regarding the State's role in the development and "regulation" of the informal economic activities, then present the struggle's chronology and discuss practices, strategies and demands put forwards by the different grassroots unions that emerged from LEARN's action. Finally, it will take a look at the "raising issues" in order to highlight the gap between discourses and practices and identify the difficulties facing traditionally organized labour when seeking to transform itself in order to meet the needs of the so-called "informal workers".

RC22-388.3

NOLLERT, MICHAEL (University of Fribourg)
SHEIKHZADEGAN, AMIR* (University of Fribourg, *amir.sheikhzadegan@unifr.ch*)

Organized Reaction to Experiences of Stigmatization: The Identity Politics of a Muslim Organization in Switzerland

The success of the Anti-Minaret Referendum of 2009 in Switzerland was due to a long, intensive campaign of the far right political parties.

Whereas the pro-referendum campaigners highlighted the *signal effect* of the legislation as a means to contain the "Islamic threat" in Switzerland, many Muslim organizations regarded the campaign as a concerted effort to stigmatize Islam and to discriminate Muslims.

This perception motivated a group of young Muslims to institutionalize their efforts in countering the anti-Islam activities of the far right. Thus, in 2009, the Islamic Central Council Switzerland (ICCS) was founded.

The current study investigates the identity politics of ICCS as well as its strategy to cope with what its members regard as a "conspiracy" of the far right political circles to "subjugate" the Muslim population.

The paper draws on in-depth interviews with active members of ICCS as well as on data collected through participatory observation of the public events of the association.

It is argued that ICCS, very much inspired by identity politics of other minority groups, strives for what Jürgen Link (1999) would call "production of normality" – namely the recognition of Islam as a "normal" religion equal to Christian and Jewish communities.

The paper also highlights the following strategy of ICCS: Whereas the far right clearly aims at eliminating the visibility of Islam in the public spaces, the ICCS activists try not only to publicly observe an orthodox Islam, but also to propagate it.

It is finally argued that the dialectics of stigmatization and provocation seems to serve the xenophobic agenda of the far right much more than the ICCS strategy of establishing the normalcy of Islam in Switzerland.

The study is a part of a larger project funded by The Swiss National Science Foundation investigating the narrative identities of Muslims active in voluntary associations.

JAPA-14.1

NOMIYA, DAI* (Sophia University, d-nomiya@sophia.ac.jp)
SUGINO, ISAMU (Ochanomizu University)

Post 3.11 Movements in Japan: A Mental Map Approach

In this presentation, we attempt to clarify the nature of antinuclear movements in Japan after March 11, 2011, from the viewpoint of participants' mentality.

On March 11, 2011, a big earthquake and a gigantic tsunami hit the northern part of Japan. The tsunami also paralyzed the emergency power system of the nuclear power plant in Fukushima, causing power plant explosions. The nuclear accident and subsequent radioactive contamination send a majority of Japanese people in fear and anxieties.

"March 11 (3.11)" ignited a volume of civil actions. Day in and day out, one spontaneous action was followed by another. The movement also spread out geographically, so that residents in different localities have witnessed protest actions taking place successively.

Resurgence of protest actions has prompted researchers to inquire into the nature of the post 3.11 antinuclear movements in Japan. With only few exceptions, however, studies have focused on objectively observable events and other morphological features to understand today's movement. This practice leaves us with little understanding about cultural and mental aspects of the movement.

In this presentation, we focus on participants' mental aspects to characterize today's antinuclear movements in Japan. Using handouts and written materials, we extract meanings campaign participants subjectively attribute to the nuclear

explosions and their subsequent act for denuclearization. We try to reconstruct a web of meanings existant in the 2012 campaign, also identifying central meanings and important subsets of meanings. We employ a comparative design, comparing the 2012 campaign against the 1954 campaign, to highlight important features and characteristics of the movement today.

Our major finding is that, while 1954 movement dominantly drew its signification from collective memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and risk on food safety, post 3.11 movement was strongly driven by motherhood mentality to protect a child and a concern over local environmental protection.

RC48-787.2

NOMIYA, DAI* (Sophia University, *d-nomiya@sophia.ac.jp*)
NISHIKIDO, MAKOTO (Hosei University)

Social Movement Transformations in the 20th Century: Japanese Experience

In this presentation we investigate causes and conditions of social movement change in the post-World War II Japan.

Social movements in Japan have experienced tremendous transformations after the World War II. Starting with the movement surge in the 1950s, Japan witnessed a sharp rise in popular protest in the early 60s, culminating in the peak in late 60s. After a sharp decline in the early 70s, the entire civil action has stayed relatively calm up to the present. Japan also witnessed huge transformations in repertoires of contention. In the 1950s, Japan saw a rise in labor movements, along with anti-capitalist, student, and environmental movements in 1960s.

Why did Japan, as non-western democracy, experience such a huge transformation in social movements after the World War II? Big shifts in quantity and quality of social movements have been recorded in some other countries. In such cases they often experience huge structural transformations. The Japanese case, with no structural change during the latter half of 20th century, does not allow us to lay out the same explanation. Also the shift is not toward a "social movement society." Japan seems to have become a society content with what they have.

We employ both qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate into the causes and conditions for social movement change in the post WWII Japan. Quantitatively we use event data analysis to identify changes in volume and categories. Qualitatively we look for cognitive change that involve shift in values and perceptions toward social movements.

Our finding is that change in international politics along with growing global civil society had to do with the change in social movements in Japan. Also past experience of the 60s may have had a negative effect on the perceptions and motives of the later generations to give rise to social movements.

RC52-840.4

NOORDEGRAAF, MIRKO* (Utrecht University, *M.Noordegraaf@uu.nl*)
KUIPER, MARLOT (Utrecht University)
SCHNEIDER, MARGRIET (Utrecht Academic Medical Center)
VAN RENSEN, LIESBETH (Utrecht Academic Medical Center)

Routines As Competency. New Medical Routines for Hybrid Health Care Professionalism

Organizing health care services increasingly encompasses hybrid forms of medical professionalism. Relations between managers and medical professionals become less binary and oppositional; organizational forms become less performance-based and less strictly managerial; medical professionalism itself becomes more organizational. In this paper we focus on the latter trend, as most studies on hybrid professionalism tend to focus on the other two. The rise of 'organizing professionalism' (i.e. medical professionalism that includes organizational and managerial capabilities) is usually approached in terms of new competencies. New competency models, such as the CanMEDS model for medical professionalism, circumscribe the new roles and acts that (medical) professionals have to perform, including collaborative and managerial roles. We take another approach; we see competency as an *institutional* phenomenon, instead of an individual one, and we focus on medical *routines* in order to analyze institutional competency. Medical routines represent institutionalized aspects of medical acts and practices and might help of hinder the rise and spread of (innovative) hybrid service delivery that is collaborative and well-organized. We especially focus on the many practical and everyday sides of medical routines. We focus on the everyday sides of organizing health care by medical professionals, including multi-professional collaboration and quality and safety management. We (a) explain what we mean by medical routines as institutional competency, (b) describe current changes in medical routines that enable the rise and spread of collaboration and quality and safety management by medical professionals, and (c) trace effects on medical outcomes. Empirically, we focus on changing routines in a Dutch academic medical center.

RC02-58.3

NORDLUND, CARL* (Central European University, *nordlundc@ceu.hu*)

Patterns of the Semiperiphery: Using Valued Blockmodeling Techniques to Map and Specify the Relational Characteristics of Semiperipheral Countries

Although the trichotomy of the world-system often is specified in terms of properties of each stratum, particular the global division of labor, an increasing number of studies specify and define such strata in relational terms. Parallell to this, the core-periphery concept has also been specified by network scholars as a structural template that captures some of the original relational connotations.

However, even though the semiperiphery has a distinct role in world-system analysis, with several scholar focusing explicitly on this particular stratum, very little has been said about the relational patterns of the semiperiphery. Rather, in relational (network) analyses, semiperipheral countries are typically those whose relational properties fit neither the core nor the periphery.

Combining a novel approach for blockmodeling of valued networks with a novel heuristic that identifies dependency and dominance in core-periphery structures, this paper addresses the following questions: does the semiperiphery, similar to the core and the periphery, has its unique patterns of ties? If so, what patterns? What are the characteristic patterns of ties between the semiperiphery and, respectively, the core and the periphery? Using pre-determined core-semi-periphery-periphery partitions of the contemporary world-system as specified in the qualitative literature, the novel network-analytical methods are applied in the analysis of international commodity trade matrices in search of would-be ideal blocks that characterize semiperipheral relations. Finding such would not only allow for identifying semiperipheral countries based on their relational features, as something distinct from similar blocks for core and periphery, respectively, but it would also allow for mapping patterns of dependency and dominance within the semiperiphery and its patterns to the core and periphery strata. Additionally, it would provide the formal network-analytical toolbox with a specification and possible structural definitions of core, semiperiphery and periphery that actually stems from the actual context from which the trichonomy stems, i.e. world-system analysis.

RC04-79.5

NORKUS, MARIA* (Technical University Berlin, *marianorkus@gmx.de*)
PETSCHICK, GRIT* (Technical University Berlin, *grit.petschick@tu-berlin.de*)

Higher Education of Women Between Heterogeneous Logics: Gender-Equality and Scientific Excellence As Conflicting Requirements in University System

At present the German university system is undergoing a number of reforms to improve its models of teaching and research. Equality politics have a high priority in this process. Gender equality in the higher education sector is still unrealized: Despite the fact that now equal numbers of men and women start studying, there is a big drop out of women in higher level of education systems, known as the "glass ceiling effect". Because of that, equality politics also have take into regard later stages of university education, namely the doctoral and postdoctoral phase.

This contribution is based on a scientific study from 2012, which analyses the benefits of the new measures to promote women within the junior researcher program of a scientific cluster, measures created as part of a new governmental funding policy. The German "Excellence Initiative" is one of the most important initiatives in higher education reform to strengthen international competitiveness and high-quality research. New incentives were created for universities to take into account both scientific and equality policy requirements, in order to reduce the well-known problems of women in this phase. By analysing the situation with the theoretical framework of Neoinstitutionalism, it can be shown that gender equality and scientific excellence are two different logics that came into conflict with each other. These measures partially lead to paradoxical consequences for the careers of women through the constantly changing interplay between heterogeneous environmental requirements and organizational structures. Instead of better support for women, new obstructions appeared in their careers. These unforeseen consequences arise out of conflicting institutional logics and were never intended by any of the institutional actors involved.

RC32-550.10

NORKUS, MARIA* (Technical University Berlin, *marianorkus@gmx.de*)

The "Invisible Hand" of Oppression - Symbolic Violence in the Precarisation of the German Labour Market

When we think about oppression and global inequality, we also have to ask why it is that many underprivileged groups suffer from oppression without any real resistance? With the analytical framework of Bourdieu's theory of practice I will argue that any theory that draws on the concept of intersectionality has to take into regard the symbolic dimension of society in which social practice takes place and which causes and reproduces social structures of domination. Symbolic violence, this "gentle violence [...] invisible to victims" (Bourdieu 2001, 1-2), is the key to understand how oppression reproduces and legitimatises itself. It contributes both to the recognition of oppression and at the same time to the misrecognition of its arbitrariness.

This contribution deals with the precarisation of labor in contemporary Germany. This field is mainly structured by race, class and gender. Women, immigrants, disabled persons and lower classes are disproportionately affected by adverse working conditions, lack of job security and lower payments, and are furthermore badly integrated into the social security system.

I want to argue that the precarisation of labor and life is a new form of symbolic violence, which affects different groups in different ways for the purpose of labor exploitation. This process cannot be understood solely by looking at economic constraints or pure violence. Deterioration of working conditions is legitimised by the apparent naturalness and inevitability of economic development.

To theorize the different axes of oppression in the field of precarious work, I will consider not only different categories of inequality but also the very processes of categorisation through labour. Taking into account this symbolic dimension of oppression in society may lead to a better understanding of its inveterate persistence.

Pierre Bourdieu. 2001. Masculine Domination. Stanford: Stanford UP

RC09-181.3

NORKUS, ZENONAS* (Vilnius University, *zenonas.norkus@fsf.vu.lt*)

Moving up and Down in the Capitalist World System: A Qualitative Comparative Analysis of Patterns in Post-Communist Transformation

The relation of Communist world to capitalist World System (WS) is disputed subject, opinions including the views of USSR as semi-periphery power in the capitalist WS, as residual empire resisting integration into WS, parallel World anti-System etc. Its breakdown was fuelled by promises of anti-communist counter-elites and broad populations of joining the core of WS in few years after re-introduction of free market and liberal democracy. After 20 years, analysts describe history of former communist countries in the 20th century as "detour from periphery to periphery" (Ivan Berend). After two decades of post-communist transformation, most of them remained in or returned to the positions where they were before Communism, some moved down from the semi-periphery to periphery, and only few managed to upgrade their world-systemic position. According to the transitological wisdom, economic (shock therapy) or political (revolutionary removal of Communist elite) factors are decisive for the early success of post-communist transformation. The author argues that neither economic nor politological explanations are sufficient to account for changes in the world-systemic position of former communist states (including China and Vietnam), and highlights the importance of cultural differences described in terms of four orientations (continuational, restitutive, emulative, and innovative) of social imaginary and social action on the eve of post-communist transformation. This argument is tested by qualitative comparative analysis of patterns in post-communist transformation.

RC06-122.13

NORMAN, HELEN* (University of Manchester, *helen.norman@manchester.ac.uk*)
FAGAN, COLETTE (University of Manchester)

What Makes Fathers Involved? Exploring the Relationship Between Paid Work and Childcare

Although fathers' roles have been adapting over the last three decades financial provisioning remains the essence of 'good' fathering and the work schedules associated with fathers' employment is a key factor that shapes their involvement in childcare and domestic work. However, the relative impact of fathers' and mothers' employment on paternal involvement in childcare is unclear, and little is known about the longer term impact, that is, whether the way parents' organise their work and childcare arrangements in the first year of the child's life impacts on paternal involvement as the child grows up.

This paper, based on work by Norman, Elliot and Fagan (*Community Work and Family,* forthcoming), investigates some of the tensions between employment and a father's involved caregiver role. We open with a review of the qualitative and quantitative results from previous studies concerning father's contributions to childraising, including the facilitating influence which statutory parental leave policies and other reconciliation measures have played in some countries. Then we focus on employed couples to explore the association that mothers' and fathers' employment hours have with paternal involvement when their child is aged three. Multivariate analysis using the UK's Millennium Cohort Study reveals it is

the mothers' employment hours when the child is aged three that has the largest association with paternal involvement in childcare at this stage in the child's life, independent of what hours the father works. Furthermore, both parent's employment hours when the child was nine months old have a longitudinal influence on paternal involvement when the child reaches three, but it is the hours a mother works when the child was aged nine months that has the stronger association with paternal involvement at age three. This suggests mothers' work schedules are more important for fostering paternal involvement in both the immediate and longer term.

TG06-965.4

NORSTEDT, MARIA* (University of Lund, *Maria.Norstedt@soc.lu.se*)

Discovering Agency, Material Practices & Marginalization – Examples from an Institutional Ethnography on Hidden Disabilities in Working Life

The main question I will address in my paper is: what does the use of institutional ethnography help me see analytically that I would have risked not seeing with other methodological glasses? In order to discuss this, I will draw on and exemplify with my first analysis of the empirical material from an on-going workplace study about hidden disabilities and working life. In this moment I am in the process of doing this analysis. The study takes its starting in the experiences and work knowledge of individuals with hidden disabilities in order to understand individual, interactional and institutional aspects of importance for people with hidden disabilities when they decide to tell – or not to tell – others in the workplace. While discourse analysis is a relevant methodological approach in a study about people with hidden disabilities I argue that institutional ethnography (IE) through its focus on institutional practices and ruling relations allows for an understanding of their material consequences in workplaces and on every day experiences. Discourse analysis *could* stay at the level of representation, not showing what people actually do with discourses and thereby risking seeing neither agency nor material practices. IE enables an understanding of how marginalization works in individual, interactional and institutional practices in workplaces and of how the everyday life and agency of persons with hidden disabilities are impacted by these practices. Another advantage is that IE does not accept an ontological divide between individual and structure and an analysis based in IE thus can provide an answer to the long debated paradox among disability researchers: how to theoretically understand disability as a consequence of inequality/social structures without neglecting individuals' bodily experiences of living with a disability. This is also something I will discuss in the paper with the help of my empirical data.

RC13-231.2

NORTH, SCOTT* (Osaka University, *north@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp*)

"What Do I Do Now?" Post-Retirement Leisure in Japan

Japan's *dankaisedai*, the generation that was the foundation of the country's "economic miracle," are retiring. As their careers come to an end, Japan's "greatest generation" seem at last to be in position to enjoy the fruits of their labors. But can they? Japan has the greatest average longevity, but its post-retirement leisure cleaves along lines of class, gender, and age. This paper first reviews leisure trends during the past 50 years, noting how they conditioned inequality inleisure expectations and practices. Three main factors affecting variation in leisure are then investigated in detail. 1) Class. Who actually retires and how? Analysis highlights the roles of retirement bonuses, pensions, and savings, as well as government supports. Japan's elderly control much of the nation's privately held wealth and many who are not rich have been lifted out of poverty, but poor elderly increasingly continue working out of necessity, while other carry on because work gives meaning in life. 2) Gender. In Japan's strongly gendered society, retirement often finds two people whose leisure ideas have grown quite apart looking at each other across the breakfast table. The gendered nature of social participation remains evident in post-retirement leisure activities for men and women. Although "retirement divorce"is a danger, couples with sufficient means may find shared post-retirement leisure activities to be grounds for renewed mutual appreciation and affection 3) Age. Japan's retirees exhibit significant variation in age (the so-called young olds, middle olds, and oldest olds), which influences leisure practices. As with gender and class, age-related leisure trend differences seen in Japan have parallels across East Asian societies. The paper concludes by considering the usefulness of the framework deduced from the Japanese case for studying leisure other Confucian catch-up economies.

TG03-936.1

NORTHCOTE, JEREMY* (Murdoch University, *j.northcote@murdoch.edu.au*)

Who's the Terrorist?: Humanism and Moral Ambivalence in the Discourse on Terrorism

Labeling political enemies as terrorists became the new trend in the new millennium. It has not only become the cornerstone of discourse surrounding US foreign policy, but also a rhetorical tool employed by authoritarian dictators (such as Gaddafi during the Libyan crisis, and Assad during the Syrian civil war) in maintaining their grips on power.

It is argued that the threat of terrorism is successful in garnering public support for military intervention and authoritarian practices precisely because it plays on public fears and anxieties concerning anomie and unpredictable violence. The construction of a terrorist threat reinforces the authority of the State to ensure security and public safety, even sanctioning extreme measures (such as torture, intrusive surveillance and the outlawing of public gatherings) that would normally be viewed as antithetical to the humanistic principles of liberty, justice and tolerance. However, these measures are justified on the basis that terrorism is 'evil' and therefore requires a 'means justifies ends' rationale where humanist ideals are claimed to be the ultimate concern. 'Terrorist' groups, meanwhile, also cast their activities in terms of humanist and religious responses to oppression and aggressive foreign policy, even as they reject certain humanist principles and modernization as forms of Western imperialism.

By examining speeches and writings from key political figures, it will be shown how humanism and religion merge in the political discourse surrounding terrorism in ways that indicate uncertainty and/or duplicity over the moral foundations of contemporary political action and State power. Do such tendencies reflect differences associated with an emerging post-secularist humanism, or are they a Machiavellian bricolage of ambivalent and contradictory rhetorical elements? The answer is relevant to understanding to what extent the enculturation of humanist ideals can serve to arrest the violence surrounding terrorism.

RC04-78.22

NOURI, ALI* (Writer, *nouri54@yahoo.com*)

Investigation Social Factors Influencing on Educational Opportunities Among High School Students of Tehran

This study sought to determine the contribution social factors on creation and maintaining inequality in educational opportunities among students in Tehran.

Reproduction theorists believe that strong solidarity exsits between family background and the level of access to the educational facilities.

Network analysis theory holds that inequal transfer of resources and opportunities leads to inequal educational opportunities.This means that people have inequal opportunities in achieving social possibilities and maintaining relationship with those who control the resources like information and bureaucratic influence,which makes the educational opportunities inequal.Having information of school programs,education and job consoultation,friends in upper economy section would be some good examples.

The survy method and questionnaire technic used for this study.The sample volume is 300 and the sampling method is cluster- sample.face and content validity used for questionire confirmation.cronbakhs α has been used for reliability and 78 persent is result.

According to research data,tehran school are run 5 ways:heyat-e-omanayee,people specimen,governmental specimen,non-governmental and normal governmental.

In recent years,normal governmental schools that had more facilities or better quality of education became heyat-e-omanayee or governmental specimen.

Low-income families have problem to access appropriate schools while upper class can register their children to bether school using their connections network and affording the school fees.Stepping up in socio-economic class leads to increasing educational sensivity level of parents ,as well as increase in comunicational kills of students and boosting up heir educational motivatin also dire need for access,resulting in educational progress and reducing inequal educational opportunities.

Continueing the recent ternd will bring about deprivement of talented students in

low-income families from proper educational facilities.This will deprive the society from part of the nation s talent. Moreover illiteracy and semi- illiterate of portion of society will lead to subsequences such as ineffecienay,crime,disorder and in security.

RC05-113.2

NOVELO Y URDANIVIA, SILVIA G.* (Universidad de Guadalajara, *silvia_novelo@hotmail.com*)

Social Stratification and Inequality in Japan

Social Stratification and Inequality in Japan

Silvia G. Novelo y Urdanivia

ABSTRACT

When one examines the subject of Japanese globalization, it quickly becomes apparent that international migratory movements occupy a special place of interest. This is due to the characteristics of this country, particularly its insularity, both in the physical and mental plane (*sakoku*). By focusing on the Japanese migratory phenomenon from a historic and structural perspective, this study would analyze possible Japanese population profile scenarios into the middle of the 21st

century. The study will focus on migratory movements to the Americas, foreign workforce acceptance in Japan and inter-ethnic relations involving Japanese nationals and their descendants. The analysis has the tentative title of: *The Sociology of Japan in the Post-Globalization Era.*

Within Japan, the labor market as a whole has not been deteriorating. In fact, workers in the most important firms and in the public sector have been protected, while those on the periphery are exposed to ruthless foreign market competition. The *nikkeijin*, people of Japanese descent living abroad, fall into the latter group. Generally, this social grouping does not work for large institutions and firms. This phenomenon has contributed to increasing inequality between the two types of workers.

Persistent Japanese xenophobia is more apparent during transitional periods and has always been a characteristic of internal and foreign policies of the country. It has acquired distinctive traits with the opening of Japan to the world -Meiji age- and the consequent development of a colonialist mindset and territorial expansion.

Will the *nikkeijin* of Latin America be able to overcome the deplorable mentality of *sakoku* and become the solution to the serious demographic problem that Japan is facing?

Key words: *Sakoku*, Japanese xenophobia, *Nikkeijin*, Americas, Japanese migratory phenomenon.

RC32-563.26

NOVELSKAITE, AURELIJA* (Vilnius University, *aurelija.novelskaite@khf.vu.lt*)
LAMSA, ANNA-MAIJA (University of Jyvaskyla)
PUCETAITE, RAMINTA (Vilnius University)
RIIVARI, ELINA (University of Jyvaskyla)

Woman Leader, Woman Employee and Ethical Organizational Culture in High and Low Gender Gap Index Contexts

Considering widely reported differences among countries in terms of innovation development levels, achievements in such fields as gender equality, organizational responsibility and other alike implementations (especially comparing American, African and European, North-/South-/East-European, Post-soviet/-socialist countries), the paper focuses on women's (and men's) status in modern organizations. More specifically, the paper concentrates on perceptions of women leaders and organizational climate in the organizations working in such societies as Finland (Northern country) and Lithuania (East European post-soviet country).

Quantitative data were collected by a web-based survey in Finland (2011) and Lithuania (2013, still under process). In this study, indicators of 2 scales are in the focus of empirical analysis: the Corporate Ethical Virtues scale of 58 items comprising eight dimensions of organizational virtues: clarity, congruency of supervisor, congruency of management, feasibility, supportability, transparency, discussability and sanctionability; the leadership practices scale of 7 items, depicting interrelations between a supervisor and a subordinate. Striving to ensure reliable comparability, one public Finnish (N=477) and one public Lithuanian (n=76 at the moment) organizations were selected for comparison.

Results of preliminary statistical analysis demonstrate that the respondents' average evaluation of male leadership practices is higher than female leadership among Lithuanian respondents, but lower among Finns; also gender differences in the evaluations of corporate ethical virtues and effects of leader's gender on the evaluations of CEV are almost absent among Lithuanian respondents, but rather obvious among Finnish ones. The findings not only indicate effects of gender equality developments in countries with a high and low gender gap index (respectively, Lithuania and Finland), but also shed some light on interrelations between such phenomena as gender and leadership, gender perceptions of the ethical dimension of organizational culture, etc. in a comparative perspective. The analysis will be repeated at the end of 2013 after data collection process will be finished in Lithuania.

RC39-657.3

NOVIKOVA, NATALIA* (University of Tsukuba, *novikovanatv@gmail.com*)

Post-Disaster Literacy of a Japanese Local Community

More than two years have passed since the Fukushima Dai`ichi Nuclear Power Plant accident of March 11, 2011. The first phase after the accident, "collective moral confidence" (Petryna, 2013), suggested that the existing system will overcome the disaster, yet evolved into feelings of desperation and disorientation about actual risk. An escalated sense of the unknown and unexpected fostered a flow of voluntarism and participation in local decision-making processes. Engaged in the process of information sharing, consensus-building, and mobilizing their resources and connections, local activists have been trying to influence local government decision-making.

This paper examines the process by which the Fukushima accident has been dealt with in radiation-contaminated communities, yielding insights into local government responses to the nuclear accident and probing whether government-citizen relations have been altered in the aftermath of such a disaster. Through

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

fieldwork undertaken in 2013 in Abiko City, Chiba Prefecture, this paper traces the nexus of the community-NGO-government relationship, focusing on the after-effects of the Fukushima Dai'ichi Nuclear Plant accident. Utilizing civil society concepts and the expanding role of civil society in governance, we argue that civil society in a post-disaster community is an arena in which new ideas concerning governance are formulated and citizens' civic education is carried out. What is more, this paper provides what Charles Tilly called the "repertoire of collective action," in which people engage in modern post-Fukushima modes of political protest. While observing how people from a radiation-contaminated community have overcome fatalism and risk-perception problems, this research gives insight on the modern Japanese capacity to deal with unpredictable human-made accidents, extending previously known scenarios of post-disaster management.

RC08-165.12

NOVIKOVA, SVETLANA* (The Institute of the Social and Political Researches of the Russian Academy of Sciences, *s_novikova60@mail.ru*)

Characteristics of Becoming Sociology in Russia

Russian sociological thought XIX - early XX centuries was closely associated with the ideas of Russian philosophy and literature. The becoming of sociology in Russia was initiated in the framework of social journalism. The first sociological articles were published in the periodical press as a "Notes of the Fatherland", "Business", "Knowledge". One of the founders of Russian sociology N.I. Kareev highly appreciated journalistic contribution to the development of sociology, noting that the "Notes of the Fatherland" was the first in the Russian sub-faculty, which has participated in the creation of generation of sociologists.

In the West the institutionalization of sociology, sociological deployment of higher education took place earlier than in Russia. Recognition of sociology at the state level in Russia was only after the February Revolution of 1917 largely due to P.A. Sorokin. The first sub-faculty of sociology was established in 1919 at the general education faculty of 2-nd Petrograd State University. Only in 1916 was an attempt to create a "Russian Sociological Society name M.M. Kovalevsky".

The Russian government prevented the development of sociology. The desire to prove with the help of positivism, Marxism or another theories led to unreasonable politicization of Russian sociology. On this occasion P.A. Sorokin said: "In Russia the main 'scientific' arguments for sociology were: prison, exile and hard labour. Disinterested search for truth and the presentation of the results of this search were impossible". Therefore, the hallmark of Russian sociology was its oppositional political preconception. Probably for this reason Russian sociology was prohibited in 1929-1958 and officially named as pseudoscience.

RC01-29.4

NOWACZYK, OLGA* (University of Wroclaw, *nowaolga@gmail.com*)

Emotional Work During Biographical Research: A Researcher's Personal Reflection: Researcher's Experience (ongoing biographical research projects)

Social research are entangled in experience of researchers, who are emotionally affected by the work that they do. Particularly In qualitative research reserchers' engagement could influencing on the resulting of data. Since during the biographical interview faceing many difficult situations. So it is in my case. In my biographical research with veterans I am often in difficult emotional situation. I am going to refer how I manage with this problem and provoke methodological discussion in that field. Biographical interviews required hard emotional work of researchers. Therefore in my paper I take a distinctly approach to provide a personal account of my experiences of doing emotional work while conducting my postdoctoral fieldwork. To add context, my research focuses on the biographical interviews with the polish former soldier of the military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. In my research I define this social category as veterans because respondents identify themselves as such, too. Thus, through collecting stories, the research seeks to explore experiences and understandings of former soldiers wounded and injured on mission abroad, both in terms of these constructions, and the ways in which people manage and negotiate them. My paper focus on two ways of biographical research reflections. Firstly, on the considerable emotional challenges encountered during the research process and the ways in which these were managed through both successful and unsuccessful coping strategies. Secondly, I detail the ways in which my identity and biography impacted upon this emotional work and my relationships with participants. In order to embody such discussions I use excerpts from my own research diary and quotes from participants. Conclusions in my paper concern to the ways in which we, as the community of researchers, can do more to share our research experiences with each other for the benefit of ourselves and our work.

RC16-289.3

NOWAK, RAPHAËL* (Griffith Centre for Cultural Research, *raph.nowak@gmail.com*)

Locating the Materiality of Music Artefacts

This paper aims to reinstate issues of materiality within the study of music consumption. While music sociologists usually focus on notions of taste, mediation or repertoires of preferences, the materiality of music artefacts are often neglected in the studies on music consumption. From the iconicity of vinyl discs, the hipness of iPods, to the aesthetic features of posters, artefacts play a major role in how individuals develop and maintain a relationship with their favorite musics, artists and genres. The material interactions between audiences and music artefacts are aesthetic and embody their preferences in return.

In the digital age of music consumption, there is an increasing trend towards the fragmentation of modes of music consumption. Music audiences are driven towards the use of different material artefacts to surround themselves with music throughout everyday life. Henceforth, artefacts relate music to different forms of interactions and associate it with everyday activities.

In this paper, I argue that both fields of sociology of music and of material studies need to be intertwined to effectively account within researches of music consumption. By doing so, it becomes possible to uncover the meaning of differentiated types of music consumption and look at forms of aestheticization of everyday life through music and the objects that embody it.

RC39-663.4

NOZAKA, SHIN* (Waseda University, *nozaka-sociol@toki.waseda.jp*)

Reconstructing Processes of Risk Awareness/Regional Development at Tsunami Disaster: The Case of Otsuchi-Town before and after the Great East Japan Earthquake

In this report, I explain how regional developments changed people`s risk awareness and could add to the damage of disasters. I adopt a case study about Otsuchi-Town (Iwate-Prefecture), which was particularly heavily damaged by the Tsunami disaster in The Great East Japan Earthquake, and where regional developments in the waterfront were strongly prompted before disaster. Before disaster, reclamation of the waterfront and the location of houses, factories, and tall coastal levees for protecting them in the reclamation areas were the main ways of the regional development, because this area had less flatland when industrial conversion occurred and population increased. Otsuchi-town had been damaged by tsunami disasters historically and old inhabitants had the awareness that living in this area was risky (eg. "My house is located at altitude but the 1st floor was flooded."). But in the process of regional development, this risk awareness changed (eg. "My house has been flooded but now tall levees will protect me. At the worst, I should evacuate to the 2nd floor").

In the emergency evacuation phase, because big factories were located within a confined geographical area, evacuees rushed to a particular refuge and evacuation routes to the refuge were crowded. People with the converted risk awareness previously described failed to evacuate to the refuge. Now, in the reconstructing phase, for less flatland, in the local governmental reconstructing plan, many of the places of work must be relocated in the waterfront and many of the houses must move to around the mountain. Currently, people are concerned about the risk of landslides.

Conclusion: In the process before and after disaster, regional development changed risk awareness and added to the damage. It`s important to note that developments or ideas that generally reduce risks (levees, lessons learned from past disasters, moving to around the mountain) can add to the damage or bring on new risks.

RC04-93.3

NOZAKI, YOSHIKO* (Japan University Accreditation Ass, *ynozaki@buffalo.edu*)

Shifting and Persisting Forms of Gender Inequality, Higher Education, and Women's Life Trajectory: Views from the United States and Japan

Title: Shifting and Persisting Forms of Gender Inequality, Higher Education, and Women's Life Trajectory: Views from the United States and Japan

One of the most significant worldwide transformations in education over the past several decades has been the drastic increase in women's access to colleges and universities. However, the narrowing gender gap in higher education does not necessarily mean that gender inequalities in various spheres of society are narrowing simultaneously.

This presentation, first, examines comparable data from the United States and Japan, concerning the following questions: How has women's higher education enrollment changed over time in the context of higher education system devel-

opment, transition, and expansion? How are men and women distributed across higher education? Which fields of study remain predominantly female (or male)?

The study then proceeds to explore the persisting patterns of gender segregation across different academic and professional fields of study, and considers their meanings from the perspectives of women's labor market participation and the shifting gender forms of marriage, childrearing, and other family dynamics. It argues that we should take both labor and marriage market forces into account in order to understand women's agency to make their own education and career trajectory choices.

RC14-256.16

NOZAWA, ATSUSHI* (Meiji university, *anozawa@kisc.meiji.ac.jp*)

A Characteristic of Private Sector in Japan about Climate Change Mitigation Measure – Corporate Culture That Puts Strong Emphasis on Harmony and Among the Sector-

Climate change has received growing attention in both political and public areas, and now it has become one of the most pressing environmental issues. This presentation will focus on private sector in Japan, and analyze their perceptions of global warming and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emission. How Japanese companies act against global warming issue? and what kind of characteristic can be found among the private sector?

The analyses are based on data from an international research project, Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks: COMPN. This project explores characteristics of decision-making process around climate change policies and the Japan team conducted face-to-face questionnaire survey to 125 organizations during February 2012 to June 2013. In this presentation, special attentions are paid to comparative analyses between companies and industrial associations. Careful examination will show a roll of industrial associations that adjust a diversity of opinion among the surveyed companies. On the one hand, each company has its opinion and measures toward global warming issues. On the other hand, industrial associations have functions to equalize these various opinions. In the process of summarizing claims within the industrial associations, various opinions tend to become conservative to keep strong solidarity as one industrial sector. As a result, it can be observed strong emphasis on harmony among private sector. This tendency can be explained by Japanese word "Wa", which means "harmony", is a key concept to understand Japanese culture and in general imply negative aspect.

Although the surveyed companies and industrial associations agree the fact of global warming on the whole, they disagree to implement some regulations to mitigate greenhouse gas emission. However, the important point is that this corporate culture has a function to prevent a company from emerging negative actor about global warming issues. This can be a characteristic under the times of neo-liberalism.

RC24-439.3

NOZAWA, ATSUSHI* (Meiji university, *anozawa@kisc.meiji.ac.jp*)
CHANG, SHIN-OCK (Jeju National University)

A Comparison of Social Process for Wind Farm Construction: The Case of Jeju Island and Hokkaido

As an alternative energy source for nuclear power and fossil fuels wind power is increasingly considered among the most promising energy sources in the twenty first century. Accordingly, many of nation states have shown a great interest in promoting wind energy. However, when wind farm construction project is proposed involving local places, different interpretations, values, and meanings are expressed for wind farm construction by local people. Therefore the rejection and approval of wind farm construction in local places are based at different logics depending upon specific context of local situations.

In this paper we present two case studies for successful wind farm construction projects in South Korea and Japan. Our observation was made for Jeju island province, located at southernmost part of Korean peninsula and Hokkaido prefecture, the island located at northernmost part of the Japanese Archipelago. In order to collect information as to locally involved process, we have interviewed leaders of local communities and NPOs from the winter of 2012. In this paper we demonstrate that wind energy can mean different things to local people than anti-nuclear and mitigation measure of climate change. The local people accept or reject the construction plan and its operation according to their economic situation and social, historical contexts.

WG03-912.3

NOZKA, MARCJANNA* (Jagiellonian University, *marcjanna.nozka@uj.edu.pl*)

Territorial Behaviours As The Regulators Of Interpersonal Space

Presentation of the research results concerning mental representation of physical space and territorial behaviours of socially excluded people, carried out with the use of visual methods.

Human territories illustrate the interdependent nature of the exchange between the man and the environment. Territories provide order and stability, as well as enable 'mapping' of such types of behaviour, that can be expected in specific places. In this way, they help us plan and organize our daily lives. Territorial behaviours understood as such have been the subject matter of my research, the results of which will be discussed in hereby presentation. The research aimed to identify the relationship between occupation of a certain social position and the way of schematization of space, and, on the other hand, it served the purpose of recognition the relationship between knowledge about the environment and territorial behaviours. It sought to answer the question: how do the people who are experiencing social exclusion – either having a house or homeless – shape their knowledge about the environment? How can physical space co-create a social distance? The mobile method – photo walk, which was used in the study, provided visual material for the analysis of territorial behaviours, and completed descriptive and graphic material obtained through space mapping, projective methods, in-depth interviews and surveys. In the presentation I will draw attention to the way physical space resonates with its ideas and the way of creating its own territories, which are a stage where social interactions are implemented. The ways of perception and organization of the space and the use and creation of its sociopetal and sociofugal character, by which it acquires the regulatory role for interpersonal relations and relationships, will be visualized as well.

RC41-695.6

NTOIMO, FAVOUR C.* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, *ntoimof@yahoo.com*)
GBADEBO, BABATUNDE* (University of Ibadan, *tundegbadebo2005@yahoo.com*)

Single Motherhood and Anti-Social Behaviour Outcome in Children

Family disruption through divorce and separation is increasingly becoming a common phenomenon in many sub-Saharan African countries. A few studies have documented the trend, patterns, determinants and effects, yet, much of the effect on children has not been as well documented as in the more developed countries. In particular, the effect of family disruption on children's involvement in anti-social behaviour has remained largely speculative. This study aimed to contribute to literature on the relationship between single motherhood and children outcome in sub-Saharan Africa using data obtained from Nigeria. Although official census record shows that crude divorce rate in Nigeria was 5.5 per 1000 population and 13.4 for ever married persons in 2006, there are indications from the media and public opinion that the incidence of marital disruption through separation and divorce in the country is higher. This paper utilized a survey of 249 randomly selected inmates of prisons in Osun State, Nigeria to examine the effect of single motherhood on children's involvement in anti-social behaviour. The major research question was: are children of single mothers more likely to be involved in crime than children in intact homes? The mean age of the respondents was 29 years (sd = 7.8). Of the 237 inmates who responded to the question on mother's marital status, 60% had mothers currently in a union, 18% were from homes disrupted by divorce or separation and 22% had mothers who were widows. Preliminary analysis showed that mother's marital status was significantly related to involvement in any type of crime and the odds of being involved in stealing or armed robbery, violence-related offences and other forms of crime was higher for inmates whose mothers were divorced or separated than for those whose mothers were currently married or widowed. Increasing education and high-wage opportunities for women is recommended.

RC41-689.6

NTOIMO, FAVOUR C.* (Federal University Oye-Ekiti, *ntoimof@yahoo.com*)

Socio-Demographic Factors Affecting Women's Fertility Preferences in Nigeria

This paper examined socio-demographic factors associated with fertility preferences of women in Nigeria. Women of reproductive age in the country prefer more children than men and women's preferred family size is close to children ever born for women aged 40-49. The country's population is currently estimated at 174m, with the current 2.8% rate of natural increase and Total Fertility Rate of 5.7, Nigeria will be the third most populous country in the world by 2050. The overall aim of this study was to contribute to research, for more effective fertility-related policies and programmes in the country. Socio-demographic factors examined as independent variables were age, marital status, education, religion, husband's desire for children, level of autonomy measured by final say in certain household decisions, number of respondent's siblings, number of respondent's co-wives, age at first birth, and age at first marriage. Dependent variable was reproductive preference measured by a single indicator - ideal number of children. Nigeria demographic and health survey 2008 women's individual recode dataset was used. Result of multinomial regression analysis showed that the odds of pre-

ferring 6 or more children significantly declined with decreasing age, rising education, non-Catholic Christian affiliation and husband's desire for less children. Higher autonomy significantly increased the likelihood of wanting less than 6 or more children, having or not having siblings and co-wives were not significantly related to reproductive preference for 5 instead of 6 or more children. Age at first birth and marriage significantly raised the likelihood of preferring six or more children instead of five. High fertility in a country like Nigeria is rooted in cultural beliefs about children and number, pre-natal control measures should be targeted more at women's attitude to large family. If Nigerian women's reproductive preferences decline, overall fertility level in the country will also decline.

RC49-803.5

NUGRAHA, SUSIANA* (Nagasaki University, *susiana.nugraha@gmail.com*)

The Extent of Socio-Economic Factors and Its Influence in Mental Health Condition of the Sixth Batch EPA Nurse and Care Worker Candidates

The migration of skilled workers such as health care workers has been inextricably linked with globalization process. Although migration can be a stressful event for migrants (Stillman et.al, 2006), people migrate to improve their well being through an expansion of economic and social opportunities. This research aimed to figure out the extent of socio-economic background and its influence in mental health condition of the sixth batch EPA nurse and care worker candidates.

A six-pages long questionnaire has been distributed to 42 nurse and 106 care worker candidates, during pre-departure orientation. Questionnaire contains of: socio demographics background (education, age, gender, education degree, socio economic status), degree of preparation to migrate, degree of knowledge about Japan, Japanese language proficiency, satisfaction with pre departure Japanese language training program, motivation to go to Japan and number of social support. The General Health Questionnaire (hereafter 'GHQ') was used as a marker of mental health status of the respondents.

The result of this study indicated that the 6th batch EPA candidates indicated healthier mental health in care workers than in nurses (p<0.05), being younger (p<0.05), being economically difficult to survive in Indonesia (p<0.05), being unemployed at the time they applied for JI-EPA program (p<0.05), having better degree of knowledge about Japan (p<0.001) and having larger number of social support (p<0.001). While language proficiency, satisfaction with pre-departure language training and degree of preparation to go to Japan, had no significant correlation with GHQ scores.

One can assume that the mental health status of the 6th batch EPA candidates mostly influenced by socio-economic status of the candidates prior to the departure to Japan. It can be noted also that sufficient number of information as well as social support must be provided for maintaining a good mental health status before leaving for Japan.

RC44-739.12

NUGROHO, HARI* (Leiden University, *harnugroho@yahoo.com*)

Politics of Representation of the Workers' Movements in Indonesia

The paper will discuss the politics of representation of union and different categories of its constituency in the post authoritarian Indonesia. Amidst the pressure of labour market liberalisation that erodes the union power in the workplace, union starts to develop the strategy of community unionism and tries to play a broader political role through local electoral politics. The purpose of such experiment is aimed for mobilizing broader support to increase union political bargaining position in front of the state and employers. The union includes other local social groups such as urban poor, informal workers, and peasants as new categories of constituency. Consequently the integration of workers and the non-workers groups into union constituency results in increasing heterogeneity of the constituency. Workers are not a homogeneous category, let alone the non-workers groups. While the union is mobilizing the constituency, groups within constituency are actually still fragmented within their partial identities and interests. The relations between them and the union are vulnerable to contestation. This condition creates vulnerabilities within the body of constituency. This paper will show the interplay between the strategic homogenization and the heterogeneous realities. It will also discuss the power relations within the process of mobilization in dealing with the problems of representation gap. On the other hand, it will also look at how the labour process as well as external social context influence the dynamics. The discussion in the paper is based on a case of study on a workers' movement in one industrial city in the province of Central Java, Indonesia.

RC31-532.5

NUKAGA, MISAKO* (Wako University, *mnukaga@wako.ac.jp*)

Becoming "Cosmopolitan Japanese": How Japanese Adolescents Employ Transnational Experiences for Their Empowerment

Reflecting the imperatives of the global economy, both the Japanese government and private companies have recently begun stressing the need to raise 'global talent', especially placing value on English and various other transnational competences. At the local level, such global forces have led overseas Japanese middle-class families to adopt transnational education strategies, which enable them to accumulate what is called 'global cultural capital' (Kim 2011; Waters 2006; Weenink 2008)--English skills and cosmopolitan sociability particularly, at the same time preserving children's Japanese language and cultural attitudes (Nukaga 2013). However, the question remains as to how these children are incorporated into the US host society and how they readapt to the Japanese society when they finally return home. Based on interviews with Japanese adolescents who had stayed in the US with their parents since their childhoods and later decided to return or actually returned to Japan for university, this study examines how they perceive and employ their transnational experiences to increase integration both in the US and Japan. Acquiring transnational habitus, a double consciousness that analyses aspects of both life 'here' and 'there', these adolescents are capable of assessing the value of their global cultural capital and "Japaneseness" in the US and Japan respectively. Although feeling a sense of marginalization in both societies, they attempt to maintain transnational connections and learn to use transnational assets in appropriate contexts for their empowerment. From their own experience, these adolescents are often critical toward inequalities in both societies, yet they show a strong preference to become fully bilingual and bicultural by keeping their feet in two societies. Such strategy leads these 'cosmopolitan Japanese' adolescents to choose a job that transcends national boundaries and allow them to stay connected to two or more countries.

RC39-659.1

NURMI, JOHANNA* (University of Turku, *johnurm@utu.fi*)

Let Go and Remember. Collective Memories and Narratives of Mass Violence in Finland

Due to its inexplicable and inconceivable nature, mass violence causes a considerable sense of insecurity, the impacts of which are felt far from the center of the incidents. They extend out to touch those who are indirectly affected, and even people who are not personally disrupted by the events. Bystanders to these incidents are involved in the complex process of making sense of violence and death through collective memorialization practices and narratives recounting the incidents. These practices provide a sense of community while also being a source of conflict. Should the community remember and memorialize the incident, or try to push it out of their minds and move on?

In this presentation I explore the bystander experience in two school shooting cases in Finland that occurred in 2007 and 2008. The analysis is based on qualitative interviews with residents of the targeted communities – people who vicariously experienced the shootings. The presentation is especially focused on how these bystanders formed memories of the incidents and recounted their personal experiences in the interviews. To understand how the bystander experience is constructed through collective practices, I examine the collective narratives, recollections, and emotions shared in everyday interaction and the media. Public memorialization, such as attending vigils and contributing to spontaneous memorials, is identified as a defining feature in the bystander experience.

RC06-126.8

NUSS, SHIRLEY* (Nuss & Asssociates, *nussphd@yahoo.com*)

From International Professional To Caregiver In Rural America

In 2002 my father asked me to care of my mother as he was going blind. This meant I give up professional activities for specialized UN agencies and become a full-time caregiver. Within two weeks, I moved from an Asian city of 13 million to a rural community with 8,000 residents. As I traveled from east to west, I entered a community where I never lived and where I knew no one. A new socio-culture came into view as I saw road signs cautioning drivers about a United Nations take-over of the country. My new responsibilities would be complicated by this environment. In order to care for my parents, I would be forced to employ my sociological imagination while also drawing on all skills I learned while working, living and traveling alone in more than fifty countries.

This paper uses participant-observation as its methodology and, thereby, draws on extensive notes documenting this transition from international professional to caregiver. It discusses methods used to organize support and outreach beginning with the few adult children who also became caregivers for elderly parents. As medical responsibilities were reduced due to better nutrition leading to improved health, I used the internet for overcoming obstacles to quality care as well as to address legal remedies for limiting their financial exploitation in this rural community.

Some of my findings may be shocking, but most surprising is the revelation that the elderly are not dependent in this rural community; to the contrary, they form the hub of economic activity and income for a wide range of entrepreneurs. The paper concludes with recommendations for caregivers and policy-makers that take account of the elderly as increasingly forming this emerging economic hub of rural areas, rather than viewing them as economically dependent.

RC11-203.4

NUSS, SHIRLEY* (Nuss & Asssociates, *nussphd@yahoo.com*)

Predators, Parasites and Ambulance Chasers: Financial Exploitation Of The Elderly In Rural America

This discussion is based on more than a decade of participant-observation in a rural community with 8,000 residents and fifty churches. At the beginning of the decade, the author became a resident exclusively engaged in the full-time care of elderly parents. During the decade, a dramatic increase in overt hostility towards the rural elderly was observed and documented as a new culture was emerging to replace respect for the elderly with three main agents - predators, parasites and ambulance chasers.

This paper discusses variations among these agents as they accomplish their objective of financial exploitation of the elderly. The predator waits for an opportunity to exploit the elderly by profiting from their limited ability to defend themselves. Older children form a major predator group, along with those associated with assisted living and nursing homes. For parasites, economic survival flows from exploiting the elderly through provision of services and products that they are no longer able to access or acquire without assistance. Children and grandchildren increasingly operate as parasites. Observation suggests parasites at least double their profit from work for the elderly relative to other age-groups. Some parasites operate from local shops and businesses or as attorneys engaged in servicing the elderly, with financial gain being similarly disproportionate as their primary objective. Medicare beneficiaries are often primary targets of parasites. Ambulance chasers may be engaged in provision of health care as well as entrepreneurs who offer people released from the hospital with assistance in selling everything they own, including their home; when met with resistance, phone calls to parasites in social services often facilitates the acquisition of a power of attorney for this final stage of asset appropriation. It concludes with observations suggesting 50 churches serving 8,000 are financially viable with these agents.

RC47-774.4

NYKLOVA, BLANKA* (Charles University in Prague, *nyklova@email.cz*)

Stumbling over Emotions When Researching the Czech Feminist Scene

Since the fall of state socialism in what is today's Czech Republic (CR), a feminist scene has emerged. It consists of sometimes contradictory activities on the level of (limited) grassroots activism in the form of zines and festivals, NGOs (such the Gender Studies, o.p.s ., Czech Women's Lobby, Czech Women's Union) and academia (a BA programme in Brno, an MA programme in Prague and a research centre within the Sociological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the CR). The theoretical stances of those constituting the scene via their various, sometimes contradictory and conflicting activities has become the focus of my research. It consisted of a discourse analysis of materials produced by the scene as well as of interviews with the scene's representatives.

Despite having been driven to the research mostly based on my own long-term interest in feminism and familiarity with the omnipresence of emotions in all walks of (not only) social research (e.g., Hesse-Biber 2012), the share of emotions manifested in the research was surprising. In my paper, I try to address the different emotions as they emerged in the research process in order to show how they impacted on the analysis. Besides the emotions informing the focus of the research and its design, three main sites were detected. Firstly, there were emotions showing up in the process of conducting the interviews. Secondly, there were emotions revealed in the coding process. Thirdly, there were my own emotions in response to the former two areas. Positive emotions are related to successful cooperation and achievement. Frustration and vanity stem from tensions and perceived unequal distribution of power and agency across the feminist scene as well as from the resulting limited potential to protest.

RC04-95.8

NYSTRÖM, ANNE-SOFIE* (Mälardalen University, *anne-sofie.nystrom@gender.se*)

Facing Potential Failure: Men, Masculinities, and Self-Worth Protecting Strategies in Highly Competitive Learning Contexts

The aim of this qualitative project is to explore how male students' self-images and self-worth are negotiated in higher education and, particulary, in an elite program and in relation to potential failure. How do masculine and student identities intersect in a context signified by class privilege and high ability and achievement? How is failure/success constructed and what kind of implications does it have socially and in terms of male students' identities and engagement?

Research on boys and schooling pinpoints how high-status masculinity is associated with 'effortless' achievement, and diligent work and anxiety with femininity in Western countries. To explore if such discourses influence students' identities and practices in HE, or are contested, is thus of interest. While a large proportion of research on education and masculinity has focused on students-at-risk or subordinated groups, there has been a call for more research on privileged groups for a deeper understanding of educational and societal inequalities. Law studies are among the most prestigious and competitive higher education programs, in Sweden and internationally, and are dominated by high achieving students with privileged class backgrounds. Prevalence of test anxiety, antisocial and manipulative behaviour has been reported as a part of avoiding failure and striving for top-positions in such high performance oriented and competitive learning culture.

The study has an interactionist approach; consequently, identities are examined as relational, situated and accomplished in interactions. The design of the study, both theoretically and empirically motivated, is to reside on interviews law student counsellors and Swedish law students. The project is work in process, and expected to contribute to knowledge on how students and staff construct masculinity and student identities in privileged and performance-oriented contexts, particularly how gender and class informs strategies of avoiding potential failure. This small scale study is partly funded by *SRHE's Newer Research Prize 2013*.

JS-2.6

NÄRE, LENA* (Senior research fellow, *lena.nare@helsinki.fi*)

Neoliberal Postcolonialism in Skilled Labor Mobility - Filipino Nurses Coping with Deskilling, Discrimination and Ethnic Hierarchies in Finnish Elderly Care

European societies are facing the crucial question of who will provide care for the ageing populations in the future. In many European countries the answer has been migrant worker force, and Finland has recently started to follow suit. Since 2007, private companies have been recruiting registered nurses from the Philippines to work as practical nurses in Finnish elderly care homes. The paper has two parts. First it argues that the recruitment is based on a neoliberal postcolonial logic according to which the Philippines is perceived an endless source of labor force for the needs of ageing Finnish society and international mobility as individualized risk taking based on economic calculation. Secondly, the paper analyses how Filipino nurses cope with the deskilling inherent to the recruitment process and with the everyday discrimination and ethnic hierarchies they encounter in the work places. Moreover, the paper explores how the nurses find dignity in their everyday work (Stacey 2005). A common strategy is to create a moral hierarchy based on ethnic differences according to which Filipino nurses have a better work ethic based on fictive kinship, while the Finnish nurses are claimed to have an instrumental approach to their work. The old discourse of care as 'labor of love' is then given new meanings in the global hierarchies of care work. The paper draws on ethnographic case study of the Filipino nurse recruitment including qualitative in-depth interviews with Filipino nurses working in Finland (N= 20), representatives of the recruitment company and the private care companies employing the nurses (N=14) and a content analysis of the media coverage of the phenomenon (2007-2012).

O

JS-44.8

O'BRIEN, REBECCA* (The University of Sydney, *rebecca.obrien@sydney.edu.au*)

A New Analysis of Claims to Identity and Belonging: The Importance of Knowledge within Australian Native Title Claims

Within Australia success in native title claims for Indigenous peoples has come to be heavily based upon the ability of Indigenous groups to establish ongoing connection to land by presenting proof of the continuity of their identity and cultural practices since colonization. This paper explores the processes through which these claims of identity and belonging are made, and challenged, within Australian native title legal processes. It seeks to extend previous work examining what is creating the difficulties that prevent Australian Indigenous peoples from articulating and presenting their culture and identities in such a way that can be understood within the non-indigenous courtroom. Specifically, this paper will present a sociology of knowledge that enables new insight into these issues by bringing processes that underlie the legitimation of knowledge to the forefront. It will be demonstrated that engagement with the sociology of knowledge can be used to uncover the structural relations that inhibit Indigenous voices within native title claims. In order to do this the Australian Yorta Yorta native title case will be explored in depth using this approach. In particular the paper will deconstruct the arguments that led to the judgment that 'the tide of history' had 'washed away' the traditional laws, customs and culture of the Yorta Yorta people in direct opposition to their own claims. Through this analysis it will be shown that it was not simply the content of the knowledge itself that affected the final judgment, but a disconnect between two different understandings of the basis upon which knowledge may be considered 'legitimate'. Finally, it will be argued that the sociology of knowledge can be extremely useful in analyzing the ways in which different groups of people present their identity and senses of belonging, as well as the ways in which these claims are received by others.

RC04-93.2

O'CONNOR, PAT* (University of Limerick, *Pat.oconnor@ul.ie*)

Towards a Theoretical Model for the Reproduction of and Change in Gender Inequality in Higher Educational Institutions

This paper identifies key elements facilitating/ inhibiting the reproduction of gendered inequality in the professoriate and senior management in higher education. Gender is seen as a social institution (Yancey Martin, 2004) and a multilevel phenomenon (Wharton, 2012; Risman, 2004). It is reflected in the societal allocation of power and resources; in state policies; in gendered organisational cultures, narratives and structures; in interactional stereotypes and perceptions and in gendered selves. Its multi-layered character can potentially exacerbate the difficulty of initiating change. However, in specific contexts, change at any of these levels may consciously or inadvertently affect change at other levels (Walby, 1990).

Cross national structures are a particularly important potential source of change since gender inequality inhibits economic growth (OECD, 2012; EU, 2012). At national level, the salience of gender issues varies. There is an underlying tension in the fact that women are disproportionately represented among knowledge workers, but are under-represented in those disciplines that are seen as most economically important (EU, 2012). Gender inequality is affected by the strengthening/weakening of other structures and the promotion of other societal or organisational priorities (including neo-liberalism; managerialism; definitions of excellence). At an organisational, interactional and individual level, agents of change include men and women who embody resistance as 'tempered radicals' (Meyerson and Scully, 2011) on any basis (gender inequality; care; other occupational experiences; collegiality etc). Finally, experiences in particular contexts may not be gendered (Ridgeway and Correll 2004), thus increasing the possibility of the emergence of coalitions.

This framework will be located in a cross national study of senior management, focusing particularly on Irish universities, and including a case study of one university where the proportion of women at professorial level increased from zero to 34 per cent over a 15 year period (O'Connor, 2014a &b)

RC48-793.1

O'DAY, ROBIN* (University of Hawaii, *roday@hawaii.edu*)

The Street Politics Of The 3.11 Disaster

In the weeks and months after the Tohoku disaster on March 11, 2011, tens of thousands of people took to the streets in Japan to protest and voice their concerns about the government's role in exacerbating the crisis. Of particular focus within these protests were the perceived mishandling of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident, and the broader dangers associated with relying on nu-clear energy. These protests were significant since they were some of the largest street protest to occur in Japan since the 1960s and 1970s when hundreds of thousands took to the streets of Tokyo to oppose the revisions of the US-Japan Security Treaty (AMPO). How should scholars, therefore, interpret and explain the recent anti-nuclear street protests within a broader perspective on popular forms of political dissent in Japan? What can these protests tell us about the nature of civil society in Japan? How did such a catastrophic event affect civil society groups already engaged in different social struggles? In an effort to help answer these questions, this paper approaches these questions ethnographically from the perspectives of different Japanese activists that were organizing public protests around irregular employment and growing economic inequalities before the disaster. What role did these groups play in the post-3.11 protests? How did they shape the street politics of the 3.11 crisis? Conversely, how did the crisis shape their politics?

JS-64.6

O'NEILL, PATRICIA* (University of Oxford, *Trish1385@gmail.com*)

Inequality and Emotion Management in Parental Caregiving By Chinese Daughters

In the past, normative values in historically Confucian societies strongly demarcated the roles of sons and daughters with regard to the care of elderly parents. Whilst sons were charged with responsibility for parents' wellbeing, daughters-in-law or daughters carried out the hard work of hands on caregiving.

Today the rigid family hierarchy is undergoing change due to ubiquitous education and professional employment of women. Asian daughters are becoming self-sufficient. Their domination by and dependency on the family has diminished to a great extent. Gender based roles and obligations associated with family membership have nonetheless not abated. Though daughters may now contribute as much as sons to parents' financial support, culturally sensitized norms suggest caregiving remains within the woman's purview. And, perhaps surprisingly given their modern lifestyles, daughters continue to be committed to this filial obligation.

Within the framework of Hochschild's theory of emotion management, this paper explores the emotion work Chinese daughters undertake to justify and sustain their caregiving activities. Specifically, it examines the importance of emotional investment in caregiving and how daughters overcome unhappy feelings related to son favouritism in order discharge kinship responsibilities.

In furtherance of this research, fifty-five Chinese women born between 1946 and 1980 participated in semi-structured, in depth interviews in Hong Kong and Singapore during 2011 and 2012. Findings indicate feelings of affection rather than duty may mediate the quality and length of care daughters are willing to provide to elderly and disabled parents. If feelings of affection are absent or weak, caregiving may be unsustainable and alternative behaviours may be result. The ability to manage emotions, therefore, may not only be critical to the relationship between caregiver and care recipient but determinative of whether care is subcontracted to foreign domestic workers, parents and in-laws are placed in nursing homes, or parents are abandoned or abused.

RC34-595.6

O'REILLY, JACQUELINE* (University of Brighton, *jo72@brighton.ac.uk*)

Strategic Transitions For Youth Labour In Europe: The State Of The Debate

We examine how different comparative frameworks for international research have defined the 'problem' of youth unemployment. Reviewing national and European policies we argue that increased labour market flexibility in the context of an expansion of higher education and the legacy of long-term unemployment results in increasing polarisation for youth. Understanding youth unemployment cannot be limited only to the sphere of economic production and a narrow focus on skills attainment; it also needs to incorporate the role of families and social reproduction to understand how differential trajectories for young people have been created and are being reproduced. What distinguishes this phase of youth unemployment in comparison to the 1980s are family legacies inherent from previous recessions and the growth of work-poor households, the consequence decline of traditional employment careers as a result of labour market flexibility, and the very significant role of the European Union in funding new policy initiatives. This paper draws on the EUFP7 large scale projects funded by the European Commission on 'Overcoming Youth Unemployment'.

RC48-793.2

OBINGER, JULIA* (University of Zurich, *julia.obinger@uzh.ch*)

From Underneath the Radar: Japanese Alternative Activists and Urban Protest after 2000

The post-3/11 demonstrations against nuclear power have been regarded as a sensational development in Japan, where disruptive protest movements had been conspicuously absent since the 1970s. In contrast, I argue that collective public protests have been part of the repertoire of urban activists since the early 1990s, albeit rarely noticed by the larger public.

One prominent activist network is the group *Shirōto no Ran* in Tōkyō, who have been at the forefront of a number of protest movements from the early 2000s in Japan, e.g. the *Freeter*-movement or protests against urban regeneration and restrictive legislations. Not a pronounced environmentalist group, they nevertheless emerged as the main organizers of the early 2011 anti-nuclear demonstrations, utilizing their network and long-rehearsed creative protest repertoires. Besides these symbolic demonstrations, they enact prefigurative politics in their daily lives, implementing their alternative visions of urban sociality, entrepreneurship and empowerment. What distinguishes their network from other organizations is their strong cooperative and creative commitment beyond the restraints of conventional association like NGOs or political parties.

By interpreting their framing of the 3/11 crisis in a larger context of social change, the struggle against precarity and new developments in (proto-)political activism, I will explain how *Shirōto no Ran* as a non-environmental group did respond so quickly to the disaster – despite their low level of organization and professionalization. The key issues to be explored will be how they 1) organize themselves 2) develop protest agendas 3) mobilize participants, all seen under the larger topical and temporal trajectory within this group. By uncovering the workings of such seemingly "invisible" activist networks who operate outside the established civic organizations, the understanding of current forms of social movements in Japan will be broadened, re-thinking the terms of civic participation.

RC47-771.3

OBINGER, JULIA* (University of Zurich, *julia.obinger@uzh.ch*)

Reclaiming Their Streets: Prefigurative Politics on Contested Urban Grounds in Tokyo

The social vicissitudes of post-bubble Japan left many young Japanese looking for escape-routes not only from the restrictions of Japan's societal norms but also its highly privatized metropolitan layout. Addressing both issues, a few dozen activists of a countercultural scene in Tokyo have long experimented with alternative urban lifestyles, staging protests that oscillate between the symbolic and the prefigurative: struggling with the oppression in the use of public space, they introduced a countercultural infrastructure of small "autonomous zones" in some lesser-gentrified pockets of Tokyo, where they carve out free spaces for everyday living and flexible forms of political, social and cultural participation.

Moreover, long before "Occupy" even became a global catchphrase, they challenged the configuration of their urban surrounding (as well as local police) by staging disruptive yet playful events, like carnevalesque demonstrations, ad-hoc street picnics or the blockade of contested spaces. They tackle issues ranging from homeless rights to insecure employment, from state legislation to nuclear power; resistance to the 2020 Tokyo Olympics just emerged as their most recent urban battling ground.

In terms of movement studies, their relative successes are puzzling, considering their lack of a clear political agenda or single common cause. In addition, they form a radically unstructured and heterogeneous network that is characterized by a low level of professionalization and deliberate externality to the mainstream social and political institutions. Tackling this seeming contradiction, my paper analyzes the unique characteristics of this network, and proposing ways to re-think categories of "social movements" in Japan on the basis of concepts like *subpolitics*, *prefigurative politics*, and *DIY-politics*.

RC06-129.7

OCENAR, CRISTINE* (Social Weather Stations, *cristine.ocenar@sws.org.ph*)

SABIO, GIANNE SHEENA (Social Weather Stations)

Bridging the Gap Between Overseas Filipino Workers and Their Families through Social Media

The National Statistics Office (NSO) estimates 2.220 million overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) working abroad at anytime during the period of April to September 2012. The study aims to analyze how the advent of social media influences in communicating among families with OFW members.

The birth of modern technology and its advancements, in this day and age, bridges the proximity between families who are separated in an attempt to improve their quality of life. It is argued that there are inherent tensions in this process since communicating with their families becomes a challenge. A specific purpose of communicating with their families through social media and internet is a factor that needs to be identified.

Using data from the quarterly surveys of Social Weather Stations among Filipino adults, the study seeks to address the following questions: (1) What platforms of social media do migrant workers use to communicate with their families in the Philippines? (2) How often do migrant workers communicate with their families in the Philippines? (3) What challenges do families encounter when communicating with their families using social media? (4) How does mediated communication affect the dynamics of family relationships? (5) If a member of the family is non-digitally-literate, how then do they communicate with one another?

Here, utilizing empirical research and Filipino familial theory is analyzed to explain the benefits and disadvantages of communicating among families with migrant workers through social media.

RC19-344.1

OCHIAI, EMIKO* (Kyoto University, *ochiai.emiko.3r@kyoto-u.ac.jp*)

TSUJI, YUKI (Kyoto University)

JOHSHITA, KENICHI (Kyoto University)

ODA, AKIKO (Kyoto University)

Care Regimes and De-/Familialization in Asian Seven Societies

As the first paper of the panel based on an international joint research project on care in Asia conducted by Asian scholars from Korea, Japan, Taiwan, China, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, this paper introduces the research framework, social background information for comparison and major outcomes.

Care is one of key social issues today. It is usually claimed that population ageing, increases in women's employment, changes in family life and welfare retrenchment are the reasons behind people's growing concern on care. However, these are phenomena observed in western countries. The social conditions in Asian societies are different. This paper first clarifies social background of growing concerns on care particularly in Asian societies. Then the paper reviews studies on care in Asia which were accumulated in the past decade.

Then the paper introduces theoretical frameworks on care, such as "care diamond," and discusses how to modify the frameworks to apply for Asian cases. The concepts of familialism, familialization, de-familialization and re-familialization are defined and discussed carefully.

The 2000s observed various significant changes in care regimes in all the societies under consideration. The major findings are;

1) The role of the state is increasing in most societies. However, the state is playing its role not always in a direct way, but more often in indirect ways through promoting market and community. Not only de-familialization policies but also familialization policies are implemented in the Asian region.

2) The role of the market is increasing dramatically in most societies.

3) People's expectation for the community is increasing in many societies.

4) Socialist countries are showing different paths from other countries. The paths of socialist countries in Asia demonstrate commonalities and differences in comparison to the experience of post-socialist countries in Europe.

WG01-896.5

OCTOBRE, SYLVIE* (Ministère de la Culture, *sylvie.octobre@culture.gouv.fr*)

GALLANT, NICOLE* (OJS, *nicole.gallant@ucs.inrs.ca*)

From Cultural Globalization to Aesthetic Cosmopolitanism

'Cosmopolitanism' is often used in relation to ethics, politics and migration. But it is seldom employed regarding common and ordinary situations, such as everyday cultural consumption (Cicchelli and Octobre, 2013). However, recent research reveals that in France and Quebec (Donnat, 2008; Octobre et al, 2010; Pronovost, 2013; Poirier, 2012), there is a growing proportion of foreign products and contents in cultural consumption, as well as in tastes, norms, references and representations, especially among young people. Without eluding the dynamics of local cultures, hybridization and mixing (Amselle, 1992), this "*de facto*" cosmopolitanism is deeply intertwined with the globalization of cultural industries. It may produce in individuals a feeling of cosmopolitanism regarding interests, attachments and imaginaries (Appadurai, 1996), or a feeling of belonging (Gallant, 2012).

Do young people become cosmopolitan via the globalization of the cultural products they consume and their cultural habits (information media, cinema and theater attendance, Internet use and language practices, etc.)?

This perspective enables a reformulation of the question of "distinction" (Daloz, 2013) in two ways which are central to both the sociology of culture and the sociology of social groups. First, it questions the "cultural distinction" and the cultural legitimacy it is based on, either in Bourdieu's classical view (1979), or in modernized versions, such as omnivorism (Peterson, 1996), or individual plurality (Lahire, 2006). Second, its calls into question the "social distinction", through the reconfiguration of secondary factors which mark new lines of fragmentation in young people's cultural universes (Octobre, 2010). This talk will address these question through a comparison between France and Quebec, within a mixed-method (qualitative and quantitative) research program.

RC32-563.18

ODA, AKIKO* (Kyoto University, *akatsuki1123@gmail.com*)

Gender Wage Gap in Japan: Comparison Between Regular and Irregular Employment and within Irregular Employment

In the last 40 years, the gender gap in the labor force participation rate has significantly decreased in many Western capitalist countries; however, the gender wage gap remains relatively large. In Japan, female labor force participation rate and years of continuous employment, which are major factors in the lower wages of females, are still fairly lower than those of males. The gender wage gap in Japan is the second largest among OECD countries.

Sociologists and economists have investigated the relevant factors, including the gender gap in human capital and sexism of the labor market. Previous works emphasized employment status. In Japan, regular employment is full-time and permanent, whereas irregular employment is on a fixed-term basis. Women are largely irregular employees, and this has become a major source of gender inequality in wages. Further, the gender wage gap is not only seen in the bias in regular and irregular employment, but also within irregular employment types.

This study examined how the gender wage gap in Japan is affected by employment status using data from the Employment Status Survey conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in 2002. I analyzed micro data using a multiple regression model: the explained variable is personal income; explanatory variables are sex, age, other human capitals, employment status, and family situation, including marital status and number of children. I likewise established the interaction between sex and other variables.

Results showed that differences in the gender wage gap mechanisms between regular and irregular employment are not significant. In the wage gap between regular and irregular employment, the female gap is smaller than that of males. In factoring in the families of employees, having children makes males' wages go up and females' wages fall.

RC05-111.1

ODA, ERNANI* (University of Campinas, *ernanioda@yahoo.com.br*)

Japanese Brazilian Migrants' Views on the Status of Ethnic and National Categories in Japan

Recent studies have tried to avoid the pitfalls of essentializing international migrants as homogenous ethnic "groups" or "communities" by focusing on the transnational spaces and the hybrid practices that connect migrants' sending and receiving countries. However, by restricting its attention to a duality between the country of origin and the country of destination, these efforts frequently neglect other important relations that lie beyond this dualism. Some scholars have responded to this difficulty by adopting a new kind of transnationalism that investigates migrants not based on ethnic or national categories, but on aspects that are more comprehensive and diverse, such as the religious practices of migrants. In this presentation, however, I examine the specific case of Japanese Brazilian migrants in Japan, and argue that one other possible strategy to deal with essentialism is to take ethnic or national categories that are rather essentialist as a starting point, but then, by critically examining the way they are interpreted by migrants themselves, develop a perspective that undermines the very essentialism of these categories. Based on fieldwork and life story interviews, I investigate how Japanese Brazilians in Japan often make use of essentialist categories about Brazilian and Japanese identity, but at the same time produce discourses that connect these categories to a much wider and even surprising horizon that includes other ethnic and national groups such as other migrant groups from Asia, North America and Europe. While also treated in an essentialist fashion at first, these unexpected new categories also allow Japanese Brazilians to move beyond this essentialism, for as they unveil new kinds of conflicts and relations, Japanese Brazilians are able to point out and make sense of social spheres that are not restricted to ethnic or national boundaries. These include, for instance, issues related to urban lifestyles and consumption culture.

JS-32.3

ODABAS, HUSEYIN* (Mr, *odabashuseyin@gmail.com*)
DEMIRAL, SERKAN (Mrs)

Disaster, Violence and Women: The Case of Van Earthquake 2011 Turkey

the debates concentrated on the relationship between disaster and violence assume that in case of disaster the rate of violence increases. this is also true for the case of intimate and domestic relations. particularly men are the dominant actors in this disaster related violence. ın order words, since the loss of economical, social, and cultural power men feel the high level pressure on themselves. the reflection of this pressure can be seen in domestic relations. the violence emerged that time can have some different aspects such as physical and psychological violence. beating and sexual harassment (including incest) are some of them. In this presentation the relation between disaster and gender is examined in Van Earthquake 2011 Turkey by depending on the assumptions above

JS-77.3

ODABAS, ZUHAL YONCA* (PhD, *yoncaodabas@yahoo.com*)
ODABAS, HUSEYIN* (Mr, *odabashuseyin@gmail.com*)

Child Bearing and Good Mothering: The Case of Turkey

According to most critical social scientists, the body of woman is accepted as a means of political aspirations of politicians. In this presentation, how the capacity of woman to give a birth is politicised by government of Turkey today. Almost one year ago, the Minister of Health Affairs in Turkey started to not give permission to use the method of caesarean. And support this policy by using the good mothering discourse. This presentation is examined the attitude and behavior of pregnant women related to this policy by using qualitative technics. How the participants express themselves as good mother and is there any relation between this feeling and this discourse are the basic questions of this presentation.

RC49-797.1

ODACHI, RYO* (Osaka University, *dachio459@gmail.com*)
ITO, MIKIKO (Osaka University)

Dealing with Multiple Roles As a Medical Worker, and a Hemophilia Patient with HIV and HCV

Objective : To describe the difficulties of dealing with multiple roles in a work setting experienced by a haemophilia patient with HIV and HCV, who is also a medical care providers, and to identify the ideal behavior of medical providers towards patients with a positive HIV/AIDS status.

Method : A narrative interview that was conducted in 2009 with a male hemophiliac in his 30s, who had HIV and HCV and who was working at a hospital was analyzed.

Results:At first he concealed his hemophilia, HIV, and HCV status after receiving 'notification of HIV' status, because of prejudiced and discriminatory public perceptions about AIDS at the time and worries about restrictions at work, or dismissal. Then, after 'two hospitalizations for the side effects of interferon treatment', he quit his job, because he had experienced "a sense of crisis about revealing his health status," which became necessary because he used public health insurance and medications. Also, he had experienced "medical workers' true feelings" and noticed "the prejudice of other professionals." However, at the same time, he had begun to reconsider living with HIV, and began to selectively reveal his hemophilia and HIV status. When working in a different 'medical institute' he talked about his illness experience and revealed his HIV status. Here, he was "accepted by professionals." This was a turning point for him. Revealing his status enabled him to 'work flexible despite his condition.' However, he faced new difficulties caused by 'confusion about his multiple roles as a patient and a medical worker.' This case study identified the characteristic difficulties faced by patients working in medical fields. To solve these problems, medical workers should develop a deeper understanding, more profound than the level of understanding seen today.

RC38-648.2

ODASSO, LAURA* (Université Libre de Bruxelles GERME, *laura.odasso@misha.fr*)

Intermarriages and Inclusion. Time and Space of Love, Laws and Norms

Based on a number of case studies of women and men involved in intermarriages in Europe, the intervention explores how these marriages and their consequences could challenge the concepts of inclusion and exclusion. "Intermarriages" refers here to couples formed by a European Union citizen and a "Third Country National" (TCN). A TCN is a citizen of a non-EU country who resides in a European Member State, and is thus affected by some specific regulations and administrative practices. Furthermore, the distinctions found in migration laws and administrative practices seem not to be limited to citizenship (e.g. dichotomy UE citizens/TCNs), but extend to features that differentiate certain TCNs from others on the basis of categories such as ethnicity, religion, gender and social class – all of them included in anti-discrimination laws. The requirements included in compulsory integration tests for TCNs who apply for residence or naturalization [Strik *& al.*, 2012; Hajjat, 2010] display an overlapping of these categories [Groenendijk, 2006].

Moreover, if laws and family codes (e.g. Personal Status code, civil codes) influence the legal definition of inclusion, other unwritten norms that normalize homogamy may affect the sense of inclusion and modify the concept of "otherness" according to the configurations in which the members of these couples act [Saskia *& al.,* 2011].

Bi-national family biographies suggest that what is "normal" for the members of these families vary according to time (e.g. before or after 2000) and to space (e.g. European Union *vs*. outside).

The method of "biographical policies evaluation" [Delcroix, 2013; Apitzsch *& al.,* 2008] allows understanding the effects of categories as citizenship, *denizenship* [Bosniak, 2001] and *dis-citizenship* [Wodak, 2013] on these families and the

strategies adopted by their members (e.g. "doing being ordinary" [Varro, 2004; Inowlocki, 2000; Sacks, 1984]) to deal with, or at least to report, their perception of inclusion.

RC42-713.4

ODE, IDU* (Benue State University, Makurdi, *iduode@yahoo.com*)

The Influence of Population Growth on Land Tenure and Ethnic Conflicts in Benue State of Nigeria

The high growth rate in human population and the increasing scale of human activities on land have resulted in tremendous environmental degradation and climatic change which have grievous consequences on the security and live of people. Benue people are today faced with great ecological and climatic problems for which they are largely responsible. The most recent are the flood disaster resulting from the over flow of river Benue and incessant conflicts with Fulani herdsmen. Man's activities with the environment have led to problems such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, loss of biodiversity, desertification, deforestation and climatic change. What these translate into is decreasing landmass that will be available for farming and grazing Benue State is an agrarian society with rapid population increase. The high poverty profile in the state has aggravated stress and appetite for natural resources such as plants, animals, water, minerals, air and land and so on. The aftermath of such activities is the disruption of the ecosystem. Benue State today is experiencing recurrent communal and ethnic conflicts as a result of competition over land. There is unequal access to land in the State. These problems have great effect on the health and security of the people. The paper examines how the increasing population growth, utilization of primitive technology, pressure on the natural resources etc. are affecting the land tenure system and social and food security in the state.

JS-65.2

ODHAV, KIRAN* (SASA, *kiran.odhav@nwu.ac.za*)

Forms of University Elite Sport in South Africa

The paper looks at the phenomenon of elite sport at a university in South Africa, for possible comparisons with other types and institutions, and how this has unfolded at such a university. It seeks to distinguish such sport in the context of three categories of institutional complexes that foreshadows particular institutions. There is the enlightened context of sports practices, and there is the resistant context's that sees forms of resistance against such 'elitism' of sports, and there are the benign forms of elite sport practices or contexts.

While all three types are not strictly of the mode that they occupy, they do have the main characteristics of such types. Due to the fact that even if S.A. sport is competitive, it's organizational base is low, universities see a growth spurt in sport through private-public understandings (e.g. 'Varsity Sport'), and thus the changing the nature of the public university from a position outside of its traditional core or academic work, even though there are taught courses and modules in sports related fields (Sport Science, Human Movement Science and the like). Most of these are predominantly natural science and functionalist oriented, though there are exceptions.

The paper will examine the trajectory of one or more of these sports types at (a) particular institution(s) in South Africa, in the three dominant sports of the country, i.e. soccer, cricket and rugby from which a comparative perspective can be gained. While sport remains non-core to most universities globally, it has shifted somewhat on the ground, particularly with elite sportspersons emerging from that level. Various forms of elite sport thus need to be studied in terms of the forms they assume in different university contexts.

JS-62.4

OFEI-MANU, PAUL* (IGES, *ofei-manu@iges.or.jp*)

Improving Quality Education/Learning Using the ESD Learning Performance Framework

The Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) concept, although strongly linked to quality education is still outside of mainstream education and learning. And with the future of education tilted towards more qualitative, bi-directional student-centered learning than uni-directional teaching, the Decade of ESD which was launched to promote and integrate ESD in all areas of learning and hence quality education has made progress although more improvement is needed. This is particularly in the area of continual implementation and strengthening and evaluation of ESD by offering guidance on identifying the important factors and characteristics that lead to effective ESD learning performance and ultimately quality education.

This paper investigates the qualitative achievements of ESD and presents ESD learning performance as a tool for enhancing particularly ESD-based quality education/ learning. Through an action-reflection process cycle of relaying the ESD elemental characteristics to the local ESD practice cases of ten regional centres of expertise ((RCEs) selected from East and Southeast Asia) and the educational/

learning theories and methodologies grounded in the literature, both process and content characteristics that underpin quality education were clearly and comprehensively identified and developed into a learning performance framework (LPF).

The framework therefore has the capability of 1) fostering the evaluation of ESD best practices at the local level through better identification and subsequent translation of the ESD agenda into a new global education/learning framework, and 2) enhancing quality education in the formal education sector, particularly a) developing a holistic and relevant school curricula with transformative educational contents and teaching approaches, b) improving teacher competence in relation to the LPF elemental characteristics, and c) providing a safe learning environments for students. Furthermore, recommendations are made for users identified through their links to aspects of the framework where their areas of operation are strongly associated.

RC30-513.4

OFFEREINS, ANNEKE* (Utrecht University of Applied Science, *anneke.offereins@hu.nl*)
FRUYTIER, BEN (Utrecht University of Applied Science)

Experiment Workplace Innovation in Elderly Care

By order of the Dutch national association for long term care, ActiZ, the Utrecht University of Applied Science has carried out an Experiment of Workplace Innovation for Elderly Care to develop a new innovative organizational design that is intended to improve the quality of care, work and efficiency. BrabantZorg, a large care provider in the South of the Netherlands, was the pilot organization for the experiment. The result is a general instrument that should enable other care providers to initiate a similar innovation process in their own organization. The experiment was finished in the summer of 2013.

The Experiment of Workplace Innovation is unique as the innovation is initiated and developed bottom up by the care professionals themselves together with the patients and/or their families. Managers, board and back-office are required to react on the change process started from the work floor and need to reflect upon their role and adapt it accordingly in order to facilitate the process. The project combines organizational design with change and implementation. The project consists of three pilots at three different nursing homes of BrabantZorg.

RC28-481.6

OFFERHAUS, JUDITH* (University of Cologne, *judith.offerhaus@gmail.com*)

The Type to Train? Impacts of Psychological Functioning on Further Training Participation

Evidence is plentiful that especially level of formal schooling and occupational rank determine access to and participation in employment-related training. However, this paper shows that human capital acquisition during adulthood is not only stratified by classic markers of social inequality, but also by indicators of psychological functioning, namely personality characteristics. Research shows that personality traits drive attitudes and behaviors, and determine socio-economic life outcomes like educational attainment, labor market participation and income. Thus, I conceptualize participation in further training as stratified by intra-individual differences in the Big Five and Locus of Control beyond socio-economic markers; generally I ask what sorts of individual personality traits lead to successful psychological career-related functioning over time.

This research proceeds in two stages using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel from 2000 to 2010. Following the debate on stability or change, I first show that intra-individual personality characteristics are remarkably stable between two measurement points in 97% of the population sampled. In a second step, I apply random-effects logistic panel regression models to 39,833 observations of 4,981 individuals. Findings reveal that those who are more open to new experiences and have high internal control beliefs are more likely to participate in further training, and this holds true under different model specifications. Contrary to the predictions of personality hypotheses, Agreeableness, Extraversion and Neuroticism do not impact training, whereas the training effect of Conscientiousness is more complex. I also show, regarding reverse causality, that further training does not lead to significant changes in psychological functioning. I conclude that in addition to the classical determinants of further training such as education and occupational status, there are personality traits which characterize healthier psychological functioning at work, meaning that personality differences lead to stratified training and career outcomes.

RC28-482.4

OFFERHAUS, JUDITH* (University of Cologne, *judith.offerhaus@gmail.com*)

Transitioning through Recession? Labor Market Entry Patterns for Hard and Soft Fields of Studies before and during the Financial Crisis

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Transitioning from higher education into the labor market is a major life event for graduates and determines and stratifies paths of future career success. However, labor market entry patterns are differ by field of study with those from hard study areas (science, technology and engineering) following a smooth transition, whereas graduates from softer fields of study (humanities and social sciences) experience a longer, more winding road into employment where spells of marginal employment and unemployment are frequent.

This research looks at Germany, a country which is highly standardized and stratified, and compares these subject-specific school-to-work transition patterns before and during the financial crisis. It assumes that pathways into employment are more diverse during times of economic paucity such as after the Great Recession; however, this should not be the case for all subject areas. Instead, hard fields of study are less impacted by economic downturn as they are more protected by their specialized knowledge, showing a clear and direct link between higher education and the labor market, while graduates from softer areas suffer from the crisis and show even more diverse and fragmented transition patterns.

Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel and employing methods of sequence and cluster analysis, I look at differences and similarities within and across fields of study before and during the economic crisis within the first 24 months after graduation. I demonstrate that there are distinct labor market entry trajectories between hard and soft studies, which differ substantially for latter before and during the Recession. I explain the diversity of career transition patterns as produced by difference in human capital specificities which favors specialized over general skills. Economic fluctuation has a stronger impact on demands of general skills which translates into more fractured transition patterns.

RC14-249.6

OGASAWARA, MIDORI* (Queen's University, *himawarimido@nifty.com*)

Unequal Distribution of Surveillance: Data Processing of Nuclear Workers in Japan

Inequality has been a central question in surveillance studies because personal data have been sorted to categories and the data-subjects have been treated differently depending on the categories in which they are placed. The word of "social sorting" shed a bright light to those activities of dividing people behind the curtain, although data-collecting systems are usually established in the claim of everyone's benefit, either all customers or all citizens.

Surveillance does not serve everybody. Furthermore, surveillance society inevitably contains times and places that are intended to be outside of intensive scrutiny. In spite of its ubiquitous appearance, distribution of surveillance differs with the targets, more precisely, with the relations between watching power and watched population. In turn, such times and places disclose whom the surveillance system serves.

In the Japanese context, such sites, particularly unveiled after the earthquakes on March 11, 2011, are nuclear power plants. Nuclear power plants are operated using numerous electronic monitoring systems. But the workers are not consistently surveilled. Their data of exposure to radiation have been often unrecorded, underestimated, or distorted. The government has tracked their data only for research purposes, never using the data for the workers' own safety. The lack of reliable records allows electric companies to keep hiring the workers temporarily and contributes to reproducing labor power at the plants.

Based on the research of data processing on nuclear workers in Japan, this paper shows how the unequal distribution of surveillance plays a part of surveillance society. The workers at risk seem to be most in need of monitoring, but are excluded in the middle of highly-wired plant. The mass surveillance and interactive features of electronic technologies disguise equality and democracy. Yet, unmonitored or unrecorded sites highlight the unequal landscape of surveillance society before social sorting starts.

RC28-482.1

OGAWA, KATSUNORI* (The University of Tokyo, *shu16384@gmail.com*)

Employer Evaluation and Transition from School to Work: Reexamining the Impact of Institutional Linkages on the Japanese Labor Market

The purpose of this study is to investigate how employers evaluate high school graduates' ability when they make hiring decisions. The process of job-attainment includes two components: one is the entry of job seeker into the labor queue and the other is the assessment made by employers. However, past studies that used a simple regression model typically assumed supply and demand sides were in equilibrium. Such a model may not be appropriate for the analysis of a highly-structured labor market like Japan. This study makes a distinction between job seekers' preference and employers hiring decisions by using partial observability probit model(Sakamoto and Powers 1995). This model assumes two underlying equations for one observable outcome and can make a behavioral process more explicitly. Using a nationally representative data, we analyze how high school graduates' attain their first jobs. Previous studies have shown the importance of

long-term networks among schools and employers(Rosenbaum and Kariya 1989). We examine whether employers in fact highly appreciate such institutional linkages. Dependent variables are the attainment of regular employment, white-collar jobs, and large-firm jobs. The result observes institutional networks are important for employers' hiring decisions, rather than students' vocational skills or academic achievement. Moreover, the result doesn't confirm the impact has weakened after the economic crisis since 1990s. This suggests in Japan, where vocational signals are weak, employers exclusively rely on social relations that are embedded(Granovetter 1985) in the labor market.

RC31-534.3

OGAWA, REIKO* (Kyushu University, *reiogawa@law.kyushu-u.ac.jp*)

Coping with the Ageing Society? : Migration of Care Workers to Japan and Taiwan

Challenged by the demographic change of low fertility rate and rapid population ageing, Japan and Taiwan are trying to cope with the crisis of care in a very different way regarding its policy to introduce migrant workers to undertake long term care. Taiwan has started to invite migrant caregivers since early 1990s and approximately 200,000 migrants from Southeast Asia are currently working mainly in private homes. Japan started to introduce the migrants since 2008 under the bilateral agreements with governments in Southeast Asia under the condition that they have to pass the national exam on caregiving in Japanese within a certain period of time.

Unlike migrants in the highly skilled sector or productive sector, care work performed in the intimate space entails not only the political economy of care but a normative value underpinned by cultural notion of what care ought to be in each specific context. The comparison aims to situate the Southeast Asian migrants within the nexus of migration regime and care regime in Japan and Taiwan and discusses the discursive construction of the migrants as well as care work in East Asia. Building on the rich literature on gender and migration, the paper focus on care work undertaken by the migrants in relation to the national long term care system and examines the inclusion and exclusion of the migrants in the host societies including career prospects, citizenship and racism.

JS-12.6

OGAWA, REIKO* (Kyushu University, *reiogawa@law.kyushu-u.ac.jp*)

Searching for the Nexus Between the Care Regime and Migration Regime

The discussions on the nature of welfare states in East Asia tend to focus on the link between the economic development and social policy or emphasize on the heavy reliance on the family to provide care. However, what has not been explicitly discussed is the role of migrants in providing long term care. As the population aging accelerates care work has been increasingly undertaken by migrants who constitute an integral part of the care workforce in East Asia.

The presentation will compare Japan and Taiwan which receives migrants from the same sending countries in Southeast Asia namely Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam and situate the globalization of care in East Asia within the nexus of care regime and migration regime. The paper argues that even though Japan and Taiwan receives migrants from the same countries, the ways in which the migrants are situated within the two regimes reveal different construction of care work as well as different entitlement of migrants. It aims to unpack the otherwise naturalized notion of care work and suggests to perceive migrants as a 'regional common good' in order to raise both the status of care work and the migrants at the same time to ensure the safety and security of the elderly and migrants alike.

RC32-564.24

OGIDO, ROSALINA* (Faculdade de Medicina PUC, *rogido@pucsp.br*)

The Working Mother and the Access to Childcare

In Brazil, the attendance in daycare and preschool are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution , as well as the Statute of Children and Adolescents , as a right of all children from birth to six years .

In a research with interviews of mothers who work in various capitals of Brazil (SOS Corpo , Data Popular , 2012) , the main difficulty, reported by 34 % was to get nursery vacancies, and this demand does not vary with social class .

Objective: To understand the trajectory of teenagers who became mothers during training period for insertion in the labor market at Campinas.

Methods: Eight mothers aged 19-23 years who were part of the 17 teenagers who became pregnant between 1992 and 2009 were interviewed . Qualitative methodology was used for analysis .

Results: Three mothers stopped studying and working . Of the other five, four finished high school and one was studying . Two were unemployed and three

were working . Of the two unemployed , one had no one with whom to leave her son and for the other, she received help from relatives . Of the three who were working, two have daycare for their children and one received aid from their parents .

Thus , it becomes apparent that the young mothers reported difficulty in getting aid for the care of their children during working period , is a difficulty common to working women and, unfortunately , it remain current .

Moreover , given the lack of childcare facilities , the mother who does not work and that only studies , situation of many teenage mothers , suffer a disadvantage when trying to place in daycare , further hindering the continuation of studies and future insertion in the labor market.

RC08-149.2

OGINO, MASAHIRO* (Kwansei Gakuin University, *ogino@kwansei.ac.jp*)

Postmodern View of Time in Sociology

In modernism, there are two perceptions of time. One is that of modern philosophy, in which history is seen as the process of the liberation of mankind. The second is the postmodern view, which moves away from that kind of past-present-future, straight-line perception of time. In the postmodern view, the past exists only as memories. The important thing here is that for modernity to exist, it requires not just the modernist historical view, which draws the schematics of human liberation, but also the postmodern perspective, which questions those plans. The postmodern perception of time does not, however, oppose the modern view of history. Modernity, after all, has both modern and postmodern aspects and would not exist without both of them. This theory applies in Japan as well but, as is described in the following section, those two aspects present themselves in different ways than in the West. It is possible to discern that modernism and postmodernism form two sides of the same coin in Japanese modernism, just as they do in the West. The difference, however, is that postmodern thinking remained in the shadow of the modern in the West until people started to question the validity of modern philosophy, whereas in Japan, modernization was spurred by a postmodern spirit. So, while in Japan this postmodern spirit constitutes the driving factor, in the West it plays simply a bit-part and, conversely, the modernism that stole the spotlight in the West remained in the shadows in Japan. Theoretical framework of Sociology is based on the postmodern view of time. This paper try to show the possibility of this perception of time in order to make a general theory at the time of globalization.

TG04-950.5

OGUNJUYIGBE, PETER* (Obafemi Awolowo University, *pogunjuyigbe@yahoo.com*)
SOLANKE, LUKMAN (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife)

Women's Decision-Making Autonomy and Exposure to Maternal Mortality Risks in Nigeria

The statistics on maternal mortality clearly show that Nigeria is lagging in the struggle to significantly improve maternal health. Annually, an estimated 50,000 to 59,000 Nigeria women of reproductive age die because of pregnancy and childbirth. One of the main reasons for this high rate has been the low level of involvement of women in decision-making process. Men generally view some of reproductive health issues as their prerogative, issues in which the compliance of their wives is taken for granted. The study employed the women's data from the 2008 NDHS to examine the relationship between women's decision-making autonomy and exposure to mortality risks. Given that the study was interested in the risks of maternal mortality in the country, the analysis was restricted to only the women who had at least a birth in the last five years (preceding the survey). A total of 17635 women out of the 33385 women interviewed nationwide in the 2008 NDHS, met the inclusion criteria. The analysis was done at univariate and bivariate levels. Also, using logistic regression models, multivariate analyses were performed to estimate the odds ratios for each of the predictor variables in the models. The study shows that 36% of the women did not make a single antenatal visit to a hospital during the duration of their last pregnancy; as many as 63% did not deliver in a health facility (government or privately owned); and about 60% did not deliver with the assistance of a skilled provider. After controlling for the confounding influence of some other independent variables, the study suggests that the "strong authority" of women in household decision-making gives them a voice that is heard in the house and ability to initiate moves to obtain healthcare without necessarily waiting for "administrative clearance" from adult males within the husband's family.

JS-77.1

OGUNNIYI, OLAYEMI JACOB* (University of South Africa, *ayoyemlove@yahoo.com*)
DOSUNMU, AKINOLA GEORGE* (Tai Solarin University of Education, *akinolageorge@gmail.com*)

Social Historical Context Of Health and Illnesses Attributions In West- African Countries: A Comparative Analysis

Undoubtedly, people of diverse cultural backgrounds often make different attributions of illness, health, disease, symptoms and treatment. Cultural differences in health attributions have major implications for medical professionals because of overtime; attributions play an essential role in the formation of beliefs concerning health and illness. Different cultural groups have diverse belief systems with regard to health and healing in comparison to the Western biomedical model of medicine. For instance, with regard to health beliefs in the United States, African Americans may likely to attribute illness externally to destiny or the will of God and believe in the healing power of prayer. But West African patients may be more likely to attribute illness to a spiritual or social causes rather than a physiological or scientific cause and thus expect health practitioners to provide an experimental and a spiritual reason why they have been afflicted with illness. Without mincing words, in order to effectively treat these illnesses, remedies must be both material and spiritual that is (herbal remedy and amulets Vaughn, Jacquez & Baker (2009). This paper therefore attempts several aspects of how culture affects the health and well-being of patients in West African countries which are significantly different from those of Western world. Because cultural issues have increasingly become incorporated into medical care as there has been greater recognition of the intimate tie between cultural beliefs and health beliefs.

RC04-97.4

OGURO, MEGUMI* (The University of Tokyo, *karuraen@yahoo.co.jp*)

Students' Learning and Career Choices in the Vocational Course of a General High School in Japan

The aim of this study is to consider the new concept of vocational education in secondary education in connection with the labor market in Japan, by focusing on the vocational course of a general high school.

Previously, the importance of academic education was emphasized in Japan, and the significance of vocational education was downplayed in comparison with other countries. However, in recent years, a growing body of empirical research has positively reappraised vocational education, and the idea of retrieving the vocational significance of secondary education has gained ground.

There is still a serious problem that must be addressed, however. This is the dichotomy between academic education and vocational education. In Japan, academic education in general high schools has been viewed as education for entering college, while vocational education in vocational high schools has been regarded as education to prepare students for the labor market. Recently, an increasing number of students in vocational high schools aspire to enter college, but their academic performance is not sufficient to do so, due to focusing on the acquisition of specialist skills.

In this situation, it is necessary to consider the unification of academic and vocational education, but previous studies have lacked this perspective. This study attempts to fill this gap by focusing on the vocational course of a general high school.

In the vocational course of a general high school, it is difficult for students to acquire sufficient specialist skills, but because they can take more academic classes compared to students in a vocational high school, more of them are able to enter college or vocational technical schools. By revealing how the actual practice in this kind of school affects students' learning and career choices, this study aims to consider a new concept of vocational education that bridges the dichotomy described above.

RC30-508.3

OH, HAK-SOO* (Ins Labour Policy and Training, *m1zuk1chan@yahoo.co.jp*)

Change of Employment Structure and New Labour Movements in Japan

The aim of this panel session is to share with the audience the outline of changing Japanese employment practice. Japanese employment system has been classified as one of the "organization-oriented," and it implies that it ensures long-term employment within the same firm. Japanese industrial relations system, the main feature of which is the enterprise union, appears to have reinforced the employment security. Japanese practice of transition from school to work has been regarded as enabling even graduates to immediately begin their occupational lives as regular employees.

As with the employment systems of other countries, Japanese employment practice is confronted with the pressure from globalization, and it is becoming difficult for it to maintain as high a level and as wide a range of job security as it used to be. In this presentation, I will focus on shrinking union membership and its bargaining power in Japan.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC34-600.3

OH, HELEN* (Sogang University, *helenoh1@daum.net*)

Healing Programs for School Bullies and Their Parents in South Korea

This study presents several social problems related to the South Korean government's new policy declaring bullying at school to be one of the four major forms of violence (sexual abuse, domestic violence, school violence, and harmful foods), and addresses why only the bullies and their parents are faced with legal liabilities and social responsibility. In particular, this study addresses the problem of schools and the government shifting the responsibility for school bullying onto bullies' families. Schoolteachers and policymakers hope for "deviant" families to transition into a "normal" condition through healing programs. Recently, healing programs are springing up for a wide variety of psychological problems. In this social context, school bullies and their parents are beingrequired to participate in healing programs.

This study employs ethnography and in-depth interviews with participants in art healing programs. The interviews target healers, program staff, bullies and their parents. The bullies are 14- to 16-year-old middle school students. Findings report that staff and participants in the healing programs do not regard bullies as "deviant." In addition, participating students and parents believe that schools have great social responsibility for the bullying problem.

The importance of this study lies in its exposure of the fact that bullies and their parents receive recognition as "normal" in the healing program, but this is a context outside of school. Therefore, after they complete their course in the healing program, they are still treated as bullies and potential perpetrators of school violence. Consequently, they are confused about their social identity. Bullies and their parents are confronting the problem of liminality (i.e. the psychological threshold when transitioning from one stage to another) or social normality.

RC42-716.1

OH, HELEN* (Sogang University, *helenoh1@daum.net*)

Is There a Path to Well-Being for School Bullies?

School bullies and their parents are stigmatized as perpetrators, separated and excluded from the school community. They are wounded by this situation and need socio-psychological stability. Therefore, they try to restore their well-being and life satisfaction through healing programs outside the context of school. Such programs help them reconstruct a new identity, and they experience the process of transitioning into their new identity, which implies a state of liminality (i.e. the psychological threshold when transitioning from one stage to another).

This study focuses on art healing programs targeting middle school bullies and their parents. By employing ethnography and in-depth interviews with participants in these programs, we find that these adolescents and their parents feel freed from depression and a sense of guilt. In fact, healing programs provide a hospitable atmosphere, and healers approach participants holistically. The problem is that although bullies experience the recovery of their identities through these programs, which act as passing-rituals, their success is not guaranteed within the school system. In healing programs, bullies win trust and show the potential to become good people; outside of the programs, however, they are still treated as potential criminals. Consequently, this study demonstrates the limit of healing programs in that wounded students and their parents have no choice but to drop out of the school system and find alternative education centers for the sake of their well-being and social integration.

RC06-123.4

OH, SEIL* (Sogang University, *ohseilsj@gmail.com*)
KANG, WOOJEONG (Sogang University)
KIM, SOO HYEON (Sogang University)
PARK, SEONG WON (Sogang University)
LEE, JUNGEUN (Sogang University)

What Determines the Parent-Child Relationship?: Filial Piety, Economic Dependency, or Intimacy

Family structure and culture have been rapidly changing in Korea. Whether to follow traditional values or individual autonomy seems to be the crucial issue of family problems in the modern world. Previous studies explored the significance of various factors such as filial piety, autonomy, communication, intimacy, etc. in a parent-child relationship. But, what factors can positively effect on the building-up of a harmonious parent-child relationship? Previous studies did not examine the significance of such factors that may contribute to and account for the harmonious parent-child relationship.

This research aims to answer the question what factor influences most positively on harmonious parent-child relationship during the process of child's future decision making of selection of a spouse, which is still the greatest family issue in Korea. Therefore, we (research team) conducted an online survey of 262 college students in Seoul in 2013. The survey questionnaire includes parental economic support, psychological intimacy, communication, social network, filial piety as the traditional Confucian-family value, and other socio-demographics. Findings report that the communication, intimacy, social network are all positively related to harmonious parent-child relationship. However, parental economic support for children, on the side of the child, does not appear significantly. This research, thus, implies that the communicative rationality and social intimacy based on reciprocity is far more important for buidling up a hamornious family than family duties stemming from traditional values or instrumental rationality which may force one to pursue only individual interest in a family culture.

RC22-397.9

OH, SEIL* (Sogang University, *ohseilsj@gmail.com*)

Religion, Trust and Public Society in the United States

Social integration beyond constituents' diversity becomes a pivotal theme in the public sphere of a democratic society (Charles Taylor): the major conundrum for a post-secular society (Jürgen Harbermas). Although religions have played a crucial role for collective consciousness in a traditional society, their roles for social integration in a modern and pluralistic society have been put into questions. I, therefore, focus on "trust in immigrants" as a particular socio-psychological phenomenon which could reflect a religious orientation and their public attitude toward social integration.

This study, utilizing the Baylor Religion Survey (2005), examines empirically how trust in immigrants is related to various dimensions of religiosity and spirituality. Besides socio-demographic control variables, explanatory variables include (1) various forms of religious identities (including theists, spiritualists, and non-affiliation), (2) cognitive types of belief (including images of God, New Age interests), (3) ideologies (religious pluralism, moral liberalism), (4) experiential types (traditionally religious experiences and spiritual/mystic experiences), and (5) practices (religious service attendance, prayer, civic group participation).

The findings demonstrate all forms of religious identities other than affiliated theists (i.e., affiliated spiritualists, atheists/agnostics, and the unaffiliated) show significantly higher levels of trust in immigrants. The image of God as judge appears to be related to the lower levels of trust in immigrants whereas New Age interests do not have a significant relationship to trust in immigrants (p<.05). Neither religious pluralism nor moral liberalism appears significantly related to trust in immigrants. Religious experiences in a traditional sense are not significantly related to trust in immigrants whereas spiritual/mystic experiences leads to higher levels of trust in immigrants. In terms of practice, both religious service attendance and civic group participation – not merely prayer alone -- appear to be highly related to trust in immigrants.

RC14-256.14

OH, YOO RA* (The University of Tokyo, *yoora.oh.505@gmail.com*)

Cross-Bordering Japanese Culture in the Changing Media Environment: Focusing on Japanese Popular Culture in Korea

When the animation *Attack on Titan* aired on Japanese television, it ranked No.1 on the Internet hit list in Korea, and received much attention through CATV and Internet. Also, a number of parodies have made on television and the Internet. Japanese popular culture is being consumed and reproduced across national borders by various media devices. In the process of media-globalization, Japanese culture was banned over 30-years in Korea owing to the historically particular condition between two countries. This paper purposes to find out characteristics of Japanese popular culture in Korea in this changing media environment and effects of media.

In Korea, Japanese popular culture was officially opened in 1998~2004, meanwhile Internet has rapidly proliferated in 2000s, young users shared manga or animation on cyberspace. Namely, media convergence and diversification have enhanced cultural contacts across borders with dynamics of policy, media industry, it effects on the space and patterns of contacting Japanese culture. Particularly, this transition appears in line with pre-existed fandom and extends throughout the new-media as *Attack on Titan* case indicates. Moreover, refracted cultural phenomenon has observed on new-media such as translating contents, parodying, using as signifier. Japanese popular culture on the Internet also interacts with existing media, and shows connection among various media, for example, reproducing on television like *Hanayori-dango*.

Recently, Japanese culture can be seen through formal platform IPTV or Internet contents-store besides pirate copies. However, there is limitation on interface because of language, lack of content diversity, and people who cannot use new-media tends to be excluded. Considering impacts of new-media, it is required to provide interface with easy-access and diversified contents based on translation service to share culture and to create interactive cultural space. This paper represents how media environment impacts on Japanese popular culture and suggests possibility of cultural space in new-media.

RC26-456.2

OHBUCHI, YUMI* (Nara Women's University, *yumi-o@dan.wind.ne.jp*)

Acquisition of Ballet Technique: Collective Teaching in the Ballet Studio and Social Control

This paper examines the acquisition of body techniques in a ballet studio from the perspective of social control theory (Hogetsu 2004). To achieve this objective, I conducted participant observation at a ballet studio in Takasaki, Gunma Prefecture, Japan, and interviewed 3 teachers and 10 students who belong to this studio. There are three notable characteristics in the institution of the ballet studio. Firstly, students are divided into classes according to their skill level. This division is practiced primarily as the prohibition of students from joining classes intended for higher skill levels. Secondly, since there is only one instructor in each class, the instructor does not always pay attention to every student, but normally addresses particular individuals to correct her posture with words and gestures. Thirdly, even when the instructor is addressing individuals, those who are not addressed responds and reacts as if she were addressed individually; each student responds as if, even though, in reality, another student being the focus of attention by the instructor, the instructor is personally addressing her.   On the basis of these dimensions, students acquire ballet technique through what we might call "over-understanding" of teacher's coaching.

RC15-257.8

OHBUCHI, YUMI* (Nara Women's University, *yumi-o@dan.wind.ne.jp*)

Influence of Childcare Experience on Women's Dietary Habits: Analysis of Public Opinion Poll on Health

In Japan, food and people's eating habits have changed quickly in the postwar era. Externalization of household functions has reduced domestic work; however, people have lost the opportunity to acquire sufficient skill and knowledge in cooking. Notably, a social problem of children's unhealthy dietary habits has arisen. Furthermore, some studies have found that mother's food consciousness or dietary behavior affect the related dietary habits at home. However, few empirical studies have examined the correlation between women's dietary habits and whether they have children or not. This study examines the effect of childcare experience on women's dietary habits by focusing on their food choices and dietary habits. Analysis of a public opinion poll on health data with logistic regression reveals that childcare experience affects dietary habits in women. Compared to childless women, women with children "eat all three meals" more regularly but are not conscious of "avoiding eating snacks." Moreover, women who are more conscious of their food choices tend to be older, unemployed, and have a high standard of living. The result revealed the following points. First, women equate the responsibility of nurturing children to disciplining them rather than caring for their children's physical health. Second, childcare experience has both positive and negative effects on women's dietary habits. Therefore, these factors should be considered when encouraging and promoting improvement in women's dietary habits.

RC08-149.1

OHNO, MICHIKUNI* (Professor emeritus of Kobe University, *mitikuni@mua.biglobe.ne.jp*)

Past, Present and Future Of Japanese Cultural Sociology

This paper examines the historical development and the theoretical features of Cultural Sociology in Japan. By discussing the past works such as views of ShotaroYONEDA(1873-1945), Jun'ichiro Matsumoto(1893-1947), Kazuta KURAUCHI(1896-1988), the present works such as Keiichi SAKUTA(1922-), Munesuke MITA(1937-), Shun INOUE(1938-), and the contemporary several movements toward the future cultural sociology, we will elucidate the historical and theoretical characteristics of Japanese cultural sociology in the following way.

It is true that Japanese cultural sociology has been influenced by the Western sociological thoughts such as German sociology(in particular, Alfred WEBER, Max WEBER, Georg SIMMEL), the French sociology(Emile DURKHEIM, Gabriel TARDE), the American sociology(Talcott Parsons, Jeffrey ALEXANDER), the English *CULTURAL STUDIES*, etc., However, today, Japanese cultural Sociology is going to present its originality or uniqueness by fusing these Western cultural theoretical impacts with the Japanese cultural tradition and contemporary social situations in a global setting. That is, Japanese cultural sociology should advance from "moon-light sociology"(Yasujiro DAIDO)--a passive mode of sociology--to "sunshine sociology" --an active mode of sociology. Thus, we will make clear one aspect of Japanese cultural sociology .

JS-27.1

OHNO, SHUN* (Seisen University, *oono3905@yahoo.co.jp*)

Searching for the Global Standard Recruitment and Employment of Border-Crossing Nurses and Care Workers: Findings and Recommendations Based on Fieldwork in the Asia-Pacific and Europe

Most developed countries are faced with major demographic problems such as increasing aging populations and rapidly declining birth rates. Parallel to these same phenomena, governments have accelerated the introduction of nursing and care workforces from abroad in order to fill the shortage of domestic nurses and elderly-caregiving workers. However, such cross-cultural and transnational care projects are not easy for each host country, and employers have to consider the challenges of hiring overseas-born workers who come from various educational backgrounds and care cultures, and speak other languages as mother tongues.

The author investigated the problems of transnational care especially in the case of the Japanese government's project to accept Southeast Asian nurses and caregiving workers under Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) concluded with the governments of Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. He explored some structural flaws and faults of the EPA project, and then explains how this led to a broader investigation to research alternative policies and programs adopted by some governments in the Asia-Pacific region and Europe.

This paper presents a critical evaluation of Japan's EPA project based on the research team's various surveys in Japanese hospitals and care facilities as well as Filipino/Indonesian nurses and care workers in Japan. Then, it examines the Asian and Western trend of governmental policies on migrant nurses and care workers, and makes some recommendations towards the establishment of a potentially sustainable Japanese model. It finally discusses the possibility for a global standard recruitment and employment system for border-crossing nurses and care workers.

JS-16.3

OINAS, ELINA* (University of Helsinki, *elina.oinas@helsinki.fi*)

Femen in Tunisia: Came. Stripped. Conquered. Conquered What?

The paper examines different responses to the activist group Femen's practices and messages by young activists in different political alliances, including feminist groups, in Tunisia in 2013. The Tunisian Femen context is especially interesting as it captures so many contemporary tensions regarding social change, youth and political engagements, transnational movements, cultural conservatism, generational clashes, politicized embodiment and shame, public sexualization, and changing fundamentalisms. While Femen has challenged global feminist movements and provoked unusually explicit anger, ridicule and dismissal among women's movements and conservative religious authorities alike it could potentially evoke other types of responses from activist youth, especially in the aftermath of the initial revolution and later frustration in Tunisia, where a generational conflict on issues of rights and freedoms and bodily integrity is often explicitly politicized. The paper analyses the ways the Tunisian responses frame the meaning, or meaninglessness, of Amina's action, explicit agenda and the followed media turmoil. The first interviews were conducted during the first on-line appearances of the Amina Tyler's internet action in March 2013, and continued in several phases as the event received international media attention and analytical narratives became consolidated. The Western responses provoked counter-resposes and thus the Femen event can be seen to have become one analytical window to self-understandings of gender politics among youth in the aftermath of the Revolution in contemporary Tunisia.

RC15-276.7

OINAS, ELINA* (University of Helsinki, *elina.oinas@helsinki.fi*)

HIV, Stigma and Agency

Stigmatization is here studied through interviews with HIV treatment activists and voluntary HIV treatment counsellors in an urban township in South Africa. While being also patients, the counsellors form a support and advocacy group within the clinics where they volunteer, as well as in the community and society at large. I will examine how they talk about their views on expertise and knowledge, health care, authority, biomedicine and community. These patients describe their lives, care and survival as an entangled net of different relations that sustain them, a net of relations that produces healthier embodiment including both human and non-human actors: for example, help, hope, food, laboratory results, transport to the clinic, and last but not least, the pills. Activists who politicize access to medicine and therefore add the dimension of rights and global injustice to the spectrum of questions that the biomedicalization and pharmacologization thesises should consider, tackle stigma by a de-individualization of shame as a side-effect of politicization. The paper asks what destigmatizing strategies the less vocal clinic volunteers use, as they also indicate that a major bulk of their work deals successfully with stigma. Different meanings for silences, intimacy, secrecy, confidentiality and rights are analysed.

RC55-885.4

OISHI, AKIKO* (Chiba University, *oishi@le.chiba-u.ac.jp*)

Social Exclusion and Health Outcomes of Single-Mother Households in Japan

Single-mothers and their children are one of the most economically-disadvantaged groups of people in industrialized countries. Japan stands out from other OECD countries with regard to its high incidence of poverty and the high employment rate of single-mother households. Previous studies in the Western countries have shown significant differences in physical and mental health between single-mothers and their married counterparts. They also have found that children of single-mother households are more likely to have health and behavioral problems. However, it is still unclear to what extent these differences are attributable to low-income or lack of social support. Employing a unique panel survey on women with children, this study investigates how poverty and lack of social capital affect health outcomes of mothers and children in single-mother households in Japan.

Major contributions of this study are as follows. First, it employs multiple measures of poverty. In particular, it uses not only the poverty line but also the Minimum Cost of Living calculated by the Public Assistance system to define the poor. Second, subjective as well as objective measures of health outcomes are used. Third, the effect of past experiences that may affect health (such as childhood abuse and family dissolution in childhood) is examined to control for unobserved heterogeneity.

Tentative results confirm significant health inequality between single-mothers and their married counterparts. Although poverty has significant and negative effect on health of married mothers, it has no significant effect on health among single-mothers. In addition, even after controlling for age and other socio-economic factors, mental health of single-mothers significantly deteriorates as their children grow-up.

RC42-699.3

OKADA, SOSUKE* (University of Arizona, *sokada@email.arizona.edu*)

Structure of Cultural Rejection

What does it mean to dislike a piece of culture? This study explores the idea that culture is being used as the focus of coordination among individuals. The central topic is cultural rejection. The proposition is advanced that individuals reject cultural practices as the proxies of disfavored groups who are perceived to be associated with them. In turn, this will allow individuals to distance themselves from disfavored groups and maintain the identities separate from disfavored groups. This study argues that the pattern of cultural rejection can be seen as a reflection of individuals' perception of differentiation within society. Using data on musical preferences from 1993 General Social Survey, it applies blockmodeling – the methodology originally developed in social network analysis – in a new way, to analyze the structure of cultural rejection within U.S. society. The results indicate that blockmodeling based on cultural rejection is effective in uncovering sociologically meaningful positions among the respondents, while providing unique insights into the structure of cultural divisions within U.S. society. In addition, the identified positions correspond with individuals' perception of the degree of unity (or lack thereof) among Americans, consistent with the theoretical assumption of this study. The results also show the important roles that popular culture occupies in U.S. society.

RC02-57.4

OKAMOTO, NORIAKI* (Ryutsu Keizai University, *nokamoto@rku.ac.jp*)

The Relationship Between Financialization and Accounting Standards: A Japanese Perspective

This study considers global financialization in terms of the dynamics of corporate accounting standards. Accounting standards play a crucial role in financialization by measuring corporate financial performance. Since the definition of "financialization" is ambiguous, this interdisciplinary study can benefit future research. Taking the perspective of Ryuji Takeda, a legendary Japanese accounting researcher with knowledge of sociology, this study focuses on the transition from production-oriented accounting to finance-oriented accounting. This transition is analyzed using Jean Baudrillard's concepts of "simulacra" and "hyperreality." This study also analyzes the recent changes in Japan's accounting standards as a backlash against excessive finance-oriented accounting. Further, the backlash is reconsidered from Takeda's "spiral development" perspective. Although this study is essentially conceptual, data are presented in support of its argument, and its interdisciplinary perspective can further financialization studies.

This paper is structured as follows. The first section reviews studies on financialization and summarizes their essential points. The second section describes the relationship between the financialization process and accounting regulations (particularly accounting standard-setting) based on Takeda's framework, which distinguishes between production-oriented and finance-oriented accounting. This framework introduces Baudrillard's concepts of "simulacra" and "hyperreality" to explain the financialization mechanism by considering the transition from the former to the latter type of accounting. The third section focuses on the new dominance of finance-oriented accounting standards in Japan. Post-financial crisis Japanese accounting regulations such as the development of accounting standards for small and medium-sized enterprises are reexamined using Takeda's theoretical framework. Finally, this paper argues that new accounting regulations have emerged through a spiral development within the bipolarity between traditional material production-oriented accounting and finance-oriented accounting as a reaction to excessive financialization and finance-oriented accounting standards.

JS-88.3

OKAWA, KIYOTAKE* (Teikyo University, *ezm05033@nifty.com*)

A Comparative Study of Effort and Examinations in Japan and England

This paper compares Japanese and English emphases on effort from two analytical perspectives : cultural and institutional. The cultural perspective examines the Japanese cultural belief that natural gifts are equally distributed in society, while the institutional perspective examines the competitive entrance examination selection system, colloquially known as "examination hell."

It is clear that an emphasis on effort has permeated Japanese society. However, recent rapid economic growth has made Japan more affluent, which in turn has undermined cultural emphasis on effort. On the other hand, English culture perpetuates the concept that natural gifts are unequally distributed, which also undermines cultural focus on effort. In this paper, I will discuss the similarities and differences in these two societies' approaches to effort and examinations.

TG06-966.4

OKBANI, NADIA* (Science Po Bordeaux , *nadiaokbani@yahoo.fr*)

Giving Sense to Social Policy Implementation and Its Evaluation Analyzing the Institutional Work: The Case of a French Social Security Local Organization

Social security and its solidarity policies play a central role on poverty reduction. To analyze how does it work in practice and its limits to reach its aim, it is interesting to wonder how it is elaborated, implemented by organizations and actors, and how it is questioned by policy evaluations. Hence, examine the institutional work (Lawrence, Suddaby, Leca, 2009) is a good way to better understand the complex institutional configuration where different actors interact to conduct and question policy. Studying the case of institutional work in a French social security local organization commissioned on family and solidarity policies, this communication intend to analyze how organizational context, economic crisis and New Public Management affect social intervention and its targeted public. This paper is based on a three years ethnographic immersion in this organization with participant observation as a policy evaluator, a research on a minimum income scheme non-take-up, with some forty interviews and document analysis. Firstly, it explain how does the organization work, its missions, partners and professional cultures. Secondly it examines how in time of crisis, this social organization has not only to deal with an increasing demand to mitigate crisis negative effects on most disadvantaged people, but also with important budgetary restrictions and performance management optimization which impact the service delivery. Then, it analyze how do street level bureaucrats (Lipsky, 1980) react in front of theses paradoxical injunctions and elaborate collective and individual performance strategies which are not always focusing on social right accessibility for vulnerable people. Finally, it study how policy evaluation question this situation, giving some prospect for improvement without really put into question the institutional work influence on actors strategy. More broadly, this paper tries to understand how institutional configuration impacts policy implementation focusing on internal preoccupations more than in policy potential outputs for beneficiaries.

RC30-517.2

OKE, NICOLE* (Victoria University, *nicole.oke@vu.edu.au*)

Australia's Temporary Migrant Work Programs and Its Neighbouring Regions

Temporary Foreign Worker Programs have boomed in Australia over the last two decades, with this group of migrants now comprising the largest category of migrant entrants. Overall, migration from Asia and the Pacific has likewise expanded over this time. TFWs are employed in Australia on a range of visa types; but – with a few exceptions – the visa categories open to migrants from Asia and the Pacific are a skilled worker program (the 457 visa), student visas with work rights, and a 'migration and development' styled program with some nations in the Pacific (the *Seasonal Workers Program*). TFWPs are one aspect of the formation of regional and global divisions around work. The focus in this paper is on the

ways in which these programs of temporary work are an aspect of the shaping of relations between Australia and these neighbouring regions.

In Australia as elsewhere, temporary work carries inherent vulnerabilities. These are likely to be felt more keenly in the lower skilled sectors of the workforce. It is not insignificant that there are concentrations of temporary migrant workers from the lower-income states in Asia and the Pacific working in lower paid work, in casualised sectors of the economy. While not surprising, this is a way global and regional divisions of labor are constituted and that this migration is temporary, is one of the ways regional patterns can become embedded in the workforce. The argument is not that there is a singular economic logic to the formation of these patterns but rather a number of regional factors at play. These issues are explored in this paper drawing on an analysis of the different categories of temporary migration in Australia.

RC31-532.4

OKE, NICOLE* (Victoria University, *nicole.oke@vu.edu.au*)
MCCONVILLE, CHRIS (Victoria University)
SONN, CHRISTOPHER (Victoria University)

Transnational Engagements: Footscray, Transnational Migration and the Making of Place

Footscray is an ethnically diverse and rapidly transforming suburb in Melbourne's inner West, formed in part by overlapping waves of migrants. The Vietnamese diaspora, and more recently migrants from African countries, influence the contemporary mix of people. Migrants' engagements with more than one society and in various forms of transnational networks are an evident in the way migrants make place in the suburb. The voting and electioneering of South Sudanese migrants in the referendum establishing their nation indicates involvements in transnational politics. Participation in networks of Asian commerce is demonstrated in shops through the suburb. Indian students undertaking a transnational education work in Footscray, including at the Vietnamese market.

Migrants' transnational experiences, connections and networks are part of the uneven resources available to different groups and individuals as they become embedded in places. For migrants, such networks can be understood, to degree, as contained but geographically disparate "ethnic worlds" (Werbner 1999: 25). But the places in which these networks are located shape the forms of these networks and the resources they offer. Drawing on Smith (2001), these networks "criss-cross" and in doing so interact, challenge and shape one another. To take economic examples, transnational connections provide some migrants with access to capitalisation. But for other migrants their embeddedness in more than one society is a financial constraint, as the payment of remittances can be. Both shape the ways migrants engage in the suburb, and with each other. Local dynamics, too, shape the different strategies available to migrants in negotiating transnational lives and the meanings given to inclusion in more than one society. The inflections towards Asia allows for one set of strategies, while the politics of race in the suburb suggested another. These issues are explored in this paper drawing on interviews and documentary sources from Footscray.

RC29-504.5

OKESHOLA, FOLASHADE BOSEDE* (Ahmadu Bello University, *shadeoyz@yahoo.com*)

Perception of Security Operatives on the Nature, Causes and Consequences of Corruption Among Security Operatives in Kauna State, Nigeria

OKESHOLA B. Folashade
AND
MAMMAN A. James
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,
ZARIA, NIGERIA
shadeoyz@yahoo.com
ABSTRACT
This study assesses the perception of security operatives on the challenges they face as security operatives in the fight against corruption in Nigeria. The study adopted both primary and secondary sources of data collection. Primary sources are observations of security operatives at security checkpoints, questionnaires were distributed to 120 security operatives in Kaduna metropolis and 6 in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants. For secondary source, data was collected from Security Operatives Disciplinary Records on corrupt practices emanating from complaints lodged against them by victims (members of the public) or caught by officers /colleagues while on visiting or visiting rounds to assess performance. Findings show that causes of corruption among security operatives includes over-centrality of authority within operatives structure, recruitment of persons with questionable character, poor salary, embezzlement and lack of good pension scheme. However, some of the challenges facing security operatives as found in the study is that the general public initiate corruption, bringing returns by junior officers, victimization by very important personalities (VIPs), issuing counter orders by superior officers and lack of adequate accom-

modation. Also, some of the consequences of the above includes lack of good governance, marginalization/frustration of public officers and diversion of public funds. Moreover, it is recommended that in order to win the war against corruption, there is need to reduce government involvement in all economic spheres as well as improving accountability and transparency in financial disclosure. This will eliminate opportunities for corrupt dealings.

RC15-259.2

OKOCHI, AYAKO* (Yokohama City University, *ayokouchi-tky@umin.ac.jp*)
TADAKA, ETSUKO (Graduate School of Medicine, Yokohama City University)

What Is Diagnosis? : Medicalization of the Children with Developmental Care Needs in Medical Checkups and Preschools in Japan

Background: A nationwide study reported that 6.3% of normal class students seemingly had developmental disorders. These students or children in Japan called as "*kininaru-kodomo*" or children with special care needs. However, there is no legitimate definition of children with special care needs. Therefore, its relationship with developmental disorders is ambiguous according to the professionals' viewpoints. This study explores its definition through the hybrid model of concept development.

Methods: The hybrid model is composed of a combination of literature review, fieldwork and analysis. The databases Japan Medical Abstracts Society (1983-2013) and Citation Information by NII (1991-2013) were systematically searched. Participant observation was conducted at multiple parent organizations. Moreover, narrative data was gathered through a key informant interview. These theoretical and fieldwork data were analyzed to hypothesize the relationship between the term's concept and the presence of medical diagnosis.

Results: A literature review revealed that medical professionals used the term of "*kininaru-kodomo*" as the synonym of children with developmental disorders. On the other hand, teachers of preschools and primary schools regarded them as children with troubles in group actions regardless of the presence of diagnosis. However, the tide of medicalization had occurred in schools and a public health nurse stated that preschool teachers asked municipalities to pick up the troublesome preschoolers as a possible case of developmental disorders at an infant medical checkup. In a medical professional's perception, "*kininaru-kodomo*" was considered a children who could not be diagnosed because of their normal intellectual ability. Moreover, the distinction between "*kininaru-kodomo*" and normal children was considered blur.

Conclusion: The hybrid concept analysis demonstrated the arbitrariness of the application of the diagnosis of developmental disorders to children with special care needs. Making a common definition of "*kininaru-kodomo*" is necessary to keep any professionals from overlooking the care needs of children with or without developmental disorders.

RC34-589.2

OKSANEN, ATTE* (National Research Inst Legal Policy, *atjook@utu.fi*)
RANTALA, KATI (National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Finland)

Young People with Debt Problems: Uncertain Transition to Adulthood in Finland

Gaining financial independence is a part of becoming an adult in Finnish society and culture. In this paper, we discuss the debt problems faced by young people who struggle to gain agency in their early adulthood of age 18–25. The aim of this paper is to see what the transition to adulthood means in relation to debt problems. Official data on registered debt problems by young people will be analyzed in this paper. The data was gathered by using the official debt enforcement register of the Finnish Legal register center (on debt collection rulings, fines and other sanctions). The analysis of this register-based data concentrated on showing how debt problems start to accumulate and what kind of specific debt problems young are facing. Socio-demographic background is taken into consideration in the analysis. Our results show the debt problems of minors under 18 years of age result mostly from fines or other sanctions imposed upon them by public agencies, or because of their parents. Approximately at the age of 19 debt problems increase dramatically and involve most importantly debts from consuming. Registered payment defaults by young people have been increasing in recent years in Finland. Instant loans with high interest are one major source eventual escalation of debt problems, and new concerns have arisen on unpaid rents. Finnish young people are struggling to gain agency through economic independency, but at the same time they have to balance the financial risks they are taking. Since most of the young people and young adults study until their mid-twenties, youth in Finland are placed in a waiting period between youth and adulthood. The current economic crisis in Europe has intensified the risky outcomes of this age of transition.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC15-276.3

OKTEM, PINAR* (independent researcher, *pinaroktem@gmail.com*)

Patriarchal and Medical Discourses Shaping HIV/AIDS-Related Stigma and Its Management in Turkey

The paper explores the discursive formation of HIV/AIDS-related stigma and its management by people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Turkey. Based on biographical narratives of 24 PLHIV, semi-structured interviews with 32 key informants, participant observation in PLHIV networks and documentary analysis, the paper focuses on the role of medical and patriarchal discourses in shaping HIV/AIDS-related stigma at the state and societal levels and highlights the implications of stigma on PLHIV's agency in managing the physical, emotional and social aspects of living with HIV in Turkey. The findings are overviewed in two sub-sections:

First, I identify the two conflicting discourses around HIV/AIDS in Turkey: 'cultural immunity' and 'rights-based' discourses, at the state and civil society levels, respectively. Here I investigate the role of medical profession and of patriarchy in the formation of these discourses in relation to the socio-political context of Turkey, particularly referring to the perceptions about sexuality, 'modernisation' and religious discourses.

Secondly, I focus on the ways in which PLHIV understand, reframe and challenge stigma at individual and collective levels. I focus on family and healthcare as the main institutions where the context-specific ways in which HIV/AIDS-related stigma interferes with the formation and management of HIV-positive identities. Participants' reconstructions of HIV through narratives of 'injustice' and 'neglect' are shown, to address the links between the subjective understanding of and resistance to HIV/AIDS-related stigma and the overarching discourses shaping stigma.

The paper aims at contributing to further understandings of HIV-related stigma by focusing on the power relations in the formation of stigma from a discursive and intersectional approach, by exploring the understandings of stigma from the perspective of the stigmatized, with a specific focus on the agency of PLHIV in negotiating and challenging stigma and by offering data from a cultural and geographical setting which remains under-researched.

RC38-646.6

OKTEM, PINAR* (independent researcher, *pinaroktem@gmail.com*)

Reconstructions of HIV and Its Stigma through Biographical Narratives of People Living with HIV in Turkey

The paper aims at exploring the subjective perception of living with HIV and its stigma through the biographical narratives of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Turkey. Primary data were generated with 24 PLHIV, following Biographical Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM) and with 32 key informants, including doctors and civil society workers providing services to PLHIV.

Biographical narratives of PLHIV are analysed to understand the implications of the discursive structures around HIV/AIDS in Turkey for PLHIV's construction of social identities. The analysis is guided by the literature on illness narratives for the identification of narrative forms and by an intersectional approach for the identification of power structures that combine with HIV-stigma.

PLHIV's biographical narratives demonstrated the ways in which the meaning of HIV/AIDS and its stigma is being reconstructed through PLHIV's interactions with healthcare professionals, with civil society workers in peer-counselling services and with the overarching concept of 'the state'. The paper focuses on three types of narratives, with respect to these three milieu: Narratives of 'uncertainties and distrust in medical profession', the 'positive reconstruction of being HIV-positive' and the narratives of 'injustice and neglect' reflecting a politicised illness identity.

Finally, the implications of the above-mentioned narrative reconstructions of HIV on the social identities of HIV-positive individuals are pointed out: A reconstruction of illness detached from fear and self-blame is framed through support networks. However, the potential empowering effect of this perception of illness is hindered by the stigmatising practices faced in healthcare settings and by the perceived denial and inaction at the state level.

RC27-472.3

OKUDA, MUTSUKO* (Kanazawa University, *mutsuko@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp*)
TANAKA, NOBUKO (Toin University of Yokohama)
SASAKI, TOMOKO (Toin University of Yokohama)

An International Comparative Study on Sport Development System in Communities for the Disabled Between Germany and Japan

Aims:
This study is to explore the community sports development systems for the disabled after the World War 2, between Germany and Japan.

Backgrounds:
Recently, in Japan, community sports system is reconstructed, referring to community sports system in Germany. In this study, the sport promotion for the disabled is focused in order to explore how the community supports the disabled to increase in sport participation rates of the disabled. To understand each characteristics of two countries, this study attempts to identify similarities and differences between Germany and Japan.
Methodology:
To achieve the aim of this study, this study employs meta-analysis, and semi-structure interview methods.
Results and Discussion:
In Germany, Medical insurance system was applied for rehabilitation sports as a part of the social security system. The insurance system is promoted mainly by Deutscher Behinderten-Sportverband e.V, which is the Germany Disability Sport Organisation, was established based on Deutscher Versehrtensportvervand e.V. Before the World War 2, in Germany voluntary sector systems and spirit of mutual add had been existed. Germany has attempted to develop sport for the disabled mainly in the community although the philosophy of the community sports for the disabled has been based on the promotion of social participation. On the other hand, taking the opportunity of the 1964 Tokyo Paralympic Games, disability sport has been developed under the government administration. The sport development for the disabled has been developed as a rehabilitation tool, in particular under the philosophy of vocational rehabilitation. From these point, the difference of the political system and the position of sport in the society, had a major impact on the establishment of community sports promotion system after the post-war era in the two countries.

RC15-275.4

OKUDA, SHOKO* (Keio University, *okusho35@sfc.keio.ac.jp*)

Pharmaceuticalization and Social Inequalities: An Examination of Problems Relating to Depression in Japan

The growing number of people suffering from depression has become a social problem in Japan. Over the last decade, the number of those consulting medical institutions about depressive symptoms has more than doubled, and the number of those taking sick leave from work due to depression has increased. Accordingly, mental health strategies have become an important issue for both the nation and companies. The problems associated with depression in Japan have been influenced by the pharmaceuticalization of mental health. This trend further promotes the individualization of social problems and encourages people to seek hospital consultations. Since selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors were introduced to Japan's pharmaceutical market in 1999, demand for anti-depressant medications has rapidly expanded. It seems likely then that the efforts of pharmaceutical companies, as part of their marketing strategies, to increase people's awareness of mental illness have led people who are not actually depressed to have medical consultations and drug treatments for it. This phenomenon is known as 'disease mongering' and has been reported on. Problems exist from the medical perspective also and include the following: expansion of the diagnostic criteria for depression as formulated in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders; treatments that rely heavily on drugs; and biomedicalization. Another reason for the increase in medical consultations is the declining function of communal bodies such as companies and local community, a move that has left individuals to deal directly with organizational and social problems. This has resulted in individuals struggling psychologically, for example, with anxiety, worry, and depression. In summary, this sociological research has analyzed the problems of depression in Japan and revealed how the pharmaceuticalizaion of mental health accelerates the individualization of social problems, thereby creating new social problems and social inequality.

RC25-440.19

OKUMURA, AKIKO* (University of Tokyo, *akik.o.kumura@gmail.com*)

A Variation Study of Dialect Contact and Obsolescence in Japanese Community in Mexico City

Ever since the first migration to in 1897, Mexico has hosted the mass influx of Japanese immigrants, resulting in the formation of the largest Japanese community Mexico City. Although Japanese is often used for communication amongst the community members even today, linguistic aspects of the language used there have not been well investigated in previous research. Since the first generation of immigrants in the community migrated from various places in Japan, there must have been contact between Japanese regional dialects among them. This study intends to find out what sort of dialectal features are used in the current community as a result of contact between different dialects which were brought by the first generation. The data consist of over 5000 minutes of collected through my fieldwork in 2012 and 2013 in Mexico City. The informants are more than eighty of Japanese immigrants and their families. The linguistic variable examined in the analysis is negation suffix. The negation form is realized in different forms according to dialect. The major variants are –*nai* and –*n*, the former is mainly used in

eastern dialect speaking region of Japan and the latter in the western. My ongoing variationist analysis on the negation system in Japanese spoken in Mexico City reveals that both the Founder Principle (Mufwene 1996) and Dialects in Contact (Trudgill 1968) helped account for the negation system in this diaspora variety of Japanese.

References

Mufwene, Salikoko S. (1996). The founder principle in creole genesis. *Diachronica*13(1), pp. 83-134.

Trudgill, Peter (1968). *Dialects in contact*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

RC43-719.7

OKURA, TAKEHIRO* (Azabu university, *ohkura@azabu-u.ac.jp*)

Edgewise Community: Real Estate and Asian Settlers in Tokyo

After the latter half of the 1980's the number of Asian people has increased as "new comer" in the inner area of big cities. As more than 25 years have passed since then, a question appeared if there was an appropriate term which expressed the situation of the community. In this paper, two area in Tokyo: Ikebukuro and Shin Okubo, are examined as case studies, and they are called "edge-wised community." Edge-wised community is a community which has plural cultural basis, in which there exists a system designed from the bottom, and in which there exists a circuit which makes the system function.

This paper consists of the research regarding the foreign residents' motives in acquiring the housing and in having relationship with the network and other surroundings. Especially by focusing on the function of housing land and building dealers in the ethnic community, the actual condition for foreign residents to purchase the housing is clarified.

Focusing on the above mentioned two themes, this paper aims at the structural understanding at the mezzo-level of the society. According to Hughes(1931): Chicago School third term, in his research of "Chicago real estate Board" housing land and building dealers are classified in five groups. In this report, combining both Hughe's classification and the reporter's classification of the number of renewal times of license of housing land and building dealers, characteristics of gate keepers are clarified. There, the phenomenon of circuit-izing between "cooperative channel" and foreign customers is seen.

Then, what promoted foreign residents to acquire residence? In addition to "cooperative channel" centering housing land and building dealers in "edge-wised community," improvement in the civility in foreign residents is thought to be a factor. In this regard, the actual condition is reported referring to the case studies of Ikebukuro and Okubo.

RC15-268.3

OLAFSDOTTIR, SIGRUN* (Boston University, *sigrun@bu.edu*)
PESCOSOLIDO, BERNICE (Indiana University)

The Medicalization of "Depression" Across the Globe

Recent decades have witnessed an increased reliance on the American approach to mental illness as a global script. These definitions of and treatment responses for mental health problems have been transmitted despite classic and new concerns from consumers, professionals, and scientists about the categorical schemas used. Yet, little data exist to show whether and how individuals, across societies, construct the set of symptoms that are used in formal psychiatric diagnoses of depression. Specifically, this question of global medicalization raises issues of how individuals label problems of living and what attributions they report as underlying the problems. Drawing from the "layers of belief" concept, we examine the multiplicity of attributions and labels that individuals across 17 societies assign to a scenario meeting DSM-IV criteria for an "official" diagnosis of depression. These include social, biological and moral causes, and, designations of physical or mental illness or "the ups-and-downs of life". Here, we directly address the global spread of the medicalization of depression among the public in 17 societies as diverse as Brazil, South Africa, Germany, China, Iceland, and the United States. This is particularly important as more recent insights from medicalization theory highlight consumers as one of the major engine of medicalization within and across societies. Our findings indicate that there is a great cross-national variation in the medicalization of depression, yet a significant proportion of the public in all societies relies on Western scripts when formulating their ideas about what depression is and what should be done about it.

RC15-259.3

OLAFSDOTTIR, SIGRUN (Boston University)
PESCOSOLIDO, BERNICE* (Indiana University, *pescosol@indiana.edu*)

"Cultural Toolboxes" of Mental Health Care: Depression and Public Construction of the Set of Appropriate Responses in 17 Countries

Central to understanding illness behavior is an understanding of how the public constructs what constitutes an illness and what are appropriate responses to potential illnesses. However, we know little about these cultural toolboxes of

scripts, schemas and habitus for depression. Here we ask: How do individuals' construct the meaning and response to a set of behaviors that are consistent with DSM-IV diagnoses of major depression? And, how do individuals' past experiences with mental health problems shape these patterns? Using data from the Stigma in Global Context – Mental Health Study (SGC-MHS), we examine how nationally representative samples of individuals in 17 countries label and suggest what individuals should do, if anything, in response to a vignette describing an individual meeting a criteria for a depression diagnosis. The ability to examine social construction in a standardized survey results from the design of the instrumentation. The vignette was followed immediately by an open-ended question, without prompts or lists of possibilities, asking what actions should be taken. Using latent class analysis, we construct the patterns of suggested actions that make up the cultural toolboxes of lay diagnosis of depression across countries, examining their similarities and differences cross-nationally. Our results show that lay diagnosis is embedded in a broader context of national medical cultures and individual cultural beliefs about mental illness.

RC43-721.3

OLAGNERO, MANUELA* (University of Turin, *manuela.olagnero@unito.it*)
FILANDRI, MARIANNA* (University of Milan Bicocca, *marianna.filandri1@unimib.it*)

Housing Well Being and Social Inequality in Europe: A Comparative Analysis

Two phenomena characterize, in a seeming contradiction, housing conditions in Europe over the last three decades: on the one hand there has been an extension of home ownership and the spread of a high standard of living, on the other hand there is an increase in housing costs and in social inequality. Though around three quarters of Europe's citizens own their home, the costs of accessing and maintaining a home have continued to rise and cannot only jeopardize housing security and quality, but can also stand in the way of life projects.

The paradox is that home ownership does not exclude housing deprivation.

The hypothesis is that households' social class plays a role in enabling owners to combine home ownership and well-being.

On the basis of Eu-Silc (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) data a comparative analysis is carried out about housing conditions in European countries by focusing on social class. This perspective provides further insights about the divergence/convergence hypotheses stemming from the analysis of trends of living/housing conditions throughout Europe.

To support this claim, two main dimensions of housing inequality are identified: tenure and housing well-being. A micro level data analysis is performed, in order to take account of individual and family costs of access and maintenance of ownership in settings and in periods (such as the present day) of rising housing prices and income resources that decrease in terms of amount and stability. The aim is to demonstrate that, despite differences in well-being in Europe between owners and non-owners (on the average the firsts are better off), home owners cannot be regarded as a privileged category per se. Italy represents a paradigmatic case in this respect: a longitudinal analysis (2005-2012) will be provided to investigate the crisis effect on facing housing costs.

RC21-361.6

OLAGNERO, MANUELA* (University of Turin, *manuela.olagnero@unito.it*)
PONZO, IRENE* (FIERI(Forum of International and European Research on Immigration), *ponzo@fieri.it*)

Social Mix in Deprived Areas: A Solution to What?

Social Mix in deprived areas: a solution to what?
The research study refers to the results of a housing mix policy in Turin (Italy) based on the conversion of the real estate complexes built at the time of the 2006 Winter Olympic Games into public and subsidized housing and aimed at creating a housing mix capable of generating a social mix.

Social mix policies put together two main approaches to urban/housing policies: the *people based* (addressed to empowering and supporting people in their crucial life-housing transitions); *area based* (addressed to improving physical and social infrastructures of the neighborhood).The policymakers' expectations about mixed districts can be listed in four points: 1) providing opportunities for housing career in district since it gives residents the possibility to move to better, more expensive and even owner-occupied dwelling; 2) improving social contacts and social cohesion, since mixed districts are supposed to foster contacts between different groups of people and through that enhancing social cohesion; 3) increasing social capital since mixed neighborhoods should developed bridging, reciprocity, norms and trust; 4) providing positive role models especially to lower strata, reducing crime, low education achievements, poor health and unemployment.Starting from those expected results, the premises and outcomes of this specific attempt have been investigated. In the observed neighbourhood social mix has not produced all the hoped-for effects. The greatest benefits have been

in *limiting* the negative effects. The effects as regards *developing* resources have been more disappointing, both at the neighborhood level and in terms of inter-action. It is possible that these latter effects need more time to make themselves felt. Or, perhaps, social mix is at most effective to curb vicious circles, but not to be "automatically" a source of virtuous circle.

RC51-826.1

OLBROMSKI, CEZARY JÓZEF* (The Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation, *colbromski@yahoo.com*)

Representations of the Social in Digitalized [and Cyber] Domains of the Non–Dedicated

The paper is a part of the Author's project focused on creating new kinds of the natural by the social. The main thesis is that the social creates autonomy of the natural. Communication is abounding with symbolisations enough to force out traditional perception of the natural as something external. Civilization and culture are abounding with symbolizations enough to construct the autonomous natural. Up–to–date culture is dominated by hermeneutics, re–creations, and re–productions of achievements. It is not only a testimony of civilizational crises shaped with up–to–date popular discourses but also it shows that the social is autonomous because it exists as something creating nothing new.

The Author analyses presages of constructing of the natural as representations of the social. The natural becomes an autonomous domain of the social because it does not create the dedicated. The dedicated has been a kind of exaggeration, exemplification, and preservation of meanings. Creating–the–natural individual human beings are not referred to any non–verifiable external. Physical, digital, and cyber acts of creation of the natural are representations of the social and they are not participating in something given as unknown. In other words, acts of [self–]uncovering are connected with acts of [self–]creation of social subjects.

The Author argues that there is a transitory/preparatory stage of the social being dominated/occupied by new digital skills and possibilities. The beginning of the next stage will be signed by rejections of the dedicated and it will be directed towards *creations* and *constructions* of the natural. An individual human beings become autonomous–as–non–dedicated subjects of the social. The up–to–date social accepts huge number of homogenous variants, the future social will expand its cyber heterogeneousness as the natural. The consciousness introduces itself as the natural. New kinds of cognitive and non–dedicated absorption will re-define—but without reference to ethics—Socrates' cognitive valuation. The subject is the reason.

JS-33.5

OLCON-KUBICKA, MARTA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *marta.olcon@gmail.com*)

Handling Money in Close Relationships in Young Family Households in Poland

The paper discusses the monetary practices in close relationships in young family households in Poland and shows mutual influence of life and economic strategies made by young Poles who constitute the "free market generation." Young adults (18-35) who were growing up in the socio-economic reality after the transformation of 1989, are now in crucial age for making a wide range of life and economic choices. This generation is interesting as undergoing the transformation of models of family life, the process of individualization, and a shift in family roles. They develop new habits regarding money and consumption, and are subject to new kinds of risks and uncertainties.

In order to show the social context in which young family households' monetary practices are problematized and represented the paper uses the qualitative content analysis of the internet message boards. Discourse analysis is focused on reconstruction of underlying assumptions ("common knowledge" and 'taken-for-granted' issues) about money in young family households and on identification of language patterns related to the issue.

The research has identified money and "monetary rules" as one of the most discussed problems in the household. Young people have serious doubts about money decision making and money in a relationship is a fodder for ongoing moral and economic reasoning. Examples of such problems are: Should childcare provided by a grandmother be rewarded financially by her daughter working full-time? How many bank accounts should a cohabiting couple open: one that is shared, two where each has a separate one, or three where each has a separate one and there is an additional one for household expenses? With a wide range of existing patterns related to the monetary practices in young family households the paper focuses on the process of rules establishing in the making.

RC19-342.4

OLEINIKOVA, OLGA* (University of Sydney, *ooleinikova@gmail.com*)

Moving out of "Their Places" – Structural Factors for Post-Independence Ukrainian Migration to Australia

Using à combination of migration literature analysis and practical experiences of Ukrainian migrants in Australia this paper examines systemic differences in actual mechanisms for incorporation and integration, depending on the period in which Australia accepted immigrants and Ukrainians left Ukraine. Particularly, it explores the role of Ukraine/Australia structural factors in generating post-independence Ukrainian immigration wave. Emerging from the dynamics of regime change in Ukraine and changes in Australian migration policy, the paper suggests there are 3 distinctive periods of post-independence Ukrainian immigration to Australia, the first decade: from 1991 until 1999; the second decade: from 2000-2009 and the beginning of the third: from 2010 until 2013. 51 "personal" stories enables to understand determinative structural factors that deeply influences migration, such as state policies, economic situations, and transnational networks, through comparative perspective in effecting the capacity and choices made by each migrant depending on his/her immigration period. It puts forward the idea that these factors strongly influenced and shaped migrants' life strategies and mechanisms of integration in recipient society as well as formed the way this ethnic minority incorporated itself in labour market of Australia.

RC12-229.3

OLESEN, ANNETTE* (University of Southern Denmark, *aol@sam.sdu.dk*)

Ex-Prisoners Debt: An Indirect Criminal Risk Factor

Studies of criminal risk factors illustrate that the ex-prisoners, who successfully stay employed or begin an education, are less likely to find their way back on a criminal path.

However, the aforementioned preventive factors of criminal relapse become less effective due to the ex-prisoners debt. According to the Danish Administration of Justice Act, the state has a right of recourse against criminal offenders to recover legal costs (expenses to defense lawyers, DNA-tests, technical and accounting investigations etc.). Denmark is the only Scandinavian country, and the only country in the European Union, who does not take the income level of the convicted into consideration, when calculating the legal costs. Nor do they have a common practice of remitting convicted's considerable legal costs.

Thus, we must regard most ex-prisoners in Denmark as highly indebted to the state. The ex-prisoners debt is generally understood as causing financial problems, but legal regulation, as an unintended consequence of the indebtedness, is still poorly explored. My research is based on interviews and follow-up-interviews with 41 ex-prisoners. The interviews and follow-up-interviews have been carried out in Denmark during a 2.5 year period. In-depth insights into the ex-prisoners' indebtedness and living conditions confirm that ex-prisoners share a passive attitude towards the labour market and the education system. The pay-profit of having a job, compared to receiving government transfer income, does not have any (present) effect to the indebted ex-prisoners financial flexibility or everyday life in general. So, the financial boundary between the welfare poor ex-prisoners and the workfare poor ex-prisoners is unclear.

Legal regulation based on indebtedness will serve as an argument, to consider debt as an indirect criminal risk factor, which makes the preventive factors less effective, and drives the indebted ex-prisoners' farther from the legitimated socio-economic advantaged affiliations because of their debt to the state.

RC29-504.1

OLESEN, ANNETTE* (University of Southern Denmark, *aol@sam.sdu.dk*)

The Al Capone Method in the Danish Police

The challenges and the scope of organised crime and gang violence (including outlaw motorcycle gangs) in Denmark have increased during the last years. This critical development has led Denmark to toughen the anti-gang laws and caused a more interdisciplinary approach to police work (also called the Al Capone Method). The Al Capone Method employed by the police is named after, and draws inspiration from, the case against the infamous gangster-boss Al Capone in the 1930s. The federal prosecutors worked for years to build a case against Al Capone based on suspicions of murder, gambling, bootlegging rackets etc. but could only pin charges, and convict him, of tax evasion.

The (re)invention of the Al Capone Method combines monitoring and registration of high-risk-profile gang members. According to my research the method in general has an impact as desired by the Danish Government. However, research has not yet shed light on the unintended consequences associated with the method in a Danish context.

Taking the viewpoint of the gang members I will highlight and discuss these unintended consequences and examine their impact. My research is based on interviews and follow-up-interviews with 16 gang members, carried out in Denmark during a 2.5 year period. Additionally, the underlying basis of the research consists of a six months long field study of two gangs in Denmark.

The (re)invention of the Al Capone method in the Danish police force is based on a close interdisciplinary cooperation with the Tax Authority, Prosecuting Authority, Danish Financial Supervisory Authority, Danish Bar and Law Society, Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crime, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danish Business Authority a.o. The interdisciplinary cooperation manifest

itself when policemen and staff members of the Tax Authority e.g. execute visitations and confiscations, tries to levy distress and conduct stop-and-search zones in high-risk areas.

RC48-794.1

OLESEN, THOMAS* (Aarhus University, *tho@ps.au.dk*)

Social Movements and Transnationality: A Conceptual Discussion

In June 2009 a short grainy video shocked people all over the world. The video, recorded by a bystander, showed a young Iranian woman, Neda Agha Soltan, dying from a gunshot inflicted by a regime related shooter during protests against the fraudulent Iranian presidential election. Neda almost instantly became a transnational injustice symbol representing the unjust nature of the Iranian regime. The case of Neda is interesting for social movement scholars for a variety of reasons, including the role of new media and the power of photography and citizen journalism (Olesen, forthcoming).

The present paper, however, employs the case to ask a range of conceptual as well as methodological questions about *the transnationality of transnational movements*. Because while Neda's televised death, motivated various activist organizations and interest organizations to act and criticize the Iranian regime, the activities around the Neda injustice symbol was much broader. Apart from activists, three categories of actors in particular were vociferous and active: politicians/political parties, media, and networked citizens all expressed outrage and demanded change on the basis of the footage.

This propels us to ask how we can best conceptualize the activities surrounding Neda's death. Was it a transnational social movement – or something else? In the paper I argue that it was in fact a social movement. Accordingly, I contend that the defining element of a movement is not the actors involved, but rather the *kind* of action expressed. I also propose that this way of understanding social movements may be especially pertinent in a transnational context where information circulates rapidly and where actors are increasingly networked, connected, and visible and able to engage in numerous and often different political issues at the same time.

RC12-218.2

OLGIATI, VITTORIO* (University of Macerata, *Vittorio.Olgiati@unimc.it*)

On Policy-Making and Legitimation of the Law in Contemporary Pluralistic Society

The paper's aim is to discuss the substantive dimension, quality and content of current law-policy making and socio-legal legitimation of law in present-day highly mobile, complex, multiethnic society. A special focus will be devoted on the coupligof the epochal crisis of formal-official State-nation law and the rising differentiation of social and legal sub-systems. Most relevant problemtic variables related to traditional value-oriented identitary patterns and interests will be considered. The quest for new models of citizenship and representativeness related to the search for new participatory rituals and institutional cerimonial events and high-tech interactions will be analysed also in relation to their current reliability and accountability.

RC15-267.1

OLIVADOTI, SIMONA* (Nat Agency Regional Health Service, *olivadoti@agenas.it*)
TOGNETTI, MARA (University of Milan-Bicocca.)

Economic Crisis and Health Inequalities in Italy

In recent years Italy has been hit by a severe crisis, not only economically, with worrying repercussions on the health of its citizens. In fact, the current economic situation threatens to undermine all dimensions of well-being of a population. The situation is still ongoing, the timing and outcome is impossible to predict, but that poses huge questions for those who deal with health and health planning.

A preliminary analysis of the international literature (Anderson, 2012; Binkin et al., 2010; Cylus et al., 2012; Artazcoz et al., 2004) and data made it possible to substantiate the effects of unemployment and increasing poverty on health inequalities.

In this paper we will try to verify the consequences of the economic crisis on health in Italy, what is the state of health inequalities and what are the risk factors for proximal (material, psychosocial, occupational, environmental and behavioral), most affected by the economic situation.

Using data by "Health for All Italy" will rebuild the health status of the Italian population in the last 10 years to demonstrate the changes and estimate the consequences of the current crisis, and increase social inequalities.

In time of crisis it is even more necessary to ensure access to health services, especially to the weaker member of society, since the health needs may grow rapidly. Moreover, given the particular situation and conformation of Italy will

place the focus on geographical differences between the north and south of the country.

The first results show that, indeed, in recent years are increasing cases of suicide and depression, and all diseases related to the area of mental health (Costa et al., 2012). Health outcomes that are affected by an economic crisis ranging from subjective health, physical health, mental health and may vary in relation to socioeconomic status and place of residence.

RC32-545.4

OLIVEIRA DIAS, PATRICIA* (PUC-RS, *tappatira@gmail.com*)

Generational Change and Persistence: Gender Equality in the Life Course of Low-Income Brazilian Women

Social, economic and political changes in the Brazilian society since redemocratization have strongly impacted relational and material conditions of low-class families. Acute transformations took place especially in the realms of motherhood, women's participation in the labor market, division of domestic labor and domestic violence throughout the last decades, as reflected in the life course of women. This paper presents results from qualitative research with two or three generations of women in urban, low-class families in Brazil. The interviews were conducted with several families as part of two research projects in recent years.

The reconstruction of women's life stories and biographical self-presentations will highlight the reproduction or transformation of social patterns against the backdrop of new socioeconomic configurations and social policies. This reconstruction will trace, on the one hand, the changes in the perception of women's role in society and family as it relates to gender equality. On the other hand, it will be discussed how women experience their embeddedness in family structures as influencing decisions on migration, access to labor market and to education.

For that, the life paths of two or three generations of women from large cities in Southeast-Brazil will be presented. The analysis of the narrative interviews, following the reflexive-reconstructive biographical method, focuses on how the interviewed women define their life course between opportunities and constraints. This is seen in close relation with the social developments taking place around the subjects, as postulated by the biographical policy analysis. The research results can also cast a light on different patterns of generational intercontingency found in the same social milieu.

RC36-620.4

OLIVEIRA NASCIMENTO TEIXEIRA, MARIANA* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, *mariana.on.teixeira@gmail.com*)

The Experience of Disrespect and the Genesis of the Recognition Paradigm: Empirical Research and Normative Philosophy in Axel Honneth's Critical Theory

Together with Charles Taylor, Axel Honneth is among the most important proponents of a theoretical paradigm for the social sciences centered on the idea of "recognition." This notion has, of course, entirely different meanings in the various contexts in which it is called upon. In Honneth's specific case, it is of decisive importance the fact that his theorizations around the centrality of recognition relations for human self-realization are rooted precisely in the negative experiences of *denial of recognition*: disrespect or misrecognition. Despite the more than twenty years that separate us from the publication of Honneth's *Struggle for Recognition*, however, it seems that the theoretical genesis of this important book has not yet been grasped in its full potential for understanding *today's*modern societies and for a revitalization of the social sciences in general, and of Critical Theory in particular. This is due, as I see it, to the misreading of Honneth's works as much as to the author's insistence on making the philosophical work of Hegel the logical point of departure of his theory.

In this presentation, I intend to cast light on other motives that animated the formulation of this recognition-theoretical critical model, aside from the Hegelian works from the period of Jena: namely, the sociological and historiographical studies that convinced Honneth of the undeniable *moral character* of social struggles, that is, the American and especially British Sociology of the Working Classes that flourished in the 1980's. This influence reveal a closer relation between Honneth's work and empirical social research than is made visible in his books. I argue, finally, that this connection is a most fruitful one and that Honneth, however, partially abandons it in his recent works – despite its precise meta-theoretical formulation under the name of "normative reconstruction" in his latest book, *Das Recht der Freiheit* (2011).

RC55-884.5

OLIVER, ESTHER* (University of Barcelona, *estheroliver@ub.edu*)
VIDU, ANA (University of Barcelona)

Indicators for the Social Impact of Social Sciences and Humanities Research: The FP7 IMPACT-EV Project

There is a big concern in the international scientific community to guarantee that Social Sciences and Humanities research (hereafter SSH) has a social impact in relation to the major concerns shared by all its citizens. This is in fact a key goal of all SSH research, on the one hand, because citizens and politicians are interested in research outcomes which serve to improve society, and on the other hand, because the creation of SSH knowledge will be appreciated and maintained if it is relevant for society, and not only for researchers. Nonetheless, these impacts have recently been critically contested. Lack of adequate tools for comprehensively assessing impact, particularly concerning social impact, and indicators of poor impact of funded SSH research has been the object of concern for the European Commission, and it is being discussed today in academic forums. In that frame the IMPACT-EV project has been selected by the 7th Research Framework Programme of the European Commission to develop a permanent system of selection, monitoring, evaluation (ex-ante, in itinere and ex-post) and comparison of the impact and outcomes from SSH research, taking into account the latest quantitative and qualitative evaluation tools, identifying new ways of implementing them and exploring new standards and indicators that complement existing impact assessment processes. As special attention will be paid to the analysis of social impact of SSH research, the IMPACT-EV project will analyse and systematize indicators for both ex-ante and ex-post evaluation of the social impact of SSH research. In this paper, first results of the IMPACT-EV project will be presented to an international audience.

JS-42.4

OLIVIER, GUADALUPE* (Universidad Pedagógica Nacional-Mexico, *mariao969@yahoo.com.mx*)
TAMAYO, SERGIO (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)

The Student Movement in the (Mexican) Democratic Process

Recent waves of global movements agree, among others, on three demands: to abandon neoliberal policies, media democratization, and advance the public nature of education. Mexican student movement is part of this trend.

In the democratic transition -from a seven decades hegemonic party rule to a right wing government- Mexican citizens believed that the presidential alternation, reached in 2000, would be the alternative to authoritarianism and for an institutional renewal. However, the young democracy was soon eroded with electoral frauds and social unrests. 2012 elections erased any possibility of improvement, when the old party burst with renewed signs of corporatism and complicity with the media.

In this context, neoliberal education policies fragmented the youth access to higher education. The expansion of the private sector in this field was the cornerstone of social polarization, because it deepened inequalities both in opportunities for access to education and the struggle for democracy. Part of the explanation is a differential educational discourse, between public and private. This makes perceptions on democracy and social justice impact contradictory the identity of student groups.

Thus, in the middle of the election campaign the student movement "#yosoy132" emerged. It claimed the defense of democracy and faced the imposition of the old- regime candidate, due to his intricate web of complicity. The movement, originated in private universities and extended to the public, could articulate values of social justice and democratic liberties: radical transformation of mass media, for better education and against neoliberal economic model. It was expressed in a wide repertoire of demonstrations, rallies and plural networks with working and middle classes.

The differential impact of this movement on the national politics and media democratization, based on the previously discussed, is in the present debate contradictory. These are the aspects that will be developed in this paper.

TG04-952.3

OLLINAHO, OSSI* (University of Geneva, *ossi.ollinaho@unige.ch*)

Ontologies of Matter in Sociological Institutionalism

I study ontologies of matter within sociological institutionalism and discuss their political implications with regard to environment and inequality. I categorize these ontologies in four distinct classes: 1) materiality as action; 2) materiality as a stage for social interaction; 3) materiality as tools employed in social interaction; and 4) materiality as required and transformed within social interaction. I refer to these ontologies as, "immaterial", "solid", "stuck", and "loose", respectively.

Marx saw materiality as technology and metabolic "rifts" – "stuck" and "loose" matter. In Veblen and Weber materiality takes mainly the form of "solid" matter to which social interaction adapts through habitualization and cultural refraction. However, they certainly also saw humans as affecting this materiality. For Durkheim material was mainly physical objects – "stuck" matter. Due to the cultural turn, materiality was subsequently neglected; at best, materiality was the "solid" background for social interactions. Materiality was rejuvenated in the end of 20th century as actions that together with cognitive dimension constitute institutions. This ontology left physical matter outside the picture.

Recently, this "immaterial" conception has been problematized by conceiving materiality as physical objects – "stuck" matter. Scholars have analyzed how technology affects and is embedded in institutionalization and institutional change. This ontology, however, fails to perceive the human influence on the environment. It belongs to the human exemptionalist paradigm, in which technology is seen to solve any problem that the "progress" might produce. I propose to integrate physical matter required to run social practices (e.g., food, energy, raw materials) and transformed within practices (e.g., to waste, pollution) to institutional theory. Without "loose" matter institutionalism cannot perceive the growing "rifts" that humanity is producing, most prominently embodied as climate change and the depletion of raw materials. The ontology of "loose" matter has direct implications on institutional change and indirect ones on inequality.

WG02-900.3

OLSEN, GREGG M.* (University of Manitoba, *Gregg.Olsen@umanitoba.ca*)

Austerity amidst Affluence: Cross-National Contrasts

Austerity amidst Affluence: Cross-National Contrasts
Poverty has long been one of the most pressing social problems across the nations of the wealthy, advanced capitalist world. The poverty in wealthy countries is not on the same order of magnitude as in many less developed parts of the world, where grinding impoverishment is ubiquitous, and its impact and death toll staggering. Yet poverty is not only a 'Third World' concern. It is often suggested that many poor people in wealthy lands would be considered relatively well off *if* they were living in a poorer developing nation. But they are not, and the social and economic circumstances of the poor in rich nations often requires a much higher level of income, and access to many additional goods, amenities and services just to reach similar levels of capability and inclusion as those of many poorer people in developing countries.

This paper examines this urgent issue in Canada, the UK and the US where, despite their great prosperity, the rates, severity and consequences of poverty have intensified under neo-liberalism. It also provides cross-national contrasts examining poverty in the Nordic nations which, despite notable increases in inequality and social policy restructuring, still outperform their Anglo-American counterparts. This paper also critically examines dominant and popular theoretical perspectives and explanations that have been advanced to explain how poverty is generated and sustained and assesses the possibility for its eradication.

RC52-835.4

OLSVOLD, NINA* (Lovisenberg deaconal university college, *nina.olsvold@ldh.no*)
TRYGG SOLBERG, MARIANNE (Department of nursing science, Medical faculty, University of Oslo)

Distributed Expertise and Professional Collaboration: Recognizing Relational Interdependence in Healthcare

Background
Healthcare work in the context of the hospital is characterized by the need for collaboration. There are several reasons why this is the case; for example that the complexities involved in modern diagnostic and therapeutic practices require highly specialized services as well as health professionals with a multitude of expert knowledge. Bringing this knowledge together in every instance of patient care requires, amongst other things, that individual professionals acknowledge the mutual dependencies and collaborative needs that arise from the distributed nature of expertise in clinical settings. However, professional cultures, hierarchical relations and differences in communication practices may give rise to inequalities in the recognition of expertise and hamper the open exchange of knowledge in decision-making processes.

Study and methods
The paper is based on two separate studies of professional work in hospitals. The studies were carried out using a qualitative design. Data were collected by participant observations as well as by individual and focus group interviews with doctors and nurses. The professional groups were interviewed separately, and more nurses than doctors participated, which reflects the ratio of nurses to doctors.

Outline of paper presentation
The purpose of the presentation is to describe how different modes of expert knowing gives rise to relational interdependence between doctors and nurses, using the management of oxygen therapy and mechanical ventilation of preterm newborns as illustrative cases. Based on findings from the studies, questions to be discussed are; how is the collaborative relationship experienced and performed by the two professional groups and what determines the exchange of knowledge between nurses and doctors in concrete clinical situations? The discussion is informed by a theoretical framework that captures the relational aspects of professional work performance.

TG03-938.3

OMENMA, J. TOCHUKWU* (University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria, *tochukwu.omenma@unn.edu.ng*)

Party Nomination of Candidates and Under-Represented Groups in Nigeria: A Study of Local Council Elections in Enugu State

This paper is premised on the nomination of 17 council chairmen (not Chairwomen) by Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) for November 2, 2013 local council election in Enugu State. The issue of underrepresentation of certain groups, particularly women, brings to fore the contradiction of the party's policy of equitable representation of women in party organs by using affirmative action of at least 35% of women. The claim to be a democratic nation cannot be sustained when political parties are not inclusive, and the candidates they nominate for all the elections remain male dominated. Most worrisome, is the grave yard silence from the marginalized women group of the local communities. The paper will centre attention on the process of candidate nomination by PDP, highlighting the particular obstacles that women face in the process. The paper examines the likely relationship between the prevalent culture of political 'godfather' and women underrepresentation in municipal politics in Enugu state since 1999.

WG02-897.13

OMOBOWALE, AYOKUNLE OLUMUYIWA* (University of Ibadan, *muyiwaking@yahoo.com*)

Patronage in Pre-Colonial and Colonial Ibadan, Nigeria

This paper conducts a comparative analysis of patronage in pre-colonial and colonial Ibadan, Nigeria. Starting up first as a camp of marauders and later a military settlement after the collapse of the Oyo Empire, Ibadan thereafter emerged a military empire with sovereignty over a large spectrum of Yorubaland by the end of the 19th Century. Ibadan developed a unique patronage structure based on the *babaogun* clientelistic system. The *babaogun* system entailed a network of military warlords who had clients who provided military and civil services in exchange for protection. Indirect rule introduced by the British integrated the *babaogun* system into governance, equipping the chiefs with economic and coercive powers, which of course sustained a transformed clientelistic system that was only subverted by the educated elite by the 1950s in preparation for independence. Hence the foundations of contemporary patronage system in Ibadan in particular and Nigeria in general could be traced to the political economy of colonial patronage and succeeding neo-colonial system. Using archival and ethnographic methods, this paper provides the context of patronage in Ibadan in pre-colonial and colonial eras.

RC19-333.6

OMOMOWO, KOLAWOLE* (University of South Africa, *kolasky11@gmail.com*)

Interrogating Social Inclusion: Preliminary Notes on Micro-Credit Institutions and the Quality of Living in South Africa

The notion of social exclusion has featured prominently in poverty and social reproduction discourses. Perhaps there is a sense that its obverse, social inclusion could ameliorate the deprived conditions and improve the quality of living of the excluded. However, the notion of 'unfavourable inclusion' suggests that inclusion does not necessarily translate into an improved quality of living. Therefore, there seems to be a skewness of emphases on employment as important for inclusion and improving the quality of living of the included. This thinking has led to the neglect of other institutional structures that may be imperative for the quality of living of different categories of people within a society. This paper looks at the implications of the activities of micro-credit institutions as a mechanism of deprivation, even when people are included in the form of being actively employed. In fact, employment has become a conveyor belt that drives people to these institutions in the South African context. We will argue that identifying the social institutions that propagate deprivation of capabilities and functioning as the target of social policy transcend the limitations of social exclusion and inclusion debate.

RC06-121.14

OMORI, MISA* (Ochanomizu University, *g1370303@edu.cc.ocha.ac.jp*)

The "Romantic Love" of Young Adults in Japan

Since the 1980s, the late marriage and non-marriage action has become remarkable and decrease-in-the-birthrate problem has started gaining people's attention in Japan. In these social backgrounds, the importance of research on "romantic love" before marriage was also started recognizing. However, the study accumulations of "romantic love" are still not enough in the area of family sociology. This study aims to consider how young adults in Japan meaning their "romantic love" by focusing on their rhetoric and gender perspective. The research data are based on 4 group discussions and 4 semi-structured interviews with hetero-

sexual single men and woman, born in 1983 to in 1993. Each group is divided by social positions such as students, company employees and gender. Using these data, I found that Japanese young adults tie the construal relationship by declaration and whether they are dating officially or not is quite important to have sex because it can be the permission, which shows their sexual relationships are right socially. Moreover, the analysis proves that there are not big differences about sexual behavior by gender; however, it shows that there are some differences in awareness of the marriage and "romantic love" by gender. Especially, women group members tend to set the time limit to 30 years old to get marriage and to think that they should date one who is the right for marriage otherwise they feel they are wasting time. However, from the narratives of survey respondents, it suggests conditions required for marriage and conditions required for romantic love are ambivalence. In Japan where a modern family ideology and a love marriage ideology are left firmly, it could make not only marriage but also "romantic love" difficult.

RC24-437.6

OMOTO, REIKO* (RIHN, *reiko.omoto@chikyu.ac.jp*)

Transformation of Framings of Seafood Sustainability Certification Schemes

International sustainability certification schemes have been widely accepted at industries and markets partially because of their common basic structure represented by transparency, science-based measurable standers, and third-party auditing. In result such certification schemes provide alternative regulatory mechanism goes beyond borders depending on types of commodities targeted. Particularly certification schemes dealing with seafood, both wild and farmed, have been showing great expansion in the world. As they come to the fore, the number of research pointing out their shortcomings also increases.

While maintaining common basic principles of third-party certifications firmly for their credibility purpose, the framings of each scheme shows gradual transformation corresponding to criticisms. Drawing on three different international seafood certification schemes namely Natureland's organic seafood, Marine Stewardship Council and Aquaculture Stewardship Council, this paper analyzes the transformation of framing of seafood certification schemes in which each scheme integrate knowledge other than scientific ones into standards and structure of scheme. In other words, it is a new function in certification framing to achieve fine balance between credibility and critical mass.

JS-88.4

ONAKA, FUMIYA* (Japan Women's University, *fonaka@fc.jwu.ac.jp*)

Comparative Sociology of 11 to 18 Examinations in Thailand, England, and Japan

This paper proposes a comparison of 11 to 18 examinations and the changes they have undergone in Thailand, England, and Japan. This has valuable significance as a focus of Comparative Sociology; this series of examinations has had common and persistent importance in various societies, which makes them an appropriate frame of reference for comparison.

The first objective of this paper is to demonstrate, by using the *socio-cultural network* concept, that there are profound similarities and differences in the changes in 11 to 18 examinations in these areas. These results will reveal a *process* that have not been detected by previous single-case studies.

The second objective of this paper is to propose methodological innovations for Comparative Sociology. It combines qualitative and quantitative methods, not by simple mixture but by close connection. Through this innovation, the Comparative Sociology of 11 to 18 examinations will serve as a way to resolve the eternal tension that sociologists face between science and literature.

RC26-459.3

ONDA, MORIO* (Ryutsu Keizai University, *morio.onda@nifty.com*)

Reconstructing Sustainable Communities through Mutual Help Networks in East Asia: A Comparison of Mutual Help Networks in Japan, South Korea and China

One way that man has maintained society throughout history is through networks of mutual help. The purpose of this paper is to show that such traditional mutual help persists in East Asia, but has been transformed in the transition to modernity and has contributed to the development of both South Korean and Chinese modern society. Mutual help in these two societies is compared with the already well-studied Japanese case. The phenomenon is divided into three categories. One is reciprocity in helping to plant rice and re-roof houses by exchanging labor. The second is redistribution. In exchange for the right to get goods from a common store, local people have the obligation to maintain a common pool of resources. Finally, unidirectional help refers to support in funeral and wedding

ceremonies requiring no monetary exchange. While the traditional forms of these customs have almost disappeared from modern life, they can still be clearly identified in all three societies. This paper reports the results of an interview survey and fact-finding fieldwork of South Korean and Chinese contemporary mutual help and shows that systems of mutual help arising from indigenous conditions has continued to contribute to sustainable communities in the evolution toward full modernity. The paper concludes that modern societies might do well to take note of such mutual help networks and incorporate them into official strategies as they search for solutions to both public and private social problems raised by the reconstructing of communities in East Asia.

JS-60.6

ONER, ILKNUR* (Firat University, *ihgmavi@yahoo.com*)
DURAK, DEMET GUL (Mugla Endustri Meslek Lisesi,(Mugla Vocational High School))

Life Experiences of the Children of Marmara Earthquake and Adults of Today: An Example from Adapazari

Study will be focusing on the impact of disasters to the life experiences of adults of today but who were the children at the time of Marmara eartquake in 1999.

There are inadequate number of studies basing on merely findings which were derived from children of disaster periods. The coexisted studies reveals that there are differences in the impacts of diasters on children in disaster processes. Survival rates of children according age, gender and accumulated disaster culture may differ according to different factors (cultural, economic,social, political etc.)

This study aims to find out post earthquake impact of disaster on children up to their adult ages.

Methodologically study bases on a field work which will be conducted on a student group of a primary and secondary school teacher's classes at the time of Marmara earthquakes in 1999. Students will be traced 14 years after through snowball sampling in the Adapazari, Turkey in 2013.

The data will be derived from questionnaires, interviews and video records. Literature reviews and visual data analysis will be used. Qualitative and quantitative approaches will be used together in triangulation. SPSS program will be used for quantitative analyses.

The findings will be presented within comparative persepctive, through references to findings from coexisted studies and examples from the world.

The study will be consisted of five main parts: namely introduction, methodology, review of coexited studies, findings and conclusions.

RC24-436.4

ONER, ILKNUR* (Firat University, *ihgmavi@yahoo.com*)

The Second Group of Keban Dam Studies in Upper Part of Fýrat Basin

The first group of the Keban Dam studies were carried on rural and urban areas in many fields in relation to construction process of the dam, resettlement process and later on similar to many projects in the world. However, there are on going high dam projects in many countries on the neck of many rivers and river basins. Kariba, Aswan, James Bay I-II, Three Georges, Hoover and Keban are known examples. The lower-upper parts of dams and themselves are still focuse of future development projects. Therefore secod, third and many more studies can be named in relation to known dams.

Initial studies were focusing on the construction of dams. Their human and environmental issues such as power, equality, aging and right issues, recognition of upper-lower and dam areas; short, medium and long term impacts have become visible in time. However studies are not enough yet to see all or policies not powerfull enough to encounter all findings from the fields (human and nature).

This study consisted on four sections. The first section will be revealing introductory knowledge on a necessity of an approach to merge lower, upper and dam areas inclusive of collaboration of all scientific areas without isolating local issues. The second section introduces methodological foundations of the study. The discussion will be the third section. This will be based on three pillars: Findings from the known high dam projects from the world; general evaluation of the Keban Dam Project And recent developments, rural-urban and environmental polcies in the upper part of the Keban dam and upper part of the Firat Basin. The findings will be discussed comparatively. A special attention will be given to the protected natural areas (by public-by law) and changes in them. The last section consisted of conclusion and recommendations.

RC30-518.2

ONO, CHISAKO* (TOYO□@UNIVERSITY, *chisaono@live.jp*)

The Competency of Midwives in Independent Practice: Their Supporting Mothers' Autonomy in Childrearing

The objective of the present study is to clarify the competency of private midwives through examination of how midwives help mothers gain autonomy in childrearing. An empowerment approach was used as a conceptual framework. This research was conducted with midwives working at three facilities. Data were obtained by observing each encounter between mothers and midwives; that was realized from the 30th week of mothers' pregnancy to 3 months after their delivery. In addition, the midwives and the mothers were interviewed. Data were analyzed by qualitative and inductive analysis. Recorded data were coded and categorized, and a total of 7 categories and 39 subcategories were extracted. The results showed that midwives build relationships of mutual trust with mothers, empowering mothers through psychological and educational support and helping them to be independent. The competency of midwives in independent practice could be classified into the following five types: 1) based on mutual trust, the midwife builds a relationship with each client to facilitate friendly interactions as a healthcare professional; 2) the midwife evaluates situations and assesses the skill set of each client; 3) the midwife becomes close to each client and provides individual assistance; 4) the midwife provides reliable techniques in various situations; and 5) the midwife offers information beforehand to prepare each pregnant woman to become a mother and then supports the new family after birth.

RC01-45.1

ONO, KEISHI* (National Institute for Defense Studies, *ono-k@nids.go.jp*)
YOSHITOMI, NOZOMU (Japan Ground Self-Defense Force)
SAKAGUCHI, DAISAKU (National Defense Academy, Japan)
NEWSHAM, GRANT (Japan Forum for Strategic Studies)
ELDRIDGE, ROBERT (US Marine Corps, Okinawa)

*International / Military-Public-Private Cooperation in Disaster Relief \ Lessons Learned from Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011 *

The Great East Japan Earthquake which occurred on March 11, 2011 was a complex disaster including the massive earthquake, enormous tsunami and large-scale radiation leaks from the Fukushima nuclear power plant. It was the one of the most serious natural or man-made disasters in the history of Japan.

On the occasion of this tragic disaster, various military, public and private actors from inside and outside of Japan were engaged in disaster relief. These international/military-public-private actors conducted various activities and made remarkable accomplishments. However, we noted that numerous survivors endured immense suffering, chaos and deprivation in the affected areas. We wondered whether international/military-public-private actors responded to the urgent needs of the survivors as quickly and effectively as possible. This question was the basic motivation for our research.

Our research summarized several issues concerning the state of affairs and lessons learned regarding trilateral cooperation from the view point the MOD and JSDF. First, it was discovered that there was considerable room for improvement in Japan-U.S. bilateral and joint operations in the event of a large natural disaster, even though they have a half-century record of collaboration under the Japan-U.S. alliance. Concerning other foreign military forces, construction of framework for cooperation is also desirable.

Collaboration with local governments produced a lot of lessons. Although local government should assume a leading role in disaster response, in some cases damage caused by the disaster kept them from exercising their normal disaster relief functions. This led to a dramatic increase in the volume of aid needed and demands on local organizations following the Great East Japan Earthquake.

A framework for collaboration between JSDF and the private/public aid sectors is also necessary in order to properly prepare for the next large earthquake.

RC24-422.4

ONODA, SHINJI* (Hosei University, *shinji-0219@hotmail.co.jp*)

Characteristics of Japanese Policy Making Process -- Finding from the Carbon Tax Consideration History

After spending more than two decades for consideration, Japan introduced the carbon tax (officially named "Tax for Climate Change Mitigation") on October 1st, 2012. Japanese carbon tax adds a tax rate of JPY289 per ton CO_2 emissions above tax rates to the petroleum and coal tax. Compared to the carbon taxes in European countries, its features can be seen in its low tax rate, revenue increase and earmarked for energy-oriented CO_2 emissions.

Generally, a policy is established through a certain policy making process where not only rationality of policy contents are considered but also the interests of various stakeholders under political, social and economic circumstances are adjusted. In order to introduce appropriate policies for achieving a low-carbon society, it is essential to find problems of policy making processes and constantly strives for their improvements. Therefore, this study aims at approaching for elucidation of the characteristics of Japanese policy making process by investigating the carbon tax consideration history.

The analysis will be divided into three stages: (1) from start of consideration (beginning of 1990s) till the establishment of the petroleum and coal tax (2003); (2) from 2003 till the change of government (2009); and (3) from 2009 till the enforcement (2012), so that it makes easier to grasp the trends of discussion. For this analysis, the chronological method and a sociological theory called "organization theory" forwarded by Michael Crozier and Erhard Friedberg will be applied. The organization theory is one of analytical methods for organizations/systems, which assumes that individual persons/groups pursue "rational strategies" under "structured conditions" defined by various factors such as political systems, procedures, historical legacies and international trends. Data will be corrected from materials of study commissions for carbon tax, the Diet and related organizations as well as from interviews with politicians, ministerial staff, industries, NGOs and researchers.

JS-85.8

ONODERA, HENRI* (University of Helsinki, *henri.onodera@helsinki.fi*)

Politics As Life-Sphere: Youth Activism and the Question of Multiple Transitions in Mubarak's Egypt

Vibrant debates have emerged on the role of young people in revolutionary movements since the so-called 'Arab revolutions' in 2011. Some attribute the young protagonists with more agency than the latter would themselves consider having. Others point to a certain hype around youth in this context and argue that the role of complex and contradictory social, economic, and cultural processes should be acknowledged in the making of popular uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt, and beyond. Young activists are, however, depicted often as somewhat one-dimensional social actors.

This paper argues that locating young people's activism in the wider context of their everyday experiences helps to unravel the multiple and at times contradictory transitions the young have to negotiate when engaging in youthful dissent under authoritarian settings. Although it is important to recognize that political activism in late 2000s provided crucial formative experiences for many young Egyptians, it is useful to remember that periodic street protesting, online campaigns, awareness raising stunts, and other forms of public dissent occupied only one aspect of their everyday lives. During in-between moments, that is, most of the time, they engaged themselves in other spheres of life such as studying, leisure, work (or finding work) and family. Thus, multiple life-spheres and trajectories within them represent an everyday dynamic in which the young had to navigate in their transitions to adulthood. For instance those, whose parents were opposition politicians, who had secured a job in civil society organizations, and whose friends were supportive of their oppositional activities, benefited from crucial synergies between work, family, friends, and activism. But others were not so privileged, while sustained participation in pro-democracy movements was further structured according to gender, class, region, connectedness, etc. The paper bases on 12 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Cairo between 2007 and 2011.

RC16-279.4

ONOZUKA, KAZUHITO* (Waseda University, *kazuhito.onozuka@aoni.waseda.jp*)

Taming the Uncontrollable Situation?: Towards a Critical Re-Examination of Cosmopolitan Modernization from a Socio-Spatial Perspective

What are the significance and problems in Ulrich Beck's concept of cosmopolitan modernization? How do the particular characteristics of a society change in relation to the influx of 'outsiders' across the nation-state? This paper aims to develop a new theoretical approach to the concept of cosmopolitan modernization by integrating a socio-spatial perspective that moves beyond nationalism and the nation-state. While Beck's argument has important implications for conceptualizing the future of modern society by drawing attention to the ways that boundaries between insiders and outsiders are constantly being erased and redrawn, ultimately his model of cosmopolitan modernization aims to locate alternative forms of 'with-ness' (or being together with fellow citizens) and thus shares basic traits of nationalism. To this end, this presentation firstly examines Beck's concept of reflexive modernization by focusing on the changes in territorial formations, individual conceptions, and the linear growth model. Secondly, this paper critiques Beck's concept through a specific focus on critical discussions of social space developed by Ghassan Hage, Uma Narrayan and David Harvey. Building off of these insights, this paper argues that socio-spatial conceptions that represent 'outsiders' need to re-examined in relational terms. Specifically, this paper proposes Harvey's idea of relational space as a way of taking into account the shifting and emergent boundaries of inside/outside and self/other that characterize the 'uncontrollability' of contemporary social space. It further suggests an integrated socio-spatial perspective for understanding the dynamic tensions within 'cosmopolitan modernization'.

RC32-552.3

ONYIGE, CHIOMA DAISY* (University of Port Harcourt, *chioma2nv76@gmail.com*)

How We Cope: The Study of the Gendered Dimensions of Conflict on Women in the Niger Delta Region

Recent conflict events in the Niger Delta region have seen the changing faces of the impacts of the conflicts on the women. There is an increasing use of violence and rape of women as a tool of warfare by both the militias and the State security forces, thereby exacerbating the rise in new HIV infections in the regions. Also a number of women have become widows with enormous family responsibilities to cater for. Thus there is an increase in the number of female headed households (FHHs) in many parts of the Niger Delta region and Nigeria due to the death of a spouse in the conflict. A key argument advanced in this paper is that the women in the Niger Delta and Nigeria as a whole bear the brunt of the conflict in the region due to their low socio-economic position in the patriachal society. Their limitations and resulting conflicts affect them disaproriately. Women constitute the most vulnerable group since they have limited access to land and resources, which is a crucial determinant of their access profile. This places women in a vulnerable position in terms of adaptation and resilience to shocks and stresses associated with the conflict. Despite their limitations, the women are not impassive observers of their situation in the conflict, but are active actors in the quest for survival and peace. By studying the gendered dimensions of social conflict, armed violence and peacebuilding we will be able to understand the gendered relationship which goes on from the household level to the general society, and how these relations invariably affect women's vulnerability to conflict and conflict resolution.

RC03-74.4

OOI, JIRO* (Tohoku University, *jiroooi@sal.tohoku.ac.jp*)

Structurally Heightenestructurally Heightened Mobility of Population and Community: Case Studies from the Suburbs in an Indonesian Metropolitan City

Based on both qualitative and quantitative data of Indonesia, this paper is trying to accomplish two goals. First, the author grasps the current condition in the suburbs of Asian metropolitan cities whose mobility of population is structurally heightened. Second, the author examines the community in detail whose members are changing dramatically and whose old community it has replaced.

The rapid development process of Asian metropolitan cities is one of the most important issues in recent urban studies. Industrial products for global markets are produced in these areas. It turns out that the driving force of this development is deeply embedded in suburban areas which have newly developed towns and industrial estates established by local and foreign investment. These industrial estates require a large pool of low-paid workers who are inevitably employed on a very short-term basis. Thus they are constantly forced to move to the new areas and new workplaces due to the effects of new practices governing the international division of labor.

Although previous community research has focused on community structure and participation rate, it has not grasped the fact that currently, community members are constantly changing. This paper explains the mechanism of heightened mobility of community members, and describes the community around Jakarta mainly based on my own door-to-door survey of 659 suburban residents.

This data revealed that almost all of the residents (83.9%) are newcomers. The people who had lived there before building the industrial estates have already moved, so the activities of the old neighborhood associations (called *Rukun-Tetangga /Rukun-Warga*) have almost stopped. Nevertheless, 62.3% of newcomers still join *Gotong-Royong* (traditional mutual assistance activities) and 32.6% of them are involved in religious (Islamic) activities. This implies that people are trying to search for new ways to enhance social unity, away from the old community structure.

RC24-437.5

OOSTERVEER, PETER* (Wageningen University, *peter.oosterveer@wur.nl*)

Governing Sustainable Seafood

The worldwide consumption of seafood is increasing year over year leading to more pressure on the remaining fishstocks and to expansion of aquaculture. The environmental consequences are substantial and create growing pressures for more adequate environmental governance responses. Recently, market-based approaches to sustainability seafood governance have gained considerable traction in global seafood provision. Born in part out of perceived failures of the state, a range of private-led governance approaches using price signals and market access as incentives for changing production practices have emerged. This paper provides an overview of these approaches in fisheries and aquaculture, including but not limited to NGO-led initiatives such as the Marine and Aquaculture Stew-

ardship Councils (MSC and ASC), and industry-led initiatives such as GlobalG.A.P. and the Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA). The paper then discusses how these arrangements have led to the inclusion of new categories of private actors in the regulation of sustainable seafood (e.g. auditors), and to a new round of contestation between NGOs and industry actors such as retailers, who are seeking to counter their own reputational risk through a series of benchmarking exercises. The paper concludes with a discussion of whether and how the investment made in these market approaches have supplemented (or even replaced) state governance arrangements in promoting sustainable seafood production and consumption in the context of globalisation.

RC27-468.1

ORELLANA, GERARDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *gorellanaster@gmail.com*)

The Role of Social and Cultural Factors in the Involvement of Physical and Sports Activity in Mexico

Mexico is the greatest consumer of carbonated drinks and has the highest percentage of people who are considered overweight. Government actions have not adequately considered sports as a factor that drives social development. Part of this weakness in Mexico is a lack of specialized studies that identify the needs for physical activity, as well as the capacity of large corporations to exert influence on legislators through lobbying, thus limiting the national Government's possibilities to foster social development.

This paper present results from a study that identifies some of the social factors that influence the possibility of a population's involvement in practicing sports and physical activity, such as infrastructure, socialization experiences and different needs by gender, age, regional and cultural conditions.

The study was carried out in the central-south region of Mexico, with students of upper high school of a semi-rural community. It is an exploratory study using a mixed methodology that was conducted between September and December 2012.

The results show differentiated consumption of physical and sports activities among the student population. The important role that public institutions play in marginal communities with low economic resources regarding health care, and the promotion of physical and sports activities within this population is highlighted. The results also suggest the vulnerability of these communities when faced with the economic interests of corporations due to the lack of regulatory policies to mitigate health risks.

RC29-503.2

ORIOLA, TEMITOPE* (University of Alberta, *oriola@ualberta.ca*)
NEVERSON, NICOLE (Ryerson University)
ADEYANJU, CHARLES (University of Prince Edward Island)

Canadian Police and Legitimization Of Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs)

This paper focuses on the increasing adoption and deployment of Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs), one of a range of 'less-than-lethal' force options, by Canadian police. The paper explicates the legitimization of CEDs as a function of the intrinsically complex interaction of organizational dynamics, such as growing professionalization and concomitant credentialism of police practice and the agency of CED manufacturers. Four landmarks in the policing field generated by CEDs legitimization are enunciated as gatekeeping and structuring ideational processes. The paper concludes with a trifecta of resultant effects of the symbolic institutional value of CEDs in the policing field in Canada.

RC50-806.3

ORMOND, MEGHANN* (Wageningen University, *meghann.ormond@wur.nl*)

Intermediaries, Facilitators, Agents, Guides: Steering International Medical Travel to Malaysia

Malaysian authorities' desire for foreign patient-consumers from higher-income countries and the spectacular medical tourism infrastructure being developed to cater to them exists in contrast to the actual everyday flows of intra-regional lower-income patient-consumers who, comprising the bulk of medical travellers to Malaysia, have been fundamental in both constituting and sustaining the country's medical travel destinations. This paper draws on interviews with medical travel companies in Malaysia and Indonesia that promote Malaysian private health care to prospective patient-consumers from both higher-income and lower-income countries. It compares and contrasts the functions of these companies, their relationships with patient-consumers and the ways in which they represent and negotiate the differences between health care in patients' countries of origin and in Malaysia.

RC30-510.4

ORTIZ-NEGRÓN, LAURA L* (University of Puerto Rico, *llortiz@prw.net*)

El Ocio Como Agenda Para Nuevas Políticas De Vida

Mi propuesta de ponencia para este panel aborda el tema del ocio en el siglo XXI como uno que merece mayor atención adscribiéndose así a una agenda de políticas de conciliación social de corte internacional. Lejos de pensar en las prácticas tradicionales de luchas políticas locales e internacionales, mi trabajo se concentra en una estrategia molecular, rizomática que pudiera desplazarse al campo nacional e internacional. En la medida que muchas de las sociedades contemporáneas confrontan serios problemas sociales en los cuales se observa una burocratización de la vida cotidiana, niveles de violencia altos, desempleo, multiempleo, precariedad socioeconómica y economías informales, como actividades que copan los tiempos y generan niveles significativos de ansiedad y salud. Ante este escenario, el ocio aparece como un resquicio cotidiano. En este sentido, propongo analizar aquellos factores socioeconómicos, políticos y culturales que deben reenfocarse para producir unas políticas de conciliación social donde el trabajo asalariado, no remunerado, informal, doméstico, la recreación, el consumo, la cultura y el ocio se recompensen con otra economía digna y sostenible de los tiempos e imaginarios sociales.

JS-58.4

ORTIZ-NEGRÓN, LAURA L* (University of Puerto Rico, *llortiz@prw.net*)
SANTORY-JORGE, ANAYRA O.* (University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, *asantory@gmail.com*)

The Role of Leisure in the Reproduction of Inequalities: Puerto Rico Case Study

In the contemporary context of enduring economic crisis the concepts of poverty, inequality, inequity, and exclusion claim great discursive visibility and relevance in both, the academia and the media. The global reorganization of capital has intensified capitalism's increasing trend of labor force exclusion and the possibility of a jobless future for younger generations and displaced workers. This is not the only phenomenon that threatens quality of life and social polarization in societies particularly hit by the economic crisis. Leisure practices and rituals have changed in this economic climate. After a brief analysis of the structures of inequality in Puerto Rico, relying on key socioeconomic indicators, recent government policies, enduring colonial-political arrangements, evidence of an increasing deterioration of the public arena and our participants' testimonies on their consumer and leisure styles, we will like to argue that (1) the nature and meanings ascribed to leisure by Puerto Ricans have an impact on the reproduction of economic and social inequalities and (2) some of the activities that are identified as leisure constitute an important part of the strategies deployed by the disadvantage to lessen and neutralize the personal effects of social and economic inequality. Our conclussions will be supported by state of the art quantitative and qualitative research conducted by the Grupo de Estudios del Trabajo (GET) from the University of Puerto Rico during 2013. We will discuss our preliminary findings (a) on time allocation for leisure, (b) the most common activities taken as such and (c) the meanings ascribed to them.

RC39-660.4

OSAKA, ERI* (Toyo University, *osaka@toyo.jp*)

Fukushima Nuclear Disaster and Theories of Tort Law

The Fukushima Nuclear Disaster brought widespread and long-term damage, which forced traditional theories of tort law face with many difficult challenges. According to the case law, a wrongdoer should compensate any damage claimed by his/her victim, if the victim can proof that the wrongdoer's act was a legally sufficient cause of such damage. However, certain types of damage from the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster are not fit into the traditional theories of damage. For instance, how to calculate non-pecuniary loss suffered by an evacuee followed by the governmental instruction? As of August 2013, 81,300 residents (28,800 households) were still restricted their access to their home in varying degree. Among them, 24,800 residents (9,200 households) have their houses in the areas where the annual integral dose of radiation is expected to be 20mSv or more within five years and the current integral dose of radiation per year is 50mSv or more. How to calculate their fear during the evacuation? How to calculate their concern over the risk of radiation injury? How to calculate their uncomfortable life in their temporary housing? How to calculate their loss of hometown? In addition, statute of limitations put another hurdle for the victims. Moreover, the government liability is called into question. Some victims have filed lawsuits against the TEPCO and the government, even though the Dispute Settlement Center for Nuclear Disaster Compensation was established to assisting the victims. Thus, in my presentation, I will discuss the recent developments of tort law after the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster.

RC45-749.3

OSAKI, HIROKO* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, *osaki.h.aa@m.titech.ac.jp*)

Moralistic Trust and Rationality: The Individualization of Trust

This study discusses the individualization of trust. In the literatures on trust, there are two conflicting views on the definition of trust. Hardin(1992) argues that trust is based on the prediction about the behavior of other people. In contrast, Uslaner (2002) and Mansbridge (1997) assert that trust is based on moral values or altruism beyond the prediction.

We can apply this argument to generalized trust, or trust in strangers as well. Previous studies consider that institutional confidence and voluntary association membership are the two main explanatory variables to determine generalized trust.

Institution-centered approach asserts that monitoring and sanctioning the law-breakers by order institutions facilitate trustworthiness of people's action. Therefore institutional confidence can enhance generalized trust. This approach assumes that generalized trust can be based on the prediction about the behavior of strangers.

On the other hand, society-centered approach claims that voluntary association membership creates trust to members in belonging group, and it is generalized to strangers outside the group. This approach implicitly assumes that generalized trust cannot be explained by prediction, but it is based on moral values.

Thus, generalized trust has the predictive and moralistic aspects. We can call the shift from trust based on the prediction to trust based on the moral value as "individualization of trust." Then, what is the condition of the individualization of trust?

This study focuses the post-materialism argued by Ronald Inglehart. We can expect that trusting based on the prediction is rational for materialists who emphasize the existential security. On the other hand, trusting based on the internalized moral value is assumed to be rational for post-materialists who emphasize the more autonomous choices.

To test the hypotheses above, this study will make the quantitative-analyses based on the questionnaire survey data in Japan.

RC31-538.3

OSO, LAURA* (Universidade da Coruña, *osofac@udc.es*)
CATARINO, CHRISTINE (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense)

The Migration and Development Nexus: Gender Insights

Research on development and migration has mostly stemmed from an economic concern (assessing the volume, cost and contribution of remittances to the local development), largely overlooking women and gender issues. The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM), the transnational paradigm and the livelihood approaches are known to have enlarged the scope of the migration and development nexus (Haas 2010). One aim of our paper is to review how gender studies have also contributed to the shifts in the debate on migration and development and how gender issues have been incorporated.

On the other hand, over the last decade, abundant literature relating to the globalization of social reproduction (the so-called 'global care chains') has helped to make the issue of migrant women more visible. This literature has tended to highlight women's crucial contribution to transnational reproductive labor (Hochschild 2000). However, it largely fails to capture the articulation of productive and reproductive strategies. This paper defends the necessity of rethinking the migration and development nexus according to the articulation of transnational households' productive and reproductive strategies.

We will review the literature on migrations, women/gender and development. Then, on the basis of case studies, we will assess to what extent do migrants' productive and reproductive strategies (care and remittances, saving and consuming, housing, health and education) determine the gender relations and the social mobility of migrant household members.

Haas, H. de (2010): "Migration and Development: A Theoretical Perspective". *International Migration Review*, 44(1): 227-264.

Hochschild, A. R. (2000): "Global care Chains and Emotional Surplus Value", in: Hutton, W.; Giddens, A. (eds.): *On the Edge: Living with Global Capitalism*, New York: Free Press.

RC19-342.6

OSSENKOP, CAROLIN* (VU University Amsterdam, *C.Ossenkop@vu.nl*)
VINKENBURG, CLAARTJE J. (VU University Amsterdam)

Social Networks, Networking, and Ethnic Group Membership in a Talent Pool

Even among highly educated professionals, minority ethnics are disadvantaged relative to dominant ethnics in access to organizational resources, power, and rewards. Social capital is an important factor in reproducing such disadvantages, as minority ethnics have less access to and reap fewer benefits from social networks. While the general positive relationship between social capital and career success is well established, limited research has been conducted on how social capital is acquired following organizational entry, and how this process is affected by social group membership in terms of ethnicity and gender. Focusing on the relationship between social capital and social group membership, we collected longitudinal social network data among a diverse talent pool of ten trainees of one of the large urban municipalities in the Netherlands. Data collection started on the first day and continued throughout the first three months of employment. Survey items addressed occasional or recurring contacts based on work-related advice, non-work-related advice, and friendship, resulting in indicators of network size, centrality, and homophily. We followed the development of social capital within the closed network of trainees and their potential open networks with all municipal employees. Also, we conducted semi-structured interviews with each of the trainees after their first year of employment to explore individual networking behavior (building, maintaining, and using social network contacts), and matching career experiences in terms of their access to opportunities and career support. Preliminary analyses suggest differences between dominant and minority group members in terms of network structure, networking behavior, and career experiences. By combining quantitative data on network structure and qualitative data on networking behavior, we address the common critique that focusing on structure and omitting agency fails to enhance our understanding of how practices and behaviors serve in ultimately (re)producing differences in network structures and their consequences.

RC07-140.4

OSSIAN, LISA* (Des Moines Area Community College, *llossian@aol.com*)

The Grimmest Spectre: The Famine Emergency of 1946

"Let them starve," a Maine farmwoman angrily responded to a *Successful Farmer* pollster about the Famine Emergency of 1946 throughout Europe and Asia. A more thoughtful Idaho farmer explained, "Normal people, in a land of plenty, should not stand by and see any group of people starve." Yet only 51 percent of six million American farmers believed aid should be sent to starving Europeans and Asians. By mid-1946 agricultural economists narrowed this complex issue of famine relief to a simple economic ultimatum of thirty cents more per bushel of wheat. Would Americans respond in a generous, ethically-minded spirit or a miserly, profit-motivated manner?

When the Second World War finally ended, food mattered most. Rations and calories--mostly bread and potatoes--remained below subsistence level in many warring countries but now started plummeting after WWII to record starvation levels. After war's end in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, China, and India, more people succumbed to starvation than during the violent conflict. As Winston Churchill proclaimed within his infamous "iron curtain speech, 1946 had become "this period when famine stalks the earth." At the same time, President Truman considered this foreign aid as a "solemn obligation."

To fulfill this obligation, Truman appointed former President Herbert Hoover, whose expertise saved millions of European lives following the Great War, to be chair of the Famine Emergency Relief Committee, and Hoover eagerly embraced the challenge, announcing via radio that half a billion people faced starvation worldwide. Hoover, his name synonymous with relief in Belgium and Poland, would now be visiting the children of the children he had saved thirty years ago, but the death and destruction by 1946 had dramatically escalated. He visited thirty-five countries in less than two months, collecting famine information that would later contribute to the establishment of the Marshall Plan.

RC32-562.5

OSTEN, VICTORIA* (U of Ottawa, *victoria.osten13@gmail.com*)

Canadian Immigrant Women Engineers' Work and Life: Experiences and Change

The number of women in engineering, in Canada, is growing, yet men and Canadian- educated women engineers continue to outnumber immigrant women engineers especially at the upper level of the profession. For the last 10 years, the majority of immigrants to Canada have been mostly comprised of highly educated, internationally trained professionals, many of whom are women. Many of these women hold university degrees in engineering and other academic disciplines and almost all of them have work experience in their professions. Yet few immigrant women engineers are reentering their profession in Canada and only a handful of them advance in their career, despite a decade long effort by Canadian educational institutions, the Canadian government, and Ontario's engineering regulatory body to involve more women into the profession.

In this paper I introduce the analytic complexities that I will examine in my doctoral research whose theme is an intersectional analysis of the changing experiences of immigrant women engineers in Canada, from various educational, ethnic/race/national origin and social class backgrounds. Based on life history interviews, completed by statistical and other research literature, this paper proposes research which will explore influential social and environmental factors that have

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

shaped immigrant women's professional and life experiences and contributed to their underrepresentation in the profession in Canada for the last 10 years, in an intersectional analysis of gender, race/ethnicity/birthplace, and class relations which considers changes or their absence over time.

RC01-31.1

OSTERBERG, JOHAN* (Swedish Nationel Defence College, *johan.osterberg@fhs.se*)
JOHANSSON, EVA (swedish national defence college)

"New Ways of Recruiting – an Evaluation of the SAF Efforts of Recruiting Ethnic Minorities"

The transition to an all-volunteer force in Sweden has meant that the Swedish armed forces (SAF) need to try different ways to recruit personnel. For countries that abandoned conscription, there have almost always arisen recruitment problems. The new direction for the SAF, going from an invasion based defense to a more operational defense force with international focus, puts demands on cultural awareness and language skills among soldiers and officers to another extent than before. In November 2012 the SAF, together with the Swedish Public Employment (SPES) Service, started a joint project called preparatory military training. The aim of this project was to attract 500 individuals with a cultural background from outside the European Union, and language skills in other languages than Swedish and English, to start a 10 weeks long preparatory military training. Preparatory military training aims at giving participants an insight into how a career in the armed forces would look like, as well as get the opportunity to develop academically. Out of these 500 individuals, the SAF aims at recruiting 300 individuals to start the basic military training in the SAF. All participants live at the military barracks and receive free meals and they are allowed paid travel home four times during the course and are paid activity support from the Swedish Public Employment Agency. Men and women live separately with separate facilities. The SAF and the SPES share 50 % of the education and training at the barracks.

Phase two of the project starts in the autumn of 2013 and aims at attracting 300 individuals to start the preparatory military training.

The paper assesses the effectiveness of this new and original project.

WG02-909.5

OTA, ARIKO* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, *arikoota@cd6.so-net.ne.jp*)

Comparative Analysis of Regional Governance

This presentation illuminates regional variations of industrialization through comparative analysis of governance for resource management on porcelain industry in Japan. The presenter analyzed how specific arrangements were formulated that designated the ways of managing resources for porcelain production and distribution. With comparative analysis of arrangements of porcelain manufacturing in three regions, the presentation shows how the relationships of political authorities and those who were engaged in the industry shaped the distinctive ways of governing resources in each of these regions. Analysis illustrates regional variations of managing resources for porcelains conditioned by different ways and degrees of involvement by regional political authorities and those who were engaged in porcelain production and distribution. The pre-existing practices and relations shaped the ways of organizing resources for industrialization in each of the regions even after the regime change in the late 19th century. In the region where the regional authority had claimed a strong command over resources for porcelain production and distribution, producers and merchants relied on guidance and support from the political authority to receive funding and other support for a further development. In the region where the political authorities did not interfere the way of using resources, producers and merchants organized resources to enlarge their activities on their own without little public support. The ways and degrees of involvement by the regional political authorities and their relations with those who were engaged in production and distribution shaped the distinctive styles of managing resources for porcelain production in each region. Comparative regional analysis illuminates different ways of governing resources for porcelain production within Japan at the end of the 19th century. The presentation will invite a further discussion of social changes by bringing other experiences in the world.

JS-60.1

OTA, HARUKA* (Kyoto University School Public Health, *ota.haruka.74w@st.kyoto-u.ac.jp*)
MIYAZAKI, KIKUKO (Kyoto University School of Public Health)
NAKAYAMA, TAKEO (Kyoto University School of Public Health)

Healthcare Information-Seeking Behavior of Evacuees after the Great East Japan Earthquake: A Qualitative Interview Study

Background: The Great East Japan Earthquake devastated the northeast Japan on March 11, 2011. This disaster was characterized by the combined effects of the massive earthquake and tsunami, and the nuclear power plant accident caused by the tsunami. Approximately 300,000 people had to remain evacuees still today (May 2013), having fled to other areas throughout Japan. Subsequently, the evacuees have faced various health problems. Building new relationships with healthcare resources is an important task. This study ascertains the process of healthcare information-seeking behavior of evacuees to restore the access to these resources.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 11 participants. They had been staying in City A in Kyoto Prefecture since the disaster and were recruited through an organization that assists evacuees. The interviews were conducted between September and November 2012. Data were analyzed using the constant comparative method of qualitative research.

Results: The participants were nine women and two men aged 30–82 years (median = 49 years). Three categories were emerged from the interview data: (a) seeking healthcare information from people around, (b) barriers to connect with others, and (c) community formation. The evacuees had formed relationships with the people from whom they sought healthcare information. In the early stage, community formation was hampered by overreaction to personal information protection by the local government. Women who had left their families and fled with their children out of concern for radiation damage found it particularly difficult to communicate with others. They were finding various opportunities to connect with others and committed to community formation.

Conclusions: The evacuees developed relationships with people in their new neighborhood, and sought healthcare information to restore their access to these resources. Assistance with community formation among evacuees has arisen as a new issue of public health.

RC47-774.2

OTA, NILTON KEN* (Université de São Paulo, *nilton.ota@gmail.com*)

Les Protestations Brésiliennes De Juin 2013

Cette exposition a comme objectif présenter une morphologie critique des protestations brésiliennes de juin 2013 pour mettre en cause les sens politiques qui ont été déroulés à partir de la visibilité du pouvoir des formes d'organisation horizontale et de l'action directe. Un des sujets plus significatifs est la question sur la mobilisation tant des militants que des gens qui, en général, sont allés à la rue sans aucune unité idéologique claire. C'est-à-dire, il s'agit de situer le problème des émotions et des passions impliquées par l'action dans une perspective non seulement focalisée sur les justifications politiques, mais principalement sur la dimension pratique du procès qui les a conduit vers une expérience subjectivement plus concrète et plus intensive. Dans cette direction interprétative, il faut reprendre l'histoire du Brésil contemporaine, surtout les trois dernières décennies, qui correspondent au période démocratique. L'héritage de la résistance au régime dictatorial a été potentialisée par l'invention et dissémination pour toute la société civile organisée, aussi dans l'État et le monde du travail, des dispositifs de participation sociale, «à la gauche», et de mécanismes de responsabilisation individuelle, «à la droit». Les « journées de juin » ont démontré le carrefour et la massive intensification d'un procès de mobilisation de la subjectivité, qui a été accumulée par les savoirs et technologies créées pendant la consolidation de la démocratie. Cependant, ceci a été produit à côté d'un déclin croissant des mouvements sociaux et des organisations de représentation de la classe ouvrière. Les «journées de juin» présentent une problématisation stratégique pour comprendre mieux la centralité de cette injonction généralisée à la participation et responsabilisation, de laquelle la mobilisation subjective est son principal effet politique actuel.

RC12-227.2

OTA, SHOZO* (The University of Tokyo, *sota@j.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

Quality of Lawyers in Civil Litigation in the Era of Drastic Changes in Legal Education and Lawyer Population in Japan

My presentation is based upon our empirical study on the quality of lawyers conducted in Yokohama District Court and Tokyo District Court. The number of lawyers in Japan has been rapidly increasing in the 21st century, e.g., 17126 in 2000 to 32088 in 2012. We have introduced the U.S. style graduate law school system on top of the traditional undergraduate law faculty system in 2004. The legal aid system has been drastically expanded with the completely new system called "Ho Terasu." These reforms was intended to enhance the people's access to justice and improve the quality of legal services, so that the Japanese legal profession is able to satisfy the increasing demands for quality legal services caused by the globalization. But these judicial reforms have been criticized by the bar associations and many lawyers. The rapid increase of lawyers is most severely criticized. One of the main reasons of criticism is that the increase yielded poorer quality of lawyers. We have been doing several empirical researches to test this and other claims. The study I will report at this session is modeled after Prof. Richard Moorhead's study on the quality of legal aid lawyers in U.K. One of the

RC40-675.2

OTOMO, YUKIKO* (Jumonji University, *y-ootomo@jumonji-u.ac.jp*)
NAKAMICHI, HITOMI (Ehime University)
ROSSIER, RUTH (Forschungsanstalt Agroscope Reckenholz)
OEDL-WIESER, THERESIA (Inst Less Favoured & Mountainous Areas)

The Participation of Women in Farm Management in the Development of Sustainable Food Safety: Case Studies in Switzerland and Austria

Family-managed farms form the heart of Asian and European agriculture and are essential for the stable supply of safe food. In Japan women are deeply connected with food safety and consumption activities (Nakamichi, 2010). In Switzerland and Austria, women's participation in farm management is also related to food safety. This paper examines specialized education for Swiss and Austrian women that encourages participation in farm management, which is in turn related to food safety.

In alpine Switzerland and Austria, Direct Payments support helps to maintain small-scale family farm management, and in particular, organic farming receives higher supports.

Austria has the highest percentage of organic farming (16.5%) among EU Member States, and in a semi-mountainous area of small-scale management, it is especially high. Direct Payments support is higher than the EU average, resulting from the unique Environmental Agriculture Policy (ÖPUL). In addition, women comprise 36% (2012) of farm managers, a high percentage within the EU.

Organic farming is carried out especially in mountainous regions of Switzerland, and farm incomes receive a high degree of direct support. In a semi-mountainous area of small-scale management, organic farming holds the highest percentage. Over 11% (2011) of farm households in Switzerland are organic, and among women managers, the figure shows higher.

Examples from Switzerland and Austria indicate that women play a large role in the stable supply and safety of food, but both countries traditionally favor sons for farm succession. Women are rarely trained as successors and usually enter farming by marrying farm successors, however both countries have well-established systems of vocational training for female successors. Some women trained in home economics have achieved *Meister* status as farm managers. Reforms in vocational education are encouraging more women farm successors, and the number of young women receiving specialized agricultural qualifications is increasing.

JS-55.5

OTSUKA, KENJI* (Institute of Developing Economies, *kenotsuka@ethinkpub.net*)

Struggling Against Water Environmental Inequality through Dialogue and Cooperation: Micropolitics Under Suppressed Public Sphere

China has enjoyed rapid economic growth for decades, while not controlled environmental pollution effectively, even brought pollution accidents and conflicts frequently. Especially water environmental pollution has brought sever conflicts in rural area to challenge local governance in which government and industries maintain robust alliance to convert local natural resources into their own wealth on the one hand washing their wastes to downstream farmers on the other hand. Journalists, NGOs and scholars have been aware of this water environmental inequality in rural China as a "structure" to be changed by any institutional reform, however, more endeavor to find a fundamental approach to deepen the reform should be investigated in both theoretical and practical way. Referring to experiences in Japan where severe pollution hazard like Minamata and Itai-Itai disease caused by untreated industrial wastewater under rapid economic growth in 1950's to 70's, it reminds us a series of lawsuits by victims with their supporters were followed by institutional reform for pro-victims. However, such lawsuits succeeded in Japan not only due to growing of social movements but also due to growing of public sphere to allow broader people to join in. Although political reform has been discussed for many years in China, the public sphere is still suppressed by social control of communist party and the government. In this study, promoting "dialogue and cooperation" as an alternative approach to struggle against such a structure in China will be discussed through a field survey on NGO activities in one basin and participant observation on a pilot project of "community roundtable meetings" in another basin where water pollution has been serious. Toward mitigating an inequality under the suppressed public sphere, we could find a possibility of breakthrough by "micropolitics" among local stakeholders, while revaluing socio-ecological relations which residents/NGOs have woven through their own practices.

WG01-892.3

OVCHAROVA, OLGA* (Russian State Academy of Arts , *ovcharovao@ya.ru*)

Gender Pyramid Politics: Trends of Global Changes

Gender Pyramid Politics: Trends of Global Change

Nowadays in the contemporary world the gender pyramid of power is maintained. The low representation of women at the making-decision level is observed both in the public and private areas of employment. It is most evident in the political sphere - the sphere of traditional male domination. There is the opinion, that women can expect to realize their ambitions in this sphere in the last place.

At the same time we can speak about some changes in the presented social scheme. Over the past decades, some states have demonstrated not only the increasing number of women in the government, but also the obvious mental shifts in sharing of gender roles. In this case, it is typical that the culture of these countries have not been traditionally presented as gender-focused, the movement for women`s rights has not existed, and the women themselves do not consider their political advancement as "the social breakthrough."

On the contrary, in the states where the issues of gender equality have been raising at the higher levels for many decades, significant neutralization of the principle of gender pyramid can`t be noticed.

In this regard, the following questions rouse great interest:

What are the social, cultural and legal reasons caused this situation?

Does the economic aspect of the pyramid change with the political advancement of women? Or is the stay of women in the authority only the question of formality?

What are the prospects of gender equality / inequality in the epoch of globalization?

RC21-361.5

OWENS, ANN* (University of Southern California, *annowens@usc.edu*)

Subsidized Housing and the Concentration of Poverty in the U.S

For several decades, federal housing policy in the U.S. has been used to address issues of segregation in American cities. Since the 1970s, assisted housing policies aimed to integrate low-income renters into lower-poverty neighborhoods. New programs including housing vouchers, the demolition and redevelopment of public housing, and the use of new project-based developments were adopted with the expectation that they might lead to a decline in poverty concentration in U.S. cities. However, little is known about whether assisted housing policy has successfully reduced poverty concentration. Using national data, I test whether the geographic deconcentration of assisted housing units, which occurred as the new policies were implemented, led to a deconcentration of poverty in metropolitan areas from 1980 to 2005-09. Results show no relationship from 1980 to 2000. After 2000, assisted housing deconcentration is positively associated with poverty deconcentration, suggesting that deconcentrating assisted units allowed low-income families to move to lower-poverty neighborhoods, tempering rises in poverty concentration that occurred since 2000. However, the magnitude of the relationship was quite small, suggesting that the broad shift in housing policy over the past several decades has contributed little to the deconcentration of poverty in U.S. cities, despite substantially reducing the geographic concentration of assisted units. Potential explanations for this weak relationship include the small proportion of poor residents living in subsidized housing and impacts of new subsidized housing on the mobility of non-poor residents.

RC23-417.4

OX, JACK* (University of New Mexico, *jackox@hpc.unm.edu*)
LOWENBERG, RICHARD* (Unaffiliated artist, *lowenberg@designnin.com*)

SARC (Scientists/Artists Research Collaborations

This is the story of a pilot project that was aimed to enable creative collaboration between five internationally chosen artists and New Mexico scientists from Los Alamos National Laboratories and Sandia National Laboratories. The SARC (Scientists/Artists Research Collaborations) project was part of the well established, international electronic festival called ISEA, which occurred throughout the state of New Mexico in Fall of 2012. The project was also given major support on the University of New Mexico campus in Albuquerque by CARC (the Center for Advanced Research Collaboration). The SARC Summer 2012 pilot initiative accomplished some intended objective outcomes, garnered partners that could serve as the impetus for the program's next phase development. There is currently no pragmatic reality to SARC's ongoing programmatic life and works, though. This White Paper, therefore, lays out SARC resources, structural considerations and intentions. At this point, SARC reality and creative potential is being dedicately developed, but uncertain. It is from the grounded reality of SARC development that we will form some action points.

    *** denotes a presenting author.**   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

What lessons have been learned from this pilot program? Jack Ox will discuss the problems we encountered and what is necessary to move forward. These issues will be discussed in context with the arti-sci world as it develops at break neck speed. What are the dangers art-sci collaborations will be likely to confront in the cycle of art world attention and what that means. What is the best mix of art and science; should one domain dominate the other? A most important question is how do we judge the collaboration; are some collaborations between an artist and a scientist not art/science?

Supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.1142510

RC24-438.24

OZAKI, RITSUKO* (Imperial College London, *r.ozaki@imperial.ac.uk*)
SHAW, ISABEL (Imperial College London)

Accountability To Environmental Policy: Renewable Technologies and Sustainable Housing Development

Complying with policy requires of practitioners that their actions are held to account; and this applies to the context of sustainable development of the social housing sector and its use of renewable technologies. The building of 'sustainable housing' is integral to UK government initiatives to reduce energy consumption, fuel poverty, and carbon emissions, and to generate renewable energy. In this article, we examine how 'accountability' is promoted by both the UK government's environmental policy and local councils in their planning criteria. We investigate how accountability is enacted in, and generative of, the practices of sustainable housing development by housing professionals. We identify a key process of accountability – a politics of making environmental sustainability visible through demonstrating the utilisation of renewable technologies. For housing developers, the choice to install such visible renewable technologies is part of their practices to strategically and creatively meet the policy criteria and the local council's target for planning permission. These practices reveal much about the competition and politics that underpin how local planning authorities and housing professionals together shape environmental accountability in a bid to comply, win building contracts, and demonstrate their sustainability credentials. We demonstrate how these practices have implications for potential energy provision and consumption.

RC23-416.1

OZAKI, RITSUKO (Imperial College London)
SHAW, ISABEL* (Imperial College London, *isabel.shaw@imperial.ac.uk*)

Transforming Energy Provision and Reducing Carbon Emissions

Our society is increasingly using more electricity. We have recently seen many changes in consumer and domestic electronics: mobile phones, tablets and Internet hubs are, for instance, now part of our everyday sceneries. It is also expected that radical changes in heat and transport services, such as domestic electric heat-pumps and vehicles, will happen in a near future. As a result of this change, it is anticipated that domestic and commercial electricity consumption will rise, which then will increase a level of carbon emissions. The problem is how our society will cope with it? Various actors are engaged in initiatives seeking to tackle this problem. Engineers are developing a number of possible solutions by attempting to 're-engineer' the ways in which electricity is provided to so-called end-users: for example, voltage reduction. Focusing on the proposed socio-technological aspects of these solutions, this paper discusses how engineers conceive of the problem of ever-increasing carbon emissions, investigating the framework and assumptions about socio-technological provision and usage. This includes, for example, an analysis of how transformation processes in energy systems are understood and configured. We will present our findings from interviews with engineers who are involved in a large-scale European research project that seeks to offer a solution.

RC12-221.4

OZAWA, CHISAKI* (University of Health and Welfare, *chisakimode@yahoo.co.jp*)
OBATA, SHUGO (University of Health and Welfare)
MIZUSHIMA, KAORIN (Aijyou-Koubou)

Current Situation and Problems of Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) in Japan

According to Japan's National Police Agency, 30,133 businesses were reported to act in sex industry in Japan in 2012. The number of CSWs are estimated to amount to at least a few hundreds of thousands. Japanese Anti-prostitution law established in 1956 prohibits paid sexual intercourse. As a result, many kinds of sex work which avoid this law have been created. Most of them offer a variety of sexual services except for sexual intercourse, such as "Fashion health" and "Image club". But there also exists sex work which includes "unpaid" sexual intercourse, such as "Soap land". In soap lands, CSWs have sexual intercourse with their customers of their own free wills, not as a part of service, though it is an unspoken agreement that sexual intercourse is included. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 17 CSWs who work for a soap land in Tokyo in order to study their psychological tendencies and problems. We found that all of them had experienced other kinds of sex work not including sexual intercourse before they began working for the soap land and that they liked a soap land job best. Despite a lot of social and psychological disadvantages due to sex work, they gave more importance to advantages. It can be said that Soap land is in a gray zone legally, but this problem has been left vague for a long time in Japan. In 1990s, there was a heated discussion about "Should prostitution be made legal?" in Japan. But little attention was paid to the feelings and opinions of CSWs. Presently Soap land seems to coexist with society in harmony with Japanese original culture and law system. It is an important challenge for the future sex work in Japan how to keep this harmony unchanged.

RC05-116.6

OZAWA, KIYOSHI* (University of Oldenburg, *ozawa.kiyoshi@googlemail.com*)
LEIPRECHT, RUDOLF* (Carl-von-Ossietzky University, *rudolf.leiprecht@uni-oldenburg.de*)

Masculinity, Racist Experiences and Repudiation Of Homosexuality: How To Deal With Research Results In a Racist Public Discourse?

The results of our empirical studies about male youth in Germany show that young immigrants are often confronted with institutional and everyday racism, experienced as a form of stereotype threat. At the same time, they are actively stereotyping and discriminating others. As researchers, we are challenged to not only take seriously racist experiences, but also to deal with the young men's discriminatory practices, in particular the rejection of homosexuality and homosexuals, closely connected with complex images of masculinity and doing masculinity in peer-groups. Additionaly, the experience of homosexual immigrants who with discrimination must be taken into account.

However, the publication of such results is problematic: In some European countries a tolerant and open attitude towards homosexuality has become a cornerstone of judging the potential ability of immigrants' successful integration. In these discourses often two racialised images are constructed: the native 'own people' are contrasted by 'Muslim immigrants'. While the former constitutes the 'tolerant' side, void of any negative attitudes towards gay and lesbian people, the latter is constructed as deeply homophobic. These discourses have polarizing effects and facilitate exclusionary attitudes towards immigrants. In this constellation the publication of research results about the intersectionality of masculinity, racist experiences and negative attitudes towards homosexuality becomes a walk on the ridge. We have noticed that the focus of attention is shifted to 'their' homophobia which is constructed as an effect of Muslim culture and its primitive and uncivilized patriarchal values, while the racism experiences of the young men are then usually pushed into the backgrounds.

In our paper we will present key findings of our studies and we will share our experiences with the publication of such results. Our aim is a discussion not only about ethical considerations and responsibilities but also about how to actively engage in altering the racist public discourse.

RC25-441.4

OZEKI, AYAKO* (Wakayama University, *ozeki@center.wakayama-u.ac.jp*)

Sociality and Individuality of Language in Durkheim and Bergson

The purpose of this presentation is to discern the role of language which we use to recognize ourselves and objects, and the phase of the sociality and individuality which language has. With this intention, I'll compare the category theory of Durkheim with Bergson's language criticism.

Human being differs from animal in that he uses language. The man synthesizes the special, the accidental and the individual by the reason, and he thinks by means of universal forms. He can understand the empiric things in the framework of abstract concept and, by exchanging this concepts, he can communicate with others who have their own experiences.

About this language, Durkheim emphasizes that it is given by society. A concept is not my concept. He thinks that the concept is essentially impersonal representation.The sign is a system preceding the individual's birthand given by the society. Not until he thought abstractly by the sign did a man became a human being.

Bergson, a contemporary of Durkheim thinks that the self is socialized itself, andthe soul of the society is immanent in the language supporting our thinking.

But Bergson opposes two plans of the object recognition method, that is, the analysis that comes from the outside and the intuition that come from the inside. He doesn't consider that the essence of the object can be perceived from the outside, express itself by symbols, being incommensurable with all something else. In opposition to it, he considers that what is gotten by the analysis of the outside

is only inert, translatable in words, the common elements given by the whole society, therefore impersonal and abstract state.

In order to recognize the aspect of the concrete and lively human life and society as it is, we have to inquire critically again the sociality which language has.

RC24-438.4

OZEN, HAYRIYE* (Atilim University, *hozen@atilim.edu.tr*)
OZEN, SUKRU (Yildirim Beyazit University)

Environmental Movements Against the Coalition of the State and Capital: Anti-Gold Mining Struggles in Turkey

This paper focuses upon the question of how interactions between environmental movements and corporations and the state shape environmental conflicts and influence the consequences of these conflicts. It comparatively examines three cases that involve different levels of conflicts on the issue of gold-mining in a range of local settings in Turkey, namely, Artvin, Usak, and, Izmir. The data of the study is collected by conducting field research that includes in-depth interviews with the protestors, local people, company managers, and local governmental authorities, and by doing document analysis on the basis of the news in the daily newspapers, company reports, and web sites. Our findings indicate that state authorities and mining multinationals form a 'pro-mining' coalition against environmental protesters, developing common strategies and tactics against the protests. The intensity of conflicts between the environmental protest movements and the pro-mining coalition is highly related with the effectiveness of the strategies and tactics that each party to the struggle followed. In those cases where one party is highly effective while the other is not, particularly Artvin and Efemcukuru cases, the conflict is at the lowest level. While the protest movement was the dominant party in the Artvin case, the pro-mining coalition has been the dominant actor in the Efemcukuru case. In Esme case, both protest movements and pro-mining coalition are effective to some extent, making the conflict relatively more intense. Accordingly, environmental movement in Artvin is the most successful one in terms of producing intended outcomes, whereas the movement in Efemcukuru is the least successful one. In Esme, both parties to the struggle have some successes and failures.

RC48-792.2

OZEN, HAYRIYE* (Atilim University, *hozen@atilim.edu.tr*)

Radical Left Wing Groups and Environmental Mobilizations in Turkey

A number of protest movements emerged in Turkey over the last decade against big investment projects such as hydroelectric power plants, goldmines, thermal power stations, nuclear power stations, and dams. Envisaging these struggles as part of the broader anti-capitalist struggles, left wing groups heavily involved in these mobilizations in order to direct their opposition to neoliberal capitalism and corporate globalization. This study focuses on two environmental protest movements that emerged under the leadership of the radical left wing individuals and organizations: the movement against hydroelectric power plants in the eastern Black Sea region, and the movement against goldmines in the Aegean region. Examining the effects of the leadership of the radical left figures on these two movements, it argues that while the involvement of the left wing individuals and organizations proved decisive in the generation of these grass-roots mobilizations, it also simultaneously undermined the same movements in various ways. The leftist figures played critical roles in the emergence of these mobilizations by raising critical awareness in local people concerning investment projects, by providing them discursive frames to view investments and environment, by providing resources in the form of information and materials, and by connecting local protesters to the leftist networks. Yet, they also influenced the movements in negative ways by preventing the involvement of liberal groups to these movements, and by carrying over the cleavages and clashes between the leftist groups. Moreover, the involvement of the radical left groups is used by the state as a pretext to criminalize and stigmatize the protesters as well as to repress the environmental movements.

RC07-132.5

OZTOPRAK, MERAL S.* (Yeditepe University, *meral.oztoprak@gmail.com*)

What Does Gezi Park Resistance Mean in Turkish Democracy?

Justice and Development Party, which has been in power for eleven years in Turkey, has its roots in Islamism. From the beginning, it has been a source of suspicion about secularism for most of the modernists in the society. The party managed to increase its votes in three consecutive elections, and it had the support of half of the voters in the 2011 elections. The rising popular support for the party also triggered the short falls and threats of majoritarian democracy. The belief that democracy was under threat, and the fear of authoritarianism gained preeminence. Consequently, wide-spread popular dissent erupted in the summer of 2013, after protestors in Gezi Park were brutally suppressed by the police force.

Gezi Park protests were an expression of the "pluralist" anxieties and democratic hopes of the people.

Gezi Park Resistance revealed at least two important things. First, they showed that the opposition in Turkey is not weak, but fragmented. Second, and more importantly, they showed that the popular opposition cannot adequately express itself through conventional political channels. The disconnectedness between the protests and the institutional/traditional politics makes the democratic role of the opposition more critical. There is need for discussing (new) methods and instruments to make fragmented popular opposition politically more effective on a pluralist democratic basis. The outcomes of these discussions may be helpful in analyzing the social movements of the 21st century.

In this presentation, a qualitative analysis of the texts which appeared during the Gezi Park events on pro-government and non pro-government press will be used to discuss the structure and the aims of the popular opposition in Turkey, and to investigate the similarities and the differences of Gezi Park protests with other social movements of the 21st century, such as the Arab Spring, and Occupy Wall Street.

RC02-61.4

OZTURK, OZGUR* (Ondokuz Mayis University, *ozgurme@yahoo.com*)
SENALP, M. GURSAN (Atilim University)

Interlocking Directorates and Capitalist Class Formations in Turkey: A Study on the Listed Firms in Istanbul Stock Exchange and Istanbul Chamber of Industry (ISO 500)

In recent years, corporate networks and board interlocks have drawn considerable attention in academic works and are the subject to growing research worldwide. This paper aims to contribute the existing literature with a modest exploration into the structure of the corporate governance network and interlocking directorates in Turkey on which systematic research are extremely limited. Unsurprisingly, a few number of exising studies merely focus on technical/practical issues such as problem of coordination and innovation, building the ways to decrease transaction costs, experience sharing and so on, in dealing with the corporate networks of Turkish companies. In this study we will, at first, develop a critique of those mainstream approaches to the corporate networks in Turkey on the basis of their shortcomings in explaining/discussing the political economic consequences of those ties. On the other hand, through an empirical study investigates the interlocking directorship and the capital relations among Turkish companies listed in Istanbul Stock Exchange and ISO 500 (Istanbul Chamber of Industry) respectively, this paper question whether those corporate-corporate connections have played significant roles in the process of capitalist class formation in Turkey.

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

P

RC22-391.1

PACE, ENZO* (University of Padua, *vincenzo.pace@unipd.it*)

Transnational Pentecostal Entrepreneurship: From Africa to Europe, the Challenge of a New Competitive Christianity

African Pentecostalism is not confined to Africa. As Africans move into Europe, many bring their new way to interpret Christianity. The empirical research in Nigeria, Ghana and Italy supports the idea that African Pentecostalism produced a socio-religious innovation in the religious world-wide. Two elements in particular emerge: the high mobility in the individual religious choices and the fluidity of the boundaries of religious affiliation. The migration processes have emphasized even more this second aspect. The most important result of this innovation is, on the one hand, the radical change that affects the church model and, on the other, the emergence of a charismatic religious leadership. The paper deals with the idea of the charisma as transnational company or religious enterprise. In this way, the new African churches (although this argument can also apply to those Latin American and South Korean or Chinese) that are transplanted in Europe contribute to weaken the traditional boundaries of Eurocentric Christianity and to loosen the link between national identity and belonging to a Christian denomination.

The new model of interpretation of Latter-days, introduced by the Global Pentecostalism, tends to destabilize the national-bourgeois European Christianity and promote exchanges between the new Pentecostalism coming from the former Third World and Charismatic movements present in many Christian denominations and churches in Europe, including the Orthodox Church as is well demonstrated by the huge success of the Pentecostal Church of the Nigerian pastor Sunday Adelaja in Ukraine.

RC15-273.1

PACEY, FIONA* (The University of Sydney, *fpac1782@uni.sydney.edu.au*)
HARLEY, KIRSTEN (The University of Sydney)
SHORT, STEPHANIE (University of Sydney)

Regulation: The Third Party in the Transformation of Patient-Professional Relations

Regulatory arrangements have the capacity to codify elements of the relationship between patients and professionals. They can articulate the expectations that patients can reasonably have of their treating health professional, and also provide a mechanism to notify and address instances where defined standards of professional practice are not met.

This paper reports on a project exploring the institutional design of a new national regulatory system. It draws on an analysis of government drivers for reform, including instances of regulatory failure that led to patient harm. It also incorporates analysis of key practical texts including the regulatory impact statement and the consequential legislation to explore how the reforms were designed to affect relations between patients and professionals.

The introduction of the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for Health Professionals in Australia in 2010 consolidated arrangements across fourteen professional groups who were previously registered separately across each of Australia's eight jurisdictions. Each state and territory also had separate arrangements to assess the qualifications and experience of health professionals who qualified outside Australia. These new arrangements brought into place consistent requirements across continuing professional development, criminal history records, English language, insurance and recency of practice for over half a million practitioners.

The transformative effect of ongoing consumer advocacy efforts is also reflected through the legislative requirement for community members to sit on all decision-making bodies that administer the Scheme. Another significant outcome of the Scheme has been the provision of single register of practitioners that provides improved transparency with patients now able to directly access information about the registration status and qualifications of their health professionals.

RC27-480.2

PACKER, BETH* (EHESS, *bethdpacker@gmail.com*)

The Culture of Women's Soccer in Senegal: Reconciling Dissonance Among Representation

What does it mean to be a "footballeuse" (a soccer player) in Senegal? In Senegal, women's soccer is more than a game; it is a counterculture that promotes provocation and antagonism of mainstream social norms and conventions. It is a culture framed by the shared experience of struggle that embodies strength, aggression and unconformity. In this paper, I show how the "footballeuse" culture is often in conflict with the dominant gender ideology, religious beliefs, sexual norms and social practices of mainstream Senegalese society. I then discuss how

this dissonance creates perceived dilemmas in the experience of the footballeuse around questions of identity and religion. My analysis explores these dilemmas and demonstrates how these women reconcile inconsistencies among cultural representations by constructing new flexible meanings of femininity. Finally, drawing on Jacques Rancière's theory of dissensus, I show how the "footballeuses" in Senegal use this space of dissonance to claim a stake in society, to break the current order of governance, making the practice of women's soccer in Senegal profoundly political. Data was collected through nine months of participant observation, 40 in-depth interviews as well as analysis of secondary sources such as print, online and televised media.

RC30-514.6

PADRON INNAMORATO, MAURICIO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *mauriciopadron@gmail.com*)

Conciliación Entre El Mundo Laboral y El Mundo Familiar Con Un Enfoque De Derechos. El Caso De México Como Un Ejemplo Particular Para Una Discusión General

Cuando se habla de la necesidad de conciliar o armonizar la vida laboral y el mundo de la familia, se asume que se habla de un tema que involucra solamente a las mujeres, específicamente aquellas que trabajan fuera del hogar. Pero la realidad resulta mucho más compleja, no es solo una cuestión del ámbito de lo privado, del mercado de trabajo o de las políticas públicas, es un fenómeno que si se aborda de manera integral puede ubicarse en el terreno más general de la justicia social.

Su estudio desde la perspectiva de los derechos, implica partir de un paradigma de justicia que lleva al reconocimiento y a la creación de mecanismos para la exigibilidad y justiciabilidad de los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales.

La perspectiva asumida implica retomar varios ejes de análisis: las transformaciones demográficas, sociales y económicas ocurridas en México en los últimos años, el impacto que estas han tenido en la división sexual del trabajo y en los roles tradicionales de género, así como la responsabilidad y/o corresponsabilidad del Estado en los procesos de reproducción social.

El trabajo permite revisar, discutir y (re)elaborar el marco de referencia para el estudio del fenómeno de conciliación entre trabajo y vida familiar, para dar una respuesta más adecuada a las necesidades relacionadas con la reproducción social; enfoque al que algunos autores denominan políticas para la armonización trabajo-familia de segunda generación.

Si bien el trabajo contiene un aparato teótico – conceptual importane, también muestra desde lo empírico los cambios y las tendencias ocurridas en el país en los últimos años, en relación con los ejes centrales definidios. Para esto se utilizan básciamente tres fuentes de información: la Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo, la Encuesta sobre la Dinamica de las Relaciones de los Hogares y la Encuesta sobre Uso del Tiempo.

RC51-823.2

PAETAU, MICHAEL* (Center for Sociocybernetics Studies, *michael.paetau@sociocybernetics.eu*)

Bitcoin: Network Based Currency and Its Self-Organizing Emergency

Bitcoin is a form of virtual or digital money, a peer-to-peer, electronic cash system. Bitcoins are based on an open-source cryptographic protocol that is independent of any central authority like a Central Reserve Bank or another administrative institution. Bitcoins are created and administrated decentralized within a computer based network. They can be transferred through a computer or smartphone without an intermediate financial institution. The currency exists since 2009 and is in the meantime accepted as a legal instrument of payment in various countries but first of all for world wide Internet transactions. In June 2011, Wikileaks and other organizations began to accept bitcoins for donations. That became very important after Master-Card, Visa, PayPal and other tried to block WikiLeaks from money transfers obviously because of political presure by the US-government.

In my contribution I want to analyse this currency-system from a sociocybernetic point of view. After presenting the basic mechanisms of Bitcoin money creation, the value regulation etc. I want to focus the basic processes of self-organization in this high-complexe social system.

RC51-824.1

PAETAU, MICHAEL* (Center for Sociocybernetics Studies, *michael.paetau@sociocybernetics.eu*)

Social Media, Open Government and "Liquid Democracy"

More than 10 years ago Andrè Gorz argued that the use of the term »knowledge society« would only make sense if one were able to demonstrate that relevant radical changes in society somehow related to changes in the handling of knowledge in society. Such a demonstration concentrated on the area of democ-

racy will be the object of my contribution. In my paper I want to unfold the thesis, that the present form of giving people more participation within political processes and providing more insights into documents of governance is an intermediate step to change western style of democracy fundamentally. I want to focus the question how new media, especially so-called »social media«, may overcome the traditional dichotomy between parliamentary representative democratic tradition and grassroots oriented plebiscitary democratic elements. Since some years this question has been primarily debated under the term of »Liquid Democracy«. It stands for the idea to make democracy more liquid, more transparent and more flexible. People should have the opportunity to participate in political affairs complementary to delegating the powers of the sovereignty to a body of human elected from time to time for four or five years. "Liquid Democracy" will give people the possibility to campaign effectively and collaboratively for the issues they are concerned about. The paper will show which social, political and technological concepts for such a liquid democracy exist. Which discourses in different areas and scientific disciplines occur, and which experiences and evaluations are available.

Literature:

Paetau, Michael: Kybernetik und flüssige Demokratie. In: Kahrs, H. (Hg.): Piratenzauber. Über eine Gesellschaft, die Freibeuter hervorbringt. Köln 2013: PapyRossa, S. 173-187

RC08-159.3

PAGLIUSO REGATIERI, RICARDO* (University of São Paulo, *ricardopagliuso@hotmail.com*)

Dialectic of Enlightenment's Critique of the Civilizing Process As Aufhebung of a Debate

During November and December 1941, the Institute of Social Research delivered a series of public lectures at Columbia University on the question of how National Socialism should be characterized. The positions within the debate could roughly be divided in two major groups: on the one hand stood the conclusion that capitalism had gone through major transformations, leading to a new order, that of State Capitalism (Pollock); and, on the other hand, a depiction of the current capitalist system as a totalitarian-led monopoly economy (Neumann and the others). *Dialectic of Enlightenment* – written by Adorno and Horkheimer in 1944 in exile in the USA but first published in 1947 by the small and actively anti-Nazi Querido Publisher in Amsterdam – followed this debate and is, in a way, a response to the questions posed in 1941, developing however yet another interpretation. I would like to argue that the book does not make use of the State Capitalist thesis, as forwarded by most literature, but can rather be understood through two largely unexplored keys: the racket theory and dialectical anthropology. As early as the 1940's, one can recognize a growing emphasis on a critique of the civilizing process in Horkheimer and Adorno's texts. *Dialectic of Enlightenment* condenses these efforts and can be considered an *Aufhebung* (sublation) of the Columbia debate from 1941. This paper will go about reconstructing the 1941 debate, follow various texts written by Adorno and Horkheimer in the late 1930's and early 1940's, analyze letters between them and approach *Dialectic of Enlightenment* in order to analyze its political answer to the Columbia debate, which is itself based on a critique of the civilizing process founded on a theory of rackets and on dialectical anthropology.

RC21-377.1

PAIDAKAKI, ANGELIKI* (KU Leuven, *angeliki.paidakaki@asro.kuleuven.be*)

Analyzing the Socially Transformative Capacity of Post-Disaster Reconstruction

Traditional theories of disaster management have neglected the role of community organizations in building urban resilience to natural hazards. They assume instead that the state, often in coordination with market forces, is the most important agent in dealing with disaster risk. My aim is to challenge this assumption. By studying the emblematic moment of post-disaster reconstruction, I intend to deal with disaster governance issues. My working hypothesis argues that local community struggle for permanent housing provision during the rehabilitation period contributes significantly to transforming multi-scalar disaster governance and building resilience to future hazards.

The paper will start with a zoomed-out investigation of the urban socio-environmental problematics in order to a) identify and untangle the interconnected economic, political, social and ecological processes that together form uneven and unjust urban assemblages, b) trace and clarify the concepts of vulnerability and resilience and c) uncover their underpinning discourses.

This "zoomed-out" identification of the socio-ecological urban problematics and vulnerabilities and the discourses behind them will be instrumental to "zooming-in" on possible entry points for new discourses for disaster resilience and institutional change in disaster intervention. Through the lens of the long-term reconstruction period, I will analyze the potential of the development and implementation of alternative housing policies in a) enhancing empowerment and social resilience, b) promoting integrated modes of urban development, and c) revealing new institutional perspectives in dealing with disaster governance.

The paper will end with a discussion on the potential of sustainable platforms of dialogue which necessitates a strong presence and proactive reproduction of social capital. What is the long-term potential of social mobilization in a) sustainably and collectively building-up of social memory for future resilience, and b) identifying and addressing possible weaknesses and challenges faced by the different bottom-up agents in their relations of cooperation, including with the state?

RC03-68.1

PAIN, KATHY* (University of Reading, *k.pain@reading.ac.uk*)
TAYLOR, PETER* (Northumbria University, *crogfam@yahoo.com*)

Systemic City Interdependencies In Advanced Producer Services: The European Space In Transition

The paper reports on an analysis of systemic city interdependencies generated by key agents in world economic transformations - global advanced producer services (APS) which use world/global cities as nodes for flows in their worldwide operational networks. The analysis draws on and develops work undertaken in a major study funded by the European Spatial Observation Network (ESPON) which set out to examine Europe's position in the networked global economy and the implications for policy: *TIGER - Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions.*

Europe provides a unique contemporary territorial frame through which to observe the success of policy transfer and upscaling relevant to sustainable cities in globalization. EU urban and regional cooperation programmes and funding has been a major strand of cohesion strategy for over a decade, moreover European geo-political rescaling in successive waves of enlargement has extended policy collaboration to an ambitious supra-state / regional level.

The authors identify two intersecting spatial processes in European APS-generated city interdependencies: A process of intensifying city-network links and functional specialization at a macro-region scale; and a process of extending city links and scale specialization connecting urban Europe to distant economic macro-regions. The interaction between these two processes points to the complex nature of city interdependencies in economic globalization and a need to de-territorialize urban sustainability prescriptions.

RC13-239.5

PAL, ARCHANA* (D.A.V. PG College, *mailtoarchanapal@gmail.com*)
SHARMA, ONIMA (D.A.V. PG College)

Positive Aeging and Leisure: Role of Leisure in Healthy Ageing of the Elderly in India

The ageing of the population is a world wide trend; anticipated to have wide spread and significant social, economic and infrastructural impact. WHO defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well being; and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity". Healthy ageing depends upon genetic, mental and behavioral factors, as well as broader environmental and socio economic determinants. It is particularly important for the elderly to remain physically active as this can decrease the risk of many age related conditions. The study aims to find out the role of Leisure in promoting healthy ageing among the elderly in India urban society.

Hypothesis constructed to direct the study are:

1. Involvement in Leisure activity results in healthy ageing.
2. Type of Leisure activities play a role in the health of an ageing person.
3. Every Leisure activity does not have a positive role in healthy ageing.

206 respondents aged 60 and above from urban settings of a fast developing town of India were selected through a stratified disproportionate random sampling. Semi structured interview schedule was used to collect the data; there after statistical method was used for the data analyses. Findings reveal that:

Health has two broad parameters, mental health and the physical health.

Type of the leisure activity affects the mental and physical health differently.

Passive leisure activities may have a positive role in the mental health but can negatively affect the physical health.

RC23-415.3

PALACIOS BUSTAMANTE, RAFAEL* (Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, *rafael.palacios-bustamante@guest.uni-tuebingen.de*)

La Transferencia Tecnológica Como Problema Político En América Latina

La transferencia tecnológica como problema político en América Latina

Una de las cuestiones que viene causando importantes polémicas en la región latinoamericana, es el establecimiento de alianzas estratégicas internaciona-

les, con el objetivo de generar nuevo conocimiento y fortalecer las capacidades científicas y tecnológicas existentes.

La naturaleza de esta cooperación se basa en los principios de las relaciones internacionales y también en el desarrollo de particulares alianzas estratégicas, como es el caso de China.

No obstante, para el caso de los países de la región, la cooperación científica y tecnológica continúa ocurriendo de forma semejante a la década de los ochenta y noventa, una relación entre países dominada por la oferta-demanda de tecnología, que si bien tuvo en su momento un importante apoyo al desarrollo económico de estos países, hoy amenaza con acelerar el deterioro de las capacidades para la producción científica y tecnológica y en consecuencia el desarrollo social y productivo, pero también altera el escenario político.

Al mismo tiempo, el poder gubernamental posee una cultura caracterizada por el analfabetismo tecnológico que impide reconocer los efectos negativos de este tipo de cooperación, y en consecuencia limita la actividad de formulación e implementación de políticas en ciencia y tecnología que conciban la transferencia tecnológica de un nuevo modo.

El siguiente trabajo, no sólo caracteriza la situación arriba planteada utilizando como referencia la experiencia actual de algunos países de la región, también permite evaluar la pertinencia o no del modelo de transferencia tecnológica hasta ahora desarrollado, lo somete a discusión y proporciona elementos de análisis para describir los aspectos negativos del mismo. Finalmente hace una propuesta hacia dónde debería apuntar la transferencia tecnológica en estos países.

RC09-166.3

PALACIOS BUSTAMANTE, RAFAEL*

(Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, *rafael.palacios-bustamante@guest.uni-tuebingen.de*)

Technological and Political Illiteracy: Its Effect on Social Change in Latin America

Technological and political illiteracy: Its effect on social change in Latin America

The political dilemma between capitalism-socialism or the political power struggle between the right and the left wing, in Latin America, has been accompanied by an anachronism related to problems of social inequality. The increase in these problems has had an effect of generating more conflict between rich and poor, and therefore has become a catalyst in the process of decision-making by the political power.

In some Latin American countries, where are trying to experiment with political processes that resemble with the left thinking, social inequality has generated within the political power the need to counteract all areas in which acts the capitalist model , with regarding to the value and the role of science and technology in the transformations and social welfare.

As a result, it has been created a social symbolism within society, which influences negatively and pushes away the true role of science in social and economic transformations of these countries. At the same time, this symbolism influences and suffers an arrangement within the political power.

What happens is a combination of political and technological illiteracy. This combination is also a clash of ideas and political decision (political inequality) for those who in society own and generate scientific knowledge in reference to those who do not. Thus, it has distorted the development of coherent public policies.

This work attempts to make some comparisons of these practices in Latin America, analyzing more deeply the case of Venezuela.

RC10-187.1

PALGI, MICHAL* (The University of Haifa, *palgi@research.haifa.ac.il*)

MOSKOVICH, YAFFA (The University of Haifa)
ACHOUCH, YUVAL (University of Haifa)

From Self-Management to Representative Democracy – the Case of Two Kibbutz Industrial Plants

Theories of new organizational forms usually assume that in the 21stcentury the official trend in the majority of small industrial organizations in Western Society is more worker oriented, more democratic, with flatter hierarchical structures and more worker oriented.

In this paper we would like to show when and why an organization abandons its self-management praxis and changes from a neo-organizational structure into an almost Weberian structure. In order to do so we will show the parallelism between processes occurring in many kibbutz communities by analyzing two case studies of kibbutz plants. This is done by studying the interplay between changes in the kibbutz culture and changes in the plant through life cycle theories and organizational culture theories.

Our research methodology was qualitative and ethnographic interviews were held with kibbutz members employed by the organization, with kibbutz members and with CEOs that had held jobs in the past. The interviews were conducted

between 2009 and 2013. This enabled us to better understand the social and organizational processes that occurred in the community and in the plant.

The main findings show that both kibbutz communities underwent far reaching changes and at the same time so did their industrial plants. But, while the kibbutz communities limited their steps towards privatization the plants went all the way – the one plant has diminished in size as it sold out most of its manufacturing activities and now it concentrates mainly on selling and servicing products it used to manufacture. The other plant has grown and thrived but abandoned most of its democratic characteristics in favor of bureaucratic ones.

RC19-331.4

PALIER, BRUNO* (Sciences Po, *bruno.palier@sciences-po.fr*)

HEMERIJCK, ANTON (VU University Amsterdam)

What Are the Opportunities for Social Investment in the Continental European Welfare States ?

With their passive, employment-based, status-preserving, social insurance and male-breadwinner oriented welfare states, continental European countries are the least likely cases for social investment policy innovation. Nevertheless, some continental welfare states have introduced social investment reforms. While both the Netherlands and France have a similar legacy of a typical continental European passive social insurance-based welfare state, they have changed in various ways since the early 1990s. The Netherlands has made a strong social activation turn in social security, coupled to a more "flexicure" service-based labour market. In France, there has always been a strong policy legacy of pro-natalist childcare support. Recently, an important policy focus has been paced on the Youth in France. In both these countries, social investment policies have come under pressure after the 2008 financial crisis. Some policy areas (like work–life reconciliation policies) seem to have been hit harder than other areas (active labour market policies).

Moreover, there is also substantial variation across countries. How to account for this? By analyzing the reform trajectories with respect to social investment both before and after the 2008 financial crisis, the paper assesses the (variable) opportunities and related feedback effects for social investment in continental Europe.

RC31-527.1

PALMBERGER, MONIKA* (Inst Study Religious & Ethnic Diversity, *palmberger@mmg.mpg.de*)

Feelings of Ambivalence: Ageing Labour Migrants in Vienna

Feelings of Ambivalence: Ageing Labour Migrants in Vienna

This paper analyzes feelings of ambivalence first generation migrants in Vienna are confronted with, particularly in relation to their sense of belonging and place in society. It focuses on the two biggest migrant groups in Vienna, who came as labour migrants from Turkey and former Yugoslavia. Most of them immigrated to Austria as young adults and – despite of the original plan to remain only for a short period of time – they stayed and grew old there. These labour migrants have now reached retirement, a phase of life that is characterized by reflecting on the personal migration history as well as by thinking about plans for late life.

Vienna's labour migrants have long held the dream of returning to their country of origin, at the latest when they would retire. By the time of retirement, however, feelings of estrangement from the home country prevail and many labour migrants realize that the old home is only preserved in their memories. On the other hand, they do not fully feel at home in Vienna either, even when their children and grandchildren live there. This is complicated by the status loss many experience with retirement. Once welcome as important work force, in the post-retirement phase labour migrants face marginalisation and a lack of state responsibility for ensuring their well-being in old age (e.g. inadequate state pensions and lack of culturally sensitive care). The paper analyzes these feelings of ambivalence among ageing migrants in Vienna and the strategies they assume in dealing with them. Finally, the potential of the notion of ambivalence for the experiences of migrants beyond the particular case study is discussed.

RC30-512.2

PALSANE, VANDANA* (College Arts & Commerce for Women, *vpalsane@yahoo.co.in*)

Informalization of Labour : Recent Trends in India's Urban Economy

Informalization of labour : Recent trends in India's Urban Economy

Urban way of life is generally considered to be associated with industrial production. Reality in most third world cities, however, indicates otherwise. Only half and sometimes less of urban population finds employment in factories or similar organizations. Rest all are engaged in 'informal' economic activities which are casual, unskilled, with no fixed working hours, low income, with nature of work largely fluctuating and seasonal. Several studies and reports have come

out in last twenty years, which depict the miserable working conditions of India's informal sector workers.

While workers in the informal sector contribute a considerable amount of output to the country's GDP, the conditions under which they labour are usually deplorable. Although precise data is not available, we can safely say that nearly all workers in the informal sector lack any form of social security. India has a labour force of nearly 400 million persons, about 13 percent of the entire world's labour force. More than 70 percent of the nonagricultural labour force is in informal employment. If we include agriculture into this, it will be over 90 percent. Work in the informal sector is so common today that it is almost a norm.

Today, due to policies of globalization, facilitated by advances in technology, labour is losing its formal and organized character. Workers are divided into two groups, who are employed and who are in the reserve army of labour, willing to do anything to obtain employment. Large number of workers in India, who form this reserve army, miserably wander to and fro between cities, town and villages, living in different phases of employability in seasonal cycles.

This paper attempts to understand, based on available literature, trends of informalization in the fast changing employment scenario in Indian urban economy.

RC04-78.20

PAN, YINGFENG* (Nara Women's University, *sakula80@yahoo.co.jp*)

Examining the Manifest Function and the Latent Function of Japanese Class: Focused on a Example of Public Middle Schools in Osaka

This presentation examines, from the viewpoint of the manifest function and the latent function, extensive adaptive function that Japanese classes could potentially play. To better understand this issue, the author conducted an investigation at public middle schools in the Kansai area in Japan from 2009 to 2012. The investigation combined participant observation, semi-structured interviewing, and description-type questionnaires. M-GTA technique was used to analyze the field research data.

Results obtained from data collected via participant observation and interviews suggest the follows. Besides functioning as a supplementary lesson for Japanese language and other subjects, the Japanese class also provides a place for "feeling of security" as well as "maintenance of mother tongue and native culture". We can say this is the manifest function of Japanese Class. Apart from such conventional role, Japanese class has demonstrated a crucial role in facilitating intercultural understanding and cultural exchange. Newcomer students, sharing the mutual identity of a minority in class, were observed helping one another to cope with problems and thus create a more comfortable learning environment in school. Then, Japanese class also offers a career role model which could potentially affect newcomers' career choice in the future. And this is the latent function of Japanese Class that we cleared.

In summary, the Japanese class offers a place for interaction with Japanese students via classroom activities; an opportunity to re-identify one's own root; a place to obtain sense of self-realization and recognition; as well as a channel for resource procurement. Hence, it is not only the manifest function but also the latent function of the Japanese class has been observed in this study.

RC06-117.5

PANANAKHONSAB, WILASINEE* (La Trobe University, *r_wilasinee@hotmail.com*)

Cyberspace and Cross-Cultural Relationships Online

Previous studies claim that intermarriage dating sites are new digital technologies that have transformed the mail-order bride business. It is generally assumed that, when women from developing countries turn to intermarriage dating sites, economic deprivation and opportunities are the main driving motivation. What is ignored in such accounts is the role of desire for love and intimacy. Does the presence of economic and social gain in cross-cultural relationships exclude the fact that women are seeking 'intimacy' in online contexts?

This research seeks to understand why women in Thailand turn to intermarriage dating sites to pursue relationships online and why intermarriage dating sites appear to be displacing other ways of meeting foreign partners. It draws on in-depth online and offline interviews with 24 Thai women who have experienced dating Western men online. The study shows that the development of ICTs and increased accessibility of the Internet in the context of globalization and transnational networks allows women to consider a wider set of possible lives and partners than they ever have before. Although some women might be confronted with dilemmas or stereotypes of seeking cross-cultural relationships online, almost all of the women interviewed perceived intermarriage websites as an important channel leading them to meet and fall in love with Western men in the Internet era.

RC04-92.5

PANDEY, URGASEN (College Agra University)

CHATURVEDI, NIHARIKA* (s.r.k.p.g.college firozabad,agra university india, *nc_chaturvedi@rediffmail.com*)

Delivery Of Quality Education In Global Era

However, education and skills have also played key roles. Education has generally supported rapid economic growth through encouraging foreign investment, enabling technology transfer, promoting productivity and progressively upgrading the skills base as required for each successive economic shift to higher value-added areas of manufacturing and service industry. Education has also played generally positive role in promoting relatively cohesive national identities. Our key tasks in relation to each of our target countries were four-fold. The first was to identify the points in recent world history at which each country made a deliberate choice to forge a stronger integration between respective domestic economies and the global economy. The second was to provide an assessment in each country of progress towards the three goals of' successful' engagement; i.e. export-led economic growth, income equality and peace. The thirdwas to provide an assessment of the contributions made by education and education policies to each of these goals. The fourth was to analyse past policies for their impact on these goals and current and proposed policies for their likely impact in the future.

While many of our most important challenges have their roots in our history, there are important new opportunities and challenges emerging in the new century. However, to underestimate the new. opportunities and challenges, or to locate ourselves as 'victims', would be an historic mistake. While some commentators despair at the complexity of the current global environment, particularly with reference to the welfare of developing nations, we take a slightly different view. While cognizant of supra-national developments, we cannot stand by and watch the erosion of our efforts to build a democratic society.

RC18-325.6

PANDIAN, SIVAMURUGAN* (Universiti Sains Malaysia, *psiva@usm.my*)

Voting Behaviour Among the Youth in Malaysia

Malaysia's 13th General Election held on 5 May 2013 was one of the most exciting General Election in Malaysia's political history. The result showed that the ruling party (National Front) and the opposition coalition (People's Alliance) contested closely in the 222 Parliamentary seats. Although the results showed a rather status quo in favour of the ruling party, the opposition coalition managed to increase their seats to 89 compared to 82 from the 2008 12th General Election while the seats obtained by the ruling party reduced to 133 from 140 seats. This paper examines the young voters' voting patterns to determine the significant of this bloc of voters as both coalition parties were trying to get this inscrutable voters, comprised 40% of the electorate. 12,912,590 registered as voters and the 40% belong to the 21 to 39 years old age group. Before the election, almost 65% of them were labelled as 'fence sitters' who were mostly non-partisan and were seen as the deciders. National Youth Survey by The Asia Foundation indicated that the political thinking of the youths in Malaysia are not static but have changed accordingly. This new shift allows this paper to discuss the position of the youth in Malaysia's 13th General Election; which party benefit from their role and whether youth were the deciding factor or kingmakers in Malaysian politics as reflected before the General Election.

RC18-311.4

PANG, IRENE* (Brown University, *irene.pang@brown.edu*)

The Right to Exams: Examining China's Citizenship Transformation through a Petition Campaign in Beijing

Market reforms in China beginning in the late 1970s have initiated the transformation of China's citizenship regime by restructuring the triadic configuration of relations between the state, the market, and an emerging civil society. The gradual erosion of that institution which defined and structured China's bifurcated citizenship—the *hukou* system—by market forces is increasingly shifting the responsibility of distributing resources from the state to the market. Yet insofar as the dissolution of the *hukou* system is incomplete, the access to certain resources, such as higher education, remains legally restricted by the *hukou* system. Using the petition campaign of a group of internal migrants in Beijing seeking the rights of their children to sit university entrance examinations locally as a site of active practice and contestation of citizenship, I examine the nature of the emergent citizenship regime in China and its implications for social inequality. I observe that although the claims of the migrant parents in Beijing are substantively similar to claims that have historically been made by other internal migrants in China under the socialist era, the logic behind such claims and the ways they are being negotiated have changed. I argue that China is transitioning from a collective-based regime of dichotomized (rural vs. urban) citizenship rights to an individual-based regime of stratified citizenship rights. Under the emergent regime of citizenship, individuals' ability to become and act as citizens, as well as their ability to partake in the construction of the new citizenship regime, depends increasingly on their market position. Thus, short of achieving a more equal citizenship, market re-

forms are leading China from one unequal citizenship regime to another unequal citizenship regime.

RC44-735.3

PANGSAPA, PIYA* (The University of the West Indies , *piya.pangsapa@sta.uwi.edu*)

'Supply Chain Solutions' at All Costs: The Case of Linfox and the Transport Workers Union in Thailand

Linfox is Australia's largest privately-owned logistics and supply chain company which provides transport and delivery services across the Asia Pacific region for the world's biggest consumer goods companies and retailers. In Thailand, Linfox provides services for four distribution centers of Tesco Lotus (a joint venture between a Thai conglomerate and Tesco PLC, the world's second-largest retailer after Wal-Mart). Work conditions have steadily deteriorated over the past ten years (serious injuries including deaths caused by stress, exhaustion and falling asleep at the wheel) and reached a breaking point in January 2013 – the same time as a nationwide minimum wage policy was put into effect on January 1st 2013 – a controversial policy that prompted many companies to increase working hours, reduce benefits, lay off workers and/or close down their factories. The Linfox truck drivers had no choice but to go on strike but their action only resulted in the dismissal of fifty-six union members and refusal from management to further negotiate with workers. This paper examines the 2013 dispute between management and 430 members of the Transport Workers Union who work as truck drivers for Linfox – a multinational transport company which first started its operations in Thailand in 1992. Based on interviews conducted in the field, this paper will provide an analysis of the struggles confronted by workers (whose several attempts at forming a labor union were shut down by management) with the aim of better understanding global corporate strategies and the challenges posed to worker solidarity. Since these are not new challenges, are there really opportunities then for new forms of resistance?

RC02-64.2

PANTUMSINCHAI, PENN* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, *ppantum@hawaii.edu*)

The Future with Powerful Consumers: A Case Study of Kickstarter

In our technologically advanced modern age, the power of production has shifted from the producers to the consumers. Everyday consumers are taking a more proactive role in the way they buy, use, and mold products to their needs and purposes. These new-age consumers are changing the way corporations produce products and are forcing corporations to acknowledge the wisdom, knowledge, and creativity that consumers have to offer. As part of this developing phenomenon, crowdsourcing has become a new practice of corporations and small-time producers. Crowdsourcing is the idea of soliciting contributions (be it money, ideas, or labor) from a large group of people (such as a virtual community). Kickstarter is an American-based, private for-profit company founded in 2009 dubbed "the world's largest funding platform for creative projects" (*http://www.kickstarter.com/*). A platform in which producers of any kind (films, games, music, art, technology) can ask donations for creative projects, Kickstarter puts the power in the consumers' hands. People have the option to donate as much money as they want to the over 100,000 projects open for funding. The design seems simple, yet it is rife with controversy. Kickstarter does not provide any regulation in terms of completing the projects and delivering to the consumers. Unsurprisingly, there have been numerous projects that have been funded but not finished and delivered to the 'backers' (i.e. funders). By analyzing the Kickstarter community through Consumer Culture Theory, particularly focusing on *over* funded projects that have not been completed, the sociological expectations and desires of the backers are understood. As new-age consumers supporting local businesses or individual creators, they have a desire to have creative and funding control over the production process. Conversely, the goals of the producers are also analyzed to provide a larger picture on the effectiveness of a possible future of consumer-sponsored production.

RC31-537.2

PAPADOPOULOS, APOSTOLOS G.* (Harokopio University, *apospapa@hua.gr*)
FRATSEA, LOUKIA-MARIA (Harokopio University)

Participation in Voluntary Organizations and Civic Integration of Immigrants in Crisis-Stricken Greece

During the last two decades Southern European countries, which were in the past a labour reserve for Western Europe and North America, experienced migration transition to host societies. A number of factors explain this transformation; their geopolitical position, the improved socioeconomic situation and the fact that they are part of the European Union. The recent economic crisis seems to have affected the size of immigration flows in Europe while it raised new issues related to the integration of immigrants in southern European host countries and the challenges faced by the latter for maintaining social cohesion.

Migration research in Southern Europe focuses on the immigrant characteristics and the integration opportunities of immigrants. The recent emergence of immigrant associations and voluntary organizations has not been accompanied by an extensive study of the linkages between immigrant participation in voluntary associations and civic integration in Southern Europe and more particularly in Greece. Moreover, the ongoing economic recession has had an immense impact on the participation and civic engagement of immigrants in host countries.

The paper aims at unveiling the factors which are related to the participation of immigrants in voluntary associations and the implications of immigrant participation for their social and civil integration in host countries. Firstly, the paper will review the relevant literature in Southern European countries and then the situation of immigrant participation and civic engagement in Greece will be presented. The paper will be solidly based on a comparative analysis of research findings emanating from two consecutive research projects aiming at the study of immigrant participation in voluntary associations at the start (2009-2010) and in the midst of crisis (2013) in Greece. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be used to reflect on the deficits and the challenges of the EU and Greek migration policy towards immigrant participation and civic integration.

WG03-912.1

PAPAKOSTAS, APOSTOLIS* (Södertörn University, *apostolis.papakostas@sh.se*)

The Creation of Peacful Neighbors and Calm Swedes

The Creation of Peaceful Neighbors and Calm Swedes
A discreet aspect of everyday life in Scandinavia is the relative absence of feuds between neighbors and the peaceful atmosphere that prevails in neighborhoods. It is rather difficult to find shouting Swedes and in criminal statistics there are rather few incidents of killings between neighbors. Another aspect of Swedish everyday life is that that, when asked, two of three Swedes state that they trust other people.

In this short historical exposé the author connects the absence of feuds between neighbors in everyday life and the high degree of trust prevailing in everyday life in Swedish society. It is argued that the regulation of "neighbors war against neighbors", in essence the regulation of the inter-human space between neighbors, early in Swedish history pacified the relations between neighbors and created a fertile ground for the generalization of trust from few people to many people and for the creation of an atmosphere of trust. The author argues that it was the spread of topography and cartography through agricultural reforms before industrialization that created objective representations of property and thus eliminated boundary feuds between neighbors. By examining topographic maps before and after the reforms the author discusses how the regulations and objective representations of the physical space regulated the inter-human space.

RC33-580.3

PAPASTEFANOU, GEORGIOS* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, *georgios.papastefanou@gesis.org*)

The Day after: The Effect of Diary Timing on Time Data Analysis

As proved in psychological research, human memory is deceiving and we tend to forget certain events (see e.g. Kahneman, 2004), especially if they were of little importance – such as daily chores or random housework-related tasks. However, these minor episodes are important in time data analysis, as they can tell much about the differences in time-use patterns or time allocation across the society. This fact has important implications for the time-data validity. If filling in of the time-use diary is postponed by the respondent until, for instance, the day after the activities took place, the record is already subject to substantial distortions. Some episodes are simply being forgotten. It results in diminished sequence variability, and extended episodes of the 'typical' activities - at the expense of the less usual ones. What is more, it has an effect on the differences in time allocation as shown in cross-sectional analysis. The day when the diary was filled in can thus have a significant impact on the results as well as conclusions drawn from time-use research. Using the German Time Use Data 2001/2002 and Polish Time Use Data 2003/2004 (both surveys conducted within the Harmonized European Time Use Survey framework) we show how gender differences in time allocation differ depending on when the diary was filled in by the respondent. By the means of multivariate analysis we also show how sequence specificity (such as number of episodes and their duration) differs depending on whether the diary was filled in on the same day as the recorded one – or the day after.

JS-72.4

PAPE, MADELEINE* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, *mpape@wisc.edu*)

From the Global South to the Globe: Pathways to Participatory Budgeting

In 1989, the city of Porto Alegre in southern Brazil implemented the world's first experiment in participatory budgeting (PB). Twenty years later, an Alderman in Chicago established the United States' (US) first experiment in PB in the city's 49th ward in 2009. Over that time, PB has spread to over 1500 municipalities in countries across Latin America, Asia, Europe and North America (Baiocchi and Ganuza, forthcoming). This is a remarkable statistic for a practice that has been associated with grassroots mobilisation and which holds the potential to reconfigure existing power structures within capitalist democracies.

For proponents of PB and other transformative movements, there are valuable insights to be gained from studying the mechanisms by which the diffusion of PB has taken place. For example, events such as the World Social Forum, where Chicago Alderman Joe Moore first learned of PB, may have played a considerable role in spreading PB beyond Latin America. But once PB lands on American shores, what kind of support is needed, who are the organisations that provide such support, and which actors from civil society and the state commit to building its success?

In this paper I consider the diffusion pathways for PB, in terms of both the *information networks* that spread the idea, and the *support environment* that makes its implementation possible in a given location. Drawing on social movement diffusion literature, I conceptualise the factors that influence the differential spread and success of PB, particularly in relation to current experiments in the US. I argue that the study of the diffusion mechanisms for PB provide important insights for activists and civil society actors seeking to promote transformative change.

Baiocchi, G. and Ganuza, E. (forthcoming) 'Participatory Budgeting as if Emancipation Mattered', *Politics and Society*.

JS-20.5

PAPE, MADELEINE* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, *mpape@wisc.edu*)

Participatory Budgeting in the US: The Role of Key Actors in Shaping Turnout

Participatory budgeting (PB) has largely been studied in the context of the Global South, with particular attention given to the case of Porto Alegre. Only in recent years has PB begun to gain traction in the United States (US), beginning with Chicago's 49th ward in 2009. While the PB projects in the US resemble in some respects the familiar structure of Porto Alegre, the many unique contextual factors suggest that the American experience of PB is likely to be quite different.

A central claim of democratic theorists is that PB provides opportunities for participation to citizens who are marginalized by or excluded from typical democratic processes (Fung and Wright, 2003). In the Porto Alegre case, high participation amongst poorer citizens led to a more egalitarian allocation of resources as well as the expansion of associations in civil society. As PB moves north from the Global South, how is it being adapted, and how do outcomes vary?

In this paper I consider the interplay between state and civil society and their impact upon participation, since *both* sets of actors shape PB outcomes (Wampler, 2008). I explore the case of Chicago, comparing the experiences of the four administrative districts that implemented PB in 2013. Using data collected from participants across these sites, and an analysis of outreach efforts, I examine the correlation between *who* participates and the engagement of civil society and the state. The aim is to identify the actors that are driving the implementation of PB in the US, as well as their impact upon its success as an inclusive practice.

Fung, A. and Wright, E.O. (2003) *Deepening Democracy*. London: Verso.

Wampler, B. (2008) 'When Does Participatory Democracy Deepen the Quality of Democracy? Lessons from Brazil.' *Comparative Politics* 41(1):61-81.

RC25-452.1

PAPERNI, VLADIMIR* (University of Haifa, *paperni@research.haifa.ac.il*)

Narratives Of Exclusion In The Discourse Of The Great Terror In The USSR

The Great Terror in the USSR of the mid-1930s was actually an implementation of a social engineering strategy aiming at exclusion of certain social, political, and ethnic groups by means of their extermination or isolation. This strategy was based on and partially produced by a very specific ideological discourse. Its key element was a semi-fictional image of the ideal Soviet society enclosed within multiple real and symbolic borders that various "bad" and "enemy" "elements" were constantly trying to trespass. Identification/production of the above-mentioned "elements" was realized within the framework of the discourse of the Great Terror by means of the complex of *narratives of exclusion.* In my presentation, I will focus on three main components of this complex:

1) Narratives about traitors, spies, and other "foreign agents" actually or potentially trespassing real or symbolic external borders of the Soviet space. These were used for excluding foreigners-emigrants, certain national minorities, Russian re-immigrants, Soviet diplomats and spies; people who contacted foreigners or simply spoke foreign languages, etc.

2) Narratives about saboteurs, "socially dangerous elements", and anti-Soviet conspirers, terrorists, and propagandists acting from beyond the symbolic borders of the ideal Soviet social, political and ideological structure. These were used for excluding "kulaks", criminals, tramps, "bourgeois" engineers and scientists, openly religious people, former members of the long-defunct Russian political parties, former members of oppositional groups within the Bolshevik party, suspended officers of the secret police, and others.

3) Narratives about "monsters" and "scum of the earth", who trespassed all sorts of symbolic borders. These were used for excluding suspended high-rank Bolshevist party leaders, both opponents and proponents of Stalin. Narratives of this type were built in the framework of the special ideological meta-narrative based upon archaic mythological imaging of witches and shape-shifters – apparently innocent creatures that turn out to be demons.

RC04-79.9

PAPP Z., ATTILA* (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, *pappza@yahoo.com*)

Hidden Ethnic Inequalities. a Possible Global Educational Exploration Using PISA

The international educational evaluation programme PISA analysis the variances of school achievement of different countries. In several PISA reports there are described the criteria of successful schools, and the ways the social backgrounds can be overcame. In the PISA framework educational opportunities are distributed equitably if the student's educational success is independent of their own family background. Based on PISA reports one can have a detailed picture about the school integration of migrants, the factors which have impact on their educational outcomes.

It is important to underline at the same time that based on PISA results there is no detailed analysis of non-migrant or native national minorities. In some countries the results are presented following the (regional) minority language of test (e.g. Belgium, Spain, Canada), however a comprehensive analysis of native national minorities is failed.

Using PISA databases one can gain some relevant information about national minorities' school outcomes (in at least 20 countries). By a crosstabulation of the language spoken at home and of the language of test (state language or minority language) one can distinguish at least three main students groups: minority students who learn in their mother tongue (language spoken at home: minority language, language of test: minority language), minority students who learn in state language, and majority students (who learn in majority language, of course).

Having these students subgroups one can test two basic research questions: 1. rather the mother tongue education or the mainstream language education outperform among minority students? 2. rather the native national minority or majority students outperform? These comparison could tend us to interpret the variance in student performance in linguistic/ethnics terms. Moreover if after accounting for socio-economic background these variances still remain we can assume that exists hidden, ethnic-linguistics inequalities among students.

TG06-960.5

PARADA, HENRY* (Ryerson University, *hparada@ryerson.ca*)

The Fluidity of Texts and Structures: Exploring Institutional Ethnography of the Child Protection System in Dominican Republic

This presentation discusses the challenges experienced in using Institutional Ethnography (IE) in a context other than Global North. I discuss the challenges in attempting to translate both linguistically and culturally some of the important concepts of IE into Spanish and the culturally different institutional structures of Child Protection System in the Dominican Republic (DR).

Based on a five year international collaborative project (Canada-DR) this presentation discusses some of difficulties in implementing a national study of the child protection system, when institutional structures were not clearly identified, and when institutional texts were not clearly defined outside the legal discourse –Child welfare Act. The team of researchers used different IE means of data collection: 1) Mapped out the "fluid" structures of the different organizations working toward the protection of children and youth; 2) completed textual analysis of the rules and regulations –or lack of; 3) completed six months of direct observations and finally interviews of different actors within the system. What characterize the child welfare system in different provinces in Canada is a highly regulated and clearly structured system with standards of practices. What characterized the child welfare in the DR is relations of ruling in constant flux where practices were not based on any written forms of protocols of practices, but in personal experience and political influence of those engaged in the protection children and youth.

Since the team of researchers are now engaged in new project both in the Dominican Republic and working toward future projects in other countries of the Caribbean and Central America, the questions of applicability and universality of IE outside the Global North becomes very important.

TG06-968.2

PARADA, HENRY* (Ryerson University, *hparada@ryerson.ca*)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

The Managerialization of International Collaboration: The Silencing of Social Justice Solidarity

There is an extensive literature on the process of "overmanagerialization of academic work" (Todd, et al 2013). Academics' programs that continue to engage on progressive issues such as social justice or global solidarity face difficulties in negotiating the disjunction of the entrepreneurial university and solidarity of international collaboration. "Internationalization" of programs has become a buzz idea that most universities in North America are pursuing, but the question remains "What kind of Internationalization? And who is benefiting from this process?"

Using Institutional Ethnography, this presentation discusses the negotiation process with which the author has become involved with in the development and implementation of an "international Youth Right project" during the past two years. The author discusses the steps taken to textually transform the 'local realities' of the everyday experience of youth advocating for the protection of their rights into textual instruments of control -financial, managerial as relations of rulings that reflect the managerial realities of the Northern institutions (the entrepreneurial university and its funders). Through mapping out the different "project managements processes" required to develop and implement international projects within the entrepreneurial university context, this presentation will discuss the disjunction of local realities of those who are supposed to benefit from this kind of project –children and youth and the institutions that are supposed to manage them .

The following questions are discussed: What challenges children and Youth face in achieving their rights? What are the consequences of extremely legalistic discourses of rights on the everyday living experiences of youth in the Global South? How is the manegerialization of international collaboration within university context affecting the everyday practices of solidarity?

RC14-252.2

PARDO ABRIL, NEYLA GRACIELA* (NEYLA GRACIELA PARDO ABRIL, *pardo.neyla@gmail.com*)

SEMI"SIS Y Procesos De Construcci"N De Significado EN La Prensa Digital Colombiana

La adaptación de los medios de comunicación a las dinámicas de la globalización tienen repercusiones sobre los procesos de producción de significado. Las transformaciones han propiciado formas de interacción comunicativa, sustentadas en los valores de la globalización. Esta manera de construir el significado tiene distintos de efectos sociales que repercuten, en la interlocución y las formas como la ciudadanía construye criterios para participar de la vida colectiva y democrática. Esto es relevante en países con industrias culturales monopólicas y oligopólicas que centralizan el proceso de producción y difusión de la información, y que fomentan lógicas de consumo en lugar de formas de participación directa en los asuntos públicos.

Se propone explorar las formas como la prensa digital construye interacción a través de la organización de las páginas web. Se reflexiona sobre el formato, el componente multimedia y la multimodalidad en los procesos de producción de significado. Se identifican las formas como gráficamente se construyen marcas de deixis, orientadoras del proceso cognitivo y mecanismos de construcción y reproducción ideológica.

El corpus de esta investigación son los print de las páginas web de inicio del periódico ElEspectador.com y la revista Semana.com. El corpus se toma el 1-08 - 2013, tomando como punto de referencia el conjunto de recursos de interactividad, multimodales y multimediales que se apropian para construir significado, con el fin de identificar cómo se propone la interacción comunicativa entre productores discursivos y usuarios-lectores.

Palabras clave: medios de comunicación, formas de interacción, multimedia, multimodalidad

[1] Doctora en Filología-Lingüística Española. Profesora del Instituto de Estudios en Comunicación y Cultura, IECO-U.N.C. Investigadora del Grupo Colombiano de Análisis del Discurso Mediático, categoría A en COLCIENCIAS, y cofundadora de la Red Latinoamericana de Analistas del Discurso (REDLAD).

RC44-725.1

PARET, MARCEL* (University of Johannesburg, *marcelparet@gmail.com*)

Precarious Politics: Struggles Against Insecurity in the Global North and Global South

My discussion will complement Standings' general analysis by focusing on the collective struggles of two insecurely employed, low-income groups at opposite ends of the globe: low-wage immigrant workers in California, United States, and citizens living in poor communities in Gauteng, South Africa. Both groups compensate for their lack of economic leverage by organizing around demands for recognition, dignity and inclusion. Because these demands are largely directed towards the state, their struggles for economic survival become entangled with struggles around citizenship status. These cases affirm Standing's emphasis on the importance of citizenship and recognition, but paint a more optimistic vision of the precariat's capacity for struggle, and underscore the need for greater attention to differences between the Global North and Global South.

RC27-479.4

PARK, HAENAM* (Seoul National University, *checkitupnow@gmail.com*)

The 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and Habituating Developmentalism in Korean Society

This paper examines social impact of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games on South Korean society. It attempts to explain the event not as a facilitator to the democratization, but as a means of justifying developmentalism derived from dictatorship government in Korea. The 1988 Seoul Olympics have been regarded as an event that not only displayed the state of the rapid economic growth, but also carried out a positive role in the peaceful process of democratization.

However, the current political situation in Korea raises a question whether the democratization is really successful or not because authoritarian style developmentalism is continuously supported by Koreans, even after the transformation into democracy. Some people claim that a certain level of the authoritarian rule are restored and legitimized. This study argues that the hosting gave the former dictators hegemony, a persuasive power which works in peoples' everyday life.

First, huge amount of urban regeneration promoted Korean Chaebol(conglomerates) to build skyscrapers in the center of Seoul. Some of the buildings functioned as popular attractions and showed the most citizens the fruits of the economic development by the Chaebol and the dictatorship government.

Second, a huge number of apartment buildings were constructed by Chaebol's construction companies and 'Apart' became a typical dwelling form of middle class in Korea. The middle class people dwelling in the 'Olympic village' invented their own consumer culture and lifestyle. That is, 'distinction' in Bourdieu's term began among the citizens.

The middle class's everyday life depends on the products by the Chaebol and the narratives on the growth of their households identify with the narrative of economic growth of Korea. This serves as a principal of supporting successor of the dictatorship in Korea, even beyond the democratization.

RC34-595.10

PARK, JI-AE* (Jeonbuk National University, *ysshs7@gmail.com*)

A Sequence Analysis of Career Pathway of College(University) Graduates Youth in South Korea - Focus on Variation Across School Locations -

This study intends to analyze career pathway of youth who graduated college(university) in South Korea. The aim of this paper is to show dissimilarity in transition pattern in labour market within youth by the variation across school locations. In order to analyze it, Korean Labor and Income Panel Study data collected in 1998-2009 is used. The dataset is divided by school location (Seoul & Gyeonggi, Incheon & Non-Metropolitan areas). I examine sequences of labour market statuses using explorative methods of seqence analysis and optimal matching algorithm. The main results of this study are as follows. Pattern of youth's work careers is different by firm-size and occupation. For example, youth who graduated from provincial college(university) get job in smaller firm than any other groups. And, labour market entry time is also different. For instance, youth who graduated from Gyenggi, Incheon college(university) prefer entering the labour market to applying for a job althought it is unstable job. In contrast, youth who graduated from Seoul college(university) prefer applying for a job to entering secondary labour market. In addition, level of exposure of employment instability is different. Youth who graduated from provincial college(university) have difficulties finding stable job. They face high risks of job termination. Also they expose to repeat of (re-)entry and exit labour market. Especially, it is distinct between Seoul*male group and Non-Metropolitan areas*female group. As results of this study show, we need to consider gap of career pathway within youth. And institutional support should be provided by gorup characteristic.

RC44-727.16

PARK, JINYOUNG* (Cornell University, *jp989@cornell.edu*)

Solidarity and Empowerment of Women Workers in Asia

Solidarity has been stressed as one of the most important tools for powerless and marginalized groups of people let alone labor movements. Pressures from globalization create additional demands for workers and activists to extend their solidarity cross the borders. This is not only because globalization has created problems that connect people's lives across national boundaries, but also because it has produced many situations and cases in which workers, and activists face similar problems and circumstances, making sharing and learning from each other useful. Based on my experience working at the Working Women Academy

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

743

(WWA), I will discuss some of challenges and key issues of cultivating international solidarity among women workers in different countries. WWA is a women's group in Korea that provides training for grassroots female activists in Asia such as worker-to-worker exchange, capacity building trainings and political education on issues such as gender inequality. The programs are carefully designed in advance to meet the needs and interests of participants as much as possible through pre-visits and pre-surveys. For example, Chinese workers visited Korea to learn and discuss issues related to organizing women workers in 1970s and 1980s, which they could apply to their current organizing efforts. The training programs, which consist of workshops, field visits and intensive discussions in participatory methods, have prioritized the continuity of participants over a series of trainings which take place over a 7 to 9 month period. During this period, participants are encouraged to exercise training contents and to bring their experiences back to the next training. Language barriers have been one of biggest challenges. But the programs always provided translators and utilized focal persons for in-between communications.

SOCI-977.3

PARK, KEONG-SUK* (Seoul National University, South Korea, *pks0505@snu.ac.kr*)

Poverty and Inequality of Korean Elderly People: Life Long Effects of Labor and Welfare Systems on Old Age Income Support

Very low fertility is regarded as a serious social concern in South Korea. Korean government has contrived diverse policy approaches to provide various incentives for reproductive behaviors. More or less, the public response to low fertility tends to be based on the individualistic framework of rational choice and assumes that reducing the constraint and cost for reproduction would increase fertility rate. In this regard, the new government of president Park Keun-Hye pledged to provide financial support for child birth and education more extensive than ever before. Setting aside the question whether the promise could be fulfilled given the limited budget, there are concerns as to whether the incentive approach for the individual rational choice would achieve its intended policy outcome without proper checks to the endlessly rising cost of reproduction.

Instead of the individual rational choice, this paper proposes a structural and historical perspective on the demographic transition and proper policy and practices. In this regard, this paper examines the origins and development of the family planning, which was established as the primary national policy of economic development through the 1960s and the early 1990s, and discusses its implication on social change and the subsequent fertility decline in South Korea.

Fertility declines has proceeded in complex rationalities on which people felt responsible for their own destiny and family, such as the Malthusian ethical check. But also the strong desire for material well being and preferred children's success contributed to the strict birth control and ignorance for unwanted births.

WG02-897.7

PARK, KEONG-SUK* (Seoul National University, South Korea, *pks0505@snu.ac.kr*)
YAMANE, MARI (Aichi University of Education)

Life History and Family Changes in Korea and Japan

This study examines important characteristics of family changes and modernities embedded in the life history of Korean and Japanese elders born in the 1920s and 1940s. The elderly born between the periods of the 1920s and 1940s underwent very compressed social changes, such as the imperialism, political turmoil after liberation and ferocious national building, wars, diaspora, and the high economic development. Modern families have been developed and transformed in this vortex of social changes. Reconstructing the memory of the elderly people's own life history, this study aims to discover characteristics of family changes and modernities in Korea and Japan.

Surveys and interviews were conducted in Seoul, Korea and Nagoya, Japan from 2009 to 2011. Questionnaire covered detailed information about family in origin, educational environments, experiences of adolescent, marriage and their own family, work, and later life. 100 cases in Korea and Japan respectively were collected considering age, gender and economic status of the elderly. In-depth interviews were then followed for the cases with importance in the study and elders' willingness to interview.

Several important concepts of modern and family changes are interpreted by comparing life histories of Korean and Japanese elders. Modern construction of patriarchal family and its change are compared. In regard to the period of childhood and the youth, the mixture of kinship and modern rearing, gendered education, and influences of imperial war and Koran war, diaspora and repatriation were interpreted. In the interplay between the individual adulthood and the social period of high economic growth, mixed relation with extended and nuclear family and ideas of gender role division were compared. Finally, attitudes in inheritance, after-death, and family support in later life and social changes were compared.

RC05-108.2

PARK, SARA* (Kyoto University, *bach_ps@hotmail.com*)

Making"Koreans" in Japan: Policy, Category and Negotiation

Japan is known as one of the most ethnically homogeneous countries in the world, where the population of registered foreign residents remains less than two percent. Having their origin in Japan's colonial rule in early 20th century, Koreans have been a typical ethnic minority in the society. Regarding ethnicity as fixed components of society, sociological inquiries on ethnic minorities in Japan have treated Koreans as one of the explanatory variables in social exclusion, racial discrimination, and immigration policy in Japan. This paper examines how ethnic/racial category of "Koreans" in Japan was re-defined through postwar immigration policies formed by both Japanese Government and Occupational Forces just after the Second World War. In dealing with migration from Korea, Japanese government developed immigration control and alien registration system. From documents made by Occupational Forces and the Japanese Government, the following can be pointed out; migration control and the borderlines between peoples were closely connected in both legal and social terms. Alien registration aimed at controlling "illegal" immigration into Japan and later formed an immigration policy of the "homogeneous" society. Alien registration card, which was a crucial ID card for foreign residents after the issue of the ordinance, inherited the registration system that controlled migration during Japan Empire period. From the interview of former "illegal" migrants from Korea, the following can be pointed out; they made the best use of the knowledge and "common sense" which enabled them to obtain their legal identity, alien registration card, which defined them as "Korean" also thus "foreigners". In fact, most of the "illegal" immigrants had lived in Mainland Japan for years before the liberation of Korea, and such migration history and knowledge of Japanese society enabled them to negotiation with Japanese as well as their representation of self in everyday life as "Korean".

RC02-58.5

PARK, YOONJUNG* (Yonsei University, *hermetic@yonsei.ac.kr*)

The Structured Dynamics in the World-System: A Network Analysis of Trade Patterns 1985-2004

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the hierarchically structured dynamics of the modern world-system using the network analysis. While the modernization theory presumed that the increase in international trade lead to economic growth for all the participants, the world-system perspective argued that there is persistent underdevelopment among the Third World because all the nation states participating in the world economy are unequally structured. These conflicting perspectives have continued to debate the matter of development. Of all the researchers concerning international relationship, those who used the network analysis did made a great advance in empirical field due to the relational nature of the world-system. However, previous studies have shown the static characteristic of the network of the world-system. In this paper, using bilateral trade data of Standard International Trade Classification(SITC) over 133 countries, we focus on the dynamics of the world system; the range and effects of the international division of labor depend on the sort of commodity. We used three commodities of SITC over 20-years for making clear our research question. We confirmed the main theme of the world-system perspective; a) The relationships between the core were denser than the periphery, b) The semi-periphery acted as a broker mediating the core and the periphery. Also, we found that there are differences among trade commodities in the world-system; a) Machinery(SITC-71) had been transmitted from the core to the periphery, b) Plastics and synthetics(SITC-58) maintained their superior status as the core industry, c) Footwear(SITC-85) showed secondary transmission and division of labor in the periphery and semi-periphery. This dynamics in commodities need to be more sophisticate argument in the field. The long-term changes in the international trades explained how the nation states were structured and also fluctuated by their structural position in the world-system.

RC23-416.4

PARKER, CRISTIAN* (Universidad de Santiago de Chile, *cristian.parker@usach.cl*)

Social Patterns of Energy Consumption and Lifestyles: Towards a Low Carbon Society? a Study in Chilean Society

The growing demand for primary energy consumption in many Latin American (LA) countries is carbonized raising a challenge to move towards low-carbon economies.

Promoting social patterns of low-carbon energy consumption involves analyzing the lifestyles associated with the current energy consumption. Indeed social patterns of primary energy consumption (lighting, cooking, heating / cooling and transport) are associated with lifestyles.

According to the thesis of Inglehart (2000) environmental pro would be a move typical of affluent societies, typical of a post-materialist era. Following this thesis

social patterns of low-carbon energy consumption would not be found in developing countries, or be found only in its upper-middle and upper classes. The few sociological studies do not allow to a conclusively answer.

Sustainable development in Latin America is being challenged. Population growth is not driving the increase in GHG emissions, but rather growth in consumption (Satterthwaite, 2009). In this global context, Chile is an example of an emerging economy whose growth affects the environment.

It is possible to hypothesize that the energy consumption in emerging countries (in AL) is associated with the family socioeconomic unequal position. But what happens when we study social patterns of energy consumption of families of similar social positions?

Research on households energy consumption, their views and behavior is complex (Lutzenhiser, 1993). No sociological studies seem to be available for answering this question in AL. This paper aims to shed light on this issue based on qualitative and quantitative empirical sociological research recently conducted in Chile.

RC35-613.2

PARKER, NOEL* (University of Copenhagen, *np@ifs.ku.dk*)

'Must the Subaltern Fight?: Resistance and the Art of Forming Your Masters'

There are many instances from the history of colonialism – not confined to the experience of successful anti-colonial conflict – of the impact of the subject's on those who purport to be their masters. With this reformulation of Spivak's classic question from 1988 set alongside the anthropology alluded to by a version of James C. Scott's book title from 2008, the paper focuses on the subaltern's alternatives to open, violent resistance. Thus the paper attempts to map the interplay between top-down power (the paradigm of 'power over…') and the bottom-up capacity of the subjects to maintain a degree of autonomy, or even effectively shape the power which is ostensibly exercised 'over' them.

How can a 'power to…' be shaped into an enabling power which facilitates human activities from the subaltern side? The answer is to be found in the combination of three further dimensions in power relations over and above the top-down will: the resistance of the subject; the practices which actualize activity in a society; and the structuring of conceptions which is traded in discursive exchanges.

Scott (plus Hirst 2005) and the historical sociology of resistance provide an access point for the first of these; Foucault for the second; and Bourdieu an account of ideology that illuminates the third. The paper will draw empirically not only on the history of colonialism and its end, but also on the many histories of popular resistance. The purpose is to read the historical sources with this particular blend of theory, showing the contradictory impulses within which actual power develops.

RC29-506.6

PARKER, ROBERT NASH* (University of California, *robnp@aol.com*)

Predictive Policing: The Case of Burglary

This study is designed to utilize large amounts of data from previous time points in the City of Indio, Ca., to analyze the predictors of burglary rates, commercial and noncommercial, to test the idea that a predictive model of burglary could be developed. Using predictions as to sub areas in the community that are expected to have the highest burglary rates, based in part on an observed relationship, lagged across time, between truancy and burglary, we develop an intervention model and apply it most heavily ion the predicted high burglary areas. Evaluation is designed to see if we can reduce these predicted high burglary areas to areas with below city wide means for burglary in the previous year.

RC24-439.1

PARKINS, JOHN* (University of Alberta, *jparkins@ualberta.ca*)
HEMPEL, CHRISTY (University of Guelph)
BECKLEY, TOM (University of New Brunswick)
SHERREN, KATE (Dalhousie University)
STEDMAN, RICH (Cornell University)

Future Energy Landscapes in Canada: Discursive Renderings of Renewable Energy Alternatives through Q Methodology

The transformation of energy landscapes toward more sustainable energy futures is often fraught with challenges, not the least of which is public opposition to the altering of treasured spaces and places. Drawing on Charles Taylor's social imaginaries, Zeubravel's socialization theory and Nassauer's notions of culture and landscape, this paper identifies the discursive and visual structures that anchor the socio-ecological world to existing modes of energy production and limit the potential for energy landscape transformation. Within this analysis, culture is understood to be inextricably linked to landscapes and energy development –

from wind mills and solar arrays to oil sands and hydroelectric facilities – having a profound effect upon landscape preferences. The landscapes humans create as they meet their needs and desires are not always beautiful or healthy, but they comprise heritage that contributes significantly to an individual's sense of place or identity. Therefore any meaningful transformation of these landscapes toward sustainable futures will require careful and incisive analysis of these social and cultural anchoring points. These points are examined in this study through Q method analysis of 48 statements on energy production in Canada. Research involves three diverse case study areas (Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick) aimed at gaining insights into the discursive underpinnings of energy production. Results offer nuanced and regionally specific understanding of citizens' deeply rooted and often conflicting values surrounding landscape change, aesthetics, governance, ownership, renewable energy alternatives, and identity with the energy sector.

JS-53.2

PARKINSON, DEBRA* (WHGNE, WHIN, Monash University, *space@netc.net.au*)
ZARA, CLAIRE (Monash University)

The Link Between Disaster and Violence Against Women

There is compelling evidence that violence against women increases following large-scale disasters. Yet there is a research gap on why this happens, and how increased violence may relate to disaster experiences.

This presentation reports on the first Australian research into this – a phenomenon previously overlooked in emergency planning and reconstruction after disaster. In the absence of reliable quantitative data, interviews with 30 women in Victoria after the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires provided evidence of increased domestic violence, even in a context that silenced women. Community members, police, case managers, trauma psychologists and family violence workers empathised with traumatised and suffering men – men who may have been heroes in the fires – and encouraged women to wait it out. These responses compromised the principle that women and children always have the right to live free from violence.

Disaster provides an opportunity to reinforce traditional gender roles, and this presentation considers the concept that social cohesion relies on women's sacrifice. Further, it identifies that male privilege plays an important role in ensuring men's interests are prioritised.

The launch of the research findings in 2012 brought this highly sensitive issue to the attention of disaster managers and inspired changes within key emergency organisations to improve the safety of women and children in the aftermath of disaster, beginning with improved data collection and training for disaster personnel. A partnership project was then funded to explore men's experiences after Black Saturday, with a focus on men's harmful behaviours to themselves and to those around them. The role of gender and the cost of patriarchy to both women and men are examined through interviews with 32 men.

JS-51.3

PARR, NICK* (Macquarie University, *Nick.Parr@mq.edu.au*)
LI, KA KI (JACKIE) (Nanyang Technological University)
TICKLE, LEONIE (Macquarie University)

The Cost of Living Longer: Projections of the Effects of Prospective Mortality Improvement on Economic Support Ratios for Eighteen More Advanced Economies

The aims of this paper are twofold; (1) to forecast mortality for a wide range of more developed countries from 2010-2050 and (2) to simulate the effects of the forecast mortality patterns on economic support ratios under the continuation of current fertility, migration and labour force participation. The mortality forecasts are prepared for eighteen common countries using the Poisson Common Factor Model proposed by Li (2013). The effects of mortality on economic support ratios are estimated by comparing the results of projections under the best estimates of the forecast mortality change to the results of projections which assume that mortality remains constant over time. The results of the mortality forecasts show that the projected gains in life expectancy for both sexes are greatest in Japan, Israel, Australia and in East-Central Europe, and are least in the Ukraine, Netherlands, North America and Sweden. Preliminary results show that the ratios of total hours worked to age-weighted populations are projected to fall most in Japan, East-Central and Southern Europe, and least in Sweden and Australia. In all countries the forecast improvement in mortality accounts for less than half the projected reduction in the support ratio. The results show that mortality improvement has the greatest effect on support ratios in Japan and in East-Central European countries. Anticipated mortality improvement is of far lesser significance to Northern and Western European and English-speaking countries. The paper discusses the dependency of the estimated effects of mortality improvement on support ratios on the assumed levels of fertility, migration and age-specific labour force participation and the age structure of the initial population.

RC24-436.7

PARRA, CONSTANZA* (University of Groningen, *c.a.parra.novoa@rug.nl*)

Nature Grabbing or Successful Practices for Nature Conservation? Blurred Boundaries in Chilean Protected Areas

Literature on protected areas (PAs) constantly reanimates an ancient debate that opposes conservationist scholars, considering the world history of PAs, as a testimony of human progress, to critical voices counting this history as a record of failure (Brockington et al. 2008; Stolton, Dudley 2010). For, as several social scientists have emphasized, conservation regulation has in many cases been part of coercive colonial strategies and disempowerment of indigenous groups. More recently, contributions on "nature grabbing" have joined the debate, revealing the processes through which property rights and control over natural resources are transferred from 'poor' to powerful hands (Fairhead et al. 2012).

Based on case-study research in two Chilean regions, the Atacama Dessert and Green Patagonia, this paper examines the shades of grey between what may be acknowledged either as a *success* or a *failure* in the contemporary governance of PAs. This paper argues that there is a need for examining PAs and their governance by using more sophisticated analytical frameworks that help to capture the social complexities in which these areas for nature conservation are embedded and reproduced.

This paper is structured in five parts. Part one combines literature on socio-ecological systems, environmental sociology and political ecology to discuss critical social sustainability issues in the contemporary governance of PAs. Elaborating on these theories, part two offers an analytical framework drawing attention to the social embeddedness of PAs, including politics and power dynamics, economic forces, institutional transformations, as well as culture, discourses, values and justice in local histories. Section three discusses conservation policies and land uses in a neoliberal country that has allowed a wide proliferation of private PAs. Section four zooms into two Chilean regions and the remaking of their PAs histories. The paper concludes with reflections on the blurred boundaries between successful conservation and nature grabbing leading to injustice.

RC37-643.5

PARRACHO SANT'ANNA, SABRINA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, *saparracho@gmail.com*)

Rio Museum of Art in Times of Trouble

Given the growing diagnoses of musealization processes, of the spreading of cultural centers and of the new status assigned to curators, this research investigates the emergence of exhibitory institutions as instruments for intervention in the urban space, in times of social change. I shall here analyze the foundation of the Museu de Arte do Rio, in March 2013, at the Rio de Janeiro harbor district. The aim of the research is discussing the possibility of building an art institution, taking on account the formation of social networks and the negotiations for the emergence of a shared project. To think about these issues, I have been investigating how it is possible to solve controversies and to build consensus around the concepts of modern, contemporary, and a global (and / or creative) city. Built through a decade of disputes, the Museu de Arte do Rio seems to be revealing both of the place destined for museums in contemporary times, and of the negotiations between organized groups and institutions in Rio. Proposed in times of optimism and prosperity in expectation for megaevents such as the World Cup in 2014 and Olympic Games in 2016, the museum was conceived as a new icon for the city's image. Nevertheless, just when it was founded in March, 2013, the museum was, however, the target of demonstrations that anticipated the massive protests that spread in the country since mid-2013, taking to the streets of the city more than a hundred thousand of people in June 17 , 2013. This paper seeks to understand how the institution has been the target of new disputes in the city and has been incorporating new categories to face the demands for change.

RC16-299.2

PARVEZ, FAREEN* (University of Massachusetts at Amherst, *parvez@soc.umass.edu*)

A Social Critique of Religious Judgment

This paper examines the concept of symbolic violence through an analysis of class-based religious judgment within Muslim minority communities. It draws specifically on a two-year ethnographic comparative study of religious communities in France and India. Across the cases, middle-class and elite practicing Muslims overtly judged poor and working-class worshippers as "fundamentalist" and regressive for their gendered and other practices. Practices like the burqa, for example, were more prominent among the poor and subaltern. But to middle-class and elite Muslims (who are also subject to their own symbolic violence in larger society), the burqa represents a vulgar aesthetic, an overly literal understanding of an abstract Quranic principle. The paper presents the cultural processes of exerting such symbolic violence against subaltern Muslims while also showing how this is a symbolic struggle for religious (and other) recognition – in which

the terms of the struggle are set by the language of the state. The comparative design of the larger study allows a deeper exploration of symbolic violence. In France, my subaltern companions in the field were far less complicit in their domination, or unlikely to internalize the 'classifications' of the middle-class. In India, class judgment was interwoven with a long-standing culture of loving paternalism that feeds cross-class alliances and a vast network of Muslim philanthropy. In this context, impoverished Muslims are thereby more complicit in their domination. These differences force us to consider the cultural embeddedness of symbolic violence. They also force us to ask: what is to be gained analytically by viewing such culturally and politically specific dynamics as symbolic violence? The paper explores these issues with reference to Bourdieu, Weber's focus on conscious *belief* in the support of legitimate domination, as well as Frantz Fanon's theorization of internalized inferiority.

RC25-451.2

PASCALE, CELINE-MARIE* (American University, *pascale@american.edu*)

Fukushima, Tsunamis and Earthquakes: The Meanings of Risk in the 21st Century

The most significant nuclear disaster since Chernobyl in 1986, struck in Japan on March 11, 2011 as the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear reactor failed in the face of an earthquake and subsequent tsunami. In Fukushima, the public witnessed a combination of natural disaster and human error that resulted in local devastation, national trauma, and global consequence. In a global landscape, the representational practices through which the events of Fukushima have gained meaning are central, both within and across national boundaries.

The representational practices of major media outlets gain even greater hegemonic significance when travel to such catastrophes is restricted or complicated by the catastrophe itself. Representational practices not only produce specific forms of knowledge, they also construct what comes to be understood as legitimate forms of inquiry.

In the United States, the presence and meaning of "risk" in relation to Fukushima reproduced very specific relations of power/knowledge. This paper examines over 2100 articles about the catastrophes at Fukushima published in 4 major U.S. media outlets between March 2011 and March 2013. The analysis includes articles from two newspapers, the *Washington Post* and *The New York Times* and two nationally prominent blogs, *Politico* and *The Huffington Post.*

The representational practices that construct "risk" cannot be fully understood without asking "risk for whom?" and "risk to what?" Using a close textual reading and poststructural discourse analysis, the paper deconstructs the representational practices that construct "risk" for plant workers, the general population of Japan, economies, ecosystems and energy resources.

Among the many consequences of the increasing globalization of "risk," is the reality that the presence and meaning of "risk" will continue to be highly mediated. This paper contributes to the discipline through nuanced discussion of representational practices and the increasing globalization of risk. It suggests implications for social theory and social research more broadly.

JS-44.14

PASQUETTI, SILVIA* (University of Cambridge, *sp638@cam.ac.uk*)

Affective, Symbolic, and Family Ties Among Palestinians in the West Bank and Israel: A Multi-Sited Ethnography and a Transnational Research Agenda

Melding insights from recent works on the affective, embodied, and symbolic dimensions of transnationalism with multi-sited fieldwork in Palestinian localities across the Green Line between the West Bank and Israel, this paper aims to develop a transnational research agenda on Israeli and West Bank Palestinians. It argues that a focus on emotional ties, symbolic practices, and subjective views can help overcome the scholarly tendency to use the spatial and legal divisions imposed on differently situated Palestinians as boundaries for research and to assume that these imposed divisions are the most salient factors in their everyday lives. It also sketches a transnational research agenda on these two segments of Palestinians, discussing how a focus on everyday life and a multi-sited research design can help explore their various transnational engagements from the expression of feelings of solidarity and the pursuit of cross-border family practices to the negotiation of border-related perceptual and material differences. Second, beyond the case of Palestinians under Israeli rule, this paper problematizes the privileged focus on mobility in transnational studies and calls for more attention to the role of transnational histories and forms of belonging in the lives of people experiencing forced spatial immobility and legal exclusion.

RC16-300.3

PASQUETTI, SILVIA* (University of Cambridge, *sp638@cam.ac.uk*)

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

"He Is Not Clean:" an Ethnography of Surveillance and Emotions Among Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Israel

Drawing on insights from works on the affective dimension of the law and on recent theorization of emotions as transpersonal and collective phenomena, this paper explores how the use of political informers by the modern state's security agencies can shape emotional relationships among members of targeted populations. Specifically, based on ethnographic fieldwork within and across a West Bank refugee camp and the Arab districts of an Israeli city, I explain how the state practice of recruiting "collaborators" (informers) produces distinct meanings and emotions in these two localities. Camp dwellers react to political informing through collective informal social control, personal investment in the camp residents' reputation, and support for the physical expulsion and even violent death of alleged "informers." City residents experience political informing as a form of "symbolic dirt" that circulates in all public and private spaces, ambiguously mixes with criminal forms of informing, and mediates affective and social ties among neighbors, friends, and family members. I also explore the distinct predicament of former "collaborators" who were relocated by the state's security apparatus from the West Bank to the Israeli city where I conducted fieldwork. By focusing on the entanglement between political informing, moral claims, feelings of belonging and betrayal, and practices of physical expulsion and relocation among differently situated Palestinian Arabs, this paper aims to theorize the role of the state's security apparatus in shaping emotional relationships and responses among targeted people.

RC04-87.3

PASSARETTA, GIAMPIERO* (School of Social Sciences, University of Trento, *giampiero.passaretta@unitn.it*)
VLACH, ELEONORA* (University of Trento, *eleonora.vlach@unitn.it*)

Returns to Higher Education after the Bologna Process: How Different Are Italian Tertiary Degrees?

This paper analyses the short term occupational returns of different tertiary degrees provided by the Italian educational system after the implementation of the 'Bologna process'.

The University reform has entailed a great vertical differentiation of higher education and resulted in the transition from a unitary system - based on four-to-six years courses - to a new sequential system of 'bachelor/master/doctoral programmes'. However, the bachelor/master reform have been accompanied by the introduction of long courses ('*Ciclo Unico*'), which lasted five years and reflected the old unitary structure. In this scenario, the public decision-maker has determined the tertiary qualifications to be considered equivalent. On the one hand, bachelors are legally less valuable than masters and long degrees, and does not give access to doctoral programmes (ISCED 6). On the other hand, masters and long degrees are legally equivalent and give direct access to doctorates.

In the empirical analysis we use data from the ISTAT- 2011 'Survey on the transition to work of University graduates' to examine the early labour market returns of young people graduated from bachelor's, master's and long degrees in terms of employability, class position and wage. By means of binomial, multinomial and OLS multiple regression, the empirical results show that the labour market rewards of the three types of degree do not reflect precisely the legislative arrangement. According to expectations, four years after the completion of studies, bachelors lead to less prestigious and rewarded occupations than masters and long degrees. However, labour market outcomes of long degrees and masters vary widely, although they are legally equivalent. Net of other relevant personal characteristics, graduates from long degrees are less likely to be employed, but gain higher wages and have higher probability to reach the apex of the social hierarchy compared with graduates from master's programmes.

JS-65.3

PATEL, JHAVER* (Gujarat University, *jcp.sociology@gmail.com*)

Literate and Iliteratetribal Youth and Leisure

Literate and IliterateTribal Youth and Leisure

The Education is the one which teaches the educing many ways of spending his leisure usefully and constructively. The various objects of culture such as literature, music, art, religion and philosophy are the creation of leisure. But it is not developed automatically follow if leisure is provided. The role of Education will be seen here. One can perceive the difference if one observes the different ways in which the educated and the uneducated youth around one spend their leisure hours. The uneducated can be seen consuming their leisure in useless gossiping, smoking, quarrelling, sleeping, indulging in alcohol or at the most spending their time in visits to the cinema. On the other hand, the educated individual puts his leisure to better use.

Evidently, then it is only the educated person who can utilize his leisure properly. I have kept this concepts and select so tribal youths for sampling. In this fifty tribal youths 25 are literate and 25 are illiterate. Those who are literate mostly they are gradated and past gradated. I choose some variables to measure difference between them. These variables are following below. Economic Condition, Morning activity, Noon activity, Evening activity, their talking subjects, drug addiction, visits of cinema, gossip places, their desires, etc. I found tribal youth spend their leisure time an average 3 to 4 hours per day. Educated youth append their leisure time in positive activities. Always they are thinking in positive way where illiterate tribal youth mostly do negative activity and thinking negatively. Illiterate youth mostly meet in a public places like bus stand, grocery soaps, near by schools, near by tample, etc. when literate youth meet mostly their parents house. Where parents can watch their activities and some time guide them.

PLEN-6.3

PATEL, SUJATA* (University of Hyderabad, *patel.sujata09@gmail.com*)

Colonial Legacies, Law and Discourses of Inequalities. An Analysis of Poverty Alleviation

The paper uses the example of a revolutionary poverty alleviation programme (which now is given legitimacy as a law) to understand and assess the discourses that structure inequalities in India. The focus is on a law called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which provides as a right, employment to one member of a poor household for 100 days of a year.

On the basis of case studies, this paper argues this discourse does not have a language to comprehend the specific economic and cultural forms and processes that organize inequalities in India at three levels. First, the attention of this Act is on objective quantifiable attributes of inequalities and wealth disparities such as poverty line, income and food consumption, an understanding which it inherits from 19th century colonial liberal discourses. It thus cannot recognise the fact that the poor work and labour in economies that combine and exchange low value labour goods and services which are rarely quantifiable in terms of the rational economic language created by contemporary capitalist discourse. Second, this colonial legacy has further freezed a range of differentiated cultural practices of domination and subordination that organise inequalities into a few standard Orientalist categories. We argue that not only are these practices varied but they range from stigma, discrimination, intolerance, prejudice and hatred. These may manifest as individual discrimination but are moored in group based representations of domination which are reconstituted from colonial classificatory systems. The Act has little comprehensions of these differentiations and cultural practices as these remain invisible and thus unquantifiable. Third, these representations are unevenly organised across localities and regions defining the nation state creating a complex pattern of exclusionary intersections that manifest differentially in varied economic and social contexts of the territory. These cases help to rethink and understand the theory of inequalities.

INTE-27.1

PATEL, SUJATA* (University of Hyderabad, *patel.sujata09@gmail.com*)
BHAMBRA, GURMINDER K.* (University of Warwick, *G.K.Bhambra@warwick.ac.uk*)
BOATCA, MANUELA* (Freie Universitaet Berlin, *mboatca@zedat.fu-berlin.de*)

The Global South and Postcolonial Perspectives in International Sociology

A powerful current development in our discipline is the emergence of postcolonial and global-south sociologies. This is not a new specialization, but a change in perspectives that will affect all fields of sociology. New possibilities are currently being explored in sociological theory, sociologies of disability, education, gender, modernization, the history of sociology, and more. This session is planned as an interactive event in which leading colleagues in this movement of thought will debate issues raised by the participating units and by other ISA members. In the later part of the session, comments and questions from the floor will open a dialogue with members of the panel. Among the themes for the session are questions of centrality and marginality, changing methodologies, changing agendas for research, new audiences, and changing curricula for teaching sociology.

PROF-990.1

PATEL, SUJATA* (Sage Studies in International Sociology, *patel.sujata09@gmail.com*)

Writing or Editing a Book or Monograph

RC41-697.4

PATIL, ASHA RAMAGONDA* (S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai, *drpatilasha@gmail.com*)

Gender Inequality and Women's Health: Indian Perspective

Gender Inequality and Women's Health: Indian Perspective

Indian women face most of the health problems due to discrimination. The high risk periods in their lives are early childhood and reproductive years. Inadequate and poor nutrition, non-access to primary health care, poor reproductive health and discrimination against girls are four major causes for higher female mortality between ages one and five and high maternal mortality rates.

The practice of sex determination tests and subsequent induced abortion, small family size are added to decrease sex ratio. Sex-selective abortions are indicative of the low value to girls. Gender disparity in nutrition starts from infancy to adulthood. Girls are breastfed less in infancy. Malnutrition is an underlying cause of death among girls below age five. Nutritional deprivation amongst girls leads to improper growth and anaemia. Anaemia is more prevalent amongst girls, pregnant and lactating women. This not only complicate childbearing and result in maternal and infant deaths, maternal depletion and low birth weight infants, but also severely affect women's productivity and quality of life. Infertility poses a serious social and emotional threat to women.

Women also face reproductive tract infections and related infertility. The reasons for maternal deaths include sepsis, abortion, haemorrhage, and anaemia, etc. Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, have serious implications for women. Women tend to seek medical help only if an illness is advanced, thereby reducing their chances of surviving. Many deliveries take place at homes, with untrained assistance, resulting to increase chances of infection and death. Due to low status, women are not involved in decision making including use of contraceptive, family size, etc.

The objective of the paper is to analyse current health status of women and give recommendations to policy makers, health workers to take steps to improve women's health status. The paper is based on secondary data.

RC09-176.5

PATIL, DR. N.H* (HKES College, Aland, *nhpatil1953@rediffmail.com*)

Globalisation, Technology Transfer and Growing Inequalities in India

Globalisation and transfer of technology in the recent past have brought about significant changes in the process of production of goods and services providing services to the ever growing size and variety of clients which is looked upon as a positive development. But the fact that needs to be looked into is, what implications it has for the workforce in terms of wage inequalities which is an equally important issue. Increasingly advanced technology applied to various sectors in service and manufacturing is assumed to call for new skills and tasks, normally of higher sophistication and complexity which may result in increased real wages for highly skilled sections of workforce. Another outcome of this development is steady decline in proportion of moderately skilled workers by automated systems of task performance, which again could have wage implications for the remaining workforce resulting in greater inequalities. This assumption was tested in eight large capital goods and consumer durables industries in India which had taken up technology up gradation in their plants in the recent past, employing organisational survey schedule. The findings show that technology up gradation leads to greater work force polarization through skill bias and has positive implications for highly skilled sections of the work force. At the same time the study reveals that bulk of moderately skilled workers could face the threat of being obsolete and lay off. Further, disproportionate increase in wages of highly skilled workers has increased work place inequality with unskilled portion of the workforce looked upon as disposable.

RC24-429.2

PATIL, RAJENDRA* (Shivaji University, *patilsuk@gmail.com*)

Municipal Solid Waste Management In Kolhapur, India: Need For Decentralized Composting

The management of municipal solid waste is emerging as an environmental issue in India. Under Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules, 2000 and directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court, all the citizens are to segregate the garbage at source.

The waste generated in Kolhapur city per day is 150-165MT. The contract was done by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC) with Zoom Bio fertilizer Pvt. Ltd. in 2000 and since 2003-04 it used to segregate biodegradable solid waste and for making bio fertilizers. But as the company went into liquidation, this project was closed in July 2011.

KMC had given a contract of collection and transportation of solid waste to Ramkey Group Pvt. Ltd. from 20th Nov.2007 to 15th August 2013. But the contract was ended by the KMC in June 2011 as the company was not lifting all the waste from the city.

Along with the increasing population more land is required for the disposal of solid waste and today there is no reserved piece of land for the treatment plant in city. The place at outskirts of the city, Top quarry is under dispute. There is

resistance from people of that area and there is a stay order from Hon'ble High Court not to use that place for dumping waste. A land at Halsawade is allotted for sanitary land filling but it is under dispute and stay order has been given by Hon'ble High Court.

The centralized collection and processing has been failure and created environmental issues. There is a need to adopt decentralized composting at homes, apartments, colony, garden, institutes etc.

The paper reviews the Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kolhapur and also shows the attempts made by citizens for decentralized composting.

RC41-694.2

PATIL, RAJENDRA* (Shivaji University, *patilsuk@gmail.com*)

Population and Environment: Panchaganga River Water Pollution In Kolhapur District, India

India has rich water resources. The demand for water increases with the increasing population and developmental activities in cities and villages on the riverbanks which leads to environmental pollution. There is surface water as well as ground water pollution due to lack of or under capacity of Sewage Treatment Plants and it has adversely affected human health.

The Hindu Survey of Environment 1991 states that the river Panchaganga is one of the 12 polluted hotspots in India. Along with 39 villages, Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji are two cities located on the banks of Panchaganga River. According to Census 2011, Ichalkaranji Municipal Council had 287,570 population and Kolhapur Municipal Corporation had 549,283 population. The sewage generated from these cities is not treated properly and 39 villages also pour sewage water into the river. Panchaganga river water gets polluted due to domestic and drainage water, commercial and hospital establishments. It has influenced in the form of water borne diseases and claimed 24 people due to outbreak of jaundice in Ichalkaranji in May 2012.

The paper based on the secondary data focuses on the population growth and other factors responsible for Panchaganga river water pollution and how it influenced on human health.

WG03-918.4

PATNAIK, PRANTA PRATIK* (Central University of Rajasthan (India), *prantapratik@curaj.ac.in*)

The Politics of 'other' Women in Indian Cinema

The category of women has never been a homogeneous one. In Indian cinema, a division has always been made between an ideal woman, who has to be necessarily docile, submissive yet standing up for her rights without transgressing her limits, and the 'other' woman who is seen as a threat that would disrupt the supposed normalcy of social order. The politics of 'Othering' the women in terms of her sexuality, dominance and capacity to lure/distract has put the vamps, courtesans (*tawaifs*), lesbians, call girls under the ambit of 'dangerous women'. The paper is an attempt to analyse how further divisions are made within the category of the 'Other' women thereby conveying a message to the society that the place of women needs to be defined and determined within the confines of home. It is essential to undertake a critical analysis of such politics of representations particularly in the Hindi cinema because it has the potential to highlight the plight of such women. The paper would like to draw attention to these issues against the backdrop of recent cases of banning dance-bar girls in Mumbai hotels, reluctance of the government to legalise prostitution, where it has almost become a source of livelihood for several poor women and most importantly not recognising the rights of the sexual minorities i.e. lesbians. Based upon a critique of Laura Mulvey's theory of male gaze, the paper goes beyond simplified versions of patriarchy to a more nuanced approach to understand the political, religious and cultural nexus behind such portrayal of women in Hindi cinema.

RC04-98.10

PATTINASARANY, INDERA RATNA IRAWATI* (University of Indonesia, *irapattinasarany@yahoo.com*)

Causes and Social Implications of Educational Inequities in Indonesia

Educational inequities in Indonesia has been existed for many years. Two major challenges with respect to educational inequities are access to and quality of education. Access to primary education is almost universal, while access to junior and senior secondary are still far from the government target. Let alone the tertiary education. The quality of education occurs at all levels of schooling. The twin problem of educational inequities is a major concern of the Governemnt of Indonesia (GoI). Over the past decade GoI has allocated 20 percent of its national budget towards education sector. GoI has made numerous attempts to overcome the inequity issue through, such as regulating the functional assignment between central and subnational governments in providing primary and secondary education, and issuing the minimun service standard for its implementation. Apparently these regulations were not prepared in a systemic and integrated fashion. This

paper analyzes the causes and social implications of educational inequities in Indonesia. In terms of causes, this paper focuses on the socio-economic background, culture, and access to resources. While on social implications, it will cover four issues. The first two deals with the fact that educational inequities will increase inequality in income and competitive ability among individulas in labor markets. Thirdly, educational inequities will widen inequality of vertical social mobility chance among social strata. The more educated have higher probability to advance to higher social strata than those with lower level of education. This may give rise to social exclusion, which is the final impact to be discussed in this paper.

RC23-413.4

PATTNAIK, BINAY K.* (Institute for Social and Economic Change, *binay@iitk.ac.in*)

Mobilizing from Appropriate Technologies to Sustainable Technologies (based on Grassroots Innovations)

This paper offers an understanding of the concept of Appropriate Technology (AT) and points out its historic relevance from the standpoint of developing countries. The paper focuses on the evolution of AT movement in India and ideological contributions by various thinkers like M. K. Gandhi, E. F. Schumacher, J C Kumarappa, and others to this movement. It stresses that AT movement as a discursive one is not about mobilizing activities and people but is about academic discourses on AT. And the paper presents an empirical case study of a social movement organization named Honey Bee Network, emergent of the said movement that does not represent the original discourse of the movement any more rather represents the later turning point of the discourse, i.e, the drift toward sustainable technologies. This drift is perceived on the basis of experiences of a developing country like India with regard to misgivings of western industrial technologies and their non-sustainabilities. Noteworthy, that this case study of the Honey Bee Network at Ahmedabad is in fact a network of three organizations namely, SRISTI, NIF, and GIAN which are to scout, document, register, and incubate the grassroots innovations that are based on traditional and indigenous knowledge systems and lastly to transform these grassroots innovations into commercialized technologies. The Honey Bee Network as a social movement organization has been analyzed from the vantage of the well known resource mobilization theory of social movements. Lastly the paper brings out the socio-cultural embedded character of the grassroots innovations and their resultant technologies. And it is further argued that, this bottom-up approach of technological development paves the way for sustainable technologies that are socially and culturally embedded and are founded on social participations. Such technologies are perceived to be representative of an alternative paradigm to that of modern western technologies.

JS-6.6

PATTNAIK, BINAY K.* (Institute for Social and Economic Change, *binay@iitk.ac.in*)
NAYAK, AKHAYA KUMAR (Indian Institute of Management Indore)

Rise of Self-Help Groups As a Social Movement: Experiences from the Indian State of Odisha

Studying and participating in the process of development has been the approach of governments in developing countries and Non-government organizations (NGOs) there-in for which they have taken plethora of initiatives following both top down and bottom up approaches. Some of those (initiatives) succeeded while others failed. But no programme for socioeconomic development was so wide reached and popular than the Self-help group approach. Self-help group (SHG) is a small, economically homogeneous and affinity group of poor people who come together to save some amounts regularly, mutually agree to contribute to a common fund, meet their emergency needs, adhere to collective decision-making, resolve conflict through collective leadership and provide collateral free loans on terms decided by the group. These groups try to empower the least empowered sections (mostly women) socially, economically and politically. Involving millions of women (through SHG), thousands of NGOs, MFIs, and bank branches give this phenomenon a movement perspective.

This paper is an earnest attempt to examine the evolution and development of the phenomenon of SHGs from social movement perspectives. It examines if the phenomenon is a social movement at all and the applicability of different theoretical perspectives to study it. The paper uses the resource mobilization theory and constructivist approach as the analytical frameworks to explain the emergence and working of SHG system. The political and cultural opportunity structure in Odisha has been very much supportive to make the movement wide spread. At the same time operation and control from the top (Government of Odisha) affects the rigor of the movement. The paper discusses some such complex issues of collective actions.

RC06-120.7

PATTRANUPRAVAT, RUENKAEW* (Humanities, *pattranupravatk@yahoo.com*)

The Transmission of the Chineseness to Chinese Descendants in Thai Society through the Understanding the Meaning and Religious Symbols

The research entitled "The transmission of the Chineseness to Chinese descendants in Thai society through the understanding the meaning and religious symbols" aims to investigate the existence of Chineseness in Thai society focusing on the transmission patterns and how Chineseness being transferred to the young Chinese generation born in Thailand, which include the transfer of knowledge and understanding of the meaning of important Chinese festivals and traditions, problems related to the transmission of Chineseness, and the factors supporting the success of the transmission of Chineseness. This study is an applied research integrating both quantitative and qualitative data which collected by questionnaire and an in-depth interview . The findings are that a majority of the research participants still have their beliefs and faith in gods and sacred or holy items. Most of them still pay their respect to gods on Chinese Sabbath Days as well as to their ancestors . Chinese New Year and Chinese Autumn Festival are two Chinese traditional practices inherited to every Chinese family in Thai society. Chinese New Year, Chinese Autumn Festival, Vegetarian Festival, Moon Festival, God's Thanks Giving Day, and Fifth Moon Festival are among the most important festivals which the young Chinese generation agreed that these festivals should be inherited to the next generation. Most of participants have knowledge and understanding of the meaning of Chinese New Year, Chinese Autumn Festival, Vegetarian Festival and God's Thanks Giving Day. The transmission patterns of Chinese festivals and traditions are either direct or indirect. The problems regarding the transmission to the young generation relate to social, cultural and economic factors. The factors supporting the success of the transmission of Chineseness are accurate information given by the old to the young generation, a refining process in a family, encouragement of the sense of Chineseness to the young generation.

TG04-946.2

PAUL, REGINE* (University of Bielefeld, *regine.paul@uni-bielefeld.de*)
HUBER, MICHAEL* (University of Bielefeld, *michael.huber@uni-bielefeld.de*)

A Generalisable Promise of Risk? Risk-Based Self-Regulation and the Inherent Limits of State Intervention in German Occupational Health and Safety Governance

In Anglo-Saxon academic discussions risk-based governance (RBG) has been identified as a method for rationalizing corporate and public governance processes top-down, i.e. offering a central management vision that can then 'colonize' other domains and organisations in regulatory processes. As such, risk seems to entail a universally applicable promise for central governments to remedy blame for failure all while managing tight budgets. But does this hold true in distinct institutional settings?

Starting from the empirical observation of occupational health & safety policies (OHS) in an international research project (HowSAFE), we find that, in Germany, risk approaches largely emerge in arenas outside the central state, with normative justifications, governance forms and organisational logics that seriously contradict Anglo-Saxon state-centric RBG notions. Moreover, regulation of workplace risks in German policies is characterised less by a coherent risk strategy than by pockets of risk-based governance. These have emerged, for instance:

- in the funding structure of the public accident insurance (classifying companies into risk groups)
- in research priority setting and prevention campaigns of mutual trade associations
- in inspection strategies of the Lander (risk-rationalizing the use of limited control resources)

These fragmented and scattered risk approaches in German OHS raise the issue of *risk-based self-regulation* as a so far rather misrecognised form of risk governance. To enlighten this blind spot, this paper examines the role of *territorial self-regulation* by the sixteen Lander in OHS policy enforcement and *public self-regulation* by nine para-public organisations which govern the accident insurance, compensation and prevention in specific economic sectors. We show how self-regulation absorbs blame for failure and cost-bearing and contains RBG relatively unencumbered by the state. We argue that self-regulation inherently limits accountability pressures for central government, thus dismisses the promise of risk, and challenges some key conceptual and empirical claims of the Anglo-Saxon risk regulation research.

RC29-505.4

PAULSEN, FRIEDRICH* (University of Münster, *friedrich.paulsen@european-research-services.eu*)

Restorative Justice Approaches in US-American Cities – Smart Responses in Stressful Times?

In 2010, about 750 adults per 10,000 of the US population were incarcerated. Mass incarceration in the United States affects nearly solely poor urban communities of color. US American cities are focal points of racial divide. Since years, the withdrawal of public welfare and intensified criminal prosecution are two sides of one medal. Current processes like urban gentrification and the on-going economic crises are widening the gap between upper and lower strata of urban societies further. As social cohesion is harmed and cities are bankrupt, the level of stress experienced by the responsible and mostly local authorities increases. Does this stress turn the responses of authorities to the most vulnerable groups towards more innovative approaches to meet minorities needs best? Restorative justice approaches may offer more effective avenues to conflict resolution and enhance social cohesion and the communities' capacity to build up resilience against crime and victimization. The main objective of the case study based research is if authorities in US cities made experiences of implementing new approaches of democratic and community-oriented police practices in urban areas where minority people live. Could new practices guide the way for general improvements of the relation among police and minorities in the US? The cases under qualitative study will be northeastern rust-belt cities, where industrial decline and financial austerity triggers further social divide and structural disadvantage of the urban Afro-American population. As it transpires that the predicted differences in the basic structure of police-citizens relations between Anglo-American Common Law cultures (where Restorative justice philosophy first originated from) and continental European Civil Law societies can be observed very clearly as a common denominator, results enable a comparative perspective among policing minorities with regard to Restorative justice in urban settings in Europe and the US.

RC53-847.3

PAVEZ, ISKRA* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, *iskrapaz@gmail.com*)

The Immigrant Childhood As Subject in Social Policy in Chile

This paper presents part of the results of a FONDECYT investigation, conducted by the author who has been financed with public funds, and whose objective is to analyze the integration of the immigrant children and adolescents, addressing the public policy and social interventions carried out by the State and ONG with migrant communities.

The study is based on the Sociology of Childhood that covers the childhood as a three dimension concept. The first one, as a social construction, which is distant from the essential idea of the childish being, and expressed in different ways across the history in every sociopolitical context

The second one, as a permanent sociological category of the social structure, although his members are constantly renewed, and the third dimension, which comprises children as "social actors with an agency capacity", that open generational and gender relations of power with other actors, in their families and other social areas. Nevertheless, that social action is not often recognized in the society and in the academic field, due to the adultcentrism that discriminates them against because of their age and economic dependence (Jenks 1982; Qvortrup 1994; James and Prout 1997; Mayall 2002; Gaitán 2006; Unda 2010).

Across semistructured interviews to migrant children aged 8 to 15, and by participant observation in state Offices of Rights Protection, and in an ONG, the social integration of the migrant childhood is analyzed and taken to be the exercise of its rights and the development of transnational practices and how the social intervention hinders and/or provides that integration.

Finally it is completed that migratory trajectories and diverse social factors (such as gender, age, language, place of birth, nationality, social position among others) have an impact on the accommodation and social integration of the new immigrants generations, living in Chile.

RC25-440.5

PAVEZ, ISKRA* (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, *iskrapaz@gmail.com*)

The Immigrant Childhood in Chile

This paper presents part of the results of a FONDECYT investigation that analyzes the integration of immigrant children and adolescents. The study was financed with public funds and was designed to address the policy and social interventions carried out by the State and ONG within migrant communities.

The study is based on the Sociology of Childhood that defines childhood as a three dimensional concept. The first dimension addresses childhood as a social construction, which is separate from the essential idea of the childish being. This social construction has been expressed in different ways across history and in every sociopolitical context.

The second dimension defines childhood as a permanent sociological category of the social structure, although its members are constantly renewed. The third dimension comprises children as "social actors with an agency capacity" that open generational and gender relations of power with other actors, both within their families and in other social areas. Nevertheless, that social role is not often recognized in society and in academics. This is due to the adultcentrism that discriminates against them because of their age and economic dependence (Jenks 1982; Qvortrup 1994; James and Prout 1997; Mayall 2002; Gaitán 2006; Unda 2010).

In the investigation, the social integration of migrant children is analyzed through semi-structured interviews with migrant children aged 8 to 15, as well as by participant observation in state Offices of Rights Protection. It is taken to be the exercise of its rights and the development of transnational practices and how social intervention hinders and/or provides that integration.

Finally, the investigation concludes that migratory trajectories and diverse social factors (such as genre, age, language, place of birth, nationality, social position among others) have an impact on the accommodation and social integration of the new immigrant generations living in Chile.

RC18-312.1

PAVLOVA, ELENA* (University of Saint Petersburg, *pavlova@mail.sir.edu*)

The Struggle Against Injustice: Towards an Alternative Theory of Normative Power

The concept of "Normative Power Europe" is one of the most actively debated among international relations scholars. It is usually presented as an alternative way to conceptualize the role of the European Union as a new type of international actor. According to Manners (2002), the distinctive feature of normative power is its "ability to shape the conceptions of 'normal'", and thus provide classify certain actions as legitimate or illegitimate. Achieving the status of a normative power is considered by most scholars and politicians as the greatest success of European integration, which has opened new perspectives for the EU as an actor on the global political arena.

The concept of normative power has been developed to account for the EU's distinctiveness as a foreign policy actor, but this paper is based on the premise that its applicability is much wider, and seeks to explore the conditions for the emergence and functioning of normative power in non-European countries by comparing discourses and political practice in the EU and Latin America. Using qualitative discourse analysis (Hansen 2006, Hopf 2002, Laclau 1991, Torfing 1999, 2005) and taking the EU as the model case, it then looks at the normative aspects of foreign policy discourse and practice in Latin America. This paper focuses on the pan-regional discourse, later to be complemented by individual country cases. The hypothesis is that a strong and independent counter-hegemonic discourse, based on the struggle against world neoliberal injustice, exists in Latin America, which contributes to the emergence of normative power.

WG01-895.2

PAWLUSZ, EMILIA* (Tallinn University, *emilia.pawlusz@gmail.com*)

In Search for Collective Identity. the Production of Estonianness By Means of Choral Singing in Contemporary Estonia

This presentation explores the role singing and performance of national song plays on the (re)- production of Estonian national identity (Estonianness). Starting from the revitalization of the ethnic-civic debate (Brubaker 1996) in Eastern Europe, most scholars have assessed Estonian nation-building as being prevalently ethnic (Laitin 1998, Mole 2012). In particular, choral singing tradition that has long relied on a vocabulary of historicism is interpreted through the prism of nationalism (Bohlman 2011). This paper initiates a critique to the above approach by introducing three new dimensions: globalization, Europeanization, and multiculturalism. Informed from a structuralist constructivism (Bourdieu 1989) it combines analysis of social structures and institutions with perceptions of individual social actors. The main focus is on power relations incorporated into singing as a tool for identity production. In particular, it will be explored how the singing tradition responds to identity tensions between 'ethnic Estonians' and 'non-Estonians', namely Russian speakers who constitute 26% of the population (census 2013). Considering singing tradition (1) in a network of social spaces – national and supranational, as well as (2) from the joint perspective of individual experiences and objective structures such as the state, allowing us to examine collective identity building mechanisms in post-socialist context in a nuanced and less deterministic way.

RC01-30.4

PAYA Y PASTOR, ALICIA* (Université Lille 2, CERAPS , *aliciapaya@hotmail.fr*)

Doing Social Sciences on the Military Field : A Special Operation ?

Doing social sciences on the military field: a *special operation*?
The purpose of this paper is to analyze the production process of scientific knowledge on the military and to reveal the complex and diverse relations – and their effects - between:

- the researcher and the military staff he or she is studying (depending on the social background, the age, the gender, the academic level and the military socialization of the former)

- the researcher and the military institution (understanding of the functioning of the hierarchical organization and its values)
- the researcher's academic environment (university or think-tanks affiliations) and the armed forces

The present paper aims at giving a thorough understanding of the complexity of the researcher social position during his/ her social sciences investigations in the army. It is based on a personal experience as a Ph.D Student working on the French Land Forces. Being at the same time a female Ph.D Student in political sciences working on the French Army, a junior academic and a reservist who enrolled as a private and evolves now in a high level headquarters; generates a very particular inquiry context and can be used as an asset if and if only the researcher is fully aware of the consequences of its presence on the military field.

This paper will also debate the importance of a personal and physical commitment from a methodological viewpoint and will discuss the opportunity of developing a comprehensive approach based on the simultaneous use of qualitative (sociological interviews, ethnographic observation), quantitative (questionnaire inquiry) and comparative methodologies. The usual case-selection problematic will be treated by focusing on a specific population: the French reservists. Lastly, the "specificity" of the army as a special social field that requires specific scientific tools (to gain access, to evolve *in* the institution) will be pondered.

ADH-996.4

PAYNE, DIANE* (University College Dublin, diane.payne@ucd.ie)
WAGNER, PAUL* (University College Dublin, paul.wagner.1@ucdconnect.ie)

Ecological Modernization as Discourse: A Media Analysis of Irish Newspaper

Ireland has had a very mixed response to the challenges arising from the fact that climate change is perhaps the greatest threat to this planet and to our current way of life. This research investigates how Ireland's most important newspapers have raised awareness and disseminated information about the issues related to the challenges we face. An analysis of the trend in the coverage of climate change between 1997 and 2011 was undertaken in order to map the peaks and troughs in the media coverage of the issue, and to see if there was a correlation between the peaks in newspaper coverage and significant climate change events. A second stage of the analysis sought to uncover how the issue was framed by the newspapers in 2007 and 2008, and to see what types of issues were most commonly discussed. The final level of analysis sampled and coded the statements made by the actors whose views appeared in the Irish newspapers in 2007 and 2008 in order to generate the affiliation network database. This database was used to create four separate discourse clusters, each of which represents a different sub-discourse network within the overall climate change discourse network. Within these clusters actors are tied to each other through their shared positions on related issues. An analysis of the clusters and the complete discourse network found that the climate change debate was dominated by key economic and political actors in Ireland, and that the discourse of ecological modernization was used to reconstruct the issue of climate change as a technological and economic challenge rather than an environmental one.

TG06-965.1

PEACOCK, DAVID* (University of Queensland, david.peacock@uqconnect.edu.au)

Institutional Ethnography and The Uses Of Critical Discourse Analysis

For Dorothy Smith, IE is both a social ontology and social scientific procedure that seeks to empirically investigate discourse as social relations that are organized by the activities of people. Such an approach creatively connects ethnomethodology commitments to the local accomplishment of the social with a Marxist insight into people's active participation in extended social relations that can 'overpower' and implicate them in wider 'ruling' relations and injustices. Critical discourse analysis has often be used by Institutional Ethnographers as a means to examine certain texts as they are embedded within a field established through sequences of institutional action. Yet the discourse analysis performed in much Institutional Ethnography to date has not paid close linguistic attention to the way the specific local actors utilise texts and discourses in an active appropriation of the ruling relations established by official discourses. Using data from an Institutional Ethnography of student-equity practices in Australian higher education, this paper illustrates how a Fairclough-inspired Critical Discourse Analysis of the hybridity of a sample of institutional texts and interview transcriptions is able to provide greater analytical purchase on *how* texts are actively appropriated within an institutional field of action. Retaining Smith's focus upon texts and discourses within ongoing and daily interactions, I seek to incorporate within this analysis how genres, discourses and styles (Fairclough) are assembled within a text within a given (higher education equity) social practice. This paper demonstrates how this kind of linguistic focus, when joined with an analysis of the functions that texts play in organising and sequencing a field of institutional action, offers possi-

bilities for more nuanced accounts of individual and collective social agency in the process of semiotic and social change.

JS-74.2

PEACOCK, MARIAN* (University of Sheffield, m.peacock@sheffield.ac.uk)
BISSELL, PAUL (University of Sheffield)

Dependency Denied; Health Inequalities in the Neoliberal Era

It is now well established that unequal societies have higher rates of health and social problems than more equal ones. Those adopting a psychosocial perspective see shame and invidious social comparison as one means by which inequality impacts the body, and the social body (Wilkinson & Pickett 2009). Whilst social epidemiology supports this, it has been critiqued for theoretical *"thinness"* and marginalising of agency. For example, people are not passive recipients of inequality, they resist and endeavour to protect themselves, and there are debates about the place of political discourses such as neoliberalism in this process.

In this paper, findings are presented from a study of women in northern England which used Free Association Narrative Interviews (FANI) to explore the experience of life in an unequal, neoliberal society. Shame and social comparison were present in their accounts, but not in the ways anticipated. Women in the study did not 'know their place' in a hierarchy, and detailed knowledge of the extent of inequality was sparse. Women reported various shame avoidance strategies focused on protecting children from the stigmatising impacts of living with a lack of appropriate goods, and shame and shame avoidance were also seen in relation to the women's bodies and homes. Most striking was a discourse of *no legitimate dependency* - an often painful discourse, where all aspects of dependence were disavowed and self-reliance valorised, leading to considerable strain and distress.

We argue that this discourse represents a partial internalisation of neoliberalism; often expressed colloquially, using the language of therapy. It is manifested by the holding of the self to impossible standards of non-dependence, and through the *"othering"* of those considered insufficiently responsible. This is an unstable and unhappy discourse, but one which seemed unavoidable for participants, in the absence of available, alternative explanations for inequalities.

RC09-174.1

PEARCE, TOLA* (University of Missouri, Columbia, pearcei@missouri.edu)

Backbreaking Work:Female Food Vendors, Globalization and The Legacies Of Indigenous Systems In Southwestern Nigeria

Backbreaking Work: Female Food Vendors, Globalization and the Legacies of Indigenous Systems in Southwestern Nigeria.

My interest in the wellbeing of women in Africa comes from a longstanding concern about how indigenous practices, rights, and responsibilities interacted with imported western structures and policies during the colonial period and after (Pearce 1989, 2000, 2005). Then as now, there have been unintended consequences for segments of the population. This paper focuses on the impact of neoliberal globalization on the lives of working mothers: low income female food vendors. The paper uses data collected in 2007/2008 in Ibadan, Nigeria to explore how capabilities developed in an earlier era have been folded into the expanding requirements of economic globalization. The data come from a larger, multi-sample study begun in 1984 that has investigated many aspects of the vendors' lives. I take my lead from Sassen's (2006) use of the term 'capabilities' and her suggestion that we pay attention to systems as well as individuals: How do emerging systems depend on capabilities created within the old order? Much of the economic and social welfare of the pre-colonial order rested on household production in which female economic and reproductive roles were central. With colonization, women continued to work, but with less public assistance than men. Independence brought the promise of increased services: health, education, electricity, etc. However, the quality of life declined and development policies have enabled both the state and spouses to capture women's roles as providing mothers. The paper assesses work environments and the women's position within the economy. Globalization is, for example, destabilizing former negotiations on responsibilities for children (eg. school fees). Under mounting stress women appear to look to individualized solutions to problems. A major focus for them has been religion.

Tola Olu Pearce
University of Missouri, Columbia
pearcei@missouri.edu

RC15-260.4

PEDERSEN, INGE KRYGER* (University of Copenhagen, ikp@soc.ku.dk)
GRÜNENBERG, KRISTINA (University of Copenhagen)
HANSEN, VIBEKE HOLM (University of Copenhagen)

The Emergence of Trust in Clinics of Alternative Medicine

The demand for the services from practitioners of alternative medicine has increased within the last decades in those nations in which western scientific evidence has become the basis for healthcare. This paradox has been the impetus for this paper to examine how trust between practitioners and users emerges in clinics of alternative medicine where practitioners are self-regulated and the users pay out of their own pockets for attending non-authorised treatments with very limited scientific evidence of effects. Trust is a key concept for healthcare outcomes and eventually widespread in research of health. However, most studies focus on formalised institutional settings and only few sociological studies of trust have contributed knowledge into how alternative practitioners win their clients' trust. Drawing on three qualitative studies (in sum 124 in-depth interviews and 3 focus groups) of different forms of alternative medicine, conducted in Denmark from 2006 to 2009, we explore how uncertainties are managed and trust emerges in the treatment encounter. By informing the empirical findings with a concept of intersubjective trust (i.e. Barbalet 2009), experiences among clients and practitioners are in focus to contributing new empirical insights on how trust is performed since the basis for trust is not evident. The analysis demonstrates that situated trust in the alternative encounter comprises relational, bodily as well as material aspects.

RC15-273.5

PEDERSEN, INGE KRYGER* (University of Copenhagen, *ikp@soc.ku.dk*)

The Lifestyle & Health Jurisdiction: A Danish Case about Reducing the Development of Lifestyle Related Chronic Diseases

The objective of this paper is to contribute new insights on the intra- and inter-professional responses to, and dynamics within, an emerging jurisdiction of health problems related to lifestyles. It is examined how health professionals and hospitalised patients are mobilised to reduce the risk of developing the most common and deadly lifestyle related chronic diseases. How are socially contested issues such as dieting, smoking, alcohol intake and physical activity (in Danish the so-called KRAM factors) defined and managed in terms of medical problems? A Danish case to illustrate the issues of disease prevention as they emerge in clinical practice in Danish publicly owned hospitals is: "KRAM screening & intervention", that is registration and detection of patients' so-called risk factors to strengthening the efforts on disease prevention. This intervention program followed up by disease prevention counseling is a free service provided by publicly owned hospitals, at present in the Northern part of Denmark, eventually all over the country. One key jurisdictional dynamic to be analysed in this paper is: *Jurisdictional disputes and professional settlements* (Abbott 1998, 2005): What is the division of labour between medical doctors and other professional groups within the interventions programs, and how is this division of labour maintained in professional practice and organization? Empirical materials include documents (standard procedures, registration forms a.o.), qualitative interviews with patients and counselors about goals and practices, and observations of counseling situations. It is discussed how medico ideas feed into the policy process and how governance networks are linked to explain why lifestyle problems are turned into the medical area, nationally as well as in international spheres, i.e. WHO.

RC08-160.1

PEDERSSON, ANDERS* (University of Gothenburg, *anders.pedersson@lir.gu.se*)

Old Ways and New Ways: The Relation Between Criminology and Sociology in Post-War Sweden

The trajectory of criminology in 20th century Sweden can be described as that of a discipline under the influence of medicine in the first half of the century, and of sociology in the second. The change from one scientific perspective on crime to another took place in the decades following the Second World War. This shift has been explained by factors such as the decline of medical explanations of society and human behavior following the atrocities committed by Nazism, and the growing influence of American sociology on Swedish academia during the post-war decades. The validity of these explanations is still to be proven. And even if there is truth to them, the question of how the shift came about is still to be answered.

In my investigation of the relation between criminology and sociology in post-war Sweden, I will argue that changes can be discerned at three levels in the process by which sociology came to dominate the field of criminology: in the theoretical content of Swedish criminology, in the infrastructure for the production of scientific knowledge, and in the Swedish political discussion on crime. These levels are not separated, neither from each other nor from the society surrounding them, but nevertheless theoretically and empirically distinguishable. An analysis of each of these separate levels will contribute to a better understanding of the relation between them, and of the issue of the relation between criminology and sociology.

On a more general level my investigation will address questions of disciplinarity and interdisciplinarity. It problematizes the relation between sociology and other disciplines of social science. Finally, it illustrates the complex character of the interdisciplinary relations needed to produce a fundamental change in the scientific perspective on a social problem.

RC16-290.4

PEDRONI, THOMAS* (Wayne State University, *Pedroni@wayne.edu*)

Urban Restructuring and the Educational Politics of Race and Place in the Global Niche City

While Detroit is not a center of global finance and has declined as a global production center for the automobile industry the changing relationship among cities, nation-states, and the global economy is manifested in struggles over urban development strategies in Detroit as its leadership attempts to position the metropolitan area as a global niche city. In the process of reimagining the city, the region's largely neoliberal corporate and political leadership deploys particular urban development strategies in the areas of education, housing, public infrastructure, and governance. While such deployments are framed as both inevitable and in the best interest of everyone, they are also deeply implicated in the restructuring of social and educational exclusion, particularly among the cities overwhelmingly impoverished Black and immigrant residents.

My paper analyzes Detroit's neoliberal policy complex in relation to education, urban development, and governance, drawing on documentary analysis pertaining to the crafting of policy. Recognizing the devastating impact of massive home foreclosures, urban flight, rampant segregation and poverty, and the closing of many public schools, I also reference ethnographic work I am beginning in public schools in urban and suburban Detroit to demonstrate the ways in which nostalgia for the city among suburban whites, rituals of place-making, and their intersection with the racial imaginary and issues of territoriality play out in broader struggles over the city and the metropolitan region's resources, cultural representations, and power.

RC11-205.9

PEETERS, HANS* (Centre for Sociological Research, *hans.peeters@soc.kuleuven.be*)
DE TAVERNIER, WOUTER (Researcher)

Lifecourses, Pensions and Poverty Among Elderly Women in Belgium: Interactions Between Family History, Work History and Pension Regulations

The precarious financial situation of many elderly women in developed countries is well-established. Nevertheless, in-depth insight into the persistent vulnerability of this group remains largely absent. In this article, we demonstrate how a specific focus on the interaction between work history, family history and pension regulations can provide greater insight into the mechanisms that produce poverty among elderly women in Belgium. To that end, we make use of register data on some 9.000 women aged 65 to 71. Data on the poverty risk of these women is linked to career and family data, spanning over 45 years. We find that pension policy can indeed account for the higher poverty risk of some groups of elderly women (e.g. divorcees) as compared to others (e.g. widows). Similarly, pension policy can, to a large extent, directly or indirectly explain how previous lifecourse events, such as marital dissolution or childbirth, affect old age poverty risk. However, our study also reveals some unexpected findings. Most notably, pension regulations fail to account for the beneficial situation of married women. Indeed, our analyses suggest that capital (income) may prove more decisive than pension rights to explain the low poverty risk of married women when compared to other marital groups. Drawing from our findings, we conclude with some suggestions as to where pension policy should go from here.

RC02-49.2

PEETZ, DAVID* (Griffith University, *d.peetz@griffith.edu.au*)
MURRAY, GEORGINA* (Griffith University, *g.murray@griffith.edu.au*)

Conflicts within Finance Capital and Implications for the Climate Crisis

Particularly in the era of financialisation, the logic of financial capital is to focus on (short-term) profits, often at the expense of environmental concerns in general, and climate in particular. Indeed if this were not so then there would likely be no climate crisis. Yet in recent times many groups, including elements of finance capital, have called for greater emphasis on long-term considerations including on climate. What is it that makes some parts of finance capital focus on climate issues while other parts eschew them? What motivates climate-interested investors and what is their potential for addressing the climate crisis? We address these questions through a combination of qualitative analysis of interviews and

quantitative analysis of the unique Finance and Climate Database containing over 30,000 observations of shareholding units in very large corporations.

RC15-265.3

PEGADO, ELSA* (Lusophone University of Humanities and Technologies (ULHT), *elsa.pegado@iscte.pt*)
RAPOSO, HÉLDER (University Institute of Lisbon CIES-IUL)

Performance Consumptions, Sleep Management and Risk Perceptions

This paper aims to discuss the management of sleep as a focus for performance investments among youth, through the consumption of pharmaceuticals or other therapeutic products, such as natural medicines or supplements. In this context, sleep plays a particular role as a depharmaceuticalized resource to achieve a certain level of (cognitive and/or physical) performance. While being an object of normative discourses about "healthy lifestyles", sleep is simultaneously presented as a feature that can be artificially optimized through performance consumptions that place it at the frontier between treatment and enhancement. The investments that shape consumption patterns directed at sleep management not only reveal particular risk gradations attributed to therapeutic resources for those purposes, but they also express forms of management whose instrumentality organizes differentiated consumption practices, which are context-dependent.

Our analysis is supported by the results of an ongoing research about therapeutic consumptions to enhance physical, intellectual and social performance, among young people in Portugal (aged between 18 and 29). A mixed-method approach was used, including a nation-wide survey (n=1500), followed by semi-structured interviews (about 50 individuals, selected from the questionnaire respondents). On the one hand, the survey originated a set of quantitative indicators about youth sleep patterns, consumptions and predispositions to consume sleep management products, as well as perceptions of risks associated with them and ways of dealing with those risks. It also revealed how these indicators were socially distributed (in terms of gender, education level, occupation and scientific area of study). On the other hand, the interviews enabled the qualitative exploration of the specific purposes that lead to the consumption of products to help one sleep or stay awake, and provided information about the manner in which young people weight between risk and effectiveness and between the immediate and the deferred benefits regarding these consumptions.

RC31-528.1

PEKKOLA, SARI* (Kristianstad University, *sari.pekkola@hkr.se*)

Crossroads - Bolivian Urban Folk Music and Andean Diaspora Communities on the Internet

This proposed paper focuses on the relationship between representations of Bolivian urban folk music and Andean diaspora communities on the Internet. What transnational experiences may signify for a music culture, which travels between places and spaces, are discussed through case studies. Bolivian/ Andean urban folk music culture, which contributes to the construction of a relationship between folk, popular, rural and urban music and a relationship between a local and a global scene is studied.

I study virtual rooms as leisure spaces where old and new meanings of identity and social relationships based on a sense of community can be observed. Processes of staging social and cultural identities in cyberspace will be described. Aspects about relationships between Andean popular music, Latin American music and Bolivian music, stardom and audiences are addressed.

Questions about defining identities and mixing influences are considered. I also try to show how contemporary social issues and changing identities are juxtaposed in complex collages in the virtual rooms, by musicians and their audiences, through affective links in processes of social production of music. Issues such as how relationships between the local and global music culture and new as well as old identities, articulated on the Internet, are examined. I attempt to understand processes of cultural production as ways of creating new meanings, spaces and a sense of belongingness in cultural activities of diaspora.

RC24-425.6

PELLIZZONI, LUIGI* (University of Trieste, *pellizzonil@sp.units.it*)

Farewello to the Heuristics of Fear? the 'affirmative' Turn in Environmental Social Theory

Some of the most interesting developments in social theory are presently occurring at the cross-roads of environment and technoscience scholarship. The paper aims to interrogate two especially salient, and remarkably overlapping, trends. The first one is the return of 'materiality'. This trend has been around for some years especially in the form of an expanding 'sociology of practices'. Yet more recently new forms of 'naturalism' have been flourishing, which mark a sharp break with the long predominance of cultural/discursive constructivism, without reverting to traditional realist cases. Significant examples come, more than from environmental sociology strictly speaking, from post-structuralist orientations in STS, philosophical anthropology and feminist theory, which converge on accounts of the reality of matter in terms of fluidity of organic and inorganic life or of the multiplicity of (human encounters with) nature. The second trend is a reworking of the implications of risk and uncertainty. Whereas, for years, awareness of socio-environmental complexities led to a plea for 'technologies of humility', now an emerging tendency is for taking 'braver' standpoints by which, if uncertainty cannot be 'tamed', then it has not to be feared but rather it has to be 'ridden'. This is signalled by burgeoning narratives and techniques of vision, anticipation and resilience, for example as regards 'nanofutures', human enhancement and climate change. If the 'heuristics of fear' has been for decades the trademark orientation of most environmental social theory, this turn towards ontology-focused 'affirmative' standpoints asks for reflection. Are we in front of a much-needed renovation of social theory vis-à-vis rapid sociotechnical and environmental change, or are we rather in front of a ruling imaginary which simultaneously supports and obscures a major socio-political, perhaps even an anthropological, transformation?

TG04-952.4

PELLIZZONI, LUIGI* (University of Trieste, *pellizzonil@sp.units.it*)

Ontological Struggles: New Materialisms and the Challenge of Impotentiality

According to Giorgio Agamben, the most devious operation of power today is not its hold over our potentiality – what we can do – but over our impotentiality – what we can *not* do. Following this insight the paper interrogates the recent turn in cutting-edge social theory from cultural constructionism to new forms of materialism and naturalism. On one side the emancipatory import of deconstructing traditional accounts of knowledge, reality and subjectivity is questioned for its eventual ineffectiveness against domination and inequality. On the other, cultural constructionism is deemed incapable to account for the materialities emerging from technoscience advancements. Traditional 'negative' modes of critique are replaced by 'affirmative' orientations which celebrate the dynamic, 'vital', 'agential', ever-changing character of the organic and inorganic world, and the definitive farewell to any distinction between epistemic and ontological states, substance and information, materiality and virtuality. The *puissance* of life is increasingly played against the constrictions of *pouvoir*. The paper analyzes new materialist standpoints, with special reference to feminist and post-Marxist positions, focusing on two problems. First, as if overwhelmed by technoscience's 'success', new accounts of matter and subjectivity rely heavily on the former's, hardly normatively neutral, images and metaphors. Second, the growing replacement of 'being' with 'doing' implied in new ontologies, suggests we are confronted with a most accomplished expression of the operational paradigm that underpins Western metaphysics. As a consequence, emancipatory *puissance* and dominating *pouvoir* are increasingly blurred in an ontological politics which seems today the ultimate terrain of social struggles – as testified by actual difficulties in distinguishing neoliberal human enhancement programs from new materialisms' post-humanist pleas. Fighting inequality and domination, it is argued, entails pointing to the opposite direction to much post-humanist imagery, i.e. towards inoperativeness and impotentiality. The paper discusses the indications provided in this regard by Agamben and Adorno.

RC40-674.5

PEN, RANY* (University of Sydney, *rpen2122@uni.sydney.edu.au*)

Eating Organic, Growing It Yourself

There are many things to talk about when discussing organic food, from class to gender, ethics, health, cross-border supply chains, environment, food-security. In Cambodia the discourse of organic food has emerged during this past decade, especially as result of the increasing unregulated food import from neighboring countries. It has become even more worrisome as local farmers wildly use chemical inputs without proper skills and State control.

Ironically, for many rural Cambodians, the question of organic food seems to be less relevant. For them, organic food is *normal*. It is what they produce or source locally in the village. Instead, their important questions are about feeding their families and balancing this immediate need with caring for nature, ensuring that their land remains fertilized and cultivable for the younger generations.

This paper focuses on organic rice, the main agriculture crop in Cambodia. Even though the country is self-sufficient at the national level and produces surplus for export, pressure to reach export targets leads to big farms using more chemical inputs, which they can easily get from the market. Hence rice is not always organic as local people have thought. As such, many high-income households carefully source it from local markets or directly from farmers they know, creating a unique network of producers-consumers. Interestingly, some people have started farming rice for their own consumption and have minimize purchasing it from the

market. We have also seen increasing number of *ethical* organic food suppliers, those managed by non-governmental organizations or private owned businesses.

This paper uses two contrasting cases of organic rice farming from two provinces in Cambodia to illustrate how this organic rice is produced differently and how social status, household incomes, and community development programs influence and shape the decision of producing and consuming organic rice.

RC40-678.1

PEN, RANY* (University of Sydney, *rpen2122@uni.sydney.edu.au*)

Securing Food While Caring for the Field: A Case of Rice Farmers in Kampong Speu, Cambodia

Since the adoption of Rice Export Policy, Cambodian rice export market has emerged and the country recently joined the top ten rice exporters. While nationally it produces surplus, many poor rice farmers cannot produce enough for home consumption. Small farmland, unfertilized soil, unsecured land ownership, limited access to irrigated water and unpredictable precipitation are some major causes of their low productivity.

Furthermore, around 43% of rural population depends on purchased foods. The increase of export volume potentially puts more pressure on these consumers, especially the poor, because it is uplifting local prices to as close as the international prices.

Facing food insecurity and having to cope with agricultural production challenges, some smallholders still continue their conventional approach of sustainable land use. Instead of trying to increase productivity through using chemical inputs, these rice farmers choose to preserve and improve their soil quality using organic fertilizers. This is particular for poor smallholders interviewed in Kampong Speu province.

Because rice farming alone is not enough and with limited supports from Government, alternative coping mechanisms that these farmers have adopted include diversified agriculture activities i.e. vegetable home garden, crops farming, livestock raising; seasonal agricultural and non-agricultural works within the village, in nearby villages, or in neighbouring countries; and work related migration to industrial towns.

Using data from a fieldwork conducted in Cambodia early 2013, this presentation will examine these above approaches undertaken by farmers in a district in Kampong Speu province. All interviewees, except two, are part of livelihood programme supported by a local organization, Action for Research and Development, which recruits these beneficiaries based on their economic and social status: families without or with small farm land; families with many children; families that are heavily indebted; poor families with disabled members; or elderly people without support from their children.

INTE-21.3

PENG, ITO* (University of Toronto, *itopeng@chass.utoronto.ca*)

Reshaping and Reframing Gender, Care and Migration: With Focus on Asia-Pacific

In the recent decades, changes in economic structures and women's shift into paid labour have strained the family's capacity to perform care, while worldwide population ageing has led to increased demand for paid care workers. The resulting "care deficits" represent a challenge for individuals seeking to reconcile work and family as well as for national policymakers who must balance demands for care with those for equal opportunity for women, and for the full development and utilization of human capital. The need for care has also reinforced "global care chains" that draw women from poorer nations into employment as care workers in wealthier ones, creating not only care deficits but also a "care drain" in sending countries. This highlights the changing global context for care and migration, the new forms of gender and global inequalities, and critical roles that policies can play in reducing inequalities while providing essential care to those in need.

The paper examines political, institutional and cultural factors that have shaped, and are reshaping, ideas and norms of care, focusing on Asia-Pacific context. Definitions of care determine what care is and should be, and who will provide care – family members, communities, and/or paid workers; native-born people or migrants – and the extent to which care may become commodified. How do these definitions shift and adapt as conditions change? How do migration regimes (the laws, regulations and practices surrounding immigration) shift in response to changing demands for care workers?

RC19-327.1

PENG, ITO* (University of Toronto, *itopeng@chass.utoronto.ca*)

The "New" Social Investment Policies in Japan and South Korea: Social Inclusion through Social Care Expansion?

RC31-539.2

PENG, JUAN* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, *linya83113@hotmail.com*)

Living in Transition: How Returned Women Migrant Workers Re-Incorporate Themselves into Rural Origins in China

China's internal labor migration has attracted worldwide attention during the last three decades. While studies on rural-urban migration and its implications for China's development proliferated, the reverse flow of these migrant workers and their lives in rural villages or townships upon their return have been largely ignored. In China, many women migrant workers have chosen to return to their rural villages upon their marriage and pregnancy. This paper explores the meaning of city working experience for migrant women and the role of women play both in decision-making of return migration and in establishing their new lives in the changed rural context after staying in cities for an extended period of years. It challenges the stereotypical images of Chinese migrant women who are always depicted as passive recipients of the structural constraints such as the patriarchy system, capitalist market and state policies. Rather than severing their connections with rurality and upholding the modernity they gained from urban experiences, many of them are actively trying in their own ways to reconcile their liminal identity by working on "ruralizing" some "modern" values while others are "modernizing" the "rural" values. Either way they are reconstructing a collective identity for themselves with meanings only they themselves would understand and appreciate. Besides, through critically employing Bourdieu' theory of practice, it puts forward a multi-field perspective in understanding these returned women's identity reconstruction and daily practices and highlights the importance of localization of western theory in Chinese context.

RC28-496.1

PENNER, ANDREW (UC Irvine)
PETERSEN, TROND* (UC Berkeley, *trond@berkeley.edu*)

From Motherhood Penalties To Husband Premia: The New Challenge For Gender Equality and Family Policy, Lessons From Norway

Given the key role that processes occurring in the family play in creating gender inequality, the family is a central focus of policies aimed at creating greater gender equality. We examine how family status aff ects the gender wage gap using longitudinal matched employer-employee data from Norway, 1979-1996, a period with extensive expansion of family policies. The motherhood penalty dropped dramatically from 1979 to 1996. Among men the premia for marriage and fatherhood remained constant. In 1979, the gender wage gap was primarily due to the motherhood penalty, but by 1996 husband premia were more important than motherhood penalties.

JS-54.6

PENNING, MARGARET* (University of Victoria, *mpenning@uvic.ca*)
ZENG, WEIHONG (Xi'an Jiaotong University)

Relocation and Perceived Social Support Among Elderly Persons in Rural China

In China, recent relocation policies have seen millions of people moved from their homes in efforts to reduce poverty, address ecological and disaster-related concerns, and make way for major construction projects. Many of those who are being relocated are older adults, moving for the first time in their lives away from their rural ancestral homes and villages. Yet, little is known about the implications of relocation for older adults, including its implications for access to social support and care. However, this is an important outcome in the Chinese context where, for centuries, older individuals have relied on family members for support.

This study addresses these issues using data drawn from the 2011 Ankang Study of Health and Well-Being (ASHW) conducted with a representative sample of 613 rural residents aged 60+ living in the Ankang region of China. Over the last 10 years, the provincial government has implemented policies designed to relocate 2.4 million residents or 80% of the total population in the region.

Multivariate regression analyses show that construction-related relocation has no impact on perceived support. However, poverty-reduction and disaster-related relocation are associated with a reduced level of perceived support available from others with the exception of social interaction in the case of disaster-related relocation. Ecological relocation also had a negative impact on emotional support.

These findings support the view that relocation reduces older adults' perceived access to social support. This is particularly evident with regard to poverty-reduction and disaster-related relocation. Possible explanations for these differences are discussed as are the potentially important implications of these findings for future health care policy in rural China.

RC39-671.1

PENTA, SAMANTHA* (Disaster Research Center,
  spenta@udel.edu)
NELAN, MARY (University of Delaware)
WACHTENDORF, TRICIA (University of Delaware)

"If You Have a Giving Heart": The Framing of Post-Disaster Need and Donations

The material convergence that occurs in disaster-affected areas is well documented, as are the associated complications that arise. Among these challenges, research has documented the arrival of donations in excess of the need, of material donations instead of monetary contributions, and the donation of items inappropriate in the time, place, or cultural context (Holguin-Veras et al. 2007; Neal 1993; Neal 1994; Rodriguez et al. 2006). Despite the discrepancy between what is needed and what is donated, people continue to make these kinds of contributions. This paper examines the subjective meanings and understandings people who participate in disaster relief give to donations and need. Using Entman's (1993) definition of framing, this research examines how donors frame post-disaster needs, including their problem definitions, causal explanations, moral evaluations, and treatment recommendations, as well as what information and sources inform those frames. Preliminary analysis suggests that participants frequently construct involvement in disaster relief as a moral obligation, though the source of that moral obligation can vary in form, including religious motivation, the mission of the organization to which they are a member, or a personal connection to the area. The donation is not only the treatment recommendation to meet a subjective construction of need developed by internal rationale and information attributed to other sources. Some view the donation of material goods specifically as a treatment for the perceived problem of recipient misuse of monetary donations (be they a disaster relief organization or the individual identifying as a disaster victim). Though not always explicitly stated, participants see the cause of the need as external to those affected by the disaster. Donations are determined accordingly based on these frames. Thus, how these frames are constructed has implications for disaster response.

RC34-603.3

PEOU, CHIVOIN* (University of Melbourne,
  peouchivoin@gmail.com)

Interconversion of Capital and Structure of Inequalities – Managing Transition Toward Adulthood in Transforming Society

This paper draws on Bourdieu's concepts of 'capital' and 'field' to examine how different social groups of young people negotiate the transition into the labor market and toward adulthood – particularly the interconversion of various forms of capital, in the process contributing to the reproduction of inequalities. The transformation of the Cambodian society toward a modern industrial and service economy has entailed a new context for youth labor market and mobility. The emergent occupational and mobility field has become characterized by the stratification of passages into poorly-paid, labor-intensive workers and university graduate workers, and by a dual youth policy discourse of promoting the enterprising subject and protecting the 'at-risk'. Based on a study of the life experiences of young rural-urban migrant labor workers (n=20) and university students (n=31) in Cambodia in 2011–2012, this paper demonstrates how different forms of capital are drawn upon by differently positioned youths in managing their transition toward adulthood. The rural youth rely heavily on their social network and embedded cultural capital to produce economic resources for mobility and future security. On the other hand, those with relatively higher economic capital, mostly the urban youth, concentrate on accumulating institutionalized cultural capital, and sometimes developing new embedded cultural capital, for mobility and successful adulthood. The results are to be interpreted in the context of quickly transformed social space, the absence of a welfare state, and the instrumental family of Cambodia. At the interactional level, the transforming society has entailed two differentiated capital conversion strategies for the rural poor and the (often urban) resourceful in the transition toward adulthood, but neither group/strategy is insulated from new risks and uncertainties of the life course. At the socio-structural level, the process contributes to an altered structure of inequalities broadly tantamount to the emerging working and educated middle classes.

TG04-947.5

PEOU, CHIVOIN* (University of Melbourne,
  peouchivoin@gmail.com)

Life Course Opportunities and Uncertainties in Transforming Society – Managing the Transition into the Labor Market in Late-Developing Cambodia

The generalized 'late' modern change, including post-industrial capitalism and increased individualization, has by now become a powerful tool for youth and life course sociology to describe emerging patterns, risks and uncertainties of modern lives. Although research has increasingly been focused on the risk and uncertainty experienced as part of personal biographies via their socially differentiated positions, a Eurocentric standpoint remains influential as recent life course changes and risks are seen as diverging from the modern industrial 'normal' life course. This paper attempts at a complex exploration of the embeddedness of opportunities and risks in the individual's social context and biographical experiences. First, I will position the contemporary transformation of Cambodian society in the context of modernization theory (Beck 1992; Giddens 1990) and debate on the varieties of modernity (Chang 2010; Eisenstadt 2000; Schmidt 2010) to make a case for a more specific examination of change toward a modern society. I will then reconstruct the processes of Cambodian transformation and how they feed into the opportunities and risks for new life courses. A theoretically informed but empirically grounded typology of biographical management, based on a study of the life experiences and expectations of different social groups of Cambodian young people (n=51), will be used to illustrate how the opportunities and uncertainties in the new life course are differently managed based on socio-cultural and individual resources during the transition into the labor market and toward adulthood. This shows that in the context of compressed modern transformation, not only does the life course encounter both new risks and opportunities, but it also requires a mix of traditional and modern frameworks and resources to deal with inherent uncertainty.

RC32-548.1

PEPLO, FERNANDO FRANCO* (Centro de Estudios
  Avanzados, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba / CONICET,
  fernandopeplo@fibertel.com.ar)

A Brief Historical Overview of Gender Studies in Our Region: The Cases of Argentina and Brazil

In recent years, the term "gender" has gained visibility in social discourse. That is why expressions such as "gender violence", "gender identity", "gender equality" (among others) appear everyday in mass media. Such discursive proliferation can not be properly understood without taking into account the discussions held within feminism as a social movement and an academic stream.

The area of knowledge we now call "gender studies" was first consolidated at the universities of the central regions (United States and Western European countries). Our Latin American region has not been left out of this epistemological, theoretical and methodological renewal. Therefore, in this paper I am looking forward to: 1) exploring the origins of the category "gender" as a tool for analysis in contemporary social sciences and humanities and 2) focusing on the historical configuration of this interdisciplinary field in two national cases, Argentina and Brazil (and also highlighting some similarities and differences between them).

RC28-481.7

PERALES, FRANCISCO* (The University of Queensland,
  f.perales@uq.edu.au)
TOMASZEWSKI, WOJTEK (The University of Queensland)

Who Settles For Less At Work? Subjective Dispositions, Job Characteristics, and Job Satisfaction

In recent years there has been growing interest in individuals' self-perceptions of their wellbeing on the grounds that these complement well-established objective indicators of welfare. Wellbeing in relation to work, captured for instance by measures of job satisfaction, has not been an exception. The discourse on work in post-industrial societies has shifted from perceiving labour as a means for subsistence to conceptualising it as an important aspect of individuals' identity and self-realization. Consequently, the utility people gain from their work has become an important feature of modern working life and subject to increasing academic attention. However, individuals' assessments of this utility depend on both the objective circumstances that they experience at their jobs and workplaces and their subjective, idiosyncratic dispositions, such as their aspirations, expectations, or personal evaluation criteria. We add to the literature by formulating and testing a modelling strategy that uncovers how the latter subjective dispositions differ across population groups. We do this by estimating a within-job fixed-effects model which, by controlling for all objective characteristics of the job and workplace, enables us to explore how subjective judgements concerning job satisfaction and other work arrangements are made by different types of workers. To achieve this, we use data from a large-scale matched employer-employee dataset from the UK – the 2011 Workplace Employment Relations Survey (WERS). Following reference group and relative deprivation theories, we expect to find significant differences in the way in which individuals with different socio-demographic characteristics rate the same objective working conditions. More specifically, we expect female, young, elderly, and migrant workers to be more satisfied with equal working arrangements than male, middle-aged, and UK-born workers, respectively. Any such findings would have important implications for how subjective evaluations of working arrangements are to be collected and analysed using survey data and used to inform evidence-based policy.

RC14-245.10

PEREIRA ANDRADE, DANIEL* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas - SP, *eudanielandrade@yahoo.com.br*)

Emotional Control in the Financial Marketing

In the scope of a major research program about emotional normatization in the contemporary capitalism, I would like to focus on the emotional normatization of the financial investor. By analyzing Behavioral Economics texts about the emotions of the economic man in the financial market, I pretend to show how this bibliography: 1) explains economic crises as consequences of emotional based decision taking, a irrational behavior of the economic subjects responsible for breaking the market equilibrium; 2) normatizes emotions of the investors and offers self control techniques; 3) teaches how to predict and to use the emotional conduct of others investors to obtain economic profits. This bibliography, recognizing the investor as a emotional being, converts emotions in a professional competence that requires previous training to develop human capital. In this way, emotions are regulated and subordinated to a economic logic.

RC46-762.3

PEREIRA ANDRADE, DANIEL* (Fundação Getúlio Vargas - SP, *eudanielandrade@yahoo.com.br*)

Le Pouvoir émotionnel: Entrepreneurs Et Leaders

En donnant continuité à la recherche présentée dans le World Forum of Sociology de Buenos Aires, où j'ai abordé le thème de la normatisation des émotions des travailleurs et leur responsabilisation concernant leur propre souffrance pensée comme manque d'intelligence émotionnelle, je voudrais maintenant discuter de la normatisation des émotions des entrepreneurs et des leaders d'équipe par la bibliographie du management. L'objectif est de comprendre comment ces qui sont dans des positions de pouvoir dans l'entreprise font un travail émotionnel sur eux-mêmes en visant manager les émotions des subalternes et conduire leur comportement émotionnel conformément à des finalités économiques.

RC11-214.5

PEREK-BIALAS, JOLANTA* (Warsaw School of Economics & Jagiellonian University Cracow, *jolanta.perek-bialas@uj.edu.pl*) HOFF, ANDREAS (Zittau-Görlitz University)

The Potential of Telecare/Aal Technologies for Enabling ‚Ageing in Place' in Rural Areas in Poland and Germany

The vast majority of older people wants to continue living independently in their own homes for as long as possible. This preference poses a particular challenge in rural areas where family members are often not available for support since they moved to the economic hubs in the big cities for earning a living and care providers have to travel long distances. Telecare and other ambient assisted living (AAL) technologies can provide an alternative if linked to emergency care services. This paper will explore the potential of these technologies for enabling older people in rural areas to ‚ageing in place' in two regions in Poland and Germany with a particularly high share of older people – the Małopolska region surrounding the city of Cracow and Upper Lusatia („Oberlausitz") to the east of the city of Dresden. Both areas are characterized by outmigration of the younger generations, declining fertility and growing shares of older people.

This research analyzes the potential of telecare/AAL technologies for improving older people's quality of life based on two explorative pilot studies focusing on the provision of telemedical services to senior citizens. Thereby, the analysis considers opportunities as well as risks of telecare/AAL application in older people's homes. In the Małopolska region, a group of older people was provided with telecare/telehealth equipment monitoring bodily functions, such as ECG or blood pressure, which are monitored by telemedical/telecare systems enabling remote examination, consultation, and diagnosis. The German study takes a slightly different approach in focusing on matching older people with an interest in AAL/telecare technologies with providers of the latter. The process will be evaluated in a longitudinal user survey measuring their experiences before, during and after using the technology, which in turn will be compared with findings from an independent sample.

RC08-165.10

PEREYRA, DIEGO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, *depereyra@sociales.uba.ar*)
ARAMBURU, LEANDRO* (University of Buenos Aires, *leandroaramburu@gmail.com*)

Auntie Does Not Know What Sociologists Do. Do Not Blame Her: A History of Professionalisation of Sociology in Argentina (1960-2010)

The main goal of this paper is to describe the professionalization process of sociology in Argentina during the last five decades. First, it examines both the role of sociologists in Argentina during different historical stages and the situation of the teaching of sociology, trying to identify different traditions and tendencies. Second, the paper additionally describes diverse organisational frameworks in which local sociologists have tried to set their professional and academic issues. Third, it presents some data from a research that focusses on the working conditions of sociology graduates in Argentina from three different cohorts. One, a group graduated from 1961 to 1974. It had an early and successful professional insertion, linked with teaching and state planning. Two, another group which received their degrees from 1984 to 1992 had more problems in searching for jobs, but new opportunities in public opinion polls and consultancy were expanding. Third, a young cohort of graduates since 2002 who found an institutional scenario of new social demands and requests for sociological knowledge at academia, state and private sector. The paper looks for an answer on what were their jobs and how they started and followed a professional career in sociology, trying to identify the socialization process of their actions and the political and social networks to which they were affiliated. Methodology combines the use of previous data, the job situation of sociologists in Argentina at different historical stages with a survey, trajectories reconstruction and in-depth interviews. Finally, this paper reflects upon the multiple challenges that sociology in that country faces at the present: institutional expansion, funding opportunities and social recognition combines with institutional fragmentation and lack of consensus on sociologists as workers and professionals.

RC23-415.1

PEREZ, LAURA* (Av. Universidad Paramillo Ciencias Sociales, *laurap@unet.edu.ve*)

Revisitando La Cooperacion Desde La Transferencia Tecnologica

La transferencia tecnológica no es solo hoy día aceptada como un elemento dinámico en el crecimiento de las capacidades materiales de los países de "menor desarrollo relativo", sino además como un proceso fundamental asociado a cambios en la cultura y la historia. Ha adquirido relevancia en las agendas de los distintos foros de negociación – multilateral y regional, en una vinculación positiva a las necesidades de desarrollo tecnológico y de   industrialización; más recientemente se ha tomado conciencia sobre la diversidad de problemas que se generan por la exigencia de factores concretos de asimilación, aprendizaje, apropiación y adecuación, a contextos culturales, regionales, locales, específicos. El objetivo es contribuir al análisis sobre los avances en la cooperación internacional venezolana con países de la Región y como contribuye a la mejora de las circunstancias que rodean la construcción, aplicación, operatividad y consecuencias asociadas a la transferencia tecnológica. Esta investigación, descriptiva, sigue dos vías de análisis, por un lado, desde el planteamiento de "soberanía tecnológica", donde la decisión sobre el país o tecnología fuente se reconoce en el ámbito de lo público, tiene una dimensión política y una nueva agenda de negociación defensiva en fuerte controversia sobre la liberación de los servicios de educación y salud por afectar la protección de bienes sociales que son derechos humanos. Por otro lado, desde las prácticas e instituciones presentes en la complejidad industrial y tecno productiva nacional. Ambas vías desafían la comprensión multidimensional del papel de la cooperación internacional en los procesos de transferencia para reconvertirla estratégicamente hacia capacidades tecnológicas propias. Finalmente, se determina la ausencia de "infraestructuras de interface" que fomentan la interacción conjunta y expanden los conocimientos; ellas hacen factible estructurar formalmente los aprendizajes, establecer las relaciones de complementariedad necesarias y concretar los resultados convenidos.

RC03-70.1

PEREZ SINDIN LOPEZ, XAQUIN* (Gdansk University of Technology, *xaquin.perezsindin@udc.es*)

A European Mining Boomtown Case Study. Toward a Sociological Theory of Boomtowns in a Global World?

By mean a case study, this paper aims to test many of the William Freudenburg's theories on boomtown phenomenon. Apart from his contributions to the understanding of the social impact during and the following years after the construction of large scale projects, his theory has been especially enriching to describe the long term social consequences in the so called boomtowns. Judging by the results, the apparently boom experienced might not be such in many cases. It might be simply a rapid urban growth in the vicinity of the large scale project, but in contrast, the region as a whole, i.e. including municipalities around, might suffer, not only after the natural resource exhaustion but from the beginning of the activity, from shrinking. Secondly, results confirm Freudenburg's theory on the addictive character of the natural resources dependent economies. Judging by the in-depth interviews conducted among social actors, the concept of development is truly limited to the hope of a new boom as those lived in the past. This hope is nurture by political institutions and trade unions who despite the closure of the mine and the fewer chance to repeat such boom, still struggle for attracting large scale industrial projects. The formers know about the electoral benefits and

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

the latters would have more difficult its action in a more dispersed labor market. In other words, addition might not be limited to new mining boom only, such as Freudenburg suggests, but to merely "large companies", like nuclear or celluloses. Additionally, evidence suggests that the boom might give way to a very particular community culture that overestimates the importance of the grandiosity for any kind of local affairs. These are some of the conclusion that will allow to build (upon Freudenburg´s legacy) a more consistent and global sociological theory on the boomtown phenomenon.

JS-35.2

PEREZ SINDIN LOPEZ, XAQUIN* (Gdansk University of Technology, *xaquin.perezsindin@udc.es*)

Work Social Representation Among Young People and the Ambiguity of the Development Policy in Poland

This paper aims to examine the perception of the meaning of a "good job" among young generations in Poland. The economic policies implemented in recent years have emphasized the importance of entrepreneurship among new generations. The immobility of generations raised during the communist period is usually seen as an inconvenient that stop a major development. This is very clear judging by the number of public advertisement that encourage students to start up their own business, the invitations to take part on competition for the "best business idea", the highlighting of entrepreneurship related subjects in the universities´ curriculum and the emergency of certain entrepreneurship icons within the political spectrum. By mean the conduction of focus groups, in-depth interviews and participant observation, the current research inquiries on the idea of a "good job" among young people, with a special stress on how entrepreneurship is seen. Despite the pessimistic and dominant discourse about the low wages, working in some of the many foreign corporations that has invested in the country in recent years is seen as the *top of the mind job*. This accounts for the importance given to the symbolic meaning of belonging to an "international" organization, the social status provided by it and the need of constructing a "modern" identity of themselves. All these things, despite the usual low wages and lack of career opportunities provided. Asked directly about the possibility of becoming entrepreneur, it is seen as a step subjected to first success in a corporation. Entrepreneurship incentive policies might not have the expected results. The fault might be, among other reasons, the contradictory of the public discourse between, on one hand, the importance given to entrepreneurship and, on the other hand, the persistence for attracting globally-driven investment by established corporations and elites via tax break and low salaries policies.

RC48-795.5

PÉREZ-AGOTE, JOSÉ M.* (Public University of Navarra, *jose.perez.agote@unavarra.es*)

Mobilization and Performance in the Public Space in 2011: A Comparative Approach

From the Tunisian Revolution onwards the increase in social mobilizations around the world shows not only a significant shift in the political sphere but also some heavy evidence of social change. Young people, who have been at the center of those mobilizations, are especially susceptible to provide evidence of change when cultural, moral or attitudinal issues are involved. Furthermore, such mobilizations possess significant symbolic and cultural dimensions, and constitute fusion experiences in which a great charismatic power, able to trigger off social and cultural change, is generated.

These experiences may or may not have a ritual nature. According to J. Alexander, in the less complex and differentiated societies, social cohesion is generated by rituals, understood as periodical repetition of symbolic interaction in which participants fuse in the whole. However, in more complex and differentiated contemporary societies, the ritual is unable to keep fusion by itself, thus allowing for social performance to achieve the re-fusion of those social elements no longer cohesive.

The main goal of this paper is to approach some of these mobilizations in which youth occupied the streets as social performances, and to explore its consequences for social change. The four 2011 cases to be analysed are: the Egyptian Revolution, the Spanish Revolution (15-m), the London riots and the Youth World Day in Madrid (JMJ/YWD). They are analyzed following the basic elements that shape social performances: actors, audience, collective representations, means of symbolic production, mise-an-scène and power

RC04-91.1

PÉREZ-CASTRO, JUDITH* (Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco, *pkjudith33@yahoo.com.mx*)

The Values Of Scientific Ethics: A Way To Face Inequality

Scientific work is one of the most socially valued activities, as it is a complex task that requires specialized professionals and very specific knowledge and skills. Science characterizes itself because its permanent growth and its self-regulation. It means that any proper or formal research has to be necessarily subjected to scrutiny, refutation and peer approval. Scientific work can be profitable and advantageous. In fact, nowadays, science and technology are usually considered strategic areas to the economic growth, innovation, productivity and competitiveness.

However, impacts of scientific research cannot remain only in the economic field; on the contrary, it must also help the social, communal and personal development. In this paper, we talk about the social responsibility of science and how their results can contribute to improve the living conditions of individuals and to reduce inequality. At first, we analyze the values that support scientific ethics and then we discuss about the ethics of commitment and social responsibility.

We focus mainly on three principles: 1) the observance of the integrity and the respect of the human rights, 2) the social commitment of research and 3) the social justice to the individuals, communities and countries where the research is carried out. Then, we present the results obtained from a study developed with a group of professors-researches from the Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco. The objective was to identify the values that distinguish their work as researchers.

The results showed us that, regarding scientific ethics, some values such as objectivity, self-regulation, confidentiality, professional collaboration and the pursuit of knowledge are deeply seated in the researchers' practices; however, social commitment and responsibility seem to be less important to the researchers' work, especially when they have to compete for funding or when complying with the deadline and amount of production.

RC04-98.7

PÉREZ-CASTRO, JUDITH* (Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco, *pkjudith33@yahoo.com.mx*)
PALMEROS Y ÁVILA, GUADALUPE (Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco)
COETO CALCÁNEO, IRMA (Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco)

Vulnerability and Educational Opportunities in Higher Education Students from Mexico

Higher education enrollment in Mexico has increased considerably since the second half of the 20th century. Nowadays, it is estimated that 33% of school-aged young people attend tertiary education. However, the educational system still has many limitations; two of them are the restricted access to vulnerable people and the low rates of retention.

In 2013, the Law to Prevent and Eliminate Discrimination was issued. Regarding education, this Law seeks to eradicate any kind of discriminatory behaviors that might hinder or limit access to public or private education, scholarships or other educational incentives. However, until now, vulnerable people in higher education are underrepresented and there are no official data about the proportion of vulnerable students that are actually registered in tertiary institutions.

This paper is the result of a study that aims to understand the possibilities and difficulties faced by vulnerable people to enter, remain and graduate from higher education. Specifically, we focus on three vulnerable groups: ethnic people, disabled and women heads of households. We also encompass four dimensions: 1) Personal features, 2) Family conditions, 3) Institutional constraints, and 4) Public policies. Each dimension covers an array of factors or variables.

The results showed us that factors such as prior educational background, interpersonal relationships with other students, with teachers and administrators, parents' education, family income and the lack of inclusive policies either public or private tend to affect the rates of admission, retention and graduation of vulnerable students. In contrast, geographical origins and institutional action plans affect retention and graduation, but not admission. This latter is especially true in the case of ethnic people and women heads of households who have family responsibilities and low economic income.

TG06-968.1

PERGER, MARGARET* (Deakin University, *mcostell@deakin.edu.au*)

Working Circumspectly: What Are the Implications for Teaching in Multicultural Australia?

Migration, in the era of globalisation has created unique learning environments in Australian schools. While teachers' chatter and media debates focus on the merits of current education reform agendas a deadly silence reigns over the question of teaching and learning in culturally diverse communities. Government reforms increasing emphasise the importance of national testing regimes as a measure of student achievement, school performance and teacher quality. Such emphases have, according to recent research, impacted negatively on curriculum and pedagogy (Dulfer et al, 2103) and created classroom environments that are neither responsive to the needs of students nor inclusive (Thompson, 2013).

This paper presents a methodology for investigating teachers' everyday practice that draws on Institutional Ethnography, Critical Discourse Analysis and Ontological Inquiry as a means for uncovering, not only the being of social relations in everyday practice but also how that relation can be understood ontologically. It addresses, in particular, how the mediation of teachers' work relates to the influences and interests of others by tracing the constitution of social relations, disclosed in relations that emerge between teachers' perceptions of practice and their enactments. In doing so, the being of the social comes into view.

IE's recognition of being in practice is acknowledged. To better understand the impacts of this ontological dimension on practice, analysis of data, extends IE by drawing on Heidegger's (2005) conception of ontological inquiry. This has been chosen for its dual focus in explaining the significance of Being, itself, and to reveal explicitly the Being of people and equipment in teachers' work.

Analysis of research data offered by practising teachers, confirmed textual mediation in everyday work. It revealed, too, teachers who practised circumspectly. In doing so, the ontological significance of who we are to how and why we enter into social relations was exposed.

RC09-183.2

PERKIÖ, MIKKO* (University of Tampere, *mikko.perkio@uta.fi*)

Women's Schooling behind Infant Survival. Modeling Demographic Dynamics in Non-Affluent Countries

This paper examines the critical relationship between women's education and infant mortality. This relationship is a key to the demographic transformation of the global South. . This quantitative study examines the relationship between female education and infant survival in 80 developing countries. It is found that the relationship between women's schooling and infant survival is shaped by a set of social and health-related variables. These variables have been rarely studied simultaneously. Evidence in the paper is drawn from datasets some of which have only recently became available from agencies including UNICEF, UNDP and UNESCO. The data is controlled by income level, population size, as well as by the extreme epidemic or political instabilities. Missing data is replaced by regional averages. The path-models on infant survival provide new estimates showing the extent to which women's education influences infant survival in the global South. The study presents new evidence that the most powerful societal covariates determining the relationship between infant mortality and women's schooling, are income poverty, child health services and breastfeeding. Women's education explains 30-40% of the cross-country variation of infant survival. A key finding is that influences outside the health sphere improve health practices and performance. This global update is in line with what smaller N country-studies and survey based community studies have shown. The results stress that the universal social policies including women's education, poverty alleviation and multiple health policies intersect in fundamental ways for better infant survival. And that universal social policies are fundamental in explaining the pattern of demographic transition in the global South.

RC08-159.1

PERLSTADT, HARRY* (Michigan State University, *perlstad@msu.edu*)

The Making Of Obedience To Authority: From Binet To Asch To Milgram

The design of Milgram's Obedience to Authority can be traced back through Asch's classic experiment on conformity to Binet's experiments on memory and suggestion. Binet and Milgram used what is now termed exploratory experimentation which is not guided by theory or hypotheses but consists of carrying out systematic variations to formulate empirical rules. Binet conducted two experiments. Binet and Henri (1894) wondered what would happen if school children were given a suggestion so slight that they did not notice its existence? Children were shown a model line on one board and then had to identify the model line on a second board that contained a set of lines including the model line. When the student picked a line on the second board, the experimenter would quietly ask, "Are you really sure? Is it not the next line?" In a second experiment Binet (1900) showed a group of three pupils six objects on a poster board for a few minutes and then asked them a series of questions about what they remembered about the objects. The students performed this task jointly and the students competed with each other to be the first to give an answer. Years later Asch (1951) would combine Binet's two experiments in his classic study of conformity to groups. The group viewed a model line and then the naïve subject would find himself disagreeing with the others on matching the model line. Milgram knew of Asch's experiment but wanted to generate sufficient social pressure on an individual in a one-on-one situation. The Binet and Henri experiment with its questioning of the choice of line provided the bridge between Asch's group conformity and Milgram's (1974) researcher/experimenter prodding the teacher/learner "to please continue" and "the experiment requires you to continue."

RC44-727.5

PERNICKA, SUSANNE* (Johannes Kepler University, *susanne.pernicka@jku.at*)
HOFMANN, JULIA* (Johannes Kepler University, *julia.hofmann@jku.at*)

Transnational Solidarity Of Trade Unions In Europe: Two Cases Of Institutional Work Against The Background Of The Euro-Crisis

Trade unions and labour movements have emphasized solidarity as a universal principle based on common interests of *all* workers, regardless of borders and boundaries. Despite this rhetoric they have primarily organised national or sub-national collectivities and contributed to establish common identities and moral norms in these contexts. Modern notions of solidarity are thus firmly established at the national level, while at the European level liberal market principles and social indifference predominate. This prevailing social indifference has been challenged by at least two developments: (1) the introduction of a common currency, and (2) European economic governance in response to the Euro-crisis. Both developments have led trade unions to transnationalize their strategies: (1) As monetary integration abandoned the option to devaluate currencies as a strategy to improve international competitiveness, wage setting institutions have come under pressure. This in turn induced trade unions in some sectors to coordinate their wage bargaining policies across borders. (2) Far reaching austerity measures in EU countries had a big impact on labour market and social policies - trade unions responded to these developments by organising and mobilising resistance at transnational level, e.g. the European Action Days.

Our empirical research in both fields (wage bargaining and protest movements) is guided by the following question: What constrains and opportunities have trade unions in Europe encountered in their strategic attempts to create and maintain solidarity enhancing institutions at transnational level?

Our central argument rests on two assumptions proposed by the classic sociologist G. Simmel (1908): He states that conflict is an important step from mutual ignorance to social integration. However, the integrative impact of conflict is dependent on legitimized institutions and practices of conflict resolution (Vobruba 2013), which themselves are contested. To explain union strategies in multi-level fields we use sociological institutionalism (Scott 2008; Lawrence/Suddaby 2009) and power resource theory.

RC44-739.16

PERO, DAVIDE* (University of Nottingham, *davide.pero@nottingham.ac.uk*)
ALBERTI, GABRIELLA (Leeds University Business School)

Collective Practices of Low-Paid Latinos in London. Challenging the 'ethnic Lenses' of Migration and Labour Studies

Collective Practices of Low-Paid Latinos in London:
Challenging the 'Ethnic Lenses' of Migration and Labour Studies
This paper discusses collective contentious practices of migrant workers in Britain who organise to improve their disadvantaged work and life conditions. It will draw on ethnographic data and cultural productions about labour organising initiatives in the cleaning sector such as 'The 3 Cosas Campaign' and 'Justice for Cleaners' whereby migrant workers have been struggling for more dignified and equitable working conditions with the support of their communities, within and without formal and recognised trade unions. This discussion will critically consider the complex relationships that developed between these workers (many of whom are from Latin America) and local labour and community organizations, focusing on the tension between the class-based and so called 'ethnic' identities of the diaspora groups under study.

The paper aims to contribute to the theoretical debate on how to apply the framework of intersectionality (Yuval-Davies 2011) to the study of migration and labour movements. Inspired by recent critiques of the resilience of methodological nationalism (Glick Schiller and Caglar 2006; Glick Schiller 2008), our examination will question prevalent theorizations of collective action and migrants' forms of political engagement persisting in social movements and migration studies. It will also question the ethnocentric and institutionalist focus of traditional industrial relations literature highlighting the benefits of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of migrants' politics across the literature on migration and labor relations.

Schiller, N. G., Çaglar, A., & Guldbrandsen, T. C. (2006). Beyond the ethnic lens: Locality, globality, and born-again incorporation. *American Ethnologist, 33*(4), 612-633.

Schiller, N. G. (2008). *Beyond Methodological Ethnicity. Local and Transnational Pathways of Immigrant Incorporation*. Willy Brandt Working Papers Series 2/08. Malmö: University of Malmö.

Yuval-Davies (2011). *The Politics of Belonging. Intersectional Contestations*. London: Sage.

RC18-322.3

PEROTTINO, MICHEL* (Charles University, *perottino@fsv.cuni.cz*)

Members Vs. Experts in Czech Political Parties. Reflections on a New Dimension of the Party Membership

Our main research theme is the Policy-related Expertise in Czech political parties, this theme allows us to focus on such topics as the place of experts in the parties, especially in terms of concurrence between „old" members and experts proposing other resources and legitimacy.

The capacity of expertise is now generally considered as a common and obligatory need and good for every party which try to get into the government, based on the idea of a less political and more technical problems to solve on the national or local level.

For this paper we will focus on some aspects but we will discuss mainly the thesis of a practical mix of intra/extra-party legitimacy in the sense of the response to the need of new members seen as specialists or experts. For instance a problem can occur at the time when party came to the power and it gives to members some places or functions (retributions).

Our hypothesis, facing the question of intraparty democracy, are first that there should be a conflict between two diverse legitimacies but over all that such a need for experts contribute highly to undermine the importance of intraparty socialisation and, at the end, weaknesses the party organisation: the members have not to be active for the party as itself, but they have to be experts immediately useable without being "real" members. Secondly this concurrence of intra/ extra party legitimacy can be understand practically also as a better and quickest application of experts in the state or local management to the detriment of classical members. Thirdly the other face of this phenomenon is that the less party socialized experts are less disciplined or that they are more prone to defections or change of party affiliation during their mandate.

TG03-933.1

PERRAS ST-JEAN, GABRIELLE* (Inst National Recherche Scientifique, *gabrielle.perrasst-jean@ucs.inrs.ca*)

Strategies of Resistance : Migrant Caregivers Dealing with Social Isolation in Montreal, Canada

Cette recherche exploratoire est consacrée à la question de l'isolement, compris comme l'appauvrissement chronique des liens personnels et/ou sociaux (Weiss 1973 dans Guberman *et al.* 1993), chez les aides familiales migrantes de la région métropolitaine de Montréal (Canada). Provenant de divers pays « du Sud », les travailleuses admises au Canada dans le cadre du Programme des aides familiaux résidants (PAFR) sont engagées pour effectuer à domicile le travail reproductif (éducation des enfants, soins aux personnes âgées, malades, et/ou en situation de handicap, entretien ménager). L'une des exigences du PAFR concerne l'obligation pour les candidates de résider chez leur employeur. Plusieurs organismes nationaux (Commission des droits de la personne et de la jeunesse, Association des aides familiales du Québec (AAFQ)) et internationaux (Bureau international du Travail), dénoncent cette contrainte au logement en raison des abus qu'elle est susceptible d'entrainer. Parmi les effets néfastes connus, l'isolement des travailleuses est fréquemment mentionné, sans faire l'objet de travaux spécifiques. Cette étude qualitative inspirée des principes de la recherche féministe aborde cette question à partir des interrogations suivantes : Quelles sont les causes de l'isolement chez les travailleuses interviewées, et comment celui-ci se traduit-il dans le quotidien des répondantes? Comment les participantes s'adaptent-elles aux contraintes de logement? Une douzaine d'entretiens semi-dirigés réalisés auprès de femmes immigrantes en cours de réalisation ou ayant récemment complété le PAFR nous indique que certains facteurs tels que le degré de mobilité, les possibilités de socialisation hors du foyer de travail, et l'implication au sein de groupes et/ou associations façonnent l'expérience du PAFR et agissent sur le sentiment d'isolement. Analysées à travers le prisme de la consubstantialité des oppressions (Kergoat 2009), les différentes stratégies de résistance contre les facteurs d'isolement déployées par les travailleuses montrent l'adaptabilité dont elles font preuve devant devant la rigidité des conditions d'immigration imposées.

RC42-715.1

PERSSON, ANDERS* (Lund University, *anders.persson@soc.lu.se*)

Internet Chess and Chat As Interaction Order

Abstract. While playing Internet chess and at the same time using a rudimentary chat function with fixed lines, I have also been observing the chess and chat as a rudimentary interaction order. In this paper I will analyze this interaction order, on the one hand on the basis of observations made while playing Internet chess, on the other hand by using the perspective on the interaction order developed by Erving Goffman. My point of departure is that individuals interact with each other whenever they meet, but under different circumstances and those circumstances conditions the interaction. The paper aims at answering the following research question: How can the interaction order that is developed on an Internet chess site be understood given that the social interaction between the chess players is restricted to the game itself and to a rudimentary chat function? The paper contains a detailed description of the chess play and the chat function at an Internet chess site. What possible interpretations can, for example, be made of one player's offer to end the chess game with a draw? And, how can one understand the expression "Oooops!" in the chat given the different contexts that present themselves in a chess game? And, finally, how can one use Goffman´s division between expressions given and given off to understand the two mentioned and other interaction situations in Internet chess?

RC04-79.12

PERSSON, MAGNUS* (Linnaeus University, *magnus.x.persson@lnu.se*)

Socio-Geographic Effects On Higher Educational Choices

The main object, in this presentation, is to explore the relationship between socio-geographic background and higher educational choice. Social space can't be isolated or ignored when it comes to understand human action. The individual socio-geographic setting permeates the way individuals understand and act in the social world. It contributes to social possibilities and constrains, often understood as habitus. This presentation put a socio-geographic focus on a special group of students in a special municipality in the south of Sweden. The municipality is characterized by low progression rate to higher education and a high, but diminishing, rate of blue-collar jobs. The educational level is below national average. Despite these traditions a minor group of pupils do attend theoretical education and receive high grades from upper secondary school. Most of these students progress to higher education. An observation made is that in this group most of the students are applying and attending low prestige higher educational programme at low prestige universities despite their actual more prestigious possibilities. This goes for students with middle-class backgrounds as for students from working class. One suspicion is the existence of a sociogeographic effect on higher educational choices that makes it possible to talk about a sociogeographic habitus, collective in the same way as class-habitus but also unique in relation to other geographic areas. In this paper this is discussed in relation to in-depth interviews with students representative to the above described group.

RC16-287.4

PERULLI, PAOLO* (University of Eastern Piedmont, *paoloperulli@libero.it*)

The Ontology Of The Global City-Regions

The ontology of global city-regions.

The global world is made of hundreds of city-regions interlinked and networked. Yet the ontology of the global city-region is still to be defined.

It includes a different substance than the XX° century metropolis, or the generic and endless city of today. It is a web of contracts much wider and global than in the National epoch. In the past the contract was Principal-Agent: the Principal being the State, the Agent being the City. Whose main role was to provide streets and social housing, schools and welfare. Today the agglomerating substance of global city-region is relational contracting among actors which are global in many cases: enterprises, services, networks. Their places have a variable geometry and geography, functionally defined and no longer territorially bounded.

Relational contracting is a partnership contract where asymmetries arise. The main asymmetry is about information access, which is selective among and within cities in the digital era. A second asymmetry is about mobility which is still more selective: those who can move (financial markets, multinational enterprises, big buyers, world experts), those who simply cannot (sub-contractors, client enterprises, contingent labour). Within global city-region governance mechanisms should include new constitutional orderings by bridging social capital and linking divided actors and fields.

RC31-533.10

PESSOA, INES* (ISCTE - IUL, *inespessoa@yahoo.com*)

Migratory Experiences of Portuguese People in Macao during and after the Portuguese Administration of the Territory

Migratory experiences of Portuguese people in Macao during and after the Portuguese administration of the territory

The transference of Macao' administrative power from Portugal to China, in December 1999, has represented for Portuguese people who lived there until the 80's and 90's of the XXth century the end of a migratory experience in a very specific 'context', frequently characterized as being almost 'colonial'.

Following the hand over, while many Portuguese migrants have returned to Portugal, some choose to stay in that Chinese territory; others have later decided to go back again; and a few others, who have never lived there, elected Macao as their host society. How was the integration process of those Portuguese migrants

who settled in Macao in the beginning of the XXIth century? Did they keep the same benefits - concerning leaving conditions and life styles - that Portuguese people used to have during the Administration period? What kind of relationships have they developed with the local people (mainly Macanese and Chinese) in this 'new' political, social and cultural living context? Were they more prone to assimilate local references than their counterparts who lived in Macao in the 'colonial' period?

Basing our study on a qualitative research supported by interviews to two groups of Portuguese migrants - those who lived in Macao during the Portuguese administration and those who moved to the territory after that period -, is our purpose to analyse and compare their migration experience (in social-economic, cultural-symbolic and identitary terms) highlighting the continuities and changes observed.

RC31-526.11

PESSOA, INES* (ISCTE - IUL, *inespessoa@yahoo.com*)

Portuguese Youngsters on the Move after the Macao's Migratory Experience

Macao has been for the last two decades of the XX century the host society of young Portuguese people, whose parents, mainly high qualified workers, have preformed professional functions in the public or private sectors of the territory. Once this migratory cycle came to an end, and after their return to Portugal, a large number of these young Portuguese has migrated again, some to Southeast Asia, others to different places, this time as protagonists of their own flow. Basing our study on life stories, our purpose is to analyse to what extent the migration experience of these individuals in Macao has contributed to the formation of their cosmopolitan identities, as well as to create a predisposition to re-migrate.

RC24-432.30

PETERS, VERA* (Institute for Climate Impact Research, *vera.peters@pik-potsdam.de*)

The Carbon Footprint of German, Scottish and Czech Households and Its Determinants – the Influence of Infrastructure, Lifestyles and Socioeconomic Conditions

Climate change is on its way, and individual consumption decisions contribute substantially to it. About 40% of all GHG emissions come directly from private household energy consumption, and the figure is even larger if indirect effects of private consumption are included.

In order to further explore the conditions that lead to smaller GHG emissions, we present results from a quantitative household survey (n=1.532) in three European countries (Germany, Scotland, Czech Republic), which was conducted within the framework of an EU FP 7 project (GILDED) in 2011 and 2010.

A CO_2-calculator and its items on self reported behavior were used to estimate households' carbon emissions in the field of residence, mobility and nutrition. Beside site specific conditions such as infrastructure and socioeconomic factors, major individual and social motives for sustainable behavior are explored by applying psychological and sociological concepts such as the "Schwartz value inventory", people's perception of climate change and a lifestyle segmentation.

We focus especially on the explanatory power of the lifestyle approach for predicting carbon footprints. Lifestyle or "milieu" segmentations represent popular analysis tools especially in German sociology that aim at a modernized concept of social inequality encompassing the `subjective' dimension (attitudes, values and preferences) as relevant aspects for social differentiation. We applied this concept by connecting values and preferences with the households' income, thus trying to identify different "social milieus", i.e. like-minded social groups that are characterized by distinct mental frames and economic status. Previous lifestyle research suggests significant group differences on factors influencing energy use, e.g. the amount and kind of electronic appliances used or leisure mobility patterns. However, it has yet to be shown if different energy patterns result in different levels of overall consumption and emissions between the groups.

RC25-450.7

PETERSSON, FRIDA* (University of Gothenburg, *frida.petersson@socwork.gu.se*)

The Stigmatizing Semantics of Methadone Maintenance Treatment

People who use heroin are often described as one of western society's most stigmatized and marginalized groups. In public discourse, people associated with heroin use are construed as unruly, lacking self-control and generally bad persons. Negative representations of the heroin addict are also reflected in the regulatory framework surrounding Swedish methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) – the most common treatment practice for heroin addicts – which is based on a basic idea that the treatment not only could, but also should lead to a normalization of the clients' lives.

In this paper, the everyday semantics of Swedish MMT is put under scrutiny. The analysis based on a local, qualitative study exposes that the professional power is not as objective, neutral and fair as portrayed by national guidelines, policy documents and the professionals' talk. Methods developed in critical discourse analysis and discourse psychology are used in order to analyse a number of key concepts used in everyday clinic practice. For example, at the clinics, "drug-free" and "drug-abuse" are two frequently occurring concepts that are difficult to define because they are not related to the drugs themselves, but to the question of *when* and *how* the narcotic substances have been used, as well as *who* has decided that they should be used. Analysis shows, that according to the professionals' talk, it is possible to live a "drug-free", "normal" life with methadone, as long as it is distributed by the clinics and ingested according to the staff's recommendations, while taking the same amount of drugs obtained from a source other than the clinic is defined as "drug abuse", legitimizing sanctions of more disciplinary kinds. However, the effects of the disciplinary exercise of power are counteracted by the clients' modes of resistance, such as subversive interpretations of staffs' arguments or "narratives of resistance".

RC05-106.10

PETERSSON, KARINA* (Linnæus University, Sweden, *karina.petersson@lnu.se*)

How and When Belongings and Living Conditions Is Made (in) Visible in School

This paper explores how and when principles of categorizing groups related to residential area and living conditions, are present and are of importance in education and social relationships in school practice. The background to the study is that on the one hand, there is openness and a welcoming of immigrants in Swedish society and in schools, for example, through policy and political objectives. On the other hand, there are clear structural differences and segregation in schools related to the area affiliation and ethnic origin. Interest in gaining an understanding of and explanations for the ambiguity that emerges between policy and what happens in the school's daily life have contributed to the study's aim. The aim of this study is to investigate and analyze whether, and if so, how and when students in a secondary school in a medium-sized town in southern Sweden, are identified and categorized in relation to the belonging residential area and living conditions within education and social relationships, as well as its relevance for pupils in school practice. The focus is on how the changing demands and social relations are managed, organized and perceived by different actors, when school is becoming a common arena for students from different areas and with different living conditions. The analysis is based on an ethnographic study based on observations, interviews and informal conversations in school practice. The study's result show that pupils belonging and living conditions is made visible and contributes to categorization in certain contexts in school practice, while it is made invisible to categorization in other contexts, where other factors connects pupils to a group or network. It is also found that the different categorizations overlap each other.

RC26-454.2

PETRAKI, MARIA* (University of Athens, *mariapet21@yahoo.gr*)

Does Social Economy Really Constitute a Solution Against Poverty and Social Exclusion?

This paper examines the correlation between poverty, social exclusion and social economy at the local level. Particularly, it attempts to discuss the appropriate conceptual and theoretical models of social economy at the local level and to establish multidimensional poverty and social exclusion indices under a relative perspective.

The research question is: "Do social economy initiatives contribute to the fight against poverty and social exclusion at the local level and what is their impact"?

The analysis is based upon the results of both qualitative and quantitative research of selected areas in the broader area of Athens. More precisely, statistical data and the results of the focus group interviews with key informants, stakeholders and vulnerable people will be discussed with a view to focusing on the appropriate design of social policy and social protection at the local level.

RC14-247.1

PETRAKIS, COSTAS ANT.* (Technological Educational Institute of the Ionian Islands, *petrakis@teiion.gr*)
MAKRIDIS, SAVVAS (Technological Educational Institute of the Ionian Islands)
MORAITI, ATHANASIA (External Collaborator)

Mass Media Representations Of Multifarious Violence During The Greek 'crisis' In 2013: A Qualitative Approach

The multifold violence observed during the Greek 'crisis' corresponds to the many-faceted character of the recession and to its intensity, as the country continues to reel under the shock of cultural, societal and political rifts. The following

presentation focuses on internal forms of violence and specifically on behaviours of suicidal or quasi-suicidal character. Our primary aim will be to outline the many different ways this type of violence is presented by the Greek media. The study has been conducted with a qualitative methodology utilizing content analysis, through the prism of which we examine the way internalized violence is represented by two of the mainstays of the Greek media, namely the press and internet. Specifically, we will introduce a number of popular blogs and sites with a high traffic volume of traffic and some well-known newspapers with a large readership. Secondly, through the method of qualitative content analysis we will focus on the correlation between violence and social inequality and the diverse ways in which these social phenomena have been approached by the news information media. Thirdly, we will classify these representations on the basis of content analysis of representative excerpts from articles and reports on the particular self-destructive form of behaviour that has come to be associated with the 'crisis'. Finally, we will analyse the ways in which the electronic and print media target the social status and ethnic background of victims.

RC04-99.6

PETROV, VLADIMIR V.* (Novosibirsk State University, *v.v.p@ngs.ru*)

High Quality Education: Globalization and Problems of National Educational Systems

Requirements of the Information Society and Knowledge Society determine the need for significant improvements, structural changes, shifting priorities in the social system. Such a trajectory of development is already represented not only in the education systems in North America, Western Europe, countries of the Confucian and Buddhist cultures but also in the Eastern Europe and Russia.

While comparing educational systems of Russia and the United States primarily from the aspect of high quality education development there we can see deep differences between these systems that are connected with different historical traditions, mentality, economic and political structures of these countries, and finally with mobilization or innovative types of development. But today, under the influence of globalization, we can state a convergence of educational systems in Russia and in the United States within the paradigm of a pluralistic educational system. Russia moves away from etatism, political monism to political system's pluralism which certainly conciliates it to the political system of the United States.

World experience of the recent decades shows that in this area a flexible system of control (often direct and indirect in the form of influence) should be conducted where there is no rigid centralization and where the balance of governmental, regional and local education programs is necessary. Particularly sensitive should be the attitude of the state towards high quality educational institutions: it is necessary to take into account their specificity, to seek additional resources including financial in the form of various additional scholarships for the talented students, and grants to effectively developing educational institutions etc. and at the same time maintaining their maximum autonomy.

RC11-203.2

PETROVICI, CARMEN* (Cross-National Data Center , *petrovici@lisdatacenter.org*)

Cross Country and Intergenerational Comparison of Income and Wealth using Luxembourg Income Study (LIS

Abstract
The aim of this paper is to analyse the income and wealth among the elderly (65-75 years old) and people in their prime age (35-45 years old) in a cross-country comparison. Which group is more likely to be at risk of poverty? The novelty of this paper is that includes not only the disposable income (defined as the sum of total revenues from earnings, capital income, private transfers, public transfer net of taxes, social security contributions and other obligations such as alimony) but also a proxy for the net wealth including the net value of the dwelling in the analysis. Within each age group, we will identify the subgroup most at risk of poverty (based on gender, citizenship status, education level). We selected the countries that have information on wealth from the last wave of LIS, centered around the year 2010: Colombia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, South Africa and Japan (with available data from 2008). The paper will contribute to the existing literature through a cross-countries comparative analysis of income and wealth from an intergenerational perspective.

RC32-561.3

PETSCHICK, GRIT* (TU Berlin, *grit.petschick@tu-berlin.de*)

Factors Influencing the Careers of Young Scientists during the Period of Their PhD. En Ethnographic Case Study

The underrepresentation of women in science and the question of reasons for their relatively frequent resignation compared to their male counterparts is a much-studied topic of increasing relevance. In this area there are – nevertheless

- very few ethnographic studies comparing various disciplines. This paper intents to show the potential of such a discipline-comparative, ethnographic study of doctoral students: With a focus on everyday practices the study researches embedded practices of gender differences and their gender codes, as well as differences in specialized cultures. Thus, a contribution should be made both to explain the proportionally higher exclusion of female scientists from academia compared to their male counterparts as well as for research about the professional culture.

In two ethnographic case studies, the production of gender disparity shall be captured at the level of everyday operation of scientific practices and in habitual actions. The participatory observation is supplemented by interviews. The focus of this investigation are the everyday practices of researchers, since we assume that a number of gendered and gendering practices and their incorporated implicit attributions, are not made consciously by the actors, but happen interactive.

The research examines scientific working groups, whose research is part of an excellence cluster. In particular PhD students in the subjects of physics and chemistry are accompanied through their academic life. Several factors have an impact on daily work and facilitate or hinder coping with the demands during the period of promotion. The studied situations were therefore divided into four categories: time, space, material resources, and social interactions. In all these areas, gender differences can be identified in both disciplines. Furthermore, differences are visible in the methods of scientific working of the two disciplines.

RC22-382.8

PETTERSSON, PER* (Uppsala University, *Per.pettersson@kau.se*)

The Impact of Contractual Relationships to the Identity and Values of Religious Organizations – a Pilot Study in Sweden

Part of the growing impact of new liberal economic market rationality is an increasing demand of religious organizations to establish partnerships or contracts with the state. Deregulation and liberalization of (public) welfare services in Sweden has since the 1990s resulted in greater attention to civil society as a resource in welfare provision. While the previous state-based welfare model advocated financial solidarity and equal rights to welfare services, the new marked-based model is based on the idea of the individual's right to freedom of choice and accepts different individual financial capacities. From being advocates for a comprehensive welfare system equal for all, religious organizations are presently invited and enrolled as contracted parts of a system accepting inequality in welfare provision related to the financial capacity of the individual. Indications from previous research show that tensions between their identity and the implicit values of contractual relationships may lead to enforced limitation of the specific profile and qualities of religious organizations which at an initial stage was an important part of the distinctive value of their contribution as social agents, as perceived by both parties. A reduction of the religious organizations profile may be caused by e.g. a demand for professionalization of the contracted services, a demand for toning down the religious profile or a demand for accepting values in conflict with its core values. This paper discusses the short term and long term consequences for religious organizations identity and freedom by entering into partnership or contract with public authorities. One specific question is if these relationships are new forms of state-religion regulation? The paper build on results from the research project Welfare and Religion in a European Perspective (WREP) and a recent pilot study in Sweden analysing formal contracts and written agreements of partnership between religious organizations and public authorities.

RC02-49.3

PETUKHOV, KONSTANTIN* (Perm state national research university, *c.petoukhov@gmail.com*)

Corporate Social Responsibility Practice in Russia and in Western Countries

The aims of study is to determine the dominant practices of corporate social responsibility in Russia and to compare them with the features of the model of social responsibility of business in developed countries. This allows to quantify the nature of corporate social responsibility in Russia and to find the advantages and disadvantages of the domestic model of corporate social responsibility. The empirical base of the research was information on websites of 570 largest companies in Russia. In study it were examined sections of sites about the activities of companies in the field of social responsibility, non-financial reports, as well as the characteristics of company's interaction with stakeholders in social networks. Content analysis of the data published on the Internet has allowed to identify three areas of social responsibility of Russian companies: operating in the interests of their employees, charitable initiatives and efforts to protect the environment. It was found that the practice of social responsibility in Russia are significantly different from Western models, due to the specific socioeconomic problems, philanthropic traditions, religious norms and the role of the state. The results can be used in future comparative studies of social responsibility of business in Russia and abroad, and to improve the efficiency of Russian business practices in the area of social responsibility and accountability to stakeholders.

RC22-388.2

PEUCKER, MARIO* (The University of Melbourne, *mpeucker@unimelb.edu.au*)

Seeking a Voice: Muslim Organisations in Australia and Germany and Their Struggle for Civic Recognition

Post-war Germany and Australia have, like many other Western societies, seen the emergence of fragmented and heterogeneous Muslim communities. In both countries these ethno-religious minority groups have established a diverse landscape of community organisations, which used to be occupied primarily with the maintenance of their religious identity and internal community ties. This inward-looking nature of Muslim communities in Australia and Germany has begun to change in the 1990s and, more fundamentally, since the early years of the 21st century, triggered by partly similar, partly country-specific developments. An unprecedented number of community groups in both countries have sought to become recognised civil society actors, eager to contribute to the society at large, to engage with non-Muslim groups, media, governments and other opinion leaders and to offer a more accurate public representation of Islam.

This paper explores the motives, strategies and achievements of Muslim community organisations in Australia and Germany, based on extensive desk research and a series of in-depth interviews with Muslim community figures in both countries, conducted between 2011 and 2013. It argues that, while Muslims in Australia and Germany have shared (and continue to do so) similar experiences of social marginalisation, public questioning of their willingness to belong and increasing political scrutiny, their collective struggle for civic recognition has unfolded in different ways. The research findings suggest that Australian Muslim community groups have been much more successful than their German counterparts in utilising and expanding their collaboration and lines of communication with policy-makers and civil society opinion leaders and in establishing themselves as an important voice in the public and political debate. The paper concludes with a discussion of the reasons for these country-specific differences, identifying a combination of historical, political and social factors, including the divergent political opportunity structures and the different socio-economic resources of Muslims.

RC11-214.4

PFADENHAUER, MICHAELA* (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, *pfadenhauer@kit.edu*)

Tool, Toy or Therapist? the Relevance of Emotion Stimulating Robots in Elderly Health Care

Our main interest is the professional use of "social assistive robots" (Kolling et al. 2013). We call them "emotion simulating & stimulating robots" as they are designed to fulfill „experiential aspects of belonging" (Klein et al 2013). Our empirical subject is the baby harp seal Paro developed by AIST, a leading Japanese industrial automation pioneer. Whereas this as interactive robot with highest therapeutic effect" praised machine is getting usual in Japanese private households, in Germany it slowly finds it way into Elderly Health Care Institutions. According to that we are interested how the robot becomes embedded in the carer-resident-relationship.

To which aim use carer the robot in their caring activities and routines? Which meaning is transferred with this special usage? Not only the singular performance but also the object with which the action is carried out is a carrier of meaning. However, not only the subjective sense but also the objective meaning of people, places, actions and material things recurs to interpretation (and interpreters). In terms of sociology of knowledge we are interested in the process of objectivation and institutionalization of technical artefacts which is embedded in the communicative processes of the distribution of knowledge. The robot as an in fact impressive technical artefact neither is a social actor or a "sociofact" but an integral and powerful part of social action with the potential to change culture (i.e. of Caring). According to that and in regard to the zoomorphic design of Paro which looks like a pet toy we are especially interested in the haptic use of Paro. As touch and tactility is referred to as special need of the elderly and persons with dementia the impact of this technology may lay in a climate change of the Caring Culture.

TG04-950.3

PFALLER, LARISSA* (University of Erlangen - FAU, *Larissa.Pfaller@fau.de*)

From Users to Adherents – Anti-Aging As a Way of Life. Qualitative Interviews and Biographical Perspectives

At least since the founding of the A4M (American Academy of Anti-Aging Medicine) in 1993, anti-aging medicine has formed a discrete discipline, implementing scientific findings for purposes of prevention, early diagnosis, reversal or treatment of age-related changes and loss of body functions. In recent years, anti-aging has also been established in Europe, as the institutionalization of anti-aging medicine in Germany shows in an exemplary way.

Despite the growing significance of anti-aging, its impact on the *users'* everyday life has hitherto been under-explored. This presentation focusses on users of anti-aging products and services in Germany and is based on 15 narrative interviews conducted in the context of the research project "Biomedical life plans for aging".

The interviews show the profound impact of anti-aging on the individuals' biographies: Although users cannot observe the effectiveness of their practices, they are invested with biographical meaning. Therefore, it is supposed that the persistence and attractiveness of anti-aging practices goes far beyond their scientific persuasiveness. Within the reconstruction of the significance of anti-aging for the interviewees' biographies, the *symbolic and emotional potential* of the practices are to be examined: Anti-aging turns out to be an ideal staging ground for presenting oneself as a rational actor and a self-caring subject. Anti-aging can thus be described as a form of *lifestyle* that is committed to an ideal of scientific rationality and the moral values of individuality and responsibility.

RC32-564.20

PFAU-EFFINGER, BIRGIT* (University of Hamburg, *pfau-effinger@wiso.uni-hamburg.de*)

Diversity of Gender Arrangements and the Work-Family Relationship of Women with Small Children in Europe

The central question of the paper is: Which are the main patterns of the ways in which women with children 0-2 years combine employment and childcare in European societies? And how is it possible to explain cross-national differences? The paper introduces the theoretical approach of the "gender arrangement" of the author as an explanatory framework for cross-national differences. This approach emphasizes the mutual, and in part contradictory, interrelations and dynamics between culture, institutions, social structures, economic structures and actor's constellations and action, which form the societal context for the structures of care work in a society. The paper applies this approach for the explanation of the differences in the work-family relationship of women with children below age three in eight European welfare states. The comparative analysis finds that the countries of the study cluster into four different patterns of the combination of women's employment and care for children under three. It is shown how the differences in the cultural, social and economic context and in welfare state policies in different European societies, and the ways in which they interact, make a particular contribution to explaining cross-national differences in the patterns of mother's employment and childcare. This analysis demonstrates that family policies alone cannot explain cross-national patterns for organizing child care, and that considering cultural models, family policies and socio-economic differences together leads to a more satisfactory explanation of the societal relationship between women's employment and child care.

RC19-329.1

PFAU-EFFINGER, BIRGIT* (University of Hamburg, *pfau-effinger@wiso.uni-hamburg.de*)

Erosion of the Boundaries Between Public and Private – New Forms of Care Work in European Welfare States

The paper discusses the ways in which changes in the structures of care work in European welfare states can be analysed and explained. So far, concepts of dual terms predominate with regard to the concept of care, in terms of the comparison between public and private and between paid formal care and unpaid informal care. According to such thinking, care work takes either place in the private sector where it is informal and unpaid, or it takes place in the public sector where it is formal and paid. It is argued here that the clear embedding of care work into one of the two spheres can easily become a conceptual cul-de-sac and tends to hinder the recognition of changes concerning the informal care work itself.

Welfare states have established new, paid forms of semi-formal and formal care work within the family household. This change has led to an erosion of the boundaries between the two spheres. These new forms are also connected with a new type of social rights. It is argued that in order to capture this change appropriately, change of care work can no longer be viewed as a change within a dualistic model; as a shift from private to public care, or as a formalisation of care. Instead it must be understood as a multidimensional change.

In the paper, a conceptual approach for analyses will be introduced. Moreover, it will analyse the development of the new forms of paid semi-formal and formal care work in childcare and care for senior citizens in Europe in a cross-national comparative perspective. Finally also it will explain the development with social change and cultural change.

RC25-440.2

PFEFFERKORN, ROLAND* (University of Strasbourg (France), *pfefferkroland@aol.com*)

The Sociological Discourse on Inequality and Social Class in France

The Sociological Discourse on Inequality and Social Class in France

denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Over the past decades social inequality has grown in France, as in many other countries. Paradoxically, however, during that same period the dominant discourse, both in the social sciences and politics, has tended to conceal this growing social polarization and to eliminate any reference to class. Indeed, since the beginning of the 1980s, sociologists and politicians have vied with one another to invent clever words and expressions to describe the structure of French society. However, these substitute discourses were soon gainsaid by the growing social disparities prevalent within French society, and which existed in spite of the rhetoric which obstinately denied the reality of class. Indeed, in France, the notion of 'class' had, at best, changed and become more complex, but remained as present as ever.

This paper will, first, explain the background to this increasing social polarization of French society. This polarization is not unique to France, and can be found in varying degrees in most capitalist countries in Western Europe. The widening wage gap has had clear consequences for all significant aspects of people's lives, and a number of indicators converge which allow us to expose this tendency, and demonstrate the existence of a system of inequality characterized by segmentation, hierarchization and conflict. After this presentation, some thoughts will be put forward on the words and categories that are used in certain sociological theoretical frameworks. This alternative sociological discourse was pervasive between 1980 and 2000 and continues to be used today, even though it has long since been largely refuted by the facts. We will focus on the discrepancy between the rhetoric of these theories, which deny the existence of 'social class' and the undeniable reality of a growing polarization within French society.

Roland Pfefferkorn, University of Strasbourg

RC09-183.1

PHAN, LY* (University of Sydney, *ly.phan@sydney.edu.au*)

Women's Empowerment As a Determinant of Fertility Change in Southeast Asia

The fertility levels of Southeast Asian countries have been dropping dramatically since the1950s. The case of Southeast Asia challenges classical theories on demographic transition, which suggest that economic development is the key to demographic changes, whereas, in Southeast Asia, even low- and middle-income countries also experienced rapid fertility declines long before the socio-economic development. This paper suggests a relationship between the empowerment of women and fertility decline. Despite decades of standing in the literature as one of the key indicators of social development, the concept and measurement of women's empowerment has not reached a consensus. Women's empowerment is a multi-dimensional concept, which includes measurements at both country and individual levels. At country level, measurements of women's empowerment includes the percentage of women's education in relation to men, percentage of female labor force participation, proportion of female in parliaments, and percentage of women's holding manager's positions. At individual level, women's empowerment can be measured by women's educational attainment, their involvement in household decision-making process (including fertility choices), contraception use, and employment status. Cultural factors such as son preference and preference for high fertility should also be taken into account while measuring women's empowerment. Most studies have been looking at women's empowerment in either at country level or individual level but not at a comparative regional level. In this paper, the key debates in the concept and measurement of women's empowerment and the framework of relationship between women's empowerment and fertility changes will be reviewed. Furthermore, the current situation of women's empowerment and the amazing fertility decline in Southeast Asia will be examined. A closer examination of fertility change and women's empowerment indicators in Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam suggests that women's empowerment plays a role in the region's demographic change.

RC47-765.3

PHILIPP, CAROLIN* (University of Kassel, *carolina.philipp@gmail.com*)

Violent and Non-Violent Logics in Contemporary Greek Protests

short
The research is focussed on crisis ridden Athens as radicalisation becomes accentuated during economic and political turmoil.

I will analyse radical views of political activists based on 19 ethnographic interviews conducted with the creators of alternative urban spaces: migrants, anti-nationalists, anarchists, neighbourhood activists, and radical leftists.

From the data discursive strands will be extracted about perceptions of state, society and the extreme right, constructions of oppositions, and refelctions on violence performed by themselves and others.

background
In the centre of Athens the consequences of increasing cleavages and precarisation by the 'Euro-Crisis' are drastic: intensified unemployment, bankruptcy, and impoverishment. At the same time, the metropolis has developed into a *hub* for migrants and refugees from Eastern European, African, and Asian countries. These two phenomena have turned Athens into a space in-between the Global North and South.

Athens resembles a militarised zone (Kurtovik 2013). The government is perceived as EU-dependent by most citizens, and chooses to demonstrate its strength by demarcating different groups as 'deviants' (Dalakoglou 2013: 30). Radical left and anarchists, as well as migrants and refugees, are constructed by the ruling parties as threats (Zenakos 2013): for public security (Philipp 2013), or as dangerous 'hygienic bombs' for national health (Parsanoglou 2012). Newly-deployed and heavily-armed police forces are ordered to fight the 'undesired' objects. The increased establishment of far right discourses and neo-nazi-activism support this development (Philipp 2012).

The atmosphere of austerity and oppression has deeply influenced alternative activism of this two groups: methods of protest become more extreme, constellations of alliances alter, and clashes between different forces intensify.

presentation
My presentation shortly outlines relevant historical circumstances before turning to the activists' discourses themselves.

With its extensive ethnographic material, my research contributes to fill the desideratum (Andronikidou & Kouvras 2012) of empirical in-depth analysis of contemporary contention in Europe.

TG03-935.4

PHILLIPS, HAZEL* (Ngati Kapo o Aotearoa, *kotuku@me.com*)
HIGGINS, NANCY (Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind)
COWAN, CHRISSIE (Ngati Kapo o Aotearoa)
PASCOE, HANNAH (Ngati Kapo o Aotearoa)

Kāpo Māori Counter Narratives: Transformative Research Practice

Recently a research paper on the eye conditions of Māori children was published in New Zealand. The paper sensationalized the reasons for non accidental eye injuries by highlighting the role physical abuse plays in vision loss and blindness in Māori children which in turn was picked up by the media. Not surprisingly, the kāpo (blind and vision impaired) Māori community was not only unhappy with the authors' conclusions but also with the way the 'story' was covered in the media. The community's view was that this was another example of 'Māori bashing' that could potentially undermine kāpo Māori whānau engagement with science. The twin aims of this presentation are to: 1) critically reflect on the methodological implications of doing research bereft of its socio-political and cultural contexts and undertaken by 'outsider' researchers who persist in deficit theorizing to present a 'standard story' of Māori and disability; and 2) argue for a kāpo Māori by kāpo Māori approach to research that leads to socio-politically and culturally nuanced readings and understandings of the issues that face kāpo Māori and their whānau. We do this by discussing the methodology and outcomes of the recently completed research project 'Growing up kāpo Māori: accessing paediatric ophthalmology services'. This project provides a counter narrative to the standard story and as such is more likely to transform social spaces and health practices.

RC04-79.11

PHILLIPS, KRISTIE* (Brigham Young University, *Kristie_Phillips@byu.edu*)
ERICKSON, LANCE* (Brigham Young University, *lance_erickson@byu.edu*)
EDMUNDS, CHRISSE (Brigham Young University)

Social Inequality & Academic Achievement Gaps in Developed Countries

International comparisons of cognitive skills suggest that equitable educational performance is just as important as high performance. Therefore, minimizing achievement gaps between wealthy and poor students is important for countries' economic growth (Hanushek, et al. 2008; Coulombe and Tremblay 2006). Even within high-income countries that share similar levels of economic development, socioeconomic-based achievement gaps vary in size and shape. Nevertheless, the direction of these achievement gaps is consistent—with wealthier students having both greater opportunity and greater achievement (Hampden-Thompson and Johnston 2006).

This study offers a cross-national examination of the relationship between socioeconomic achievement gaps, societal-level inequality, and the role of social safety nets in reducing inequality in both income and cognitive skills. The cross-national variation in income inequality, social safety nets, and academic achievement gaps facilitates a direct examination of societal-level factors that are hypothesized to be important in determining the shape and size of country-specific achievement gaps.

To create country-level measures of income inequality, social safety nets, and achievement gaps, we use data from the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) as well as the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). In an attempt to draw comparisons between countries at similar levels of economic development, we restricted our analyses to 26 countries that belong to the World Bank high-income group (World Bank Country Classification 2013) and also participated in both PISA and LIS.

Our preliminary results suggest that developed countries with the smallest achievement gaps are likely to have higher performing low-SES students, and high performing high-SES students. Preliminary results also suggest a relationship between income inequality, social safety nets, and gaps in student achievement. Because our work identifies social and economic contexts that contribute to achievement gaps, our study demonstrates both barriers and possibilities that influence academic mobility.

RC11-204.3

PHILLIPSON, CHRISTOPHER* (The University of Manchester, *christopher.phillipson@manchester.ac.uk*)

Ageing and Class in a Globalised World

Discussions about the role of social class in the lives of older people have often occupied a marginal position in social research into ageing. Despite the importance of themes linked with inequality and latterly social exclusion, the tendency has been to examine these only loosely through the lens of social class, with researchers often preferring to emphasise individual characteristics or life histories, other statuses (e.g. gender and ethnicity), or more general features associated with the social organisation of age. In consequence, social class has had limited influence on many of the concepts deployed to understand the lives of older people. This paper explores a variety of reasons as to why this might be case. In addition, it considers whether this tells us anything of wider significance about the way in which social gerontology has developed. Would a fuller appreciation of social class add anything to our understanding of later life? To develop these points the discussion reviews, first, ways in which the role of class has been minimised in studies of ageing; second, evidence for the re-emergence of class analysis; third, the importance of situating class analysis within the context of globalization and economic change; fourth, the paper concludes with an assessment of possible developments in the application of class analysis to the study of ageing.

RC11-202.1

PHILLIPSON, CHRISTOPHER* (University of Manchester, *christopher.phillipson@manchester.ac.uk*)

The New Political Economy of Generations: Social Class and Social Divisions in Old Age

Increased inequalities within nation states have influenced social structures in a variety of ways. For older people, one consequence has been greater differentiation within generations driven by contrasting experiences of economic recession and life course events. Generations, in western society from the mid-20th Century, were underpinned by near full employment, orderly transitions into and out of work, intergenerational mobility, and declining levels of inequality. These processes ground to a halt during the 1980s and have continued to be affected by a combination of austerity and accelerated globalisation. The paper will examine how a combination of globalisation and long-term economic change is re-structuring core social relationships in old age. The consequences arising from this include: the weakening of the idea of generations as a meaningful unit of analysis; the emergence of new political and social identities in later life; and the growing importance of divisions operating within generational and related social groups. The paper will explore the implications of these developments for theoretical work in the sociology of ageing.

RC40-682.2

PIATTI, CINZIA* (University of Otago, *cinzia.piatti@otago.ac.nz*)
CAMPBELL, HUGH (University of Otago)
ROSIN, CHRISTOPHER (University of Otago)

Beyond Alternative/Conventional: Māori Worlds of Food

Within popular understandings of the food crisis, the global food system is often perceived on the basis of a clear differentiation between 'alternative' and 'conventional'. These two constructs generally distinguish between means of provisioning and consuming food according to narrow and readily measured economic, social and ecological criteria. This categorisation results in a strict dichotomy represented by antipodal views and explicit characterisations of value – what in terms of convention theory would be organised within orders of worth. In fact, the reframing of popular understandings of the food crisis require a more open engagement with food (its production and consumption) that recognises the diverse sites of action at which change can be enacted and realised. Such an approach sees continuity from mainstream activities to the small individual, independent and value-oriented ones.

This paper uses the theoretical framework of regimes of justification from convention theory (Boltanski and Thevenot 1986, 2006) to elaborate a Māori world of worth in order to demonstrate the potential for marginal economies (Gibson-Graham 1996, 2006) to reframe popular understandings of food and society. Within the New Zealand context, there has been some ferment around Māori groups -a minority whose culture is based on the concept of sustainability as a cornerstone-

who recently implemented economic activities around a western-values frame in terms of economic organization. Using two case studies, both expressions of the Māori community but with two different approaches in terms of strategies, a reflection is presented on community organisation, food systems innovation and the role of market in food relations.

RC11-212.6

PICHÉ, DENISE* (Université Laval, *denise.piche@arc.ulaval.ca*)

Who Needs Age-Friendly Cities? Exploring Represensions through Participatory and Trans-Disciplinary Research

This presentation bears on the first two years of a six year participatory and trans-disciplinary research programme exploring what an ageing society means for the city (facts), what the latter could become (ideas / scenarios), what can be done (actions / what is feasible) and what should be done (ideals). The programme stems from societal concerns in the province of Québec (Canada) regarding the rapid absolute and relative increase of people aged 65+ and 80+, and the projected impacts this will have on collective services, manpower, and public as well as private financial programmes such as pension funds. It specifically examines how these concerns and trends might transform the city, including housing, mobility patterns, activities, services and the spatial and material form of the urban matrix. The methodology includes, on the one hand, more traditional research methods such as policy and research reviews, survey data analysis, qualitative case studies, fine grain studies of person / environment interactions, and, on the other hand, participatory, trans-disciplinary and trans-sectorial panels for scenario development and assessment. This presentation focuses on the wide variety of and numerous discrepancies in discourses and representations encountered in the process, and how old age is socially constructed through numerous power relationships shaping these representations and the interactions between discourses. The analysis confronts the discourses and representations of individuals, communities, experts and institutions in terms of what makes an age-friendly city. It illustrates the wide gap between normative discourse aimed at reforming and shaping the elderly through urbanism and the variety of ageing experiences, to the point that one must ask: "who needs age-friendly cities?" In conclusion, a word will be said on how participatory and trans-disciplinary research can contribute to reducing this gap and innovate in how we approach age-friendly cities.

RC34-586.2

PICKARD, SARAH* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, *sarah.pickard@univ-paris3.fr*)

Austerity and The University In Britain

Austerity and the University in Britain
Over the past decade, young people in the United Kingdom have been facing a variety of factors which have impinged on their opportunities to enter higher education and their chances of finding a job once they have graduated. Whilst there has been a sustained governmental policy to increase the participation of 18-to 30-year-olds in higher education (initiated by the Labour Government and continued by the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Coalition Government), the 2008 financial and the ongoing economic crisis resulted in the introduction of austerity measures following the 2010 general election. Notably, the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Coalition Government enacted a sizeable cut to public spending on higher education and it raised substantially the cost of annual university tuition fees starting in 2012-2013. At the same time, the rate of unemployment among graduates has been rising and getting a degree is no longer an automatic boost to one's life chances. For many it results merely in unpaid internships and/or employment schemes.

This talk will examine British "youth in austerity" regarding prospects for studying in higher education and subsequently entering the labour market over the past decade. It will include young people's responses to the recent decrease in higher education funding and increase in university tuition fees.

JS-85.2

PICKARD, SARAH* (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, *sarah.pickard@univ-paris3.fr*)

Divided and Ruined: The Failed Student Protests In Great Britain

The current decade has been marked by both the global economic crisis and a growth in social movements around the world spearheaded by young people. In particular, we have witnessed collective action – demonstrations, direct action and civil disobedience – regarding higher education. In Britain, there was a series of demonstrations and sit-ins in the winter of 2010-2011 about the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Coalition Government's plan to cut dramatically public spending on higher education and to raise considerably university tuition fees. In fact, both of the policies were enacted and the ceiling on annual fees went up to £9,000 (approximately 1.500,000 JPY) in 2012-2013. Just after their introduction, a demonstration took place organized by the National Union of Students (NUS).

Strikingly, this #DEMO2012 had three themes: "Educate, Employ, Empower," rather than only higher education and it was attended by far fewer demonstrators.

This talk will analyze the social movements organized by young people against higher education reform since 2010 in Britain. It will focus especially on the 2012 demonstration, in order to ascertain to what extent it can be gauged to have been a failure. Drawing on interviews I made with protestors, as well as photographs I took of the demonstration, the talk will reveal that the different types of participants were very polarized about the best course of collective action to take. For example, the extreme-left wing radicals and anarchists accused the NUS of cooperating with the Government, whilst the NUS claimed the extremists were not focusing on the issues at stake. This lead to highly confrontational scenes during and after the demonstrations which detracted from criticisms of the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Government and its youth policy. Instead of uniting and fighting, the protestors were divided and ruled by Government cuts in an era of austerity and lack of social change.

RC16-281.2

PICKEL, ANDREAS* (Trent University, *apickel@trentu.ca*)

National Cultures Reconceptualized for the Social Sciences: Basic Elements for an Analytical Framework

National Cultures Reconceptualized for the Social Sciences: Basic Elements for an Analytical Framework

Globalized state-societies in the twenty-first century are framed by national cultures. This cultural metaframe is insufficiently understood by sociologists and other social scientists. Yet national cultures are full of social mechanisms that shape domestic politics, economic success and failure, and the evolution of global society. To make use of this framework for explanatory purposes, it needs to be underscored that nationalizing mechanisms are sociocultural mechanisms that work in conjunction with better known political and economic mechanisms. Based on a novel conceptualization of national cultures, the contours of which this paper will lay out, it quickly becomes evident why and how in general terms nationalizing mechanisms operate in a broad range of social systems from small groups to large movements and organizations. Whether, where and to what extent the inclusion of nationalizing mechanisms can make a substantive contribution to explanation is an open empirical and theoretical question. The argument presented here reconceptualizes existing empirical and theoretical knowledge on nations and societies in order to open up a fresh perspective and sketch out a basic framework for one of the most misunderstood areas of social reality in the global age. The paper further develops the author's previous foundational work on social systems and nationalizing mechanisms aimed at rehabilitating the central significance of nation for the sociological enterprise.

JS-49.6

PIERIDES, DEAN* (University of Melbourne, *d.pierides@gmail.com*)

Institutional Contradictions and the Organization of Emergency Management

This paper provides an institutional analysis of Australian emergency management from the early twentieth century to the present and highlights the institutional contradictions that generate conceivable barriers for effective organization. Building on the literature in organization and management theory that focuses on institutional logics, I argue that to understand why emergency management is riddled with these contradictions it is useful to describe the different logics that are elaborated in organizations. Institutional contradictions in emergency management carry traces of tensions between the church and entrepreneurs from as early as the twelfth century, traces of a style of statistical reasoning that emerges in the seventeenth century and traces of the ongoing struggle to produce a legitimate form of government for the state.

Since the 1990s, Australian emergency management organizations, like many other organizations, have been adopting and implementing risk standards to pursue strategic goals, to meet performance objectives and to ensure accountability. The reliance on risk calculation and management has intensified in the aftermath of disastrous floods and fires in the early twenty-first century. These technologies of risk bring into effect markets that deal with the uncertainty of different objects such as vegetation, weather, fire, and so forth. Emergency management organizations are also tasked with the sovereign responsibility to protect the population, a task that is arguably at odds with the dynamics of markets. When the sovereign and entrepreneurial logics are elaborated in emergency management, risk can materialise in monstrous ways, well beyond the reach of formal organization.

RC47-768.2

PILKINGTON, HILARY* (University of Manchester, *hilary.pilkington@manchester.ac.uk*)

'Loud and Proud': Youth Activists in the English Defence League

This paper considers the meanings young members of the 'new far right' English Defence League (EDL) attach to their activism. Based on an ethnographic study (2012-13) including interviews with over 30 grassroots activists, it argues that the movement's trademark slogan 'Not racist, not violent, just no longer silent' denotes more than a cynical PR strategy. In contrast to a 'politics' they reject (understood as 'debating', 'listening' and 'reading the Sunday Times'), participation in EDL actions provides young people with a way of 'getting your point across', 'speaking out' and 'standing strong'. This, it is argued, is indicative of the experience of the political sphere by some young people as characterised by a 'politics of silencing' in which 'legitimate' political discourse is closed down due to the social distance between 'politicians' and 'people like us' and the legal and cultural circumscriptions on 'acceptable' issues for discussion. Drawing on Mouffe's (2005: 6) argument that right wing populism has made inroads in those places where traditional democratic parties have lost their appeal to an electorate no longer able to distinguish between them in the 'stifling consensus' that has gripped the political system, the paper traces the resonance of these tropes in the narratives of 'the political' among a broader sample of (non-activist) young people in the UK (based on representative survey and interview data gathered for the FP7 MYPLACE project of which the EDL ethnography is also a part). The paper asks whether the desire to engage in politics in a 'loud and proud' way might confirm Mouffe's argument that a democracy that 'works' for 'the people' may not be one based on 'a universal rational consensus' managed through institutions that 'reconcile all conflicting interests and values' but rather one in which there is a vibrant public sphere of political contestation (ibid. p.3)?

RC05-106.7

PILLAY, KATHRYN* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, *pillaykat@ukzn.ac.za*)

"Nation Under Siege from Foreigners": Exploring Notions of Belonging and Exclusion in Post-Apartheid South Africa

South Africa finally became a democratic country in April 1994 after the first 'free and fair' general elections took place. A commitment was made by the ANC led government to 'non-racialism' based on a Constitution which was inclusive of all the 'races', accepting shared citizenship. In this paper I contend that even though the democratic state acknowledges South Africans of Indian descent as part of the national discourse, and continually affirms 'their' part in the national democratic revolution, it nevertheless still perpetuates the notion of essential 'differences' between 'peoples' which originated in colonialism, was entrenched further after the formation of the Union, and legitimised through various policies during apartheid. Even though the Population Registration Act (PRA) was repealed, the racial categories that were reproduced and legitimised by the Act still exist. 'Race' then continues to be an axis around which South African society revolves. I argue that the continuation of 'race' classification through legislated and bureaucratic guises perpetuate racialisation and 'race thinking', which is evident in self-perceptions and the perceptions of 'others'. The argument is demonstrated by empirically examining how South Africans of Indian descent are homogenised and labeled as a separate and distinct group, and in addition how they are perceived as 'a people' or 'community' with fixed and essentialised identities and ultimately 'belonging' to another country, to which they could *easily* 'return', as evidenced by calls to 'go home' echoed at various points in time during the post-1994 democratic era. Empirical evidence will be provided to reveal how, as a result of this perpetuation of difference based on 'race', similar processes of othering and anti-'Indian' sentiment, reminiscent of the political eras prior to democracy, persist in public and popular discourse in contemporary South African society, and is exposed at various junctures.

RC38-649.3

PINEDA OLIVIERI, JESUS HUMBERTO* (University of Goettingen, *jesus.pineda@ocides.org*)

From Being Excluded to Becoming a Triumpher: Higher Education Massification Policies in Venezuela and Their Biographical Meaning

In 2003 the Venezuelan government started to implement a variety of social programs known as "Bolivarian Missions". These Missions addressed a variety of social problems that the traditional systems of education, health and social services had failed to overcome. The creation of these programs rapidly became one of the distinctive symbols of the new revolutionary government and the promise of a better life for the poor and excluded groups. In the education sector, different "Bolivarian Missions" offered literacy programs, basic education, high school and higher education for all. Over the years, these educational programs have been strongly linked to the political legitimation and support of the government by those who have perceived the missions as a benefit. Official reports claim to have solved a historical debt with some marginalized groups of the country, which has shaped the lives of those who have been recently included to both the education system and the Venezuelan society as a whole. This article seeks to explore how this process of inclusion has been experienced by those who have been educated, which represents an important gap in the literature that deals with the Venezu-

elan case. Moreover, I will show how the official discourse has transcended into the memories of those who once felt excluded and now feel like triumphers, consistent with the public discourse around the existence of the so-called "Mission Sucre". This work is based on two case reconstructions of the life stories of two higher education students who are currently enrolled at two of the many "Aldeas Universitarias" that operate throughout the country's regions. This work is based on biographical-narrative interviews (following Rosenthal) and ethnographic observations that I conducted for my ongoing doctoral thesis.

RC04-98.1

PINEDA OLIVIERI, JESUS HUMBERTO* (University of Goettingen, *jesus.pineda@ocides.org*)

From Exclusive Meritocracy to Differential Inclusivity: What Has Changed in Venezuelan Higher Education?

Since the beginning of the Bolivarian Revolution in 1999, a constant comparison between the so-called "4th Republic" and the rise of the Bolivarian Revolution has divided the history of Venezuela into two major periods. When it comes to the education system, since 2003 the government has implemented a variety of educational programs and a constant process of unprecedented expansion has taken place. At the higher education level, the system has been expanded through the municipalization of higher education. This process occurred in the framework of a political system that aimed at tackling social inequality and its educational repercussions. These reforms and initiatives worked under the assumption that the previous organization of the educational system was meritocratic and exclusive. Although some official statistics suggest that the participation of students in higher education in Venezuela has been widened for all, I argue that the inequalities have not been addressed, given that the current higher education system is divided into two parallel systems of education with different quality standards and student conditions. This paper will reconstruct the creation of Venezuela's Mission Sucre and will analyze the paradox of inclusion in the Venezuelan context from a sociological perspective using insights from Bourdieu's work. I conclude that the implementation of a parallel offer to include students from disadvantaged environments or backgrounds may exacerbate the educational gaps, as well as, the social and political polarization in a system like the one under consideration. This analysis is based on my ongoing doctoral research and presents some reflections coming from the literature review, as well as my empirical work in Venezuela.

RC47-772.4

PINET, NICOLAS* (Université Paris Diderot - Paris 7, *npinet@wanadoo.fr*)

Elements for a Grammar of Revolt: Comparative Sociology of the September 1991 Lootings in Kinshasa, Zaïre

Popular politics and resistance, in Africa as elsewhere, take shape both through the ordinary (Asef Bayat, *Life as Politics*) and the extra-ordinary. This paper focuses on one extra-ordinary case of popular unrest: the riots and lootings that occurred in Kinshasa, Zaïre (now Democratic Republic of Congo) on September 23rd and 24th, 1991.

Contrary to previous studies that focused mainly on the historical context, this paper sets the analysis in a broader context through a comparative approach. Drawing on both primary (media and testimony) and secondary sources, it intends to scrutinize these two days of lootings while confronting them to the mirror of contemporary Latin American riots: the *Caracazo* (Venezuela, 1989) and the *Santiagueñazo* (Argentina, 1993).

This allows to delineate elements of a shared grammar of revolt: lootings always occur in a temporality of breach (Martin Breaugh), they are akin to carnival both because they are festive and because they momentarily invert the ongoing power relations; they oppose groups of actors whose positions on both sides of a social frontier appear with more accuracy during this cathartic moment. In Kinshasa, the lootings opposed people who considered they hadn't benefited from the distribution of resources and privileges made by President Mobutu Sese Seko, and those perceived as having benefited from them. The discourses made by the protagonists claim that direct action was made both necessary and legitimate by social inequalities, injustice and deprivation, as noted by E. P. Thompson in a complete different context ("The Moral Economy of the English Crowd", 1971). Finally the collective violence unleashed in the lootings expresses a desire to put an end to a situation deemed unbearable – the generalized use of fire is symptomatic – and start things anew. This last point invites to take also into account, with Carlo Ginzburg, the ritual dimension of lootings.

RC21-367.2

PINET, NICOLAS* (Université Paris Diderot - Paris 7, *npinet@wanadoo.fr*)

Subaltern Tactics and Spaces for Decommodification: Non-Institutionalized Political Practices in a Tokyo Working-Class Neighborhood

This paper draws upon a 2-year ethnography (2012-2014) in a Tokyo working-class neighborhood, with a focus on subaltern political practices. Building upon the distinction between the two meanings of the "political" (Claude Lefort, *Essais sur le politique*; Manuel Castells, *La Question urbaine*) – one related to the institutionalized sphere of the ruling, the other to the social system of power relations and its transformation –, subaltern political practices can be defined as practices that allow their actors, collectively or individually, to free themselves from such-and-such subordinate positions in the net of power relations. Through this theoretical lens, one can observe an array of collective or individual political practices that contest, bypass or elude unfavorable power relations.

With the ever-increasing commodification of society, quite blatant in large cities like Tokyo, domination often make oneself felt as economic domination. In this context, subaltern political practices take notably the form of tactics (Michel de Certeau) aiming at getting loose from economic dependencies through the building of small and frequently temporary autonomous spaces.

Since these dependencies are experienced more strongly as we go down the social ladder, this paper will focus on tactics devised by homeless people living in the area I'm engaged in, before showing that practices that are most easily discernible in this radical life-situation can also be noted among working-class neighborhood inhabitants. Urban agricultural practices found among homeless groups and individuals as well as in working-class neighborhoods are an especially interesting case. Growing their own food allows the persons involved to build a small autonomous space, both real – one get a fair amount of "free" food – and symbolic, as they constitute de-commodified spaces in which other types of relations and non-monetary practices can take place (exchange of seedlings between homeless groups, fruits and vegetables' gifts to visitors or neighbors...).

JS-14.4

PINJANI, PRATAP* (Govt. Girls College, Ajmer, *pratappinjani@yahoo.in*)

Leisure and Family : A Mutually Supportive Relationship

W. H. Davies in his lovely poem 'leisure' states the wonder of a life worth living where one has no time for leisure, why we are so full of worry that we can hardly steal little time to stand still and watch the world go by. What is this life if, full of care we have no time to stand and stare. No time to stand beneath the boughs and stare as long as sheep or cows. No time to see, in broad day light streams full of stars like skies at night. A poor life this is if, full of care we have no time to stand and stare.

The loneliness and isolation of an individual has been a persistent theme in twentieth century. We were all born social and need company to live a happy and fruitful life. The institution of family has been with us with a set of cultural patterns as the oldest pattern of social life. Researches by cultural anthropologists, sociologists and psychologists reveal the importance of family in shaping one's personality. the basic psycho-social cultural elements in a family is the fellowship which springs from sharing and caring in leisure hours by way of interaction and inter-communication with each other in their respective roles to create a common familial culture.

It is true that human beings find time to catch up with family and friends during their tea and lunch breaks. Hence they need to find time to cultivate and nurture their relationships and it is all about effective time management.

Leisure time not only builds the self esteem but also self confidence of an individual member of the family. They start sharing a very strong bond with each other which becomes irrevocable. Sensitization towards emotional situation tends to become easier.

RC47-769.22

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* (Södertörn University, *grzegorz.piotrowski@sh.se*)

Tu Casa Es Mi Casa: Squatting in Eastern Europe

Cities have been the arena for social movements actions for long time, however with the recent changes in urban development (privatization of public spaces, reduction of public services, gentrification etc.) recently there are more movements that focus on the city as the focal point of their activism. In Central and Eastern Europe, which is the ground of intensive introduction of neoliberalism the transformative processes are more intensive than in other parts of the world with intensive re-privatization, increasing gentrification, rapid changes in social composition or the emergence of gated communities. Various social mobilizations and social movements are trying to opposing these tendencies and the squatting is the most radical amongst them. It is particularly interesting as it usually tries to combine down-to-earth problem solution (i.e. campaign to save a park or against privatization of a public space) with radical anti-capitalist ideology. Critique of property (through squatting abandoned buildings), consumerist way of life (through D.I.Y. lifestyle) is particularly problematic in the region where cap-

italism is new and was desired and such movements are not deeply rooted and emerged in the last 25-30 years.

This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted mostly in Poland, also in the Czech Republic and Hungary where I collected numerous in-depth interviews with squatting activists, made several participant observations and analyzed many media coverages (both mainstream and activist / independent media). In the paper I want to focus on the intersections between the radical squatting movement and moderate movements such as tenants movement to show the transformative power of the squatting movement on other actors. I will be basing primarily on two case studies from Poznań and Warsaw complementing them with examples from other countries from Central and Eastern Europe and the results - in my opinion - can be addressed to other developing societies.

JS-85.4

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* (Södertörn University, *grzegorz.piotrowski@sh.se*)

Youth Social Movements and Democratization

In mid-1980s Central and Eastern Europe have witnessed an interesting aggregation of anti-communist struggles. Parallel to the pro-democratic dissidents new movements populated by young people and connected to youth subcultures have emerged, in particular the anarchist and environmental protection movement. These new movements were not only inspired by groups from Western Europe and the US but were also an expression of critique of the dissident movement slowly shifting to (neo)liberal positions and loosing the touch with the workers base as well as the young people whose demands (i.e. regarding compulsory military service) were largely ignored. These newly emerged movements were capable of bridging structures and agency in an unique way.

The popularity of these youth movements partially lays in attractiveness of the subcultures that were the vehicles of the new ideas and not in the topics they were bringing up. Moreover, this subcultural-political connection seems to have an impact on todays radical movements making them mostly a young people's domain and activity. This has far-reaching consequences and recent mobilizations in the region (anti-ACTA protests in winter 2011/2012, many protests in Bulgaria in 2012 or the earlier alterglobalist mobilizations) prove the point that coalition-making possibilities and support from other actors are limited.

The paper is based on long-time research and fieldwork among social activists (alterglobalists, anarchists, environmentalists, squatters) and former dissidents that took an active role in the 1989 transformations for various research projects. Empirical data were collected from in-depth interviews, participant observations and from movements' publications (printed and online) collected over the years.

RC08-157.1

PIOVANI, JUAN IGNACIO* (CONICET, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, *jpiovani@unibo.edu.ar*)
BEIGEL, FERNANDA* (CONICET-Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, *mfbeigel@mendoza-conicet.gob.ar*)

Potential, Strength and Weakness of Argentinian Social Sciences to Analyze Contemporary Society

This paper attempts to describe the current state of the Argentinean social sciences in terms of institutionalization, research capabilities and agenda. It is framed within a research program called PISAC, implemented by the National Council of Social Sciences and co-financed by the Ministry of Science and the Secretary of University Policies. PISAC has three main objectives, each one linked to a specific research project: a) a critical assessment of the Argentinean social science system (institutions, agenda, researchers' profiles, publications, etc.); b) a review and systematization of the research findings produced in the last decade with regards to key issues addressed by the Argentinean social sciences; c) a structural study of current social, political and cultural trends in the country.

In this paper, in particular, we present some preliminary findings and discussions related to the first research project (a). In this sense, we maintain that Argentina's scientific field is currently featured by a dynamic, predominantly public andprofessionalized system that has witnessed a geometrical growth in the last decade. Both the public universities and the National Scientific Council (CONICET) have benefited from this growth. Accordingly, social sciences have experienced an expansive phase visible in the consolidation of postgraduate studies, international publishing and collaborative research. However, some important problems still persist:

1) In terms of institutionalization, professionalization and full-time research positions the social sciences are still well behind the natural sciences;

2) the structural heterogeneity of Argentina's scientific field, featured by the split between CONICET and the public university system

3) the national publishing circuit of the social sciences is still weak, both in terms of domestic and international circulation of knowledge produced locally.

4) There are significant differences in the levels of institutionalization, professionalization and internationalization that the academic activities related to the social sciences bear in different regions of the country.

RC09-176.3

PIPER, NICOLA* (The University of Sydney, *nicola.piper@sydney.edu.au*)
LEE, SOHOON (The University of Sydney)

Domestic Workers As Agents for Development? the Migration-Development Nexus Debate Revisited Though the Decent Work Agenda

At the global and regional level, the current policy discussion of international migration is dominated by a revived interest in the linkages between migration and development. To date, this debate has left out certain forms of migration and alternative understandings of development, and remained especially unfavourable to particular forms of migration that women undergo. Despite the evidence that domestic workers are numerous and that domestic work is increasingly an important source of waged employment for women, domestic work is often specifically excluded from national labour instruments such as the labour standards or the minimum wages mechanisms in many countries in Asia. Moreover, many migration regimes purposely exclude domestic workers from accessing rights that other labour or skilled migrants in the country are entitled to. With growing interest in *return* migration and its relationship to development, there have been efforts to place domestic workers 'back' on the trajectories of the 'productive' economy, especially in the form of entrepreneurial programs and the teaching of return migrant women to use their remittances money *productively* by becoming petite entrepreneurs. Common failures of such programs requires us to question the fundamental bias in creating such programs and the placing of emphasis on productive labour, instead of re-examining the importance of reproductive labour in development.

This paper will provide a systematic deliberation on the meaning of decent work for non-industrial, reproductive work, focusing on fair wages, working conditions and industrial relations. Its overall objective is to trace discursive and research frameworks around gender and labour migration from a development perspective to test the place of domestic work within it and to prompt greater attention needing to be paid by development studies to the realm of reproductive work. We will base this on the specific experience of domestic worker migration in Southeast Asia.

JS-85.5

PIRK, REELIKA* (Tallinn University, *reelika.pirk@gmail.com*)

The Role of Social Movements in Youth Political Participation

In the debate of youth political engagement social movements have a crucial role to play. In many contemporary democratic societies political culture is facing a crisis of legitimacy. Scholars around the world have stated that the level of traditional political participation is decreasing, especially among young people. On the other hand, there are opposite views, claiming that instead of being politically disengaged, young people are looking for (new) forms for participating in society, as they simply address social issues differently. Thus, new social movements (as well as Internet and single-issue activism etc.) are considered to be new platforms for young peoples´ political activism.

This paper is based on case study of ethical-moral values promoting animal rights movement in Estonia. A youth group that consists of politically minded young people who actively participate in and address different issues of the society. The paper explores the importance of social movement activism in sphere of political participation. Especially, it first analyzes how young people conceive their participation and role in society. Secondly, how young activists address political issues through social movements. And thirdly, what challenges they face when participating in socio-political sphere through social movements. The empirical data set includes open-ended interviews and informal conversations as well as participant observations and secondary data sources.

RC22-393.12

PISAREVSKIY, VASILIY* (St.Tikhon's Ortodox University, *wausily@yandex.ru*)

Orthodox Online Communities in Social Russian Nets As an Object of Social Research

Social nets is new social communication environment and the majority of people are involved into them all over the world.

The leader among existing social nets in Russia and Russian-speaking area is VKontakte.

In the social net of VKontakte there is an orthodox audience which consists of approximately 10% on the part of active audience of this social net. The most active and numerous representatives of the orthodox audience are three age groups which expose relevant portraits of the orthodox audience in VKontakte: up to 18, 18-24, 25-34 years old.

Communities in the social net is main communicative core around which users' interests are formed. For our purpose all orthodox communities in VKontakte can

be divided into four groups: communities of general orthodox theme, communities where the main content is presented by the quotations of reverend fathers and modern members of clergy, and also parables and cautionary tales, issue-related communities (question to priests, for youth, family, devoted to beneficence, etc.), and at last territorially united communities (the communities of bishoprics, youth orthodox unions of certain district, etc.)

Each orthodox group in VKontakte and its own unique target audience on the basis of which the group administration chooses content: by format (articles, news, fillers, quotations), by form (text, photo, audio, video), by the functionality of VKontakte social net (discussions, meetings).

In orthodox communities VKontakte the model of social interaction 'online-offline' is actively developed. Within the framework of this model the participants of communities are informed about offline events running (rapidly erected temples buildings, beneficence, meetings with interesting people, etc.) via VKontakte functionality (messages, meetings). Due to communities participants high degree of loyalty the information about future events is spread by 'virus' method by the means of likes and repost system.

RC09-173.9

PITASI, ANDREA* (Gabriele D'Annunzio University, *profpitasi@gmail.com*)

The Fourth Paradigm

The paradigm shifts which featured the systemic thinking from the 1980s to the end of the last century and the very beginning of the 21st lead to some radical epistemological changes at the crossroads between communication sciences and sociology. This paper on one side reconstructs the key paradigm shifts in system theory from the whole /part one (P1) to the system /environment one (P2) and then to the autopoietic paradigm shift (P3). Kuhnian normality was rather unlikely in systems theory and still the key global economical , technological , social challenges of our times required revolutionary shifts. The other side of this paper is essentially focused on theorizing a fourth paradigm shift which selects the fragments of the late XX century epistemological debate turning them in a systematic (in the Mertonian meaning of the term) redesign of the concept of system itself revealing that design and evolution are two faces of the same coin.

"In any event, we have changed our own evolution but not ended it".

(Barash 2008: 25)

"Some increase in plasticity is to be expected [...]. It represents the extrapolation of a trend toward variability already apparent in the baboos, chimpanzes and other cercopithecoids what is really surprising however is the extreme to which it has been carried. Why are human societies this flexible?"

(Wilson, 2000: 548)

RC09-176.6

PITASI, ANDREA* (Gabriele D'Annunzio University, *profpitasi@gmail.com*)

"Hypercitizenship" and the Evolution of a Global Identity

The idea of the paper moves from the consideration of autonomous agents and global flows eventually converging by means of autopoietic systems.

This work reframes the topic of the reconfiguration in the evolving social scenarios within Pitasi's concept of HYPERCITIZENSHIP, sketched out by designing a muldimensional and multipolar convergence among different kinds of citizenship.

With its four conceptual dimensions, Hypercitizenship, features the strategic attitude of those areas in which capitalism is turning into turbogenetic capitalism. Its main features are the following: Cosmopolitan, scientific, societarian and entrepreneurial.

The Hypercitizenship concept is focused on the fact that communication about key challenges of our times is increasingly meaning communication and public understanding of science and technology for governance and policymaking on a global, glocal and cosmopolitan scale.

From this point of view, law becomes one of the *à la carte* products to be bought by browsing a global "catalogue" (Mundus) surfing on a technological global platform (Globus) of which the internet is the best metaphor and which can be seen as the most important platform for convergence developments and as a driver of several, key, changes. This new media platform is cosmopolitan and glocal while the mass media often still fall into the methodological nationalism trap. Indeed, the emerging scenarios are more and more shaped by supranational (UN, EU, NAFTA) or multinational (Standard & Poor's, Moody's...) entities and by new localisms which cannot survive outside a global network.

Thus, the emerging *glocality* is witnessing that the "national state" citizenship is too big -bureaucratically speaking-, but too small -in competitive terms-, to be strategic in the merging scenarios.

Hence, the importance of a new conception of citizenship in the glocal age is rising, which we refer to as "Hypercitizenship".

JS-79.5

PITLUCK, AARON* (Illinois State University, *Aaron.Pitluck@IllinoisState.edu*)

How to Tether an Investment Banker: Observing Innovation and Control in Islamic Finance

Scholars of alternative economies have noted that financial markets are particularly resistant to social experimentation due to the absence of institutionalized dialogue between finance industry insiders and outside critics. A noteworthy exception is the recent development of Islamic investment banking in Malaysia, where (external) Islamic scholars are in an institutionalized dialogue with (insider) investment bankers.

This dialogue has created an ongoing experiment to create "sukuk," a novel financial instrument designed as a moral replacement for sovereign and corporate bonds. "Conventional" bonds are understood by many Islamic scholars as immoral because they are untethered from "real" economic activity and produce revenue streams based on "interest." In contrast, sukuk are alternative asset-backed securities (ABSs) putatively tethered to the real economy and generating moral revenue streams without recourse to interest. This intervention is ambitious and global: in 2012, \$137 billion sukuk were created (issued) world-wide in a number of currencies.

To theorize the social mechanisms and governance structures that enable such dialogue, this paper investigates two questions centered on how theologians understand and control investment bankers. How do Islamic scholars and financial engineers speak with one another with sufficient expertise so as to co-construct new asset-backed securities that conform both to theologians' interpretations of Islam as well as to bankers' perceptions of marketability and profitability? Moreover, how can religious scholars control financiers sufficiently to enforce minimum standards of moral compliance?

To investigate these two questions, this paper draws on 48 focused, ethnographic interviews conducted in 2012 and 2013 in investment banks with financial engineers and Islamic experts who co-produce sukuk. The paper and presentation summarizes the case, theorizes social mechanisms and governance structures, and hypothesizes implications of the case for other morally-committed financial reform projects seeking to dialogue with and control investment bankers, such as Occupy Wall Street.

RC34-598.4

PITTI, ILARIA* (University of Bologna, *ilaria.pitti@gmail.com*)

Contemporary Adults: Understanding Youth through Intergenerational Comparison

Although sociology has already deeply analysed the profound changes occurred to youth and paths of transition to adulthood in the last decades, it is often possible to notice two glaring deficiencies in many sociological works: firstly, young people are frequently conceived as a category of its own, a specific social group that is somewhat isolated and studied separately, making at most a comparison with the previous young generations; secondly little attention has been payed to adulthood, the final destination of youth. Adults should be a model for young people's transitions, but within the contemporary context this stage of life's standard model is threaten by contemporary transformations and late-modern processes (individualisation, flexibilisation, globalisation, juvenilisation) and it's become more and more complex to define what is 'young' and what is 'adult', where youth finishes and where adulthood starts, which functions characterise these two ages and which are their reciprocal connections. All that has huge consequences on the (individual and social) identity both of young people and adults, on their intergenerational relationships and on youth transitions. The intent of the proposed contribute is to think youth in a generational way by studying young people in relation and in comparison to the co-present adult generation, lighting up the contemporary features of adulthood. The proposed contribute - based on an empirical research which involved 30 Italian young people aged between 18 and 24yo and their significant adults through semi-structured interviews- aims at contrasting the specific interpretations of adult identity emerging from the representations and practices of adulthood of two generations: the baby boom and the millennial one. Through this comparison the presented research highlights the processes beneath contemporary intergenerational dynamics inside and outside the family, allowing a deeper knowledge and understanding of contemporary youth.

RC54-872.2

PITTS-TAYLOR, VICTORIA* (Wesleyan University, *vpitts231@gmail.com*)

The Embodied Mind and Epistemic Difference: Lessons from Disability Studies

Embodied mind theories in neurocognitive science and philosophy of mind are increasingly cited as a conceptual bridge between neuroscientific and social

scientific epistemologies. Theories such as enactivism, embodied realism, and extended cognition share a preoccupation with grounding mind and consciousness in the lived, active body, with situating these in environment, and with challenging the abstract, disembodied Cartesian subject. In this sense, they echo sociological and feminist views on the epistemic significance of the body. Yet sociologists and feminists argue that an embodied view of mind must involve the recognition of differences between knowers, while neurocognitive theories assume a generic or universal body and pay little attention to epistemic multiplicity. In this paper I argue for the importance of epistemic multiplicity in forging interdisciplinary theories of embodied mind. I also put difference in more literal terms by addressing corporeal variation. How neuroscientific embodied mind theories come out on the epistemic significance of phenotypical variation can be gleaned from the debate over multiple realizability, or the idea that the same mental state can be achieved through multiple physiological processes. This debate focuses on difference only to reinstate epistemic sameness. For more considered reflection, I look to disability studies, particularly the work of Jackie Leach Scully, Tobin Seibers, and Rosemarie Garland-Thompson, to consider what phenotypical variance teaches us about the embodied mind. Disability scholarship shows us that all bodies are variant in some way; this work puts pressure on assumptions of biological universality. The example of disability also shows not only how problematic it is to assume a generic body, but also a generic fit between body and world. I argue that embodied mind theories can best grasp epistemic difference by resisting an *a priori* body-subject whose relevant properties are fixed in advance.

RC17-308.5

PIXLEY, JOCELYN* (Macquarie University, *jocelynpixley@gmail.com*)

Central Bank 'Independence'

The global financial sector still has very little regulation over its capacity to manufacture money (or to refrain from doing so), even though the credit crash occurred nearly seven years ago. Many hopes are placed on central banks but surely they have been forced to play an 'unfair game', as Hyman Minsky said years ago. This paper investigates 'independence', not only as a sociological misnomer, or a form of central bank 'dependence' on what financial markets 'think' (as Fed members say) but also the effects of central bank quantitative easing since the crisis. The Fed's QE has enormous impact on most other economies. The ECB is (or was) a test case for hopes of international agreements over the control of money creation. Although the field shifts rapidly, it appears to be dominated still by bond vigilantes behind which lie coalitions of interests that defend the *status quo ante*. So far few effective oppositions have risen to urge a firmer path for the Fed, such as that taken by the Swiss National Bank. In 2012 it called the bond trading firms' bluff; in contrast the Bank of Japan is under some 'control' by Treasury. I report on my current interview material in Europe with central bankers and treasury officials.

JS-51.4

PIZZI, MARCELA* (University of Chile, *mpizzi@uchilefau.cl*)

Barrier and Risk Free Environments for Older People. a Survey Applied to State Provided Units in Chile, the Need of a New Policy Approach

Increasing ageing and urbanization are two tendencies which together characterize the 21st century as an unprecedent demographic revolution. In this context a large proportion of older people, particularly in Latin America, will live in vulnerable social, economic and cultural conditions in inadequate habitats which should be addressed by public policies. The effects of the built environment has been the less attendend in Chile, despite its relevant impact in both the physical and perceptual dimensions of life affecting its quality reflected in inclusion, social participation, autonomy and independence of this age group. Adequate habitability of housing and urban space should be provided allowing aging in place as long as possible. Up top date senior policies in Chile have focused in providing housing for those unsheltered through the provision of new units which have not considered the needs of older persons. Considering than more than 80% of seniors in Chile own their homes(SENAMA-INTA 2010); the addition of public policies focusing in improvement of existing housing is relevant. Considering the high accident and mortality figures related predominantly to falls due to aspects of the built environment and the high personal and economic costs for families and the medical assistance system, design issues become relevant issues.

This paper presents findings related to the design and use of an evaluation instrument developed for the detection of risks and barriers in a sample of housing provided by the State of Chile, using objective and subjective techniques. (Direct observation of performance of Basic Activities of Daily Living, (BADL), focus groups regarding findings and dimensional evaluation both of users and spatial conditions). Findings refelected barriers and risks mainly associeted with Mobility, in around 30% of BADL operations, due to inadequate object and or architectural design mostly related with height, presence of uneveness or lack of elements.

RC11-215.10

PLARD, MATHILDE* (CNRS - University of Angers, *plard.mathilde@gmail.com*)
QUENIART, ANNE (UQAM)
CHARPENTIER, MICHÈLE (UQAM)

Corps En Mouvement : L'expérience De La Marche Chez Les Femmes aînées Immigrantes à Montréal

Dans le cadre d'une étude en cours sur les « femmes aînées immigrantes et leur rapport au vieillissement » menée à Montréal, les expériences du vieillissement dans le rapport à soi et à son corps sont notamment interrogées. Les données présentées dans cette communication sont issues de 15 focus groupes, soit 90 femmes d'origines et de communautés culturelles différentes et ayant des parcours migratoires variés. À partir de ces données, le quotidien de ces femmes immigrantes est présenté à travers une pratique commune : la marche. Les analyses comparatives des verbatims ont en particulier permis de saisir l'importance accordée au mouvement. La marche en particulier atteste d'une volonté unanime dont elles font preuve, celle de rester autonomes et indépendantes. Il s'agit là d'un résultat de recherche que l'on retrouve dans tous les focus-groupes. En effet, quel que soit l'âge de la personne, son autonomie, son origine culturelle, ses pratiques religieuses, son parcours migratoire ou son statut familial, la marche est une façon de pratiquer et de vivre son environnement – son espace vécu. Au-delà d'une vision qui pense le vieillissement en termes de limites et d'incapacités, nous mobilisons le prisme du mouvement pour montrer comment ces femmes s'adaptent à leurs corps pour rester autant que possible en cohérence avec leur environnement. Nous mettrons en évidence dans cette session que si le fait de vieillir et de connaître des limites physiques peut représenter des obstacles dans les déplacements de tous les jours, cela ne les remet pour autant pas en question de façon définitive. Par ailleurs, nous montrerons ce que cette attitude de la marche dit de la personne qui la pratique. Les déplacements et les mouvements au quotidien permettent par exemple d'activer les relations sociales.

JS-22.3

PLASOVÁ, BLANKA (Masaryk University)
DOBROTIC, IVANA* (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, *ivana.dobrotic@pravo.hr*)

Trends and Challenges in Care Policies Development in Croatia and the Czech Republic

Care for dependent family members has become an important policy area which requires substantial reforms in many European countries. Care policies are increasingly restructured, where the trend towards new forms of care governance can be recognised, with a sustainability of care system becoming an important driver of reforms. Still, the policy answers countries opt for and their modes of implementation fairly differ. These are reflection of country specific institutional, political, socio-economic and cultural circumstances, and transnational ideas. That makes care policies an interesting field for further comparative research.

This paper addresses the main reform trends in care policies in Croatia and the Czech Republic. In socialism both countries predominantly relied on state provision of eldercare and childcare, however, due to the lack of care facilities, the informal/family provision of care was quite widespread. With economic, social and political changes during the transition period new ideas and principles become present at the political level such as growing tendency towards increased pluralisation of care providers and enhanced family's responsibility in care. Nevertheless, they varied between the policy areas and countries, and were not fully realised in policy reforms, what resulted in different consequences for both, persons in care need and care providers.

In order to unravel similarities and differences in care policies development in Croatia and the Czech Republic, the structural, organisational, quality and financial aspects of childcare and eldercare are discussed as well as the main discourses and principles behind the reforms. They are additionally placed in the context of accessibility and affordability of services. The paper aims to explain what circumstances led to the reforms and under what logic were the childcare and eldercare systems redesigned and reorganised since the 1990, and what were the reform consequences regarding the access and delivery of care services.

PROF-990.4

PLATT, JENNIFER* (ISA Vice-President of Publications, *j.platt@sussex.ac.uk*)

The Changing Journal Publishing System

RC08-164.4

PLATT, JENNIFER* (University of Sussex, *j.platt@sussex.ac.uk*)

How Can We Characterise National Sociologies?

National sociologies are often referred to, either directly or implicitly, but the methodological basis for doing this is normally taken for granted rather than discussed, and relevant data are not evaluated critically. The commonest formulation is probably in terms of the thought of those identified [in ways not specified] as leading national social thinkers, though there are also some cases where the contents of leading national journals [identified as such in ways not specified] are treated as sufficiently representative to be used. There are also problems about what to define as the nation. What if the state and its sociology are divided in important ways, for example by having different language communities? What if the sociological work done within state boundaries is closely integrated with sociological work done elsewhere, or significantly influenced by the work of recent immigrants? Such questions raise issues about what could be defined as a 'national' sociology. This paper explores the practical possibilities of empirical work on the characteristics of national sociologies as variously defined, giving special attention to some sources which have not commonly been used in this context.

RC23-414.2

PLATT, JODYN* (University of Michigan, *jeplatt@umich.edu*)
THIEL, DANIEL (University of Michigan School of Public Health)
PLATT, TEVAH (University of Michigan School of Public Health)
FISHER, NICOLE (University of Michigan School of Public Health)
KARDIA, SHARON (University of Michigan School of Public Health)

Public Trust in Health Information Sharing and Health Systems in the United States: A National Survey

Background: The U.S. Institute of Medicine's Report, *Digital Infrastructure for the Learning Health System,* calls for "weaving a strong trust fabric" among stakeholders, including the general public, to facilitate broad data linkage and sharing. The texture and quality of this "fabric" is understudied, particularly with respect to attitudes and beliefs about information sharing held by non-experts. This presentation adds to a growing body of trust research by measuring trust at the individual, institutional, and system level. It examines four key dimensions of trust – fidelity, competency, integrity, and global trust – and key determinants such as awareness, beliefs, and previous experience. **Methods:** To understand the dynamics of public trust in broad data sharing as a common practice in the context of the U.S. health system, we are administering a 232-item questionnaire (n=1000) using probability-based web panel designed to be representative of the United States and administered by the GfK Group (formerly Knowledge Networks). **Findings:** Preliminary results from a pilot survey (n=500) indicate that 60% have a somewhat or generally favorable view of information sharing among health care providers, hospitals, public health, and insurance companies. 62% feel that it is fairly or very likely that the quality of health care will be improved with increased data sharing, while 49% see health information sharing as likely to benefit personal health care. Most feel that the health system is inadequately regulated (54%) and that the system would be improved by monitoring by independent oversight (63%). **Discussion:** The public's trust of technological change that promotes information sharing in the U.S. health system is not a foregone conclusion. Understanding the nature of the public's skepticism and uncertainty about the risks and benefits to themselves and their communities of interest can inform future development of information governance and data brokerage.

RC48-787.1

PLEYERS, GEOFFREY* (Université de Louvain(UCL), *Geoffrey.Pleyers@uclouvain.be*)

Concepts and Practices of (Counter-)Democracy in the 2010s Movements

This paper proposes a cross-analysis of democracy as demand and practices as defined and implemented by young activists in recent social movements. It draws on first hand empirical material from three qualitative research: democratization movements in Mexico (12 interviews, 2012-2013), Moscow (23 interviews, 2013) and Rio de Janeiro (32 interviews, 2013); progressive activists in Europe (7 countries, 37 interviews and a focus group, 2012); and ecological transition activists in Brooklyn (22 interviews, 2010-11) and Belgium (34 interviews and 2 sociological interventions, 2012-13), as well as 7 interviews with Occupy Wall Street activists.

Text analysis (NVivo) and consolidated methods of discourse analysis suggest that four main forms of counter-democracy can be isolated in young activist's discourses: direct democracy, responsible democracy, argumentative democracy and protest democracy. *Direct democracy* at the local level is notably connected to experimentation in horizontal and participatory deliberation processes as well as neighbourhood assemblies. *Responsible democracy* leads to stress citizens' responsibility, whether in their consumption practices (the local transition movements) or in monitoring elected representative and civil servants (often mentioned in Russia and in Brazil). *Argumentative democracy* is mobilized by committed experts, who trust in the impact of rational and well-developed arguments

and popular education. Finally, many activists insist on protests, popular movements and mass demonstrations able to influence policies.

The paper will briefly analyze each of these forms of (counter-)democracy, the cultures of activism it refers to, their subjective dimensions and their relation to institutional/representative democracy. It will underline the heuristic potential of cross-fertilizations among these forms of counter-democracy and representative democracy. Taken together, they offer concrete ways forward for a multi-dimensional approach to deal with structural limits of representative democracy and to explore paths towards more democratic societies.

RC34-601.5

PLOWS, VICKY* (Victoria University, *vicky.plows@vu.edu.au*)

Reducing or Reproducing Inequalities? Ethics and the Researcher's Role in Negotiating Power Relations Between Young People

A key concern of youth research is the ethical issues that arise through the inherently unequal power relations between adult researchers and young research participants (Brooks 2013, Matthews 2001). However, less attention has been given to the ethical dilemmas that arise for youth researchers when confronted with negotiating their own role in witnessing and responding to unequal power relations and oppressive behaviours between young people during the research process. We know little, for example, about how youth researchers respond to racist, sexist or homophobic behaviour (Curtis et al 2004) or negotiate the exclusionary practices of young people towards each other (Morris-Roberts 2001).

For youth researchers concerned with and committed to challenging issues of injustice and exclusion and/or to adopting a non-authoritarian role with participants this can be particularly troubling (Morris-Roberts 2001). Ethical dilemmas involve the choice between two or more alternative actions all of which may test an ethical belief or cause some potential harm (Banks 2010). Reflecting on some of my own experiences of ethical dilemmas, as a participant observer in a Scottish youth club over a 12 month period, I analyse the basis of my reactions, actions and inactions to potentially harmful, exclusionary and oppressive behaviours between young people and how this connects with broader theorisations of young people's agency and conceptualisations of challenging interactions.

Like others, I advocate for ongoing reflexive engagement with ethical issues as they emerge in the research journey (Sime 2008) and for openness about the everyday 'messiness' and 'sense of failure' that commonly occurs with qualitative research practice (Horton 2008). I show how engaging with these processes aided my research development and analysis of the project data, as well as the implications of these ethical dilemmas for a social justice research agenda.

RC31-532.3

PLUSS, CAROLINE* (Nanyang Technological University, *pluss@ntu.edu.sg*)

Cosmopolitan and Essentialized Socialites in Transnational Spaces

This presentation forwards the new analytical concepts of cosmopolitan and culturally hybrid, and culturally essentialized, socialities. This is to account for the access to professional, family, and/or friendships/lifestyles resources of 25 Chinese-Singaporean transnational migrants—who lived in Hong Kong—in their respective transnational spaces, which they formed by subsequently living in several societies. These two forms of socialites are new and encompassing characteristics of access and non-access to the resources of different contexts-of-interaction in different places and societies because they merge both, the two basic forms of culture contact (adaptation or differentiation), and social relations of reciprocity, trust, collaboration, and exchange. This presentation will show that the Chinese Singaporeans' explanations of their practices (or lack of practices) of these two forms of accounts for how they perceived of changes in their own characteristics, in the dominant cultural characteristics of their transnational spaces, and of the cultural characteristics of processes of globalization that the Chinese Singaporeans were carriers of. Emphases are on the role of the cosmopolitan cultural characteristics the Chinese Singaporeans acquired through bilingual education in Singapore to establish cosmopolitan socialities in their contexts of work and friendships in Hong Kong with English-speaking people who were form the West, and Asians who had lived in the West; and 'cosmopolitan' work socialities with colleagues in mainland China (the PRC). However, the Chinese Singaporeans' mostly maintained essentialized socialities in their families, and they were largely excluded from the (differently) essentialized socialites of local Hong Kong people, propelling them—paradoxically, to more highly values cosmopolitan socialities with other non-locals in their contexts of work and friendships.

RC22-393.9

PODLESNAYA, MARIA* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, *yamap@yandex.ru*)

The Models of Orthodox Christian Parishes within Post-Soviet Russia: The Influence of Social Environment

Vast reconstruction and building of orthodox churches in Russia is a new architectural landscape of modern Russian cities as well as forming of separate social establishments - parishes and their communities. Such communities are variegated and have own features demanding on different factors (mainly of territorial and administrative character).

The sociological researches within Kashirskoe and Nikolsy deaneries afforded an opportunity of distinguishing the orthodox parishes models, which develop as a result of religious activity of last several decades.

1. **"The churches with elderly communities unclosed in soviet period".** The core of such communities is formed by aged people - as a rule, women and old-timers of church who remember the life of parish in soviet and relating to perestroika periods. The characteristic feature of such churches is a presence of several generations of congregants: those who were in the church in soviet times and those who came there in post-soviet period;
2. **"The parishes with constantly varied community"** are typical for churches at hospitals, shelters and prisons where there is a frequent change of congregants looking for mysteries and services of Church;
3. **"The churches in holiday villages with cottagers communities"** and **"The guest church";**
4. **"The parishes with the community of "the active"** are formed around an enthusiastic and active priest, who unites people of the most diverse age and social rank;
5. **5. "The parishes of specific destiny"**. There are parishes which are known for their unparalleled features, as for instance one of Satino-Russkoe of Nikolsky deanery: here we find both the deposition of respected warrior Evgeny Rodionov (numerous groups come to his resting place), and complicated reconstructed building of the church against the background of luxurious houses raised around and even its own parish tragedy – the murder of a priest.

RC38-653.3

POHN-WEIDINGER, MARIA* (Institute of Sociology, maria.pohn-weidinger@univie.ac.at)

'seduction': A Pattern of Interpretation

My talk centres on the ways in which experiences of sexualized violence are dealt with biographically; an experience of violence, which, in the context of National Socialism, for the biographer was raised to the fear of being killed. This fear of being killed is an expression of the real – and fantasized - potential of their National Socialist parents to annihilate experienced by children. The biographical case construction I want to present concerns the life story of a woman born in 1928. Her socialization took place in a family with National Socialist values and within Nazi institutions, and she experienced sexualized violence as a child, by her father and a priest. Based on the diary written by the biographer from 1944 to 1954, and on her life story told 60 years later, I want to show in which manner the biographer addresses her suffering from sexualized violence and her past experience as a young National Socialist believer in her diary, and to which discursive patterns of interpretation her discussion of these issues is bound. My particular focus will be the interpretative pattern of 'seduction', which is structured along gender relationships. With it, the biographer manages to work through her experiences of sexualized violence as well as to embed her National Socialist convictions into her biography after 1945. It is important to take a closer look at two aspects: in which specific way does this pattern of interpretation unfold over the course of a life? And in which way does it enable her to speak about her experience? The pattern of interpretation of 'seduction' allows her to discuss the charged experience of sexualized violence, but also to obscure and to deny her own participation in Nazi society as a teenager, as well as her fear of being killed.

PLEN-7.4

PORIO, EMMA* (Ateneo de Manila University, eporio@ateneo.edu)

Asian Prosperity and Inequality: Gains and Injuries of Success

During the past decade or so, the Asian region has experienced rapid growth and expansion. While rising prosperity has led to poverty reduction, social inequality has also widened within and across societies. This paper will interrogate and differentiate the drivers of growth and inequality and its varying consequences to different income groups in the region. In particular, a sizeable lower middle class is fueling the growth of urban economies. By examining the differential gains of economic success within and across income classes, particularly among the emerging middle class, the paper characterizes the intersecting/intertwining social injuries of prosperity, poverty and inequality. In doing so, the paper extends the understanding of injuries of income inequality from the physical to the social and political.

INTE-25.3

PORIO, EMMA* (Ateneo de Manila University, eporio@ateneo.edu)

Shifting Spaces of Hope and Power: Facing Increasing Inequality and Crisis in Asia

For the past two decades, the Asian region has experienced rapid economic growth. While countries like China, India and Thailand have reported double digit growth rates in their economies, the region has experienced increasing poverty and inequality. Complicating this contradiction is the egion's high score in the Global Risk of Hotspots for Disasters (2013 Global Risk Index). This paper will discuss the region's challenges and responses to this multi-dimensional crisis, highlighting the varying contexts of inequality among countries in the region and their social innovations.

RC26-454.1

POKROVSKY, NIKITA* (Higher School of Economics, nikita1951@yahoo.com)

Cellular Globalization and the Environmental Awareness in Rural Communities

A multidisciplinary team of social scientists (sociologists, economists, social geographers and demographers from main Moscow universities under the auspices of the Society of Professional Sociologists) works in the Russian region of Kostroma, which is similar in size to West Virginia and has a population of 800,000. 70 percent of its territory is virgin forest. The Soviet era chemical plants in Kostroma have gone out of business, leaving Kostroma's environment as the region's main asset. Despite the region's seeming isolation from the flow of globalization, a process of "cellular globalization" (Pokrovsky, 2008) is subtly but inexorably changing the character of the region. This process is changing traditional rural 'solidarity in despair and poverty' towards recognizing wealth as a value. Against this social background one can indicate the growth of rural communities made up of the migrant residents from big cities who decided to move out from megapolises in order establish a new environmental Utopia based on the value of ecological balance and downshifting. In the countryside 'new re-colonizers' continue their basic professional work through Internet and telecommunications, they make use of all modern commodities of life, they travel much on business—they are on the move or in the condition of 'liquid mobility'. Those new 'infocommunication settlers' (ICS) exemplify a much higher degree of social solidarity and vitality as contrasted to the deteriorating solidarity of the traditional population of the region. Is this an early evidence of the forthcoming general turn to 'infocommunication ruralism' in the spiral trajectory of social change?

WG03-912.2

POKROVSKY, NIKITA* (Higher School of Economics, nikita1951@yahoo.com)

The Tale of Two Projects: The New Trends of Post/Counter Consumption in Russia – Visual Case Study of Yuri Voicehovsky–Katchalov Estate Project in the Vologda Region and the Ugory Environmental Project in the Kostroma Region

The modern Russian history provides examples and trends in the evolution of consumption among the upper and middle class. Trend, tentatively called the "Abramovich's case" is still showing examples of Byzantine luxury. A new trend is characterized by the removal of (a) the demonstrative signs of wealth, (b) the desire to transform it into humanitarian programs. The paper analyzes the visual indicators of the **"Manor Khvalevskoe"** – restored by the famous financier Yuri Voicehovsky-Kachalov ("Standard Bank"), the family estate of the 19th century in the Vologda Region in northern Russia. The visual analysis demonstrates social implications of the concept laid in the foundation of this project and its manifest/latent consequences including those of architectural design preferences of the 19th century and today. The second case, the Ugory Project in the Kostroma Region in the Near North of Russia, demonstrates an evidence of cellular globalization which refers to the emergence of internalized changes within the individual attributable to the effects of globalization including the preservation of the old traditional architectural style of log houses. This process is slowly changing traditional rural attitudes towards wealth—more rural residents are placing greater importance on wealth than in the past. But the most advanced villagers already realize the significance and value of the 'old style' living. A new migration force is about to radically change the profile of local community life but tends to preserve diverse 'indicators' of old times. The dramatic crisis of urban life enables sizeable groups of middle-class professionals and IT-experts to consider moving to environmentally balanced areas in the North of Russia.

WG01-888.1

POLESE, ABEL* (Tallinn University, *ap@tlu.ee*)
SELIVERSTOVA, OLEKSANDRA (Tallinn University)
MORRIS, JEREMY (University of Birmingham)

Informality and Policy Making: Evidence from Post-Socialist Spaces

Informed by participant observation in public places, informal interviews and a large scale survey this paper explores the way informal practices may impact policy making in the post-socialist region with case studies drawn from Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. It offers a new perspective on what some have defined as a "culture of corruption" to introduce the concept of "(non-)state socialism", defined as a system for redistribution of welfare based on human interaction, and agency, replacing state agency where and when this latter is ineffective or absent. (Non) state socialism refers to the fact that informal practices of redistribution are so complex, and comprehensive, that they may be seen as an alternative, and more equitable, system functioning parallely to state-driven welfare distribution. When a substantial number of actors engages systematically with informal economic practices, the alternative system generated may be seen as persistent and unofficially reshaping national policies, especially when not tailored for a given context, place, or category of citizens.

By doing this, this paper proposes a differentiation of corrupt practices: those harming the state (like fiscal fraud or bribing) and those harming the fellow citizen directly (trafficking, narco-traffic). Although both "illegal" the first one might allow redistribution of welfare in areas where the state is absent or ineffective. Survival of such practices lies in lack of strict control by the state, that lets the citizens relatively free to act. When this happen, even if the state is not effective, the society re-regulate itself and there is no need to put forward political or economic claims. However, when an ineffective state tries to control too much, the main effect could be to boost deprivation without proposing any viable alternative.

RC18-325.12

POLESE, ABEL* (Tallinn University of Technology, *ap@tlu.ee*)
KOVACS, BORBALA (Central European University)

Renegotiating Social Policy through Informality: A Post-Socialist Perspective

This paper demonstrates that informal practices may allow for the participation of a wide variety of citizens in policy making processes. In particular, it focuses on the renegotiation (at the formal and informal level) of social and welfare policies in postsocialism.

Two main paradigms, informed by development theory, have characterised the study of social policy and welfare in transitional countries. The first one, springing from modernisation theory maintains that developing countries will eventually converge into the path of industrialised ones. As a result, research has been preoccupied with possible areas of interventions, and steps to take, in order to speed up this convergence. This assumption has been challenged by an emerging body of literature that, starting from a post-structuralist perspective, suggest that development patterns may differ geographically and historically and that there are alternatives to capitalism (de Soto 2000, Gibson-Graham 1998).

Gathering evidence from case studies (Estonia, Lithuania, Russia, Romania, Ukraine, Uzbekistan) a mix of ethnographic methods and national surveys designed by the authors this paper suggests that: 1) citizens unable to use traditional channels (voting) or consolidated tools (contentious politics) may be able to informally renegotiate a policy that they are unable or unwilling to comply with. In this it builds from a long anthropological tradition of unorganised resistance (Scott 1984) to show the role informal practices may have in the renegotiation, or even rejection, of formal policies; 2) the incapacity of a state to act as welfare distributor does not imply automatically lack of welfare tools in that society. By organising themselves, citizens may be able to create parallel structures securing welfare without necessarily passing through the state. In this the paper will start from Polanyi's (1968) distinction between pre-modern and modern economies to critically analyse literature on the lack of structures and social capital in post-socialist spaces.

RC27-479.2

POLGOVSKY, MARA* (Center of Latin American Studies, University of Cambridge, *marapolgovsky@gmail.com*)
LEW, ILAN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *ilanlew@gmail.com*)

The 1978 Wold Cup in Argentina, from within Its Political Prisons and Clandestine Detentions Centres

Situated at the crossroads between the study of political repression and the media coverage of a sports event, this paper focuses on the reception of Argentina's 1978 World Cup among those who were imprisoned in clandestine detention centres, in a political context that some have described as state terrorism.

Our examination of testimonial accounts from the oral archive Memoria Abierta has shown that a number of survivors who were illegally imprisoned during the World Cup recall and express feelings about this event. While we expected concentrational spaces to be fully hermetic and insulated from outside information - as total institutions (Goffman, 1961) –, we observe, in contrast, the precarious and crumbing conditions through which the prisoners accessed and either celebrated or scorned football and nation. Indeed, rather than having been censured or concealed by the repressors, the World Cup, as a national festivity and media event, was to some extent integrated to repressive practices.

We will discuss a number of situations evoked by the survivors in which the World Cup and its media boadcast intervene in the power logics of military personnel and their relationship to the inmates (better described as "disappeared" in the case of clandestine detention centres). We will also discuss the effects of the 'informational porosity' of the total institution in the inmates' experience. Our paper will be centered on the subjectivity of social actors: their opinions, expectations, and causes of suffering. We will also discuss the limits of such an attempt to reconstruct these positionings, given the passage of time and the contovertrial nature of this international sports event.

RC31-521.7

POLKOWSKI, RADOSLAW* (University of Strathclyde, *radek.polkowski@strath.ac.uk*)

Pathways to Citizenship (inclusion) and Conflict (exclusion): Employment Relations in Migrant Workers' Workplaces in Belfast, Edinburgh and Wroclaw

The study explores trajectories of migrant inclusion and exclusion in Belfast, Edinburgh and Wroclaw – the major economic centres in the three post 2004 migrant destination countries. Northern Ireland (NI) and Scotland became net in-migration countries in the early 2000s. A significant share of their immigrant population is composed of workers from Poland – a country that itself is becoming a destination for a growing number of migrants.

Previous literature has developed different conceptual understandings of migrant integration into host societies. However, there has been less research about critical biographical junctures at which individuals stop being migrants and become settled in their various communities, migrant and host. By taking a leap into migrant workers' subjectivity, this study investigates, through the analysis of in-depth interviews, how migrants develop and negotiate their belonging and sense of place, and how their understanding of what home is evolves over time. It builds on previous studies on migrant settlement but adds to it by exploring qualitative differences in settlement thus arguing for a more nuanced understanding of the concept that sees it not as a state but a changing process with variant shapes. The study also tries to explain how different settlement trajectories are affected by the nature of employment and the import of political economy.

The research is set in several political economy contexts of new immigration destinations. Being part of the UK, Scotland and NI share many features of liberal market economy and liberal welfare regime but at the same time NI has been characterized as retaining strong elements of Keynsianism. By contrast, Poland is a Dependent Market Economy with a welfare regime that combines elements of both conservative and liberal models supplemented with unique post-communist features.

RC47-774.1

POMA, ALICE* (UPO and EEHA-CSIC, *alicepoma@gmail.com*)

Feeling Intensely and Changing Radically. How Emotions Felt in Protest Lead to a Cultural Change

The aim of the paper will be to present our proposal of analysis that links the emotions felt in protest and the transformations of consciousness and behaviour considered as outcomes of the protest.

Aware of the emotional intensity these experiences have and the importance of incorporating this dimension to the analysis, our objective will be to show how emotions motivate, discourage, radicalize and generate new outcomes out of the experience of struggle, giving a new meaning to the experience of protest. In order to do this, we will analyse the role of emotions in crucial moments of the protest, in which people decide to take part in the struggle and devote themselves to it, changing their way to see the world and their relationship and bond with other people in a process that leads to transformations of consciousness and behaviour and, finally, to their empowerment.

Based on previous empirical research where we have studied different experiences of movements, protest and resistance in Spain and Mexico (*indignados, #yosoy132,* two Oaxaca's women collectives, Mexican anarcho-punk movement and a few resistances against dams and environmental conflicts in both countries) we propose an analysis that inverts the look to ordinary people who participate in these experiences in order to understand their deepest and least visible dynamics which macro-structural literature cannot perceive. The methodology that we have

developed throughout our research is based on depth interviews, life story telling, focus groups and narrative analysis of the biographical material.

All in all, we want to prove that the emotional dimension is vital to understand and analyse the change of worldview that ordinary people experience when participating in protest and resistance; as well, it leads to a change in the perspective where protests are seen.

RC24-438.5

POMA, ALICE* (UPO and EEHA-CSIC, *alicepoma@gmail.com*)

Local Resistances and Social Change. How Local Environmental Protests Lead To Citizens' Empowerment and Democratization

Currently, thousands of communities and collective groups all over the world are struggling to defend their territories from devastation which leads to the construction of railway, energy and hydraulic infrastructures, only to mention a few. Both in Europe and Latin America, the complicity of the institutional left wing, engaged in the construction of infrastructures and in the limits of the transnational social movements focused on following the agenda of power rather than the problems of the local communities, has led to the emergence of thousands of autonomous experiences of struggle that arise from below.

In our article we will show that these experiences are social and political laboratories where self-organized citizens are experimenting new political practices and are also proposing new discourses, turning these resistances to defend their territory into experiences of democratization, political participation and empowerment.

Focusing on the subjective dimension of protest, we will show the role of emotions, such as place attachment, motivation to action, participation and radicalization of discourses and practices, in order to describe how the experience of resistance produces a transformation of consciousness and behavior.

We will base our analysis on an item of empirical research carried out during experiences of resistance in Spain (the struggle to defend the Riaño valley and the Grande river) and Mexico (the struggle against the reservoir of San Nicolas) all of them analyzed with techniques of qualitative research. The approach selected has been from below, in other words, centered on the experience of participants and activists of local communities.

Finally, what we intend to highlight is that these resistances are struggles for a significant democratization of territory and resource management, and eventually, of society.

RC01-35.3

PONGNON, VOGLY NAHUM* (Universite de Brasilia, *lygov@yahoo.fr*)

Images des latino americains dans la direction de la composante militaire de la MINUSTHA (Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haiti)

The United Nations Security Council, through Resolution 1540, adopted in 2004, decided to send a multinational force in an effort to reestablish civil stability in Haiti after the political crisis of the Jean Bertrand Aristide government, which erupted on February 29, 2004. More than eight years since the implementation of the United peacekeeping force, the opinions presented here are of two national sectors of Haitian civil society, namely, educators and farmers, and are investigated in relation to the perceptions each group holds about the presence of military force in Haiti through the United Nations Mission for the Stabilization of Haiti (MINUSTAH). The opinions of the two organized civil society sectors researched, the perception that MINUSTAH could be interpreted as a military occupation characterized by neo-colonialism, a humanitarian mission or a mission to support and reinforce institutions in the country. In confronting these different thought currents with the historical trajectory of the Haitian people, represented in the time after the foundation of the Nation-State, in 1804, by the antagonism and divergence of viewpoints between the elites and the masses, it is possible to note that the image that the two researched groups have of MINUSTAH result, in the first place, in the way in which each group constructs the idea of the Haitian nation or of the «imagined Haitian nation.»

RC14-256.7

PONGSAPITAKSANTI, PIYA* (University of Nagasaki, *piyatom@yahoo.com, piyatom@sun.ac.jp*)

Gender Roles In Television Commercials In Asia

piyatom@yahoo.com, piyatom@sun.ac.jp
Television advertisements are a rich source of data for social scientists to investigate because they can be seen as a reflection of prevailing cultural values. Gender value is also one of the critical factors in developing marketing strategies via advertising messages.

Advertising gender role stereotyping has been a prominent topic in literatures since the 1970s. Over the past decade gender stereotyping in television commer-cials has received particular attention. Most studies reveal that advertisements reflect the construction of gender roles in society. However, research of gender roles in advertisements is plentiful in the United States. There has never been any comparative research concerning the gender roles in television commercials between Asian countries. Therefore, this paper compares the gender roles in Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Thailand, and Singapore.

This comparative content analysis of 2,205 sampling advertisements, collected randomly during August and October in 2012, suggests that the image of gender roles in television commercial does not correspond with the construction of gender roles in reality. In contrast, advertisements create the attractive image of gender roles in society. However, the most findings of this research are similar to the previous result of literature in term of gender of main character, voice over, age, and roles of male and female character in television commercial.

RC04-91.4

PONS BONALS, LETICIA* (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, *lpons@unach.mx*)
CABRERA FUENTES, JUAN CARLOS (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)
CANTO HERRERA, PEDRO (Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán)

Equidad Étnica Y De GÉnero EN LOS Estudios De Posgrado. Casos EN Las Universidades AUT"Nomas De Chiapas Y YucatÁn

Lo que aquí se expone forma parte de una investigación más amplia realizada en México bajo el título "*Ética profesional y posgrado. Valores presentes en las prácticas de generación y transmisión de conocimientos que llevan a cabo cuerpos académicos y grupos de investigación educativa*", buscando comparar experiencias de formación ética profesional en programas de posgrado que ofrecen instituciones de educación superior en distintas entidades federativas.

Chiapas y Yucatán son dos estados de la República Mexicana con diversos grados de desarrollo socioeconómico en los que habitan pobladores pertenecientes a diversos grupos étnicos. A lo largo de los años, las inequidades sociales que caracterizan a las sociedades poscoloniales por motivo de la etnia y el género han mostrado algunos cambios en ambos estados, sin embargo persisten rezagos en materia educativa que se hacen más evidentes en los niveles de educación superior. En esta comunicación se realiza un análisis comparativo que muestra cambios ocurridos del año 2000 al 2013 en la composición de la matrícula que estudia en programas de posgrado en las universidades públicas más importantes de la región sureste de México, las cuales se ubican en estos estados: la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (UADY) y la Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas (UNACH).

RC34-597.1

PONTES SPOSITO, MARILIA* (Universidade de São Paulo, *mpsposito@gmail.com*)
NAKANO, MARILENA (Centro Univ Fundação Santo André)

Young College Students and Their Values: A Comparative Study Between Brazil and China

Young college students and their values:
a comparative study between Brazil and China
Marilena Nakano
Marilia Pontes Sposito

This is a quantitative sampling research held within the scope of the Brazil-China Agreement. It compares the Brazilian college youth with the Chinese, in the 17 to 24 year-old age bracket. The data was obtained in 2012, by means of a same questionnaire in both countries.

The paper will privilege the data related to values and visions about the best and the worst aspects of being a youngster. It will analyze the differences between young men and women. In spite of similarities, what attracts most attention is the configuration of the two distinct modes of being young: a Brazilian and a Chinese.

There will also be some reflections about the research conduction process and the interactions between the researchers and the different cultures and countries are also to be considered. .

With regard to the results, the peculiarities of each group are being identified. Thus, for example, for Brazilian college students, the best thing about being young is to have "dreams and objectives" and the worst part is to "not be able to be self-supporting". On the other hand, for the Chinese youngsters that were interviewed, the best thing is "to be healthy and fit" and the worst is "to be insecure regarding the future". It is interesting to note that they fear they can be "easily influenced", whereas this fear is not strongly representative among Brazilians.

Notwithstanding the singularities observed between the youths of each society, it can be observed that there are some transverse points of contact that allow us to go ahead in drawing up the contemporary juvenile condition, incorporating the differences of genders as a fundamental aspect.

RC08-151.1

POPA, IOANA* (CNRS, *ipopa@u-paris10.fr*)

An "Area Studies" Program in France: Scientific, Institutional and Geopolitical Rationales

Institutionalizing and developing "area studies" programs are commonly associated with the Cold War context, while the strengthening of knowledge about foreign areas became a goal of public research and educational policy. These developments came within scientific, academic and geopolitical rationales. Their importance could vary according to the strength of the national intellectual traditions in studying specific foreign areas, the connexions between disciplines, and the need for expertise due to the position of a particular State in the international relations. Well documented in the case of the US, these evolutions are less explored for the Western European countries, and that would allow probing their particularities. The paper focuses on the set up from the mid-1950's of the Area Studies, and particularly of the Russian and East European Studies, by a specific actor of the French academic field: the 6th Division of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes. Outlining the national and international conditions determining such a process, it also points out the particularities of the local (academic, scientific, political) context and of its main initiators' background. Thus, it questions the specific path taken by the implementation in France of this new scholarly infrastructure. Furthermore, the paper takes into account the social, professional, political characteristics of the team initially recruited for working on a "sensitive" geopolitical area and their productions, while it explicates the scientific content of research, documentation and teaching programs. They are meant to implement interdisciplinary approaches relying all the same on various disciplines, which were differently connected to the State and political power. Finally, the paper questions how the knowledge elaborated in this framework was placed in relation to approaches implemented by pro-communist committed social scientists and to what extent it could be itself of use not only in the academic milieu but also in political and economic circles.

RC07-144.5

POPESCU, CRISTINA* (INSHEA, *c.popescu@yahoo.com*)
MURATET, MATHIEU (Institut national supérieur de formation et de recherche pour l'éducation des jeunes handicapés et les enseignements adaptés (INSHEA))
GUILLOT, JULIE (Institut national supérieur de formation et de recherche pour l'éducation des jeunes handicapés et les enseignements adaptés (INSHEA))

From Technical Innovation to Inclusive Education for Students with Disabilities

Since 2005, public policy in France has strongly been encouraging young people with disabilities inclusion within the regular school system. This has found a direct application through technical innovation, intended to help students being more independent within their learning activities. The purpose of this presentation is to underline the manner in which using assistive information and communication technologies may improve the inclusive education for people with disabilities.

Moreover, we will base our work on the distinction between technical invention and technical innovation. If technical invention is generally responding to a need at some precise moment, and is sometimes identifying itself with an unique user and use (Simondon, 1968), the technical innovation has a more collective and social dimension (Mulkay, 1972). Hence, we analyse the use of a software and hardware assistive kit intended for students with disabilities who have visual and hearing impairments, as well as learning disabilities.

A hundred students from Paris area are expected to use this technology within classes during 2013-2014 school year. The study is then both based on quantitative and qualitative methods, including log folder analysis, questionnaires, interviews and participant observations. We eventually submit that the assistive technology kit becomes a kind of « prosthetic device », intended to improve cognitive performances. Nonetheless, the technical abilities of its users (Dodier, 1993), as well as the environmental conditions have to be taken into consideration. Technical innovation could, at some point, be seen as a first step towards social innovation, and therefore towards social inclusion of young people with disabilities.

RC14-246.9

POPESCU, CRISTINA* (INSHEA, *c.popescu@yahoo.com*)

Le Héros Handicapé Ou L'autonomie Comme Norme Généralisée

Le point de départ de cette communication est donné par l'existence d'une double manière de présenter le handicap et surtout des personnes handicapées à travers les médias. Les individus y apparaissent le plus souvent comme des victimes ou des héros, les hypostases intermédiaires n'y trouvant qu'une place réduite.

Dans cette présentation nous retenons donc la figure du superhéros associée au handicap. Ce personnage est souvent appareillé et donc pourvu d'une prothèse lui permettant de dépasser ses propres limites. Une image de l'homme réparé et/ ou de l'homme augmenté y est construite tout en partant de la réalité des dispositifs techniques de compensation qui encouragent la performance et l'autonomie.

Des articles issus de la presse quotidienne et hebdomadaire française sont ainsi étudiés à travers la méthode de l'analyse du discours. Nous tentons par la suite de mettre en évidence les liens qui s'établissent entre des catégories d'individus et les actions et les caractéristiques qui leur sont attribuées.

Nous observons ainsi que l'individu handicapé est celui qui bénéficie d'une prothèse et dont les performances sont augmentées par ce dispositif. Au final, la personne n'est plus proprement dite déficiente. Elle est "en situation de handicap", mais elle est capable de s'autodépasser, devenant de cette manière un membre de plein droit de la société néolibérale.

RC32-555.5

PORTER, MARILYN* (Memorial University, *mporter2008@gmail.com*)

Generation and Reproductive Health in Newfoundland

This paper presents a linking piece between a comparative study of the Reproductive Health Lives of women in three countries (Canada, Pakistan and Indonesia) and the proposed study on how gender is negotiated between generations in transnational families. In this paper I look at the particular experience of negotiating ideas about sex and reproductive health between three generations of families in the province of Newfoundland in Canada. The oldest grandmother participant was born in 1910 and the youngest granddaughter in the mid 1980s, which provides a broad historical perspective to their experiences. More interesting is how the grandmothers, mothers, daughters and granddaughters negotiated their changing needs and opportunities andhow they balanced tradition, duty, affection and innovation.

RC24-424.2

PORTILHO, FATIMA* (Univ Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, *faportilho@yahoo.com.br*)
BARBOSA, LIVIA (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro)

Sustainable Consumption Among Brazilian Young: Daily Practices and Political Participation

Several evidences point to changes in Brazilian consumption practices that might be interpreted as a growing greening and politicization of consumption, similar to what has been occurring in other countries. In this process, consumption practices are perceived and used as a way of political pressure to improve social and environmental conditions. In this article we present the results of a research aiming to map political consumerism phenomena in Brazil, focusing on young people. The research was divided into two different methodological phases, a quantitative and a qualitative one: (1) a survey conducted in 2010 among 457 young people aged between 16 and 25, belonging to upper, middle and lower middle socio-economic segments, all living in the two biggest cities of the country, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo; and (2) a focus group with a total of 51 young with the same socio demographic characteristics, conducted in 2012. The research shows that involvement in sustainable consumption among young people in Brazil is low. It can be explained, partially, by the way that young people in Brazil remain under the influence of the family much longer than in Europe and North America, and therefore do not have to perform household tasks or face the dilemma of making consumption choices at their daily lives. It also can be explained by the importance and activism of Brazilian social movements that are responsible for many social changes, thereby rendering individual action in daily lives somewhat secondary. We finally point to another relevant cultural aspect of Brazilian society, namely the way that individuality and a sense of responsibility are formed. We conclude, therefore, that while global tendencies may be identified in many countries, the way these develop depends on the institutional configuration of each society.

JS-54.1

PORTILLA, HILDA JOYCE* (University of Ottawa, *hjportilla@hotmail.com*)

An Epistemological Look at the Concept of Transnational Families

The study of transnational families is a recent one, and although many contributions have been produced in the last decade, it is still necessary to look at the theoretical and epistemological characteristics of the concept. Transnational families are not only an outcome of family member's strategies, but they are also part of broader transnational dynamics particular to global capitalism where a hierarchy of mobility rights exist, depending on skills and talents. As stated in recent literature, the constitution of transnational families is part of contemporary mobility trends. But the use of the concept presents some difficulties that in my point of view need to be addressed. First, it's hard to find a unique definition general enough to take into account the diversity of families (different migratory conditions) and also to determine its boundaries; for instance, to determine who are involved in the transnational family practices. Second, the predominance of the network's approach (informal connections, remittances, individual strategies)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

overlooks other important structural elements, such as the role played by public policies. Third, the evident prevalence of *a posteriori* perspective in the study of transnational family ties makes it difficult to deeply understand their sociological production; in particular the institutional framework that produces, or at least encourages, the separation of family members. Hence, I strongly consider that we must enrich the knowledge about transnational families by adding a solid background from the field of sociology of the family, instead of only the background from migration studies. Despite their local and culturally determined roots, some contributions related to kinship, parenthood, maternity and paternity are essential. Also, we must include the contribution of gender studies in order to better understand individual and collective experiences of participants, men and women. This epistemological view will thus increase the heuristic value of the concept of transnational families.

RC32-550.4

PORTILLA, HILDA JOYCE* (University of Ottawa, *hjportilla@hotmail.com*)

"Transnational Families" Analysed through the Intersectional Prism

This communication stands at the crossroads of the sociology of migration, the sociology of family, and the sociology of gender relationships. It focuses on Latin American women and men who migrate unaccompanied to Canada for a given period of time, as part of specific government-sponsored temporary work programs for "unskilled" workers. The participants work in Canada, usually for many years, as either live-in caregivers (mostly women) or as agricultural seasonal workers (mostly men). As a result of a significant increase of temporary immigration in Canada and a more restrictive and selective law for permanent immigration, we have observed the creation of a permanent-temporary labor migration dichotomy. Thus, the migrant experience and the relevant life-challenges that both groups face are not the same. Literature review, forums and other related migrants' activities show that one of the most important challenges faced by temporary workers is the configuration of transnational families, particularly because they are not allowed to bring their families to Canada, as permanent immigrants do. In fact, in addition to a global hierarchy of mobility rights related to their professional skills, many other factors determine the transnational families' lives: differences in legal status; their access to resources, mobility and lifestyles; their origin or ethnicity; their age; their gender; etc. The intersectional approach will allow us to include the diversity, complexity and analytical challenges of this particular contemporary phenomenon.

PLEN-10.3

PORTO GONCALVES, CARLOS WALTER* (Universidad Federal Fluminense, *cwpg@uol.com.br*)
BETANCOURT, MILSON (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

Encrucijada Latinoamericana en Bolivia: El Conflicto del TIPNIS y Sus Implicaciones Civilizatorias

El presente ensayo busca interpretar las implicaciones civilizatorias que vemos presentes en el conflicto del TIPNIS (Bolivia), resaltando la importancia que para el continente y las luchas territoriales, sociales, ambientales tiene el desarrollo del conflicto del TIPNIS. En la primera parte se hace un análisis desde lós múltiples espacio-tiempos que están implicados en el conflicto. En segundo lugar se centra el análisis en las actuales presiones desde dinámicas socio-espaciales, especialmente de ampliación del capitalismo en frentes de expansión/invasión, que constituyen tensiones territoriales sobre y alrededor del territorio y territorialidad de los pueblos indígenas del TIPNIS.

El estudio resalta el papel de los movimientos sociales bolivianos en la configuración de las nuevas luchas políticas emancipatorias en el mundo ancladas a los conceptos claves teórico-políticos como territorio, autonomía, autogobierno, buen vivir, madre tierra, derechos de la naturaleza, estado plurinacional comunitario, resignificando la antigua lucha por la tierra en una otra clave teórico-política, distinta de la liberal y/o marxista. El ensayo destaca la importancia de entender las profundas dimensiones que el TIPNIS nos plantea para tomar las decisiones que están en juego, y que constituyen toda una encrucijada para el continente, el mundo y también para los gobiernos progresistas que intentan empujar cambios en la actualidad.

RC21-372.2

POSPECH, PAVEL* (Masaryk University, *pavel.pospech@gmail.com*)

Incivility and Disorder in Urban Public Space of the Czech Republic: Normativities and Instrumental Interests

The paper focuses on the changing definitions of *incivility* and *disorder* in urban public spaces of the Czech Republic. After the fall of the totalitarian regime in 1989, the notion of urban public space as a site of social interaction, negotiation and conflict appeared, first legally defined in 1990. The following years saw a process of negotiation of the limits of acceptability in urban public spaces. The terms *disorder* and *incivility* were employed by various actors, including courts of justice, local municipalities, activist groups, NGOs and the media, to define acceptable conduct and exclude undesirable elements from the newly emerging public spaces of Czech cities. This paper focuses on how the meanings of *disorder* and *incivility* were defined in the process. Two perspectives are identified in the discourse: (a) normative perspective, identifying the notions of disorder and incivility with respect to values of public order, safety, health and others and (b) instrumental perspective, whereby the notions of disorder and incivility are employed by various actors to promote their particular interests in the conflicts over the use of public space. The conflation of these two perspectives and their mutual relationships are discussed, using the empirical material of local and municipal ordnances and regulatory plans of city administrations. The data shows that the conflicts over the definitions of disorder and incivility point to a larger dispute about the nature of public space and about the notions of citizenship and social inclusion.

TG07-970.3

POSPECH, PAVEL* (Masaryk University, *pavel.pospech@gmail.com*)

Out of Control and out of Sight: Defining Deviance in Czech Shopping Malls

This paper presents an empirical study of how deviance is defined with respect to sensory experience in Czech shopping malls. The rise of shopping malls is one of the most important recent developments in Czech cities: the first mall was opened in 1998 in Prague and ten years later, in 2008, there were over 70 shopping malls across the country, making it one of the world's fastest developing countries in this respect. With this development, an idea of a "new public space" came to be prominent, with strict rules of conduct and social control based on surveillance and exclusion. The paper builds on a large body of empirical evidence, including (a) legal documents, (b) house rules of Czech malls, (c) interviews with mall management and developers and (d) interviews with homeless people, in order to understand how deviance and deviant behaviour is defined in these new consumption spaces. It will be argued that visual appearances play a key part in the prevention-based regulation and control over mall space. The data show that, in the dominant representations of deviance, visual cues are conflated with the potential of uncontrollability, which is seen as a threat to the order of the mall space. The definitions of undesirability, applied to groups such as the homeless, are built on visual images and they are associated with specific types of conduct. The rules of acceptability are, on the one hand, vague and open to interpretation by the security staff, and, on the other hand, tailored to exclude groups which, by their appearance, are considered prone to undesirable conduct. This conduct is often defined as a sensory disturbance to the image of the mall.

RC22-395.2

POSSAMAI, ADAM* (University of Western Sydney, *A.Possamai@uws.edu.au*)

The i-sation of society and post-secularism: towards new inequalities?

In Jameson's classic work, the end of the 20th century was claimed to face the third phase of capitalism, that of late capitalism, the world space of multinational capital. Around the same time, Ritzer wrote about the McDonaldisation of Society which refers to the permeability of (what Weber made reference to as) rational bureaucracy into our everyday life. This paper will argue that we are now in a fourth stage of capitalism, the cyber space of 'denationalised' capitalism, and that with the help of new i-technologies, this penetration of rational bureaucracy has filtered further from everyday life to our personal biographies. Linking these two theories, this paper will present the argument that we are going through a process of i-sation of society (1) in which capitalism is not only dominating our outer life (e.g. global capitalism) but our inner life as well through its expansion on the Internet facilitated by various i-technological applications and (2) in which the McDonaldisation process has now been normalised and religion has been standardised. This paper will address the new inequalities at hand in this i-society, its impact on Habermas' project of post-secularism, and will project the role that various religions will have in supporting and/or countering this process.

RC22-394.2

POSSAMAI-INESEDY, ALPHIA* (University of Western Sydney, *alphia.possamai@uws.edu.au*)
TURNER, BRYAN* (Australian Catholic University, *bryansturner@yahoo.com.sg*)

Public Religions and Same Sex Marriage

It is widely recognized that marriage, and more generally family life, has changed profoundly in the last half century. The causes of change are very diverse

but one important issue has been legal change. The introduction of no-fault divorce in the post-war years contributed to the rapid increase in divorce, and more recently the idea that same-sex marriage will be sanctioned by law has stirred up significant public controversy.

Debates around the legal recognition of same sex-marriage and other related matters such as the legal argument in Germany and California that circumcision constitutes physical abuse of the child have only served to unite and unify otherwise separate and disconnected religious groups – fundamentalist Christians, ultra-orthodox Jews and conservative Muslims. This eruption of religious issues into the public domain – over creationist teaching in schools, veiling in public, circumcision, gay marriage, and *Shari'a* law – illustrates the ideas of 'public religions' (Casanova, 1994) and appears to confirm recent commentaries on post-secularism. The argument presented by Habermas (2008) of post-secularity will be used as a framework to examine the impact of religion as a cultural resource in debate and decision making in the public sphere. The proposed paper seeks to examine whether the inclusion of religious and spiritual arguments in the public debate on same sex marriage positively influences, as Habermas claims, the democratic quality of deliberative outcomes and contribute to the enhancement of social cohesion or whether on the contrary public religions play a divisive role in democratic debate.

Our paper draws on an Australian research grant to study the same-sex marriage debate in Australia and New Zealand, and on a second grant proposal to undertake a comparative study of legal change in relation to marriage in Australia, France and the United States

RC29-501.5

POSSAS, MARIANA* (Federal University of Bahia, *marianapossas@gmail.com*)
DIAS, CAMILA (Federal University of ABC)
MARQUES, GORETE (University of São Paulo)
NATAL, ARIADNE (University of São Paulo)

Political Decisions in the Area of Public Security and the Action of Death Squads: The Case of the Violence Crisis in 2012 in São Paulo, Brazil

The purpose of this communication is to present our findings of an original research that is being conducted at the Center for the Study of Violence of the University of São Paulo, regarding the cycle of violence that took place in the Metropolitan Area of São Paulo, which among other incidents, led to a crisis in the public security sector in the State, in the year of 2012.

Since there is no official data on the matter, our data were mainly collected from the media. According to it, during the second semester of that year 30 state agents, (specially Military Police officers) and 274 civilians were killed and 200 injured in similar situations – hooded men, shooting their victims from a motorcycle or a car in movement. This suggests that death squads or equivalent group strategies of execution were used. The novelty here seems to be, amongst others, the organization of groups oriented to killing out of duty police officers.

The research aims at identifying the trigger(s) of these sequences of actions, around which a dynamics of action-reaction seemed to be installed. For now, our main hypothesis is that previous political decisions, taken in the realm of public security policies, worked as the main trigger to initiate a process of mutual killings between members of the State of São Paulo Military Police and members of the PCC (First Capital's Command) organized crime group.

TG03-939.2

POSSAS, MARIANA* (Federal University of Bahia, *marianapossas@gmail.com*)
BUARQUE DE HOLLANDA, CRISTINA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *cristinabuarque@gmail.com*)
WERNECK, ALEXANDRE* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *avwerneck@gmail.com*)

Truth and Politics: The Case of the Truth Commissions in Brazil

This presentation will seek to clarify the underlying principles as well as the routines and different sources of tensions surrounding the politics of truth commissions that are currently convened in Brazil by systematically cataloguing them and presenting reports from their public sessions and interviews with commission members and deponents. Unlike similar initiatives convened in other countries that have transitioned from authoritarian regimes, the truth commissions in Brazil did not occur at the onset of the emerging democratic regime. Instead, they are a recent phenomenon, appearing in the context of an already mature democracy, and acquiring a multiplicity of forms, as they are established at different levels of governments, legislatures, universities and many other forms of organization of civil society. Established by Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff in May of 2012, the National Truth Commission (NTC) forms the main axis of a large net of independent commissions. Through the NTC, the Brazilian State takes upon itself the responsability of investigating the human rights violations that were per-

petrated by its own agents during past military governments (1946 to 1988), but does so without revoking the Amnesty Law of 1979, which explicitly prevents any criminal investigation or punishment of any transgressions of human rights that may have occurred during this period. Therefore, the NTC holds the clarification of the historical human rights record as a value in itself, and not as a means of informing judicial action. However, this paradigm is not uncritically accepted by all the auxilliary commissions, which, despite operating under the same legal framework as the NTC, often question the general amnesty principle. The value of historical truth as either a goal in itself or as a potential instrument to legal reform and judicial action remains the topic of much controversy, and forms the main analytical thread of this presentation.

JS-29.2

POST, DAVE* (Eps, *davidpost1234@gmail.com*)
ISHIKAWA, MAYUMI* (Osaka University, *ishikawa@iai.osaka-u.ac.jp*)

Ranking Regimes, "World Class" Universities, and the Impoverishment of Intellectual Life

This paper considers the pressure felt by scholars publish in journals that are highly ranked according to their "impact factor." A world-wide movement has pushed scholars to publish in English-language journals, to the detriment, we argue, for intellectual life at the national level. We first document evidence for this pressure, then discuss the consequences of funding mechanisms and research assessment for higher education. Then we review several factors in this movement: 1) the rationalization of expertise as a feature of Weberian bureaucratic authority; 2) the politics of higher education regulation and control, as manifest in the new managerialism and associated research assessment exercises; 3) the pricing and finance of commercial scholarly publishing, which takes advantage of the preceding developments by charging high prices to maximize profits; 4) decisions by editors and their journals to play by the new rules even when they are personally opposed to them and when they value journals for a different purpose. We draw on national case studies from Japan, Taiwan, Argentina, Singapore, the UK, and South Africa.

RC41-692.2

POSTON, DUDLEY* (Texas A&M University, *d-poston@tamu.edu*)
WONG, JUYIN HELEN (Texas A&M University)

The Overseas Chinese Population in Circa-2011

In circa-2011, there were over 40 million Chinese people living outside China (broadly defined). We discuss the data on the overseas Chinese; we show their distribution among the world's countries and regions. We discuss their patterns of change in past decades. We present recent data on the larger of the non-Chinese diasporas to enable us to better evaluate the significance and importance of the Chinese diaspora. We discuss the major patterns of previous Chinese emigrations. Then we present our data on and analyses of the overseas Chinese around 2011. The overseas Chinese population in the world in 2011 is larger than the population of Poland and Canada, and almost as large as Argentina. The Chinese diaspora is the third largest in the world, behind Ireland and Germany. The overseas Chinese continue to have important and significant influences in many host countries and are certainly not an inconsequential population.

RC41-687.2

POSTON, DUDLEY* (Texas A&M University, *d-poston@tamu.edu*)
COMPTON, D'LANE R. (University of New Orleans)
KNOX, EMILY ANN (Texas A&M University)

The Residential Segregation of Homosexual Households from Heterosexual Households in Metropolitan Areas of the United States, 2010

Residential segregation is a major area of research in demography and sociology. Most of the research has focused on the segregation of racial/ethnic minorities from the majority race/ethnic group in cities of the United States and several other countries. Few if any analyses have dealt with the spatial segregation of sexual minorities from the majority. In our paper we analyze homosexual-to-heterosexual household segregation. There is a void in the literature about the extent to which gay men and lesbians are residentially segregated from heterosexual households. There are some studies of "gay spaces" and enclaves, but most are case studies of single cities (e.g., San Francisco) or analyses of gay enclaves and political force and activism. There are no systematic empirical studies of metropolitan areas in the U.S. (or elsewhere) of the degree to which gay male and lesbian households are residentially segregated from heterosexual households. Our paper addresses this void. We use two dissimilarity measures of residential

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

segregation with the same-sex partnering data from the 2010 U.S. census to calculate segregation scores for the 100 metropolitan with the largest homosexual populations. We show that there is a sizable amount of residential segregation between these two groups. We also show that gay male households are more segregated from heterosexual households than are lesbian households. And we show that the level of segregation varies positively across the metropolitan areas with the size of the gay male and lesbian population. Our research contributes to the general literature on residential segregation by focusing on a non-racial minority that has heretofore received very little attention.

RC04-79.18

POTANČOKOVÁ, MICHAELA (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)
GOUJON, ANNE* (Cntr Demography & Global Human Capital, *anne.goujon@oeaw.ac.at*)
BAUER, RAMON (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital)

Towards Better Education and Less Inequality? Trends in Geographical, Generational and Gender Inequality in Education

In our paper we provide an overview of past, current and possible future trends in disparities in education following the traditional patterns of inequlity along gender, generation and geography. Magnitude and recent trends in inequality vary across regions and countries. Educational differences by generation indicate the speed of change in human capital formation over time and we identify different patterns of educational transitions that are closely connected to societal, economic and institutional contexts. We focus on pathways from female disadvantage to gender equality and new forms of inequality. The closing of gender gaps is typical mostly of developing countries, where recent gains in education are often more pronounced for women compared to men, but are not always sufficient to remove the limitation in access to education; whereas the issue of male disadvantage especially in higher (i.e. post-secondary) education emerges in developed countries of the North, as well as countries in Latin America, East and South-East Asia. It must be emphasised that gender inequalities are an important aspect of "over-education". For the future of potentially "over-educated" societies, evidence on gender differentials is important for education policies.

We base our analyses on a unique global dataset on educational attainment -- encompassing the reconstruction and projection of educational attainment from 1970 to 2060 for 171 countries by age and sex -- developed at the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital.

RC15-276.6

POWELL, BRADLEY* (Case Western Reserve University, *bradley.powell@case.edu*)

HIV, Dating and Mating: An Analysis Of Stigma In Self-Presentation

While the Universal Declaration of Human Rights counts among its fundamentals the right to marry and found a family (Article 16), it is often informal societal discrimination that inhibits this right (UN 1948). Gay men living with HIV/AIDS deal with the stigma of their status from both external to and from within the gay community. Often they are legally required to disclose their stigma prior to sexual activity, in essence moving them directly to what Goffman (1963) calls discredited. Despite overwhelming evidence that sero-discordant couples can effectively manage HIV transmission risk through safer sex practices, positive men must negotiate their status in a dating landscape often characterized by stigmatizing language that polarizes gay men in to "clean" or "dirty" states, the latter referring to men who are HIV positive; in effect making their sexual history their calling card. This paper begins with a critique of Goffman that offers an alternative for those who are perceived to be inherently and irreparably discredited, and then presents an analysis of a comparative sample of three hundred personal advertisements across three differently populated American cities: large metropolitan, medium urban, and rural. Extracted from the free and open website craigslist.org, the advertisements are qualitatively analyzed for stigmatizing language such as "clean only," "drug and disease free (DDF)," and other text used to communicate sero-status. The paper concludes with a discussion of implications and suggestions for researchers interested in studying inherently stigmatized groups.

RC04-93.5

POWELL, JUSTIN* (University of Luxembourg, *justin.powell@uni.lu*)
BLANCK, JONNA (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB))
EDELSTEIN, BENJAMIN (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB))

Persistent School Segregation or Change Toward Inclusive Education? the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities and Reform Mechanisms in Germany

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (UN-CRPD) was ratified in Germany in 2009. Article 24 requires that nation-states implement an inclusive education system. This ambitious goal poses great challenges because the institutionalization of special education systems can facilitate—or hinder—inclusive education. Germany is one of the countries worldwide that, to achieve the UNCRPD's goals, must transform its highly segregated education system. In fact, for decades Germany has maintained one of the most differentiated and segregated education systems in Europe. Inclusive education contradicts not only contemporary special education structures, but the entire highly-stratified general education system, addressing a core conflict in German education policy. The consequences of segregation, such as social assistance receipts over the life course, are dramatic even if they have not often been calculated.

Thus, this neo-institutionalist analysis examines both the barriers and the reform mechanisms that impact the implementation of the UNCRPD in a decentralized national context. German federalism guarantees the sixteen *Bundesländer* authority over educational matters; however, ratified human rights conventions demand fundamental reforms regardless of regional policymaking preferences and priorities. Based on historical process-tracing and expert interviews (with policymakers, administrators, scholars, and advocacy groups), we contrast "leader" Schleswig Holstein with "laggard" Bavaria. In the northern state, inclusive education has diffused broadly since the 1970s. In the southern state of Bavaria, implementation is just beginning; indeed, the law's intents are being subverted by government actors, exhibiting considerable backlash.

Comparing these cases enables an investigation of specific mechanisms of institutional persistence and change: power-based, legitimacy-based, utilitarian, and functional. This analysis contributes to the theoretical literature on institutional change and path dependence, to studies on the human rights revolution in education (UNCRPD in particular), and to research on inclusive and special education, long marginalized in the sociology of education.

RC50-814.6

POWERS, JILLIAN* (Brandeis University, *jpowers@brandeis.edu*)

Becoming Worldly: Developing Global Cosmopolitan Perspectives On Diasporic Homeland Tours

Diasporic tourism—structured group tours to natal, symbolic and ancestral homelands—is a growing industry where globalization, migration, leisure and the symbolic economy converge. Using ethnographic material from three diasporic tourist populations, this article examines the process of narrating a collective selfhood through diasporic homeland tourism. While tourists travel through space to homelands in order to travel through time and discover ancestry, they also move in scale by claiming membership in a global community. Framed within the theoretical intersection of tourism and diaspora, this comparative project reveals the utility of cosmopolitanism—as a category of practice—for domestic displays of identity and community.

RC39-659.2

POWERS, JILLIAN* (Brandeis University, *jpowers@brandeis.edu*)

No One "Likes" Sandy: Facebook and Post-Hurricane Recovery In Long Beach, NY

Technologies, like social media sites, have made it easier to communicate and can capture the "ephemeral" cultural artifacts found during periods of upheaval and change (Stallings 2006). However, due to its relative newness, social media's role in recovery efforts after natural disasters has not yet been thoroughly explored. This report adds to existing literature and demonstrates how social media technologies supported and facilitated localized recovery efforts and memorializations from below in Long Beach, New York. The Long Beach Hurricane Information Facebook page, created by two transplants to keep out-of-towners informed has since morphed into a virtual bulletin board that provides support and information for local residents. Residents both near and far see this site as a place to share information, organize local responses, and importantly remember. Referencing their personal memories of Long Beach, posters reference local symbols and sayings to perform solidarity and community in this virtual space. This site bears witness to the resiliency, frustration, and strength as well as the shortcomings and failures of institutional recovery efforts. While they struggle to rebuild, they work together; defined and connected by the "Long Beach sand in their shoes."

RC21-358.1

PRADEL, MARC* (Universitat de Barcelona, *marcpradel@ub.edu*)

Crisis and (re-)Informalisation Processes: The Cases of Barcelona and Berlin

With the economic crisis and the retreat of welfare services, European cities are witnessing the reemergence of informal practices creating reciprocity mechanisms and informal markets as well as non-formal, reciprocity-based forms of provision of housing, healthcare and other services. Nevertheless, the strength and the emergence of these practices takes place unevenly across these cities, depending on the impact of the crisis, the nature of the state and its multi-level governance and the institutional culture on the provision of policies.

This paper aims to compare, through historical and qualitative analysis, the role of informal practices in the provision of resources in two european citiesi in crisis: Barcelona and Berlín. As in many other southern european cities, the emergence of informal practices in Barcelona is key to understand the capacity of its inhabitants to overcome the perverse effects of the crisis. Historical analysis will show that the city was the scenario of informal practices until the eighties and that part of these practices are reapearing now. In Berlín, which fell into a deep economic and financial crisis with the reunification of the city in 1990, informal practices have been an element explaining the redevelopment of the city. Local administrations have tried to formalise informal activities negotiating and tolerating certain practices.

Both case studies show that processes of informalisation taking place in the current crisis are rooted in previous practices and the historical development of cities, that never saw a complete disappearence of these practices. Besides, the analysis shows how these practices have been selectively allowed by local administrations to ensure certain form of social cohesion.

RC24-438.21

PRADEL, MARC* (Universitat de Barcelona, *marcpradel@ub.edu*)
RIUTORT, SEBASTIÀ* (Universitat de Barcelona, *sriutort@ub.edu*)

Socially Innovative Forms of Renewable Energy Provision: Towards a 'Commons' Approach to Sustainability in Barcelona and Catalonia

With the financial crisis, responses to environmental problems in European cities are increasingly based on privatisation of water and energy companies, and the promotion of technological approaches to increase efficiency and reduce pollution and energy consumption under the policy concept of 'smart city'. This paradigm promotes energy efficiency without discussing the systems of production and supply. Nevertheless, there also exist alternative approaches from civil society fostering new models of energy production, distribution and consumption.

This paper focuses on these proposals and their institutionalisation possibilities through the analysis of a cooperative initiative (Som Energia) spreading in Barcelona and other Catalan cities. Following the experience of initiatives in northern Europe, this cooperative proposes new relations with green energy through the redistribution of both decision-making and energy power. This brings an increase and diversity of actors in the field of renewable energy, moving from traditional large private corporations and public companies to common citizens, who act both individually in the private-domestic sphere and collectively through socially innovative experiences.

The paper analyses a) how the cooperative emerged in its institutional and governance context, strongly dominated by an oligopoly of large private electricity companies and a complex and inefficient regulation that entails economic, social and environmental deficits, and b) the potential of this approach to create a greener and more democratic model of production and supply of energy. Results show that the co-op must tackle barriers and obstacles adapting itself continuously to changing frameworks. Despite this apparent unfavourable scenario, it develops different strategies for ensure its activity paving the way for the strengthening of alternative forms of organization led by civil society that go beyond state and market-oriented logics. These experiences demonstrate the limits of technological innovation in moving towards a post-carbon society. Urgent changes in how socioeconomic activity is organized are also claimed.

RC16-281.4

PRANDNER, DIMITRI* (University of Salzburg, *dimitri.prandner@sbg.ac.at*)

Building a National Idea of an International Future – How National Press Tries to Project Futures after International Events

Individuals and communities live in a globalized world, defined by supranational institutions, companies and civil societies, while global travel and information streams expand. Yet they are part of specific nations that have experienced very specific events, which became part of very specific cultural figurations that are shaping specific historic narratives of those specific nations.

Those narrative structures are figured and refigured to continue to be included in the on-going struggles and challenges – e.g. economic or political crisis and

developments – that are experienced in the context of a nation state. And the national media – in all their forms and distribution channels – are a primary channel where those processes can be observed. Yet when discussed in the media those figures are often used as tools to discuss contemporary issues and anticipate further societal developments. But how are those ideas included when further events happen that may or may not match those anticipations?

The proposed presentation will discuss how the Austrian quality press ("Die Presse" and "Der Standard") did discuss potential futures in relation to international terror from 2001 to 2011 and how those futures were continuously included into national narratives of a country which never took an active role in the international war on terror. How do those predictions brought forward from strictly national media differ from the forecasts found in the New York Times, an internationally recognized information leader? How do the Austrian journalists build those international futures and how do they think about them later on? Do they reference those figures built within a national context again?

Those questions will be discussed, using 25 narrative interviews with Austrian journalists and a qualitative comparison of 1377 Austrian newspaper articles with 1983 from the NYT, published in 5 two week sampling windows from 2001 to 2011.

WG01-892.4

PRATA, ANA* (California State University Northridge, *ana.prata@csun.edu*)

Southern European Women and the Economic Crisis –

The recent economic crisis affecting Southern European countries has been singular in both its intensity and complexity, and as such, it has had a profound impact on the economic, political, social, and institutional realms. I compare how the Spanish and Portuguese governments, women's state agencies, parliamentary members, and activists in both countries have inserted issues of gender equality and women's empowerment into narratives about the economic crisis and the austerity measures intended to mitigate it. The fiscal consolidation in Spain and Portugal has had a more severe impact on female employment rates, working conditions, wages, and welfare provisions than in the rest of Europe. In this comparative research I address the following questions: What policies have the Spanish and Portuguese governments pursued to mitigate the effects of the economic crisis on women's position in the labour market and in the domestic arena? How have these governments framed the various problems and the solutions directed at increasing gender equality and empowering women? Which political groups or social movement organizations have voiced women's interests on these issues and what strategies have they devised to deal with those challenges? Which problems affecting women are these groups framing as a priority (e.g., employment, poverty, violence) or even as 'a problem' at all? And finally, how are these groups framing potential solutions? Findings show that it is mostly women's state agencies (not parliamentary members) that highlight how the economic crisis has impacted women disproportionately. The agencies' focus seems to be more the increase in domestic violence, and less on issues of women's unemployment or the gender pay-gap. The print media does not highlight how the recession is affecting women, although some articles mentioned the strains families have had to deal with since the crisis and the strategies they adopted in response.

RC19-343.4

PRATA, ANA* (California State University Northridge, *ana.prata@csun.edu*)

Southern European Women and the Economic Crisis – Assessing Problems, Policies, and Practices (2009-2013)

The recent economic crisis affecting Southern European countries has been singular in both its intensity and complexity, and as such, it has had a profound impact on the economic, political, social, and institutional realms. I compare how the Spanish and Portuguese governments, women's state agencies, parliamentary members, and activists in both countries have inserted issues of gender equality and women's empowerment into narratives about the economic crisis and the austerity measures intended to mitigate it. The fiscal consolidation in Spain and Portugal has had a more severe impact on female employment rates, working conditions, wages, and welfare provisions than in the rest of Europe. In this comparative research I address the following questions: What policies have the Spanish and Portuguese governments pursued to mitigate the effects of the economic crisis on women's position in the labour market and in the domestic arena? How have these governments framed the various problems and the solutions directed at increasing gender equality and empowering women? Which political groups or social movement organizations have voiced women's interests on these issues and what strategies have they devised to deal with those challenges? Which problems affecting women are these groups framing as a priority (e.g., employment, poverty, violence) or even as 'a problem' at all? And finally, how are these groups framing potential solutions? Findings show that it is mostly women's state agencies (not parliamentary members) that highlight how the economic crisis has impacted women disproportionately. The agencies' focus seems to be more the increase in domestic violence, and less on issues of women's unemployment or

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

the gender pay-gap. The print media does not highlight how the recession is affecting women, although some articles mentioned the strains families have had to deal with since the crisis and the strategies they adopted in response.

RC39-668.3

PRATER, CARLA* (Texas A&M University, *csprater@tamu.edu*)
HUANG, SHIH-KAI (Texas A&M University)

Residents' Responses to the May 1-4 2010 Boston Water Contamination Incident

This study used the Protective Action Decision Model to examine local residents' warning sources, warning receipt times, message content, warning confirmation, risk perception, and consumption of untreated tap water, boiled water, bottled water, and personally chlorinated water during the May 1-4 2010 Boston water contamination incident. Most residents received warnings from news media and peers and these warnings mentioned 2.3 of five recommended elements of a warning message—most commonly the threat and the recommended protective action. Consumption of untreated tap water declined, consumption of personally chlorinated water remained negligible, and consumption of boiled water and bottled water increased. First warning source was significantly related to protective response but message content was not. Unexpectedly, risk perception was more strongly related to water consumption before the incident than after the incident. This finding calls attention to the need to recognize that, although increased risk perception can increase protective action, successful implementation of protective actions can decrease risk perception.

INTE-21.1

PRATT, GERALDINE* (University of British Columbia, *gpratt@geog.ubc.ca*)

Families Apart: Long-term Implications of Canada's Live-in Caregiver Program for Filipino Migrant Workers and their Families

Canada's Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) is one of Canada's largest and oldest temporary foreign worker programs. Throughout the first decade of the new millennium, the program grew four-fold, in line with a more general national and global expansion in temporary foreign worker programs. The majority of those coming through the LCP are Filipino women, part of a vast labour diaspora of over nine million Filipinos working in roughly 200 countries. An unusual feature of the LCP is the opportunity it affords to migrate permanently to Canada if the worker completes 24 months of live-in care-work within a 48-month period. In 2010 the Philippines displaced China and India to become Canada's top immigration source country; by 2009 40 percent of Filipinos migrating to Canada came through the LCP. I report on research carried out in collaboration with the Philippine Women Centre of BC that documents the long-term effects of this program on Filipino families settling permanently in Canada, with a special focus on the challenges faced by Filipino youths reuniting with the mothers in Vancouver.

RC44-739.1

PRATT, GERALDINE* (University of British Columbia, *gpratt@geog.ubc.ca*)

Testimonial Theatre, Transnational Debate and Filipina Labour Migration to Canada

I have for many years worked with the Philippine Women Centre (PWC) of BC to document the experiences of Filipina migrant domestic workers and their families in Canada. Our latest project, a collaboration with Caleb Johnston and theatre artist, Alex Ferguson, involved creating a testimonial play based almost entirely on verbatim transcripts of interviews conducted with migrant Filipino domestic workers, their children, Canadian employers of domestic workers and nanny agents. In the first instance, we turned to theatre to put disparate experiences of care and need into dialogue and to stimulate wider public debate within Canada. But for domestic workers involved, the theatre project also solidified their desire to narrate their stories of life in Canada differently to their families in the Philippines. In November 2013 we presented the play at PETA Theatre in Manila in an effort to contribute to a complex transnational debate about Canada's Live-in Caregiver Program. I discuss some of the challenges of transnational translation, given that the same migration experience can look and be thought about differently from different locations, and the potential of theatre as a platform for dialogue and organizing and promoting cultures of solidarity and resistance.

RC30-513.5

PREENEN, PAUL* (TNO, *paul.preenen@tno.nl*)
OEIJ, PETER (Open University of The Netherlands)
KRAAN, KAROLUS (TNO)
DHONDT, STEVEN (TNO)

Workplace Innovation and Consequences for Employees and Organisational Performance in the Netherlands

Based on 'Netherlands Employer Work Survey'(NEWS) data this paper investigates the consequences of workplace innovation for employee and organisational performance in The Netherlands. The NEWS is a unique, two-yearly held survey among 5.000 establishments of public and private organisations on policies and practices of Dutch employers, concerning work related issues, such as working conditions, employment relations, HR and innovation management.

Workplace innovation is defined by Pot (2011) as "the implementation of new and combined interventions in the fields of work organisation, HRM and supportive technologies. Workplace innovation is considered to be complementary to technological innovation". Taking this definition, which is rooted in the 'theory of modern sociotechnology' (De Sitter) and 'the job demands - control model' (Karasek), as a point of departure, we constructed a Workplace Innovation Index (WPI-index) that consists of the following characteristics: 'active jobs' (flexible but tailor-made employment relations), 'employee voice' (dialogue and autonomy), 'flat organisation' (limited hierarchical levels and teamwork), and 'innovation orientation' (openness to renewal and seeking new knowledge externally).

The relationship between this WPI-index and several performance output measures, such as labour productivity, performance (turnover, profit), sickness absence, work stress, and perceived employee commitment will be examined. Control variables are sector (industrial branches) and organisational size (number of employees). To date, research investigating the relationship between workplace innovation and these outcomes has been scarce. Our analyses will be executed in the end of 2013 and will be fully reported in the paper. Implications for theory and practice will be discussed.

Reference:Pot, F.D. (2011). Workplace innovation for better jobs and performance. *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, 60 (4), 404-415.

RC47-769.17

PRENTOULIS, MARINA* (University of East Anglia, *M.Prentoulis@uea.ac.uk*)

Emotions and Values: From the Greek Riots of 2008 to the Movements of 2011

It is not uncommon for theories of collective action to differentiate between 'conventional' and 'unconventional' protests. This paper argues, however, that although riots are 'unconventional' protests, they are an important element in the process of collective identity construction. They signal a crisis in representation and the need for improved or renewed democratic politics, as practiced in social movements. 'Riots', although lacking the clear demands, degree of organisation and duration of social movements, offer an insight into the network of emotions and values that subsequently crystallize into more coherent forms of collective action. In this respect they should be thought of within the theoretical framework of social movements. The intense and extensive rioting in Greece in December 2008 was one of these instances which although not purposeful in the traditional sense, provide an insight into the networks of values and emotions leading to the movement of the 'Aganaktismenoi' (Indignants) responding to the economic crisis in Greece in 2011.

RC47-766.5

PRENTOULIS, MARINA* (University of East Anglia, *M.Prentoulis@uea.ac.uk*)

Responding to the Greek Crisis: Social Media, Horizontal Organization and Networks, then and Now

The use of social media during the first wave of protests responding to the crisis and the lending agreements in Greece, enabled the emergence of a new political discourse. The main website of the Greek 'Aganaktismenoi' (Indignants) was anchored around the concepts of horizontality, autonomy and leaderless (www.real-democracy.gr). The analysis of the website reveals an attempt to divide the political field in pro and anti memorandum forces and expresses the widely felt hostility and suspicion towards the existing forms of democratic representation (Prentoulis and Thomassen, 2013). Although the lack of coherence and permanency of this movement points towards processes of identification (as failed attempts) rather than new forms of collective identity, this paper is concerned with the influence of the ideological and organizational elements emerging from the use of social media during the protests and their displacement on a variety of socio-political sites: First, the ideological and organizational influence of social media for the creation of Solidarity Networks. Second, the use of social media by the radical left coalition Syriza, which is currently the opposition party in Greece.

RC20-346.8

RIZZO, HELEN* (The American University in Cairo, *hrizzo@aucegypt.edu*)

PRICE, ANNE* (Valdosta State University,
annprice@valdosta.edu)
MEYER, KATHERINE (The Ohio State University)

Geopolitical and Personal Influences on Willingness to Participate in Political Action in the Middle EAST

This paper examines individuals' willingness to engage in political action in five Middle Eastern countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, and Turkey) using the 5th (2005-2008) wave of the *World Values Survey*. We will also analyze the sixth wave (2010-2014) once it becomes available in spring 2014 in order to draw comparisons with the 5th wave. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that individuals' willingness to sign a petition, join a boycott, and participate in peaceful demonstrations was lower in the Middle East than in any other region of the world. Nearly 70% of respondents would never sign a petition; 75% would never join a boycott; and 72% would never participate in a peaceful demonstration. Counter to this finding, the Middle East, especially Egypt and Turkey, has seen high levels of political action over the last 4 years. We aim to understand political action in the Middle East by examining change in the percentage of individuals willing to participate between the 5th and 6th waves of the WVS. In addition to description, we will examine the role of individual personal characteristics and geo-political attitudes in willingness to participate. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that geopolitical beliefs have the most predictive power. Individuals' views regarding government and its institutions, particularly their beliefs about governance in their own nations, mattered. Personal characteristics (demographic and human capital) did not have so much effect as would be expected from earlier studies on different (mostly Western) populations. However, men and those with less education were the most willing to engage in political action.

RC11-207.1

PRICE, DEBORA* (King's College London,
debora.price@kcl.ac.uk)
HAYASHI, MAYUMI* (King's College London,
mayumi.1.hayashi@kcl.ac.uk)
MORI, UTAE* (Osaka University of Economics,
mori@osaka-ue.ac.jp)
LIVSEY, LYNNE (LQR Associates)
MOFFATT, SUZANNE (Newcastle University)

The Politics of Intergenerational Conflict: A Comparative Study of the UK and Japan

Internationally we are witnessing renewed conflict over political settlements and attempts to forge a new moral economy of welfare in economically straightened times. In some (but not all) advanced economies these disputes are crystallising around the concept of intergenerational equity with a noticeable re-positioning of older people as the selfish welfare generation. In this paper we consider the recent resurgence/emergence of discourses of intergenerational conflict in the politics of financing later life, especially pensions and social care, in the UK and Japan. In both countries there are calls in government and public life for a re-balancing of public expenditure in favour of youth, while age-divisive policies set up the intellectual and political debate as a matter of intergenerational tension. Both are wealthy, advanced democracies, with old and ageing populations, facing prolonged austerity. Yet in many cultural, political and institutional respects they are quite different and have historically combined different modes of governing in the interests of social welfare. The UK emphasises free will, individualism and market solutions, whilst in Japan, the emphasis is on balancing free-market thinking with some sense of social responsibility and community, along with calls for reforms of existing collectivist policies, all in the context of strong traditions of intergenerational solidarity and filial piety. We consider how and why this policy prescriptive language has emerged in both countries, what purposes it is serving, and what the consequences might be for the distribution of resources in later life. We then assess analysis of each country in comparative perspective, highlighting factors that contribute to differences or features that transcend national boundaries. We conclude that publicly framing the allocation of financial resources as a matter of intergenerational conflict masks inequalities in the social distribution of resources within all age groups that arise with the increased marketisation of late life welfare.

RC11-206.5

PRICE, DEBORA (King's College London)
DI GESSA, GIORGIO* (King's College London,
giorgio.di_gessa@kcl.ac.uk)
GLASER, KAREN (King's College London)
TINKER, ANTHEA (King's College London)
RIBE MONTSERRAT, ELOI (King's College London)

What Drives National Differences in Intensive Grandparental Childcare in Europe?

Grandparents play an important role in looking after grandchildren. The provision of intensive grandparent childcare varies considerably across Europe, with figures ranging from less than 4% in Sweden and Denmark, to almost one quarter in Greece. This paper investigates whether contextual-structural factors (such as formal childcare and labour market structures) and family cultures influence the level of informal childcare support from older parents to their adult children, using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Multilevel analyses suggest that grandparental childcare variations are mostly driven by macro-level factors. Both parent and grandparent socio-demographic and economic characteristics were associated with intensive childcare and were consistent with existing literature. However, even accounting for socio-economic and demographic differences between national populations, country-level variations in the level of provision of intensive grandparental childcare remain. Most of such variation can be explained by structural and cultural factors. In particular, in those countries where both parents and grandparents are expected to work, formal childcare is generally well provided and appears to be the norm; thus, there is a lower level of grandparental childcare. In contrast, in countries where there is a high percentage of women who are not in paid employment, maternal care for pre-school children appears to be the preferred norm. In such countries, provision of formal childcare is limited as care is expected to be provided by family members, and mothers in particular rather than grandmothers. If, however, a mother is in paid work in a country where mothers are expected not to work (but to look after children), she tends to rely on grand-maternal support on an almost daily basis. Recent European policies which encourage older women to remain in the labour market are likely to impact on mothers' employment, particularly in Southern European countries where there is little formal childcare.

RC38-645.2

PRINS, BAUKJE* (Hague University of Applied Sciences,
b.prins@hhs.nl)

You Are a Dark Person after All

In the 1960s I visited one of the first racially mixed primary schools in the Netherlands. Half of the 200 pupils were second generation Moluccan children, whose parents felt forced to leave their home country in 1951 in the aftermath of the decolonization of the Dutch East Indies. Some forty years later I recorded the lifestories of 35 of my former classmates. This paper will focus on the extent in which the native Dutch, as members of the ethnic majority, and the Moluccan-Dutch, who perceive themselves as second generation political exiles, identify with Dutch society. More specifically, it will analyze how their accounts tap into but also resist dominant discourses of race, ethnicity and culture. While the stories of the native Dutch contain a range of images of the 'other', from special or pitiful to unsettling or inferior, and often express concern about the ability or willingness of 'foreigners' to adapt to Dutch culture, the Moluccan accounts appear to be devoid of any imagery of immigrants as 'other', as well as any concern about cultural integration. On the other hand, while most native Dutch emphatically emphasized that they consider Moluccans to be part of 'us', the Moluccan accounts testified that, due to their different culture or outward appearance, they cannot but identify as 'other.'

JS-87.2

PRIOR, LINDSAY* (Queen's University, *l.prior@qub.ac.uk*)
HUNTER, RUTH (Queen's University)
SCOTT, DAVID (Queen's University)
DONNELLY, MICHAEL (Queen's University)
TULLY, MARK (Queen's University)
CUPPLES, MARGARET (Queen's University)
KEE, FRANK (Queen's University)

Being Active As a Route to Health and Happiness:

A key feature of what has been called the epidemiological transition is that a fundamental shift occurs in mortality and disease patterns whereby pandemics of infection are gradually displaced by degenerative and avoidable diseases as the chief form of morbidity and primary cause of death. One of the consequences of recognizing such a transition is that the health policies of rich nations have incorporated a concern to promote 'healthy lifestyles' and a personal sense of 'wellbeing' with the ultimate aim of reducing mortality and morbidity rates across the life-course.

One component of a healthy lifestyle is said to consist of sustained physical activity for at least 150 minutes every week, but according to the WHO only around 1/3 of people in Europe achieve this; the reasons why are numerous and complex. In this paper we explore lay thinking about what 'activity' is and what might promote activity rates using qualitative data gathered from 113 people in 14 focus group discussions. The data were collected in the course of researching the use and potential use of a linear park designed for an inner city area stretching across

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

a range of deprived and affluent neighborhoods in Belfast (Northern Ireland) - see; *http://www.communitygreenway.co.uk/*. Using novel methods of data analysis that focus on semantic networks and how 'things' are connected, we explore lay views about the use of the park as a 'therapeutic landscape', and indicate the implications of our work for health policy and civic governance in general.

RC14-256.20

PRIOR, NICK* (University of Edinburgh, UK, *n.prior@ed.ac.uk*)

Vocaloids, Virtuality and Vocality: The Case of Hatsune Miku

Where does the voice go in contemporary culture? How is it composed, decomposed, constructed, reconstructed and made apparent? What are its signs and dislocations, its logics and movements? What are the expectations and reasons for the voice's presence as a particular kind of expression and information? In exploring how we might set out to answer these questions, this paper is divided into two parts. In the first part, and drawing on insights from the sociology of culture and technology, it argues that the birth of modern popular music is also the birth of a permanent coalescence of the voice and technology. For the voice does not sing alone, it is always accompanied by, is implanted in and mediated by technologies. Paradoxically, just as it attains the status of a unique expressive carrier and index of untrammeled emotion and personhood, so it is accompanied by a whole plethora of machinery that reveal that carrier to be radically hybridised. The second part takes the form of an exploratory scene assigned to a particular vocal modality. It aims to show how, in the case of the Japanese virtual idol singer, Hatsune Miku, complex entanglements of human and non-human entities are not only radicalised, but also played with, ironised and turned into aesthetic forms that unsettle the foundations on which the voice sounds out. Here, not only does the voice become a pliable object of information, enmeshed in machinic vocalisations and subject to the microscopic transformations of digital technologies, but it also represents a simulacra of the hyper-sexualised female body as a performative object and act. From the Miku phenomena we learn much about how the body, the voice and digital technologies fold into one another in an era of global transformation.

RC31-526.18

PROFIT PACHIONI, ALENA* (University of Brasilia, *alena.linguas@gmail.com*)

Negotiating Masculinities in the Context of Transnational Bolivian Families

The transformation of gender identities and family models within migration projects increasingly highlights the gender perspective as an elementary variable of migration because "gender permeates a variety of practices, identities and institutions "(Hondagneu-Sotelo, 2000). While scholarship on Latin American migration and gender has concentrated on women, less research has been undertaken on migrant men; particularly in the research on transnational families.

Thirty percent of the Latin American immigrants to Brazil are Bolivian. Based on the theories of intersectionality and hegemonic masculinity, the paper draws on my research project aiming to understand how transnational Bolivian migrant men residing in the Brazilian capital Brasilia negotiate their masculinities in a context of transnational family relations. To explore this issue, the paper draws on D'Aubeterre's (2001, p.32) observation to understand the transnational family as "a locus of social and emotional support but also as a field of conflicting movement of power relations between different members that constitute the family".

Moreover, according to Sinatti (2013) an intersectional understanding of family relations allows researchers to grasp how masculinities may be redefined as people move across cultural, social, and national borders, and as they encounter and cope with different regimes of power at the intersection of other social categories. The different dimensions the masculinities are negotiated in challenges associations with hegemonic masculinity and intersect with other variables such as ethnicity and class. In the context of the Bolivian migrant men and their families, the multiple localities they are finding themselves in influences the negotiation of the masculinities involving family -, care - and intimate relationships, father- and parenthood- not only within their family structure but from multiple perspectives.

WG02-897.3

PROMPHAKPING, BUAPUN* (Khon Kaen University, *buapun@kku.ac.th*)

Wellbeing of Return Migrants in Rural the Northeast Thailand: Acquiring Material Wealth to Maintain Subjective Wellbeing

Wellbeing of Return Migrants in Rural the Northeast of Thailand: Acquiring Material Wealth to Maintain Subjective Wellbeing[1]

Buapun Promphakping[2]

Abstract

There has been a popular view concerned with negative impacts of migration of rural people to seek jobs in modern economic sector. This type of arguments emulated family breakdown, loss of land, environmental degradation, increase indebtedness, etc. This notion therefore suggests that migration will result in ill-being of rural dwellers. This paper explores the implication of migration on wellbeing of return migrants in the Northeast of Thailand. This paper argues that while migrant leave their village in seeking material wealth, they continue to maintain a high value on bonds and relationships to their natal village. The bonds they have to their rural village limited their objective wellbeing, because of low returns of agricultural and low wage works in rural. But the limited seeking material wealth through migration on the one hand also enhances or fulfils their subjective wellbeing. This study also found that the rich seems to be experienced higher happiness after returning to the village, while the poor do not experience subjective wellbeing in the same manner.

Key words: wellbeing, migration, the Northeast of Thailand, Development

[1] The data is drawn from the research project titled "Personalizing the Middle Income Trap". Members of this research includes Jonathan Riggs, Ann Le Mare and Buapun Promphakping.

[2] Associate Professor, Director of Research Group on Wellbeing and Sustainable Development, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, KK University Thailand 40002 e-mail *buapun@kku.ac.th*

RC22-393.13

PROVERB, ROBERT* (The New School for Social Research, *provr436@newschool.edu*)

Symbolic Freedoms: Physical and Structural Violence Toward Christianity Through Peace and Conflict Within Japan, 1549-1952

The history of Christianity in Japan has been fraught with tumult since the religion's formal arrival in the 16th century. In order to properly assess the degree to which both structural and explicit violence against Christianity became immanent in the sociopolitical landscape of Japan since its introduction, this paper provides a theoretical examination of scholarly literature regarding several historical periods of note through a chronological "grand narrative" structure. It is necessary to take into account the political climate surrounding the repression of Christianity during each of the eras mentioned in this text. For in Japan, if there indeed lies a pattern of immanent quality in the violence toward Christianity across these eras, then as Etienne Balibar states, we witness a "systematic use of violence to prevent collective movements of emancipation that aim at transforming the structures of domination." The evidence examined is thereby directed toward the question of violence toward Christians as an institution or a matter of political expediency immediate to each circumstance up to the end of the proscription in 1873, with additional considerations of the subsequent years until the postwar Allied Occupation.

The derived conclusion is that the multiplicity of factors behind the violence at each stage of history elucidates certain specific goals for achieving power on behalf of the oppressor in each case, and not general qualities of the Christian faith being targeted. Thus, the continued repression of Japanese Christians is seen to be a bias of political convenience rather than ideological conviction.

WG02-909.2

PROZOROVA, YULIA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *yulia.prozorova@gmail.com*)

"Intercivilizational Encounters" with the West and Modernizing Moves in Post-Soviet Russia: Civilizational Perspective

The present paper considers civilizational analysis as an appropriate theoretical framework for the study of transformations and modernization in the post-soviet Russia. Unlike the conceptions of linear westernization, 'transition' or modernization theory and its variations ('catch-up modernization', 'convergency', etc.) civilizational analysis and multiple modernities theory do not disregard indigenous traditions, sociocultural settings, internal contradictions and historical background. The changes in contemporary Russia and the distinction of Russian modernity are mainly shaped by the post-Soviet encounter of the Russian society with its legacy of the "soviet project of modernity" (J. Arnason) and imperial traditions with Western modernity. The first post-Soviet decade was a period of the ultimate 'openness' to the western modernity and the domination of Westernism in political discourse. Acquired Western institutional models and cultural ideas (capitalistic free-market economy and democratic policy with liberal ideology, to name few) have been originally interpreted and mutated while being assimilated into the Russian context. Following Arnason, the encounter between the West and the rest is seen as a 'global projection of the problematic' that remains open to diverse alternative interpretations. To illuminate the outcomes and impact of the Western borrowings and reveal factors affecting their adaptation, the paper proposes to conceptualize contacts between the post-Soviet Russia and the West as "intercivilizational encounters" (B. Nelson and J. Arnason) with a focus on the interaction between different "civilizational complexes" (B. Nelson). The post-Soviet "encounters" induced changes in cultural orientations, interpretation of power,

institutional forms and design, patterns of reciprocities and "structures of consciousness" (liberal world-views, new concepts, rationales and logic of action, market rationality, individualism, etc.). These borrowings are considered with the regard to the peculiarities of the Russian civilizational complex (inclination toward the organization of political power in a centralized, authoritative manner, role of political and ideological/ religious orthodoxy, distinct rationality, etc.).

RC28-481.2

PRUISKEN, HENRIK* (Bielefeld University, *henrik.pruisken@uni-bielefeld.de*)

Locus of Control and Cumulative (Dis-)Advantage in the Labor Market

The relationship between Locus of Control (LoC) and occupational outputs has already been shown in several cross-sectional studies. The belief to have control over the achievement of the own goals, as do people with internal LoC, seems to be an important property for the career opportunities. Thus, people with an internal LoC get more pay, and take higher vocational positions in the average. This paper, however, has a longitudinal perspective and investigates the mutual influence between labor market experience and the development of LoC. More specifically it is assumed that there is an accumulation of (dis-)advantages for people with an external locus of control. In this case the external locus of control leads to worse employment opportunities and the worse employment opportunities leads then to a strengthening of the external LoC over time. On the other hand, an accumulation of advantages could be assumed for people with a stronger internal LoC.

The analysis is based on household panel data from the German Socio Economic Panel (SOEP) for the years 1999-2010. The SOEP includes a multi-item scale which measures the LoC in the years 1999, 2005 and 2010. In addition, the SOEP contains much information about the employment history, so that the employment situation can be modeled in detail.

On the basis of "Fixed-Effects-Models" I estimate the effects of labor market outcomes, like unemployment or the decrease of income, on a possible change in the locus of control over time. First results show that a deterioration in the individual labor market situation leads to an increase of an external LoC. The assumption of the accumulation of (dis-)advantages can so be confirmed on the basis of the previous analysis.

RC06-125.6

PRUISKEN, HENRIK* (Bielefeld University, *henrik.pruisken@uni-bielefeld.de*)

The Effect of Inequalities within Families on Work-Values of Adolescents

The occupational aspirations and work-values of adolescents strongly influence their career choice and therefore are formative for their status attainment. The importance of the family for adolescents' development of work-values has been mostly studied in terms of direct intergenerational transmission of work-values from parents to their children. In contrast with this approach the paper investigates to what extent the sibling constellations and inequalities *within* the family affect the formation of work-values. It is assumed that differences in supportive parenting between siblings reduce the social work-values of the child that is less supported. Based on the assumptions of the theories and research on social comparisons it is further assumed that these effects are stronger for more similar sibling pairs, because the individual social comparison orientation is stronger and a "de-identification" is harder within these pairs.

The analysis is based on household panel data from the German Socio Economic Panel (GSOEP) for the years 2000-2011. In the GSOEP adolescents are interviewed at the age of 17, including questions on their vocational goals or their perceived parenting behavior. The great advantage of the data is that the siblings are also surveyed at the age of 17.

On the basis of "Sibling-Fixed-Effects-Models" I estimate the effect of the differences in the perceived parenting behavior. First results show that a supportive parenting style increases the social work values, but that higher support of the other sibling leads to a lower formation of social work-values. The results also reveal a stronger effect for same-sex siblings in comparison to opposite-sex siblings. In particular, the effect is stronger for sisters than for brothers.

RC04-82.2

PUACA, GORAN* (University of Borås, *goran.puaca@hb.se*)
THEANDERSSON, CHRISTER (University of Borås)
CARLÉN, MARGARETA (University of Borås)
LJUNGAR, ERIK (University of Borås)

Neoliberal Rationalities in Vocational Higher Education

The increasing function of universities as institutions for mass education might affect democracy and the universities' contribution to society. Students as choice-agents need to be involved in these processes. This paper scrutinises how students' practical considerations for future choices in education and occupations correspond to policy objectives of socially productive educational choices. These objectives currently follow neoliberal rationalities regarding how to divide the responsibilities between the state and its citizens. In this context, choice-agents have to learn to identify themselves as economic subjects able to cope with economic transformation.

The aim of our research is to examine the correspondence between educational policy objectives and students' educational choices in practice. The research questions posed are to what extent students' choices and motives reflect a (neoliberal) instrumentality? Is there a resistance against such rationalities in students' actual choice-strategies? This issue is empirically investigated via a semi-structured questionnaire (n=840) with students from 14 vocational Swedish Human Resource programmes in higher education. The case of higher education programme was seen relevant, since weak professional university programmes tend to stimulate rationalities amongst students that ritualise the role of education in terms of its formal credentials. Vocational programs are also a significant growth sector in higher education, with large proportions of non-traditional students.

What is unclear, however, is whether these forms of education reinforce a desired policy ambition with regard to instrumental choices in education. These are policy rationalities that are questioned in the paper from a critical semantic approach indicating that the policies fundamentally rest on manipulative powers where human agency is forced into instrumental decision-making. The results of the study point to patterns where students tend to resist instrumentality and integrate their decisions in education as reflexive and relative autonomous personal projects in relation to the recognized social powers of the labour market.

RC17-307.4

PUCETAITE, RAMINTA* (Vilnius University, *raminta.pucetaite@khf.vu.lt*)
NOVELSKAITE, AURELIJA (Vilnius University)
LAMSA, ANNA-MAIJA (University of Jyvaskyla)
RIIVARI, ELINA (University of Jyvaskyla)

Interrelation Between Organizational Trust and Organizational Innovativeness from a Context Perspective

The paper explores the interrelation between organizational trust, which is defined as an attitude combined from affective and cognitive components (McAllister, 1995), and organizational innovativeness, an organizational capability to create new ideas, experiment and engage in creative processes and which is operationalized as a five-dimensional construct consisting of product, market, process, behaviour and strategy innovativeness (Wang and Ahmed, 2004). We study the interrelation from the perspective of innovation context and take Lithuania as a case of a low innovation context and Finland as a high innnovation one according to Global Innovation Index 2013. The research problem we tackle is whether different components of organizational trust can result in different organizational capability to engage in creative and innovative processes.

The empirical data for this study were collected by means of a standardised electronic questionnaire from 3 organizations in Finland (n=719) in 2011, and so far 4 organizations in Lithuania where a survey is still carried on since 2012 (current n=536, survey to be completed December 2013). Based on preliminary findings of regressional analysis, the emotional component of organizational trust has a much more significant effect on organizational innovativeness than cognitive one. Its affect on the dimensions of behavioural, process and strategic innovativeness exceeds its impact on market and product innovativeness. These findings imply that creativity may be malpracticed in organizational setting and more self-purposeful rather than result-oriented.

The research findings will have theoretical implications concerning the role of emotion to organizational innovativeness, discussing the need for golden mean in practicing organizational trust. From a managerial perspective, potential risks arising from high organizational trust and certain dimensions of organizational innovativeness will be discussed considering the innovation context.

SOCI-978.2

PUIGVERT, LIDIA* (University of Barcelona, *lidia.puigvert@ub.edu*)
DE BOTTON, LENA (University of Barcelona)

Successful Educational Actions in Southern Europe: From Marginalization to Educational Inclusion

The recreation of the successful social and educational actions is achieving the transformation of social contexts with strong indicators of exclusion. These actions have been identified through the INCLUD-ED project, the only Integrated project about schooling from the Framework Programmes of research until its ending in December 2011. There have been 15 universities from 14 countries participating in the project and case studies have been conducted in Spain, Italy, Malta or Cyprus, among other countries, where the successful educational actions (SEAs), universal and transferable, have been identified. The case that we are pre-

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

senting here is the one in the La Milagrosa neighbourhood, at the outskirts of the city of Albacete (Spain). The educational centre in the neighbourhood presented low academic performance, high levels of absenteeism, serious problems of co-existence among students and high levels of conflict between teachers and the families. Through the implementation of the SEA's advocated by the international scientific community, a transformation started which was extended far beyond. The academic results experimented a rapid improvement and the diverse social agents (university, administration, professionals-officers and neighbours) carried out a Dialogic Inclusion Contract to re-creates the SEA's and to carry out the transformation of the neighbourhood. This process has become a model at a European level to exit the ghetto. The key resides in the design of policies based on scientific evidence; and on the inclusion of the voices in all the decision-making processes.

RC32-543.5

PUIGVERT, LIDIA (University of Barcelona)
CAMPDEPADROS, ROGER* (University of Girona, *roger.campdepadros@udg.edu*)
REDONDO SAMA, GISELA (university of barcelona)
JOANPERE, MAR (university of barcelona)

New Alternative Masculinities Against Gender Violence

This paper presents a South's contribution to overcoming gender violence. Recent scientific evidence about the perpetuation of the traditional heterosexual model of masculinity upon gender violence shows that 1) there are in the history many examples of men that have fight together with feminist women for the eradication of gender violence; and 2) often and according to an existing socialization to be egalitarian do not promotes a desirable image (in terms of sexual attraction). It stands out the differentiation between three types of masculinities: Dominant Traditional Masculinities (DTM), Oppressed Traditional Masculinities (OTM), and New Alternative Masculinities (NAM). DTM and OTM contribute to perpetuate violence against women, while NAM allows preventing it and, thus, overcoming it (Flecha, Puigvert, Rios, 2013).

This theoretical contribution was presented for the first time in Barcelona (Spain) in a conference organized by *Homes en Diàleg* (Men in Dialogue), a men' organization, based under the context of Dialogic Feminism and which main objective is to promote and strengthen other models of masculinity based on equality and dialogue, as an alternative to the hegemonic masculinity. From the theoretical perspective of Dialogic Feminism, defined by Puigvert (Beck-Gersheim, Butler & Puigvert, 2001), and the new conceptualization of DTM, OTM and NAM, it is possible to contribute to the eradication of gender violence in different countries. Thus, this paper proposes how this conceptualization could be transferred to all cultures and contexts and fight gender violence in a global way.

RC03-72.1

PULA, BESNIK* (Princeton University, *bpula@princeton.edu*)

From Reform Socialism To Transnational Capitalism: The Political Economy Of Foreign Direct Investment In Postsocialist Central and Eastern Europe

The existing literature on postsocialist transformations in the former communist ruled states of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) argue that paths of market reform in the region were largely determined by policies implemented at the moment of transition. This paper, by contrast, argues that reform paths were heavily constrained by each state's inherited industrial structure and ties to the world economy prior to 1989. Examining flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the region during the initial liberalization period, the paper shows that the density of East-West inter-firm ties in the 1970s, and rates of international state indebtedness during the same decade, are better predictors of how rapidly postsocialist states amass FDI stocks in the early 1990s, than their economic, institutional or policy characteristics during the transition period. However, the paper also finds that while industrial structure and inherited ties to the world economy form a powerful structural basis attracting FDI, post-Communist political coalitions were key in enabling or hindering the advancement of foreign investment. The combination of industrial structure and political coalitions at the time of liberalization explain divergent pathways in transitions from state socialism in CEE.

RC04-78.25

PULI, KOTESHWER* (Kakatiya University, *pulikoteshwer@yahoo.com*)

Social Implication of Inequity in Higher Education; A Comparative Study of Formal and Non-Formal Mode of Education in Andhra Pradhesh of South India

ABSTRACT
SOCIAL IMPLICATION OF INEQUITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

A comparative study of formal and non-formal Mode of Educatio in Andhra Pradesh of South India
*Dr. P. Koteshwar

Social implications of different modes higher education has been gaining lot of importance in contemporary times. This is because of growing important for higher education and its consequent skill and talent required for management of complex issues and problems emerging in the era of post liberalization.

As such Higher Education has been considered as necessary tool for social transformation by using increasing knowledge in science and technology. As a result in the post globalized era developed and developing countries initiated establishment of institutions of higher learning across the world. In this consequent the Government of various Nations have been liberalizing the higher education and imparting education through formal and non formal means. India is one of such countries which has been liberalizing higher education and expanding its institutional activities through formal university education and non formal system of open university education and distance mode of higher education to reach all the sections of the society.

However, there is a lot of disparity in the content, quality, curriculum and mode of teaching etc. Further the socio-economic profile of the students are also varies. Hence there are number of consequences on the students due to various systems of education for the same degree.

This study aims at to understand comparatively the system of formal and non formal higher education and its implications and the students of various backgrounds. For this study Kakatiya University and its formal and non formal system of education has been chosen to understand the implications of the system inequity in higher education.

_____
*Asst. Professor of sociology, SDLCE K.U. Warangal, A.P. INDIA

INTE-23.3

PUN, NGAI* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, *punngai@gmail.com*)

A New Age of World Factory: Monopoly Capital and the Struggle of the New Generation of Chinese Workers

A startling 18 young workers attempted suicide at Foxconn production facilities in China in the year of 2010, attracting worldwide attention. This article looks at the historical development of Foxconn Technology Group as a case to demonstrate the advent of rapid capital expansion in China and its impacts on the lives of Chinese workers. It also provides an account of the role of the state that facilitates to Foxconn's production expansion as a form of monopoly capital. Foxconn is important and typical of this phenomenon due to its speed and scale of capital accumulation in all regions of China which is incomparable to extant enterprises. We argue that this new form of capital generates a global factory regime and a distinctive managerial mode that further leads to workers' suffering from work pressure, anxieties and desperation at an unprecedented level.

PRES-3.3

PUN, NGAI* (Hong Kong Polytechnic University, *punngai@gmail.com*)

Communism Revisited: A Third World Perspective

As an idea or philosophy, Communism died in the West when the mature form of capitalism didn't succumb to a communist revolution. As the result of the transfer of capital, with the support of militarism and class conflicts in the Third World, socialist revolutions arrived there in the 20th century. This is the history of communism, the first wave, if you would like to name it.

Since the movements of the 1960s, the state or party-politics has usually been represented as the enemy to be attacked. But from a Third World perspective, as Lenin highlighted, the highest stage of capitalism was imperialism. The first half of the 20th century focused on national liberation that required a state machine. This proved to be the foundation of communist struggle in the context of the Third World. After the revolution, the state didn't vanish but this didn't put an end to the struggle – as many in the West thought – since we see communism as praxis rather than an Idea of History.

There are three reasons for the continuing existence of the socialist state: The failure of Western communist movements to liberate their own working class and their counterparts in the third world. The Cold War required the strengthening of socialist states and develop the socio-economic conditions for socialism. The lack of grass roots democracy and the lack of substantial class forces which could counter-balance the bureaucratization of the party-state.

Although it failed, the Chinese Cultural Revolution was an attempt to address these historical predicaments. Capitalism has conquered most Third World countries and enveloped their life-worlds, thereby creating the social conditions for the final capitalist crisis and the second wave of the communist revolution. A new sociology of communism needs to revisit the politics of class, collective and human emancipation.

RC20-351.3

PURHONEN, SEMI* (University of Helsinki, *semi.purhonen@helsinki.fi*)
GRONOW, JUKKA (University of Helsinki)
LAURONEN, TINA (University of Helsinki)
HEIKKILÄ, RIIE (University of Helsinki)

Into the Great Wide Open? a Comparative Study of Cultural Legitimacy and the Arts in British and Finnish Newspapers, 1960-2010

Classifications and social valuations of culture and the arts vary cross-nationally and historically. Recent studies have questioned the role of classical highbrow culture as a status marker in Western countries and suggested that the self-evident bourgeois "good" or legitimate taste is becoming less hierarchical and more open. The famous idea of cultural omnivorousness, that the taste of the high status groups is no longer exclusive but inclusive, is one way of conceptualizing this trend. Omnivore scholarship, however, has concentrated mostly on the consumption rather than the production side of culture. Changes in the social value and composition of the legitimate taste as expressed in people's dispositions and preferences should nevertheless receive support, or even be preceded, by transformations in cultural institutions which consecrate legitimate art. Since art journalists and intellectuals play a crucial role as cultural intermediaries, the changes in dominant taste patterns should be reasonably recognizable in their evaluations and writings, i.e. in how cultural classifications and aesthetic standards are represented in the media. Sociological studies of such cultural institutions that would include both cross-national and longitudinal dimensions have so far been rare. This paper presents the first results of a research project examining cultural pages of the main newspapers in five European countries, Britain, Finland, France, Spain and Sweden, from 1960 until 2010. Since we are interested in changes in the legitimate taste and the processes that have created space for omnivorous tastes, we pay special attention to the appearance of new (and the disappearance of old) cultural genres and art forms as well as the weight of popular culture in these pages and the boundaries between entertainment and "serious" art. By using both quantitative and qualitative content analyses, we focus here particularly on two countries and the respective newspapers, Britain (*The Guardian*) and Finland (*Helsingin Sanomat*).

RC32-543.3

PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA* (University of Connecticut, *bandanapurkayastha@yahoo.com*)

Bewixt and Between: Web Spaces and Southern Theories

Traditionally, the dominant forms of sociology have been based on the assumption that theories were generated in the north while the global south contributed-mostly confirmatory-cases. Many scholars have challenged this assumption though, given the political economy of knowledge systems, their perspectives have not, as yet, shaken up some of the core orthodoxies in the metropole. At the same time, sociologists who are in tune with theory-making and well-developed knowledge systems in different parts of the world are aware of co-existing frameworks that describe diverse social realities. Some of these co-existing frameworks have been identified and described as Southern theories, indigenous theories etc. I have been a significant beneficiary of different frameworks, especially of the ways it challenges easy generalizations.

In this paper however, I raise another issue. To what extent are our theories reflective of social lives beyond our tangible geographical moorings? Ethno-sociological theories (Connell, 2007) reflect embedded hierarchies (including knowledge hierarchies) within nation-states and between nation-states. At the same time social life on web-spaces—for instance, our political organizing, culture making, doing of families, as well as structuring of political-economies or surveillance through global security blocks—has become a rapidly expanding temporal and spatial realm, enmeshing sections of populations to greater or lesser extents. This space offers multiple and simultaneous opportunities to disengage with some structures, while becoming subjects of others, while enmeshing us in systems of power that are neither contained within national boundaries, nor apart from them. How do we configure power as we talk about 'intersectionality' or 'transnationalism' if we take these spaces into account? I offer some examples of using Southern theories, in my own work and those of others as a way to demonstrate that many Southern theories are better positioned to explain and mark the pathways of power that are shaping new hierarchies.

RC26-461.4

PUTINI, ANTONIO* (Sapienza University of Rome, *antonio.putini@uniroma1.it*)

Having Lost Collective Goals for Fear of Loosing Personal Benefits. Political Culture, Individual Interests and the Negative Spiral of the Italian Case

The present contribution stands as a deeper and wider sociological reflection of some empirical evidence resulting from a national research project entitled "Federalism, Local Autonomy and Quality of Democracy". In an attempt of understanding the reasons for the substantial halt of the federal reform process in Italy, the content analysis of the interviews addressed to privileged witnesses of the administrative and local political system emphasized two central aspects: the increasing role played by technical knowledge and the persistence of a ruling-classes political culture geared toward a parochial/individual dimension of interest, more than according to general and collective aims. On the one hand the increasing complexity and technical nature of the regulatory framework "imposed" by a higher level of governance (European Union), on the other a network of relationships between politics, society and economy – both at national and local level – that is oriented to the defense of the achieved benefits through what we can describe as familistic (or neo-feudalist) mechanisms of interaction.

The picture that emerges may help to explain, within a constructivist theoretical framework, the Italian lack of engagement towards the "bandwagon" formed by countries that have managed to gain an advantage by the phenomena of globalization in terms of growth, competitiveness, development and democratization of decision-making processes of their political systems (by implementing, for example, inclusive decision-making practices supported by the use of new technologies of information and communication).

The aim of the contribution is therefore a general reflection on the political culture of the Italian political élites and its "weight" in shifting the impact of globalization from a potential added value for both national and local development to the actual practical loss of competitiveness of the whole system.

RC42-708.4

PUTTERGILL, CHARLES* (University of Pretoria, *charles.puttergill@up.ac.za*)

Discourse on Affirmative Action: Perspectives of a Privileged Minority

The legislated system of racial privileging institutionalised under apartheid in South Africa was dismantled with the transition to an inclusive democracy. With the normality of a racialised order questioned measures were instituted to address the legacy of the apartheid workplace regime. In this paper the discourse of middle-class whites to challenges to entitlements they have enjoyed historically, is considered. This discourse reveals how privilege and disadvantage is conceived, and shifts, with a loss of power to dictate terms of engagement with others. Narratives on colour-blind merit, efficiency and equity are marshalled to protect a privilege position and challenge potential threats.

RC31-533.6

PYAKUREL, UDDHAB PRASAD* (School of Arts, Kathmandu University, *upyakurel@gmail.com*)

"Dilemmas" of Migration Governance: A Case Study of Nepal

The labor market is complex in every society. Along with one's movement from one place to another, his/her life becomes vulnerable. Though migrants are to be treated not as workers but as human beings with human rights, reports state that labour migrants have been facing a lot of problems not only in receiving countries but also in their own soil. Generally, labour-sending countries in Asia are confronted with the dilemma between "promotion" and "protection". In the face of bleak employment prospects at home and the economic gains from foreign exchange remittances, countries would like to see expansion in overseas migration of national workers. At the same time, they cannot turn a blind eye to the rampant abuses of basic human rights suffered by their nationals abroad. Nepal, being one of the newly emerged countries in sending its labour force to the international market, especially in Asia, has been one of a witness of such dilemma. On the one hand, it exports its labor in order to take some pressure off local unemployment. On the other hand, it has to deal with exploitation and even death situation of its citizens as the recent case of Qatar shows.

Within this background, this paper explores the reasons behind Nepal's reluctance not only to put the labor migration in its policy priority but also to sign/rectify the UN Convention. In other words, examining the link between political ideology of major political parties in Nepal, and its reflections in government policies including the labour migration policies are major two aspects of this paper. In-depth interviews of policy makers and leaders working on the related fields, and analysis of labour migration related policies and programs, and election manifestos of major political parties will be the major sources of data to be used in this paper.

RC35-614.2

PYYHTINEN, OLLI* (University of Turku, *olsapy@utu.fi*)

On The In/Compatibility Of Giving and Exchange

The paper argues for the importance of making a distinction between gift-giving and ceremonial gift exchange. Ever since Marchel Mauss and his pioneering

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

essay *The Gift*, sociologists and anthropologists have considered the gift largely on the basis of exchange. However, there are also forms of giving that are not reducible to the reciprocity of exchange. While in ceremonial gift exchange (e.g. Christmas and birthday presents, reciprocal dinner invitations, etc.) gifts are perhaps best conceptualised in terms of reciprocal recognition (Hénaff, 2010), the practices of giving presented by self-sacrifice and humanitarian aid, for instance, escape or at least suspend the strict economy of exchange. What is more, the paper suggests that modelling the gift solely according to exchange significantly undermines the giving (up) involved in the gift. Whenever what is given is given only 'in exchange', so to speak, the giving with abandon is annulled already by definition. Nevertheless, it is not that giving would be completely separate from reciprocity. The paper argues that gratuitousness and reciprocity comprise two dimensions of the gift that at once presuppose and exclude each other. The gift of ceremonial gift exchange needs to involve some generosity and thus at least be guided by the ideal of the pure, absolute gift, if it is to avoid being turned into sheer market exchange. And, from the other way around, even the gratuitous giving in pure loss seems to presuppose at least a minimum of reciprocity – insofar as the gift is accepted by the givee – if it is not to remain illusory, utopian, and abstract.

Q

WG02-909.6

QI, XIAOYING* (University of Wollongong, *xiaoying@uow.edu.au*)

Two Social Movements in China: Foreign Foes, Critiques of Tradition and Collective Commitments

The paper reports on a theoretical and historical research project comparing two contrasting social movements that shaped China's immediate and long-term futures, the post-World War I May Fourth Movement and the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76. The May Fourth Movement grew out of the betrayal of China by western powers at the Versailles Conference, and was the culmination of a renegotiation of Chinese indigenous traditions. It led to political reform and intellectual strengthening. The Cultural Revolution can similarly be situated in China's international isolation during the Vietnam War but rather than a popular expression of future-orientated optimism it was a party-led mobilization of inexperienced young people directed to internal factionalism. It led to chaos, lost opportunities and isolationist cultural closure. The paper explores the characters of these very different movements and also considers some similarities which they share. One common element that will be developed in the analysis in addition to international context and qualified rejection of indigenous traditions is the possibility of characterizing each movement in terms of representative collective commitments. By focusing on the macro-level commitments internal to each movement the paper will relate the movement-level engagements of participants and their psychic investment in socio-cultural and political development in these two quite different but crucial phases of Chinese history.

RC43-717.4

QIAO, JIE* (Architecture and Ubran Planning School, *834654519@qq.com*)

A case study of Wuhan City about research on improvement strategies of the state-owned mining shantytowns under the guidance of ecological civilization construction

With the rapid development of China's urbanization, industrialization, expansion of urban population, housing becomes a growing problem , especialy the growing problem of settlements decline. At present, our old settlements regeneration are mainly used in large-scale reconstruction of the tear down, and it has brought up housing prices, the differentiation of urban living space, the loss of urban form and urban culture and other issues.Under the impetus of the living environment development of the 21st century, the harmony of "Man and Nature" became the theme of urban development, which requires the city old settlements to provide a sustainable development of rehabilitation programs, the sustainable development concept of "Reconstruction – renewable urban settlements came into being, it is designed to improve the living environment, optimize the layout, and enhance the quality of the living, and inject new vitality to the healthy development of the city, while also promoting China's housing market in the context of rapid healthy urbanization and stable development, to build "eco-society". Through the study of the planning of Wuhan City and the state-owned mining shantytowns settlements regeneration from the planning and t material transformation level, proposed to construct an ecological society proposed to try new ideas to improve the living space for vulnerable groups such as the shantytowns, and other cities.

RC22-383.1

QUACK, JOHANNES* (Goethe University Frankfurt, *Quack@em.uni-frankfurt.de*)

New Religious and Nonreligious Organisations: Competition, Contest & Communalities

What are the communalities and differences between religious and nonreligious organisations? With 'nonreligion' I am referring to groups that are generally considered to be not religious but are nevertheless related to 'religion' in important ways. Obvious examples are atheist, rationalist, and secular humanist organisations. Despite their roots in the 19th century, their apparent growth in many parts of the world and their realignment in the contemporary world make them in many ways new forms of (nonreligious) organisations. My engagement with such groups will primarily draw on a long-term study of rationalist and atheist organizations in India (Quack 2012) as well as data from atheist groups in the Philippines and humanist associations in Sweden and Germany. These organisations try to spread an explicitly secular worldview, provide secular alternatives to religious life-cycle rituals, and stand in direct and indirect competition and contest with religious organisations in various ways. To analyse these relationships, I will critically engage with the 'theory of religious and secular competition' devel-

oped by the sociologist Jörg Stolz (2009) to complement the 'religious economies approach' within secularization theory. Based on a relational approach to study 'nonreligious' groups and organisations (Quack 2014), I will further engage with the organisations' struggles for various kinds of capital within institutional and field-related 'logics'. On this basis, I discuss the ways in which nonreligious organizations can be situated within the 'surroundings' of a religious field, thereby complementing Bourdieuian studies of specific religious fields.

Literature

Quack, J. (2012). *Disenchanting India: Organized Rationalism and Criticism of Religion in India*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Quack, J. (2014). Outline of a Relational Approach to 'Nonreligion'. *Method & Theory in the Study of Religion*, forthcoming

Stolz J. (2009). A Silent Battle. Theorizing the Effects of Competition between Churches and Secular Institutions. *Review of Religious Research* 51: 253-276.

RC06-130.7

QUAH, SHARON* (National University of Singapore, *sharon.quah@nus.edu.sg*)

Reconfiguring Personal Communities In A ' Divorce Biography '

Scholarly discussion on divorce has largely focused on the detrimental consequences of divorce. This scholarship inadvertently constructs divorce as a tragic life event that destroys individuals and a social problem that threatens the very fabric of society, reinforcing and reflecting common attitudes towards divorce. However, there has been an emerging field of research challenging such academic and popular discourses about divorce. My study is situated within this new sociology of divorce. It departs from the perspective that divorce signifies moral decadence and focuses instead on the way individuals organise their family life and practices. My research argues that divorce creates spaces, however fraught, for individuals to construct what I call 'a divorce biography'. These spaces include the ways in which one terminates an unsatisfying marriage, decides on the terms of divorce, copes with the crisis, organises one's personal relationships and makes plans for the future. In this paper, I focus on how Singaporean divorcees, as part of constructing their divorce biography, negotiate their post-divorce relationships with family, friends and other significant others. My paper explores how they exercise choice, navigate around cultural norms and take into account practical considerations as they reconfigure their personal communities for survival, intimacy and belonging. This study shows how divorced individuals might continue to build and enjoy strong and close relationships even after the rupture of their marriage and disruption of their nuclear family unit.

RC33-579.2

QUANDT, MARKUS* (Leibniz Institute Social Sciences, *markus.quandt@gesis.org*)
BIOLCATI RINALDI, FERRUCCIO (University of Milan)
VEZZONI, CRISTIANO (University of Trento)

Estimating Societal Trends from Heterogeneous Cross-Sectional Time Series Surveys – Some Challenges Demonstrated on the Example of Church Attendance Trends in Europe

Sample-based social science surveys have initially been a tool to collect data for analyses with a limited time-horizon. With the advent of long-standing survey programmes such as Eurobarometer, EVS/WVS, ESS, or ISSP, the option of deriving society level trend information from cross-sectional data collected over different time points has come into the world. It has often been demonstrated that larger trends can be observed from repeated cross-sectional surveys within the same survey program, when some methodological homogeneity can often be taken for granted. It is however much less clear whether data from different survey programs, with different methodological details, are sufficiently homogeneous to be cumulated into a common source database for building even longer, denser, and geographically more complete trends.

The present study uses a database of responses to church attendance questions in European surveys, compiled from the survey programmes named above. This database is analysed with respect to possible problems arising from the requirements of harmonisation across time and countries, given a variety of languages, question and questionnaire formats, and other design properties of the individual surveys. The database presently comprises more than 800 time/country samples from 32 European countries or regions and covers almost all years from 1986 to 2010. Analyses aim to establish the presence or absence or particular national and supra-national trends, identify aberrations of samples from trend patterns and investigate possible methodological factors behind such aberrations. Further, the analysis may eventually contribute to answering such questions as what the effects of different response formats, sampling design, administration modes etc. on reported average attendance levels are.

RC18-313.2

QUANDT, MARKUS* (Leibniz Institute Social Sciences, *markus.quandt@gesis.org*)

Understanding Patterns of Political Participation – Are National Borders Natural Borders?

Different modes of political participation are often seen as expressions of the loyalty to or discontent with the society that people live in. Institutionalized, formal participatory behaviors such as voting or petitioning are understood to signal compliance, support and trust for the political system, non-institutional behaviors such as boycotts or participation in demonstrations are understood to signal conflict and risks for social cohesion. Obviously, the likelihood that respondents report certain behaviors depends – besides respondent attributes – on the incentives and opportunities for such behaviors found in their home society. For comparative studies this means that we have to expect cross-national variation in the measurement properties of scales for political participation, even for substantive reasons alone.

This study investigates how such substantively driven heterogeneity in the measurement of protest behaviour can be dealt with, in particular in relation to methodologically driven heterogeneity of the participation measures, which may be also present and which we routinely attempt to exclude. A latent-class item response theory model for a participation scale from the European Values Study 2008 will be estimated and the outcomes analysed in terms of substantive and method-induced variation across countries.

RC31-522.5

QUENIART, ANNE* (UQAM, *queniart.anne@uqam.ca*)
CHARPENTIER, MICHÈLE (UQAM)
PLARD, MATHILDE (CNRS - University of Angers)

Genre Et Vieillissement : L'expérience De Femmes aînées Immigrantes

Cette communication présente certains résultats d'une recherche qualitative menée auprès de 90 femmes aînées ayant immigré à Montréal au Canada, dont on ne sait peu de choses. En effet, les données sur les aînées immigrantes sont rares et portent presque toutes sur le rôle de grand-mère (échanges de services, liens avec les petits-enfants, impact de l'éloignement géographique) (Attias-Donfut, 2008; Phillipson, 2002; Treas et Shampa Mazumdar, 2004; Aldous, 1995). Notre recherche visait à comprendre l'expérience – au sens à la fois des perceptions et des émotions ressenties et des actions déployées par les femmes pour organiser leur quotidien (Dubet 1994). Le vieillissement quant à lui doit être compris dans ses dimensions à la fois personnelles (rapport au corps, à la santé, etc.), familiales (place de la grand-maternité, rôles comme aînées dans les relations et la transmission intergénérationnelles) et sociales (rapport à la société québécoise -expériences de discrimination, de solidarité). Les femmes aînées immigrantes rencontrées lors d'entrevues de groupes appartiennent à trois générations (65-74 ans, 75-84ans, 85 ans et plus), sont originaires de différents pays (Haïti, Cameroun, Japon, Roumanie, Liban, Egypte, Croatie, Colombie, Chine, Portugal, etc.) et ont des parcours migratoires et de vie variés. Dans le cadre de cette session du comité Immigration et genre, nous montrerons que la trajectoire migratoire de ces femmes amène des changements et /ou des ajustements dans le sens qu'elles se font de leur place, à la fois dans la société et dans la famille, de même que dans leurs pratiques concrètes. Ainsi, chez certaines, la migration est un facteur de déstabilisation (isolement, repli sur soi, vulnérabilité) alors que pour d'autres, elle est un facteur de « libération » des pressions sociales et familiales vécues dans le pays d'origine, voire d'émancipation.

NOTE: if possible, my preferred format is poster, but if not, it is ok with oral presentation

JS-74.1

QUESNEL-VALLÉE, AMÉLIE* (McGill University, *amelie.quesnelvallee@mcgill.ca*)
CARTER, RENEE (McGill University)

Regulation of Private Expenditures in Cross-National Perspective

Over the past decade, health spending in many developed countries has grown faster than gross domestic product, leading governments to search for alternative financing structures, notably through increases in the share of private expenditures. However, as these increases are generally not randomly distributed in the population, these transformations have raised concerns about their impact on both population health and social inequalities in health. Finally, as the extent of private expenditures on health varies between developed countries, it appears that certain countries are better able to limit barriers to health insurance coverage, notably through more generous public coverage as well as greater governmental regulation of the private insurance industry.

This paper will examine this hypothesis with the Health Insurance Access Database (HIAD), by demonstrating the variation over time, by health service and

across countries in the nature of those policies. The HIAD is a repository of policy indicators offering harmonized policy data on public coverage and the regulation of private expenditures. The standardization process used for collecting these indicators allows for comparisons over time (from 1990 to 2010), across health services (data are collected on 8 health services, for instance prescription drugs), and across 10 countries of the OECD (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and United States). These countries were selected to provide a range of variation (and thus to allow for contrasts) with regards to Esping Andersen's Welfare Regime classification (Liberal, Social Democratic, Conservative), Roemer's type of health system (comprehensive, welfare oriented, entrepreneurial) and the OECD's typology of the role of PHI within that system (primary, primary substitutive, supplementary, duplicative or complementary).

This research will inform and feed the current debate on the future of health care in developed countries and on the interplay between the public and private sectors in these changes.

RC33-565.6

QUETULIO-NAVARRA, MELISSA* (Wageningen University, *melissa.navarra@wur.nl*)
VAN DER VAART, WANDER* (Utrecht University , *w.vandervaart@uvh.nl*)
NIEHOF, ANKE* (Wageningen University, *Anke.Niehof@wur.nl*)

Quality of Data Collected from a Vulnerable Population: Using the Calendar Method and Third-Party Help

In the field of social sciences, collecting extensive retrospective data such as life histories has been fraught with recall errors compromising the quality of the data. Collection of life histories gets even more challenging when it has to be done among vulnerable groups, such as poor households who are victims of involuntary displacement and resettlement due to disasters or infrastructure projects. Recognizing this, a tailor-made life history calendar was designed to gather data from households in Indonesia who were involuntarily resettled in a newly-built community. The substantive focus of this study is to obtain 'social capital' histories on the level of neighbourhood, households, and heads of households. In addition to the usual aided recall features the calendar procedure included the option to allow, in certain parts of the interview, the help of "third parties" in the recollection of the requested information. These "third parties" are either household members or friends of the respondent who also reside in the same community. Collaborative recall generally increases accuracy of information that is shared socially between community members, since different people may remember different aspects of the memories. A natural field experiment was designed in which data quality was compared between the conditions 'with help of third parties' and 'without help of third parties'. Data quality was assessed regarding 'numbers' (of household related transitions), 'names' (of community leaders) and 'dates' (years of public services). The study examines whether integration of "third-party help" in the calendar method can enhance the recollection process among respondents and may lead to better data quality. In addition, it was also discussed how "third-party help" may interact with calendar procedures and what consequences arise for related data collection procedures.

RC04-78.32

QUEVEDO HUERTA, LOURDES NAYELI* (Universidad de Guadalajara, *nayeliq@gmail.com*)

Los Egresados De Los Posgrados En Educación

Los egresados de los posgrados en educación
En esta investigación participaron cuatro instituciones pertenecientes a la Secretaria de Educación Jalisco que ofrecen estudios de posgrado en el ámbito de la educación, se aplicó un cuestionario en línea y de manera personal a 82 participantes de las generaciones 2003-2008 que contestaron de manera voluntaria. El cuestionario contó con 14 secciones que abarcaron las posibles actividades que desarrollan en su ámbito profesional. Tales como experiencia laboral, valores, reconocimiento, relaciones interpersonales, experiencia en la práctica educativa, desempeño profesional, evaluación, experiencia en la formación continua, en el entorno educativo, en la producción académica, en el ámbito administrativo, en la satisfacción del programa, en la formación de docentes y en el ámbito social. Los resultados del análisis estadístico manifiestan que el perfil de egreso de los egresados es congruente con lo esperado por las instituciones, la información generada será útil para la toma de decisiones de las autoridades estatales de educación. El proyecto fue financiado por el Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología.

RC52-833.7

QUEVEDO HUERTA, LOURDES NAYELI* (Universidad de Guadalajara, *nayeliq@gmail.com*)
PEREZ MORA, RICARDO* (Universidad de Guadalajara, *r_pm2001@yahoo.com*)

NAIDORF, JUDITH* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, *judithnaidorf@yahoo.com.ar*)
ORTIZ LEFORT, VERONICA* (Universidad de Guadalajara, *vero.lefort@gmail.com*)
CASTELLANOS GUTIERREZ, JOSE ALBERTO* (Universidad de Guadalajara, *alb99999@gmail.com*)

Transformaciones y Retos De La Función Social Del Académico En El Marco De Las Reconfiguraciones Del Conocimiento, La Universidad y Las Políticas Educativas

El trabajo se desprende de un proyecto de la Red de Estudios Sobre Instituciones Educativas (RESIEDU) todavía en proceso denominado: "Modos colectivos de producción de conocimiento de los académicos en Universidades Públicas Estatales". Parte de 3 ejes problematizadores enmarcados en la sociología del conocimiento, sociología de la universidad y sociología del académico, éste último abordado tanto en su vertiente individual, como en su vertiente colectiva. En este marco analizamos el papel evaluador que la política educativa confiere al estado, bajo el discurso de calidad y profesionalización de la planta académica mexicana, y la manera que impacta en los procesos de gestión institucionales y las dinámicas de los propios académicos y grupos de investigación. El abordaje empírico se llevó a cabo a partir de acercamientos cuantitativos por medio de un cuestionario aplicado a 630 académicos de 49 Universidades Públicas Estatales en México, y acercamientos cualitativos a partir de grupos focales y entrevistas en cuatro universidades mexicanas de los estados de Hidalgo, Chiapas, Tamaulipas y Jalisco. A partir de los hallazgos, se discute el papel de los académicos en las nuevas reconfiguraciones del orden mundial, en el que el mercado va teniendo un papel cada vez más protagónico. Se analiza la manera en que la función social de la ciencia y la función social de la universidad, presentan nuevas configuraciones que impactan en una redefinición de la función de los académicos. Se concluye con algunas interpretaciones de las tensiones que enfrenta el académico entre lo individual y lo colectivo; tensiones entre las demandas sociales, empresariales y del estado que ponen en entredicho su función social; tensiones entre sus formas de organización al interior de la institución (departamentos, academias, cuerpos académicos) y al exterior (redes, colegios), entre otras, y se enfatiza el papel y los retos de la política educativa en estos procesos.

RC30-513.1

QUIÑONES MONTORO, MARIELA AGUEDA* (Universidad de la República, *mariela.quinones@cienciassociales.edu.uy*)
SUPERVIELLE, MARCOS* (Universidad de la República, *msupervielle@gmail.com*)

The Problematic of Gestión in the Soft Industry

La ponencia se orienta a dar respuesta, en base a un estudio de caso en la industria del software, a la pregunta ¿de qué manera las organizaciones, los gerentes y los trabajadores lidian con las tensiones relacionadas con la innovación? La hipótesis es que dadas las características del trabajo en esta industria, orientado a la innovación en conocimientos y con una fuerte autogestión de sus trabajadores, su gestión no puede apoyarse solo en las estrategias de los empresarios o gerencias de RRHH, teniendo éstas que articularse con el componente "humano". Estas nuevas modalidades de gestión por ende deben tener como eje central la construcción de relaciones sociales en la organización. Esto conlleva, una fuerte diferenciación de las estrategias de gestión de RRHH de este sector respecto a otros más tradicionales pero también una fuerte diferenciación al interior de la actividad.

Esta dinámica la pensamos en función de cómo las organizaciones del software resuelven y articulan tres dimensiones problemáticas:

a) *normativa*: Supone dar cuenta de la construcción de normas internas desde una perspectiva amplia que considere tanto las normas formales como las informales, las reglas autónomas como las de control, las normas jurídicas como las de tipo ético. La dimensión es relevante en un mundo que parece poco estructurado en relación a otros sistemas productivos. b) *performativa*: Esta dimensión tiene relación con el concepto de eficiencia, de su construcción *in situ*. En ella cobra relevancia la distinción entre los conceptos de productividad, más acorde al mundo industrial, y el de performance, más acorde a la dinámica del sector. c) *Cognitiva*: Refiere a la reflexividad que emana de la aplicación normativa y la dimensión performativa aportando una mirada dinámica de los procesos de gestión. Importa en esta dimensión la construcción social del conocimiento y las identidades construidas en torno al mismo.

WG05-927.1

QUINTANILLA, CARLOS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *carlquin@yahoo.com*)
VILLARESPE, VERONICA (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

Guidelines for the Creation of Laws and Intitutions in Order to Eradicate Poverty in Mexico

Mexico has principles that are set forth in the text of its Constitution. Said legal principles encompass: the concept of the power of the state regarding education, human rights principles, the dignity of the agricultural workers, the right to work, the right to a decent salary, the right to housing, and social welfare in general. Accordingly, all the citizens have the same constitutional rights and obligations. So, the existence of poverty is inadmissible, as it actually establishes an inequality between the citizens. We are talking about an inequality that does exist and that is not contemplated in the Constitution.

In the present lecture, we propose a review that (even though superficial) is fundamental, as it reviews the English Poor Laws that were in force in England from the XVIIth to the XIXth Century. Its results allow us to recover the relevant aspects that said Laws played as an institution against poverty.

The situation we try to elucidate is if in Mexico we could reuse some transcendental aspects of the old English Poor Laws by adapting them to the present context; or what kind of laws may be adopted to solve the growing and searing problem of poverty. As implied by the previous information, in Mexico there are neither laws nor institutions to eradicate poverty, but only a Program related to conditional cash transfers. It is obvious that a mere program does not guarantee the rights that are set forth in the Constitution. What we would like to posit is that actions, both legal and institutional, are required in order resolving this problem: actions that take into account the economic/social context and that contribute to transform it

RC25-451.6

QUINTANS LOPEZ, REBECA* (ALD (Asociación de Lingüística del Discurso), *rebecaqu@ucm.es*)

Social Discourse about the King of Spain and Freedom of Speech. Pragmalinguistic Analysis of Slander

Discursos sobre el rey y libertad de expresión. Análisis lingüístico pragmático de la injuria

La monarquía sigue siendo hoy por hoy el primer gran tabú informativo en España. Pese a la libertad de expresión que garantiza la Constitución, el artículo 490 del Código Penal singulariza la figura del Rey con especial protección contra calumnias e injurias. No resulta difícil encontrar ejemplos de discursos públicos (tanto periodísticos como políticos), que han sido denunciados como injuriosos contra la Corona, siendo sus autores procesados y sentenciados, algunos con pena de prisión.

Pero ¿qué es exactamente una injuria? Su valor semántico no es estable, y depende del contexto su determinación. La definición de diccionario no nos resuelve mucho en este sentido (según la RAE "agravio, ultraje de obra o de palabra", "hecho o dicho contra razón y justicia", "daño o incomodidad que causa algo", "delito o falta consistente en la imputación a alguien de un hecho o cualidad en menoscabo de su fama o estimación"). Y la interpretación jurídica no es unívoca frente a los mismos hechos o dichos, como demuestra la existencia de sentencias categóricas que identificaban un discurso como injuria, posteriormente revocadas por erróneas por tribunales de superior rango, con el consiguiente debate judicial en torno al valor del término.

Mediante el análisis del discurso de algunos casos importantes (como el caso Otegi y el caso Martínez-Inglés) podemos acercarnos al estudio de la injuria como hecho comunicativo y lingüístico. Un método pragmalingüístico que toma como base la teoría de la relevancia de Sperber y Wilson permitirá adentrarse en el proceso inferencial de interpretación de la injuria, con especial atención al contexto en el que se produce y se recibe.

WG05-927.6

QUIROGA TERREROS, DEBORA* (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, *arobed0@gmail.com*)
ROSS, ALINE* (LEXIA insights solutions, *aline@lexia.com.mx*)

Posibilidades EN La Base De La PirÁmide

Los estudios sobre la base de la pirámide se han centrado, de forma tradicional, en comprender las causas estructurales de la pobreza, así como sus aspectos psicosociales. México lleva a cabo numerosas campañas para apaliar los niveles de pobreza en el país, desde los programas OPORTUNIDADES hasta la "Cruzada contra el hambre" Ambas auspiciadas desde las instituciones y el gobierno e interesadas en los aspecto estructurales de la pobreza y en el impacto comunitario.

Este paper propone una visión alternativa a la percepción dominante en México de la situación de la pobreza basado en los estudios realizados por C.K Prahalad. El concebir a los integrantes de la base de la pirámide como consumidores genera una estrategia de doble dirección. Por una parte permite a las Marcas ampliar sus nichos de mercado. Por la otra ofrece a los más desfavorecidos la oportunidad de acceder a bienes y servicios a precios asequibles, proporcionando dignidad y empoderamiento a las familias de bajos recursos.

Este paper propone una metodología en tres fases:

- Por un lado una investigación sobre los distintos programas gubernamentales y sus efectos reales sobre los individuos y las comunidades.
- Por el otro una inversión en los datos estadísticos como los índices de pobreza del INEGI o el reciente estudio sobre "Pobreza y bienestar subjetivo" realizado por el INEGI y FLACSO México.
- Finalmente es una serie de estudios cualitativos de carácter etnográfico en diversos estados de México realizados en los años 2007, 2008, 2009 y 20013. El uso de las herramientas antropológicas permite comprender los hábitos y motivaciones de los grupos sociales situados en los umbrales de la pobreza, al mismo tiempo que da cuenta de sus mecanismos de supervivencia y proyecciones.

RC24-433.3

QUIST, LIINA-MAIJA* (University of Helsinki, *liina-maija.quist@helsinki.fi*)
NYGREN, ANJA (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki)

Contested Claims over Space: Discourse and Politics Among Fishers and the Oil Industry in Mexico

This paper examines hybrid forms of resource governance and the involved struggles over space and subjectivity among coastal fishers, the Mexican government and the state-owned oil industry in Tabasco, Mexico. The analysis builds on the study of contested claims over rights to off-shore space in an area established as a security measure exclusively for the use of the oil industry by the Mexican government in 2003. The study is based on research material collected during intensive ethnographic fieldwork among coastal fishers, government actors and oil industry representatives in Tabasco in 2011 and 2012.

The study focuses on the "how" of hybrid mechanisms of resource governance, with particular interest in the strategic use of legal measure, corporate social responsibility programmes and political discourse in the claims over resource space. The research takes part in post-Foucauldian theorizations of space as social arena, constructed in political frictions between private capital, state, society and nature.

We argue that fish-oil governance in Mexico operates as a combination of different logics and technologies that work towards the displacement of fishers as legal subjects from politics and their subjection to ideologies of entrepreneurship. Simultaneously, the multiplication of transnational actors in the oil industry's CSR programmes provides a new political venue for the continuance of the fishers' subjection to clientelist arts of governance while it makes the identification of accountability and responsibility diffuse. In this context, the fishers' resistance is constructed through individual networks and opposition to mechanisms of self-responsibilisation and through fragmented political resistance which keep the extractive politics volatile. Our study of these less visible struggles over resource redistribution and political representation seeks to provide new perspectives to the prevailing forms of environmental governance and the contestations regarding them.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

R

WG02-905.2

RABE, LINN* (Södertörn University, *linn.rabe@sh.se*)

Participation and Justice In Marine Governance

The article combines literature from political science, development theory and social psychology to discuss the relevance of procedural justice to the achievement of sustainable development goals. Participatory environmental governance is framed as contributing to the fulfilment of the equity ambitions of sustainable development. However, there is a tendency within environmental governance to depoliticize environmental issues and decision-making, for example by making participation conditional and by linking strategies of sustainability with the perceived neutrality of bureaucratic regulation. A depoliticized governance process can create situations where controversial issues of ethics and justice are obscured or even avoided; watering down basic functions of democracy, such as representation, dialogue, and accountability. Scholars argue that marine governance has been severely neglected by the social sciences and has not been exposed to sufficient reflection regarding its social purpose, process and implications. The focus of this paper, democratic aspects of governance of the Baltic Sea, is especially understudied.

The theoretical discussion in this article is illustrated by drawing on empirical material from two case studies of marine nature reserves establishment in Sweden and a case study of ENGO participation in regional marine environmental governance platforms managing the Baltic Sea. Interviews with different actors address how procedural justice affects legitimacy of decisions made on the back of this processes. Furthermore, based on the material, unequal distribution of various resources affects the perceived balance of justice between actors in favors of more resourceful actors as participants and agenda setters. The findings show that actors' ability to act upon opportunities given by society seems highly dependent on the actors' access to different kinds of resources/capacities. Weaker actors may risk getting ignored, neglected, manipulated or even abused.

RC24-436.8

RABE, LINN* (Södertörn University, *linn.rabe@sh.se*)

Procedural Justice In Marine Nature Reserve Establishment

Participatory environmental governance is framed as contributing to the equity ambitions of sustainable development. The trend of formal delegation of power to decentralized institutions of various kinds has been extensive. It can be questioned, however, if these more pluralistic approaches can adequately deal with and balance uneven power relationships between stakeholders or if existing power relations are reproduced through these processes. As a result of pre-existing inequalities weaker actors may risk getting ignored, neglected, manipulated or even abused. Marine governance has also adopted these democratic ambitions, but empirical examination of practice has been severely neglected by the social sciences. Arguably, as a result marine governance has not been exposed to sufficient reflection regarding its social purpose, process and implications. The focus of this paper, democratic aspects of environmental governance of the Baltic Sea, is especially understudied.

In this paper, I draw on the concept of procedural justice linked to power to examine and compare the establishment of St Anna archipelago and Gräsö archipelago nature reserves in Sweden. The former case has been characterised by authorities as consensus oriented while the latter has been seen to be conflictual. By employing the procedural justice concept over time in this under studied and novel empirical setting the present paper aims to develop new understandings and formulations of justice and thereby contribute to the literature on participatory environmental governance, marine governance, nature protection, and environmental justice. The paper will show that issues related to legitimacy, identity and representation are substantial in both cases, as well as conflicts between public and private interests and that a long-term struggle for 'independence' is being played out in the setting up of nature reserves.

RC06-129.1

RABE, MARLIZE* (University of South Africa, *rabeme@unisa.ac.za*)

Will Family Policy Development in South Africa Free Itself from Ideology?

The aim of this paper is to give an overview of South African family research and to recommend how family policies can match these realities. The South African national department of social development published their draft White Paper on Families towards the end of 2012. This White Paper is believed to be a precursor of family policies to follow. Historically the apartheid government placed the bulk of family care on the shoulders of the extended family but there have been various indications for decades that this burden cannot be carried by families alone. An analysis of African countries, unlike welfare states from the North, shows a general picture of minimal assistance from the state and a reliance on extended families to take care of individuals. Although there are indications of social security mechanisms in African countries including pensions and family allowances, these may be partly or solely carried by the private sector. However, the current democratically elected South African government developed a multitude of policies and acts in place to support people at risk (e.g. poor or abused people), but these target individuals. In the draft White Paper families at risk are identified, but policy makers are unclear on how to match support to such families with the realities. The Latin American family policy examples, such as Progresa in Mexico (launched in 1997 but renamed Oportunidades in 2002) and Chile Solidario (implemented from 2002 in Chile), did not find support with the South African government. This lack of support for these types of policies is not entirely clear but the principle of expected counter performance (such as progressing in school) did not seem to find favour. Instead, idealised notions of nuclear families are put forward in the draft White Paper but here alternative policy directions will be suggested.

RC53-853.2

RABELLO DE CASTRO, LUCIA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *Lrcastro@infolink.com.br*)

The "Age Complex" in Childhood Studies and the Limits of a Politics of Age

The present work discusses the significance of age as the cornerstone notion which has historically embedded studies of children and childhood. Naturalized as a handy indicator of change along the life cycle and inherently simple as a quantifiable marker, age has, nevertheless, allowed for scarce questioning concerning its own epistemological conditions of possibility. For instance, can age de- or re-construct the evolutionary temporality in which it was initially conceived? How can age divisions and differences be re-constructed in view of emancipatory ideals of children? Hasn't age contributed to an under-socialized notion of children? Modern childhood owes its origins to the emergent historical importance given to human differentiation along the life course, a principle which came to preside over the formation of organisms, individuals and societies. Chronological age became the index which testified to socially and biologically relevant changes against the backdrop of an individual's identity. How human differentials along the life course should be signified, predicted and legitimated became an accomplishment of age taxonomies or life stages. Studies of childhood emerging the in the second half of the twentieth century, like sociology and anthropology, problematized the contextually unbound nature of age changes and its reifying effects on children's subjectivities. Dichotomies and disjunctions in subjective dispositions that were tapped by age were brought to converge, although age, as an explanatory concept, was not entirely overcome lurking beneath the constructionist efforts to understand childhood and children. Age constitutes, then, a "complex" given its overall adherence to modern as well as contemporary perspectives of childhood studies. Problematizing age points in the direction of inquiring about the nature of the disputes and conflicts of age-related social groups and the limits of such a politics of age.

RC52-844.2

RACK, SIMONE* (4dimensions Research & Consulting Inst, *simone.rack@4dimensions.at*)
NEUNDLINGER, KLAUS* (4dimensions Research and Consulting Institute, *klaus.neundlinger@4dimensions.at*)

Ambiguous Collectives - Creative Workers and Their Integration in Urban Space

Looking at people working in the areas of arts, design, architecture, fashion, multimedia, communication and consulting, it is hardly possible to identify a more or less homogeneous "creative class" (Florida 2002) that would contribute to the competitive advantage of urban regions by producing cultural values apt to create a distinct identity in the global competition. From our point of view, they rather form ambiguous collectives that are continuously reconfigured by the transformation of urban space.

As Marazzi (1997) argues, the organisation of cooperation in post-fordist labour organisation passes from wage form to space form. Creative workers have a peculiar function within this process, because they help to transform urban space into a source for economic production and organisation. They do so by assigning symbolic value to cultural peculiarities of quarters, by exploring the limits between private and public space, between working time and leisure time, between economic interests and cultural values. Creative workers enact the game of exploring these limits as essential part of their professional and cultural identity. Yet, as stated, this form of "identity" is ambiguous, since it indeed may function as a driver for gains in social distinction, for accumulating cultural and social capital (Bourdieu 1997), but distorts and veils real differences in income and social security.

We will refer to two phenomena regarding creative workers' use of spaces: 1) the founding of common spaces like office communities and 2) the organisation of protests against the structures of the social insurance system. This enables us

to address the question if the need for collective organisation is necessarily subordinated to the capitalisation of cultural production via the valorisation of city quarters in terms of real estate prices, or if shared spaces are an opportunity for enhancing participation in the shaping of urban environments.

JS-68.4

RADAKOVICH, ROSARIO* (UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPUBLICA, *rosario_radakovich@yahoo.com*)

"Serious Leisure": Film Festivals As Techno-Audiovisual Capital
Author: Rosario Radakovich

Film festivals are considered as par of a "serious leisure" for the audiences. Most of them are considered as a "distinct" cultural activity, also an specific "techno-audiovisual" or "techno-cultural" capital (O'Keefe: 2009). Film festivals give audience the opportunity to be part of an specialized knowledge, a creative and innovative environment –with film-makers, cultural journalists, etc-, be included in premieres, and be part of the atmosphere of contemporary global culture. (Stinger, 2001).

As a result, audiences expect festivals provide a certain "quality guarantee" in order to show to the friends and family the value of this prestigious activity. According to De Valck (2006) festival audiences use the experience as evidence of cultural capital in conversations between friends and family. In this context, what are the forms of "serious leisure" associated to audiovisual cultural capital?

This paper will analyze the case of the International Film Festival in Montevideo organized by Cinemateca Uruguaya, in order to explore the consumption of film festivals as a "serious leisure" in Uruguay. The methodology includes personal interviews and focus group study with film festival "selected" audiences. The results are part of a research about uruguayan audience cinema, developed in the Information and Communication Development Program in the Universidad de la República (PRODIC UDELAR), with an interdisciplinary research team between 2013 - 2015.

RC06-118.9

RADFORD, LORRAINE* (University of Central Lancashire, *lradford@uclan.ac.uk*)

Domestic Violence, Coercive Control and 'Risky Parenting'

This paper will consider the concept of risk in relation to parenting in the context of domestic violence. Since the 'discovery' of violence in families in the nineteenth century and the 're-discovery' associated with the birth of second wave feminism in the 1960s, definitions of 'violence' and 'child abuse' have expanded in high income nations. In the UK the official definition of domestic violence has been changed to include the concept of 'coercive and controlling behaviour' defined as '*an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim*' and '*a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour*'. In this paper, Stark's (2005) concept of coercive control will be applied to fathering in the context of domestic violence. Child care after separation or divorce has become a gendered political issue. The implications of applying the concept of coercive control to fathering for equality, safety and justice in managing violence and risk in post separation relationships between parents and children will be discussed.

RC53-858.5

RADFORD, LORRAINE* (University of Central Lancashire, *lradford@uclan.ac.uk*)

The Victimisation of Childhood – Understanding Children and Violence

The media and campaigning organisations have influenced public perceptions of violence and young people by focusing on rare and sensationalist events such as homicides, extreme cases of child abuse and young people orchestrating riots from smart phones in inner city areas. Representations of children and young people as either 'victims' or 'villains' has consequences for their wellbeing – their experiences of violence are misrepresented and over simplified, fragmented accounts of the causes and consequences hinder progress in policy and practice. Taking a feminist approach to the sociology of childhood and drawing on recent research findings, this paper will consider what is helpful to know about the risks of abuse, neglect and violence when working or interacting with children and young people.

Key questions addressed will be:

What is known about the prevalence and impact of abuse, neglect and violence in the lives of children and young people today?

What are the gender and age related risks? Who does what, to whom? What are the risks to children and young people at different ages from different perpetrators? How much abuse and violence is committed by children and young people?

Is the world a more dangerous place where children experience more violence and commit more violent crime than ever before?

Are adults' fears about and responses to child abuse and children's violence part of the problem?

What are the challenges and opportunities we face in putting children's experiences of abuse, neglect and violence and their rights and agency at the centre of thinking and practice?

RC15-268.6

RADIN, ARIANNA* (university of Turin, *arianna.radin@unito.it*)

Sugar BABY - the System of Medicalization(s) Around Childhood Obesity

Obesity is considered a pandemic and childhood obesity is considered one of the most serious public health challenges of the 21st century by Who. The medicalization of childhood obesity is a clear example of the medicalization of risk. It is believed that the obese child is more likely to have high blood pressure, elevated cholesterol or of becoming diabetic already in childhood but also in adulthood. The statistics on risk are the basis of any program of health promotion, real vehicle of the system of medicalizations about childhood obesity: the entire life cycle of the child is kept under control and medicalized, from pregnancy to breastfeeding, from food choices for physical activity. In European context, the engine towards medicalization of excess weight in children come mainly from health professionals and major Food Companies. The present paper shows the first evidences about the comparison of health promotion programs on childhood obesity in Europe from the European Charter on counteracting obesity (2006) to the most recent Vienna Declaration on Nutrition and Noncommunicable Diseases in the Context of Health 2020 (2013) made by Institutions, health professionals and european Food Companies.

RC42-707.1

RADKIEWICZ, PIOTR* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *Piotr.Radkiewicz@psych.pan.pl*)

How Many Similarities and How Many Differences? the Nature of National Identity in a United Europe

At the beginning of XXI century Europe is subject to the internal integration on a scale having no historical precedent. In the widespread opinion the very important factors facilitating the process of integration should be sought in a historical-cultural reality of a kind of common European identity as well as in a redefinition of the concept of national interest. Therefore, several interesting question may get our attention: To what extent the countries forming the European community differ, and to what extent are similar in so called national attitudes? What is the nature of European patriotism and a sense of national identity? Are there any divisions here? If so, what is their nature? The author tries to answer these questions by analyzing data from two studies on "National Identity" (1995 and 2003) conducted within the International Social Survey Programme. Description and classification of the European countries on different dimensions of national attitudes leads to the conclusion that Europe is divided into two fundamentally different national-cultural clusters. Their origin results from a huge disparity in the level of collective self-esteem, which is an expression of civic pride in a quality of liberal-democratic state in various aspects of its functioning. It also turns out that the basic division corresponds almost perfectly to the "cultural shift" on a dimension defined by R. Inglehart as survival vs. self-expression culture. What is important and not so obvious, the other central dimension of cultural values, defined as tradition vs. secularization-rationalism, in no way contributes to explanation of the nature of two basic national-cultural European clusters.

RC28-493.1

RADL, JONAS* (Open University UNED, *jradl@poli.uned.es*)
SALAZAR, LEIRE (UNED)
CEBOLLA-BOADO, HÉCTOR (UNED)

The Impact of the Great Recession on Educational Expectations: Cross-National Trends in Social and Cognitive Inequalities

Does the Great Recession impact inequality of educational outcomes? Although contributions on the effects of the global crisis on a number of social aspects have started to emerge (e.g., Grusky *et al.*, 2011), little is known about how inequality of educational attainment is affected by macro level trends such as changes in the economic cycle or in unemployment rates. This paper aims to elucidate the interplay of family background, educational expectations (conditional on cognitive skills) and the economic context. Our main research question is, hence: has the impact of family background on offspring's educational outcomes become stronger because of lackluster economic growth?

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Using pooled data from TIMSS 2003, 2007 and 2011 – an international survey project of competences among 8th grade students– we estimate a set of (multi-level) random constant linear regression models on the expected level of educational attainment. The study covers 24 affluent countries. The recent economic downturn has affected advanced economies to a different extent, producing substantial variation in the context conditions in which educational expectations are formulated. This longitudinal and comparative setup thus provides the opportunity to improve our understanding of the driving forces of unequal educational trajectories of children at the end of compulsory education. Moreover, by examining expectations we take a look into the future of educational inequities.

Our results confirm the existence of systematic cross-country regularities and suggest that economic down times lead to an overall reduction in expectations among students. Recessions also boost educational inequalities by meaningful indicators of student background. Furthermore, our findings indicate that the influence of economic resources on educational expectations is less sensitive to economic growth than the influence of parental education. At the same time, cognitive skills emerge as a crucial mediating variable of the relation between economic context and family background effects on educational careers.

RC35-615.3

RAFAEL, ERWIN* (University of the Philippines, Diliman, *akosipaeng@gmail.com*)

Building the Case for CSR: Four Decades of Philippine Corporate Discourse on the Role of Business in Social Development

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a fluid and malleable concept. The dynamic, some would even say ambiguous, conceptualization of CSR stems from its socially constructed nature which opens it to the influence of discursive practices and contestations of several actors including business, social development practitioners, civil society, government, and the academe. This paper trains the spotlight on the business side of the discourse on CSR. The paper shows how Philippine companies, through their public communications, contribute to the construction of the CSR concept and the role of business in social development. The paper achieves this through a discourse analysis of corporate communications in the annual reports and some select public documents of Philippine Business for Social Progress, the largest corporate-led social development foundation in the Philippines. The paper looked at thematic changes in Philippine business' CSR discourse from the 1970s to the present and found an increasingly explicit presentation of a business case for CSR over the past four decades.

RC55-876.4

RAGHUNATH, NILANJAN* (Singapore Univ Technology & Design, *nilanjanraghunath@gmail.com*)
TRUSCOTT, PHILIP (Singapore University of Technology and Design)

Reported Premarital Sex: Explaining India's Gender Divide

The popular media tell us that the Indian premarital sex rates have risen sharply in recent decades. On closer examination, these reports appear to misrepresent the data. Local surveys have been portrayed as national. Research on one age cohort has been reported as if it covered multiple decades. The only multi-decade national survey to ask detailed sexual history questions is National Family Health Survey (IIPS, 2006b). Confining the analysis to sexual and marital history of men and women at the age of 24, it is possible to draw appropriately comparable samples of respondents from this survey representing different age cohorts based on year of birth. This shows no clear increase in the level of reported female premarital sex over time. For male respondents the rate rose from a low of 2.45% for those born in the period 1962-66 to a high of 6.98% for those born in 1977-81. The discussion below suggests some social forces that may have reduced the level of female premarital sex, but these do not explain why the reported rates are not symmetrical between men and women.

RC07-140.11

RAHBARI, LADAN* (PhD student in sociology, *rahbari.ladan@gmail.com*)
PERLATTO, FERNANDO (unknown)

Challenges of a Global Sociology: Centers and Peripheries in the Geo-politics of Sociological Theory

Debate about the possibility of building a global sociology has gained increasing importance in recent years. In dialogue with works that argue in favor of post-national sociologies as well as literature that criticizes the hegemony of the theories formulated in the so-called centers, this articles aims on reflecting the idea of global sociology. The main sustained theoretical hypothesis is that the national experiences must be understood as bearing the potential of making important contributions to stimulate the theoretical discussion about sociological theories and concepts formulated in the centers. By mobilizing some sociological concepts such as public sphere and right to the city, originally formulated in centers, we suggest that peripheral sociologies could contribute to broaden theoretical formulations. In this sense, the theoretical construction of sociological theory must involve an equal dialogue between sociologists from the center and the periphery in order to construct a global sociology.

TG07-970.5

RAHIMI, BABAK* (University of London , *brahimi77@yahoo.com*)

Deviance and Camouflage City: Sexual Deviance and The Construction Of Invisible Urban Spaces In Post-Revolutionary Tehran

This study is an attempt to expand on the relationship between sexual deviance and urban space in the context of post-revolutionary Iranian society. It focuses on Tehran, a major metropolis where gender segregation and heterosexual norms in the form of family institution appear to dominate societal norms. But this study instead offers an ethnographic acccount on various "sexual deviant" practices including homosexuality, transvestic fetishism, sadism, and necrophilia in diverse city spaces to shed light on a hidden world in post-revolutionary Iranian urban life. The notion of "camouflage city" underscores the complex relationship between embodiment and city space and argues how behaviors deemed "sexually deviant" in Tehran continue to undergo illumination for concealment through heterosexual normative practices sanctioned by the Islamist normative discourses and practices. The study specifically looks at transsexual practices both in terms of everyday and institutional life in the context of changing state official and public perceptions of sexual deviancy. It also looks at how such practices tend to resemble a particular cultural life of a distinct urban space, where everyday sensibilities become fused with ways sexual deviance is practiced and (in)visible in shifting daily/nightly life situations. In the final section, the study theoretically examines deviancy as performative act which is always spatial practice and that it involves a de-labeling process to destabilize the societal norms whose infraction constitute sexual deviance.

RC14-251.5

RAHIMI, BABAK* (University of London , *brahimi77@yahoo.com*)

Mobile Media, Digital Divide and Social Movements: The Case Of Iran

This study attempts to offer a theoretical interpretation of the political and social dynamic of mobile technology practices in the context of digital inequalities in the 2009 post-election uprisings in Iran. It shows how the interactions and communications Iranian protesters created with the practices of texting, photographing and live video recording served to characterize not only distinct kind of contentious performances, but also a new sense of everyday life as embodied action in the public sphere. Unlike the Habermasian public sphere of rational consensus, the mobile recording practice is described here as interactive performances that reimagine the public in affectively contentious ways. Yet the emotive is not "irrational," but a distinct mode of being present in the public that dramaturgically communicates through mediated interactions across mobile networks with both local and translocal ties. However, the study also shows how such dissident performances are situated in the context of a complex and unequal distribution of information and technologies in urban and rural settings, largerly determined by the flow of information capital and state building through technological developments. The mobile media practices, along with its close connection with online social media, during the 2009 demonstrations, I argue, foster embodied engagements through distinct camouflage practices, largely hidden from the official order of state surveillance. However they do so in a socio-economic context that is shaped by the market and state institutions. The study finally explores the conceptual relationship between digital inequalities (on an infrastructural level), computer-mediated practices and state power.

RC31-533.9

RAHMAN, MD MIZANUR* (National University of Singapore, *mizan@nus.edu.sg*)

Asian Migration Policy: A Comparative Analysis

This paper addresses migration policy of major receiving countries in Asia from a comparative perspective. The paper identifies seven interwoven, underlying features that underscore the edifice of migration policy in the region. The study elaborates these salient features with an emphasis on three major international migration flows: low-skilled labour, skilled labour and student. Despite each individual country's policy-making initiatives that prioritize one's own national needs and interests, this paper reports that migration policy converges in core principles

and practices throughout the region and the exclusionary principles accentuate this convergence in Asia migration policy.

RC31-538.1

RAHMAN, MD MIZANUR* (National University of Singapore, *mizan@nus.edu.sg*)

Gender and The Migration Process: Bangladeshi Migration To The United Arab Emirates

Drawing on the experiences of Bangladeshi female and male migrant workers in the UAE and the members of their families left behind in Bangladesh, this study examines the gender differentiated migration outcomes among Bangladeshi migrants. In particular, the study seeks to address patterns of recruitment, experiences on foreign soil, and remittances for Bangladeshi migrants in the Bangladesh-the UAE migration corridor. The study argues that we need to broaden the study of temporary migration and gender issues to include major spheres in the temporary labour migration and see migration as a process. This research identifies three major spheres where gender matters: recruitment, experiences on foreign soil, and remittances. Total sample size of the study is 250. Fifty female migrant workers and 100 male migrant workers in the UAE were surveyed through face-to-face interviews. Fieldwork in Bangladesh involves interviewing 50 selected UAE male migrant households and 50 selected female migrant households. These two-way surveys are complemented by participant observations and focus group discussions.

RC03-75.1

RAHMAWATI, RITA* (Djuanda University, *ritafirdaus@yahoo.co.id*)
DHARMAWAN, ARYA HADI* (Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) Indonesia, *aryahadidharmawan@yahoo.com*)
KINSENG, RILUS* (Bogor Agricultural University, *rilus_kinseng@hotmail.com*)
DARUSMAN, DUDUNG DARUSMAN* (Bogor Agricultural University, *ddarusman@yahoo.com*)

Institutional Change Of Indigenous Peoples In Response To The Forest Policy In Indonesia

This study is about the institutional changes of the indigenous people as a response to resource tenure conflicts, to take a place in Kasepuhan Community in Halimun Salak Mountain National Park and the Dayak Iban community in Sungai Utik forest. Legally, forest are controlled by the State. Through existing authority, the State can provide some of its authority to private (Company/ consession holder) to commercialize forest. But in fact there are local community (indigenous people) who have been living for generations in and around the forest. Community has knowledge and institutional governance of forests. The existence of state institutions has clearly hegemony to local institutional, which had an impact on the local institutional change. In Kasepuhan Community institutional change is a response of hegemony of the state, while in Dayak Iban Community, institutional change has strengthened local communities in the face of the State resulting in counter hegemony.

JS-46.1

RAJAGOPAL, INDHU* (York University, Canada, *rajagopa@yorku.ca*)

Unequal Secrets: The Politics Of Information Technology and The Secrets Of The Capitalist Market

Unequal Secrets: The Politics of Information Technology and the Secrets of the Capitalist Market

In the context of the recent exposures of 'secrets' – Julian Assange and Edward Snowden as leakers – the role of information technology has become critical. Challenges to the concealment of the State's secrets - U.S. military and diplomatic documents and NSA's metadata collected through mass surveillance – have raised the issue whether the disclosures were indeed acts of treason or as Assange claims, attempts to advance transparency, justice and accountability" and to expose dangers to individual privacy. Did the leakers intend to use information technology as a substitute for human cognitive deficiency among citizens and protect individual rights and privacy?

As the leakers avow that their interest in accessing and disclosing the State secrets was to protect the rights of the individual, why are the disclosures made only against the political secrets of the State, but have not extended to the secrets of the Market? Why have strategies similar to those against the State secrets, not been deployed in order to expose the 'secrets' of the Market that have led to the 2008 Financial Crisis and its global fallout?   I will apply the concepts of Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guttari : Secrecy, Deterritorialization/Reterritorialization as they

relate to the State and the Market, to discuss the above issues and examine the politics behind the use of technology. Illustrations will be drawn from the market's secrets and their impact, e.g., global financial liquidity/austerity, Sovereign Debt/ Private Accumulation.

RC30-510.1

RAJAGOPALAN, PREMA* (Indian Institute of Technology Madras, *prema@iitm.ac.in*)

Cluster Dependency,Social Capital and Social Innovation : Insights from the Engineering and Plastic Clusters in Chennai, South India

In most developing countries a focus on the development of MSME or Micro,Small and Medium enterprises is evident.Operationalising this goal in the Indian context a conscious planning has been adopted not only to strengthen existing enterprises, but also to create `clusters' of such enterprises. The formation of individual clusters is not new and it has been imitated successfully in the creation of the service clusters -the IT and Biotech industry.However, the traditional manufacturing clusters are still very significant in their contribution to the economy both in terms of labour absorption and capital investment.

In this paper we discuss the nature of functioning of two such clusters -engineering and plastic in and around the city of chennai,south India. The city however is well known for its automobile clusters.Significantly different in size, technology used and labour utilised,these `clusters' have `innovative' practices to mobilise labour,access technology and capital and sustain productivity. Sharply different in terms of their sensitivity to regulations by the state,they nevertheless manifest some similarities in terms of operation. Significant differences are also observed. The plastic clusters face regulations and sanctions to a greater extent in the context of the environment where they are located.As most of their labour is unskilled `social capital' in mobilising continued labour supply seems essential and predominant in hiring practices.

The paper discusses some of these aspects based on insights obtained from a sample survey of these clusters.Questions raised include

How do they ensure continuity of labour?

How do they access capital and technology?

How do they sustain production and marketing?

Essentially the paper highlights the strong inter-dependency of units among the cluster in a domain of high competition. The insights drawn highlights the innovative practices at the workplace in a devloping country like India in the context of MSME

WG05-928.4

RAJAN, J B* (Kerala Inst Local Administration, *jbrajan07@gmail.com*)

The Poverty in the Midst of Plenty: The Case of Fisher People

The urban poverty being widely discussed among the discourse on urbanization and poverty, the present paper attempt to shed light on the pockets of poverty in the urban area with specific reference to coastal belt and among fisher people. The fisher people living along the coastal belt are subject to all urban poverty problems notably of housing, water and sanitation, health and education. Their living environment is of poor quality and social security measures unsatisfactory. This is in spite of facts that they live in permanent settlement regions i.e. the coast and are skilled labourers in marine fishery defying the general conviction that urban poverty has direct linkages to migration and unskilled labour. The paper is based on the data from the census of households in the coastal wards of Thiruvananthapuram Corporation, urban local body in Kerala. The fisher people dwell in the coastal belt are generally backward in terms of basic amenities and socio-economic conditions. The coastal belt of urban area is also not an exception. This paper highlights backwardness of fisher people in the survey area in education, health, basic living amenities like water, electric power, and clean living environment. Does the Corporation need to usher in more inclusive programmes, efficient management, and delivery mechanisms? Do Policy makers and implementing personnel be sensitized for fair and judicious practices? These are some of the pertinent questions addressed in this paper.

RC39-663.3

RAJU, EMMANUEL* (University of Copenhagen, *emmanuelraju27@gmail.com*)

Re-Establishing the Nexus Between Sustainable Development and Disaster Risk Management: Exploring the Scope and Challenges in Stakeholder Participation

The stakeholders involved in sustainable development are also involved in risk and disaster related activities. Disaster situations bring together multiple stakeholders. This is one of the complexities of disaster response and management in general in which many actors ranging from public to private come into play. Governmental agencies create new roles to respond to disaster needs. Similarly,

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

non-governmental organizations with varying interests and objectives interact in new and unplanned constellations. These actors face different challenges in the different phases of disaster management, ranging from organising relief and rescue to help in recovery and disaster risk reduction. While coordination features in all phases, its characteristics differ significantly in terms of stakes, urgency, complexity and transparency for those involved.

With increasing numbers of natural disasters handling economic stress post-disasters becomes extremely challenging. One of the reasons for such losses is the failure to establish a clear nexus between development programs, disaster risk reduction and disaster recovery programs. Given the process of repeated learning after disasters, it calls for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction with sustainable development. This helps in reducing economic losses and various impacts during disasters. It also reveals the importance that states place on issues of vulnerability. It is therefore important to address issues of development during disaster reconstruction. If recovery helps communities to build back better, resilience helps to face future hazards and minimize loss. When disasters are seen as isolated events, disaster response becomes more prominent than building a culture of preparedness and addressing developmental concerns. The paper explores the challenges in mainstreaming risk reduction with sustainable development and thereby the factors affecting participation of stakeholders in the process.

RC32-563.15

RAM, G* (Assam University, Silchar, Assam, India, *gramsoc@gmail.com*)

Economic Globalization and Feminization of Labour: The Case of Domestic Servants in India

This paper discusses the consequences of economic globalization for women in India. It analyzes the neoliberal policy frame from a gender perspective to bring out the impact of economic globalization on the women's wor. Economic globalization has generated sources of livelihood and opened up new vistas of opportunities for women. However, labour market regulations based on the neo-liberal ideology have negative impacts on women such as feminization of labour as well as poverty, low-income, exploitation and health hazards. In India, the number of women has increased most in labour-intensive, informal and unorganized and casual job sectors, besides the huge number of those educated women who are working at low level IT jobs. Most of these women such as domestic maids are living in abject poverty and therefore they seek the job of domestic maids in urban areas. As a result of globalization, women in urban middle class families have shifted their burden of home management on to these poor women and they themselves engage in leisure activity or low paid white collar jobs. Poverty makes the maids and the female labour of their likes vulnerable to gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS due to greater susceptibility to infection during unprotected sex, the lack of education, employment and economic opportunities and inequitable inheritance laws, the cultural and gender norms restricting women's sexuality and prevent them from availing themselves of information on sexual and reproductive health and unwillingness of government to publicly discuss the empowerment of women in gender relations and sexual practices. The negative impacts of neo-liberal economic policies have often failed the large segment constituted by the women in India. There is therefore the need to institutionalize regulations and structures to empower women in social relations and sexuality practices in a patriarchal and historically male-dominated society of multiple hierarchies like India.

RC53-855.5

RAMA, SHARMLA* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, *Ramas@ukzn.ac.za*)

Examining Child Mobility and Transport: Challenges for Theory and Practice

The paper provides an outline of the ways in which general theoretical concerns in the Sociology of Childhood relate to child mobility and transport. This paper raises questions about the kind of knowledge and insights such theorising can offer transport experts and decision makers. The argument proposed here is that the study of children and childhood is incomplete unless mobility and transport issues are located in an understanding of the complexities and varying realities of children's everyday life. The paper (1) examines children's social representation, inclusion and positioning within South Africa's transport policy and interventions, and (2) the extent to which these frameworks incorporate national data on children's daily transport and mobility activity patterns. This paper also contributes to the growing scholarship on the social perspectives on child mobility. This emergent field has occurred alongside the child rights movement and shifts towards evidence-based policy developments and practice interventions. Congruently, contemporary mobility and transport discourses promote the idea of transport as a public good and human right and this implies that all citizens' interests and needs are of equal importance. Yet, within the sector there is still a bias towards studying the impact of child mobility on adults' mobility, their daily lives and schedules with children's voices, experiences and needs remaining obscured. This empirical marginality and invisibility fuels knowledge gaps and generates a

passive, univocal and constrained view of children. It certainly impedes the development of child-centred and participatory transport policies and interventions.

RC41-690.5

RAMAN, PREMULA* (Teresian College, *premula_raman@yahoo.com*)

International Migration: A Study of Gender Equality Among Tibetan Women in Mysore India

Tibet, a peaceful country situated in the Himalayas faced changes with the occupation by China in 1951, since then exodus of the Tibetans began to take place to India, Nepal and Bhutan. The largest number of refugees came to India in 1959 along with his Holiness, the Dalai Lama. There are about 94000 Tibetans living in different settlements all over India today. In South India, all the five settlements of the Tibetans are located in the state of Karnataka out of which four settlements are very closely located to the city of Mysore.

After the completion of their schooling in the settlements, most young Tibetan youth move to Mysore for their University education. During their stay away from the settlements, the students are exposed to several new socio-cultural forces.

They are always told that they will return to their land and therefore Tibetan Buddhism is strictly practiced. Contact with the outside world has led to tensions in maintaining their identity since they are a drop in the ocean outside. Tibetans are a highly religious group but their religion is facing a competition from western influences. There have been changes in the lifestyle of the Tibetans along with generational differences. Attempts have been made to preserve and modify Tibetan culture.

The study is based on the sample of Tibetan women studying in the colleges of Mysore University. The study attempts to examine the impact of migration on gender equality, fertility, family size, treatment of women in the community and the efforts made by Tibetan women to adjust to new social spaces. The paper tries to examine the gendered changes.

RC19-332.8

RAMANNA, SHINDHE JAGANNATH* (Gulbarga University, *sj_ramanna@yahoo.in*)

Gender Segregation in Hospitality Sector – Extent and Consequences

Hospitality is one industry in which women are preferred and are found in large members. However allocation of responsibilities and privileges in hospitality organisations appear to be not in consonance with their indispensability to this industry, as evidenced by high rate of turnover and lower participation in decision making process And disadvantages they could be facing at work due to segregation. Present study investigates into the extent and implications of such gender based segregation in hospitality industry, specifically focusing on hotels and restaurants. Data are collected from a sample of 56 ITDC recognized hotels and 48 restaurants in cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai in South India employing a survey and interview schedule. The analysis indicates to definite patterns with regard to gender segregation of roles, responsibilities and wages at the intermediate levels where women staff tend to be concentrated. Their salaries do not commensurate with duties they perform. Such segregation follows no predictable pattern at lower levels where women staff is in minority. Further, positions at higher levels involving responsibilities and decision making tend to be monopolized by their male counterparts. It is the women staffs who are made to face and absorb the idiosyncrasies of the clients, who are mainly strangers, requiring them to work under stress, strain and risk. The findings further indicate that the extent of segregation appears to vary significantly with the size and sector of the establishment and the negative implications of such segregation appear to be more marked in smaller private establishments.

RC41-687.5

RAMARAO, INDIRA* (University of Mysore, *ramaraoindira@gmail.com*)

Women in Indian Immigrant Communities in Canada: A Case Study Among Families of Karnataka Origin

There has been an unprecedented increase in opportunities for migration form India to other parts of the world, especially after the economic liberalization regime set in. Canada is among the countries that are seeing a growing number of Indian immigrants. Even by 2004, Indo-Canadians were the most rapidly growing ethno-cultural population. Though there have been a number of studies on Indian diaspora in Canada, they have concentrated on themes such as issues of culture conflict, adjustment dilemmas and institutional networks. The gendered impact of migration has not formed the main subject of most studies. However, it is important to take up studies on questions of changing gender relations within the family and community, participation of women in public sphere, creation of women's support networks to address issues of gender based violence.

The paper focuses attention on the shifts that have taken place in the lives of women in families of Karnataka origin in Canada. Such issues as changing nature of role allocation and power sharing in families, inter-generational changes as measured by women's performance in such areas as education, employment and freedom from violence (physical, cultural and mental) and control over familial resources in Canada and India also need to be addressed. This study is primarily based in Edmonton city in the Alberta Province. Both primary and secondary sources of information would be used in generating the study data.

RC07-144.2

RAMELLA, FRANCESCO* (University of Turin, *ramellaf@tiscali.it*)

The «Italian Paradox» in the High-Tech Industries

There is an "Italian Paradox" in the development of the high-tech industries.

As it is well known, Italy is under-specialised in the high tech industries and, during the last decade, has recorded disappointing performances in these sectors. In particular, the innovative capacity of Italian firms is quite low. 1) Patenting is below the European average: 7.4 patents per million of inhabitants in Italy vs 19.6 per million of inhabitants in the EU. 2) Furthermore, despite being the fourth largest economy in the EU in terms of GDP, Italy is only sixth for high-tech applications to the European Patent Office.

However, Italy has a potential in these industries, which has not been fully exploited yet. In fact, it ranks third amongst European countries for the number of high tech firms and for added value. Moreover, the percentage of employment in high-tech and medium high-tech sectors on the total of workforce (8.1%) is similar to the European Union average.

On the basis of this data, how can the Italian Paradox be explained? I will try to answer this question focusing on two aspect of the "Italian case": 1) the weakness of its National system of innovation and 2) the territorial unbalances of its economic development. In fact, according to the 2013 European Innovation Scoreboard – which gives a comparative assessment of the strength of EU27 Member States' innovation systems – Italy ranks only fifteenth in Europe in terms of innovative capacity. Furthermore, Italy is characterized by a high degree of internal diversity. So national averages do not render the internal complexity and diversification of the economic development of a "regionalized form of capitalism" as that of the Italian case. To corroborate this thesis, I will present the results of an analysis carried out on the Italian geography of innovation.

RC30-513.9

RAMIOUL, MONIQUE* (University of Leuven, *monique.ramioul@kuleuven.be*)

Greening in Construction: What Chances for Workplace Innovation?

This paper investigates how construction companies innovate their organisations in response to the shift to energy-efficient construction. The changes in product and process induced by green construction confront companies with detailed technical instructions, severe accuracy requirements for all operations and no room for improvisation. As a result, construction involves more specialisation, a growing length and complexity of the value chain (with more contractors involved), more standardisation, the modularisation of construction components, a shortening of lead-times, etc. Overall the process becomes highly sensitive for disturbances and requires rigid coordination and logistics. To investigate the impact of these changes, case studies were carried out in two Belgian construction companies. Each included interviews with 6-7 management representatives, 5-6 workers and on-site visits. Two contrasting work organisations were observed. The first can be characterised as an 'enlightened' employee-centred organisation model based on participation. The work organisation combines the centralised design and off-site prefabrication of some components with on-site empowered teamwork and investments in skills of the workers. These aim at reinforcing decentralised process coordination and regulation capacities. Subcontractors are included as partners in the on-site construction teams. The need for contextualised knowledge, decentralised problem-solving and high involvement of all dominates in this corporate strategy. The second company, in contrast, opts for high levels of division of labour, standardised and short-cycled off-site preparation of prefabricated components, centralised and bureaucratised process coordination, risk-transfer based subcontracting and a strategy of constant productivity increases and rationalisation. High levels of control and process-orientation are the key-words in this corporate strategy. It appears that the 'greening' can as such not be identified as a main driver of workplace innovation in construction. The second corporate strategy may be reason for concerns for new risks affecting the sustainability of jobs in this industry against the background of an aging work force.

WG05-927.4

RAMIREZ, BERNARDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *bernardormz28@hotmail.com*)

Microcredit and Poverty Alleviation In The Mexico Contemporary

Microcredit as strategy for poverty alleviation grows stronger in the last decades of the twentieth century, from successful experiences in different parts of the world, both in developing countries and the developed, numerous studies beginning to emerge about microcredit; however these studies are mostly empirical.

Muhammad Yunus, founder of Grameen Bank, believes that the persistence of poverty is not because the poor have low or no schooling, but because many people lose business opportunities by not having access to a loan. For Yunus poverty can be alleviated if you pay money to the poor.

Yunus raises to credit as a human right and the prospect that the key in overcoming poverty through this financial instrument, are the economy and private initiative. Microcredit provides to people poor self-esteem and empowerment, addition, of creates new jobs . This is consistent with the idea that the state should move away from social welfare issues and concentrate on the proper functioning of the economy.

Microcredit has been incorporated into the social programs of the governments of various countries. Thus, in Mexico, the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) has the social program called "Opciones Productivas", which supports productive projects of the population poor.

This paper presents a historical review of the development of microcredit and analyzes to the loans granted for the government in contemporary Mexico.

RC14-252.1

RAMIREZ, JULIANNA* (Universidad de Lima, *juliannaramirez@gmail.com*)

Social Changes and Social Responsability

Responsabilidad social y su impacto en la sociedad

Como bien se conoce la responsabilidad social es un modelo de gestión que está siendo aplicado por las empresas y organizaciones a nivel mundial. En este proceso de incorporación de politicas, acciones y estrategias de responsabilidad social en organizaciones de tipo público, privado y del tercer sector es preciso entender el cambio que estas acciones ocasionan no sólo en la propia empresa, sino también en la sociedad y en particular en sus grupos de interés o stakeholders.

Para poder explicar las variables de impacto, presentaremos el caso de estudio realizado en el contexto peruano. Para esto presentaremos resultados de la investigación desarrollada para el IDIC de la Universidad de Lima, sobre los casos de tres organizaciones que tienen presencia en el Perú, como son: BBVA- Continental, Petroperu y Caritas del Perú.

WG02-908.1

RAMIREZ FARFAN, DARIO* (sociologo, *dramirezf@unal.edu.co*)

Capitalism World System, Clash of Civilizations or Violence Civilizing in Contemporary World

Luego de la caída del muro de berlin y la profetización del fin de la ideología y el último hombre el mundo contemporáneo ha estado lejos del unanimismo propuesto por Francis Fukuyama, la explosión de manifestaciones sociales en casi todos los aspectos de la experiencia humana no ha dado espera, movimientos sociales que van desde las clásicas reivindicaciones de clase y soberanía nacional, hasta movimientos por la diferencia, el género y la identidad, pasando por movimientos ambientalistas y animalistas, son parte de un abanico de manifestaciones que no han obedecido el advenimiento de la sociedad liberal mundial. Esta explosión de manifestaciones no ha estado ausente de grandes procesos de violencia a nivel mundial e intervención militar en distintos países del planeta, Irak, afganistan, Libia, Siria son algunos de los ejemplos más significativos de los conmplejos procesos surgidos con el "fin de las ideologías". Las perspectivas teóricas en la comprensión de estos fenómenos son sugerentes especialmente las surgidas desde perspectivas económicas como la marxista, con el análisis de sistemas mundo de I. Wallerstein, el culturalismo de Samuel Hunntington y las propuestas de-coloniales de multiples intelectuales del sur global. Esta ponencia busca plantear el debate sobre la "naturaleza" civilizatoria de estos conflictos, pero a diferencia de Samuel Huntington, y en coherencia critica con Wallerstein y el Giro decolonial desea plantear que de lo que se trata es de un proceso de expansión civilizatorio, que a diferencia de Huntington y su choque contemporáneo de civilizaciones, este inició hace cinco siglos en América y se ha expandido por el resto del mundo, India, China, Japón, medio oriente hasta nuestros días.

Palabras claves:
Sistema mundo capitalista, civilizaciones mundo, expansionismo civilizatorio.
Presentado por:
Darío Ramírez Farfán

JS-82.3

RAMIREZ FARFAN, DARIO* (sociologo, *dramirezf@unal.edu.co*)

Towards the Construction of an Ecological Model of Healt from Social Science

HACIA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN MODELO ECOLÓGICO DE SALUD DESDE LAS CIENCIAS SOCIALES.

Resumen.

Vivimos en un mundo en donde las relaciones causa y efecto han dejado de ser insignificantes, la capacidad de reciliencia del planeta ha venido disminuyendo con el aumento de las fuerzas productivas a lo largo de estos últimos treinta años que a diferencia de décadas anteriores las consecuencias son cada vez más importantes sobre la calidad de vida y diversidad ecológica del planeta; en la reunión del club de Roma, se advirtió a los líderes mundiales la necesidad de poner límites al crecimiento debido a las posibles consecuencias irreversibles que su acción traería sobre la vida en el planeta, especialmente sobre los más jóvenes. Fenómenos como el calentamiento global, la escasez de agua, la perdida acelerada de biodiversidad, el aumento de la violencia e ilegalidad serían realidades presentes de no asumir límites y formas de distribución justas frente al crecimiento. Frente a esta situación las ciencias sociales desarrollaron conceptos sobre salud pública, individual y colectiva, que sin embargo no han logrado una adecuada conceptualización de las relaciones salud/enfermedad, especialmente porque el paradigma mecanicista, newtoniano y el dualismo mente/cuerpo no ha sido superado completamente en dichas perspectivas teóricas que si bien abogan por una comprensión holística y relacional de los fenómenos sociales vinculados a las relaciones salud/enfermedad, no son suficientes para comprender de manera adecuada estos fenómenos. Ellos no permiten comprender la complejidad de la "trama de la vida" las complejas interrelaciones existentes entre ecosistemas, especies y sociedad. Ante esta situación vale la pena preguntarse ¿qué nuevo paradigma, qué nuevos conceptos y maneras de estudiar la realidad se necesitan para solucionar la situación por la que atravesamos en el mundo actual?

Palabras clave.

Salud/enfermedad, crisis ecológica, mecanicismo, modelo ecológico.

Presentado por:

Darío Ramírez Farfán

Sociólogo Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

RC29-501.1

RAMÍREZ-DE GARAY, DAVID* (El Colegio de México, *ldramirez@colmex.mx*)

Does Violence Begets Violence? Evidence from Mexico

One familiar argument to explain violence rates is the common sense affirmation that violence begets violence. Imported from the biological sciences, this organic metaphor is well rooted in the discursive explanation of crime. However, the empiric evidence around this supposition is quite scarce. A typical combination of the "violence begets violence" argument with the lack of proper empirical evidence is easy to find in countries dealing with recent outbursts of criminal violence. This is the case of Mexico where the recent trend of criminal violence has been explained with a wide array of arguments including the spread-contagion argument. This one in particular has gained presence among the media and policy makers. Moreover, this assumption is being increasingly used to justify the design of prevention programs where significant amounts of public resources are being invested. In view of this, this paper presents the results of a study on the empirical validity of the hypotheses behind the "violence begets violence" assumption. For my research purposes I have selected a set of relevant hypotheses on the contagion of violence to verify its empirical validity for the case of México. With a combination of different quantitative techniques I have analyzed homicide rates at the local level for the city of México from 1990 to 2010. The results of this work will throw light on the empirical pertinence of the contagion of violence hypotheses, and it will help to inform public debate and public policy about the characteristics of criminal violence in México.

RC40-677.3

RAMMOHAN, ANU (University of Western Australia)
PRITCHARD, BILL* (University of Sydney, *bill.pritchard@sydney.edu.au*)
SEKHER, MADHUSHREE (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

Placing Food and Nutrition Security: The Co-Production Of Land, Dietary and Livelihood Relations In Four Sites Of Northern India

Patterns of land distribution in association with local agro-ecological conditions play crucial roles in shaping the dynamics of food and nutrition security in the global South. The relevance of 'the local' is highlighted in this paper, which examines the differences existing between four rural communities in northern India. Using evidence from 389 in-depth household interviews, the paper identifies the connections which exist between household assets, nutritional outcomes, and livelihood strategies. The paper argues that the considerable differences found by the study within and between case study communities underline the ongoing importance of processes of local embedding in determining food and nutrition security outcomes.

RC45-746.1

RAMONAITE, AINE* (Vilnius University, *aine.ramonaite@tspmi.vu.lt*)

Trust Under Conditions of Extreme Risk: Exploring Trust Networks of Clandestine Activities

Trust is important in all types of social relations, but its role is crucial in secret activities of clandestine organizations operating under conditions of extreme risk. The paper explores the sources of trust in secret activities of underground publications (so called samizdat) of Soviet Lithuania. Samizdat was one of the most persecuted means of oppositional activity in post-Stalinist Soviet Union. Therefore, building a network of samizdat publication and distribution required extremely high level of trust among collaborators.

What are the sources of trust in a situation when a correct judgement on trustworthiness of a person is a question of life-and-death? Using social network analysis, the paper explores the trust networks of several samizdat publications in soviet Lithuania, including the most successful underground publication in the Soviet Union, 'The Chronicle of the Catholic Church of Lithuania' which was continuously published from 1972 until the breakdown of the regime in 1989. The data is drawn from face-to-face interviews with the main publishers of the selected publications. The results of the research refute the claim of the theory of secret societies that to solve the problem of trust clandestine networks are built on pre-existing strong ties among collaborators.

RC04-78.7

RAMOS, MARILIA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, *mariliaramos68@gmail.com*)
CAPRARA, BERNARDO (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

The Impact Of Cultural Capital On Students' Performances In Brazil

The main goal of this study is to verify the effect of cultural capital on students' performances through an official test applied by the Brazilian government (*Prova Brasil*), the students are part of the Brazilian Elementary to High School Evaluation System (SAEB). The data set used is from the year of 2003 and involves 52.434 students. The standard test is applied every other year in the fields of mathematics and Portuguese. Along with the test a questionnaire is applied to identify students' demographic characteristics as well as their families' profile. The research question is: what is the impact of cultural capital on students' performances in the SAEB test controlling for their demographic characteristics and relations with other students and their teachers? The theoretical background is based on James Coleman (1997), Pierre Bourdieu (1982, 1998) and Basil Bernstein (1997). Among Brazilian scholars the study includes the ideas of Nelson Silva and Carlos Hasenbalg (2000) and Maria Ligia Barbosa (2009). The study model has as the dependent variable the students' grades in the SAEB test and the cultural capital as the main independent variable along with the control variables. Descriptive analyses are used as well as regression models to obtain the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The preliminary and main results show that there is significant association between levels of cultural capital and students' performances in the SAEB test. Specifically, there is a significant and positive correlation between parents' education, ownership of computer, access to the internet and newspaper reading with the performances in the SAEB test.

RC08-157.3

RAMOS ZINCKE, CLAUDIO* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, *cramos@uc.cl*)

Sociological Narrative Accounts Guiding Society: Work and Network of Production and Difussion of Three Chilean Sociologists (1970-2013)

The most significant sociologists in Chile, in the academic field and the public sphere, have been makers of narrative accounts or stories about the reality of the country and its process of transformation which have served as guidance for social actors. Such sociological stories have helped to constitute the socio-political world and the processes occurring in it: structural transformations under Popular Unity Government (1970-1973), resistance and criticism under the military dictatorship (1973-1989), transition to democracy (late 1980s, early 1990s), etc. They have played a performative role, actively becoming part of the reality they describe. This is not merely the result of the force of ideas, but is rather a product of complex networks producing such narrative accounts, in which the authors are prominent nodes that manage to become obligatory passage point. The research examines three remarkable sociologists who have contrasting trajectories, orientations and institutional links. Tomás Moulian, with marxist and critical orientation, connected to left political parties; Pedro Morandé, in the Catholic intellectual tradition, connected with the Catholic Church; and Eugenio Tironi, in a Durkheimian tradition, with participation in the State. With regard to them and in reference to the period 1970-2013 three main matters are analyzed: (1) key axes of their

sociological accounts; (2) characteristics of their networks of connections that encourage and enable their work, and then contribute to its dissemination; and (3) features that give performative strength to their narratives. The study is based on works written by these authors and others, and interviews to the authors themselves and other members of the network of production and dissemination. The analysis considers relations between local and global production of knowledge and discuss approaches such as those who assert the existence of epistemic dependency and epistemological obstacles for the production of knowledge in peripheral or semiperipheral countries.

RC23-419.6

RAMOS ZINCKE, CLAUDIO* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, *cramos@uc.cl*)

Uncontested Science and Boundary Work: The Conceptualization and Measurement of Poverty in Chile (1987-2013)

This paper addresses the social scientific construction of the poverty in Chile, whose measurement is coordinated from the State, being of great relevance for the design of social policies and programs, and to monitor government action. The currently applied theoretical and methodological construction remained uncontested from 1987 to 2012. Despite that long period in which the measurement was a tightly sealed black box, there were many aspects that could have been questioned, from both technical and political perspectives. In year 2012 a public controversy took place regarding this process. As a result, the Chilean government appointed a committee with the task of making changes in it. A first goal of the presentation is to study the factors that led to that great stability of the instrument, in spite of significant socioeconomic changes that long ago made changes advisable. Special attention is given to: (1) the origins of the measurement, in which the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) participates in an outstanding way and transferred a methodology developed for the whole region of Latin America; (2) the boundary work made by experts involved in the measurement; (3) the circulation of this epistemic construction between academic centers, state institutions and the public sphere, all of which strengthen its character of reality and hinder its questioning. A second objective is to analyze how the 2012 controversy was generated and developed. Attention is given to the intertwining of political and scientific concerns and to the rhetorical handlings associated to the boundary work done by rival factions. A third objective is to analyze the outcome of the controversy, in which the scientific demarcation is still used to hide political dilemmas and complex normative choices. The study gathers information through interviews and document reviews, and by following key players in their participation in the controversy.

RC41-697.7

RANE, MANISHA* (SMRK BK AK MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA,, *drmanisharane@gmail.com*)

Gender Inequality in Higher Education: A Study of Girl Students of Conventional Courses in Nasik, India

Keywords: Gender inequality, Higher education, Girl students, Nasik India

Gender discrimination in developing world is a crucial reality. In modern times women are performing exceptionally well in different spheres of activities. The problem of gender inequality still prevails in all spheres of life. Though Indian constitution has granted equality to women in principle, in reality majority of Indian women are facing the problem of inequality and discrimination.

The paper tries to focus on gender discrimination in higher education in India where the situation is paradoxical. On the one hand girl students are performing very well in all faculties of education, many of them are topping the merit lists, the percentage of passing is more than the boys, but at the same time according to 2011 Indian census, 35% women are illiterate. Out of the remaining 65% literate women the percentage of higher education is very low. Again there are educational disparities on the ground of rural-urban, poor-rich, higher-lower caste etc. Government has provided various facilities and concessions to facilitate education to women and decrease the disparities.

The paper tries to highlight the challenges in education before the girl students of the Department of Sociology, their ambitions, career choice and hurdles in their education, their experience about gender discrimination in the family, family back ground, use of facilities or concessions given by the government, etc.

The data will be collected by the primary techniques like questionnaire and interview. The study will be limited to the students of conventional courses. It will be conducted in one of the leading women's college in Nasik city.

RC26-459.1

RANGA, MUKESH* (C.S.J.M University, Kanpur , *drmukeshranga@hotmail.com*)

PRADHAN, PRIYANKA* (Institute of Business Management C.S.J.M University, Kanpur (U.P.) INDIA, *pradhanpriyanka0102@gmail.com*)

A Study on Competency Utilization of Women Entrepreneur in Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Kanpur Region

Dr. Mukesh Ranga
Professor
Institute of Business Management
CSJM University, Kanpur (U.P.) INDIA
Priyanka Pradhan
Project Associate
Institute of Business Management
CSJM University, Kanpur (U.P.) INDIA

Abstract
As god is a creator of flora and fauna, a woman is a creator of family which leads to society and Nation. The Indian society considered women as weaker sex. Such sociological and cultural traditions have kept women dormant for quite a long time.Despite of all hurdles Indian women stand tall from the rest of the crowd and are applauded for their achievements in their respective field.

The aim of this study is to discuss the issues regarding women entrepreneurship in Kanpur .Different stakeholders are playing pivotal role in women's economic development .This paper is mostly based on Primary ,secondary data and some observations as and when require. The paper talks about the status of women entrepreneurs and their competitive skills in world of business environment. Skill, knowledge and adaptability (SKAs) in business are the main reasons for women to emerge into business ventures. The Paper also focuses on the problems in front of women during setting up a business enterprise and running in the competitive world. Some issues related to lack of financial support , availability of resources as well as support of stake holder etc. are major barrier in development of women entrepreneurs in India. It will also suggest the way of eliminating and reducing hurdles of the women entrepreneurship development in Context of Kanpur.

Keywords- Women Entrepreneur, Socio-economic, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, Competency.

RC50-812.6

RANGA, MUKESH* (C.S.J.M University, Kanpur , *drmukeshranga@hotmail.com*)

PRADHAN, PRIYANKA (Institute of Business Management C.S.J.M University, Kanpur (U.P.) INDIA)

Improvisation Of Destination Awareness Through Festivals and Events: Special Reference To India

As travelers become more sophisticated, destinations need to become more originative in capturing those tourists. A potential tourist destination needs to create a brand image to compete in the global tourism marketplace. India, a land of vast cultural and regional diversities, has multi-faceted festivals. One can immediately draw a long list of religious festivals associated with various gods and goddesses, regions and traditions like holi, diwali, christmas, id (ul-fitr; ul-zuha), GurPurab, etc. The study focuses to examine the awareness of Indian festivals and their intent to travel. However, here the purpose is not to discuss the common religious festivals. It is an initiative to scrutinize upon only those festivals which are the main centers of tourist attraction. This study based upon several theories as theory of Reasoned Action, Theory of Planned Behavior, and marketing theories related to Awareness – Interest – Desire – Action (AIDA) sequence.

The research is positivistic, quantitative research paradigm in which consumer behavior approaches prevail. The study postulates there is significant relationship between promotions of festivals, events and awareness of destinations. The study reveals some promotional aspects which may help in transforming the attitude of tourist towards festivals and events in India.

'Festivals are the features of cultural diversity'

JS-3.4

RANI, PADMA* (MANIPAL UNIVERSITy, *drpadmarani@gmail.com*)

Globalisation and Indian Media:Certain Policy Implications

Media conglomerates and media corporatisation are phenomenon which have been studied by a number of scholars. The process of liberalisation, deregulation, globalisation and digitisation have transformed the media landscape. In India there has been a proliferation in the type of media .Simultaneously there has been growth in the quantity and quality of media content available for consumption .Like in other industries even in the media industry globalisation and diversification work hand in hand. Deregulation and convergence have also further affected the media industry. In the television industry there is segmentation and customization of content. Programmes like "who wants to be a millionaire" are adapted to the Indian scenario. Global content is transformed into local content by involving local actors. Internet is also fast becoming a segment of multi- media business. There has been a rise in the new form of communication known as mass-self communication (Manuel Castells).It is mass communication because it reaches potentially a global audience. It is self communication because individ-

uals generate their own content, choose the platform for emission and play an active role in shaping the reception process.

This paper seeks to study how globalisation has affected the Indian media industry especially television and internet. The policies of the Indian government has brought about changes in various institutions and functioning of the media. With the help of case studies this paper will examine and explore the effect of globalisation on media.

RC40-674.1

RANSOM, ELIZABETH* (University of Richmond, *eransom@richmond.edu*)

Exploring the Environmental Consequences of Beef Production in Southern Africa

The consequences of beef production for the environment have been a hot topic in recent years. The myriad of issues raised include: the copious amounts of methane released into the atmosphere by cattle, the large quantities of water and feed used to sustain cattle, and the amount of oil that is used throughout the commodity chain in order to produce such large quantities of beef. However, environmental discourses are often confined to industrial processing systems in industrialized countries. This paper shines a light on the unique environmental context of beef production in Southern Africa and the impact of conservation policies on producers in Southern Africa. Specifically, the paper will explore the unique interplay of cattle rearing within an arid and semi-arid environment, the environmental issues relevant to smallholder and pastoral systems of production, and the issues that emerge from the interaction of livestock and wild animals.

RC31-535.3

RANTANEN, PEKKA* (University of Tampere, *pekka.j.rantanen@uta.fi*)

Thai Seasonal Migrants Working for the Finnish Wild Berry Industry

In 2005 one Finnish wild berry company invited 92 Thai-workers to pick wild berries for them. Today, there is over 3000 Thai-workers during the wild berry season in Finland. Thai-pickers are not employed by the companies and therefore lack protection from labour legislation. High number of pickers need to take loans to cover the cost of travel and recruiting from Thailand. Their position is precarious, and a crop failure in Finland can mean debt after the season. The Thai temporary workers can pick berries based on Finnish right of public access to natural resources, like wild berries. Heated debate has taken place in Finland concerning the vulnerable position of the migrant pickers. The income difference between North-East Thailand and Finland is considerable, and therefore taking the risk of picking wild berries is tempting. For many succesful pickers the temporary work in Finland has turned into circular migration. The presentation is based on multi-sited ethnography conducted in Finland and Thailand. Thai-migrants views and experiences are related within the wild berry industry's global production chain where berries are manufactured and added value is produced. The research material includes ca. 50 interviews of Thai-pickers and field work, Thai and Finnish civil servant interviews, company manager interviews and interviews of recruiting agencies that recruit pickers in Thailand and manage the berry camps in Finland. Body of media material has been collected since 2005. The ethnographic and other material include extensive income information on workers, and differences between workers are shown to exist. Thai temporary workers are not a homogenous group. There is considerable differences in wealth, and as a result possibilities of temporary migration vary. Pickers have less negotiating power towards other actors in the business, but recently there have been protests against their unequal position in the Finnish wild berry industry.

JS-6.5

RAO, Y.RAVINDRANATH* (St. Mary's Syrian College, *dryrrao@rediffmail.com*)

"Inequalities and Dynamics in Health of Indian Tribal Women; An Empirical Perspective

Health is an important indicator of socio-economic development of any society. The studies of social inequalities, particularly those of health have received growing attention in all modern nation-states today. It has become a concern, owing to the deteriorating quality of life of women population of the third world countries. This paper focuses on the inequalities, disparities and dynamics in health status and health care of tribal women; a marginalized group of India. Data have been gathered from women respondents randomly selected from 141 families of three prominent tribes viz. Koraga, Marati Naika, and Kudubi. The field work was conducted in Udupi district of coastal Karnataka in Southern India during 2010-2012, fully supported by the minor research project of University Grants Commission, Government of India.

The paper seeks to address health care, early marriage practice, reproductive health status, awareness about small family norm, housing conditions and health, role of media in health, awareness, utilization of medical facilities, habits and health etc. The paper explores that health of tribal women is affected by many inter-related socio-economic and cultural factors. The study reveals that women in general and tribal women in particular are the worst sufferers. Despite modernization, medicalization, globalization, marked improvement in global health and other ongoing developmental processes, the exposure of tribes in general and tribal women in particular, to modern system of medicine is not significant. The paper explores the paradoxes of continuity study and change in the tribal health care practices and interventions. This could also be observed as the contrast between ethnicity and modern-post modern changes. Thus different patterns and levels of health inequalities could be identified among Indian tribal women. The findings will be a contribution to Medical Sociology, Sociology of Gender Studies, Social Anthropology, and to the health of tribal women.

RC51-824.3

RASMUSSEN, KARSTEN BOYE* (University of Southern Denmark, *kbr@sam.sdu.dk*)
THIMM, HEIKO (Pforzheim University)

Open Your Own Data - Creating Individual High Value for Little People from Big Data

The Open Data movement signifies availability and access to data as a prerequisite for the exercise of individual democratic rights. Data are now Big Data with large numbers of attributes, transactions, relationships, complexities, and individuals. Government data are typically viewed as aggregate data. However, plenty of examples show that your individual data is required for the administration and planning of your tax, your pension, your health etc.

Individuals using electronic devices and applications leave electronic traces. When using the World Wide Web, your phone, or applications you leave traces. Data in the form of electronic traces are also fruitful for commercial companies because profiling based upon the detailed registration of individual behaviour can be used to target the right product or service to the right customer. Profiling can remarkably improve the success of invitations from a company to individuals. Seemingly, the individual also benefits by only being disturbed by offers containing more relevant information. The issue of privacy and confidentiality is discussed and high-level precautions are implemented in order not to disclose individual data to a third party. However, the individual data should be available to the individual. To open and own your own data should be the general rule in all areas.

Big Data implies an information asymmetry that disfavours the individual. When individual data are not available to the individual, the individual's decision making is based on insufficient data. As an example your phone company knows precisely your behaviour regarding phone conversations, text messages, and data traffic. If you had your individual data - "know yourself" - you could generate more individual value when approaching a competing phone company. With full availability of individual data and development of capable software applications and agents the individual can gain the rightful ownership and effectively act in the individual's own interest.

RC10-194.5

RASMUSSEN, KIM* (Roskilde University, *kimras@ruc.dk*)

Children `s and Preschool Teacher `s Photographs of New Preschool Architecture: Issues of Participation and Interpretation

Children's and preschool teacher´s photographs and experiences of new preschool architecture
Kim Rasmussen

In an ongoing project (2013-2014) about children´s and preschool teacher´s interactions with and experiences of new architecture/physical environment, young children between 2-5 years and their preschool teachers has photographed the physical and social environment. A numbers of photo-elicitated interviews with the preschool teachers had been held over the summer too. These actions have created increased awareness of the relationship between the physical and social environment and generated a lot of communication and interpretations among all involved. The project continues during the wintertime.

The aim of the project, (inspired from action research, new childhood sociology, phenomenology) is to create knowledge (on basis of experiences, narratives, observations/field notes, photos/visual knowledge) about the preschool environment, which might qualify the discourse of kindergartens and the new architecture.

The architecture in new childcare-institutions breaks on several points with the former idea of "kindergarten" (small environments with an emphasis on domesticity, development and play). The new preschools in Denmark are bulky, contains many children (some more than 200 children), and are highly transparent (widespread use of glass in both interior and exterior walls). The new architecture is based on (neoliberal) ideas of flexibility and puts the emphasis on early childhood learning. But one thing is the ideas of politicians, architects and builders, another

is how the buildings are "lived" and coded/decoded (Bernstein) and experienced by the participants.

The paper and presentation will focus on issues of interpretation visual data and dilemmas experienced during the process of cooperation with the preschool teachers and children. A key issue is the asymmetry between children and adults: preschool teachers play a key role in the interpretation of children's photos, while it is difficult to invite and involve children (2-5 years) to interpret their own photos and words.

RC05-107.2

RATCLIFFE, PETER* (University of Warwick, *Peter.Ratcliffe@warwick.ac.uk*)

Public Sociology and the Impact Agenda: A Case Study

This paper explores the interface between two areas of debate high on the agenda of contemporary sociology. On the one hand, there are concerns as to the relevance and significance of the discipline in the 21st century; on the other, the imperative of displaying 'impact' (in accord with the current neoliberal agenda demanding accountability and 'value for money'). The concepts 'public sociology' and 'impact' are interrogated briefly but the core concern of the paper is to illustrate the complexity of operationalizing impact in a research project that demands the deep, and unwavering, involvement and commitment of a sociologist and researcher driven by the imperative of progressive social change. Deploying as a case study the attempt to use public procurement as a vehicle for promoting the employment prospects of racialised minorities (and other marginalised groups), the paper explores the dialectical relationship between various forms of social agency and disparate structural factors at macro, meso and micro-levels. It concludes that the 'messiness' of the demonstrable 'impact' mirrors that of the research process itself, and the pursuit of a 'public sociology' in this context conflicts with dominant characterisations in the literature.

RC48-790.4

RATECKA, ANNA* (Jagiellonian University, NIP 675-000-22-36, *Anna.ratecka@uj.edu.pl*)

La Strada Netowrk As an Example of Tansnational Mobilization Against Trafficking in Women

My presentation will explore mobilization around trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). I will focus especially on the La Strada Netwrok (LS) that is a network of non-governmental organizations from CEE and Netherlands. La Strada was developed in the mid 1990s as a result of cooperation between Dutch, Polish and Czech activists and since then developed in a European network and is a recognized actor in anti-trafficking mobilization on the national level as well as internationally.

This network becasue of its roots as a cooperatiob between activists from the Western Europe and from post-socialist countries is a fruitful example to explore the processes of transnational mobilization. Firstly, I will use the concept of transnational activist networks in order to examine the role of the exchange of information and knowledge as well as the patterns of cooperation between activists form Netherlands and CEE.

Secondly I will give a closer look to the framing of traffcikingby the network as a whole and by particular members of LS. Trafficking is linked to migration policy, national and international security, politics of prostitution etc. Framing of trafficking by a NGO depends on the location fo the actor, the views on prostutution, the source of funding etc. Using the example of La Strada I will investigate of the way particular LS members manage to reconcile a moderate framing of traffiking with gaining audience and support in local contexts.

Poland will serve as a case study for the analysis of the interplay between framing of trafficking by activists and relations between NGOs and the state agencies.

RC24-430.5

RATHZEL, NORA* (Umea University, *nora.rathzel@soc.umu.se*)

Can Trade Unions (Be)Come Environmental Innovators?

Thinking of environmental movements in the 21st century, trade unions are not the organisations that come to mind. They are more likely seen as part of the problem creating environmental degradation, not as part of the solution. However, especially since 2006, when the first international trade union assembly on labour and environment took place in Kenya, many unions across the world have acknowledged the need to incorporate environmental issues into their agendas. Based on two research projects investigating environmental strategies of trade unions in Brazil, India, South Africa, Sweden, Spain, and the UK, as well as those of international unions we will present some issues that characterize trade unions' environmental engagement. To take environmental issues on board unions need to transcend their present focus on workplace concerns and reinvent themselves as social movement unions. We are especially interested in the role of individuals in this transformation process. From which societal backgrounds do environmentally engaged trade unionists come and what are the conditions which

enable them to change trade union practices? What kind of social networks and relations to employers and governments are favourable to develop environmental policies of trade unions and what are the barriers for such transformations? Climate Change is a global issue and thus has to be tackled through cross-country and also inter-union alliances. However, unions are very different in terms of their histories and collective memories, political background, forms of organisation, and sectoral interests. We will discuss the impact of such differences on the unionists' positions regarding Climate Change and the strategies developed towards addressing it and their relations to other organisations (e.g., unions and governments). The paper is based on an analysis of trade union documents and histories and over 100 qualitative interviews including 80 life history interviews with unionists engaged in environmental policies.

RC44-727.18

RATHZEL, NORA* (Umea University, *nora.rathzel@soc.umu.se*) UZZELL, DAVID (University of Surrey)

Trade Unions, Climate Change and Global Unequal Power Relations

Especially since 2006 trade unions in the global north and the global south as well as international trade union federations and confederations have been developing strategies against climate change. There are many obstacles in the way of trade union strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. One of the most decisive is the policy conflict between unions in the global north and the global south. While there are north-north and south-south differences, the conflicts between trade unions in the global north and the global south have their origins both in the unequal living conditions of workers and the unequal power relations between unions in the global south and the global north. Based on two research projects investigating trade unions' environmental strategies in Brazil, South Africa, India, Sweden, and the UK, we discuss the different ways in which unions of the global north and south assess the causes and consequences of climate change and the relationship between labour and nature. While in both hemispheres the protection of jobs and the protection of nature need to go hand in hand, it is mainly in unions of the global south that Capital is seen as exploiting both the earth and the worker. This creates conflicts between northern and southern unions concerning the development of climate change strategies.

RC24-424.7

RAU, HENRIKE* (National University of Ireland Galway, *henrike.rau@nuigalway.ie*)

Mapping the Consumption of Distance Across the Life-Course: Connecting Individuals' Mobility Milestones to the Histories of Mobility Practices

Life events and life-course transitions can dramatically impact on people's consumption practices. There is ample evidence that key life events (e.g. arrival of first child, relocation, transition from education to work, retirement) coincide with more or less radical changes in consumption patterns (cf. Schaefer, Jaeger-Erben and Bamberg 2012). Understanding the role and significance of such 'tipping points' in people's consumption biography has the potential to significantly advance our knowledge of current patterns of (un)sustainable consumption and how to either encourage or transform them.

At the same time, individual consumption biographies reflect wider structural conditions in society, including prevailing 'systems of provision' (Evans 2011) that organise the delivery of goods and services and their subsequent consumption. Linking individual consumption biographies to the histories of particular practices can thus cast new light on the causes and consequences of (un)sustainable consumption and pave the way for more promising policies that work *with* rather than against people's established socio-environmental practices.

This paper argues for the development of longitudinal theoretical and empirical approaches to the study of everyday physical mobility and the associated 'consumption of distance'. The ability to adequately capture important mobility milestones across the life-course, that is, moments of radical change in how (much) people travel, must be central to these efforts. These milestones must in turn be linked to the history of key mobility practices such as walking, cycling and car use. Drawing on documentary evidence, policy papers and qualitative interview data from the Republic of Ireland, the paper identifies key mobility milestones in individuals' lives and connects them to the development of the modern Irish transport system and its implications for different mobility practices.

RC06-118.14

RAULT, WILFRIED* (INED, *wilfried.rault@ined.fr*)

Pre-Marital Rituals in Contemporary France. Inventing a New "Tradition"?

In 1960s France, marriage was an obligatory stage of couple and family formation and the marriage process followed a clear-cut pathway that remained rela-

tively uniform from one individual to the next. Newly formed couples went out together - without living together – for two years on average. During this period, the future spouses presented their partner to their families, often through an official celebration of their engagement. While more than half of all marriages at the time were preceded by an engagement, the practice then declined.

In this paper, we analyse trends in engagement since the 1970s. Has the practice disappeared, or do couples still choose to become engaged? If so, who are the fiancés of the 21st century? The actual content of the engagement process will then be analysed. Are family networks becoming increasingly autonomous, in the sense that engagement is no longer a direct concern of the parents of the future spouses? If so, are they replaced by friends, or is the engagement a more private affair ?

Last, our attention will turn to a new form of pre-marital ritualization, namely "bachelor" or "bachelorette" parties, often seen as a "tradition" by the persons involved. We will examine the emergence and spread of these rituals among the social groups that practice them in order to test the idea that parties have now replaced formal engagement.

We will use the initial findings of the "Study of Individual and Conjugal Trajectories" survey conducted by INED and INSEE in 2013 on a representative sample of 8000 persons aged 25-64. Focusing specifically on the couple formation process, the survey will be used to study couples formed from the early 1970s up to today. It includes a specific set of questions on rituals for detailed studies of engagement and bachelor/bachelorette parties.

RC06-128.5

RAULT, WILFRIED* (INED, *wilfried.rault@ined.fr*)
REGNIER-LOILIER, ARNAUD (Ined)
VIVIER, GÉRALDINE (Ined)
COURTEL, FRANÇOISE (Ined)

The French "Study of Individual and Conjugal Trajectories" Survey (2013)

This paper presents the new survey on couple formation in France. It was conducted by the National Institute for Demographic Studies and the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies in 2013 on a representative sample of 8000 persons aged 25-64. Focusing specifically on the couple formation process, the survey will be used to study couples formed from the early 1970s up to today. It follows on from two previous studies on couple formation. The first took place in the late 1950s and concerned persons who married in or after 1914. The second, in the 1980s, focused on persons who were married or in a consensual union. The economic, legal and social context has changed dramatically since these first surveys were conducted: fewer people are in couple relationships, time spent in education has increased, more women are in employment, divorce is more common, and new forms of union – including the PACS civil partnership – have emerged, along with new ways of finding a partner, such as online dating for example.

The new study aims to update our knowledge about the lives of people with a partner, in a family or living alone, from youth to old age. We will use the initial findings of the "Study of Individuals and Conjugal Trajectories" to show how this new survey will shed light on continuity and change in couple formation and living arrangements, and also reveal how attitudes to couple relationships have evolved by age and by cohort. In this way, we would like to promote future collaboration and develop new opportunities for comparative research.

RC41-698.6

RAVAL, CHANDRIKA K.* (Gujarat University, *ckraval@yahoo.co.in*)

Gender Socialization of Youth in the Family

India is the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.21 billion people (2011 census). According to the provisional figures of the 2011 census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550 million. This phenomenal rise in the youth population has made India the youngest nation with a demographic dividend appearing to be a reality. Socialization of young in the family is very important.

Family is an important sociological and demographic unit. The first step of socialization of a person starts from the family. Gender socialization is the process of learning the social expectation and attitudes associated with one sex.

This paper is an empirical survey of young students of Ahmedabad. The main objective of this paper is to know the different dimensions of gender socialization of the youth in the family i.e. their gender role, gender stereotypes, gender relations etc.

The sample of 600 students is selected from undergraduate and postgraduate students. The questionnaire is designed as a tool of data collection.

This paper is divided into four parts. The first part introduces the Sociological concepts of youth, family, gender socialization, approaches of gender roles and socialization. The second part is on methodology. The third part consist the detailed analysis of the survey and final part is on findings and suggestions.

The study reveals that socio-cultural factors are important in gender socialization. The study indicated that there is a significant effect of gender socialization in the family on the young. The study also shows that there is quite a good relation between patriarchal system and inequality of socialization.

The study makes a number of recommendations for action.

TG04-942.1

RAVN, SIGNE* (Danish National Centre Social Research, *shr@sfi.dk*)

Voluntary Risk-Taking As Habituated Action: How Can a Practice-Theoretical Approach Contribute to Risk Research?

Abstract

Within the sociology of risk, the last 25 years have witnessed a development from viewing risk as something to be avoided towards viewing risk-taking as part of one's self-development. Researchers have argued that routinised everyday life compels us to make 'escape attempts' (Cohen & Taylor, 1992) in which we deliberately put ourselves at risk. Central in this line of theorizing is Stephen Lyng's notion of 'edgework' (Lyng, 1990; 2005); i.e. voluntary risk-taking which negotiates the 'edge' between control and loss-of-control (Lyng, 2005). The concept of 'edgework' sheds light on important aspects of risk-taking – but it also leaves some aspects of risk-taking in the dark.

The empirical case under study in this paper is youth recreational drug use; a form of voluntary risk-taking that has often been viewed in terms of edgework. However, viewing recreational drug use as edgework also entails some limitations: First, not all practices defined as risk-taking are actually experienced as such by the people involved. Experienced recreational drug users do not necessarily view their own drug use as 'risky'. And second, the notion of edgework builds on an underlying assumption about reflexivity; that risk-taking is a deliberate and carefully considered act. However, risk-taking is perhaps not always as well-considered; it may be more spontaneous or it may be non-reflexive.

To try to take these limitations into account, the present paper will allow for other views on risk-taking by drawing on insights from practice-theory, in particular notions of habituated action and embodied knowledge originating from the work of Bourdieu and Wacquant. In the paper I demonstrate how a practice-theoretical approach can contribute to our understanding of youth drug use by focusing on the subjective perceptions of risk, and on the bodily and embodied practice of risk-taking.

RC31-524.4

RAY, MANASHI* (West Virginia State University, *Manashi.Ray@gmail.com*)

Navigating the Myanmar–Thailand–Malaysia Border: The Escape Strategies of Burmese Refugees from Chin State, Myanmar, to Battle Creek, Michigan

Forced migrants who flee their home countries as part of a mass movement face significantly different realities than 'refugees', as conventionally understood and legally defined in the West. Forced migrants typically lack secure legal status and access to any form of welfare system. Additionally, because they lack social structures that support international migration, they often engage in 'step-migration'. Before arriving at their final destination, they move to nearby countries where they can obtain assistance from other migrants, employers and smugglers who are absent in their native communities. Scholars who study forced migration and/or illegal migration focus especially on how migrants use resources at their points of origin or destination or both, but they always overlook the actual border-crossing experience of these vulnerable migrants.

Based on twenty-one biographical narrative interviews with Burmese refugees in Battle Creek, Michigan, in 2012–2013, this paper examines how illegal border crossing from Myanmar's Chin State to Thailand and then to Malaysia (and later to the United States after migrants are accepted as refugees by the UNHCR in Malaysia) is a migration strategy rather than an 'end state' and, among other factors, is related to the enormous difficulties of migrating legally to Malaysia. The paper examines hazardous border crossing (which requires clandestine agents and smugglers for crossing and documentation) and 'irregular migrant' status – defined as the lack of legal residence in a nation-state – as essential components of forced migration, which is no longer related only to labor migration and is an expensive, much longer process. Thus, drawing on the concepts of increased border control, stricter immigration policy and definition of citizenship by nation-state, this paper considers the agency of Burmese migrants and raises the question of whether their ability to migrate 'irregularly' can be regarded as a resource in the particular context of forced migration.

JS-30.1

RAY, RAKA* (University of California, Berkeley, *rakaray@berkeley.edu*)

Negotiating Risk in Intimate Labor: Domestic Workers and Night Nurses in Urban India

A recent spate of violent sexual assaults in Indian metropolises shocked the conscience of the nation and sparked a conversation about women's safety on the streets of urban India, further reinforcing the view above that women were safest at home. Indeed, one reason domestic labor remains a major occupational category for poor women is because it is done within the confines of a home. Yet, most types of intimate labor in the private sphere are unregulated and potentially unsafe, especially when women are young. This paper looks at how two types of workers who perform intimate labor -- domestic workers and night nurses -- seek to navigate physical and "moral" risks as they move between their homes and their place of work.

RC32-563.9

RAY, SAWMYA* (INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GUWAHATI, *sawmyaray@iitg.ernet.in*)

To Violate with Impunity: Legal Constructions of Marital Rape

Law is one of the important tools through which the state claims to ensure that women are treated as equal citizens. However, literature shows that though, women across India face myriad forms of gender based violence everyday, law has not proved to be an efficient mechanism to control such violence. Further, it is also well documented that not all violence is condemned by the law. One such violence is that of marital sexual assault. 'The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005', does include sexual abuse within the definition of domestic violence, yet it does not clearly criminalize marital sexual assault. On the other hand legislations on "rape" including the new Criminal Law Amendemnt Act 2013 continues to uphold legal exemption of "marital rape". This paper attempts to understand such exemption of "marital rape" from Indian legal lexicon.

Legal constructions of "marital rape" is traced through analysis of legislations on "rape", observation of cases at two Mahila Police Staitons (All Women's Police Station) at Odisha and through in-depth interviews of legal personnel from Odisha. This paper brings forth how despite campaigns and sensitization by women's groups patriarchal notions continue to influence legal understanding of "marital rape". Patriarchal and parochial notions such as "wifely duties", "marriage as inherent consent to sex" "wife as property", "divine ordinance" and others are invoked to justify the exemption of "marital rape". It is argued that, while certain legislation may provide scope for pro-women interpretations to include marital rape, yet given the history of legal interpretations of law in India, such attempts would be far and few. There is therefore, a need to amend the existing laws on sexual assault and bring in a comprehensive legislation against "marital rape".

RC36-621.3

RAYCHEVA, LILIA* (St. Kliment Okhridsky Sofia University, *lraycheva@yahoo.com*)
TOMOV, MARIYAN (The St. Kliment Okhridsky Sofia University)

Bulgaria Case Study: The Challenges of the 2013 Social Protests in Bulgaria

The contemporary technologically determined information and communication environment is not only facilitating users' participation in the process of generation and dissemination of content, but is also creating new opportunities for democratic citizenship. A variety of texts on new communication characteristics (Carpentier, Castells, Deuze, Fidler, Friedman, Jakubowicz, Jensen, Lash, Patriarche, Todorov, etc.) offer multiplex approaches to this phenomenon, elucidating the interrelations between the audiences, the traditional and the social media.

The proposed text will discuss some major political and social implications of the new roles of the audiences viewed through the prism of the media activism in Bulgaria. It is based on comparison of two case-studies, focused on recent social events in the country that had significant political effects. The first one, triggered by the high electricity bills, is connected with disapproval of the living standards. Although it resulted in resignation of the acting government in February 2013, the cost of electricity has not changed. The second one has moral purpose – for sustaining the democratic standards. On June 14, about 10,000 people summoned spontaneously via the social networks to protest against the Parliament for the non-transparent appointment of a controversial media mogul as a head of the State Agency of National Security. Although the Parliament withdrew the appointment immediately, since then (nearly three months) hundreds of activists are every day out in the streets protesting against other controversial measures of the new government. Both events enjoyed extensive mainstream media coverage.

The aim of the proposed research is to answer the question in what ways the ongoing audience transformations challenge the contemporary media mix in Bulgaria.

RC28-488.2

RAYMO, JAMES* (University of Wisconsin, *jraymo@ssc.wisc.edu*)
CARLSON, MARCIA (University of Wisconsin)

VANORMAN, ALICIA (University of Wisconsin)
LIM, SO-JUNG (Utah State University)

Cross-National Differences in Early Family Instability By Socioeconomic Status

Extensive research has shown that family instability has negative consequences for children's well-being. At the same time, there is growing evidence that differences in children's experience of family instability by parental socioeconomic status are growing—at least in the U.S. Less well understood is the extent to which this may also be occurring across industrialized countries more broadly. In this paper, we add to the literature by evaluating the extent to which the gap by education in family instability during childhood appears to be growing in cross-national context, using data for 17 industrialized countries with multi-state life tables and country-specific hazard models. To the extent that our preliminary results hold true, this research suggests that inequality in children's family experiences may be an important feature of life across the Western industrialized world, and that protecting child wellbeing for those born to less advantaged parents may be a growing concern.

JS-93.5

REA RODRÍGUEZ, CARLOS RAFAEL* (Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit, *carlosrea@yahoo.fr*)

Procesos De Enmarcamiento y Diálogo De Saberes En El Movimiento Por La Defensa Del Río San Pedro Libre (México)

Procesos de enmarcamiento y diálogo de saberes en el movimiento por la defensa del Río San Pedro Libre (México).

Esta ponencia analiza el movimiento por la sustentabilidad y contra la construcción del proyecto hidroeléctrico Las Cruces, en la Cuenca del Rio San Pedro, en Nayarit (al Noroeste de México), concentrándose en sus procesos de enmarcamiento y sus orientaciones generales. Este movimiento nace del encuentro de universitarios, ong's, grupos de productores y comunidades indígenas por la defensa de este río, ante la iniciativa del gobierno federal mexicano de construir en él un sistema de presas. El movimiento, que se estructura a partir del Consejo Intercomunitario para el Desarrollo Sustentable de la Cuenca del Río San Pedro, del Consejo Indígena del pueblo Náyeri y del Consejo Interuniversitario por la Defensa del Río, ha incorporado en su historia enmarcamientos distintos provenientes del discurso académico, inspirados en el desarrollo sustentable, el equilibrio sustentable, el buen vivir y el diálogo de saberes. Esta secuencia de referentes teóricos, responde al proceso de complejización del problema y a la comprensión creciente de la naturaleza de los procesos socioambientales de la región por parte de sus impulsores. Evidentemente, el ajuste creativo de estos enmarcamientos por parte de la población local, en interacción con actores institucionales y no institucionales externos, aliados o adversarios, ha permitido su adecuada adaptación a las condiciones locales y ha enriquecido su configuración y orientación. Particularmente, los ha redefinido de manera profunda a partir de las visiones de las comunidades costeras y de los ejidos agrícolas; pero fundamentalmente, de la incorporación al movimiento de las comunidades Náyeris con su cosmovisión tradicional. Ese proceso ha significado una transición gradual, compleja y no sin tensiones y contradicciones, del desarrollo sustentable a posiciones no desarrollistas, en la que se aprecia crecientemente el énfasis en el diálogo de saberes.

JS-42.2

REBUGHINI, PAOLA* (University of Milan, *paola.rebughini@unimi.it*)

Democracy, Social Movements and Rights: The Challenge Of Pluralism

In recent years social movements around the world have been more and more explicitly related to the issue of democracy. Since the 90s and the triumph of neoliberalism, transnational movements have struggled for an idea of democracy focused on human rights and inclusive citizenship, and not simply on the freedom of voting, producing and consuming. With the alter-global movement, and more recently with 15-M and Occupy, the focus of collective action has shifted from the search of individual freedom – as in many post-1968 mobilizations – to collective rights as main goal of a democratic project compatible with an idea of global justice in a pluralist world. On the one hand, digital technologies have enhanced transnational communications and cross-fertilization of mobilizations situated in contexts still deeply differentiated in terms of culture, history and politics. On the other hand, social rights and human rights have become a general framework of reference hiding different internal positions and interpretations about rights themselves. In this presentation I will focus on the theoretical issues raise by pluralism in the recent history of social movements fighting for democracy and rights.

   * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

TG03-931.2

REBUGHINI, PAOLA* (University of Milan, *paola.rebughini@unimi.it*)

Subjectivity and Human Rights: A Theoretical Investigation

In spite of an enduring attention for ethics and morality, the interest of sociology for human rights is recent, although lively and prolific. Power, violence, domination, the idea that "*Whoever says 'humanity' wants to betray*" (Carl Schmitt), have been at the core of critical sociology much more than the analysis of subject's capability to struggle for human rights through social movements and everyday personal choices. Hence, not only positivistic tendencies have brought to mistrust towards the issue of rights, but critical and emancipative sociology as well – from Frankfurt School, to Foucault, Bourdieu and others – has been sceptical towards the topic of human rights. Indeed, a sociology of human rights is related not only to ethics, social justice and social inclusion, citizenship rights and critique of discriminations, but also to a sociology of the acting subject. A full sociological understanding of the issue of human rights needs as well a reflection on subjectivity in a pluralist, multicultural and globalized society. After a philosophical phase during which the concepts of subject and subjectivity have been criticized, deconstructed, reduced to the immanence of situated practices, the rise of the issue of human rights in the international sociological debate and in social movement studies highlights again the centrality of the problem of subjectivity (and humanity) in social theory. The aim of this presentation is to analyse the connections between contemporary sociology of human rights' movements and sociology of subjectivity.

RC26-457.1

RECCHI, ETTORE* (University of Chieti-Pescara, *ettore.recchi@unich.it*)

Post-, Trans-, or De-Nationalization? Fine-Tuning Political Identifications Above and Beyond Nation-State Allegiances

The literature on emerging global identifications tends to use 'post-national', 'trans-national' and 'de-national' as convenient synonyms. However, these terms are better employed to single out distinct forms of disalignment of political identification from historically solid national identities. The paper describes these forms one by one and illustrates ideal-typical contents and conditions of such diverse configurations of detachment from nationhood in practices and attitudes. The empirical part of the paper draws on a 8,500 cases survey and 160 in-depth interviews with EU citizens living in six different countries (Denmark, Germany, Italy, Romania, Spain and the UK) as part of the EUCROSS project (www.eucross.eu).

JS-58.5

RECCHI, ETTORE* (University of Chieti-Pescara, *ettore.recchi@unich.it*)
SALAMONSKA, JUSTYNA* (University of Chieti-Pescara, *justyna.salamonska@unich.it*)

Upper Classes, Wider Horizons? the Social Stratification of Travelling in Europe

Social stratification research on leisure tends to focus on class differences in cultural consumption patterns. In this literature, seldom is travelling taken into account as a dependent variable, even if international journeys are exponentially rising worldwide. But how is the experience of travelling sorted across social strata? Do they increase linearly as we move up the social hierarchy, as a reflex of higher income and cultural capital? Or are they more than proportionally an elite prerogative, while the bulk of the population keeps nation-wide travel horizons? And are there societal differences in the association between social class and travelling?

In addition, this paper investigates differences in meanings of travels. We thus expand the cultural-sociological debate on the social stratification of cultural tastes to mobility behaviours. Is international travelling a form of 'omnivorous' consumption, to use the famous concept of Peterson, for the better off and most educated? Is it meant to incorporate holidays, business and sociability experiences among the upper class, while being more focused and limited in scope among lower classes? Do these differences help characterize class-specific cultural capitals, thus fostering class reproduction?

We address both sets of questions – the social stratification of the quantity and quality of mobility experiences – by analysing the distribution of national and international travels across social strata with data from the EUCROSS survey, covering six EU countries (Denmark, Germany, Italy, Romania, Spain and the UK). Preliminary analyses of EUCROSS data suggest that SES is an important predictor of mobility experiences; however, there are differences in motives of travels. Higher SES is associated with more travel for both holidays and professional trips. Furthermore, travelling patterns vary significantly depending on the countries from which they originate.

RC05-103.3

REDDOCK, RHODA* (University of the West Indies, *reddockr@gmail.com*)

Becoming Each Other: Interculturalisms, Grassroots Resistance and Cultural Creativity in Post-Colonial Trinidad and Tobago

In addition to the overarching context or grand narrative of ethnic competition and contestation over cultural space, resources and recognition in multi-ethnic Trinidad and Tobago, there is also a *little tradition* of working class and grassroots interculturalisms and structural convergences taking place at the same time. In this paper, I examine cases of subordinate level interculturalisms that occur below the surface, often with little conscious awareness by the majority of the society. These include the often unnoticed adoption /adaption by all members of the society of common aspects of religious practice, language, food, music, styles of being, and celebration of special days. I argue that Trinbagonians construct and perform the narrative of plurality as well as that of hybridity or *creolisation* accepting the dissonance and contradictions as part of the everyday complexity of life. So while a grand narrative of difference and ethnic completion prevails the two major competing collectivities - Afro and Indo-Trinidadians are becoming more and more like each other.

RC09-183.3

REED, HOLLY* (City University of New York , *holly.reed@qc.cuny.edu*)
MBERU, BLESSING (African Population and Health Research Centre)

Capitalizing on Nigeria's Demographic Dividend

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the eighth most populous country in the world, and thus whether or not it realizes its potential demographic dividend is critically important. Nigeria is entering a period of potentially rapid economic growth due to the increase in the working-age population—the so-called *demographic dividend*. At first glance, Nigeria's age structure appears promising, with a large cohort of young people entering adulthood (and, presumably, the labor force) while fertility rates are presumably falling. The dependency ratio suggests that the working age population will support the dependents (children and elderly) of the population, and in fact produce a surplus. In order to do that, however, working-age adults must be employed. Unemployment has declined since 2003, but most of that decline is due in agricultural work, which may not be highly productive or ecologically sound. Unemployment rates remain high across nearly every region and every subgroup in the population, but with Nigeria's resources and oil wealth there is potential to invest in some creative forms of education, training, and job creation to realize the potential demographic dividend. Moreover, Nigeria's mortality and health indicators continue to lag far behind other countries as well. Life expectancy lags severely, due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic as well as other infectious diseases, and suggests a need for investment in public health infrastructure. Without a healthy population of workers, Nigeria cannot attain the demographic dividend.

RC31-522.3

REED, HOLLY* (City University of New York , *holly.reed@qc.cuny.edu*)

Race and Patriarchy: Gender and Migration in South Africa during and after Apartheid

Apartheid was not only a racial project, but also a patriarchal project that encouraged family separation. By design, black men and women in South Africa had quite different experiences under the apartheid regime, although many times they did not follow the strict patriarchal and racial laws. There is not much good historical data about gender differences in migration in South Africa, so I use a unique data set (2000 South African Migration and Health Survey) that includes retrospective life histories for a nationally representative sample of the black population to investigate the impact of apartheid policies on both men's and women's past and present migration patterns. Overall, I find that both women and men became increasingly likely to move over time, both during after the apartheid years and that women were more likely to move with their families, contrary to conventional wisdom and unlike migration patterns in other contexts. Women may not have moved at the same rates as men, but this paper gives evidence that despite apartheid's intended effects of family separation, both women and were moving as families. Gender and migration patterns are relatively understudied, especially for historical populations, so this paper has the potential to add to our understanding of both historical and current gendered migration patterns, particularly in South Africa.

RC16-294.5

REED, ISAAC* (University of Colorado, *isaac.reed@colorado.edu*)

Modernity Reconfigured, or, Empire and the End of Habermas Versus Foucault

Central to debates in social theory about the relationship between modernity and critique has been the opposition, variously construed, between Foucauldian and Habermasian perspectives. Particularly in the 1980s and 1990s, and into the 2000s, these iconic figures stood for differing positions on the nature and purpose of human rationality, the workings of power in modern (and perhaps postmodern) capitalist societies, and the meaning and purpose of "critical theory." As many papers and advanced course syllabi show, the opposition itself became a tool for thinking about democracy, capitalism, violence, and so on.

However, this opposition was underwritten by a surprisingly similar theoretical narrative of modernity informed by a comparative-historical sociology of national states and economies, and this narrative is in important ways incorrect and incomplete, for it excludes empire and colonization from its causal stories and cultural interpretations. A reading of the explicit and implicit historical sociologies of Foucault and of Habermas is presented, highlighting these absences. The paper then explores the recurrence of this absence in other theories of modernity or modernities, including Wittrock and Eisenstadt.

What, then, is the alternative? Too often, alternatives are themselves presented in terms informed by "Habermas versus Foucault," modern versus postmodern, etc. In an effort to resist this tendency, instead of proposing a new all-encompassing position, this paper examines how three concepts that are simultaneously analytic and normative would shift in their meaning and use, if we were to incorporate the sociology of empire into our understanding of modernity and critique. First, the relationship of the concept of *power* to the concept of instrumentality or instrumental reason is reconsidered. Second, the concept of *fantasy,* and the possibility of a hermeneutics of modern fantasies, is explored. This leads to a final reflection on the concept of *modernity* itself.

RC19-342.7

REESKENS, TIM* (University of Amsterdam, *t.reeskens@uva.nl*)
EGER, MAUREEN* (Umeå University, *maureen.eger@soc.umu.se*)

Overcoming Institutional Barriers: The Relationship Between Basic Human Motivations and Immigrant Integration Across European Societies

Research on the incorporation of immigrants into host societies has paid particular attention to the question of *who* is most likely to integrate, by distinguishing between individual, country of destination, and country of origin effects. Most of these debates have largely overlooked the question of *why* some people are more likely to integrate. In this study, we analyze integration at the micro-level by identifying what basic human motivations lead to greater socioeconomic success, cultural adaption and political participation. Social psychological research has identified four higher-order universal human values that are consistent with specific types of motivations: self-transcendence (motivation = social justice), conservation (motivation = social order), self-enhancement (motivation = self-esteem enhancement), and openness-to-change (motivation = creativity and independence of thought). Although each exists in every culture, there is much variation in regards to the distribution of these values within and between countries (Schwartz & Bardi, 2001). In this study, we posit that immigrant integration should depend on whether immigrants have the same values and motivations that are dominant among native residents. Moreover, we expect self-enhancement values in particular to be strongly correlated with integration. Yet, because immigrants are more likely than native-born citizens to experience discrimination, we expect this motivation to be more important for immigrant outcomes than for natives. Further, we hypothesize that the relationship between these values and integration will be strongest in societies that have additional institutional features that make immigrant integration more challenging (i.e. weaker welfare states, societies without multicultural policies, and societies without inclusive immigrant integration policies). To test these hypotheses, we analyze the 2002-2012 cumulative file of the European Social Survey, which includes the Schwartz' Portrait Values Questionnaire in addition to a number of social and political and attitudes and behavior.

RC20-349.3

REESKENS, TIM* (University of Amsterdam, *t.reeskens@uva.nl*)
VAN OORSCHOT, WIM* (Leuven University, *w.v.oorschot@gmail.com*)

Welfare Magnetism within Public Opinion. Evaluating Welfare Opinions Among First and Second Generation Immigrants

Invoking the metaphor of the magnet, an oft-heard concern about the sustainability of the welfare state is that generous social welfare provisions serve as an important pull-factor in immigrants' consideration of their preferred country of destination. With their accumulated social risks, immigrants are on average more likely to claim welfare benefits, fueling the idea that such generous provisions reinforce migration flows. If this concern would be justified, then the analysis of attitudes towards social welfare programs among immigrants would reflect such magnetism effect, namely that immigrants would exhibit stronger pro-welfare attitudes compared to the non-immigrant population, particularly in countries with higher per capita spending. To evaluate the extent to which immigrants reflect the idea of welfare magnetism, we analyze the 2008 'Welfare Attitudes' module of the European Social Survey, fielded in more than 20 countries. This survey allows us to untangle the extent to which self-interest motivations determine welfare attitudes among immigrants equally as they do among non-immigrants. Further, we can evaluate if pro-welfare attitudes are a function of the size of the welfare state immigrants reside in. While our analysis indicates that immigrants are indeed slightly more pro-welfare than the autochthonous population, it also shows that their welfare attitudes are an imprint of the welfare opinions of the majority population of the country they are living in. We conclude our contribution with the implications for the future of the welfare state, the theory of welfare magnetism, and the consequences for public policy.

RC47-776.5

REGALADO SANTILLÁN, JORGE* (Guadalajara University, *rsj39838@yahoo.com*)
GRAVANTE, TOMMASO* (Seville University, *t.gravante@gmail.com*)

Subjectivity and Social Change In Social Struggles In Mexico

Mexico is a key country to look at and analyze the forms of struggle and the projects of other sorts of life that are being put into practice in the Global South. The experience of Zapatista autonomous communities (since 1994), and the resistances of Atenco and Oaxaca in 2006, the processes of self-defense of villages in Guerrero and Michoacan, and other numerous indigenous struggles, whether rural or urban that are taking place in Mexican territory have been configured as a point of reference for the development of a new social imaginary in both the Latin American continent and other places around the world. In addition, these experiences have contributed to opening a path to a new cycle of mobilizations in Mexico and also in Latin America, mainly led by social subjects that have outweighed the North-centered analyses of collective action and also the traditional conception of social movements.

In this paper, we will present a proposal of analysis regarding social struggles taking place in current Mexico, from below and from the point of view of the leaders. Our starting point is the Latin American literature on social movements and the ethnographic work carried out by the authors in various social protests in the country in the past decade. Among our purposes, we aim to analyze how in these struggles people reinvent and re-codify non-institutional forms of doing politics in relation to collective needs and desires.

With this paper we attempt to contribute to the construction of a dialog between the experiences of struggle in the Global South and the Global North, where the starting point are not the theories far from social subjects nor their geographical location, but instead the everyday political practices of people.

RC15-267.4

RÉGNIER, FAUSTINE* (Inst Recherche Agronomique, *Faustine.Regnier@ivry.inra.fr*)

Obesity and Social Inequalities : Public Health Campaigns and Their Implementation

In the context of a French "epidemic" of obesity, the question of social inequalities regarding the development of obesity and the implementation of nutritional recommendations coming from public health campaigns constitutes an important concern. Based on a statistical analysis of obesity prevalence (1), on a corpus of 85 semi-directive interviews (2), and on wide corpus of texts related to the French epidemic (3), this contribution will analyze the strong inequalities regarding obesity in France related to social classes, gender and generations, and it will examine the several factors explaining this social gap, in particular the integration of recommendation related to diet and body along the social scale and the way obesity is taken in account in public health campaigns. Emphasis will be placed on the ongoing existence of a strong social hierarchy in which well-to-do and low-income categories are at opposite ends of the scale, and the factors that determine the integration of dietary dictates are presented (economic factors ; mental representations of diet and body ; the symbolic of sickness and its relation to diet ; the collective mental representations and identities of each social class). The analysis also shows the social inequalities that exist in the development of norms and the complexity of the intermediate social groups, divided between submission to normative pressure regarding diet and corpulence, and a form of working class rejection.

We will thus highlight that the French public health campaigns, claiming to be universal, seem destined to fail : in order to raise a strong mobilization when it comes to obesity, public health campaign have neglected social disparities . In consequence, they may have deepened social inequality further because they have ignored – at least until recently - the social dimension of dietary consumption.

RC14-244.1

REGOURD, SERGE* (Université Toulouse Capitole, *serge.regourd@ut-capitole.fr*)

La Crise Racontée Par La Télévision Française

Cette communication se présente en forme de décryptage et d'analyse, sur une période d'une année, des programmes de la télévision française (grandes chaines historiques, TF1 et France Télévisions) concernant la représentation de la crise selon deux catégories d'émissions : fictions télévisées d'une part, et émissions de débats politiques, d'autre part, illustrant et légitimant conjointement un discours de l'inégalité.

S'agissant des fictions télévisées (séries et téléfilms), sous réserve de quelques notables exceptions qui donneront lieu à un éclairage spécifique, le modèle régulièrement dupliqué ignore la crise, en ne représentant que des milieux sociaux qui y échappent. Les exclus, lorsqu'ils apparaissent font figure d'accidents individuels. La télévision publique n'apparaît pas, à cet égard, fondamentalement différente de la télévision privée. L'exemple emblématique, de la série quotidienne *Plus belle la vie* (France 3), alors même qu'elle a la vertu d'illustrer les grandes questions sociétales du temps présent (racisme, homosexualité, environnement, problèmes familiaux...) ne comporte parmi ses personnages ni chômeur, ni ouvrier, en claire opposition avec les séries britanniques comparables. Les inégalités de représentation y apparaissent bien comme des inégalités de classe.

Des tendances comparables caractérisent, selon d'autres voies, les émissions de débat politique, nombreuses sur les chaines publiques : la première traduction d'inégalités concerne les experts et « intellectuels » invités, quasiment toujours les mêmes, fondant la distinction entre une minorité « visible » et la majorité des « invisibles ». Et ces mêmes experts partagent le même discours néo-libéral d'appréhension de la crise, imputée à l'inadaptation des salariés aux nouveaux principes du marché du travail.

RC24-438.18

REHNLUND, MATHILDE* (Södertörn university, *mathilde.rehnlund@sh.se*)

Public Transport in Times of Individualization

Public transport is recognized by policy makers as a main tool in the combat against greenhouse gas emissions, and a key factor in sustainable urban development. Yet in Stockholm, the European Green Capital of 2010, systems for private transport are given a significant portion of space and funding in policy making and regional development plans. A recent prognosis shows that by 2050 Sweden will be far from reaching its zero-emission climate target for road traffic, given hitherto decided measures. This implies a gap between the rhetoric and set targets, and the physical plans made to reach these targets.

This paper is focused upon transport policy strategies for facing and responding to climate change in second modernity, and how modernization pressures are reconciled with sustainable development in policy for urban transport. As a major driver for policy changes, the second modernity has resulted in a step further towards individualization and a step back for the collective planning of the first modernity. How do the second modernity and sustainable development relate to each other and how do they affect urban transport policy? An assumption is that the mechanisms of the second modernity encourage "light" private, flexibility-enhancing solutions over those heavier collective solutions laden with distributive justice that the 1987 Brundtland Report promotes, making weak sustainability or ecological modernization more attractive as a policy direction.

I will relate Stockholm's urban transport policy to the regional development plan, to consider how policy relates to modernization and how well the theory of second modernity can explain the gaps between targets and prognosis for emissions. My hypothesis is that ecological modernization is a way to reconcile modernization and sustainable development, and that a bias towards modernization results in gaps between sustainability targets and the effects of plans made.

RC55-883.2

REIMS, NANCY* (Institute for Employment Research, *nancy.reims@iab.de*)
GRUBER, STEFAN (Munich Center for the Economics of Aging)
RAUCH, ANGELA (Institute for Employment Research)

Labour Market Re-Entry of People with Disabilities after Vocational Rehabilitation in Germany

Employment is one important aspect for societal participation as well as social well-being. Besides providing a living, employment gives access to benefit entitlements in case of unemployment or retirement, but it also provides social prestige and social recognition.

Vocational rehabilitation, as an instrument of the German social welfare state designed to support societal participation, aims at (re-)gaining employment for people with disabilities. Due to a lack of data, there is little empirical evidence on the degree and quality of labour market integration of vocational rehabilitation in Germany.

Based on a three-wave panel survey of the Institute for Employment Research on vocational rehabilitation and the life course, our research focuses on rehabilitants in the financial responsibility of the German Federal Employment Agency (FEA), who require reintegration into the labour market. These people already have several years of working experience, but cannot continue their prior occupation due to health problems and thus, mainly participate in further training, retraining and/or integrational measures. We analyse employment transitions and respective determinants for the re-entry into the labour market and the sustainability of employment using event history analyses.

Results show that two third of the population obtains (mostly unsubsidised) employment only a few months after vocational rehabilitation and on average stays employed for almost three years. The transition in employment is highly determined by structural factors, but also by the type of measure attended during vocational rehabilitation. Integrational measures, like e.g. employment subsidies, are most successful for the placement in employment. Surprisingly, the type of disability does not play an important role in labour market integration, but the subjective well-being appears to be of high significance for both the transition in and the sustainability of employment. Those who report a (very) bad health condition have significantly worse employment chances and thus, reduced chances of social well-being.

RC16-281.3

REIS, ELISA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *epreis1@gmail.com*)

The Transformations of the Nation State As Challenges to Sociological Theory

The great changes the world experiences in recent decades have had profound consequences for nation states. Yet, the impact of such changes has been under theorized. This theoretical deficit makes it difficult for us to contemplate the prospects of the historical fusion between national solidarity and state authority. Relevant as the criticisms directed to methodological nationalism were, their further implications remain poorly explored, giving margin to misplaced assessments of the future of the nation caught between the global and the local. In the paper I discuss two issues that bear a direct impact on the changed ways we conceive of the nation-state today: (a) the emergence of the idea of civil society itself as a third element, that together with market interests and state authority constitutes a third ideal type of societal resource organization; and (b) the idea that the presumed equality of the citizens of a nation-state can be compatible with the recognition of social differences. I argue that sociological theory must take into account the two aforementioned cultural-ideological changes to be able to provide sound guidance to empirical research on the future of the nation. I conclude with the argument that contributing to account for the cultural ideological changes in the way society sees the interactions between authority, interest and solidarity today, sociological theory will also contribute to a better understanding of the prospects nation-states confront.

RC52-845.1

REIS, OMRI* (University of Tokyo, *omri.reis@gmail.com*)

Billiomedia: Journalism Ethics and Ideology in the Age of Open Participation

Throughout the world, news is becoming a more open, collaborative project. In "We The Media" (2004), David Gillmor re-imagined journalism's role in society as a joint conversational process achieved by citizens and professionals. Later, the term "Participatory Journalism" was conceptualized by journalism scholars in order to transcend the citizen vs. professional journalism dichotomy.

"Participatory journalism" has been discussed in recent years in various contexts. First, there's the cultural change defined as "convergence culture": the gathering, filtering and editing of news produced by professionals transformed into a participatory culture of news in which the audience became "users" or "produsers" ,and arguably achieved more control over news content, production and distribution . Second, is the social erosion of journalism as a profession: its boundaries, its gatekeeping function or the ideology and ethics which accounted for journalists authority, legitimacy and autonomy. And lastly is the marxist view of the ramifications of these developments: digital serfdom or exploitation (manifested in user generated content), precarious labor patterns (freelance contributors and news aggregation sites) and cultural work.

Despite overwhelming print circulation numbers, subscription base and advertisement revenues, Japanese newspapers experience a steady decline in profits.

Recently, major newspapers begun developing participatory platforms such as Asahi Shimbun's "Billiomedia". Newspaper reporters from the Asahi were also encouraged to open official Twitter accounts, converse with the audience and debate with their peers and competitors on-line.

Albeit limited, these actions are transforming the culture of news production, gathering and gatekeeping functions. Based on Japanese reporters interviews, my research focuses on these newly emerging participatory practices and the challenge they present to professional ethics and ideology. Employing concepts as user generated content, social curation or big data manipulation, Japanese reporters attempt to redefine journalism in order to reclaim their credability and jurisdiction at a time of crisis and uncertinty.

RC05-104.2

REITZ, JEFFREY* (University of Toronto, *jeffrey.reitz@utoronto.ca*)
SIMON, PATRICK* (INED , *simon@ined.fr*)

Muslims Social Exclusion in Canada and France: Does National Context Matter?

This paper compares the experiences of Muslim minorities in three contexts: France, Quebec, and English Canada, and in so doing helps illuminate a number of issues of significance to current debates on immigration and multiculturalism, including the role of public attitudes, national integration 'models' and advantages of traditional 'nations of immigration' over recent European experience, and language and culture. The rise of an anti-Muslim sentiment in most of Western European societies, and especially in France, has not reached the same level in Canada, however Quebec's is clearly distinctive in this regard and more like France. How these differences among public opinions and in political discourses affect social integration prospects of Muslim minorities in the three settings? Both quantitative and qualitative data are used. On the quantitative side, for France the new government-mandated "Trajectories and Origins" (TeO) survey conducted in 2009 (over 21000 interviews) overcomes many limitations in existing statistics for identification of ethnic minorities. The comparable Canadian source is the "Ethnic Diversity Survey" conducted in 2002 by Statistics Canada (over 42000 interviews). The paper also draws from structured encounters between Muslims and non-Muslims conducted in Paris, Montreal and Toronto.

RC39-669.4

REMES, JACOB* (SUNY Empire State College, *jacobremes@gmail.com*)

Transborder Disaster In The Progressive Era

What can disaster teach us about diaspora? What can diaspora teach us about disaster? This paper explores two early 20th-century disasters in the U.S.-Canada borderlands. One, the Halifax Explosion of 1917, took place in a region that sent migrants south to the United States; the other, the Salem Fire of 1914, mostly affected French-Canadian immigrants to the U.S. and their descendants.

Each disaster illuminates experiences of migration and diaspora. The Salem Fire—which started at a rickety patent-leather factory and spread through the tenement district, eventually rendering 18,000 homeless or jobless—shows the relative unimportance of the Franco-American diaspora to the lives of its members. Contrary to what the historiographical literature would have us expect, Franco-American survivors mostly stayed near Salem, going neither to other New England centers of the diaspora nor back to Quebec. Local and regional communal organizations did little fund-raising or relief work. In contrast, the Halifax Explosion—which began as a fire on a munitions ship, killed 2,000, and left about 25,000 homeless or jobless—shows the importance of the Nova Scotia diaspora. Nova Scotian migrants to the "Boston States" donated money for relief and through their donations built a transnational political community that sought to influence relief and recovery efforts.

Likewise, attention to diaspora and migration can help us better explain the experience of disaster. As Erikson (1976) and others have recognized, displacement is a key trauma of disaster. Prior "displacement"—that is, migration—means that disaster refugees have more access to aid from outside the affected community and have a greater willingness and ability to relocate. These two historical disasters help shed light on the uses of disaspora and migration in disasters' aftermaths.

RC41-695.7

REN, ZHENGWEI* (Ph.D Candidate, *13466522468@163.com*)

Intergenerational Coresidence and Electricity Consumption: Age Effect, Retirement Effect and Scale Economies Effect

Many studies have found that, even in the most modernized urban areas in China, intergenerational coresidence still account for a large proportion. Intergenerational coresidence, low retirement age, high female labor participation rate can make the household activity and the related energy consumption patterns different from western countries. In this paper, we analysis the impact of intergeneration coresidence on energy consumption. Taking electricity as an example, we find that there are significant differences between interrogational coresidence household and single generation household. electricity usage of single generation household is much higher than other intergenerational coresidence household. Also, the variance in single generation is much larger than others. We pooled data from the Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS) and used OLS regression model to decompose "Age effect", "Retirement effect" and "Scale economies effect". The decomposition model shows that (1) the presence of "Scale economies effect", which means that the household per person electricity usage declines not only when household members increase, but also when intergenerational household members live together; (2) "age effect" and "retirement effect" can be found that female over 50 years old live in a household can increase household per person electricity consumption, and all the other age-gender-specific group live in a household can reduce household per person electricity consumption, especially for male at the age of 30-40; male consume less electricity in household than female at all age group, except for age 10-20. Energy policy makers can benefit from better understanding of these effects.

RC08-155.6

RENARD, LÉA* (University of Potsdam, *lea.renard@etu-iepg.fr*)

The Statistical Construction of Alterity: Governing National Population By Numbers in France and Germany (1860-1900)

This paper is aimed to contribute to the history of statistics as science but also as governing tool (Foucault 2004). This abstract explores the role of official statistics in the nation building process in the second part of the 19th century in France and Germany. Following the analyses of Desrosières and Foucault the study asks how science produced "*imagined communities*" (Anderson 1983) by using and constructing statistical categories on migration. By doing that official statistics contributed to product differentiations between national and foreign populations, which both aim to be governed differently.

In the first step I will argue that the historical development of official statistics in the 19[th]century in France and Germany led to its use in both countries as a governing tool to administrate population, but in different national ways. In the second step the paper recontextualizes and deconstructs the statistical categories of foreigners and citizens, to show how official statistics took part in the historical process of nation building.

Scientific journals (*Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris, Zeitschrift des königlich preussischen statistischen Bureaus* and *Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv*) between 1860 and 1900 form the empirical basis of the study. About 160 articles on migration statistics have been qualitatively analysed in order to sketch the statistical discourse about migration as well as the discursive construction of German and French nations by statisticians.

RC40-673.1

RENARD, MARIE-CHRISTINE* (Universidad Autónoma Chapingo, *mcrenard@gmail.com*)

Behind the Label: Always Fairly Traded?

Since Fair Trade entered the mainstream market, a label symbolizing the quality of being "fairly traded" has mediated between the producers and the consumers instead of the more direct relationship existing when fair trade was an alternative trade organizations business. With the lengthening and a larger opacity of the commodity chain, the label is supposed to give information and a guarantee to the consumers about the conditions of trade offered to the producers. A system of standards and certification has been developed to deliver the label.

On the other side, as the literature on Fair Trade demonstrates, the corporations have developed multiple strategies to occupy the promising market niche that fair trade represents, through favoring competing labels that induce consumers' confusion or being themselves certificated by the fair trade institutions for a small part of their purchases.

Based on a case study in the Sierra Madre de Chiapas, South of México, the papers pretends to demonstrate how a single label, the Fair Trade International label (or FLO), covers (or hides) very different and opposite realities on the side of production and supply: on one side, autonomous cooperatives of coffee peasants, that have sold under Fair Trade conditions to Alternative Trade and Fair Trade Organizations in the North for long time; on the other side, producers organized and financed by one of the largest coffee trade corporations, engaged in a multi-label strategy in order to occupy all market niches, that buy up their coffee to be sold under the FLO label.

RC07-137.5

REPEZZA, MARINA* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *marina.repezza@gmail.com*)

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

L'identité Entre Construction Et Renonciation. Réflexions De Ernesto De Martino Et Georges Devereux Sur La Sexualité Dans Une Dimension Transculturelle

L'anthropologue italien Ernesto de Martino (1908-1965), dans sa vision historiciste du rapport entre psychisme et société, considère le sujet humain comme un produit historique dont les origines plongent dans ce qu'il appelle le « monde magique ». L'existence d'une frontière stable entre l'individu et le reste du monde est, pour de Martino, loin d'être un fait établi mais caractérise le monde occidental, qui a dépassé le phénomène de la « labilité de la présence » et dont l'angoisse face à la dissolution (il appelle *coinonia* ces états psychiques d' « identité indifférenciée » qui hantent le monde magique) est désormais circonscrite à des situations bien précises (l'acte sexuel, la mort).

Georges Devereux (1908-1985), élève de Marcel Mauss et fondateur de l'ethnopsychanalyse, étudie de son coté la constitution d'une « identité intégrée » et théorise la possibilité d'une « renonciation à l'identité », comme un stratagème volontaire d'autodéfense psychique.

Je proposerai une analyse comparative de la notion de construction de l'identité chez de Martino et Devereux, et son corollaire, la perte de l'identité pour le premier, versus la renonciation à l'identité pour le second. J'essaierai d'élucider en particulier la place qui est faite tout au long de leurs écrits à la dimension de la sexualité, qui est traitée dans une perspective transculturelle par ces deux contemporains, mais qui est abordée selon des angles différents. En reconstruisant entre autres la réflexion sur la pudeur et le plaisir sexuel développée par de Martino, celle sur la déviance sexuelle chez Devereux, je voudrais souligner l'originalité et la complémentarité de la contribution de ce deux théoriciens.

RC21-375.6

REQUENA, CAROLINA (University of São Paulo)
HOYLER, TELMA* (Centro de Estudos da Metropole (CEM/Cebrap), *telmahoyler@gmail.com*)

Elites of São Paulo and Their Varied Relationships with Public Space

The paper examines specific areas in São Paulo where elites cohabit with poorer populations and investigates the different ways they mediate this physical proximity. Our findings indicate that the relationships emerging from these dynamics vary from complete appropriation of public space by the elites to negotiation with other cohabiting social groups.

Until the 1970s, São Paulo's elites lived in the center of the city. Although they were one of the actors in the metropolis' macro-segregation configuration, the local literature traditionally emphasized the formation of urban peripheries inhabited homogeneously by poor populations. Recently, however, both quantitative and qualitative research have eloquently pointed to heterogeneous living spaces in São Paulo, indicating that portions of the elite have scattered throughout the metropolis, while others have stayed in the center.

The elite´s varied choices of housing location since the 1980s led to different impacts on public space: some of the groups have closed streets with gates and walls; others have banned sidewalks, and so forth. At the same time, some of the groups that stayed in the center have not materially sealed off contact with other social groups. Therefore, our aim is to understand how elites view contact with other populations and which role public space plays in the establishment or avoidance of such contact.

We take three methodological steps: (a) using Geographic Information System, we select areas that are inhabited by the 10% richer extract of the population according to the 2010 Census data, provided that these areas also contain poorer populations; (b) conduct and analyze in-depth interviews with members of the elites and label them into groups according to shared lifestyles, as well as social, political and economic insertion; and (c) proceed to describe the relationship each elite group establishes with neighboring populations, focusing on the role of public space.

RC19-341.4

REQUENA, CAROLINA* (University of São Paulo, *requena.carol@gmail.com*)

Mobility Policies in São Paulo: Redistributive Strategies Towards the Public Transport

The paper focuses on a redistributive strategy that attacks poverty on one of its aspects – the impaired access to urban resources, specifically to mobility. It investigates two locally-designed São Paulo policies aimed at redistributing road space towards the public transport to make bus users travel faster and at lower costs.

While Brazil has been redistributing income towards the poor through a federal Conditional Cash Transfer policy, its poorer metropolitan inhabitants are still submitted to lesser-quality urban services, mobility being one of the most critical. Analyses of the 1987, 1997 and 2007 Origin/Destination survey conducted in the São Paulo Metropolitan Region show a positive and significant correlation between higher incomes and automobile use. According to the same data, travel time for public transport users has been, on average, double the time it takes for car riders to move in the city. Automobiles take up more than 80% of road space in rush hour in São Paulo.

Data indicate that the two policies investigated here have redistributed road space and travel speed towards buses. The Sistema Interligado (2001-2004 administration) focused on the implementation of a BRT (bus rapid transit) network while introducing an integration system that allowed fixed-fare multiple-bus riding. The Dá Licença para o Ônibus (current administration) has implemented more than 200 kilometers of exclusive bus lanes and claims to have reduced travel time on these lanes by half. Both policies suffered from political and institutional setbacks, as the paper will detail.

The role of transportation in accessing other urban-life goods has been eloquently described as crucial by European literature. Research on the subject has been scarce in the Global South, however. With empirical data on mobility in São Paulo, this paper aims to make a contribution to the research agenda on strategies that go beyond the redistribution of income.

RC01-37.4

RESTEIGNE, DELPHINE* (Royal Military Academy, *delphine.resteigne@mil.be*)
VAN DEN BOGAERT, STEVEN (Ministry of Defense)

Information Sharing in Contemporary Operations: Lessons from Special Operation Forces

Due to the complexity of contemporary operations, efficient information sharing has been identified as one of the main challenges of multinational coalitions. Today's operations are conducted by military personnel from a diverse background often operating in a foreign environment alongside host nation military and police forces. Drawing on the experiences of the special operations community in "counter-network operations" in Iraq and Afghanistan, some western military organizations are capturing the lessons of these units. By flattening their command structures, levering state-of –the art technology and adopting a mindset of "need to share" instead of "need to know", these organizations strive for a shorter "sensor to decision time". Military organizations, while experimenting with the new possibilities of information technology such as Secure Video Tele Conference (SVTC) and collaborative chat rooms, at the same time are re-learning the importance of the human dimension. The age-old lessons of mission command still apply. The commander giving broad guidance and trusting the judgment of his subordinates seems to be the only alternative. This paper examines these trends in information management in modern military command centers and puts them in a broader societal and cultural context.

RC18-317.2

REUNGOAT, EMMANUELLE* (CRPS Université Paris 1 Sorbonne, *Emmanuelle.Reungoat@malix.univ-paris1.fr*)
PINGAUD, ETIENNE* (CESSP-EHESS, *etienne.pingaud@gmail.com*)

How the Radical Right Manages Internal Democratization: A Case Study on the French National Front

The French radical right party "Front National" has proven responsive to new trends adopted by political parties such as the introduction of functional alternatives to party membership and the expansion of intra-party democracy. Our paper proposes to describe this phenomenon and to analyze its effects on the internal party economy.

The choice of an internal election to select a new president in 2011 was an absolutely new development in a party characterized by centralization, verticality and a great degree of control of the president and executive board. It generated visible conflicts at all party levels, from the executive board to the local federations and the grassroots members, resulting in a significant turnover of executives at different levels in the following elections.

Based on a methodology using archive research and interviews with both party members and executives, we show that despite the controversies that surrounded it, the introduction of this highly democratic process progressively emerged as an important tool enabling the new president, Marine Le Pen, to keep the organization under control. New faithful executives have been promoted at the national and local level.

The creation of new satellite organizations remaining independent from the party but named after its leader appears as an attempt to reach new non-member supporters while boosting party personalization and the president's legitimacy; the president's election by party members has fulfilled similar objectives.

These organizational responses have been assimilated in the party legacy and remain coherent with the populist tradition promoting a direct relationship between the leader and the people, and characterized by a strong loyalty and dedication to the leader. Hence, this internal democratic process has not changed the party's routine decision-making process in the least; on the opposite, it has arguably reinforced the typical organizational model of a radical right party dominated by its leader.

JS-44.7

REUNGOAT, EMMANUELLE* (SAGE-Université de Strasbourg, *Emmanuelle.Reungoat@malix.univ-paris1.fr*)

The Image of Male Immigrant in Radical Right Parties' Discourses: A Case Study on the French National Front

Based on a qualitative study (semi-structured interviews with party executives, analysis of public speeches, parties' programmes) and using iconographical analysis of party posters, this paper describes the construction of the threatening male immigrant in the discourse of the main French radical right party "Front National" in the recent years. Analyzing how the otherness is constructed offers ways of understanding the symbolic boundaries of the national community drawn.

Immigration is criticized for three reasons: immigrants come from specific cultural backgrounds which cannot be integrated into the French one, male immigrants especially are connected to delinquency and represent a threat for the welfare state.

Their cultural background is principally characterized by religion. FN leaders draw a strong –often implicit- link between immigration and a risk of "islamization" of the French society. If FN executives avoid direct criticism, Muslims are associated to "communitarianism" and events from the news are used to stigmatize them. Those immigrants cannot be assimilated and hence represents a threat for national identity, and for European culture defined by Christian legacy.

Male immigrants are related to insecurity and "gang leader", systematically associated to poor suburbs subjugated by delinquency. Legacy of colonialism and animalization can also be observed since male immigrants are described as primitives, brutal, uncivilized people living in "ghettos" dominated by the "law of the jungle". Since the leadership of the new president, this image has been reinforced by a criticism of their authoritarianism and violence against women in order to reach new women voters.

Unemployed, benefiting from social and health assistance, ready to welcome their families and many children, male immigrants are taking advantage of the French welfare state. Based on an opposition to cosmopolitism and multiculturalism, the risks of being dominated by an overwhelming number of illegal immigrants and asylum seekers are constantly dramatized in FN discourse.

RC07-142.5

REUVENY, RAFI* (Indiana University, *rreuvey@indiana.edu*)
ALEXEEV, ALEXANDER (Indiana University)

On Weather Disasters and International Migration:Empirical Model and Worldwide Forecast to 2060 Under Business As Usual

Weather Disasters (WDs) have played a role in promoting internal and international migrations in a number of episodes, but it is unclear if they play a systematic or idiosyncratic role. Part of the problem is that the statistical literature on migration has essentially ignored their impacts. This research question is important, for the intensity and frequency of WDs are expect to grow due to global warming, and there are reasons to suspect that large waves of immigration may lead to violence between natives and newcomers in destination areas. We provide a step in exploring the role WDs play in migration by developing statistical models that anticipate the potential for heterogeneous migration responses to disasters and policy levers that might modify these responses. The unit of analysis for our models is the country pair- or dyad-year and we employ panel data for bilateral migration flows between 190 countries, from 1980 to 2009. We use the estimated model to develop a conservative forecasts for the total number of people that might migrate worldwide due to WDs as climate change progresses to 2060, assuming all else remains the same. Finally, we examine implications of our findings for illegal immigration, the possibility of violence between native and residents in destination countries, and adaptation and mitigation policies.

RC04-84.2

REYES, ZENAIDA* (Philippine Normal University, *zenaidaqreyes@yahoo.com*)
VALENCIA, MINDA (Philippine Normal University)

Competitive Edge of Migrant Filipino Teachers in Selected Countries

Recent history tells us that a number of Filipino teachers have extended their territorial milieu in teaching from the Philippines to various countries of Asia, the Middle East, and North America. This paper examined the global movement and experiences of Filipino migrant teachers vis a vis their competitive edge in the global labor market. It looked into the standards and requirements for teachers of receiving countries vis-à-vis the qualifications of the Filipino teachers as a result of institutional competencies of Teacher education Institutions (TEIs) in the Philippines. Most importantly, it explored as well the phenomena of gendered migration. As the Philippines looks forward to be more competitive, it is important to analyze the nuances of what makes a Filipino teacher globally competitive. Results of this research could be a good benchmark for improving the quality of teachers that the country produces.

There were four important migration phenomena about Filipino Teachers that were explored in this paper. First, it surveyed the migration and employment profile of teachers who usually worked in abroad as teachers. Demographic and socio-economic profiles were also dealt with in this paper. Second, it analyzed the experiences of teachers as regards their motivations in working abroad, finding and applying for teaching jobs, teaching experiences, and adaptation and adjustments in a foreign country. This part was highlighted by competitiveness level of teachers and their perceived loses and gains while teaching abroad. Teacher's competitiveness was indicated by their salaries, promotions, incentives and other benefits received due to their services to the host institutions. Third, the standards and required competencies among teachers from home country and receiving country were analyzed. Lastly, this paper examined as well the competitiveness of Filipino teachers using gender lens.

JS-3.2

REYNA-JIMENEZ, OSCAR-FELIPE* (Wageningen University, *oscarfiles@hotmail.com*)
ARCE, ALBERTO (Wageningen University)

Heritage As a Global Counter-Development Strategy to Fight Transnational Mining Projects in Wirikuta, Mexico

Wirikuta is a vast desert located in Northern Mexico. It is the place in which Wixaritari (Huichol) ethnic group have been depositing votive offerings for centuries in order to reproduce their worldview, named one of the purest amongst American natives since colonization. Wirikuta also hosts relevant desert flora and fauna. The region is protected as a Sacred Natural Site and Protected Natural Area by state laws; however its conservation is currently being threatened by the plans of two Foreign Direct Investment projects concerning gold and silver mining. Different kinds of resistance movements have appeared. Some of them have focused in creating global counter-development strategies to preserve Wirikuta from harsh environmental impacts related to large scale mining. A notorious resource used in struggle is to get Wirikuta inserted in the list of World Natural and Cultural Heritage Sites before Unesco. Local actors believe this action can stop the extractive projects. Due to global pressures Mexican government has initiated and supported a counter-proposal, which would lead Wirikuta to be enlisted under the Intangible Heritage scheme, putting aside the relevance of matter (nature) in conflict. This would give way to mining companies to drag the metals with any method, obviating particularities of territory and culture. By analyzing this case we aim to elaborate on: the role of institutional heritage in conflictive contexts, Unesco's role and limitations of heritage schemes, state trends in solving –or not-local conflicts and social innovations that actors perform in policy-culture realms in order to preserve the environments they live in.

RC20-349.1

REZAEV, ANDREY* (St. Petersburg State University, *anrezaev@yandex.ru*)

Comparative Sociology As an Inquiry and As a Teaching Discipline: An Attempt of Comparative Analysis

Andrey V. Rezaev,
Chair, Comparative Sociology Department,
St. Petersburg State University,
anrezaev@yandex.ru

Paper to be presented at the XVIII ISA World Congress, Research Committee on Comparative Sociology, RC 20

Session: Comparative Sociology: Present Status and Future Directions

The exponential growth in affirmation of or claims to comparative research have given rise to multiple discussions in recent years. The paper is an opportunity to analyze a very old yet really stimulating topic in scholarly production.

It explores into understanding the 'similarities' and 'differences' between "comparative analysis", "comparative method" in social sciences, "comparative sociological studies", "comparative sociology". It tries to show the real novelty of a 'comparative sociology' in a nowadays sociological business.

The paper examines the reality of comparative sociology in the classroom as a teaching discipline and its specifics as a scholarly enterprise.

The paper argues that a broad discourse on the role of comparative sociology for the intellectual life has not yet occurred in academia, despite many valiant efforts to help it take place.

The paper has two foci: the first is theoretical and methodological; it tries to depict general theoretical frames, methodological orientations for the current debates on "comparative analysis/method/sociology" issues in nowadays sociology.

The second aims to reposition comparative studies' production within policy practices. The output of academia is no longer confined to a pure intellectual/theoretical debate but is increasingly part of a current policy activity, a part of a broader public domain.

The specific data and field research materials come from the longitudinal researches developed by the research teams and teaching instructors during last

seven years (2006 -2013) at the International Center for Comparative and Institutional Research (InterComCenter) and Comparative Sociology Department of St. Petersburg State University, Russia.

RC31-526.4

REZAEV, ANDREY* (St. Petersburg State University, *anrezaev@yandex.ru*)

TREGUBOVA, NATALYA* (St. Petersburg State University, *natalya.tr@mail.ru*)

ZHIKHAREVICH, DMITRY* (St. Petersburg State University, *intercomcenter@yandex.ru*)

STARIKOV, VALENTIN (St. Petersburg State University)

Macro Conditions of Class and Micro Patterns of Social Interaction: The Problem of Studying Labor Migrants' Discontent in the Time of Economic Instability

Paper to be presented at the XVIII ISA World Congress, Research Committee on Sociology of Migration, RC 31

The paper aims to focus not only on the limited control over migrants' external situation in host societies, cultural discrimination or accessibility to legal protection, but to examine the problem of migrants' everyday life practices in theirs uncertain condition, specifically in the time of economic instability. We try to conceptualize this emergent experience within the framework of the sociology of emotions by labeling it as 'discontent', which is understood as a long-term emotion, (a) determined by the structural conditions, (b) created by and transmitted through the everyday social interaction, and (c) capable to result into collective action. This analytical move allows us to study 'discontent' at both macro- and micro-levels without losing its specific content.

In terms of theoretical and methodological foundations the research is oriented toward ethnographic institutionalism. We try to provide theoretical groundings and empirical evidence to justify an approach that link the micro experiences with the macro institutional arrangements through the detailed studies of migrants' everyday life practices.

The data come from the three longitudinal field research Projects jointly supported by Vietnamese state foundation (2008-2010), CARI - Greece (2010-2012), and Russian state foundation - RGNF (2013-2016). The field researches dealt with everyday life practices (including "alternate practices") of transnational labor migrants in Athens, Greece and St. Petersburg, Russia.

RC48-789.6

REZVANI NARAGHI, ASHKAN* (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, *rezvani2@uwm.edu*)

Constructing the Virtual and Material Public Spaces: The Cases of "We Are All Khaled Said" Facebook Page and Tahrir Square during Egypt 2011 Revolution

Social movements use urban spaces for their representation. They demand a spatial setting for their full effectiveness. However, spatiality of social movements has entered into a new phase since the mid-1990s. The prevalence of the Internet as part of the daily lives of people has challenged traditional theories of social movement and political public space. Recent revolutions and social movements in the Middle East and North African countries, the Arab Spring, and the protests in reaction to the economic crisis and austerity programs of governments in different parts of the globe have created a new phase of research on the relationship between online activism and social movements. Scholars focus more on the role of social networking sites (SNS) and try to articulate their contribution to social movements. This essay has argued that Hannah Arendt's conception of public space can contribute to the definition of material and virtual public spaces in contemporary social movements. By investigating Tahrir Square as a material public space and 'We are All Khaled Said' Facebook page as a virtual public space during the Egypt 2011 revolution, this essay has studied the relationship between these spaces and the events of the revolution. It has showed that Arendt's concepts of action and speech can theorize the virtual and public spaces of the Egyptian revolution.

RC46-752.4

RHEAUME, JACQUES* (University of Quebec in Montreal, *rheaume.jacques@uqam.ca*)

The Social Clinical Approach and Social Change. /La Clinique Du Social Et Le Changement Social

Analysant différentes formes de recherche et d'intervention en sociologie clinique, le récit de vie de collectivité, la psychodynamique du travail, les pratiques autobiographiques, nous explorons les possibilités et les limites de ces pratiques en regard d'une problématique du changement social. Sont présentées briève-

ment des recherches en psychodynamique du travail auprès du personnel dans un centre de santé pour personnes âgées dépendantes, auprès du personnel d'une prison; des recherches sur des récits de vie dans des collectifs communautaires; des expériences de formation sur le roman familial et les trajectoires sociales. Le thème central de cette analyse est l'importance de la conscientisation personnelle et collective que permettent ces expériences et la nécessité de prendre en compte des facteurs institutionnels favorisant le changement. Cela conduit à une réflexion du type épistémologique sur l'échange des savoirs entre chercheurs et partenaires et la place du savoir critique dans ces expériences.

Through the analysis of a variety of action research practices in clinical sociology, like collective life stories, psychodynamic of work situations, autobiographic practices, we examine the possibilities and limits of those practices regarding social change issues. Are then briefly presented some researches in psychodynamic of work situations, workers in an aging and dependant persons health center, personal ofa jail; researches using collective life stories in community groups; training experiences using the family novel and social trajectories approach. The central focus is the analysis of the consciousness raising process, personal and collective, as a result of these experiences, and the necessity to take into account structural or institutional factors facilitating change. Then there is need for and epistemological thinking about knowledge exchange between researchers and their partners and the central role of critical thinking in those experiences.

TG07-972.1

RHYS-TAYLOR, ALEX* (Goldsmiths College, *a.rhystaylor@gold.ac.uk*)

Halal Katsu Wraps and Jerk Chicken Bagels - the Guts of a Postcolonial City

In recent years there been a growing recognition and celebration of culturally hybridised dishes as part of a Northern European and American street food revolution. As this paper discusses, this hybrid characteristic is nothing new for a port city such as London, which, for the majority of its history, has cooked up an assortment of transcultural dishes. Through a consideration of everyday lunches such as the halal chicken katsu wrap, jerk chicken bagels and the mince sandwich pakora, this paper examines the relationship between life in the city's margins, taste, transculturation, adaptation and entrepreneurship. Attracting some of the longest queues of the inner-city's urban food courts, the popularity of such dishes will be considered in terms of both economic necessity (offering the most calories for the least money) but also as important cultural meeting points, a role that is derived through histories of global exchange. Taking the increasingly ubiquitous chicken katsu curry wrap as its main focus, the paper reveals the origins of the 'authentic Japanese' dish amongst early twentieth century dialouge with European and Amwerican tatses. The more recent proliferation of the dish through the lunchtimes of working Londoners is related to the affordances delivered by this early moment of intercultural exchange. The paper also considers the importance of this earlier moment of cultural exchange in the light of the recent rise of Asian economic and cultural influence in the city. Through tracing the evolution of this dish and a taste for it the paper demonstrates the transformations local and global culinary cultures undergo as entrepreneurs strive to accommodate the super-diversity of globally embedded cities. Alongside the jerk bagel and deep fried mince sandwich, the importance of chicken katsu curry wraps will be emphasized for what they lend to an understanding of the complex genealogies of contemporary urban culture.

RC06-131.1

RIBEIRO, RAQUEL BARBOSA* (University of Lisbon, *rribeiro@iscsp.ulisboa.pt*)

SOARES, ISABEL (School of Social and Political Sciences of the University of Lisbon)

Spend It As I Tell You, NOT As I Do: Children, Families and Money In Different Socio-Economic Contexts

This article aims at contributing to a body of work about children and inequality, exploring the importance of socioeconomic context and social capital for understanding the ways in which money is perceived, obtained and used by children. Socioeconomic context seems to influence not only the level and structure of household expenditures but also how money and consumption are valued and understood. Social capital conditions the access to economic capital and embeds the practices of consumers and their social networks, concurring to various forms of inequality. Alleged contrasts, especially between middle and working classes, in terms of money management, consumption priorities and postponement of gratification have been debated. It seems thus relevant to investigate if this presumable relation applies to children and why. Do children from different socio-economic contexts reveal the traits that have been attributed to the socio-economic categories, namely class and income levels, to which their parents and households belong? Authors have considered the importance of socialization for developing notions of money and consumption and their subsequent use in adulthood and theories of consumption have mentioned the importance of social capital, social reproduction and habitus in this process. The material and symbolic world of

children is worth closer analysis as it may fall beyond the categorizations usually applied to adults. To this end, a mixed methods research project with 245 children attending different primary schools in Portugal – one private school targeted at upper class children and one state-sponsored school located in a working class area – was developed. The results revealed significant differences by school and household typology.

RC53-854.1

RIBEIRO DA CUNHA FERNANDES, MARINA* (Universidade de Brasília, *marinafernandes@unb.br*)
FARIAS, RHAISA NAIADE PAEL (Universidade de Brasília)

What Makes Low and High Income Families Apportion Their Children's Education and Care to Early Childhood Education?

Why do families apportion their children's education and care to Early Childhood Education? Are there motivational differences between low and high income families? Prompted by these questions, research was carried out on four families - being 2 low income families and 2 high income families, who enrolled their children in Early Childhood Education in Brasília, Distrito Federal, Brazil in 2013. Two interviews were held with parents addressing both family and Early Childhood Education topics. Using the concept of family arrangement (FONSECA, 2005) as a basis - which apart from the nuclear family, encompasses several other family structures and the idea that Early Childhood Education in Brazil is not only the parent's right but the child's, one can observe tendencies towards change in the standard of education for children aged 0 to 3. Previously exclusive to the family environment, the tendency now considers environments beyond the domestic parameters without considering the family a bearer of any social pathology (ROSEMBERG, 1995). The care and education process is neither natural nor exclusive to families. Given this scenario, it is possible to highlight some reasons for this change like alterations in peer relationships, modifications in the perception of children aged 0 to 3, universalisation of education in an institutional context - prior to mandatory formal education, co-responsabilisation of the State in care and education as well as socialisation processes beyond the family environment. This research discusses the reasons behind families apportioning their children's education and care to Early Childhood Education and seeks to pinpoint explanatory categories for the changes in the standard of education and care of young children. The final intention is to identify motivational convergences and divergences between low and high income families.

RC22-402.5

RIBIC, BILJANA* (Belgrade University, *biljana_ribic@yahoo.com*)

Religion As an Important Factor in the Composition of Ethnic Identity in Ex Yugoslav Countries

In many countries religion is one of the most important factors in the composition of ethnical identity. Balkan is one of the regions of the world where ethnical identity was made by religious belonging. That was obvious during 1990-ies breakup of the state when federation disintegrated by its religious and national borders. The religious border was especially important in case of relations between Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The fact was obvious given that all three main religious groups speak the same language today and they have same origin. The most important difference among them was religious. Almost all Croats are Roman Catholics, all of them who declare themselves today as Bosniacs are Muslim and almost all Serbs are Orthodox.

RC37-638.2

RICCIONI, ILARIA* (Free University of Bozen, Italy, *Ilaria.Riccioni@unibz.it*)

Music As a Factor of Social Cohesion: At What Conditions?

Music as a factor of social cohesion: at what conditions?
Music is often considered a universal language. As the most abstract of all arts it can easily be listened without considering the language as a boundary to its appreciation. As every artistic expressions is connected with a given social context, but also music has a code belonging to a certain relation to language and its sound. Each social context has a unique relation with imagination and the role of the arts in such context is the outcome of such peculiar relationship. Besides cultural and aesthetic values, every artistic expression has a potential social function: art and music can create a sense of belonging improving social cohesion as well as its contrary; art can also contribute either to the change of cultural taste opening the way to new social order conceptions, or confirming traditions and identities. Moreover, music as culture can play a crucial role in the process of understanding cultural dynamics acting in a given place. According to the results of a field research carried out in a trilingual land: "Music culture and social function of music in Alto Adige", this paper will go through a possible typology of the social role of the music, as well as the relation between language and music starting from the different repertoires, traditions and pedagogies in the three different languages (Italian, German and Ladin). Is it possible to trace a social relation to music according to the different traditions and values? Is it possible to understand the culture of a place also trough its music choices? Is music a generation factor of cohesion or a culture factor of cohesion? Can music preferences be influenced by the dimension of a society/community and its dominant language?

WG03-916.1

RICE, CARLA* (University of Guelph, *carlar@uoguelph.ca*)
CHANDLER, ELIZA* (University of Toronto, *eliza3mc@gmail.com*)
HARRISON, ELISABETH* (York University, *elisabeth.harrison@alumni.utoronto.ca*)
CHANGFOOT, NADINE (Trent University)
MYKITIUK, ROXANNE (York University)

Workshop: Stolen Bodies, Reclaimed Bodies

Project Re•Vision is a Canadian Institute for Health Research funded research project that uses arts-based research methods (digital storytelling and drama workshops) to dismantle stereotypical understandings of disability and difference that create barriers to healthcare. We have completed two years of our project and have generated an impressive archive of over 70 digital stories from people living disabilities and differences and healthcare providers. The project emerges from a representational history of disabled people can largely be characterized as one of being put on display or hidden away. People living with disabilities and differences have been, and continue to be, displayed in freak shows, medical journals, charity campaigns, and as evil or pitiable tropes in novels and films. At the same time, disabled bodies have also been hidden in institutions, hospitals, group homes, and generally removed from the public eye. In his essay from which we borrow our title, Eli Clare writes, "Just as the disabled body has been stolen, it has also been reclaimed" (2001). In our proposed session, we screen and analyze a selection of digital stories on visible and invisible differences made through Project Re•Vision. We examine the ways bodies and experiences of difference are reclaimed in these films, which reveal the complexities—the pride, shame, pains, struggles for rights and wellness, and joys of community—of living with disability and difference. By pairing and sharing stories made by individuals and health providers on experiences of and encounters with disability and difference, we examine how our project helps to burr boundaries and breakdown barriers between the disabled and non-disabled worlds. The interweaving of these stories encourages reflection on how failure to fit with ablest standards of normal might open up other possibilities and deepen appreciation of the uncertainty and ambiguity that is the basis of life.

RC49-805.1

RICHTER, DIRK* (Bern University of Applied Sciences, *dirk.richter@bfh.ch*)
BANNIER, STIJN (Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT))
GLOTT, RUEDIGER (Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT))
MARQUARD, MARKUS (Ulm University)
SCHWARZE, THOMAS (Bern University of Applied Sciences)

On-Line Communities, Real Life Social Networks and Mental Well-Being in Senior Citizens: Results from a Two-Wave Survey in Three European Countries

It is widely assumed that going on-line and joining on-line communities will boost well-being and quality of life in senior citizens. However, the quantitative empirical evidence on this issue is scarce. Many studies either utilize a qualitative design or suffer from methodological shortcomings (e.g., cross-sectional design, small sample sizes).
This paper reports results from a two-wave survey which has been conducted as part of the Third Age Online-Project (TAO) in the Netherlands, in Germany and in Switzerland. The research aimed at analyzing the psychosocial consequences of going on-line and of joining social media. In the first wave of the survey, more than 3,000 participants could be recruited, and were then categorized as either 'onliners' or as 'offliners'. The questionnaire contained sociodemographic variables, real life social inclusion variables and Internet usage variables. Mental well-being was assessed using the 'Mental Health Index -5' (MHI-5). Logistic regression models were used to analyze associations with Internet usage and with social media usage. After one year, the same participants were again approached to provide data for the second wave of the data collection. 670 on-liners provided sufficient data that could be matched with the wave one survey. Logistic regression models were again utilized to find out which variables from wave one would serve as predictors of wave two outcome indicators (mental well-being, real life social inclusion).

The results of the wave one data revealed that senior on-liners were very well socially included and had a high level of mental well-being. However, in the longitudinal analyses, Internet and social media related variables did not predict mental well-being and social networks. It was concluded that going on-line and joining on-line communities may, at best, help to maintain quality of life and social networks rather than enhancing seniors' psychosocial conditions.

RC46-762.1

RICHTER, DIRK* (Bern University of Applied Sciences, *dirk.richter@bfh.ch*)

Verbal Aggression Against Health Care Staff – Mixed Methods Study

Clinical staff in various settings has to cope with aggressive behavior from patients and visitors. In recent years, physical aggression has received a lot of attention and many prevention programs are available throughout Western societies. However, verbal aggression against health care staff is much more prevalent than physical aggression.

This paper reports on a mixed methods study which was conducted in in the following settings in Germany: mental hospitals, forensic hospitals, acute care hospitals, nursing homes and residential homes for mentally ill residents. Eight focus group interviews were conducted with a total of 74 staff members (nurses, physicians, social workers, psychologists and nursing assistants). The interview guide contained questions about any kind of verbal aggression which had been experienced, about the differences between physical and verbal aggression and about the coping strategies of health care staff. Subsequently, 1,053 staff members from the various settings participated in a survey which focused on the frequency of verbal aggression and on the severity of aggressive acts.

The results revealed that verbal aggression is a very common phenomenon among health care staff. The following types of verbal aggression were identified: threats, verbal abuse, use of rude/sexual language, continual loud vocalizations (e.g., shouting, questioning), remarks which questioned the competency of the staff, refusal of cooperation and the ridiculing of staff. 16 percent of staff reported having experienced verbal aggression on a daily basis during the six months prior to the survey data collection date. Threats were experienced as being the most severe form of verbal aggression, followed by refusal of cooperation. On average, verbal aggression is rated to be more severe than physical aggression.

Currently, prevention programs in healthcare institutions are focusing mainly on physical aggression. This focus needs to be altered by teaching staff how to cope better with verbal aggression.

PRES-1.5

RICHTER, RUDOLF* (University of Vienna, *rudolf.richter@univie.ac.at*)

2016 ISA Forum of Sociology, Vienna, Austria

RC22-388.8

RICUCCI, ROBERTA* (University of Torino, *roberta.ricucci@unito.it*)
GARELLI, FRANCO (University of Torino)

Religion in the Public Arena in Southern Europe: Comparing/ Contrasting Italy, Spain and Portugal

Observers of religious phenomena often tend to lump together Latin countries with Catholic roots – Italy, Spain and Portugal – excepting France, usually considered a separate case, a model of the secular State and of the society which characterizes it. Perhaps this is because there was in their past an epoch in which Catholicism exercised a hegemonic role in society, based on a quite normative ecclesiastical magisterium, over a widespread national network of parishes and a population totally exposed to clerical influence, after the pattern of militant commitment capable of getting a grip on the most dynamic and vital social sectors. Indeed, the these countries – in which Catholic culture is still prevalent – follow different paths through advanced modernity, and these can be seen in the forms assumed by the relationship between religion and civil society. In Italy, that relationship has in recent decades undergone three key moments which have paradoxically restored the Catholic church and its world to the centre of the public stage. This development was by no means inevitable, as is evidenced by the examples of Spain and Portugal who – although sharing analogous dynamics – have reached outcomes different from those of Italy. Drawing on evidence from an data investigation in the framework of the GERICR (Groupe Européen de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur le Changement Religieux)project, the paper compares (and contrasts) three Southern European countries by analysing the evolution of the relations between religion and public sphere.

AUTH-985.1

RIDGEWAY, CECILIA* (Stanford University, *ridgeway@stanford.edu*)

Cecilia Ridgeway: Framed by Gender: How Gender Persists in the Modern World

In an advanced industrial society like the United States, where an array of processes work against gender inequality, how does this inequality persist? Integrating research from sociology, social cognition and psychology, and organizational behavior, *Framed by Gender* identifies the general processes through which gender as a principle of inequality rewrites itself into new forms of social and economic organization. The book argues that people confront uncertain circumstances with gender beliefs that are more traditional than those circumstances. They implicitly draw on the too-convenient cultural frame of gender to help organize new ways of doing things, thereby re-inscribing trailing gender stereotypes into the new activities, procedures, and forms of organization. This dynamic does not make equality unattainable, but suggests a constant struggle with uneven results. Demonstrating of how personal interactions translate into larger structures of inequality, the book offers a distinctive analysis of the troubling endurance of gender inequality.

Framed by Gender: How Gender Persists in the Modern World, Oxford, 2011

JS-35.5

RIEBLING, JAN* (Otto-Friedrich University Bamberg, *jan.riebling@uni-bamberg.de*)

Structural Coupling of Financial Markets and Media Coverage - the Case of the State Debt Crisis

In our project we focus on interdependent processes between financial markets and media coverage during times of financial turmoil. The main goal is to identify explanations for price movements on financial markets that are beyond the comprehension of crisis as a problem between the state and the market. Thus, it is not the question whether there is too much or too little market regulation, instead we emphasize the importance of information processing on financial markets and the subsequent entanglement of financial markets with mass media. From a systemics perspective, these processes are part of the structural coupling of two social systems, which perceive and implement new information, but only through their own systemic logic.

By examining the structural coupling we reveal patterns and causalities that are crucial for the understanding of financial market coordination through mass media products and vice versa. Especially the so called "state debt crisis" and its media coverage can be empirically viewed as the cause for major changes in the configuration of the financial markets. During that process state bonds get more and more volatile, deviating from the century old long-term investment cycles. No longer are interest payments the only way to gain profits with bonds, instead, short-term speculation becomes possible due to the heavily pending bond prices of crisis states like Greece, Portugal or Spain. The starting point for those fluctuations strongly correlates with the international media coverage about the possibility that states can actually fail financially. As a consequence, traditional evidence of financial stability like macroeconomic indicators or debt ratings have no measurable impact after the crisis on the increasing bond volatility. The process underlying this development is that media publications are much faster and already incorporated in the market prices when the reactions of states or rating agencies get published.

RC39-669.3

RIEDE, FELIX* (Aarhus University, *f.riede@cas.au.dk*)

Towards a Science of Past Disasters

Extreme climatic events are forecast to become more frequent in the future. This contribution argues that the past may hold clues to efficient, cost-effective, and culturally sensitive adaptations to and relief measures following such events. It is widely recognised that disasters emerge in the interplay between extreme geophysical events and the human communities affected by them. Whilst detailed knowledge of a given event is critical in understanding its impacts, an equally thorough understanding of the affected communities, their economies, ecologies, religious structures, and how all of these have developed over time is arguably as important. Many extreme events leave methodologically convenient traces in the geological and archaeological records. This contribution focuses on two volcanic eruptions that have significantly affected Europe – the eruption of the Laacher See volcano (Germany) in the 13th millennium BCE, the eruption of Thera (Greece) volcano in the early 17th century BCE and the eruption of Vulcán Ilopango (El Salvador) in the 6th century CE – to illustrate the power of a quasi case-control comparative method for examining vulnerability and impacts in the near- and far-fields of these eruptions. Although issues of data resolution often plague the study of past disasters, these limitations are counterbalanced by the access to unique long-term information on societies and their material expressions of livelihood, as well as a similarly long-term perspective on the critical magnitude/frequency relation-

ship of the geophysical trigger(s) in question. By drawing together aspects of disasters science, archaeology, volcanology and historical sociology, this contribution offers a programmatic statement and methodological roadmap for a science of past disasters that can make historically informed, evidence-based statements on general processes of cultural adaptations to climatic processes and events, and on contemporary vulnerability and impact from a deep time (historical and prehistoric) perspective.

RC31-538.17

RIEDEL, SASCHA* (University of Cologne, *riedel@wiso.uni-koeln.de*)

Drawing a Line Between Immigrants and Transmigrants

The changes of international mobility are apparently visible in all immigration countries of the world. Today's migratory movements challenge classical concepts of labour- or forced migration theories. The pattern of permanent immigration lost its long lasting predominance in describing individual changes of location between countries. One of the most influential competing concepts in migration literature constitutes the idea of transnationalism. In this approach, individuals engage in lives, cultures, and activities in more than one country to the same extent. Although Germany is one of the main immigration countries of Europe, quantitative studies seizing the relevance of this conceptually new phenomenon are scarce. This is mostly due to the lack of data as the appropriate identification of transnationals requires multi-sited, mixed methods approaches with specific, often non-randomized, sampling procedures. But what can be done if there is no such survey at hand? This study tries to answer this question by presenting and discussing strategies of quantitatively operationalizing transnationalism with existing, secondary survey data.

In this respect, the primary objective of this paper is to discuss the strengths and limitations of a strict distinction between transmigrants and immigrants in contrast to a more continuous definition of transnational lifestyles. To this end, the research is arranged in three stages:

In a first step a multi-item measurement is developed in order to distinguish between immigrants and transmigrants in the most unambiguous manner possible. In contrast, the second step aims at accounting for gradual differences in the individuals' ways of living. To this end, a transnationalism index is constructed. Finally, results of bi- and multivariate analyses on the adaption of immigrants and transmigrants in Germany are presented. The paper closes with prospects for the future research of transnationalism.

RC55-874.1

RIEDERER, BERNHARD* (University of Vienna, *bernhard.riederer@univie.ac.at*)

Children: Pleasure or Pain? Effects of Parenthood on Subjective Well-Being

Against the background of numerous public and academic debates on declining birth-rates and problems of reconciling professional work and family life, the present research addresses the association between children and subjective well-being. Most people believe that parenthood should make us happy. Notwithstanding, happiness research suggests that children are not important for the well-being of people living in contemporary western societies: Children might at most have a slightly negative effect on parental well-being. However, a closer look at existing research reveals that some studies report positive effects of parenthood on subjective well-being while other studies report negative effects.

The present research aims at contributing to the explanation of this variation in children's effects. Therefore, in line with social ecological theory, we identify several factors on individual level, couple or family level, and societal level that might affect the association between children and subjective well-being. The respective hypotheses are proved by means of multilevel modeling and structural equation modeling using individual data from 30 countries participating in the European Value Study 2008/2009 and couple data from a project covering three countries (Austria, Germany, Switzerland).

Results illustrate that both, factors on individual level as well as factors on societal level moderate the association between children and subjective well-being. On individual level, among other factors, the stage in one's life (age) proved to be relevant. On societal level, the welfare state based childcare system and dominant family values seem to be most important. In addition, individual level factors and processes on couple level mediate the association between children and subjective well-being. For example, the strain resulting from childcare that women feel indirectly affects men's subjective well-being via relationship conflict perceived by men. Findings are relevant to potential future parents (timing of first birth, division of work) and welfare states (childcare policy, existing norms).

RC42-712.6

RIEDERER, BERNHARD* (University of Vienna, *bernhard.riederer@univie.ac.at*)

Parenthood and Subjective Well-Being within Couples: The Division of Work, the Relevance of Mutual Appreciation, and the Role of Partner Effects

Sociological and psychological theories point to parenthood as means to personal development and social embeddedness, discuss its function for societal integration and highlight its meaning in structuring people's lives and providing purpose in life. But the widespread belief that parenthood promotes happiness and satisfaction with life seems to be contradicted by a bulk of research discussing problems of reconciling professional work and family life. Quantitative studies primarily report negative effects of children upon parental well-being and qualitative research often highlights that especially women are confronted with an additional burden and the second shift at home.

Current research argues that children have both, positive and negative effects on parental well-being. Analyses conducted by the author with data of the European Value Study 2008/2009 reveal that individual factors (e.g., the stage in one's life) as well as societal conditions (welfare state policy, dominant norms and values) contribute to variation in children's effects. But consequences from parenthood directly affect the couple and the relationship between spouses. Therefore, effects of children on well-being and life satisfaction should also be dependent on the spouses capability of mutual perspective taking, and their support for each other.

The present research uses data from dual earner couples with young children to analyze the mediating role of (a) the division of household work, childcare tasks, and professional work, (b) positive and negative spillover from work to family and vice versa, (c) the appreciation spouses receive from each other, and (d) relationship conflict. In addition to actor effects, partner effects are also considered. Results are in line with the qualitative research that points to the importance of giving and receiving gratitude. Furthermore, the quantitative findings support what A.R. Hochschild wrote: "If men share the second shift it affects them directly. If they don't share, it affects them through their wives."

RC38-648.5

RIEGEL, CHRISTINE* (University of Education Freiburg, *christine.riegel@ph-freiburg.de*)
CHAMAKALAYIL, LALITHA* (University of Education Freiburg, *lalitha.chamakalayil@ph-freiburg.de*)

Life Strategies of Families in Marginalised Urban Neighbourhoods: Dealing with Social and Educational Inequalities

Migration families often face challenges in Europe: unemployment issues, low income and the threat of poverty as well as an unequal education system, where children and young people are disadvantaged and consequently; their access to higher education and job perspectives is limited, hindering their chances and opportunities with regard to participation in society. These families frequently live in urban areas strongly influenced by migration movements and faced with processes of marginalization.

In our research project (within the framework of a larger, European research project), we focus on life strategies of families in marginalized urban neighbourhoods in Germany. Migration is frequently a family project, and family an important resource in dealing with educational, job-related and social challenges. In our theoretical approach, family members are seen as actively dealing and negotiating with societal circumstances and social meanings (Wacquant 2006). Their strategies are analyzed, taking relevant explanation contexts into consideration, which shape each person's scope of possibilities (Holzkamp 1983). Our research project aims to transcend beyond the deficit-oriented perspective without neglecting the social and structural challenges families have to deal with (Riegel/Yildiz 2011).

In this paper we will present analyses from biographical interviews, group discussions, and ethnographic data, on how family members describe and interpret educational pathways and which life strategies can be observed. We analyze biographical meanings and dynamics within a family and with regard to experiences centered on education, an area accentuated by the intersections of migration, class, gender and generation. First findings show that family members develop strategies and creative pathways to deal with challenges posed by everyday racism and the education system, using unconventional ways to negotiate solutions for structural challenges, demanding participation and inclusion. The ambivalences of these strategies - dealing with processes of inclusion and exclusion – within circumstances of social inequality will be discussed.

RC20-348.3

RIEGEL, VIVIANE* (Goldsmiths University of London, *viviane_riegel@terra.com.br*)

A Reflection on the Main Challenges of Comparative Research on Global Consumption Studies

We face several methodological challenges once we are involved with comparative research. The scope of study to its phenomena demands a dialogue with writers from different nationalities, theoretical and methodological affiliations,

    * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

whose interests converge to collaborate in the comparison of different contexts. Specifically, the main discussion when comparing different contexts is whether to discover an underlying grammar to social life which is applicable globally, or to pay attention to the detail of local differences.

The complexity of social research on global consumption studies can be understood by the idea of a complex system that combines both issues related to the idea of a global culture, as well as specific characteristics concerning local contexts. Following Law and Mol (2002) ideas over complexities in social studies, it is necessary to face multiple domains and the complexity related to consumption practices that are research objects for sociology today.

Comparative research on global consumption studies faces a changing significance of empirical research, as it happens with contemporary social studies. This means that traditional methods, and the most conventional ones are increasingly dated research methods, which are unlikely to provide a robust base for empirical sociologists in the future. This is why it is important for sociologists to get involved with a 'politics of method', renewing their interests in methodological innovation, mixing methods and renewing critical reflection (Savage and Burrows, 2007).

Following this methodological discussion, the goal of this study is to discuss the main challenges of comparative research on global consumption studies, considering both the hypothesis of a global consumer culture (Ritzer, 2004) and of localization/ heterogeneity of consumption practices (Featherstone, 1991). In order to present these challenges, I am going to analyze three different research projects focused on global consumption practices that aim to compare the reality of these practices in different countries.

RC14-245.6

RIEGEL, VIVIANE* (Goldsmiths University of London, *viviane_riegel@terra.com.br*)

Global Consumer Culture: A Theoretical Discussion Between The Centrality Of Consumption In The Contemporary Society and Its Possible Localizations As a Result Of Cultural Differences

How can we understand the theoretical discussion concerning global consumer culture? Is it possible to affirm that such culture exists as global representation, central to contemporary society? Or should we consider possible localizations of consumption practices as a result of cultural differences from different individuals? Early in modern social theory, consumption has been object of discussion and, with the advent of post-modernist theory, its centrality has become a tonic in social analysis. Further, contemporary studies presented mainly two different perspectives: the centrality of consumption in society or localizations of this practice according to cultural differences. In order to understand global consumer culture, this paper proposes this theoretical discussion between both perspectives:

In the first perspective, there is a rationale that begins with modern social theorists, and their focus on production systems (Marx, Weber, Smith), and that moves to the study of consumption (Simmel, Veblen, De Certeau), whether celebrating or demonizing this practice. Post-modernists have detailed this critique in order to understand the structure of the consumer society (Baudrillard, Bauman, Lipovestky), with consumption as the central practice of contemporary life. This centrality would also explain earlier studies that demonstrate the capillarity of consumption, not disjointed from the production system, but as a continuum that can be translated as prosumption (Ritzer).

The second perspective, present in most contemporary studies of consumption (Bourdieu, Campbell, Featherstone, Miller) has tried to steer a middle course that reconciles pessimistic classical theories with a recognition of the fact that consumption is not only indispensable, but also a domain in which people can express themselves positively in our society. They develop the notion of a consumer culture that refers to norms, values, and meanings associated with a society dominated by consumption. In this culture, there is possibility to localizations and the development of individuals with their respective differences.

RC14-251.2

RIESS, JOHANNA* (BIGSAS, *johanna.riess@gmail.com*)

Internet Usage and Socio-Cultural Change in Nairobi/Kenya

Through technical improvements and cheaper access the Internet in Kenya is becoming more and more important. For many years mainly Internet cafés have been the most important source for Internet access. Nowadays there are more and more people who own a private Computer/Laptop or use their working place to access the Internet. But the most important change is the rapid spread of mobile use of the Internet in Kenya.

The Kenyan Internet- and Mobile phone market is growing fast and it cannot be ignored that thus the Kenyan society is changing. On the streets of Nairobi you can find Internet cafés nearly everywhere and you can pay nearly everywhere with M-Pesa. Mobile phone shops, repair services for computer and mobile phones and private computer colleges are an integral part of the road infrastructure.

Nearly every Kenyan has a mobile phone; for younger people it is very important to have a Facebook account.

In my research I wanted to find out what people do with on the Internet and how this is changing the life of the users. I visited three different cybercafés in different areas in Nairobi. One cybercafé was in a big shopping mal, the second in the city centre and the third in the so-called slum area Mathare. The inequalities were obvious but it was also very surprising how widespread the Internet already was and how different the people used it.

Another aspect of the presentation will be the function of Facebook before, during and after the Kenyan election in March 2013. During the post election violence in 2007/2008 over 1100 people were killed. Everybody was watching the election 2013 with worries and tension. After the results were announced everything remained more or less peaceful on the streets but on Facebook there started an ethnic war with words.

JS-74.9

RIGAL, LAURENT* (Paris Descartes University, *laurent.rigal@parisdescartes.fr*)
BLOY, GÉRALDINE (University of Burgundy)

Social Inequalities in Preventive Care and Healthcare System Organization: The Case of Gynecological Cancers Screening in France

Socioeconomic inequalities in health are high in France compared to other developed countries. This is unexpected considering that the National Health Insurance offers universal access and free care for disadvantaged people. Considering the case of gynecologic cancers screening, we intend to analyze the genesis of these health inequalities in relation to the features of the healthcare system.

Screening status was analyzed according to socioeconomic status among a random sample of 1819 women with logistic mixed models. We observed marked social gradients for cervical cancer, but lower ones for breast cancer for which an organized screening program alongside the individual one exists. However, the last prescriber was socially differentiated: gynecologists for the upper class, organized screening for the lower and GPs for the middle.

The modeling role of the healthcare system in producing inequalities through social norms it contributes to establish can be specified. Organized screening contributes to catch up patients with low social status. Gynecologists often ask for unregulated fees and receive patients with good socioeconomic level, whom they tend to overscreen. GPs are supposed to have a gatekeeper function toward specialists, but direct access to gynecologists is possible without referral. Although GPs involvement would be necessary to improve participation and lower inequalities, they lack legitimacy and tend to divest of these screenings. In addition to this suboptimal task division, information sharing and coordination between professionals are limited. This confusing situation has been settled by socio-historical processes, without any global vision of the interactions and perverse effects it would induce. Few people (patients, physicians or policymakers) are aware of the contribution of such an organization to inequalities. Despite the pressure on health funding and the bad demographic perspectives, it seems difficult to re-model professionals' routines or to re-regulate the screening of women on a more equal basis.

RC49-798.3

RINGOE, PIA* (Aalborg University, *ringoe@socsci.aau.dk*)

Aetiology and Historical Sociogenesis of Psychiatric Illnesses

A**etiology and historical sociogenesis of psychiatric illnesses**
Pia Ringø Cand.Scient.Soc – PhD Aalborg University, Denmark - Email: ringoe@socsci.aau.dk
Abstract
The social hegemonization of the biomedical perspective in the beginning of the 21st century has been heavily criticized. But as pointed out by Kuhn (1962), criticism alone has never brought about major paradigm shifts (Kuhn 1962). Paradigm changes require a realistic, viable, research able alternative - a paradigm candidate, as Brante phrases it (2005). Therefore, one obvious question is, what the most feasible alternative to the existing neuropsychiatric modes of explanation is, and what challenges must be faced in trying to establish a viable and qualified alternative.

The dominance of certain forms of knowledge does not exist within an institutional and societal vacuum. It is produced and reproduced through political, managerial and economic discourses, institutional solutions and organizations, which should be taken into account to gain a complex understanding of the current scientific character and transformation of our knowledge, understanding and treatment of mental and social problems or social pathologies in contemporary society. Using concrete examples, I attend to focus on the close connection between the current debate about mental ailments and the treatment hereof and political ideologies and goals. Thus, the purpose is to inspire reflection on the way in which managerial forms enable the emergence of certain 'problem definitions', which in turn influence the scientific character, transformation, understanding and practice of psychiatry, at this time in history.

Keywords: Social and technological movements*, aetiology,* sociogenesis, psycho-educative practice and the practice of diagnostics

RC43-717.1

RINK, DIETER* (Helmholtz Cntr Environmental Research, *dieter.rink@ufz.de*)
COUCH, CHRIS (John Moores University Liverpool)

Housing and Built Environment in Shrinking Cities: The Role of Housing Vacancies

Housing and built environment in shrinking cities: the role of housing vacancies
Dieter Rink[1], Annegret Haase[1], Chris Couch[2], Robert Krzysztofik[3], Katrin Großmann[1]
Contact: *dieter.rink@ufz.de*
1 Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Leipzig (Germany)
2 John-Moores-University, Liverpool (UK)
3 Silesian University, Katowice (Poland)

Across Europe, since the late 20th century, urban shrinkage has become a normal pathway of urban development for many cities. Shrinkage results in a mismatch between supply and demand of built structures, urban space and infrastructure. Urban shrinkage impacts on almost all areas of urban life, one of them is on housing markets and the built environment. Typical for shrinking cities is a situation of disinvestment, since revenues from investments in housing are uncertain or improbable. The consequences of disinvestment in housing markets are undermaintenance, lacking modernization, housing vacancies and abandonment with subsequent physical decay. Mostly this concerns not the whole territory of a shrinking city, but distinct areas. What areas of a city are affected is dependent from the specifities of the respective local markets, the same is true for the concrete impacts on the built environment. The paper addresses specific problems related to vacancies, how they are perceived, what are typical impacts on the affected neighbourhoods and what are strategies to deal with.

Based on the European project "Shrink Smart", different shrinking cities in Northern, Central and Eastern Europe will be dealt with related to different housing markets. The paper draws on research undertaken within the EU 7 FP project SHRINK SMART (04/09-04/12; grant agreement no. 225193; *www.shrinksmart.eu*). The paper uses empirical evidence from Liverpool (UK), Leipzig (Germany) and Bytom (Poland).

TG04-953.2

RINKEVICIUS, LEONARDAS* (Lithuanian Univ Health Sciences, *leonardas.rinkevicius@ktu.lt*)
BARTKIENE, AISTE (Lithuanian Univ Health Sciences)
MINCYTE, DIANA (Lithuanian University of Health Sciences)

Rethinking Localism in the Global Risk Society: The Ethics of Care and Coalitions of Anxiety Confronting Gas Fracking in Lithuania

Rethinking Localism in the Global Risk Society: The Ethics of Care and Co-alitions of Anxiety Confronting Gas Fracking in Lithuania

Focusing on the global dimension of risk society, Ulrich Beck has made a case that earlier social and economic formations are increasingly replaced by the world risk society where risks and uncertainties are no longer bound by particular locales, but are distributed globally. To conceptualize this new political organization, Beck and others have developed the notion of cosmopolitization that refers to the emergence of new alliances and social movements that challenge and transform the nation state and its institutions. At the same time, scholars have also underscored the growing significance of localist movements that are actively promoting regional and national sovereignty agendas, while working to unplug from global economies and political infrastructures. The purpose of this paper is to articulate the connection between these two contradictory processes by employing conceptual tools developed in the scholarship focusing on care politics and ethics. Building on the work by N. Noddings, E. Kittay, and J. Tronto, we argue that care as a justification for political action links particular constellations of actors to coalitions organized through anxiety concerning particular issues or emphasis on particular aspects of discourse (see "coalitions of anxiety" by J.Zinn and "discourse coalitions" by M.Hajer). As a case study, we focus on the case of resistance against gas fracking in Zygaiciai' community in western Lithuania, to highlight the ways in which the groups frame their civic and environmental anxiety under conditions of uncertainty "in-between" of calculable risks and incalculable social anxiety translated into bioethical care and specific sub-politics pertaining to local economic, political and environmental context. This case study and theoretical accounts connect local and national sub-politics with similar cases in Europe and elsewhere around the world.

RC24-421.1

RINKEVICIUS, LEONARDAS* (Lithuanian Univ Health Sciences, *leonardas.rinkevicius@ktu.lt*)

UN-Learned Lessons of Fukushima and Chernobyl: From ANTI-Nuclear Nationalism Towards Nuclear "Renaissance"?

The year of 2011 marks both the Fukushima disaster in Japan, and a one-generation time distance from the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl in 1986. Does it also mark any new emergent – perhaps more reflexive, inclusive and participatory modes of nuclear power in CEE countries? Have these expectations of participatory governance materialized in new structures and modes of more inclusive decision making? This paper examines these questions by addressing the pubic controversies around new and old nuclear power facilities in divergent post-Soviet societies, particularly Lithuania, Belarus and the Ukraine. What are the lessons (if any) reflected in the public attitudes and public policies in terms of participatory governance of nuclear power in these countries, some of which are the EU new comers, whereas the others are still characterized by rudiments of totalitarianism? Have they triggered environmental, climate and energy policy change towards more inclusive, participatory mode stemming from possible social trauma? By contrast, this paper concludes on the basis of empirical evidence from Lithuania and neighboring countries, the processes point to the opposite direction. This direction is geared towards privatization of the public domain, towards new forms of state-private oligarchy in the nuclear power sector, epitomized by the establishment of LEO LT nuclear power conglomerate in Lithuania. Instead of any new off-springs of participatory governance, as paper indicates, there are tendencies of the opposite. Inter-twined with the recent nuclear power "initiatives" by Russia and Belarus, these tendencies could be described as leading towards emergence of a nuclear "renaissance" as some observers have termed it. Is this "renaissance" a reflection of public attitudes towards energy security in the period of economic crisis? Or is a more general tendency of societal neglect of the Fukushima and Chernobyl lessons vis-à-vis globalizing uncertainties in the fields of economy, ethno-centric politics and climate change?

RC42-703.4

RIOSECO, PILAR* (ARC Centre of Excellence in Population Ageing Research, *mpilar.rioseco@anu.edu.au*)

Subjective Time to Retirement in Older Workers: Gender Differences in the Role of Social Networks and the Importance of Reasons to Retire

Research has shown that males' and females' life course experiences in relation to work and family usually result in different retirement transitions and timing. Previous research has focused mainly on the effect of childbearing and caring responsibilities on females' labour force participation and retirement transitions. However, little is known about the influence of the importance of reasons to retire and social network characteristics –particularly social support and engagement– on older workers' expected retirement timing and how these differ for males and females. Therefore, this paper aims to identify gender differences in the determinants of subjective time to retirement, with a particular focus on social networks and the importance of reasons to retire.

The present analysis used the first wave [2010-2011] of the SNAP survey (Social Networks and Ageing Project, based at ANU), a nationwide survey of 2,122 National Seniors Australia members through a postal or online questionnaire. The analytical sample includes 662 older workers aged 50 years and over. Multiple regression was used to identify the factors that have a significant effect on subjective time to retirement. [run separately for males and females.]

Results show that several variables on the importance of reasons to retire are significant, illustrating the priorities and concerns that older workers have – different for males and females – when they balance personal life, work and retirement. For males, only work-related reasons had a significant effect whereas for females, work-related, personal and family-related reasons were significant. In addition, a number of social support and informal engagement indicators had a significant effect on females' subjective time to retirement. On the contrary, only formal engagement was significant for males. In sum, this study demonstrates that traditional gender roles are still present in the transition to retirement, particularly in relation to subjective time to retirement.

RC09-175.3

RIPPEYOUNG, PHYLLIS* (University of Ottawa, *phyllis.rippeyoung@uottawa.ca*)

Mandated Breastfeeding: Women's Bodies As a Solution to Global Poverty

As a means to address high rates of child malnutrition, stunting, and infant mortality, in 2009 Indonesia enacted Health Law No. 36 stating that children have the right to be breastfed. Thus, exclusive breastfeeding is now mandatory until infants are 6 months old. To add teeth to the law, in 2011 the Indonesian legislature added stiff fines and potential jail time as penalties for employers, relatives, the general public or others who pose barriers to women's ability to achieve this goal (Soejarjo and Zehner 2011).

In February 2013, the U.K. NGO Save the Children launched their campaign to promote breastfeeding in poor countries with their report "Superfood for Babies: How Overcoming Barriers to Breastfeeding will Save Children's Lives." Like a superhero, breastfeeding was touted as one of the most important solutions to the problems facing the most innocent of all victims—infants in developing coun-

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

tries. Fingers were pointed at formula companies, policy makers, grandparents, fathers, and health care providers for posing barriers to breastfeeding. The report focused on the heroic efforts NGOs and other actors can make to "empower" poor women to make the "right" feeding decisions; however little recognition was given to women as possible heroes. Rather, women were portrayed as either victims of their environments or ignorant villains doing the wrong thing.

In this talk, I will explore the implications of legislating women's bodies as a solution to structural problems, as well as the problematic structural barriers posed to women being able to do what they are told to do. By exploring the Indonesian case and the framing of breastfeeding campaigns, I aim to demonstrate how breastfeeding promotion can be both empowering and detrimental for women. I will conclude with a possible way forward drawing on an ethic of care and a praxis of humility.

JS-80.7

RIVAS, ELOY* (Carleton University, *herivass@gmail.com*)

Labour Precarity and Other Structural Forces Affecting Migrant Workers' Health: The Case of the Undocumented Workers in Ontario, Canada

This paper will discuss the ways in which the labour dynamics that have emerged in the agricultural production in Ontario during the last decade have been organizing particular forms of precarity that affect the physical and mental health of the undocumented migrant workers and other migrant workers of precarious status (UMW and MWPS) that are employed in such industry. Likewise, it will analyze how this phenomenon of labour precarity, along with legal and linguistic barriers; fears of deportation; and perceived forms of racial subordination in the local health institutions, have prevented the workers from seeking and receiving medical services. Finally, the paper will discuss some of the ways by which the workers have contested the social forces affecting their health, and will offer some reflections on why such forms of collective action haven't been entirely successful.

This paper draws upon the analysis of twenty in-depth interviews with UMW and MWPS, as well as upon field notes generated as part of a sociological, ethnographic research carried out in Ontario, Canada.

RC09-175.2

RIVERA, ROSELLE LEAH* (University of the Philippines Diliman, *rkrivera@upd.edu.ph*)

Capabilities and Missing Users: Progress In Gender Analysis In Transport

The paper uses a normative framework of transport justice to recognize the link between mobility and "capability enhancement" as articulated in Sen's writing and extended by others to the field of transport (Bezayit, 2011) (Creed, 2004) (Martens, 2012.) Transport justice reveals the mode of thinking and insitutional mechanisms behind a nation's transportation planning and delivery systems (Vasconcellos, 2001) (Litman, 2012) to elucidate how and why particular social groups (e.g. low-income women and minority communities) often face the brunt of negative impacts of transportation investment in terms of access and transport-related burdens of poor safety and environmental stardards.

'Gender' is a key analytical concept used alongside transport justice to address a set of policy concerns to show how particular understandings and values of "gender" influence the construction of categories of analysis in transport and spatial planning (Levy, 2013). Empirically, the study documents the needs and perspectives of urban transport users in Davao City, Philippines as related to their access, or lack thereof, to transport and their access to employment, education and services. These findings are contrasted with the realities of power and political processes in decision-making to show how concerns of users from low-income groups and how gender differentials in preferences, choice and agency are yet to be taken seriously by planners.

Recognizing methodological pluralism as important in interdisciplinary research, the study uses a combination of methods which have distinctive roles. The survey captured similarities and differences among 360 transport users, mostly of women traders and workers. Focus-group discussions with various sectors, field observations and in depth interviews with a subsample of 8 brought deeper insights on meanings of "safety" and "security" from the perspectives of women. Textual analyses looked into issues of misrepresentation and invisibility .

RC53-848.4

RIVIERE, CLÉMENT* (Observatoire Sociologique du Changement, *clement.riviere@sciencespo.fr*)

Ouvrir La Boîte Noire Des Peurs Féminines : Encadrement Parental Des Pratiques Urbaines Des Enfants Et Dimension De Genre

Une large littérature a mis au jour la spécificité de l'expérience féminine des espaces publics, au sein desquels « féminité » tend à rimer avec « danger » (voir notamment Warr 1985 ; Gardner 1990 ; Ferraro 1996 ; Condon et al. 2005). Possédant « une connotation sexuée et sexuelle très claire » (Lieber 2008), un type de peur spécifique au genre féminin se distingue, qui tend à être naturalisé par les hommes mais aussi les femmes vivant en milieu urbain.

Interrogeant la socialisation urbaine dans le cadre familial, l'approche compréhensive de l'encadrement parental des pratiques urbaines des enfants permet de mieux saisir la genèse de cette différenciation genrée de l'expérience des espaces publics. Menée auprès de parents de 123 enfants âgés de 8 à 14 ans à Paris et Milan, une enquête par entretiens (n=78) montre ainsi que les filles font l'objet d'un traitement différencié largement intentionnel. La forte prégnance de la représentation d'espaces publics à dominante masculine et hétéronormée conduit les parents à mettre en œuvre des précautions spécifiques pour les filles, qui recoupent largement celles prises par les femmes dans les espaces publics : évitement de lieux, recherche d'une escorte, contrôle de l'habillement et de manière plus générale de la présentation de soi.

Pour reprendre la typologie d'Albert Hirschman, les filles sont socialisées à l'évitement (*exit*) et à la discrétion (*loyalty*), mais pas à la remise en cause des normes de genre (*voice*). La transmission de normes genrées semble ainsi pouvoir être considérée comme la clé de voûte de la vulnérabilité ressentie et perçue des femmes dans les espaces publics urbains, l'encadrement parental contribuant dans cette perspective à la (re)production d'inégalités d'accès à la ville mais aussi à l'incorporation du genre par les enfants.

RC20-346.8

RIZZO, HELEN* (The American University in Cairo, *hrizzo@aucegypt.edu*)
PRICE, ANNE* (Valdosta State University, *annprice@valdosta.edu*)
MEYER, KATHERINE (The Ohio State University)

Geopolitical and Personal Influences on Willingness to Participate in Political Action in the Middle EAST

This paper examines individuals' willingness to engage in political action in five Middle Eastern countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, and Turkey) using the 5th (2005-2008) wave of the *World Values Survey*. We will also analyze the sixth wave (2010-2014) once it becomes available in spring 2014 in order to draw comparisons with the 5th wave. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that individuals' willingness to sign a petition, join a boycott, and participate in peaceful demonstrations was lower in the Middle East than in any other region of the world. Nearly 70% of respondents would never sign a petition; 75% would never join a boycott; and 72% would never participate in a peaceful demonstration. Counter to this finding, the Middle East, especially Egypt and Turkey, has seen high levels of political action over the last 4 years. We aim to understand political action in the Middle East by examining change in the percentage of individuals willing to participate between the 5th and 6th waves of the WVS. In addition to description, we will examine the role of individual personal characteristics and geo-political attitudes in willingness to participate. Analysis with the 5th wave demonstrated that geopolitical beliefs have the most predictive power. Individuals' views regarding government and its institutions, particularly their beliefs about governance in their own nations, mattered. Personal characteristics (demographic and human capital) did not have so much effect as would be expected from earlier studies on different (mostly Western) populations. However, men and those with less education were the most willing to engage in political action.

RC48-788.1

RIZZO, HELEN* (The American University in Cairo, *hrizzo@aucegypt.edu*)
ABDEL-LATIF, ABDEL-HAMID (EMAC Research and Training Center)
EL-MOGHAZY, ASMAA (EMAC Research and Training Center)

The Road To Revolution and Egyptian Youth: Findings From The Value Surveys

The Arab Spring that began in late 2010 captivated the world's attention, particularly in Egypt with the uprising that began on January 25, 2011 in Tahrir Square and ended Hosni Mubarak's reign as president 18 days later. Before December 2010, protesting against repression and injustice was risky and often seen as futile. El-Ghobashy (2011) argued that it was when the main protest sectors of the first decade of the 2000s finally came together, united in their demand for "bread, freedom, social justice!", that Mubarak was forced to resign. Both the media and scholars alike have noted that youth were some of the key players in the uprisings in Egypt and across the Arab world. Because of this recognition, Moaddel and de Jong (forthcoming) argue that it is necessary for scholars to move beyond anecdotal evidence and assumptions based on the young age structure of Arab countries to empirical research that documents the role of youth in the Arab spring. This includes shifting sociopolitical and cultural values over the past decade that led to the desire to mobilize for change. In Egypt, while the role of youth as key or-

ganizers of the January 25th uprising has been clearly documented, their changing values over the decade preceding the uprisings have not. This paper will examine how sociopolitical and cultural values that reflect the three demands of the January 25th uprising—bread, freedom and social justice—changed among Egyptians in the decade preceding 2011 and whether Egyptian youth exhibited attitudes that were more supportive of these goals than the rest of the population. We will use data from nationally representative value surveys conducted in Egypt in 2001, 2005 and 2008 to address our research questions.

RC10-193.1

ROBERT, JOCELYNE* (University of Liege, *jocelyne.robert@ulg.ac.be*)

GOEMANS, ADELINE* (HEC-Management school-University of Liege, *adapog@hotmail.com*)

Multinational Compagnies, Social Responsibility and Human Resources Manager

This communication analyzes the situation of six multinational companies' policy of "social responsibility" and of "sustainable development". The purpose of this communication is to define how these companies, especially the subsidiaries, are socially responsible and take into account environmental issues. This exploratory and qualitative study is based on the analysis of official discourse of six firms and those of human resources managers. We highlight different types of "social responsibility", the "stakeholders" that are taken into account by companies and the means implemented to achieve the policies of "sustainable development" and of "social responsibility". Our purpose is to show, beyond the official discourse, which role the subsidiaries play and which autonomy they have in their policies' implementation. We wonder in conclusion about the hypothesis that a new way of human resource management of organizations is likely to appear through this new "social responsibility" and, conversely, if the new management involves the emergence of a new social responsibility. We will show that the types of responsibility, shown through the web site and in the HR discourses, are "ethic" (stands for the respect of the values, the standards and the requirements that stakeholders find fair) and "economic" (focuses on the production of goods and services). Those classifications depend on the firm's sector.

The Human Resources can be more regardful for the legal aspects or for the political aspects, especially in crisis situation. The human resources play different roles and highlight different priorities: respect of fundamental values, actions of the subsidiary that are presented as models, transparent communication, gather the employees around values and projects...

RC09-176.2

ROBERTS, ANTHONY* (University of California-Riverside, *arobe003@ucr.edu*)

The Embedded Economy and National Income Inequality

The ubiquitous growth of national income inequality in developed and less-developed countries has raised major concerns amongst academics, policy-makers, and the general public.   In response to this trend, researchers have offered a multitude of explanations for the persistence and growth in national income inequality, which has lead to substantial disagreement over the proximate and fundamental mechanisms of economic inequality. Drawing on insights for world-systems, world polity, and institutional theories of inequality, I develop and empirically evaluate an integrative theory of inequality. According to this perspective, the emergence global production networks indirectly affects income inequality by reshaping national labor laws and practices. This study evaluates this proposition using multi-level structural equation modeling and unbalanced panel data on 70 developed and less-developed countries over the 1985-2002 period. According to preliminary results, economic globalization exerts both direct and indirect effects on income inequality. In developed countries, global economic integration indirectly affects income inequality by inducing processes de-industrialization and labor market flexibility. In less-developed countries, investment-based global economic integration indirectly reduces inequality by promoting the development of collective labor laws and practices while trade-based integration indirectly increases inequality by hindering the development of these laws. Overall, the study suggests that researchers need to account for the interaction of economic globalization and labor market institutions to explain the recent growth in national income inequality.

RC13-238.4

ROBERTS, KENNETH* (University of Liverpool, *k.roberts@liverpool.ac.uk*)

The World Has More Leisure! so What?

The sociology of leisure (and leisure studies more generally) were born amid confidence that leisure would continue to grow and become a larger component of people's lives. This confidence has proved justified. Leisure has grown in time, spending on leisure goods and services, and hence participation rates in many leisure activities. Meanwhile, researchers have identified and distinguished the various ways in which leisure plays a role in people's lives. Apart from re-creation – restoring body and mind to states fit to return to other social roles – leisure can enhance well-being (or ill-being), it can be a source of social bonds and belonging, identity, and capabilities that enhance performance in other social roles. However, this paper argues that the sole sense in which its growth has made leisure functionally more important is economic – as an object of investment and consumer spending, and as a source of employment. The paper explores the implications for leisure's additional functions, and its future in the twenty-first century.

RC13-232.3

ROBERTS, KENNETH* (University of Liverpool, *k.roberts@liverpool.ac.uk*)

Youth and Leisure in Europe in an Age of Austerity

Despite young people's above-average risks of unemployment in most countries, the evidence to date suggests that young people's leisure has remained largely austerity-free. This is explained not in terms of historically novel features of the recession itself, but in terms of changes in youth's leisure that occurred in preceding decades with the lengthening of the youth life stage, the advent of new leisure industries based on the latest information and communication technologies, and changes in the pattern of class inequalities. The evidence indicates that it is child-rearing households whose leisure has proved most vulnerable during the recession, which has implications for leisure socialisation during childhood, which will have lifelong consequences.

RC39-660.1

ROBERTS, PATRICK* (Virginia Tech, *robertsp@vt.edu*)

Focus On Fukushima: The Iaea's Response To Fukushima As a Focusing Event

What does it mean for the Fukushima disasters to be a "focusing event"? A focusing event provides a "little push" to bring a problem onto the policy agenda. It acquires its power by aggregating harms in a short timespan and large number (Kingdon 2003; Birkland 1997; Downs 1972). Some scholars use the term to describe the event itself, while others locate causal power in the symbol surrounding it. Focusing events are sudden, relatively rare, and bring aggregated harms to public view through the media, and yet not all such events lead to policy change. How the IAEA responded to Fukushima promises to shed light on why some focusing events lead to only very limited change. Birkland and others (Walgrave and Verhulst 2009) find that nuclear power is a domain where advocacy coalitions (roughly pro-industry versus pro-environment) are in competition and therefore policy change after a focusing event is not likely. Yet the IAEA had similarly divided advocacy coalitions in safeguards and security, and these policy areas still underwent dramatic policy change after a focusing event. My paper investigates to what degree policy change occurred in IAEA's safety responsibilities in response to Fukushima. Preliminary research shows that some change did occur, especially relative the IAEA's limited power compared to states. My paper will also examine how and why change occurred, paying attention to the advocacy coalitions in competition hypothesis, theories of framing, as well as to internal bureaucratic competition and the technological limits on what the IAEA can accomplish. The IAEA's response to Fukushima may show that managers are able to shape the effects of some focusing events as much the literature suggests the media and policy entrepreneurs can do in other contexts.

JS-71.4

ROBERTSON, HAMISH* (UNIVERSITY OF NSW, *robertsonhl@optusnet.com.au*)
NICHOLAS, NICK (THE DEMOGRAPHER'S WORKSHOP)
GEORGIOU, ANDREW (UNIVERSITY OF NSW)
JOHNSON, JULIE (UNIVERSITY OF NSW)
TRAVAGLIA, JOANNE (University of New South Wales)
ROSENFELD, TULY (UNIVERSITY OF NSW)

Virtual, Augmented or Real? Ageing Research in an Era of Spatial Technologies

Population ageing has become *the* demographic phenomenon of the twenty-first century. Developed and developing countries are experiencing significant growth in the total number and proportion of their populations who now qualify as 'aged'. The rise and rise of ageing as the new 'crisis' in population theory and policy should not be a surprise since it is the inevitable result of more than a century of active policy interventions on the object we know as 'population'. Consequently we are experiencing a lag between the phenomenon of ageing and our conceptual and analytical understanding of ageing across multiple knowledge domains. The science of ageing remains highly developmental ranging from key

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

concepts (what are age and ageing?) through to the aetiology of the dementias and their impacts on aged care resourcing. Our societies are struggling to catch up with the consequences of two centuries of efforts to manage population. While spatial studies of ageing have been researched for several decades, these have largely remained particular to geography and to some interdisciplinary crossovers such as geographical gerontology. In the meantime, spatial technologies have developed at a staggering pace. Goodchild coined the term 'giscience' in 1992 to flag the fact that many disparate spatial endeavours now constituted a shared scientific domain of activities, practices and theories. We now take for granted the capacity to spatially enable quantitative and qualitative data and to visually map, describe and inquire on outputs. We address the implications of the digital paradigm by investigating how ageing research will be altered through four key constructs of the digital era: simulation; visualisation; spatialisation and; representation. We illustrate these emerging issues using work we have conducted on population ageing phenomena in Australia and internationally which utilise spatial technology to engage with ageing in augmented, virtual and 'real' research encounters.

RC53-859.4

ROBINSON, KERRY* (University of Western Sydney, *k.robinson@uws.edu.au*)

Schooling the 'vulnerable' Child

Based on qualitative research with children (aged 4-11), parents, and educators, as well as historical socio-cultural discourses, this paper explores the relationship between 'childhood innocence', children's highly regulated access to knowledge of sexuality and the constitution of children as 'vulnerable' subjects. Incorporating a post-developmentalist framework and drawing on Foucault's concepts of governmentality and power/knowledge, this presentation highlights how censorship and moral panic, reinforced through discourses of childhood innocence, operate in communities, families, schooling, and within children's peer groups, to define and regulate 'normative' childhoods and adulthoods. I argue that regulating children's access to knowledge and knowledge production – associated with sexuality in particular – essentially in the name of protecting 'childhood innocence', operates to inscribe children as 'vulnerable' subjects.

This discussion is framed within an examination of children's sexual subjectivities – how children have been discursively constructed as sexual subjects, how children view and constitute themselves as sexual subjects and how children regulate the sexual subjectivities of their peers. Children actively engage in making meanings about sexuality and relationships from the limited information (often misinformation, stereotypes and myths) that they receive – bits and pieces of information of which they try to make sense. In order to help counteract children's vulnerabilities and to build strong ethical and respectful relationships early in life, children's access to knowledge, to open and frank conversations about sexual subjectivity, and the nurturing of children's agency are critical.

TG04-942.6

ROBINSON, VICTORIA* (University of Sheffield, *vicki.robinson@sheffield.ac.uk*)

Everyday Masculinities and Extreme Sport-Re-Thinking Methodologies

Everyday Masculinities and Extreme Sport: Re-Thinking Methodologies
Victoria Robinson
This paper considers the taken-for-grantedness of everyday masculinity in relation to a UK research project on sporting masculinities (Robinson, 2008 and 2013). In this study of rock climbers some participants found it hard to reflect on their experiences in gendered terms. However, some participants were able to be open about and critically engage with such processes, which can be seen to constitute 'masculinity' or 'masculinities'. This was partially due to the 'extreme' nature of many aspects of the embodied and emotional rock climbing experience, as extraordinary events such as death of a climbing partner or the need to trust another man, sometimes literally, with their life, entailed that taken-for-granted aspects of masculinity had to be renegotiated or rethought in the aftermath of moments of great sporting intensity or crisis. This paper will reflect upon such patterns and, in so doing, re-visit some general methodological issues, for example, on the insider/outsider status of the researcher. The paper will also be informed by a consideration of the author and her auto-biographical position to the research both during and after the study.

TG04-947.3

ROCH, PIERRE-ALAIN* (University of Lausanne, *pierre-alain.roch@unil.ch*)
KORBER, MAÏLYS (Université de Lausanne)

Unemployment and Precarious Occupational Integration: The Unequal Distribution of Risk. the Case of Switzerland

Labor relations have undergone significant changes over the last decades. Job precariousness and work precariousness weaken assured and stable occupational integrations. These changes challenge rigid, continuous and foreseeable conception of occupational career (the choice of a profession, training, labor market integration, promotion and retirement), and question both material and symbolic recognition that are linked to professional activities. Facing this rise of uncertainties, we first analyze how unemployment periods impact job recovery in terms of 1) level of individual and household income 2) job quality (job and work precariousness) 3) social mobility (using social stratification schemas: CAMSIS and CSP-CH), in order to determine if people know stability, improvement or deterioration of their situation. We then identify how particular groups of people are unequally exposed to these three potential forms of changes, and particularly in terms of nationality, sex, education, age and presence of children in the household. The relation between these variables and the observed effects are analyzed with a logistic regression that includes interactions between the dependent variables.

We use longitudinal data from the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) between 1999 and 2012. The SHP is a yearly conducted centralized CATI panel survey which started in 1999 with slightly more than 5,000 households, representative for the Swiss resident population.

TG04-952.2

ROCHA, ISRAEL* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, *israelrocha@ufba.br*)

Everyday Life and News Forms of Production Knowledge on Nuclear Power: A Study of Case in Caetité – Bahia

The nuclear issue in Brazil is not a recent problem. Since the first half of the 20th century the country has conducted research related to energy production based on the model of nuclear fission and the location of the first uranium reserves in Brazilian territory date this same period. The construction of reactors for energy production based on this technology was realized with the construction of Angra I, located in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The two nuclear power plants, Angra I and Angra II, started construction even in dictatorial government and its operation only after the process of political liberalization in the country when it was agreed and guaranteed by the Federal Constitution that the country would not produce nuclear weapons. The uranium needed for nuclear power production was initially withdrawn from prospecting in Minas Gerais, in the city of Pocos de Caldas. In 1995 the Nuclear Industries of Brazil began beta testing and implementation of mine near the city of Caetité, Bahia, being operated for commercial purposes only in late 1999. The District of Lagoa Real is the only operating in the country and Latin America. In the research phase, this work aims to investigate the ways in which residents living near uranium mine producing knowledge on the uncertainties generated by the presence of the mine. From a perspective of actor-network-theory seeks to understand the heterogeneous networks that make up before the presence of the mine in the region.

RC41-691.4

ROCHA AMORIM, FRANCISCO DE PAULA* (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, *chicoreporter@gmail.com*)
FANDIÑO MARIÑO, JUAN MARIO (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

The Impact of Drug Trafficking in the Dynamics of Homicides and Robberies: Causal Relations in 32 Metropolitan Areas in Latin America

This paper presents an empirical verification of the influence of narcotics trafficking in the crimes of murder and robbery in 32 cities in Latin America, through the analysis of crimes reported by newspapers of those cities in the years 2006 and 2011. The aim of this study was to measure the impact at a continental level of illegal drug trade in prevalence to other crimes, taking also into account contextual variables. From the understanding that urban crime has a strong endogenous organizational component, the central hypothesis was that drug trafficking was the main factor of the outbreak of violence experienced in this region of the planet. To measure the weight of this illegal activity on other crimes, we used a quantitative methodology. Through multivariated statistical analysis, the rates of the three offenses were tested with control variables exogenous in relation to the crimes. The sociological findings are that there is a significant influence of the drug trade in the dynamics of the two crimes. In the case of robberies, the relation between crime rates was positive and strong in both periods studied. Homicides, however, were influenced by the drug trafficking only in the first period of time researched. In the second period researched, the rate of robberies (influenced by drug dealing) was the variable that impacted most in the prevalence of murders at a continental level.

JS-20.3

ROCHA FRANCO, SÉRGIO HENRIQUE* (UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA, *francoshr@yahoo.com.br*)

TEIXEIRA ASSIS, WENDELL* (Universidade Federal de Alagoas, *wwficher@yahoo.com.br*)

Participatory Budgeting: Considerations about the Global Spread of a Local Practice

This article discusses the diffusion of the Participatory Budgeting (PB) as exemplary practice of governance and urban planning. In a context of democratic openness and strong needs of urban infrastructure, the PB was implemented for the first time in 1990 in Porto Alegre, as a local policy to meet demands for a more equitable distribution of public resources. In the following decades, the PB has spread among other major Brazilian cities like Belo Horizonte, Recife and São Paulo. The local democratic innovations linked to such experiences has crossed national borders and reached different social, economic and political contexts such as Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Lisbon and Berlin. Currently it is estimated that there are about 1000 PB's around the world. Several factors explain this global spread of the PB such as the synergies within the World Social Forum and its legitimacy as a good practice by international organizations. However, after more than twenty years of its setting up, in which extent this practice conceived in the context of the global South has contributed to the establishment of a counter-hegemonic model of urban governance? Focusing on a paradigmatic experience, the BP of Belo Horizonte (Brazil) – one of the most enduring and on two occasions honored as Best Practice by UN-Habitat –, we intend to answer to this question and critically discuss the recognition, promotion and dissemination of the BP as model for urban governance under a general context of neoliberal politics.

RC27-479.1

ROCHE, MAURICE* (Sheffield University, *m.roche@sheffield.ac.uk*)

Contextualising Sport Spectacles: Exploring Non-Spectacular Aspects of Spectacular Mega-Events

'Contextualising Sport Spectacles:
Exploring Non-Spectacular Aspects of Spectacular Mega-Events'
Mega-events, including sport mega-events like the Olympics and FIFA World Cup, have been increasingly studied over the past decade or more (e.g. Girginov ed. 2012, Tomlinson and Sugden 1998). This growth of mega-event studies as an interdisciplinary field has included an area of social scientific and sociological work (Roche 2000, Horne and Manzenreiter eds. 2006, Hayes and Karamichas eds. 2010, Foley et al 2012, Hiller 2012). This paper argues that the further development of the sociology of global mega-events and their implications for social inequalities requires the further development of a 'contextual' approach to event analysis. This approach is concerned with what will be referred to as, on the one hand, 'event-immanent' or 'backstage' contexts, and on the other of 'trans-event' contexts, particularly 'legacies' (Moragas et al eds. 2003, Kassens-Noor 2012). The paper is concerned with the heuristic utility of a 'spectacle'-based perspective on mega-events (Kellner 2010). This perspectives is useful as far as it goes. However, the paper will argue that a 'spectacle' perspective is, nonetheless, essentially limited and ultimately unhelpful in relation to the sociological exploration of aspects of sport mega-events which are centrally important in understanding their general social nature, their long-term significance, and their implications for social inequality. Rather, drawing on work including my book *'Mega-Events and Modernity'* (Roche 2000) this paper argues that these aspects require an event contexts-oriented perspective, one which is more interested in non-spectacular (e.g. backstage and long-term) features rather than spectacular features of sport mega-events. The paper will illustrate this argument in respect of the case of the London 2012 Olympic mega-event.

RC15-269.5

RODRIGUES, CARLA F.* (Amsterdam Institute for Social Sciences Research (AISSR/UvA), *carla.af.rodrigues@gmail.com*)

Local Responses to Globalising Processes: The Use(s) of Pharmaceuticals in Maputo, Mozambique

After the explosion of the pharmaceutical industry and the beginning of pharmaceuticals mass production in the mid-twenties century, these technologies quickly started to be disseminated all over the world, making them also available in poor countries. As widely discussed, globalisation involves both processes of standardization and hybridization. If it is true that medicines are nowadays part of the *materia medica* of all societies through the development of multinational companies, these resources assume a large variety of meanings and particularities within different contexts, and the way these instruments are engaged in local practices vary significantly. This paper is based on an ongoing research about medicines' consumption patterns in Mozambique, which aims to understand what dynamics of pharmaticalisation are emerging in local consumption cultures. The project focus on local responses to these globalizing processes, directing the main attention at lay practices and conceptions towards pharma-

ceuticals, and their relation with other options, such as traditional herbs or other substances. Medicines constitute a privileged object to analyze lay conceptions and practices towards biomedical technology, due to their intrinsic characteristics that not only enable a private and individual consumption, without the presence or vigilance of a health professional, but also increase the perception of certain conditions – *whether health related or not* – as something that can be managed. In a context where traditional medical systems co-exist with biomedicine, the main questions that arise are: *How is lay knowledge about pharmaceuticals constructed and how does it shape social practices? To what extent are pharmaceutical's consumption patterns in local contexts in Mozambique changing towards the modern trends of therapeutic, preventive and enhancive consumption?* The findings presented in this paper result from the conduction of individual and group interviews to community members and health professionals, as well as from a household survey applied in Maputo.

RC14-248.7

RODRIGUEZ, CODY* (Hawaii Pacific University, *codyrodriguez@gmail.com*)

Glorified Taboo: Teacher-Student Sexual Relations In The 21st Century

Teacher-student sexual relations, whether consensual or abusive, is a taboo topic of discussion in our culture and one that has seen much media attention in the 21st century. In particular, there has been a surge in reported incidents with a female teacher involved. It leaves one to wonder if sexual relations portrayed in various digital media via news, music, and film, have had a major influence on how normalcy of such relations are perceived. To what extent does society glorify this taboo via digital media while punishing through legal means?

After analyzing written works, forty-three popular songs, fifty films, and various tate laws that contain an element of teacher-student misconduct, statutory rape, or a very large gap in age difference, I sent out a questionnaire via Surveymonkey.com and Facebook that asked volunteers if they were familiar with any of the aforementioned. The results showed a sincere lack of awareness to laws such as the age-of-consent, statutory rape, or child seduction, but much exposure to popular media condoning taboo actions with a possible correlation between the age of offenders and the amount of digital entertainment produced by decade.

Upon completing the aforementioned prelimanary research, I sent an electronic message to each of the "Best Education Schools" as identified by U.S. News in 2012. This was to inquire whether they had courses for teacher candidates that reflect the various viewpoints of sexual misconduct for educators, coaches, and staff. To my surprise, there were no such courses in place. Though not limited to one research conclusion alone, I propose to establish a national requirement for teachers to take one course that introduces them to a well-rounded perspective on this serious social issue with the intent to reduce such professional misconduct.

RC55-877.5

RODRIGUEZ, JOSE A* (University of Barcelona, *jarodriguez@ub.edu*)
BOSCH, JOSÉ LUIS C.* (University of Barcelona, *jlcbosch@ub.edu*)
MARÍN, RENATO* (University of Barcelona, *renato.mapezz@gmail.com*)

The DNA of Happiness and Satisfaction: Comparison of Logistic Models in 44 Countries

The focus of this article is the causation and possible models of Happiness. Thinking on Happiness takes us above the individuals towards genuinely social spaces generated by social interaction. In that way we are able to move beyond the classical points of view of material satisfaction from economy or the psychologycist grounded well-being. We specify the social dimension of Happiness with indicators of social interaction and social action. We propose a basic general model based on three dimensions: Love, Money and Health. We contrast this general model in 44 countries with data from the fifth wave of the World Values Survey. Given the close relationship between Happiness and Satisfaction, we want to test two rival models to explain Happiness and Satisfaction separately. In order to do it, we use binary logistic regression with its standardized coefficients. We discuss in detail our models in those 44 countries looking for explanatory patterns.

The statistical analysis of logistic regressions and their standardized coefficients are the raw material for the conceptual and material construction of a complex relational system between countries, between models and between countries and models. This approach leads us to a sort of DNA definer of social models of Happiness and Satisfaction. We use the Social Network Analysis as a way to explore the existence of different explanatory structures and their features. We conclude that, despite the close conceptual relationship between Happiness and Satisfaction, the explanation of Happiness is more complex and accurate. Love is a necessary condition for Happiness while to explain Satisfaction material and volatile aspects as Health and Money are more relevant. That points to a differ-

encing dimensionality in which to be satisfied depends on components of Happiness much more than Happiness needs Satisfaction. They clearly are different social phenomena.

RC05-116.7

RODRIGUEZ, LENA* (University of Newcastle, *Lena.Rodriguez@newcastle.edu.au*)

Constructing Transnational Polynesian Identities: Soldiers, Sportsmen and Illegitimate Masculinities

For the small Polynesian island states of Tonga and Independent Samoa, their biggest export is labour – their people. Six out of ten Tongans and Samoans are born outside their home countries. In a climate of transmigration and globalization Polynesian men are sought out as sportsmen, heavy manual workers and standover men. They also have the highest over-representation of any racial group in the US military. This paper argues that contemporary Polynesian masculinity has been externally constructed through the physicality of Warrior in a colonial and post-colonial context and questions whether internalization of this representation as a "regime of truth" leads to an embodiment of race, class and cultural identity that is inherently informed by the physical. Through this lens of heightened and exaggerated physicality, acceptable expressions of Polynesian masculinity are readily acknowledged through work and sport. However, its illegitimate expression - as gang member - is less understood. Polynesian gangs have an extremely high profile in New Zealand and are now the fastest growing ethnically-identified gang population in the United States. Proportionally, this population group is progressively over-represented in the penal systems of destination countries. This paper will explore how this narrow range of acceptable masculinities, when combined with increasing socio-economic marginality, contributes to low civic engagement and greater interface with agencies of law and order. As conventional employment opportunities are reduced for unskilled labour, more young Polynesian men are at risk of being drawn into gangs and are likely to engage in other forms of criminal behaviour. This paper will therefore discuss how popular perceptions of Polynesian strength and aggression, so valuable as sporting commodities, are regarded as threatening and violent outside of sporting domains. Interviews were conducted with 48 Polynesian men aged 18-60 in two studies.

RC37-636.2

RODRIGUEZ MORATO, ARTURO* (university of barcelona, *rodriguez.morato@ub.edu*)

Assessing the Value of Art in the Culture Society

Nowadays it is widely recognized that due to the great expansion of the arts sphere during the XXth century and the concomitant increase of the influence that the art paradigm exerts into other fields of practice culture and the arts have taken on a central strategic role in contemporary society. This is particularly visible in big cities today, to the extent that there we can speak of a culture society in the making, a new social configuration structurally dominated by culture (Rodriguez Morato 2012). As a result of these changes, since the late nineties and during the first decade of the new century the idea of creativity, which is closely linked to the arts from its origin, has gained a lot of prominence in the urban discourse, both political and academical, all over the world. From different perspectives and through different concepts, such as creative city, creative economy, creative class, or creative cluster, this attention to creativity has implied a new view on the relationship between the arts and society, and at the same time a renewed interest in assessing the value(s) of art for society. In this paper we will consider the ways in which this assessment is currently being carried out, through the aforementioned concepts and others, as well as through specific analytical strategies used in the grey and academic literatures, and the data, statistical or otherwise, produced for that matter.

RC15-260.3

RODRIGUEZ PLASENCIA, GIRARDO* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, *plasro10@apu.ac.jp*)

Fasting Centers in Contemporary Japan As an Expression of Alternative Medical Care

Along with the modernization process in the Meiji era, Japan adopted the Western modern medical system. Although this remains the dominant paradigm in contemporary Japanese medical science, traditional health methods like (Japanized) Chinese medicine and martial arts physical therapies that existed prior to the introduction and prevalence of Western medicine have continued to be practiced to different degrees. In addition, new alternative healing practices from other cultures have also been introduced in the country, and the The Japanese Society for Complementary and Alternative Medicine is functioning since the late 1990s. From this diversity, new forms have developed which combine traditional notions of health, Western modern medicine and imported CAM methods. This presentation will introduce the case of fasting centers, providing a description of their notions and practices. Next, the discussion will situate the development of these alternative facilities in social context. It will also point to changes in the representation of their therapeutic proposals, reflecting the dynamics of globalization (such as the spread of CAM and new spiritualities), as well as the impact of local factors (like the Aum Shinrikyo affair).

RC39-658.1

RODRIGUEZ VELAZQUEZ, DANIEL* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma, *daniel060101@yahoo.com*)

Desafíos De La Adaptación Para La Prevención De Desastres En México

La vulnerabilidad social se incrementa en condiciones de variabilidad climática asociada con el cambio climático antropogénico; los desastres asociados a fenómenos hidrometeorológicos ocurridos durante el siglo XXI en México nos dan la oportunidad de cuestionar teóricamente conceptos tales como "eventos extremos", "lluvias atípicas", pero principalmente "desastres naturales", que deforman la realidad desde las ideologías tecnócrata y naturalista.

El fracaso del desarrollo sustentable, dio lugar a la irrupción del cambio climático como uno de los efectos más perjudiciales para la humanidad, sobre todo para los sectores excluidos, sobrevivientes de la pobreza, en los territorios donde la vulnerabilidad social es el contexto cotidiano de la normalidad.

Con base en los postulados internacionales de adaptación y reducción de riesgos de desastres el gobierno mexicano ha asumido formalmente compromisos para diseñar y ejecutar políticas y programas orientados a fortalecer la resiliencia comunitaria y ciudadana, sin embargo las decisiones privilegian la resiliencia institucional, con énfasis en la política de protección civil, orientada a la atención coyuntural de emergencias, desatendiendo la prevención de desastres como eje de política pública. Recientemente el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2013-2018 define los lineamientos programáticos en materia de cambio climático, sin incluir la adaptación y la crisis de vulnerabilidad nacional.

Los desastres plantean el desafío de reducir la desigualdad social como premisa para también reducir la vulnerabilidad y los riesgos a la población. Se propone trabajar investigaciones futuras con las experiencias populares de autogestión social y comunitaria, mismas que requieren apoyos institucionales y académicos para consolidar procesos de planeación popular del territorio, fortaleciendo las capacidades locales para mejorar la calidad de vida y la preparación colectiva frente a los riesgos asociados a cambio climático, con experiencias en comunidades de los estados de Tabasco, Chiapas, Veracruz y Guerrero

RC17-306.6

ROELSGAARD OBLING, ANNE* (Copenhagen Business School, *ar.ioa@cbs.dk*)

The Insecure Attachment of the Organization Theorist: Present Day and Past Responses to Health Care Scandals in the NHS

In this paper I present a dramatic health care system collapse and scandal in the UK. I analyse the story about appalling suffering of a large amount of patients at Mid Staffordshire NHS foundation trust between 2005 and 2008, and the subsequent public inquiry in 2013 of the Stafford hospital and the trust's professional staff and directors. On this background, I discuss present day response to the scandal and show how this response departures from a preoccupation with operational truths, such as world-class management, regulatory transparency and openness, and culture of compassion. I argue that organization studies and work that critically reflect upon the context in which clinical malpractice occurs have been largely absent from this discussion. This is peculiar since the scandal seems to be an open invitation to organization theory and organization concepts to take on a life and role in the discussion. In addition to this, I argue, the scandal invites organization theorists to contribute to a discussion of how we choose to organize treatment and care of vulnerable citizens in our society. To follow this line of thought, I revisit the work of Isabel Menzies Lyth (1959, 1988) and central analyses of The Tavistock Institute of Human Relations (Jaques, 1951; Trist and Bamforth, 1951; Rice, 1958; Winnicott, 1958). I scrutinize whether, in light of the hospital scandal and the numerous failures of care, these classical endeavours add something to present day theorizing on organizations and how we think about and approach the activities and relations of organisations. To conclude, I argue that classical organization theory in the early Tavistock tradition provides us with old-new ways of thinking about and acting upon contemporary scandals in the NHS.

TG04-945.5

ROGERS, PETER* (Macquarie University, *Peter.rogers@mq.edu.au*)

Transparency & Visible (Dis)Order: Surveillance and the Riots

This paper links the UK riots of August 2011 to citizenship and the subject through the lens of risk and resilience. It suggests that the rhetoric of respon-

sibilisation and observational techniques/tactics in response to the riots reveal a moral ordering of the 'legitimate' citizen/subject at odds with the rhetoric of inclusive resilience. The visibility of the disorderly citizen was used to objectify the 'risky subject'; turning the riots from a societal reaction (to the negative impacts of neoliberalization) into wanton criminality inherent to the 'worst 100,000 families' in Britain. This paper situates the disorderly and 'risky' citizen/subject within a critical reflection on risk, order and surveillance. It is argued that a complex interplay of thinking, doing and acting out citizenship forms tendential links between risk and surveillance that scholars need to investigate further.

JS-84.1

ROH, JIYOUNG* (Incheon National University, *free6279@naver.com*)
LEE, MIRU (Incheon National University)
WANG, BO (Incheon National University)
ANDERSON, CHAD (Incheon National University)

Protest, Conflict, and Class Struggle in South Korea: Two Cases of Urban Redevelopment in Incheon

South Korea has suffered from major economic dislocations under the pressures of globalization, marketization, and economic restructuring particularly since the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997-98. Labor responded in the last decade with a wave of labor militancy that receded with the decline of the labor movement and a period of labor peace during the recent economic crisis. At the meantime the public has asked for more welfare spending. Throughout the period, though, there has been sustained resistance to capital in the form of protests against urban redevelopment. In recent years, urban protests have even taken a similar form to labor protests, with both involving sustained occupations and a common protest culture. This study reviews the recent trends in resistance against domestic (and foreign) capital and then looks at the specific cases of housing protests in the Kajwa and Dohwa neighborhoods of Incheon. In both cases, a lower-income community was displaced by landlords seeking profit by building more expensive housing in a pattern common throughout Korea despite plenty of housing stock that could be rehabilitated at lower cost. The capital drive to redevelop has continued in spite of a collapse in the luxury housing market, and a lack of affordable housing. The course of the occupations and protests are reviewed and linked to broader issues of class conflict in Incheon and South Korea.

RC38-652.4

ROHDE, CATERINA* (University of Bielefeld, *caterina.rohde@arcor.de*)

Being a Housewife – Is It a Traditional or Progressive Female Gender Role? Understanding Gender Role Constructions in a Transcultural Russian-German Research Setting

This paper is based on a PhD project investigating the au pair migration from young Russian women to Germany. Two aspects of this project will be discussed: 1) What kind of biographical research design may be employed in a transcultural research setting and 2) how does this design help to reconstruct the socio-cultural constructiveness of social categories such as gender. The methodological design of the research project consisted of data collection with biographical narrative interviews mainly done in German language (to lesser extent in English or Russian with interpretation). Data were analysed by the method of sequential analysis with a group of researchers, who belong to German and Russian backgrounds, enabling the reconstruction of cultural specific social categories. Concerning the question of gender this project depicts how this category not only in everyday knowledge but also in research is formed by socio-cultural and historically shaped contexts.

RC31-541.7

ROHDE, CATERINA* (University of Bielefeld, *caterina.rohde@arcor.de*)

The Male Au Pair: Migrant Men Providing Domestic and Care Services In Au Pair Jobs

Research on migrants working in low income jobs show a gender logic according to which female migrants typically work in domestic and care work, while male migrants hold jobs in the industrial sector. The increasing popularity of male au pairs offers a unique opportunity to research a specific case of migrants' labor market position contradictory to this logic. Since there do not exist any studies and statistics on male au pairs yet, I propose an explorative research project on male au pairs in Germany. It is based on 3 in-depth interviews with male au pairs, data from online forums, journalistic articles, advertising materials of au pair agencies as well as interviews with agency staff.
Au pair work is a specific type of reproductive labor because the working relation between au pair and the employing family is only very poorly regulated. Thus,

every case shows which specific tasks are delegated to the au pair and which according competencies are expected of the au pair. At the intersection of ethnicity/nationality and masculinity the male au pair is constructed as a suitable worker for families with sons. Alike the broad discussion about the importance of men for socializing male children, male au pairs are hired when the male parent is absent and are expected to fulfill the position of a male role model. The foreignness of the au pair is portrayed as a value of intercultural education. At the same time offering low waged work within the own household is legitimized as providing life chances to a young person from a less developed country. Biographical interviews show that male au pairs often feel overburdened by the expectation to be a male role model and report to feel pressured into adjusting to the families' cultural/individual routines instead of pursuing their own lifestyle.

JS-15.5

ROJAS LASCH, CAROLINA* (Pontificia Universidad Católica, *crojaslasch@gmail.com*)

« Je Fais Ce Que Je Peux ». Les Pratiques d'accompagnement Et Assistance Aux Pauvres Au Chili

Cette contribution porte sur les politiques contemporaines d'assitance au Chili. Plus spécifiquement, sur l'analyse des pratiques d'accompagnement psychosocial à familles vulnerables. Ce travail est le résultat d'une enquête ethnographique réalisée au travail de visitation domiciliaire des travailleurs sociaux à Santiago. J'interroge les enjeux de la pratique assistentiels contemporaine ainsi comme les limites d'action tant des intervenants comme des sujets assistés dans un contexte d'intervention précaire et précarisée. Cette politique a été associée à la nouvelle vague des politiques sociales inspirée dans l'approche de la Banque Mondial : « la gestion du risque social ». Elle aspire à articuler des mécanismes de transferts monétaires conditionnés («Conditional Cash Transfert Programs») avec des de pratiques de traitement de type assistantiels et promotionnels. À partir d'un approche de genre, l'analyse va se concentrer sur la gestion et le gouvernement du social au niveau local, notamment, à partir de la configuration sociologique des rapports assistentiels (entre assistants et assités). Je propose discuter les formes de circulation et de transference des contraintes liées à la gestion assistentiels (bureaucratiques, administratives, financières) entre les familles et les intervenants et voir comment les mécanismes d'adaptation des uns, mettent en tension les subjectivités des autres (au niveau professionnel, éthique, affectif, etc.). Ainsi, je veux remarquer que la nouvelle logique de gestion du social s'appuie sur une intervention à double cible qui traite et qui met sous contraintes tant aux pauvres comme aux intervenants.

RC14-248.1

ROJO, RAUL-ENRIQUE* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, *raulrojo@ufrgs.br*)

Les Embûches De La Mémoire." L'eternaute" Comme Metaphore Anticipatoire De La Dictature Argentine Et Relecture De Ses Séquelles

Cette communication se propose d'aborder la bande dessinée de science-fiction *L'Éternaute*, devenue culte dans plusieurs pays et entendue comme une mise en scène des processus d'assujettissement, de répression violente et de reprise de la mémoire collective observés en Argentine pendant les dernières décennies. Publiée dans ce pays, cette bande dessinée a profondément marqué son public, devenant même une sorte d'hymne à la résistance. L'ancrage de l'ouvrage dans des lieux familiers de Buenos-Aires renforcera encore son réalisme, tout en faisant écho aux angoisses de la population de l'époque. L'engagement des protagonistes dans une lutte inégale face à un oppresseur cruel et inintelligible, leur sentiment d'insécurité, leurs peurs et leurs espoirs feront alors écho à la lutte du peuple contre la dictature argentine, expliquant au passage l'immense popularité de la saga. La « disparition » en 1977 du créateur, Hector German Oesterheld, enlevé et assassiné par les forces armées, ne fera d'ailleurs qu'augmenter l'importance d'un récit, dont la ligne argumentative reprend sa cohérence dans l'après-dictature. Cependant, *L'éternaute* est beaucoup plus qu'une simple bande dessinée de science-fiction : elle s'amorce à partir d'un présent reconnaissable et se révèle page après page comme une métaphore anticipatoire, une prophétie qu'a pris son essor dans une première partie ou *saga mère*, créée entre 1957 et 1959 par Oesterheld et illustrée par Francisco Solano Lopez. Après quoi, elle permettra de relire les politiques sur la mémoire récente en Argentine dans une deuxième partie, sorte de *trilogie post-dictatoriale* due à Solano Lopez et au nouveau scénariste Pablo Maiztegui. Celle-ci illustrera, à partir de 2003 et jusqu'en 2011, « Le retour » du protagoniste, la mythique « Recherche d'Elena » et les eschatologies de « La fin du monde ».

RC42-713.1

ROLLINS, JUDITH* (Wellesley College, *jrollins@wellesley.edu*)

Social Psychology of Relationships of Domination in Hegel, Nietzsche and Fanon

This paper explores the writings of G.W.F. Hegel, Friedrich Nietzsche and Frantz Fanon on the dynamics within relationships of domination and subordination. Although the three authors held quite different political perspectives, there are commonalities, as well as differences, in their discussions of this dynamic. All explore the subordinate as an object, the importance of the Other, and the effects on the minds of all involved in such relationships. Nietzsche and Fanon also discuss the role of *ressentiment* and the importance of physical coercion and repression in maintaining and then undermining domination. Hegel considers the labor of the subordinate significant. Despite their differing views of the processes by which an outcome is reached and the desirability of that outcome, the three writers concur that the destruction of the inequality is an inevitability.

JS-17.4

ROLNIK, RAQUEL* (University of São Paulo, *raquelrolnik@gmail.com*)
PEREIRA, ALVARO* (University of São Paulo, *alvarolsp@yahoo.com*)

The Financialization of Housing and Spatial Segregation: New Frontiers in Brazilian Cities

Urban space plays a crucial role in the contemporary processes of capital accumulation, which is essential to analyse transformations on social housing policies and their impacts on patterns of socio-spatial segregation in the cities. More than mere effects of the financialization of the world economy, changes in the production and consumption of urban space have figured as driving forces of a new economic order, characterized by deep connections between financial markets and real estate.

Cities in general and the housing sector in particular have not only become fertile fields for commoditization of social needs and expansion of market relations, but also been progressively mobilized as guarantees for financial assets.

Social housing was not the sub-sector to be affected firstly by such phenomena, which has gone further where the expected rates of return are higher such as corporate buildings or luxury residences. However, it stands as a terrain of strategic relevance for business due to its large scale.

In this context, rather than ways of providing social rights, housing policies have been progressively conceived as means of opening new frontiers of financialization in low income residential markets. Like in many other countries, this is the case of "Minha Casa Minha Vida" program, the main housing policy implemented in Brazil, which subsidize homeownership to lower income households.

With the protagonist role of private developers in the formulation of social housing projects, their spatial dimension are conditioned by cost calculations made by economic agents seeking to maximize profits. Without taking into account urban policy goals, the definition of the projects' location is mainly guided by the criteria of the cheapest land available - generally also the most precarious places. As a consequence, social housing projects are reinforcing historical trends of segregation and ghettification of the poor in Brazilian cities.

RC32-553.8

ROMAN, CHRISTINE* (Örebro University, *christine.roman@oru.se*)

Lone Mothers and Long Hours. Work-Family Conflict In The Everyday Lives Of Lone Mothers In Sweden

The gendered nature of the struggle to integrate caring, family and paid work has been repeatedly demonstrated. Most research, however, has focused on dual parent families. This paper discusses work-family conflict in the everyday lives of lone mothers in Sweden. We use an agency-centered framework inspired by the capabilities approach, which emphasizes that the options of an individual depend greatly on institutions and relations with others. Drawing on 38 in-depth interviews with lone mothers from different social backgrounds we explore i) how the proper relationship between motherhood and paid work is conceived of, ii) the institutional and relational factors that influence lone mothers' opportunities to attain work-life balance, and iii) the strategies employed in negotiating paid work and family. Results show that paid work is integral to good motherhood to all mothers regardless of social class. They also show that lone mothers typically experience high levels of work-family conflict. Opportunities to reconcile paid work and family depend on employment conditions, accessibility to social support networks, the role of the absent father, household composition, and access to public childcare on unregularly hours. In the case of middle class mothers, blurred boundaries between work and family life and late meetings restrict opportunities to attain work-family balance. For working class mothers temporal employment, unregular working hours and low earnings are significant constraining factors. Reducing working hours, negotiating working schedules, and asking relatives and friends for help are examples of strategies used to reduce work-life conflicts. Reducing travelling time between the job and the home by moving from one place to another, and moving closer to relatives to increase the chances to get practical support are other examples. While middle-class women typically used flexi-time at work to alleviate conflicts between different responsibilities, several low-income mothers changed jobs in order to improve their situation.

RC01-33.3

ROMÃO, ANA* (Military Academy, *anaromao74@gmail.com*)
BALTAZAR, SAUDADE (University of Évora)

Military Careers, Family and Private Dilemmas

Work and family are the two most important areas of life for most people. Although the two are traditional areas of sociological study, and have occupied different fields of research. Today, the characteristics of these social institutions in contemporary society reinforce the need to discuss the relationship between work and family in the context of the social sciences, and very particularly in sociology. Interest of study that is even more evident in the field of the military profession, given the specificities associated with her, and also by the changes in society and the military.

A significant number of studies have enlighten the impact of military life on families, considering that the circumstances of risk, frequent mobility, long absences, uncertainty etc. products remarkable effects not only in military service personnel, but also in those who are close to them. Family and the military organization have in common the fact of being extraordinarily demanding in ties, energy and total dedication. Using the terms of Segal (1988), the "greediness" of both institutions may lead to conflicts between the family and the military realm, which may present several configurations and degrees, as well as several means of coping and dealing with the constraints. The aim of this paper is to compare the trajectories of man and women military personnel coming from the same promotion of officers formed at the Portuguese Military Academy. Specially, we will be seeking to map their expectations regarding couplehood and parenthood besides the adopted strategies to cope and conciliate the family and the professional projects. In methodological terms, the main data will be supported on depth interviews in the form of life stories applied to the first promotions of officers that included women.

INTE-21.2

ROMERO, MARY* (Arizona State University, *mary.romero@asu.edu*)

Patterns of Migration, Working Conditions and Organizing in Globalized Care Work

The 100th Session of the International Labour Conference in 2011 concluded with the adoption of the Convention on Domestic Workers, which recognized the "significant contribution of domestic workers to the global economy" that is "undervalued and invisible, and is mainly carried out by women and girls, many of whom are migrants or members of disadvantaged communities". The convention serves as an important initiative to develop a broad understanding of the work that migrant domestic workers do under restricted conditions or as undocumented. Drawing from recent NGO studies and reports, this paper offers an overview of the carework transformed to globalized care, which includes the state regulations of specific receiving countries that increasingly restrict the movement and labor choices available to migrant workers; the complexities and inequalities inherent to traditional notions of women's work and the intersections of race, class, ethnicity and citizenship in care work that is delivered globally; workers' migration patterns shaped by the various recruitment processes and citizenship restrictions; continued devaluation of work perceived as 'women's work', unskilled and outside of legal regulation offered to other workers. I conclude by highlighting the wide range of organizing activity among domestic workers around the world.

RC23-415.5

ROMERO PERNÍA, PAOLA VALENTINA* (Instituto Investigaciones Científicas, *romerovalentina@gmail.com*)

Cooperaci"N Aeroespacial ENTRE China Y Venezuela. La Formaci"N PARA La Transferencia EN Tecnología Satelital 2005 - 2013

Venezuela ha establecido a partir del año 2005 acuerdos de cooperación científica con China para la transferencia de tecnología en materia aeroespacial, los cuales contemplan tanto la construcción y puesta en funcionamiento de sistemas de satélites como la formación científica de personal venezolano con relación al diseño, producción y manejo de los mismos a fin de alcanzar la soberanía tecnológica. El objeto principal del trabajo es mostrar que la formación científico-técnica constituye un factor clave para la consolidación de la transferencia de conocimiento. En este sentido, se analizan los alcances de estos acuerdos con relación a la educación de cuarto nivel en el área; considerando que hasta el año 2013 se ha logrado el lanzamiento de los satélites Simón Bolívar (VENESAT-1) y Miranda (VRSS – 01), al igual que la construcción de las correspondientes estaciones terrenas de control satelital producto de tales convenios. La reflexión acerca de estos resultados nos lleva a preguntar: ¿En qué medida el proceso de formación que se lleva a cabo en la actualidad puede dar cuenta de la transferencia tecnológica?, y ¿La transferencia del conocimiento aeroespacial, en el caso venezolano, puede constituir en si misma el factor más relevante para alcanzar la soberanía tecnológica?

RC11-213.1

ROMEU GORDO, LAURA* (Deutsches Zentrum für Altersfragen, *Laura.Romeu-Gordo@dza.de*)
STYPINSKA, JUSTYNA* (Freie Universität Berlin, *justyna.stypinska@fu-berlin.de*)

Age, Gender and Migration Status on the Labour Market – a Case for Accumulation of Advantages and Disadvantages?

The analysis addressed in the presentation will show the situation of the older workers from the perspective of their minority status, namely belonging to the group of migrants, as well as from the perspective of gender. We will present the problem of the accumulation of certain advantages and disadvantages during the life-course of individuals with regard also to their socio-demographic characteristics. The questions this presentation will answer are the following: Are there significant differences in labour market outcomes between the workers with migration background and the workers without migration background? Do these differences increase with age? What is the impact of those two dimensions – age and migration status on one of the labour market outcomes, namely the wages? and finally, what is the role of gender in determining the changes in employment status?

The analyses in this paper draw on data from the SOEP (German Socio-Economic Panel) which is a representative, interdisciplinary, and longitudinal survey of the German population. For our analyses we apply the SOEP data from 1991 to 2011, distinguishing between population with and without migration background. To investigate wage differences between individuals we use the methodology developed by Oaxaca and Blinder (1973).

In the empirical analysis we have found that initial disadvantages in education of men with migration background cumulate across the life span resulting in large differences in labour market situation between older men with and without migration background. In the case of women we do not observe these increasing differences but mainly because both women with and without migration background have a pronounced negative development. Furthermore, the wage analysis reflects that wage differences between individuals with and without migration background are due to their different endowments and not an effect of direct discrimination.

RC45-742.1

ROMPF, STEPHAN ALEXANDER* (University of Cologne, *stephan.rompf@gmx.de*)

System Trust and Cooperation: The Case of Recycling Behavior

In this paper, I develop and test the hypothesis that system trust – trust in the reliability, effectiveness, and legitimacy of social institutions – promotes cooperation in social dilemmas and the provision of public goods, focusing here on the example of recycling. I discuss three models that can explain recycling behavior (rational choice, low-cost hypothesis, dual-process theory) and show how they link incentives and attitudes. All three models claim that incentives are an important factor mediating the attitude-behavior link, but they develop contradicting hypotheses about the direction of this effect. I use survey data collected by Sønderskov and Daugbjerg (2011) to advance an empirical test. I find a positive and significant interaction between the attitude of system trust and recycling costs, as well as a negative and significant interaction between system trust and recycling benefits. The data rule out the rational choice and low-cost hypothesis explanation of recycling behavior. Instead, they indicate that attitudes moderate the impact of the incentive structure, increasing cooperation in collective action dilemmas irrespective of the costs associated with compliance.

RC45-747.5

ROMPF, STEPHAN ALEXANDER* (University of Cologne, *stephan.rompf@gmx.de*)

Trust and Adaptive Rationality: Towards a Causal Explanation of Conditional and Unconditional Trust

This paper provides a theoretical framework to reductively explain conditional and unconditional trust; it also presents an experimental test of the corresponding integrative model and its predictions. Trust research has neglected the importance of (1) an actor´s context-dependent *definition of the situation* and (2) individual-level *adaptive rationality*. The diversity and fragmentation of trust research is rooted in an implicit duality between rational and non-rational approaches. This antagonism has permeated trust research across disciplines, both with respect to phenomenological description and causal explanation. But human cognition is guided by a flexible and dynamic degree of information processing: trust is as "multi-faceted" as there are cognitive routes that take us to the choice of a trusting act. The degree of rationality involved in interpretation and choice is a fundamental aspect of trust. However, *adaptive rationality has not been treated as an independent and orthogonal dimension of the typological space of trust*. By allowing for both automatic and rational modes of information processing, the model demonstrates the impact of a flexible and dynamic degree of rationality in interpretation and choice on trust. It describes a finite set of parameters that guide the selection of the processing mode and provides a causal link between an actor´s definition of the situation, individual-level adaptive rationality, and the behavioral outcome of trust. I predict a closed set of admissible interaction patterns in an experimental context using a measure of chronic norm accessibility (interpersonal trust scale) and two situational parameters. In a 2x2 factorial design, I vary the *context* and *initial endowments* in a standard investment game. The data show that negative incentive effects on trust in high-cost situations (5€ vs. 50€ real initial endowments) can be mediated by high norm accessibility *or* a positive social context. Decision-times analyses reveal a consistent pattern of interactions.

RC09-179.1

RONA-TAS, AKOS* (UC, San Diego, *aronatas@ucsd.edu*)
GUSEVA, ALYA* (Boston University, *aguseva@bu.edu*)

Consumer Credit, Social Inequalities and the State in Postcommunist Central and Eastern Europe

From the end of the 1980s, consumer credit grew quickly all over the developed capitalist world as the expanded access to consumer credit has come to be seen as a way to spur consumption and cushion the pains of growing income inequality as a result of the contraction of the welfare state (Crouch 2009; Prasad 2010; Krippner 2010; Trumbull in press; Kus 2013). The postcommunist region followed this trend in from the late 1990s as the neoliberal logic predominant in their economic policy thinking of that time shaped the course of the economic transformation. As the former socialist welfare states have been retrenching from providing for their citizens from cradle to grave, privatization, commodification and access to credit were ushered in to replace the state's obligations for free housing, higher education and rationed provision of deficit consumer durables. The expansion of consumer credit in East and Central Europe was achieved primarily through the enormous growth of formalized lending by retail banks but other alternative venues of lending have also sprung up. The paper investigates the effects of consumer credit on inequalities in Central and Eastern Europe and addresses the effects of the financial crisis on this new system of redistribution with special attention to Russia and Hungary.

RC34-602.8

RONALD, RICHARD* (University of Amsterdam, *r.ronald@uva.nl*)
FORREST, RAY* (City University of Hong Kong, *safray@cityu.edu.hk*)

Emerging Patterns of Intergenerational Inequality in the Housing Market: The Shifting Position of Younger People in Cities in Europe and East Asia

Across the developed world, market forms of housing provision and consumption were increasingly promoted towards the end of the last century. While state intervention and de-regulation combined in diverse ways in different contexts, the assumption pervaded that increasing numbers of new households would move into owner-occupied housing, stimulating urban economies and restructuring housing sectors around more marketized and privatized practices. This was expected to make urban housing markets more efficient and reduce the necessity for subsidized rental sectors. In context of the global housing boom and the Global Financial Crisis that followed, however, transformations in urban housing sectors have had a number of unexpected corollaries. One that has become particular prominent in some cities is the divide between younger and older cohorts in terms of access to, and movement through housing markets. Timing of independent household formation and entry in the housing market, as well as access to wider family housing resources, have become increasingly important in shaping patterns of inequality both across and between different cohorts of urban residents. In this paper we explore intergenerational inequalities in a number of European and East Asian city contexts, with a focus on how housing market structures are reshaping housing careers, family formation and socioeconomic conditions among younger adults. The purpose of the East-West axis of analysis is to illustrate different manifestations of housing sector neo-liberalization as well as the more or less common outcomes in terms of spatial and economic polarization within and across different generations.

RC18-324.1

ROODUIJN, MATTHIJS* (University of Amsterdam, *m.rooduijn@uva.nl*)

The Success of the Populist Message Explained

Populism has become a regular feature of many liberal democracies. As a result, various studies have focused on the upsurge of parties that employ a populist discourse. However, comparative studies of populism mainly focus on one

specific form of the phenomenon: right-wing populism. Other forms of populism, such as left-wing populism or liberal populism, have received far less attention in comparative research. This paper conceives of populism as a set of ideas that can be combined with every political ideology. Moreover, it is assumed that political parties can employ the populist set of ideas to a larger or lesser extent. As such, populism becomes a matter of degree: parties –on both the left and the right – can be *more* or *less* populist. This raises the question as to how the success of the populist message can be explained. Why and under which circumstances do citizens vote for parties that employ a populist discourse? In order to answer that question, I focus on both micro-level explanations (socio-demographic characteristics and political attitudes on the individual level), and macro-level variables (corruption, social inequality, party system polarization and the electoral system). The paper combines the results of a computer-based content analysis of election manifestos with the European Social Survey (2002-2010). By means of multi-level analyses of parties and voters in 15 Western European countries, it is assessed how the success of parties that employ a populist discourse can be explained.

WG03-919.3

ROOKE, ALISON* (Goldsmiths, University of London, *a.rooke@gold.ac.uk*)

Skills Exchange: The Politics of Collaboration and Co-Production

This paper identifies the ethical and methodological significance of this project and discusses the productive blurring of the overlap between arts and visual research practice.

Skills Exchange: Urban Transformation and the Politics of Care was a collaborative art and social research project that took place over 6 years. It investigated the elderly in the city, relations of care and the civil spaces available for older people to participate in. The project from a notion that artists, researchers, older people, care-workers and others might exchange their skills, and, in this process, alter roles and well-rehearsed relations through processes of creative exchange. *Skills Exchange* challenged stereotypes of older people, and their capacity for critical thinking and interaction, the kinds of art they like, and the audiences for this kind of work. The resultant powerful evocations and artistic responses often exceeded the expectations of the institutions involved.

A Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology, was combined with visual ethnography which employed methods of mapping, photography, interviews, and research diaries. These methods were oriented towards exploring questions about the distribution of power and voice, both within the research process and the wider society. This research methodology had questions of ethics, visibility and representation as central concerns. Well—rehearsed relations that risk being ossified in the framing of older people as the objects of research were challenged.

The openness, conflictual responsiveness and reflexivity of all were integral to the development of the projects from artistic, research, and social perspectives. The distinction between art and social research was challenged as aspects of the research overlapped directly and contributed to the artistic processes. The research archive includes art works and social initiatives, opening events and manifestos in addition to interview transcripts and social mappings, each oriented towards the cultural and socio — political changes groups hoped to enact.

RC37-636.3

ROOKE, ALISON* (Goldsmiths, University of London, *a.rooke@gold.ac.uk*)

This Is Not a Toolkit: Reclaiming Critical Evaluation of Participatory Arts

This paper argues that 'evaluation' is a term which has been abused in the recent scramble to systematically measure the economic value of the arts. In considering the relationship between arts policy, cultural theory and arts and evaluation practice this paper offers a critical perspective on the 'norms' and 'forms' of evaluation. The histories of and motivations for evaluation include a governmental impulse to employ culture as a resource that can be put to work as part of a wider global project of managing social change (Yudice 2003, Bennett 1995) and a genuine desire to learn from and improve the effectiveness and possibilities of arts-based social interventions. This paper argues that in the current policy context evaluation has become a technocratic 'hoop' for arts organisations to jump through in an endless mutual narrative driven by cultural policy, instrumentality and accountability. In contrast this paper argues that the value of evaluation, however, lies in the opportunity it offers for critical and reflexive learning. This paper offers examples of critical approaches to evaluation based on a method of participation action research.

Focusing on a European and UK context, this paper considers the possibilities of reclaiming evaluation as an informative, generative, critical and non-partisan activity in the context of contemporary cultural policy. In a political and economic climate which emphasises the need for empirical justification for monies spent on the arts, the question of how to differentiate between evaluation, 'cost benefit analysis' and evidence-based policy is pressing. These differing conceptual, theoretical and policy threads will be brought together to consider ways of rethinking

evaluation as a critical practice and the relationship between participatory arts and cultural policy.

JS-47.1

ROOKS, RONICA* (University of Colorado Denver, *ronica.rooks@ucdenver.edu*)

Race/Ethnicity and Health Information Seeking and Use Outside of the Medical Encounter: Is It Associated with Chronic Conditions?

Increasingly, adults in the United States of America (USA) are seeking and using health information (HI) within and outside their medical encounters. Patients actively involved in their self-care are more likely to manage chronic conditions (CC) effectively. But, HI use trends are unclear for those with CC, who use more healthcare and are associated with aging. One study on older, racial/ethnic minority adults found HI seeking could change their eating, exercise, and illness treatments but did not lead to changes in health promotion/prevention or healthcare providers. The theory of uncertainty management suggests that patients reduce healthcare uncertainty by increasing their understanding of disease etiology or treatment options, improving patient-doctor communication, and enhancing disease self-management knowledge through HI seeking. My prior research found African Americans and Whites were similar in seeking and using HI when they talked with their doctors, but Latinos were significantly less likely to do so. However, African Americans and Latinos were significantly more likely than Whites to seek and use HI to change their approach to maintaining their health and better understand how to treat illnesses. We examine if race/ethnicity is related to HI use outside of medical encounters by CC. We use data from the 2007 USA Health Tracking Household survey, a nationally-representative survey of civilian, non-institutionalized Americans (n=12,549). Descriptive analysis showed Whites were more likely to seek HI from the Internet (35.7%), while a higher percentage of African Americans sought HI from books or magazines (33.3%) and friends or relatives (32.3%). Latinos were more likely to get HI from friends or relatives (24.0%) and books or magazines (23.1%). Logistic regression models using a knowledge/beliefs scale about care for CC, and alternatively stratifying by any CC or not, will aid our understanding of the self-care practices and needs of racial/ethnic adults with CC as they age.

RC11-203.6

ROOS, J P* (University of Helsinki, *jiipee.roos@gmail.com*) ROTKIRCH, ANNA (Finnish Family Federation)

Work after Retirement or Work Instead of Retirement?

Work after retirement or work instead of retirement?

In Europe the problem of population aging has aroused much worry. The debates on aging populations in need of care, consuming lots of resources, have been common. Consequently, the raising of the retirement age has been one of the themes in the discussion. There is strong opposition against increases in the retirement age. Therefore, alternatives are needed. There are also spontaneous developments which affect the retirement age debate. One alternative which has been tested is the elimination or raise in the upper age limit for retirement. In Finland people may retire already at 63 or 65, but they have to retire at 67 or 68. This upper limit could be raised to 70 without much protest, or eliminated completely.

Another new development is the combination of retirement and (paid) work. This has increased very quickly in the developed countries. One explanation is low pensions and/or need for good health coverage. But in countries where the level of pensions is decent, the reasons for working are mainly on the pull side. The retirees are healthy and wish to stay in the work life. This means that they do not wish to work full time, but on the other hand are not primarily interested in remuneration. In fact, there seems to be also an increase in the unpaid work, which is difficult to follow statistically.

In our Finnish Generational Transfers study we follow the Finnish baby boomers (born 1945-1950) and their activities. From our data we can see that working when retired is quite common and has interesting correlations with education, income, happiness etc. The paper will present these results and compare them to data from other European countries. On the basis of these results some recommendations about retirement policies are made.

RC22-401.5

ROOSE, JOSHUA M.* (Australian Catholic University, *Joshua.Roose@acu.edu.au*)

Between Rhetoric and Reality: Shari'a and Neo-Liberal Multiculturalism in Australia

Abstract
The past decade has been characterized by attacks upon and critiques of multiculturalism. This has been particularly the case in Europe, where in the context of the European sovereign debt crisis a politically driven, anti-multicultural contagion has spread at rapid pace. It is clear that multiculturalism in Europe faces

immense political challenges from its opponents, many of whom currently constitute ruling governments. Leaders and or opposition parties in Switzerland, Germany, The United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands have made strong public statements against multiculturalism and linked this rejection to the presence of Muslim populations. Banting and Kymlicka note that even though multicultural policies may remain in place in many of these nations, the 'delegitimisation of the word multiculturalism is not just a change in discourse, but jeopardises the very conditions under which multicultural policies can actually work'. It would be easy to consider that in this context, multiculturalism has a dim future.

This paper, based upon extensive research conducted for an Australian Research Council funded study examines the 'retreat from multiculturalism' in Australia through the debate about shari'a, legal pluralism and Islamic finance. It offers important insights into the dimensions of a new neoliberal multiculturalism in Australia.

Biography

Joshua M. Roose [*J.Roose@uws.edu.au*] is a senior research officer of the Religion and Society Research Centre at the University of Western Sydney, Australia working on an Australian Research Council-funded study examining shari'a and legal pluralism in Australia and the United States. In 2013, he served as a visiting scholar and researcher on the same project (with Professor Bryan Turner) at the Committee for the Study of Religion at City University of New York. He is also a co-convenor of *The Australian Sociological Association* (TASA) "Ethnicity, Migration and Multiculturalism" thematic group with a focus on religion and multiculturalism.

RC22-382.3

ROOSE, JOSHUA M.* (Australian Catholic University, *Joshua.Roose@acu.edu.au*)

Muslim Elites in the Neo-Liberal Sphere: Implications for Citizenship and the Future of Islam in the West

In recent years there has been a vast array of studies examining Muslims in Western contexts at the level of radicalisation, impacts of negative representations and civic engagement. However, little research has examined the emergence of Western born Muslims into the elite professions that are central to the operation of the neo-liberal free market and that serve as a central location of economic and political power. Less research still has examined how this 'new Muslim elite' is shaping citizenship amongst Muslims and the future of Islam in the West (and the tensions this produces with traditional Muslim community leadership). This study aims to reveal important empirical and theoretical insights into these developments. Significantly, this study shifts the focus from the 'Muslim question' to how Muslims are actively contributing to a Muslim 'Solution'.

This paper is based on findings from a three year project (2012-2014) funded by the Australian Research Council and conducted by a multidisciplinary team (Law, Sociology, Criminology and Political Science) from the University of Western Sydney (UWS) and City University of New York (CUNY). Emprical research was conducted in the global cities of Sydney and New York with Muslim attorneys, Islamic finance specialists, Imams and community leaders. The study aims to explore the intersection of shari'a and the secular legal system, as well as gaining a broader insight into how shari'a shapes the daily lives of observant Muslims.

RC35-605.1

ROSA, HARTMUT* (University of Jena, *hartmut.rosa@uni-jena.de*)

The Temporality of the Good Life: Resonance As a Key-Concept in Critical Theory

The modern reality of ethical pluralism implies that we cannot define the substance or content of a good life. However, perhaps it is possible to identify the temporality, or at least some of the crucial temporal aspects of a good life? The paper sets out to explore just this. In the first part, it identifies three time-levels that have to be brought in 'resonance' or coherence within a life: The temporality of everyday-life, the temporality of a life-time (or biographical time), and the temporality of one's age or epoch (historical time). In its second part, the paper seeks to establish the argument that the good life is achieved through a mediation between singular 'moments of resonance' (as opposed to situations of alienation) and stable 'axes of resonance' that allow for such moments. The crucial point here is that the establishing and preservation of such axes of resonance require a certain level of security and stability that is potentially threatened or undermined in an era of incessant social acceleration.

While moments of resonance are rare and shortlived, what subjects need are stable and reliable 'Axes of Resonance' which give access to such experiences. In modern society, such axes can be love and the family, work, but also nature, art and religion. I will explore these 'Spheres of Resonance' by contrasting them to 'Spheres of Alienation' which mirror the former and might be on the rise in a late-modern world governed by the imperatives of speed and competition.

RC44-732.4

ROSADO MARZAN, CESAR* (IIT-Chicago-Kent College of Law, *crosado@kentlaw.iit.edu*)
ROSADO, CESAR* (IIT-Chicago-Kent College of Law, *crosado@kentlaw.iit.edu*)

Can International Framework Agreements Facilitate Transnational Labor Cooperation?

Marx & Engels predicted that globalization would lead workers of the world to unite. Indeed, the world economy is today "global." However, globalization seems to have hurt workers' organization as labor unions have lost membership and influence almost across the board. But in the past decade global unions have even been able to persuade more than 100 multinational corporations employing over 8 million workers to sign so-called international framework agreements ("IFAs"). At a minimum, all IFAs must submit to the "core labor rights" of the International Labor Organization ("ILO"), to wit, the right of freedom of association and effective collective bargaining, the right to be free from discrimination at work, the right against compulsory labor and the right against the worst forms of child labor. Could Marx & Engels have been correct, after all, about an international formation of workers acting in a class-conscious way for fundamental social change around the world? After doing empirical field research for about 6 months in Europe and the U.S.A., I do not think that IFAs yet signal a significant and new labor upsurge. First, I found out that the mostly German, Nordic, and French labor organizations seem to determine the specific meanings of the IFAs. These specific national labor organizations broker the IFAs and the relations that give IFAs meaning and life. In this sense IFAs are not truly "global." They have important national roots. Second, unions across economic sectors seem to have conflicting interests. No brokerage seems to mend those ruptures, leading some global unions and their IFAs to clash with others. The paper concludes by arguing that the ILO may help to broker these conflicts to propel IFAs forward.

RC44-732.4

JS-4.1

ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, KERSTIN* (Inst Law of Peace & Armed Conflict, *kerstin.rosenow@rub.de*)

Communicating the Challenges of Climate Change Adaptation in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The paradigm of climate change adaptation (CCA) plays an increasingly important role in various types of civil society organizations (Foran/Widdick 2012; Hall 2013). The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement discussed the topic of climate change as a humanitarian challenge for the first time in 1999. The foundation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC) in Den Haag in 2002 institutionalized this new organizational commitment to address climate change induced challenges in disaster preparedness and the securing of livelihoods. Today, CCA is being discussed as a cross-cutting issue in humanitarian

     ***denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.*

projects across the 187 national Red Cross/Red Crescent societies. The communication of climate risks to reach various target audiences from local communities to national stakeholders and volunteers to donors at the institutional and individual level has become a key challenge in the process of organizational change. This paper comparatively analyzes three different methods of communication that address CCA issues in the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement. First, the different visualization tools of the vulnerability and capacity assessment are analyzed with a focus on community based perceptions of climate change (RCCC 2010). Second, participatory games that model complex dynamic systems and that are facilitated by the RCCC from the local to the national level are discussed as a tool to foster awareness on the complexity of climate change impacts for local livelihoods and disaster preparedness at the level of donors and practitioners. Third, the climate change campaign of the German Youth Red Cross is analyzed with regards to its approach to motivate young people and the general public to address a complex issue in their volunteer work. Together, these case studies illustrate the need to find innovative ways to communicate and simplify the complexities and uncertainties that are linked to changing environmental factors.

RC39-658.3

ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, KERSTIN* (Inst Law of Peace & Armed Conflict, *kerstin.rosenow@rub.de*)

Innovative Strategies to Cope with Climate Change Across Time and Space - Local Preparedness As a Humanitarian Challenge?

This paper addresses an innovative climate change adaptation strategy in the area of disaster preparedness developed by the German Red Cross in cooperation with its local partners in Africa such as the Ugandan and the Togolese Red Cross. Discussing the concept of "early warning/early action" and its practical implementation, this paper addresses organizational learning processes in transnational organizations from an actor centered perspective. By looking at a new project approach in the area of indicator based disaster preparedness systems, the importance of knowledge creation and transformation across time and space is highlighted. Time is important to respond adequately before a disaster strikes which requires new forms of institutionalized cooperation (for example, with meteorological departments and other stakeholders), while the spatial dimension refers to processes of organizational learning across borders and hierarchies from the local to the regional, national and transnational level. The role of both local communities and organizational change agents, meaning key persons within and outside the organizations, is addressed systematically to analyze the possibilities to foster climate change adaptation projects and their successful implementation in the long run.

RC38-655.3

ROSENTHAL, GABRIELE (Georg-August University of Göttingen)
HINRICHSEN, HENDRIK* (Georg-August-University of Göttingen, *Hinrichsen.Hendrik@t-online.de*)

Talking about Sexuality in Order to Deal with Discrimination? Gay Men in Palestine

In the context of a German-Israeli-Palestinian research project, we conducted biographical-narrative interviews with Palestinians in the West Bank and Jerusalem. We asked our interviewees to tell us their family and life histories without suggesting any other topic during the first (and main) part of the interview. In all our research settings we had several interviews with men who define themselves as homosexual or who experienced serious discrimination because of being defined as homosexuals. It became obvious that these men wanted to speak with us because we represent, from their perspective, the so-called Western culture that they associate with more sexual liberty and because they felt a need to speak about their suffering from discrimination. In order to understand and explain the interaction during the interview it is crucial to understand their specific definitions of the concrete relationship to the male interviewers from Germany.

These biographical self-presentations are marked by talking about experiences of discrimination and about struggling with their self-definition (Am I gay, transgender or heterosexual?). Thereby they touch on the issue of homosexuality being a 'Western' concept.

In our paper we will present our assumptions, that are based on several case studies, about the interrelation of these self-presentations and self-definitions with the hegemonic discourse about male homosexuality, or non-normative sexualities respectively, in Palestine. Furthermore we will discuss our impression (and assumption) that these interviewees, who are in a position of outsiders (in the sense of Norbert Elias) in Palestinian society, are talking more openly about internal conflicts inside the Palestinian community than other interviewees.

RC48-792.1

ROSEWARNE, STUART (University of Sydney)
GOODMAN, JAMES* (University of Technology, *james.goodman@uts.edu.au*)

PEARCE, REBECCA (University of NSW)

Climate Upsurge: An Ethnography of the Climate Movement

In this paper we report on a project analysing the emergence of a grassroots social movement dedicated to direct action against the root causes of climate change. The project investigates the dramatic turn in climate politics that occurred in the mid-2000s. Engendered by mounting evidence of climate change, and by the ongoing failure of international negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and rejecting the pragmatism of professionalised non-government environmental organisations, this grassroots-based political movement launched a radical programme for climate action from below. Through public protests, civil disobedience involving direct actions, counter summits, and deliberative events that created a sense of community, solidarity and personal political agency, climate activists sought to translate climate science into politics. The climate movement sought to build a political vision and the political capacity to challenge the elite politics of climate change, the 'climate pragmatism' that had dominated climate politics science the 1990s, and the legitimacy of the carbon-intensive economy. The paper explores this significant moment, when a radical climate politics introduced a new dynamic to the landscape. The authors are to publish this work in 2013 as an ethnography of the search for climate agency, based on the authors' involvements in the climate movement and in-depth interviews with climate activists from 2007 to 2010. Focusing particularly on the climate movement in Australia, a country reaping the economic benefits of the coal and gas boom, the book charts both the possibilities and pitfalls revealed by the upsurge, interpreting it as a pre-figurative moment for an anti-systemic climate agency.

RC16-289.7

ROSS, SANDY* (Higher School of Economics, *slross@fastmail.fm*)

Imperialism In a Wool Blanket: Aboriginal Iconography, Denomination and Canadian Paper Monies

Imperialism in a Wool Blanket: Aboriginal Iconography, Denomination and Canadian Paper Monies

National currencies, especially paper notes, are emblems of the nation-state and its power. This paper builds on these literatures to explore iconic representations of Canada's Aboriginal Peoples in its monies, using examples of colonial and (ostensibly) post-colonial notes. Research on images of imperialism and nationalism in African colonial and African and East Asian post-colonial monies and stamps is a well-established field. However, Canada's imperialist, colonialist legacy is a neglected, sometimes denied, history, and its monies are barely studied from critical, social science perspectives.

Beginning with an 1870 Dominion of Canada $2 bill, and culminating in the 2004 *Canadian Journey* series $20 bill, this paper asks whether Canada's claim of multiculturalism vis-a-vis First Nations Peoples is indeed supported by nation-building imagery on its own currency. Hudson's Bay Point Blankets were traded between colonisers and First Nations in 19th century Canada. These wool blankets were re-purposed by Aboriginal peoples as garments, ceremonial exchange and prestige goods. On the 1870 $2 bill, the blanket draped across an Aboriginal man's body is an imperialist icon of *le doux commerce* that 'tames' the 'noble savage'. In the 2004 $20 bill, First Nations are represented by a modern sculpture by a Haida artist, Bill Reid, depicting the creation of mankind, 'Raven and the First Men'. But on this bill is contemporary Aboriginal art and 'traditional culture' – the sculpture depicts a key event in Haida cosmology – presented as truly valuable?

JS-33.6

ROSS, SANDY* (Higher School of Economics, *slross@fastmail.fm*)

When 150 Becomes 100: Conversions and Denominations In Grocery Shopping

When 150 becomes 100: Conversions and Denominations in Grocery Shopping

This paper explores two aspects of expatriate money practices with Russian rubles, focusing on everyday shopping: conversion rules of thumb and denominations. The Russian ruble is a currency whose base denomination is one hundred (100) rather than one (1). Many expatriates living in Moscow are accustomed to currencies like the United States dollar, the Euro or British pounds sterling, whose base denominations are one not one hundred. Conversion becomes a way of managing 'sticker shock', a means of making sense of how a can of coffee can cost 800 currency units (rubles in this case), and coming to understand new regimes of value and price for everyday goods. Yet even expatriates from countries with a currency whose base unit is 100 – Japanese yen, South Korean won, Swedish krona – talk of curious conversions that shift, so that a rule of thumb that 150 of one unit equals 100 of another eventually becomes a 1:1 ratio. Learning to use rubles, especially in buying daily necessities, means not only developing a handy conversion to assess prices, but also adjusting to new arithmetic based on

different monetary denominations, even when the base unit may be the same. I will argue that conversions are slowly adjusted to better match not official rates of currency conversion, but notions of worth and value that are linked to available denominations of money at 'home' and abroad.

RC29-506.3

ROSSAL, MARCELO* (Universidad de la República, mrossal@yahoo.com)

Ethnographic Studies Approaching Violence and the Transaction of Illegal Drugs in Montevideo, Uruguay

The present work is a result of a process of ethnographic investigation that took place in three different social locations: the dowtonwn area (with a population conformed by homeless teenagers and young adults); a peripheral suburb location in Montevideo (focusing on consumers of cocaine paste base); and, prison (within a system created for people with no criminal records). The focus of this study discusses the social interrelations and the transactions of illegal drugs. Given the general assumption that the foundation of social interrelations is exchange itself, the case of an exchange that occurs within an outlawed background will be debated- an illegal market which is necessarily (re)producing violence-; a market that is illegal due to the fact that those merchandises are considered non-legal by national and international normatives. The present investigation was held during the debate that arose in Uruguay on the topic of the legalization of one illicit drug (cannabis), a critical debate to which attention is paid along this work: while the Uruguayan government formulates the regulation of the market of marihuana, it also proposes to implement stricter measures against the traffic and transaction of cocaine paste base. This rationale implies contradictory policies and thus, drug-related social violence is strictly connected to an illegal framework of its transaction than to drug abuse psycological and phisical effects.

RC51-821.2

ROSSI, LUCA* (IT University of Copenhagen, lucr@itu.dk)
ZUROVAC, ELISABETTA (University of Urbino Carlo Bo)

In and out of the Mass Media System: Crisis Microblogging in a Social System Theory Perspective

The large diffusion of social media platforms, togheter with the diffusion of mobile connectivity, has generated, during the last few years, a growing amount of real time production of user generated content. This broad phenomenon is even more interesting when it comes to crisis related communication. During crisis events traditional mass media communications might be slower less efficient and less accurate than user-generated information. This is why, over the last few years, we are seeing a growing number of research projects aiming at using these data for rescue operations or other civil protection activities.We are facing this kind of data from a different perspective. Within this paper we will claim that – within specific circumstances – user generated communication will act surrogating the traditional Mass Media System in its function of self observation of the Social System (Luhmann 2000) by applying the same operational selection between information and non-information. In addition we will claim that, as soon as the initial conditions disappear, user generated communication will evolve into a new – and still largely unexplored social function.

To support our thesis we will use Twitter data collected during the first five hours after the earthquake that struck Emilia Romagna region in Italy on May 20th 2012 monitoring the #terremoto hashtag. By focusing on the first 5 hours of the Twitter stream we have been able to detect the early user-led phase of the phenomenon, showing which type of users has been the first to fill the information gap and, by then, what happened until the early morning when traditional media came on stage. We will show how in this time span it is possible to observe how specific social network analysis metrics (Bruns, Stieglitz 2012) evolve from a specific mass media like structure toward a more conversational structure.

JS-47.3

ROSTGAARD, TINE* (Aalborg University, tr@dps.aau.dk)

Ageing and the Development of Community Care in East Asia – What Way Forward?

With the ageing of societies, there is growing interest among also East Asian countries to implement new policies of long term care. Home care arrangements now predominate in OECD countries, reflecting older people's preferences for home based help and care but also as an attempt to reduce reliance on expensive institutional care, particularly for recipients with lower levels of disability (OECD, 2005). Countries without extensive formal community-based care systems such as the East Asian countries are in a demographic situation which requires them to consider how to organize and provide adequate, affordable and quality community-based care, in both urban and rural settings, and in a financially sustainable and culturally diverse way. They can draw on the lessons learned from other countries in the development of national community-based care models, but new

models of community care must develop according to their respective cultural, political and social background and taking into account financial and systemic capabilities. This paper investigates what models of community care have been implemented or is under way in 9 East Asian countries, outlining their characteristics and the challenges forward.

RC23-418.4

ROTH, ULRIKE* (University of Münster, ulrike.roth@uni-muenster.de)

The Gendering of Internet-Based ICTs in Everyday Life

Dealing with the implications of ICTs for social inequality requires taking the everyday processes and actual situations into account in which ICTs are used and where participation is negotiated and constituted.

Relating to Cultural Studies the domestication approach argues that everyday life especially in the domestic sphere can be seen as a microcosm of society, where institutional and discursive inequalities are reflected as well as being reproduced. Within the domestication process ICTs are actively integrated into daily routines, social interactions and spatiotemporal structures of the households revealing processes of inclusion and exclusion.

The present paper presents findings from the ethnographic-orientated, interview-based long-term study "The Mediatized Home" analyzing the integration of the different internet-based ICTs into the everyday lives of 25 (heterosexual) couples over a period of over 5 years. The findings show that due to a technological framing, inequalities in internet use and skills are especially tied to gender roles and practices. Although the technological framing and thereby these inequalities diminish during the process of integrating the internet into everyday life, they do not dissolve entirely, but prove to be resilient to its changing surroundings. Causes for the persistence of these inequalities can be identified on an institutional and discursive level as well as within the interaction of the couples. Various aspects on these different levels lead to a gendered division of labor within the relationships of the couples, which is evidently affecting the use of internet-based ICTs.

In order to understand the ways in which internet-based ICTs interact with questions of social inequality, it is crucial to ask for its latent implications. Our study shows that looking at everyday life from a domestication perspective allows us to not only identify latent implications of internet-based ICTs, but also to understand how they unfold their effects on social inequality.

RC14-248.4

ROTH, ULRIKE* (University of Münster, ulrike.roth@uni-muenster.de)

Where Participation Is Negotiated: New Media in Everyday Life

Addressing the intersection between New Media and social inequality requires taking the everyday processes and actual situations into account in which New Media is used and where participation in New Media is negotiated and constituted.

Relating to Cultural Studies the domestication approach argues that everyday life especially in the domestic sphere can be seen as a microcosm of society, where institutional and discursive inequalities are reflected as well as being reproduced. Within the domestication process New Media Technologies are actively integrated into daily routines, social interactions and spatiotemporal structures of the households revealing processes of inclusion and exclusion.

The present paper presents findings from the ethnographic-orientated, interview-based long-term study "The Mediatized Home" analyzing the integration of the different New Media Technologies into the everyday lives of 25 (heterosexual) couples over a period of over 5 years. The findings show that inequalities in internet use and skills are especially tied to gender roles and practices. Although these inequalities diminish during the process of integrating the internet into everyday life, they do not dissolve entirely, but prove to be resilient to its changing surroundings. Causes for the persistence of these inequalities can be identified on an institutional and discursive level as well as within the interaction of the couples. Various aspects on these different levels lead to a gendered division of labor within the relationships of the couples involving a gendered construction of New Media expertise, which is evidently affecting the use of New Media.

In order to understand the ways in which New Media can open up possibilities to participation, it is crucial to ask whether people are equally taking part in New Media or not. Our study helps explaining processes of inclusion as well as exclusion showing how participation in New Media is negotiated in everyday life.

RC06-127.7

ROTKIRCH, ANNA* (Finnish Family Federation, anna.rotkirch@vaestoliitto.fi)
MIETTINEN, ANNELI* (Population Research Institute, anneli.miettinen@vaestoliitto.fi)

Unions and Childbearing: Converging Gender Roles in Finland

One distinguishing trait of Finnish fertility during the last decades is the increase in the proportion of families having three or four children. We study how socio-economic status (SES) and numbers of unions relate to above-average (3+) parities among Finnish men and women across age cohorts. In previous studies of wealthy low-fertility countries, both male SES and number of unions has often been shown to increase fertility, while their effect on women is mixed or negative.

We use the FINNUNION data, a 11% sample of all Finnish-born persons resident in Finland during 1970–2010 and covering the fertility of age cohorts 1930-1960. It includes data on coresidential unions and marriages, childbearing and central socioeconomic indicators of *the index persons* on an annual basis. It also includes sociodemographic indicators and childbearing history of all partners in marriage or cohabitation of the index person.

Results show that across all male cohorts, higher social status increases the proportions of 3+ children. There is no comparable clear trend among women, although the negative effect of female education on higher parities diminishes over time. Interestingly, the gender differences appear to diminish among younger cohorts. We discuss reasons for the shift towards gender equality in mating patterns in families with many children.

RC16-293.2

ROULLEAU-BERGER, LAURENCE* (CNRS, *Laurence.Roulleau-Berger@ens-lyon.fr*)

Plural Modernities and Post-Western Sociologies : Individuation in Europe and in China

In a context of plural modernities we have entered in a period of Post-Westernization of knowledge and coproduction of the construction of situated knowledge. We are in the midst of a "global change" which is distinct from previous changes and their ephemeral nature and which appears to be a turning point in the history of the social sciences. In this communication we will consider the diversity of epistemic injustices and reticular dominations, the emergence of *Post-Western sociology* through the dialogue between European and Chinese sociologies; finally we will be focused on theoretical *continuities and discontinuities* between Chinese and European sociologies through the analysis of the process of individuation in Europe and in China. The concept of the individual is not very highly developed in Chinese sociology, whereas it has assumed a central position in European sociologies. On the other hand, various theories of the *guanxi* have been developed; some Chinese sociologists advance the 'we' is produced, on the one hand, by *guanxi*, which delineate the particular boundaries of the 'self' in the construction of the individual, and, on the other hand, by categorisations, identifications and social affiliations. Over the past 20 years or more, it has been interesting to observe that in European sociology, and particularly French sociology, the contemporary individual, whether he appears uncertain, reflexive or autonomous, lies at the heart of sociological thinking, whereas he is scarcely visible on the Chinese sociological scene. This phenomenon highlights the affirmation of the process of individuation as a process of civilisation – in Norbert Elias's sense of the term– and shows that, whereas in the past it was social structures that sustained the individual and the level of reflexivity was consistent with the social structure. We would consider *discontinuous continuities* and *continuous discontinuities* between Chinese and European sociologies.

WG01-896.3

ROULLEAU-BERGER, LAURENCE* (CNRS, *Laurence.Roulleau-Berger@ens-lyon.fr*)

Sociologies and Methodological Cosmopolitism

Methodological reflection in sociology is linked to the development of the Western society which saw its birth. If the process of pluralisation of contemporary societies questions even the idea of society as a narrative attached to that of modernity, and in particular that of European modernity, European thinking has continued through methodological nationalism to see itself as universal mediator of all the other narratives (Chinese, Indian, Arabic, African, Brazilian and so on). Certain forms of scientific hegemony have marked the development of sociological thought. The most pressing task, however, is to produce *methodological cosmopolitism* in which continuities and discontinuities, connections and disjunctions are constructed between different places in the world and potentially capable of bringing to light the multiplication of « regimes of alterity », the different ways of being with Others. The Others became a major methodological and epistemological scientific issue. Here, a methodological cosmopolitism is based on a multisited ethnography of recognition, in which all Others are regarded and recognised with their experience, their competence, and his fluctuating, reversible and varied identities anchored in a diversity of locations and temporalities. Methodological cosmopolitism is a way to access to the multivocality and the polyphonies of the plurality of narratives. Here methodological cosmopolitism allows for a universal sociology, which means integrating different points of view, which European, Asian, American, Arabic, African societies construct together. We propose to create a transnational intermediate space of knowledge in sociology by favouring an harmonisation between different theoretical, epistemological and methodological traditions from Asia, Europe, Africa, North and South America and Arabic

countries. Methodological cosmopolitism is related to a conceptual space based on the articulation between a critical sociology and a pragmatic sociology where structural processes, collective and individual action, interaction orders are thinking together in different places in the world and different temporalities.

RC21-379.1

ROUND, JOHN* (Higher School of Economics, *j.round@me.com*)
KUZNETSOVA, IRINA (Kazan Federal University)

The Comprised Mobility of Moscow's Labour Migrants: States of Exception in a Super-Diverse City

While Moscow is a super diverse city with between 4-5 million of its population international labour migrants, the majority from Central Asia, and despite the state recognising their economic importance, levels of integration and tolerance are extremely low. This paper argues that increasing xenophobia and unclear legislation forces many migrants to live and operate within shifting states of exception, ensuring a precarious everyday which impacts greatly on their mobility. While often used to describe migrant camps this paper argues that the state of exception concept applies to Moscow as a whole as even documented migrants are prey to state officials and, increasingly, its citizens due to the uncertain everyday life that imprecise legislation creates. Thus migrants share informal knowledge about the safest places in the city and the routes around it which reduce their chances of interactions with the police. Furthermore, many who desire formality are forced into informality by their employers and landlords refusing to register their documents correctly, increasing their vulnerability and denying welfare access. Compounding this, while it is extremely unclear who can demand a migrant's documentation they are routinely stopped by the police and increasingly by members of the public, with groups such as 'Moscow Shield' proclaiming themselves as the city's protectors. This ensures that migrants wish to spend as little time as possible in 'public' spaces to reduce the risk of confrontation, punishment and violence. For many their spatialities of Moscow are reduced to their work place and accommodation and there are very few places where integration occurs. Through the work of Lefebvre and de Certeau the paper then addresses how migrants develop informal tactics to 'cope' with these everyday realities and carve out spaces of the city for themselves.

JS-80.6

ROUND, JOHN* (Higher School of Economics, *j.round@me.com*)

The Precarious Everyday of Moscow's Labour Migrants: Rising Xenophobia and the Migrant As a Political Subject of Disgust

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union Moscow has positioned itself as a global city (re)built on the profits of its energy boom and the efforts of, currently, over four million labour migrants, the majority from Central Asia. Far too many migrants endure an extremely precarious everyday as they are forced to live in what the paper describes as a city wide state of exception, within which legal frameworks protecting migrants are ignored or misinterpreted to the benefit of the market. Many migrants who desire 'legality' are forced into 'illegality' by their employers and landlords refusing to register their documents correctly, increasing their vulnerability. Based on in-depth qualitative research this paper explores the human rights abuses that labour migrants experience, ranging from arbitrary fines by the police, a total disregard for their workplace safety to xenophobic attacks. The research demonstrates that migrants are simultaneously visible and invisible to the state, as for the latter the legal uncertainty denies them access to welfare and a voice within the city but they are visible for exploitation both in terms of their labour and the political capital gained from their presence. Migrants, the paper demonstrates, are constructed as 'illegal' regardless of their documentation status and politicians, pandering to growing nationalistic sentiments, castigate the migrant body (in all meanings of the word) as 'diseased' or 'criminal', to be seen as separate from the rest of the city. This is feeds into xenophobic attitudes making migrants even more vulnerable with, for example, volunteer groups emerging to check their documents as they are seen as a danger to the city. Drawing upon the work of Lefebvre and de Certeau the paper concludes by exploring how migrants develop informal tactics to try and negate these problems to ensure their general well being.

RC10-196.4

ROUSSI, MAGDALINI* (University of Piraeus, *mroussis@unipi.gr*)

"Equality and Challenge: The Case of 'Lysistrata' in Ancient Greek Drama"

This paper concerns with the successful revival of the ancient Greek drama through the study of "Lysistrata" by Aristophanes. The educational and recreational character of the ancient Greek drama gives the audience messages for

equality, a notion useful in building sound personalities, ready to participate in a democratic state. In this paper I will be present the analysis of "Lysistrata" through the mask/prosopeio of the ancient Greek drama. The results were acquired after going through and studying elements from a variety of sources, such as masks form pottery, bas-reliefs, sculptures, frescoes, statuettes and texts. Aristophanes, who is considered to be the best ancient Greek comedy writer, was well aware of the social problems faced by the Athenian republic during and after the Peloponnesian War and thus felt challenged to present these problems through his writings. One famous persona he made up was "Lysistrata", an audacious, vivid, powerful woman. Nowadays, "Lysistrata" is taught in philosophy schools and played in theatres around the world. The messages conveyed involve idea of the equality, peace, reconciliation, dialogue, human rights. The educational activities deriving from the ancient masks presented masks could take the form of articles, lectures, e- lectures, workshops, interactive programs, videos etc.

RC32-550.5

ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI, DANIELA* (Bucharest University, *danifrumusani@yahoo.com*)

Epistemological Standpoints and Steps in Social Sciences. Intersectionality in Gender Studies

Human and social sciences are the subject of a long lasting confrontation between the ideal-type standpoint of the researcher's neutrality and the inevitable subjectivity in everyday life situations, between positivism and subjectivism. As a result of these paradigmatic oppositions, we encounter a cleavage between statistical quantitative methods applied to experimental data, "objective methods", and qualitative methods used in a contextual research.

Since 1980's, in information and communications sciences but also in management and gender studies, we are talking about the reliability of qualitative methods, the role of experience, memory and *standpoint*. The objectivity is actually non-achievable, so the subjectivity must be assumed, explored, transferred.

Feminist studies (sociological first, then communicational, discursive, historical) are designed to reveal the women's perspectives, as the feminist approaches had been ignored over the centuries. The main operator for the methodological change was the women's testimony through methods like life story, narrative analysis, and ethnography. It will be improper to talk about the exclusion of the quantitative from the feminist research, but of the intersectionality of problematics and methods. What makes a quantitative or qualitative approach feminist is the focus on the topic of women and their issues. The feminist research prefers the individualization and not the generalization, the correction of the *view from nowhere* postulated by positivist research.

With this new orientation towards a "*situated knowledge*" (see D. Haraway), with the triangulation of methods and the intersectionality of sociological parameters , the traditional separation between the subject *connoisseu*r and the object to be known is abolished and the group or community perspective can replace the neutral, individualizing perspective.

SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Harding, S. et Hintikka, M. (édit.) (1983), *Discovering Reality* : *Feminist Perspectives on Epistemology, Metaphysics, Methodology and Philosophy of Science*, Holland, Reidel.

OLIVIER Michèle et TREMBLAY Manon, 2000, *Questionnements féministes et méthodologie de la recherche,* Paris, L'Harmattan.

RC14-244.2

ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI, DANIELA* (Bucharest University, *danifrumusani@yahoo.com*)

La Dimension De Genre Dans Les Organisations

La visée de cette intervention c'est de s'inscrire dans l'histoire des efforts entrepris pour éradiquer l'arbitraire, l'injustice et la discrimination envers les femmes en utilisant l'arme de l'information. Pour faire avancer la cause de l'égalité, il faut d'abord assurément prendre le pouls des inégalités, rendre visibles leurs causes et leurs effets, comprendre le degré de leur résistance et les implications de leur persistance.

En dépit des modifications *de jure* (loi contre la discrimination de genre-2002 pour la Roumanie*), de facto* les changements arrivent plus lentement. L'inégalité de genre reste une caractéristique majeure de la société globale et par voie de conséquence de la Roumanie postcommuniste aussi.

Dans les sociétés contemporaines marquées par la désindustrialisation, la production et la reproduction, le marché et la famille sont moins séparés ; ils deviennent des espaces où le sexe, la race, la classe se confrontent afin de donner une signification et valeur nouvelle au travail. La *crise* (de la production , du travail, de la famille etc.) entraîne des travaux temporaires , ce que des chercheures féministes appellent du travail féminisé (moins payé, moins valorisé, etc.);c'est pourquoi on parle de féminisation de la pauvreté (accentuée par la crise).

Même si les femmes ont investi dans presque toutes les professions, la ségrégation sexuée du travail demeure une réalité qui se traduit notamment par la persistance de l'inégalité salariale et symbolique (ce que l'on va prouver par les

vingt entrevues en profondeur avec des femmes appartenant à des professions, catégories d'age et de leadership différentes).

Bibliographie sélective:

CLAIR,Isabelle,2012 *Sociologie du genre*, Paris, Armand Colin

Lorber, Judith (1994), *Paradoxes of Gender*, New Haven (CT), Yale University Press

Marx Ferree, Mira ; Lorber, Judith et Hess, Beth (1999), *Revisioning Gender*, London, Sage Publications.

ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI, Daniela, 2009 *Concepts fondamentaux pour les études de genre,* Paris, Ed des Archives contemporaines

RC16-285.5

ROVISCO, MARIA* (Bankfield House, *mr268@leicester.ac.uk*)

Suffering and Aesthetic Identification in Cosmopolitan Cinema

Looking at specific film examples of cosmopolitan cinema, this paper is concerned with both theorizing and probing how different modalities of aesthetic identification with the suffering hero – sympathetic, cathartic and ironic – are consequential for the ways in which the viewer is capable (or not) of detaching herself from the immediacy of the emotions underlying her identification (e.g. compassion, sympathetic tears, tragic emotion, estrangement) and rise to moral judgment and reflection about what is represented. It is through the fictional exercise of the imagination that audiences are invited to identify and empathize with the fate of individual characters and to consider the moral implications of their suffering in their life worlds. If fictional characters can become 'real', personalized and tangible as subjects experiencing pain, it is also because the suffering 'other' is perceived not as a distant object of pity but as a fully-fledged subject just like 'us'. We will see that some modalities of aesthetic identification with suffering characters have the potential to trigger cognitive linguistic deliberation– and, therefore, new cultural meanings of suffering - in a discursive ethical space where a range of interlocutors - audiences, filmmakers, creative personnel and critics – enter into conversation with each other about what constitutes human dignity and its violation. It is argued that cosmopolitan cinema challenges the idea that suffering is 'unrepresentable' by personalizing suffering and bringing its visual presence before us in ways that verbal representation cannot.

RC27-467.3

ROWE, DAVID* (University of Western Sydney, *d.rowe@uws.edu.au*)

Changing Society, Changing Sport? Social Diversity, Cultural Citizenship and the Sporting Nation

Sport is routinely evident as a key signifier of nation around the world. But in Australia the unusually elevated place of sport in 'official' and popular national culture means that questions surrounding sport, citizenship and national fealty have an especially deep resonance. For example, sport is more prominent in the advisory information for Australia's citizenship test, and more closely connected to its characterisation of national cultural identity, than in equivalent documentation of comparable countries such as Canada and the United Kingdom. Key national sports events are also protected for free television viewing by the world's most rigorous 'anti-siphoning' regime in the name of safeguarding "events of national importance and cultural significance" from less accessible subscription television platforms. Affinity with sport, and to the nation through sport, is likely to be less secure as global population mobility alters the demographic composition of Australia's citizenry. It is for this reason that its most dynamically diverse region, Greater Western Sydney (GWS), was selected as the primary research site for a current project addressing sport's relationship to cultural citizenship in Australia. GWS has an estimated resident population approaching two million, with almost a third born overseas and of non-English speaking background, approximately half of whom arrived in Australia during or after 2001. With almost forty per cent of residents speaking a language other than English at home, over a half aged below thirty five and approximately a fifth in low income households, GWS is a highly appropriate context for exploring the process of 'nationing' through Australia's sporting system and its relationship to socio-cultural inequality and exclusion under conditions of advancing globalisation. The paper reports on this research-in-progress, and analyses the preliminary findings of its qualitative exploration of the sport-nation-culture nexus.

JS-55.1

ROY CHOWDHURY, ARNAB* (National University of Singapore, *arnab.roy2007@gmail.com*)

'State-Formation From Below': Social Movement Of The Dam-Evictees' and 'Legal Transformation' Of The State In Maharashtra (India), 1960-1976

Dam-evictees' movements in Maharashtra have a long history. Peasants in Maharashtra fought the first struggle against dams in early 1920s, which opposed

the Mulshi dam built by the Tatas. Significantly, this is the first known movement organized by the dam-affected persons in India and throughout the world. However, for various reasons, this movement failed. From 1960 onwards, the dam-evictees' movements in Maharashtra are being led by a federally structured organization named, *Maharashtra Rajya Dharangrasta va Prakalpagrasta Shetkari Parishad* (MRDPSP; Maharashtra State Dam-affected and Project-affected Farmer's Organization).

Many of the demands of MRDPSP, such as—equity in water distribution and civic amenities for the rehabilitated villages, have been largely fulfilled by the state. Moreover, these movements of the peasants have considerably transformed the structure of the state in Maharashtra. As a result of their mounting resistance, Maharashtra government mooted the first rehabilitation law in India, in the year 1976, which was further amended and replaced in the year 1986 and 1999. Though the movements of the dam displaced still continue to operate, in this paper I mainly discuss and analyse the initial period of the movements from 1960 to 1976, when the first rehabilitation law was formed in Maharashtra that legally empowered the dam evictees.

In this paper I argue that, dam-evictees' movements in Maharashtra, were largely successful in getting their 'material' demands fulfilled because of having a long 'historical legacy' of movements against hydropower projects and mainly by their strategy of — a) raising purely local 'ecological concerns', in strategic disjuncture from global environmental issues, b) increasingly rationalizing their demands through legal 'rights based approach' and c) orienting their movement towards claim-making on the Maharashtra state resources, through recurring cycles of conflicts and negotiations that ultimately caused the 'legal transformation'.

INTE-26.3

ROZANOVA, JULIA* (Yale University, julia.rozanova@yale.edu)

Many Shades of Grey: Past, Present, and Future of Age Relations in America

Population aging is considered one of the top three challenges of global development by the United Nations. By 2025 one in every seven Americans, one in five Japanese, and one in four Europeans will be over the age of 65. This presentation reflects on the key sociological question: in the context of this historically unique transition towards aging society, how does age matter to deviance and to social status? It describes how the 21st century cult of the youth is linked to the revolution in age relations circa 1776. It points out recent changes in family structure, migration patterns, and welfare regimes that underlie inter- and intra-generational conflicts in fragile urban communities. Drawing on my ongoing ethnographic and mixed methods research, it shows when age relations may become a matter of life and death. First, it brings up the media case of "disposable lives" of nursing home residents (the majority of whom were Black and poor) who died in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Second, it discusses how American veterans' ideals of "successful aging" tell the story of the Old and the New ageism, or age-based discrimination, that exacerbates race, class, and gender divides in America.

RC37-637.2

ROZHDESTVENSKAYA, ELENA* (National Research University, erozhdestvenskaya@hse.ru)

"to be Controversial" - a Social View on the Russian Art Piece at the Venice Biennale in 2013 ("Russia: Never overturn")

The author analyzes the art piece, which was established on the basis of national competition concept art with the focus of Russian national idea. The roly-poly , a 5-meter-high dynamic sculpture, featuring a wooden log crowned with a double-headed eagle, which rises back up when pushed over, is showcased at the biennial contemporary art fair in Venice.

Visual analysis of the subject contains a political representation: the conjunction of the images of majestic orb and traditional doll, the roly-poly, creates the effect of dynamics, together with the provocative slogan **"Try overturn"** as an invitation, defiant challenge to the aggressive counter- play with the audience.

The subject of textual analysis represents 458 art concepts involved in the digital competition, they demonstrate significant meaningful references for the understanding of the national idea in Russia. Several steps of coding in the qualitative tradition of grounded theory summarizes a thick description of the different thematic fields. As a result, the top ten most important components of the national idea in order of importance are: state symbols, family and children, Christian symbols, animalistic imagery, anthropocentric imagery, moral and humanitarian values, liberal values (2.4 % of the total number of ideas), environmental values, the idea of revival and patriotism. Interpretation of the narrative (N130) core focuses on the change, transformation, physical effort, glorious death, salvation and hope.

In general, the analysis of this art piece reflects an important condition for the modern media presentations - the idea of conflict, the collision of ideological spaces. But the authors of sculpture understanding of national idea as "a thought that gives us the strength to improve life" is visually aggressive, and substantively - rather archaic.

RC31-533.8

RUAN, DANCHING* (Hong Kong Baptist University, druan@hkbu.edu.hk)
ZHU, SHU (Hong Kong Baptist University)

Birds of a Feather—a Study of Social Networks of Mainland Chinese Students in Hong Kong

Our study addresses the issue of network building processes of mainland Chinese undergraduate students in Hong Kong, especially in terms of the homophily tendency in their social networks. Mainland Chinese students account for 10% of the university undergraduate population in Hong Kong today. Like all newcomers, they need to adjust to the new environment, and their social network members play a very important role in this process.

We shall study choice homophily: the type of homophily produced by individual preferences. Although people in mainland China and Hong Kong share the same culture, they are under very different political and economic systems. We shall also study induced homophily: the type of homophily produced by the opportunity structure. We want to find out why mainland students associate with, mostly, mainlanders, given the fact that there are plenty of opportunities for them to come into contacts with local students.

The data comes from a 2011 survey of Mainland undergraduate students in a Hong Kong university, and from in-depth interviews with them. Preliminary findings reveal three sets of factors that promote establishment of in-group contacts (discouraging out-group relationships) for mainland students in Hong Kong. First, differences in values, beliefs and behavior are major obstacles in establishing cross-group relations. The second factor is status homophily. Most of the mainland students are from upper-middle class or upper class families; whereas the majority of the local students come from middle class or lower middle class families. The two groups differ not only in terms of consumption patterns but also in terms of future career aspirations, making cross-group relationships more difficult. The third factor is about contact opportunities. Our findings show that it is not just the presence of opportunities that makes a difference. The timing, that is, when these opportunities become available, is also very important.

RC30-511.1

RUBBERS, BENJAMIN* (Université de Liège, brubbers@ulg.ac.be)

The Moral Economy Of Paternalism. Reflections From The Congolese Copperbelt

Once the most important mining enterprise of Congo-Zaïre, famed for its outward paternalism, the *Gécamines* – the former *Union minière du Haut-Katanga*, nationalized in 1967 – went into a steep decline in the 1990s. To address the situation, the World Bank advocated, in the early 2000s, the sale of company assets to private investors, and the dismissal of 10, 000 Gécamines employees with more than 25 years service. Based on ethnographic research among these employees made redundant, this paper aims at reflecting upon the future of paternalism in the Congolese Copperbelt at the dawn of the 21st century. It shows that, with the decline of Gécamines and the impoverishment of its workers in the 1990s, the models of relationship once promoted by the company's paternalistic policy (the company as a benevolent father, the workforce as a unified community, the individual worker as a responsible, Christian, *pater familias*, and so on) came to be more and more put into question. Nevertheless, as several examples will make clear, these models, or norms, continue to influence workers' expectations – and to be used as a reference – in their relationships with public authorities, with their wife and children, with (former) colleagues, and with non-Gécamines workers. At a more general level, the paper suggests that, far from being limited to ex-Gécamines workers, this paternalistic "moral economy" underlies the relationship that most inhabitants of the Congolese copperbelt have with wage work and institutional employers. To avoid conflicts with workers, local communities and public authorities, the mining companies that came in Katanga during the last decade have but no choice to take such expectations into account. By doing so, they contribute to the emergence of a new form of paternalism, distinct from the one developed by Gécamines in the 20th century.

RC05-115.3

RUBIO, IGNACIO* (Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales UNAM, ignacihorc@hotmail.com)

Aires De Discordia: Autonomía, Territorio y Relaciones Interétnicas Ante El Avance Eoleoeléctrico En El Istmo De Tehuantepec

La expansión de las emprendimientos eoleoeléctricos en el Istmo de Tehuantepec ha dado lugar a un número importante de conflictos sociales. En una región socialmente diversa, los actores de tales conflictos han sido propietarios privados, ejidatarios y comuneros, pueblos, autoridades y empresas. Si bien no todos los conflictos han escalado y la gran mayoría han demostrado ser negociables, uno resulta especialmente complejo, el de San Dionisio del Mar, que in-

volucra autoridades civiles y agrarias, así como pueblos Ikojt y Zapoteco. En este caso, la implantación de la nueva tecnología se da en un escenario contradictorio signado por problemas entre núcleos agrarios y entre grupos étnicos que desde hace ya muchos años mantienen una relación tensa de dominio y representación. Mediante la discusión de este caso, el trabajo desarrolla la idea de que los proyectos de inversión han reactivado viejos enfrentamientos y promueven un realineamiento de los actores, así como permiten la reconstrucción de demandas de autogestión y autonomía local que, bajo la política y el discurso del agrarismo nacional habían sido eficazmente acallados. Nociones tales como zonas de refugio, colonialismo interno y larga duración, se vuelven entonces imprescindibles para comprender la complejidad de un proceso que difícilmente se agota en, aunque no excluya, ideas sobre resistencia, despojo y desposesión que son hoy las herramientas conceptuales centrales con las que se abordan los conflictos étnicos y socio ambientales en el sur global.

JS-30.3

RUDRAPPA, SHARMILA* (University of Texas at Austin, *rudrappa@austin.utexas.edu*)

Markets in Life Itself: Transnational Surrogacy in India As Intimate Labor

Are the babies born through commercial surrogacy commodities or are they gifts? Based on interviews with seventy surrogate mothers and thirty-one egg donors who live in Bangalore, India, and twenty families who reside in various parts the U.S. and Australia and have engaged in surrogacy in Anand, Delhi, and Mumbai, I pose three interrelated questions:

1.   What meanings do surrogate mothers make of the commodification of their pregnancies? Is pregnancy a part of a gift relationship, or is it a market relationship for which they receive wages?
2.   If the newborn baby is a gift to the commissioning family residing in India or elsewhere, then what is the ongoing relationship between surrogate mother as gift-giver and commissioning parents as gift-receivers?
3.   Conversely, if pregnancy is wage labor, then how does one make sense of the baby as commodity, a product of market pregnancy?

Beginning with Titmuss's seminal *The Gift Relationship*, where he endorses the virtues of blood donation in the U.K. versus the demerits of blood distribution as a commodity in the U.S., the social circulation of bodily fluids, tissues and organs is well examined (Rabinow,1999; Scheper-Hughes and Wacquant, 2003; Waldby and Mitchell, 2006). Reaching back to a much larger treatise on the gift (Mauss, 1923; Levi-Strauss, 1969; Rubin 1975; Bourdieu, 1977; Appadurai, 1986; Strathern, 1988), and commodification (Polanyi, 1944; Hochschild, 1983, 2003, 2012; Boris and Parrenas, 2010), I ask why the various agents involved in global intimate industries assert that the baby is a commodity, or contest that the baby is a gift. This paper contributes to the growing literature on intimate industries (Parrenas and Silvey, forthcoming) through examining **the meanings attached to markets in life itself** among both Indian surrogate mothers and commissioning parents from the U.S. and Australia who travel to India for surrogacy purposes.

RC02-65.2

RUECKERT-JOHN, JANA* (Institute for Social Innovation, *jana.rueckert-john@isinova.org*)
JAEGER-ERBEN, MELANIE (ZTG TU Berlin)
SCHÄFER, MARTINA (ZTG TU Berlin)

Social Innovations for Sustainable Consumption – a Typology for Their Political Promotion and Further Development

The current political debate in Europe ascribes importance to social innovations in regard to the transformation toward a sustainable society. Social innovation refers to utterly diverse phenomenon like citizen's communities, cooperatives, transition towns and intercultural gardens, new forms of participation as well as user- and consumer-driven innovations. In regard to consumption there is the hope that carbon-intensive and non-sustainable patterns will be transformed towards more sustainable practices. However it is often not clear how to understand the term social innovation – most definition-esteems fall short because they are not different from usual economic definitions or rely on an obsolete idea of technique trying to mark a difference between social and technical innovation. Before looking at sustainable consumption one has to answer questions about the meaning of social innovations, which are the criteria for the observation and analysis of diverse innovative consumption phenomenons.

These questions are currently investigated by the project "Sustainable consumption by social innovation. Concepts and practice" funded by the German Federal Ministry of Environment and the Federal Environment Agency. Hereby 50 cases of social innovations within several consumption fields are closely investigated.

This paper presents considerations on the understanding of social innovation as the base for a typology of social innovations for sustainable consumption, which will be introduced. Social innovations are understood as novel social practices which differ from former routines, constitute solutions for social problems, and entail far reaching structural changes in society. Beside these structural ef-

fects of social innovations one has to consider the dynamic of change processes to make up criteria. An essential result of the analysis is the identification of five types of social innovations (do-it-together, strategic consumption, community based consumption, do-it-yourself, new offers for consumption), which are the basis for political intended promotion strategies and strategies for further development of the change agents.

RC28-489.6

RUI, SANDRINE* (Université de Bordeaux, *sandrine.rui@u-bordeaux2.fr*)

Coping with Discrimination. from Subjective Experience to Social Consequences of Discriminations

To what extent studying discrimination from the subjective experience of discriminated persons throws new light on the sociology of discrimination? Whereas most of the studies aim to measuring discriminations (usually with quantitative methods) or aim to evaluating policies implemented to reduce them, the point of view of those who are discriminated or susceptible to be discriminated is less often analyzed. This last perspective is at the core of the research this communication is based on. Our research has been led in France using 4 sociological interventions and 220 interviews with persons concerned by discriminations due to their origin, their culture, their sexuality or their sex. (Dubet F., Cousin O., Macé E. et Rui S. (2012), *Pourquoi Moi ? L'expérience des discriminations*, Paris, Seuil.)

Our study emphasizes the gap between the subjective experience and the objective situations people go through. The experience of discrimination is therefore determined by structural and individual factors, by institutional, economic and social mechanisms as well as personal resources and strategies. We will focus on the way people cope with the discriminations, the way they avoid, resist, abdicate or adapt, the way their strategies are successful or entail perverse side effects, in order to understand the effects on individuals as well as the collective consequences of discriminations. Ambivalent and uncertain, the experience of discrimination is all the less adjusted to its definition as a public problem since the links between discrimination and domination, discrimination and stigmatization, discrimination and inequalities are not obvious.

Regarding theoretical and methodological issue, we will insist on the relevance of *sociological intervention* (Touraine, 1978 ; Cousin & Rui, 2010) for the study of the discrimination's effects at the same time on individuals and on society.

RC34-589.3

RUILING, ZHAO* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *ithinkso8@163.com*)

Exploring the Less-Educated and Lower-Income Migrant Young People's Experience of Transition to Adulthood – a Qualitative Research in Shenzhen, China

In recent decades, many researchers have found that young people's transition to adulthood is greatly prolonged in terms of finishing education, entering job market, getting married and having children. Accordingly, they suggest that contemporary young people's transition trajectories have become radically different from those of their previous generations. Among researchers on youth transition, Jeffery Arnett even contends to regard this prolonged transition to adulthood as a separate and normative life stage – emerging adulthood - between adolescence and young adulthood. However, other researchers criticize that the prolonged transition is not a universal phenomenon for all the young people. They believe that those who are socially disadvantaged and excluded incline to enter adulthood at an earlier age. On the contrary, local researchers in China find that it is just the increasing life pressure that forces the young, especially those who lack of social resources, delaying their transition to adulthood. The contradictions among existing studies indicate that transition to adulthood does not obey a normative rule. In other words, individual transition to adulthood is socially constructed. Individuals under different social and cultural contexts may have various transition experiences. This study seeks to explore the transitional experiences of the less-educated and lower-income migrant young people (with age from 18 to 33) in Shenzhen – a migrant city in China's southeast coast, as well as how their transition experiences are socially constructed. Qualitative in-depth interview is used to collect information as rich as possible from the life stories of the participants. Grounded theory is used to analyze the data and develop new understanding of transition to adulthood. Implications of the findings for social welfare services and policies targeting disadvantaged young people are discussed.

ADH-991.4

RUIZ RIVERA, NAXHELLI* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *naxhelli.ruiz@gmail.com*)

The Influence of Political Inequality in Vulnerability to Natural Hazards: An Analysis of Selected Mexican Municipalities

The susceptibility of different territorial units to be affected by natural hazards has been usually associated with the nature of the hazard itself, together with the socio-economic conditions of the local population. However, the political conditions that underlie planning and emergency response are usually overlooked. We argue that vulnerability varies in relation to the political inequalities regarding law enforcement, effective planning, land use control, environmental knowledge and resources availability among different territories in response to hazards; and these inequalities would significantly influence vulnerability outcomes of municipalities subject to similar hazards. This paper reviews the debates of political inequalities and their spatial effects. It also discusses the differences in vulnerability outcomes in different territorial units in Mexico, associated with such inequalities, from a qualitative comparative approach.

RC14-253.2

RUIZ SAN ROMAN, JOSÉ A.* (Universidad Complutense Madrid, *jars@ucm.es*)

CACERES ZAPATERO, DOLORES (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

BRÄNDLE SEÑAN, GASPAR (Universidad de Murcia)

ARMAS, SARA (Universidad Complutense Madrid)

Participación Social Ciudadana. Reflexiones Desde El Pensamiento Comunitarista De Amitai Etzioni

La participación ciudadana, desde la aparición de las Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación (TIC), ha experimentado una radical transformación. Las teorías clásicas sobre participación social y creación y desarrollo de comunidades, se encuentran con el reto de adaptarse y contrastarse con los nuevos fenómenos de desarrollo tecnológico. Internet y las herramientas 2.0 tienen en común la participación colectiva mediante procesos de colaboración e intercambio con otros usuarios. El cambio de mentalidad que supone esta nueva forma de comprender y utilizar Internet desarrolla interacciones peculiares. Los individuos establecen relaciones entre ellos y las redes personales se convierten en lo más importante, creando comunidades antes insospechadas.

Esta comunicación se centra en el estudio del pensamiento de Amitai Etzioni, uno de los principales investigadores sociales sobre la creación y desarrollo de comunidades, y pone en relación su pensamiento clásico sobre participación con sus aportaciones recientes a la luz de las nuevas posibilidades de participación ciudadana.

RC47-772.2

RUNCIMAN, CARIN* (University of Johannesburg, *crunciman@uj.ac.za*)

Cycles of Contention Post-Apartheid: A Challenge to Current Theory

Since 2004 South Africa has been undergoing a wave of protests predominately led by the unemployed within South Africa's impoverished townships and informal settlements. This protest wave reached a peak in 2012 where it has been estimated there was an average of three protests a day (IRIS, 2012). Furthermore, there has been a discernible rise in industrial unrest with an increasing number of wildcat strikes occurring as workers choose to take their demands outside organised trade unions and collective bargaining processes. The intensity of this movement and the hostility of the State to it was tragically highlighted by the events at Marikana in 2012. This upsurge in contentious politics falls within a wider global cycle of contention. This paper uses the South African experience in order to challenge Tarrow's theory of cycles of contention in order to advance social movement theory from a Southern perspective. It will be argued that Tarrow's framework, and social movement theory more generally, pays insufficient attention to the specificities of capitalist development. This paper seeks to expand social movement theory and the analysis of popular protest through an examination of the specificities of capitalist neoliberal development and how this has shaped the working classes post-apartheid. The paper will demonstrate how a greater emphasis on the role of capitalism within social movement theory has much to contribute not only to the understanding of protest and social movements in South Africa but also for the analysis of the global cycles of contention.

RC21-362.5

RUOPPILA, SAMPO* (University of Turku, *sampo.ruoppila@utu.fi*)

Independent Cultural Centres As Amenities in Urban Regeneration

This paper reports results of a research project on 15 independent cultural centres around Europe. These specific sites, promoting culture and arts and related industries, have often acted as "urban pioneers" in their neighbourhoods, converting spaces considered "difficult" in size or because they are listed properties. The centres involve combination of different creative actors and action.

They are professionally managed, and agree that visionary leadership is essential to succeed. They are usually organised as independent associations, but require acceptance and partnering of cities, often as owners of the properties. However, not all of them are dependent on subsidies, even in the form of land rent, but illustrate other examples how to organise such activity.

The paper discusses the role of independent cultural centres in urban regeneration. The current literature acknowledges both the supportive role of such activities in place-making and providing spaces that the market otherwise does not, but also highlights the paradox that if a development becomes commercially successful, rising rents may lead to their displacement, which eventually also lessens the character of the whole area. This study argues that instead of transitional activity in a particular property, planners should consider independent cultural centres as new kind of civic activity supporting heterogeneity and mix in changing urban areas. This use of vacant spaces should be conceptualised as amenity—non-profitable venue that has broader significance for area's atmosphere and liveability.

RC24-420.2

RUSER, ALEXANDER* (Hertie School of Governance, *ruser@hertie-school.org*)

It's Climate Change, Stupid! the Role of Think Tanks in Maintaining a Knowledge Divide in Climate Politcis. Evidence from Germany, the United States, Japan, and South Korea

'Global environmental inequalities' are often used synonymously for the asymmetric tragedy of the commons problem posed by anthropogenic climate change: polluters (mostly countries in the developed world) are less affected and more capable to deal with the consequences of global climate change than the less industrialised countries in the global south. An important aspect of this problem is the rejection of national responsibilities or the outright denial of climate change by important emitting countries.

The consequences of environmental degradation and climate change can be felt directly at the local level. In contrast, public awareness as well as an understanding of the complex interplay of local and global aspects by national electorates is highly dependent on the production and distribution of scientific knowledge. While the production of relevant knowledge is institutionalised at the international level (e.g. IPCC), national level knowledge production and modes for distributing it to political elites and the wider public differ considerably. To estimate the impact of diverse patterns of knowledge production and distribution on 'climate scepticism', I will focus on the influence of environmental Think Tanks.Think Tanks are said to provide applied research and impartial advice as well as political advocacy in 'scientific disguise'. It's therefore important to analyse their network ties to government authorities and among each other in order to estimate whether they are part of an epistemic community or forming advocacy coalitions instead. Linking the findings for selected countries (Germany, the United States, Japan, and South Korea) with the theoretical framework of differing 'knowledge regimes' helps estimating the consequences of an unequal access to and the distinction between a biased and a more 'neutral' presentation of scientific findings for national climate politics and international burden sharing alike.

RC06-122.15

RUSH, MICHAEL* (University College Dublin, *michael.rush@ucd.ie*)

SEWARD, RUDY RAY (University of North Texas)

Fathers, Welfare and Gender

This paper examines macro-level social policy influences on national variations in men's roles as fathers across different 'worlds of welfare'. It begins by identifying a paradox. On the one hand, the paper illustrates that the mid-1970s represented a historical turning point in social policy responses to the changing nature of fatherhood. On the other hand, national variations in the social politics of fatherhood have been largely overlooked by comparative welfare state analysis, with the notable exception of Hobson *et al* (2002), who proposed a typology of 'policy regimes and fatherhood regimes'. The paper addresses this paradox by locating fatherhood as a central concern of what Orloff (2010) identified as the "two intellectual big bangs" of social policy comparison: namely 'gender studies' and 'welfare regime analysis". It does so through historical analysis of the social policy treatment of fathers and non-resident fathers in selected Nordic, Anglo-Saxon and East-Asian regimes and at the meta-level of European Union parental leave and gender equality directives. The analysis serves to illustrate the idea of a continuum of 'two worlds' of father regimes, typified at one end by the gender-egalitarian 'father friendly' regime in Sweden and at the other end by the targeted regime in the USA, which impacts most forcefully on a residuum of non-maintenance paying fathers. The paper concludes by discussing whether and how welfare states served to erode the patriarchal power of fathers during what Therborn (2004) identified as the long process of 'de-patriarchalisation', and by considering to what extent we are witnessing a feminist backlash in new discourses of re-patriarchalisation.

Word count 255

WG03-922.4

RUSSELL, MEGAN* (University of New South Wales, *megan.russell@unsw.edu.au*)

Consuming Cuteness: The Visual Code Of Youth In Kawaii (cute) Fashion Subcultures

The *kawaii* (cute) fashion subcultural scene of Harajuku, Tokyo, presents a complex visual sphere in which youth produce and circulate images through the consumption and design of clothing products. This paper examines the power that the image can have in bringing together young designers and consumers. Using visual data from Harajuku and qualitative interviews with key cultural producers, it unpacks the idea that aesthetics in fashion subcultures can be used to signify wider thematics in the subculture**.** This paper aims to revive the use of semiotics in the study of fashion subcultures, working under the Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies' premise that there is resistance within fashion subcultures which is symbolic and counter hegemonic. It also integrates a discussion of cultural industries to map out how these images and their related mythologies are produced and circulated in the subculture. It combines the literature from these three fields to examine the ways in which *kawaii* fashion subcultures engage with residual and emergent social cultural forms, particularly pop culture. Youth in *kawaii* fashion subcultures claim images of childhood, and arrange them into a system of signs mediated through fashion styles as a form of symbolic resistance to hegemonic norms of Japanese adulthood. The clothing of *kawaii* fashion subcultures allows for self-transformation, as prints, motifs and textiles are used to signify individual identities and collective dreams centered around cuteness and passive doll-like archetypes. The streets of Harajuku become a public theatre in which participants act out these identities, utilizing a complex code of cuteness to communicate 'authenticity' to other subculturalists. Over the past decade, the subculture has been commercialized, and new codes are mediated through specialist magazines and shop fronts. This raises further questions around the extent to which subcultural resistance is formulated around active image making or consumption.

RC04-87.4

RUSSKIKH, LIUDMILA* (Southern-Ural State University, *ludmilaruss@mail.ru*)

Bologna Process in Russia: Common Rules or Inequality Chance?

Russia joined the Bologna process in 2003. It has to become a full partner of the European system of education, but it has not happened. Europe joined the Bologna process through the objective processes taking place in contemporary European society (the emergence of transnational production and scientific associations, the formation of a single labor market, migration etc). For the Russian education system the accession to the Bologna process is an artificial process. From seven major provisions of the Bologna Declaration, Russia realized only one. A two-tier system of education has established: Bachelor's and master's programs.

The research focuses on the problems of convertibility of the Russian master's degrees with European diplomas. The **major research objective** was to examine the quality of higher education and the possibility of convertibility of Russian higher education diplomas. The **research methodology** combines qualitative and quantitative methods (depth interviews with experts and questionnaire).

Findings and discussion. Transition to the new system of higher education does not guarantee the majority of domestic graduates of universities the same equal opportunities for employment that graduates of European universities have. It was selected several federal universities that were competitive in the global job market before Russia's accession to the Bologna process. The other universities must meet the needs of the local labor market. It is the main reason for the low level of training of graduates. The domestic industry is a major consumer of the graduates and it lags behind the European standards. That's why there is no sense of raising the bar of education. In addition, the provincial universities have a large number of extra students who are poorly trained. It leads to the gap in the level of training of graduates of European and national universities and it reduces the chances of successful employment for graduates of Russian universities.

RC32-564.26

RUWAIDA, IDA* (University of Indonesia, *idar.noor@gmail.com*)

Local Dynamics on Women's Economic Empowerment in Global Context

Local Dynamics on Women's Economic Empowerment In A Global Context
Submitted by: **Dr. Ida Ruwaida[1]**

This paper focuses on the dynamics of women's economic participation at local level in decentralization era. Based on Indonesia's case, it has been reflected that local policies as well as programs on economic empowerment have not perceived women's participation as their basic right. The policies or programs do not focus on stimulating women's critical consciousness and their capacities to articulate their interests invidually as well as collectively. It's indicated that women's roles as economic actors are beeing positioned as instrumental roles, not substantive/transformative ones. The main root of this issue refers to the weakness of local government commitment and capacity which can not be separated with the national agendas on economic development. And the agendas might be based on economic assumptions (blinkers) that tends to disadvantage women's conditions as well as positions. It's has been reflected from several regions in Indonesia.

Referring to Chafetz (1988), empowerment as structural transformation efforts -- which only possible if local (also national) economy policy responsives to women's economic right. In term of relation between state and women, the other crucial issue is to enhance or to empower women's commitment as well as their capacities as a collective/interest group. This paper also raises women's strategies for organizing and enhancing their economic roles at local level.

Key words:
Women's economic participation, local economic empowerment, institutional or structural transformation, women's collective action,.

[1] Dr. Ida Ruwaida is a Lecturer at Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia. She is also a Chairperson of Sociological Studies Center, University of Indonesia.

RC41-694.3

RUZOL, CLARISSA* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, *clarissa.ruzol@gmail.com*)
COLADILLA, JESUSITA* (University of the Philippines Los Baños, *jocoladilla@gmail.com*)
LEYTE, JAMES ELWYN (University of the Philippines Los Baños)
MAPACPAC, JOHN CHRISTIAN (University of the Philippines Los Baños)

Population and Forest Land Use Cover Transition: The Case of Brgy.Puting Lupa, Mt. Makiling Forest Reserve, Laguna, Philippines

Theoretical propositions about the adverse impacts of population growth to the natural system have found grounding in many empirical-based literature since the environmental discourse became global. Neo-Malthusians predict ecological destruction when there is unrestrained population growth coupled with advancement in technology and increase in per capita affluence in a society. When industrialization in Calamba legitimized by local and national policies materialized, the Makiling Forest Reserve (MFR) became vulnerable to on-site and off-site environmental pressures. In 1990, the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) was vested exclusive jurisdiction, control, and administration over MFR and in the following years, adopted a 'participatory' approach to management. Chronologically following the implementation of these policies is the abandonment of agricultural claims of state-owned forest land by settlers within and near the MFR buffer zone in Barangay Puting Lupa. Results of this study show that forest land use transition occured in MFR-Calamba characterized by first, deforestation and forest land conversion to agriculture, then to gradual forest recovery. Spatial analysis of the 1993-2002 Calamba land cover shows that forest cover increased by 18%, agricultural land use decreased by as much as 29%,while built-up areas expanded by as much as 79%. Albeit forest land regenerated through time, land cover changed from forest species to agroforestry specifically in Barangay Puting Lupa. While industrialization is associated with increase in population and eventual environmental degradation, this study suggests that there are other socioeconomic elements that interact compatibly with each other to arrive at a different scenario of forest regrowth. Seemingly contradicting but synchronous commitments of policies of the university and of Calamba among other socioeconomic factors have a synergistic effect that amounts to the improved forest land use cover in the MFR buffer zone in Barangay Puting Lupa despite increase in population and pressures of industrialization.

RC44-727.4

RYABCHUK, ANASTASIYA* (National University Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, *anastasia.riabchuk@gmail.com*)

Labor and Populist Politics in Ukraine

This paper looks at the labor movement in Ukraine by considering two types of workers' power (as defined by Wright): *structural,* resulting from their position within the economic system; and *associational,* contingent on the ability to form collective organizations – unions, parties, workers' councils or community organizations. Silver`s observation that the role of workers' associational power is growing in the XXIst century and that therefore perspectives of the labor movement are conditioned on the broader political context, requires us to extend the definition of associational power also the alliances between labor and political movements. This paper discusses consequences of alliances between Ukrainian workers and various political projects since the break-up of the USSR, focusing

in particular on the growing support for populist demands of nationalization of key industries and natural resources, voiced in particular by a right-wing populist party "Svoboda" as well as by the Communist party. The paper questions long-term perspectives for the labor movement if populist politics take on a right-wing flavor, and a left-wing populist alternative is lacking. Futhermore, it discusses the role that politically-engaged social scientists can play in evaluating labor movements alliances with various political projects and in strengthening workers' associational power.

RC11-199.2

RYAN, LYN* (Macquarie University, Australia, *lyn.ryan@mq.edu.au*)

Ageing,Ageism and Discrimination

In Western society our populations are ageing, and even developing nations are showing increases in elderly populations. This is due to declining fertility, advances in medical science leading to greater longevity, immigration rates not keeping up with ageing, and also the Baby Boomer generation began to turn 65 in 2011. Older age is an inevitable part of life but some people use stereotypes of older people to discriminate against them due to their biological age. People hold views about ageing people which are not consistent with their views about other people and this forms the basis of prejudice, discrimination and ageism. While respect for elderly people has been a prominent part of Asian cultures which upheld Confucian principles, respect for the elderly has not been given such a prominent place in the history of Western society or its discourse. Issues around egregious abuse, such as violence and financial abuse have been commanding the attention of most social science researchers studying the maltreatment of older persons since the late 1970s. The more subtle, everyday experiences of disrespect, which arguably is a precursor to more notorious forms of abusive and violent behaviour; or respect which, arguably, can prevent such abuse from occurring, are less researched. Therefore, respect for elders is defined and disrespect versus respect, ageism, personhood and the quality of life of elderly people are all discussed.

Society categorises older people into socially constructed age groups. It is important to recognise that while age has a biological meaning, income, work and retirement construct groups and meanings about age that may reflect negatively on older people and, therefore, lead to experiences of disrespect amongst our older population.

RC15-270.2

RYAN, SARA* (University of Oxford, *sara.ryan@dphpc.ox.ac.uk*)
HIMMEL, WOLFGANG (University of Goettingen)
MAHTANI, VINITA (Research Unit)
SANZ, EMILIO J. (Universidad de La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain)
WERMELING, MATTHIAS* (University of Goettingen, *matthias.wermeling@med.uni-goettingen.de*)

The Doctor-Patient Relationship and Type 2 Diabetes: What Can We Learn from a Cross-National Comparison of Three Qualitative Datasets?

Background: Evidence suggests that higher levels of patient involvement results in more beneficial care. Patient involvement can be higher in long term conditions, such as type 2 diabetes, where self-management is important. But we need to better understand what happens in the shared decision process and which factors contribute to the inherent inequalities. In this paper, we explore models of doctor patient relationship in three qualitative datasets from Germany, Spain and the UK. The data were originally collected to explore the experiences of patients with type 2 diabetes. Lay summaries are published at *www.krankheitserfahrungen.de*, *http://www.dipex.es*, *www.healthtalkonline.org*.

Methods: A secondary analysis of the datasets using a two strand approach. First, a thematic analysis of the individual datasets to identify models of doctor patient relationships, and examine what factors may contribute to these models. Second, a comparison of these findings to identify similarities or differences across the datasets in order to enhance our understanding of shared decision making.

Results: Early analysis suggests the importance of a trust within the doctor-patient-relationship and an enduring paternalistic model in the management of diabetes. While UK patients may suggest some partnership working in the way they articulate their self-management, in practice, they do what the doctor tells them. In contrast, German participants emphasize a desire to preserve a certain level of autonomy. This was most obvious with eating and weight management, where participants reported enjoying pleasures that their GPs regarded as unhealthy. Several Spanish interviewees experienced some lack of control from their professionals and felt their treatment was routine rather than an individually tailored process.

Conclusions: While management recommendations of diabetes are largely standardized, patient experience and expectations may differ according to cultural and national peculiarities. Interestingly, a paternalistic model is not necessarily experienced as a contrast to self-management.

RC22-393.4

RYAZANTSEV, IGOR* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, *sociology-pstgu@yandex.ru*)

Postsekulyarizm of Modern Society: Russian Option

We observe a social request for religion and religious values comeback in the public space today. This can be observed by the example of protests actions in defense of traditional family in France, protests actions in defense of keeping crucifixes in Italian schools, the Christmas tree as a Christian symbol of Christmas in the Benelux countries, etc. etc.

The Russian society lost faith in the communist ideas at the turn of the 80's and 90's., and later liberal ideas - which were approved during the epoch of liberal democratic reform of 90s - had become nothing for the vast majority of people.

This happened due to the fact that neither one nor the other idea contained the core of cultural and spiritual traditions of Russian society.

At what point and why the 'Orthodox believer' in Russia becomes the dominant force, the mechanism of social change? At the time of the Soviet Union collapse, the destruction of Soviet type societies institutional structure, during the state of anomie. At this point, the fabric of social relations becomes loose, able to sense even a small impact as triggers for deep and large-scale social change. At this point, the 'Orthodox believer' is gradually becoming a carrier of dominant Orthodox identity and ceases to be a 'stranger'.

During the 90's and early 2000's the number of carriers Orthodox identity and Orthodox believers, including churched Orthodox believers increased several times. 'Generation in the way' are those who have experienced religion and found a new identity for themselves after 1991.

'Generation in the way' is a notion which more or less accurately captures a new social set, which is characterized by varying degrees of perception by this Orthodox identity: from the identity of the Orthodox by self-identification to deeply churched orthodox believer.

RC31-536.5

RYAZANTSEV, SERGEY* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *riazan@mail.ru*)
PISMENNAYA, ELENA (Institute of Socio-Political Research of Russian Academy of Sciences)

Chinese Migrants in the Russian Labor Market Competitors or the Driving Force of Economic Development?

This presentation shows trends in labor migration from China to the Russian Federation for the period 2000-2010, including the regions and industries of employment of Chinese migrant workers. Described economic "niches" that are Chinese migrant workers in the Russian labor market. Chinese migrants adapted to the Russian labor market quite well. Mostly of them working in Chinese companies. Social and economic component of their integration can be considered particularly successful - they have jobs, relatively high level of income for labor migrants in Russia. Chinese are known as great farmers, who know perfectly well the characteristics of agro-climatic conditions, they are much more efficient, professional, and disciplined workers than Russians. The examples of ethnic Chinese business in Russia, including those identified a strong correlation between investment and labor migration from Chinese in Russia. Currently Chinese investors in Russia are represented by investments made by large Chinese state-owned companies which purposefully invest their funds in basic projects related to development of transportation system, communications, and exploration of mineral resources in Russia. This type of investments goes through official channels, legally, based on official contracts. The second type of Chinese investments includes private investments in development of business with quick pay off - trade, food service, restaurant and tourist business. In this part of investments Chinese private business is oriented at semi-legal and illegal methods of penetration in the Russian market. The presentation also discusses the features of labor migration and trade between China and Russia in the border regions of the Far East. It also describes features of the regulation of labor migration between Russia and China.

RC31-533.5

RYAZANTSEV, SERGEY* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *riazan@mail.ru*)
LUKYANETS, ARTEM (Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences)
MANSHIN, ROMAN (Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

Integration of Vietnamese Migrants in the Countries of Eastern Europe and Russia: A Comparative Study

Questions of migration and integration of the Vietnamese migrants into social and economic processes of Russia, Ukraine and countries of Eastern Europe will be considered in presentation. Results of research revealed significant differenc-

es in the number of Vietnamese in comparison with official statistic data. So in Russia according to 2002 census number of Vietnamese made 26 thousand people, however, study results suggested 100-150 thousand people. Part of Vietnamese is "veiled" by integration process.

Based on the methodology developed by the authors, assessment of extent of integration of the Vietnamese migrants in host countries was given. The technique is based on allocation of integration components of Vietnamese in host countries, namely civil, economic, ecological, social and psychological, religious, cultural integration. Research was conducted in Russia, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland by interviewing scientists, representatives of government, business, they were offered to put points from 1 to 10 to each component.

Results showed that integration proceed differently. Vietnamese are most integrated in the Czech Republic and Hungary. According to experts, total score made 50 points out of 60 possible. State policy in the Czech Republic and Hungary was directed to the need for integration of Vietnamese in society through development of integration programs. In Hungary and the Czech Republic much of the Vietnamese citizens received citizenship in host countries, they became citizens. The success of economic integration is associated with high entrepreneurial activity, professional qualifications and access to the labor market of Vietnamese. Much less successful is integration of Vietnamese in Russia and Ukraine, civic, environmental, and socio-psychological component integration is low there. Evaluation of Russia is 40 points, Ukraine is 34 points.

Over the past few years, neither Russia nor Ukraine has developed mechanisms for integration of Vietnamese. Bureaucracy, absence of standard and legal base strongly complicated integration process.

RC04-78.13

RYKIEL, ZBIGNIEW* (Rzeszów University, *gniew@poczta.onet.eu*)

Higher Education and the Labour Market: A Polish Perspective

The structural conditionality of normal sciences, including state ideologies and financial support, is essential for the structure of higher education. The system's transformation in Poland, based on the neo-liberal ideology, involved the dependent development model not only to the economy but also to science, with its dramatic decrease of expenditures. This reinforced a negative selection of the scientific cadres, who, by the inter-generation transmission of values and norms, were unable to adopt the traditional scientific ethos. The official ideology tends to transform the structure of academia in the market-oriented corporative management model. As many as over 400 private institutions of higher education were established, based on the ideology of 'practical" knowledge, which changed education in a commodity and the education process in a vocational training. The overproduction of formally well educated young people, hardly able to abstract thinking, resulted in a high unemployment of the youth. The government's remedy is to apply this model of education/training to public universities, which are expected to teach for the needs of the current market, notwithstanding the fact that the needs change faster than the education cycle. Instead of teaching students the ability of life-long learning in a flexible labour market, much governmental effort is made to produce formal education by bureaucratisation of universities.

WG01-890.2

RYKIEL, ZBIGNIEW* (Rzeszów University, *gniew@poczta.onet.eu*)

Territorial Identities in Different Spatial Scales

The presentation would be built on a number of contrasts. The European identity would be contrasted to the non-existent Asian identity. Ethnic identites would be contrasted to territorial identities. National minorities would be contrasted to ethnic minorities and the formalism of the differentiation would be indicated. The 'national' scale of nationalisms would be questioned by indicating the regional scale of some nationalisms. The strict relation between border communities and current borders would be questioned. National, ethnic, and regional univalence would be contrasted to bi-, poly-, and ambivalence. New nation creation processes in established national contexts would be discussed in terns of the strategy of the transformation of regional in national identities.

JS-82.2

RYSAEV, ILSHAT* (Academy Public Adm & Management, *rish.rum@inbox.ru*)

Management of Russian Organizations in Terms of Moving to Neoclassical Organization- Management Paradigm

In the article there were considered features of the classical and neoclassical organization-management paradigm. The analysis of the up-to-date Russia's organizations management state was performed due to criteria of two management paradigms. There were revealed basic features of the management transformation model of Russian organizations from classical to neoclassical management paradigm. There was performed the analysis of functional directions of Russian

organization management based on essential features of the above mentioned transformation model. Special attention is focused both on the organizational democracy development and participating methods of taking management decision in Russian organizations. The author of the article revealed main barriers and obstacles on the way of the organizational democracy development and in present day Russian organizations on the basis of managers' and employees' sociological polls as well as considering his own consulting practice for many years.

RC04-79.20

RYSAKOVA, POLINA* (Saint-Petersburg State University, *vost5@yandex.ru*)

Global Citizenship – New Pedagogical Aim or Market Strategy?

The development of education in the globalization context poses a lot of questions, being quite a challenge for scholars. The analysis of such new trends as integration processes in education, the growth of educational migration, the involvement of international organizations and NGOs, and the education policy of national states leads to referring to the seemingly established concepts of particular features of education.

The urgency to implement educational reforms is stressed by various international organizations. One of the promulgated aims of these new educational projects is bringing up global citizens.

In recent years the concept of "global citizenship" came into a broad use in European and American educational and public discourses. However, its meaning remains blurred, and its content is interpreted very broadly.

Analysis of the global education concept takes into account current sociological and political science discourses on the concepts of citizenship, nation and state. Previous understanding of citizenship as membership in nation-state gives way to a new variety of interpretations, which are based on the concept of universal deterritorised human rights.

The concept of education for global citizenship captures in what way this new understanding of citizenship and identity is interpreted in pedagogical discourse. Global citizenship is treated as a social engagement with the voluntary obligations undertaken, and priority is given to civil rights of the individual. It still stays unclear in what way state educational system as the key element in nation state building process should foster global identity formation.

Besides for many educational institutions and so called international students the engagement in "global citizen" educational programs is only a pragmatic tool to improve economic chances in the global educational and job markets.

JS-75.4

RYUO, TAKAYOSHI* (Yokosuka Nursing School, *tak.ryuo@gmail.com*)

Against the State-Centered Model of Social Policy: The Moment of Schäffle in the Sociology of Durkheim

Emile Durkheim, one of the founders of sociology, started his academic career in an interdisciplinary struggle. He refuted Spencer's self-interest based conception of society in *the Division of Labour in Society*, and rejected psychological approach for social studies in *the Rules of the Sociological Method*. But in order to acquire the institutional independence of sociology from neighbouring intellectual fields, he had to fight in another battlefront other than against economics and psychology, that is against the state-centred model of social policy.

In order to reinterpret the sociology of Durkheim in a broader interdisciplinary context, focusing on the moment of Schäffle is a helpful clue. Albert Schäffle was a German *Staatswissenschaftler*, economist, forerunner of sociology, and staunch opponent of authoritarian socialism. Durkheim reviewed the main work of Schäffle, *the Construction and Life of the Social Body* in his earliest academic article, and endorsed Schäffle's attack against state-directed socialism thereafter such as in *the Suicide* and the preface to the second edition of *the Division*. The protest against the hypertrophic tendency of state bureaucracy is not a mere manifestation of political adherence of Durkheim, but a careful strategy to define sociology as a distinctive science in the light of historical and intellectual circumstances of the epoch.

That was the time Durkheim was contending for sociology when French government embarked on implementing modern social policies. By contrast to free market policy favoured in the 1880s, the turn of the century France welcomed state-led intervention measures originated from Imperial Germany under Bismarck. The concern of Durkheim over the state-centered model of social policy and his alarm for the peril of individual liberty under the authoritarian regime is a theoretical response to the ongoing transformation of the state and society and to the state-oriented social thought at the time in France.

RC13-233.1

RÄSÄNEN, PEKKA* (University of Turku, *pekka.rasanen@utu.fi*)

Changing Patterns of Spending on Leisure? Case of Finland, 1998-2012

In the 2000s, the landscapes of leisure consumption have changed dramatically in the Western societies. Many traditional industries such as tourism, sports, and cultural activities continue to flourish. In addition, the new information and communication technologies (ICTs) have become widely adopted in everyday life. Access to ICTs is often considered as essential while at work, home, and even when spending free-time outdoors. As the alternatives for leisure activities have increased, we have also witnessed a trend of narrowing population disparities in the consumption patterns. Against this development, it is possible to argue that engagement in various leisure activities has become more versatile and less connected with individuals' socio-demographic background. But does this assumption also apply to older consumers, people living outside urban and densely-populated areas, economically less well-off people, single parents, and the less educated population segments? Or, is it possible to argue that the expenditure patterns of the many disadvantageous population segments have changed differently from those of the better-off segments during the past decade? The paper examines temporal changes in leisure consumption by examining Finnish household expenditure patterns between 1998 and 2012. The data are derived from nationally representative set of household budget surveys (N= 17,412). Empirical analyses will concentrate on money allocation on cultural services, books and magazines, and household media and technology. In particular, structural disparities by educational level, economic background, age and life-stage, gender, and place of residence will be compared.

RC17-310.3

RØNNING, ROLF* (Lillehammer University College,
rolf.ronning@hil.no)
FUGLSANG, LARS (Lillehammer University college)

How Can Decision-Makers Cope with the Heterogeneity of Values in Public Innovations

In the last two decades the concept of innovation has been taken from Schumpeters logic of competition at the market to the public sector. In the private sphere the making of profit is essential, and added profit can be seen as added value. For the public sector this is much more complicated, and it has been a large debate about the concept of "public value" since the publication of Moore`s book "Creating Public Value" (1995). Values in the public sector can both be inputs (public ethos) or some sort of outcome (efficiency, improved quality etc.). But both for input and outcome there will be a heterogeneity of values. Beck Jørgensen & Bozeman (2007) are mentioning a "universe of public values". In the invitation heterogeneity is understood as the "coexistence of different rationales". We will argue that different set of values can be seen as different rationales. Creating new and innovative solutions in the public sector is part of the struggle for power in society. Different actors will use different parts of the "universe of values" to support their arguments. To get a decision the parts will have to bargain with others about the blend of values they try to realise. The context will influence the weight of different values.

The paper will discuss how the heterogeneity of values is treated in decision-processes in public sector. We will draw on relevant literature about "public values", but especially on the case-studies in our edited volume "Framing innovations in Public Sector Services" (Fuglsang, Rønning, Enquist (eds.) (Routledge Oct.2013)

RC11-212.4

RØNNING, ROLF* (Lillehammer university college,
rolf.ronning@hil.no)

Innovation in Nordic Elderly Care

Innovations has for some decades now been seen as the engine for success in the competition at the market. Now the concept of innovation has made its way into public sector and even into elderly care.

This paper is about the efforts to innovate elderly care in the Nordic countries.

In many European countries there is a worry about the demographic changes in the population. The declining fertility rate and numerous cohorts from the after Second World War baby boom fading out of the labor market, are a challenges both for the pension system and the economy, as well as for the caring system. The challenges of the caring system are the focus for this chapter, especially the need for labour, or caring hands. The diagnosis is that too few people have to care for too many frail and elderly. Even if the Nordic countries do not have the most challenging rates between the generations, a caring deficit is seen as a growing and upcoming problem. In 2050 20% of the population is expected to be above 70 years, rising from 10% which is the situation today.

Most attention will be paid to the Norwegian situation. Because of the fortunate economic situation in Norway, the country has probably been able to maintain a (Nordic) model with a strong public responsibility to a larger extent than their neighbors. Attention will be given to three of the main paths to innovations of the elderly care in the Nordic countries, we have labeled them privatization, use of caring technology and extended use of voluntary work.

The paper is meant to be a "state of the art" paper, summing up the experiences so far, and reflecting on possible paths into the future.

RC40-685.3

RØNNINGEN, KATRINA* (Centre for Rural Research,
katrina.ronningen@rural.no)
FLEMSÆTER, FRODE (Centre for Rural Research)

Modernisation of Rural Economies - the Unsettlement of Land Use and Rights Following "Diversification"

A significant process of modernization is going on in the rural North. The paper presents some findings from a study of the implications of agricultural and rural policies' emphasise on diversification through commodifying natural resources in which primary industries increasingly become a tertiary recreational and consumption deliverer. It also analyses how norms and practices of land use, land ownership and rights systems in the outfields and commons are unsettled and changing within a neoliberal context.

A strong increase in cabin/second home developments along with other developments – windmills, micro hydro power plants welcomed by the climate debate and systems of green certificates, has increased pressure on the land and escalated land use conflicts. Outfield commercialisation echoes widespread processes of enclosure and privatisation, which occur with regard to many kinds of commons.

One conclusion is that multifunctional agricultural policies and land use planning systems within a highly developed and modern country as Norway so far has not been able to handle the challenges of modernizing agricultural and rural economies in general and at the same time include long term sustainable land use systems (eg nomadic use by the increasingly marginalized South Sámis nor of that of wild reindeers) sufficiently in these processes, nor to secure the long term sustainable use of farm land and associated natural resources in other respects.

On the other hand, neo-productivism, associated with the increased focus on the need to increase global and national food production, is redefining objectives and policies of the previous strong Norwegian and European multifunctional model of agriculture and rural areas. Also, the increased focus on the bedrocks of the high north for mineral, is pointing to a turn towards strengthened primary sector interests in rural areas, challenging many of the ideas and notions linked to modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

RC40-683.1

VINGE, HEIDI* (Centre for Rural Research,
heidi.vinge@bygdeforskning.no)
RØNNINGEN, KATRINA (Centre for Rural Research)

Private Lands, Collective Values? Framing of Food Security in a Norwegian Land Use Conflict

The principle of food security is in recent agricultural policy documents in Norway being used to re-legitimize increasingly neoproductivist farming policies and systems. Thus conservation of agricultural land is once again prominently positioned on the political agenda. With only very limited availability of farmland, only 3% of Norway's land area is in productive agricultural use, the issues of agricultural land conservation and food security have become more or less inseparable in Norway. Further, Norway, as a non-EU member, has insisted internationally on maintaining a very protectionist agricultural policy to meet the objective of being 50% self-sufficient in calories produced from agriculture.

A large proportion of the best quality farmland is within the vicinity of the country's major urban areas. While Norway was urbanised relatively lately by European standards, there is now a very strong centralisation tendency with in migration from rural areas. This, combined with increasing in-migration from abroad, is placing considerable pressure on the remaining farmland – particularly fertile land on the outskirts of major cities. Conflict between agricultural policy objectives for conserving farmland and an increasing financial interest following the demand for housing, roads and infrastructure is thus becoming a major issue in the public and political arenas. Based on a Norwegian case study, this paper will show how food provisioning and food security as collective goals is framed and positioned in discursive struggles on land between financialization, climate concerns and urban growth.

S

RC46-759.1

SA'AD, ABDUL-MUMIN* (Federal College of Education, *amsaad89@hotmail.com*)
IGANUS, RUTH BULUS (University of Maiduguri)

Clinical Sociological Analysis Of The Issues and Challenges To Healthcare Delivery In Nigeria Today

Clinical Sociological Analysis Of The Issues And Challenges To Healthcare Delivery In Nigeria Today By Abdul-Mumin Sa'ad Professor of sociology (Criminology) Provost, Federal College of Education, Yola, Nigeria And Ruth Bulus Iganus Medical Sociologist, Department of Sociology and Anthropology University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria Abstract Health care delivery refers to the work done in providing primary care, secondary care and tertiary care, as well as in public health. Health care is delivered by practitioners in medicine, chiropractic, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, allied health, and other care providers such as medical social workers, clinical sociologists, etc. Constitutionally, health care provision in Nigeria is a concurrent responsibility of the three tiers of government. However, private providers of health play a visible role in the country's health care delivery. The federal government's role is mostly limited to coordinating the affairs of the tertiary health care (university teaching hospitals, Federal Medical Centres) while the state government manages the secondary health care (the various general hospitals) and the local government focuses on primary health care (dispensaries). In spite of this clear constitutional provision there are myriad of challenges regarding healthcare delivery in Nigeria. Of course health issues have always been issues that nations grapple with. Added to this is the fact that natural and manmade disasters are becoming frequent, catastrophic and unpredictable and these are posing great challenges to healthcare delivery. Nigeria, being an underdeveloped nation is even more vulnerable to these challenges. This paper therefore identifies and discusses those challenges and proffer solutions to them from clinical sociological perspective with a focus on the need and strategies for active collaboration of all stakeholders (especially the Clinical sociologists, healthcare professionals, the government, the organized private sectors and the society generally) to effectively surmount the challenges.

SOCI-978.3

SABBAGH, CLARA* (University of Haifa, *csabbagh@edu.haifa.ac.il*)

Citizenship Orientations in a Divided Society: A Comparison of Three Groups of Israeli Junior-High Students – Secular Jews, Religious Jews, and Israeli Arabs

The present study identifies major preferences for combinations of rights and duties (henceforth, citizenship orientations), as reflected in the political worldview of Israeli junior-high school students. Two distinct orientations were found, termed here "liberal" and "ethno-republican." In order to contextualize the examination of citizenship orientations in the deeply divided Israeli society, the study compares three educational sectors which represent these rifts. Findings suggest that citizenship orientations are context-bound, in the sense that they depend upon the educational sector. As expected, ethno-republican orientations were more salient among religious-Jewish students than among either secular-Jewish or Israeli Arab students. Secular-Jewish and Israeli Arab students tend more strongly to endorse the liberal orientation, a propensity that is especially manifest among Arab adolescents. This trend supports the perception that Israeli Jewish population is bifurcated.

RC34-587.4

SABBAGH, CLARA* (University of Haifa, *csabbagh@edu.haifa.ac.il*)

Betwixt and Between Global and Domestic Forms Of Justice: The Israeli Case Over Time

This article elaborates on the global/domestic binary division in the social psychology of justice judgments. We analyze the interplay between global and domestic perspectives on justice behavior and theoretically represent and empirically examine the dynamics of a society's domestic system of distributive justice within a global context. The intersection of these two contesting, though intertwined, perspectives of justice is explored in the case of Israel. Integrating conceptualizations of neoliberal globalization, social justice, and the socio-cultural and historical conditions of Israeli society, we gauge the effect of macro-level globalization trends on the Israeli domestic 'spheres of justice' as evaluated by a representative sample of secular youth. We find that neoliberal globalization trends present a considerable challenge to Israeli Zionism's foundational pioneering ethos. Yet the 2011 cohort of Israeli adolescents have not unanimously embraced neoliberal principles of global justice. This suggests that individuals are guided by a complex justice belief-system that encompasses both neo-liberal global principles and the social-justice tenets of the domestic arena, creating co-existing and at times contradictory social justice judgment profiles.

RC32-558.2

SABBAN, RIMA* (Zayed University, *rima.sabban@zu.ac.ae*)

The Changing UAE Family

Emirati families have been changing since the advent of oil and wealth. However, the recent socio-economic shifts in the society have affected the family on many levels. What the UAE family has endured recently in term of outside and inside pressure due to globalization is probably not comparable in many parts of the world. In no other country has the proportion of foreign nationals in a society been boosted so high in so short a time as in the UAE. As a consequence, Emiratis are not even the largest national group in their own country, and have had a hard time trying to sustain a culture among a continuously growing pool of foreigners. As communities from around the world have mushroomed around national families in both the public and private spheres, UAE households have turned global within. Although one could make comparisons with families in other Gulf States, the UAE's pioneering economic model and speed of change have had an unprecedented impact on the globalization of families.

This paper focuses particularly on women in the family (mothers and daughters) who are considered the gatekeepers of culture and social wellbeing. It looks at the main new challenges they are facing and the pressure exerted on them from different parts of the society and the state to perform to a role becoming increasingly difficult. The paper looks into such difficulties using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data gathered from National families of Zayed University students.

RC24-432.26

SABIO, GIANNE SHEENA* (Social Weather Stations, *sheena.sabio@sws.org.ph*)
GUERRERO, LINDA LUZ (Social Weather Stations)

Mapping Filipinos' Knowledge, Understanding, and Actions on Climate Change

A recent Climate Change Vulnerability Index identified 16 out of 170 countries as extremely vulnerable to climate change; of this set, the Philippines was ranked sixth (Maplecroft 2010). Despite advancements in technical strategies to adapt to the impact of a changing global climate, understanding the complex socio-behavioral dimensions of climate change remains a challenge.

Using the data from a survey module on climate change commissioned by the World Bank and implemented by the Social Weather Stations (First Quarter 2013 National Survey), the study aims to know: (1) What factors shape Filipinos' awareness and knowledge on climate change? (2) In a more qualitative sense, how do they conceptualize or understand the effects of this phenomenon? (3) What factors affect citizens' participation in efforts to address climate change? Do awareness and knowledge actually translate into tangible efforts?

Correlation analyses reveal significant relationships (moderate to strong) between awareness and knowledge on climate change and these variables: locale (higher among urban dwellers), socio-economic class (higher among upper classes), and educational attainment (higher among those with greater education). Climate change resonate to average Filipinos as a public health issue. When asked to identify the effects of climate change, half of them cited "increased incidence of illnesses"—significantly greater compared to other responses such as degradation of natural resources, ozone layer depletion, and rise in sea level. Participation in efforts to mitigate climate change is higher among those in rural areas and the youth (with moderate to strong correlations). There exists very weak relationship between awareness on climate change and participation. However, there is moderate evidence to support that those with more extensive knowledge on the impact of climate change also have greater tendency to participate in actions on climate change.

PLEN-8.4

SABOUR, M'HAMMED* (University of Eastern Finland, *mhammed.sabour@uef.fi*)

Social Inequality, Power Legitimacy, and the Future of Democracy in the MENA Countries

In spite of their relatively similar religious, cultural and linguistic foundations, the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) countries consist of a diverse set of particularities in terms of their geography, socio-economic structures, human capital, and political institutions. As far as their governments and governance are concerned, these countries have traditionally been governed by authoritarian and autocratic regimes. Such governments have ruled autocratically and suppressed pluralism, limiting or totally denying fundamental societal, economic, and political

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

rights. This state of affairs has created widespread social disparities and injustice, a freedom deficit, and stagnation in the area of democratic change. In other words, a policy of social inequality that has come to be taken for granted. The ruling elites have been able to hold on to power ruthlessly by means of various manoeuvres. These have ranged from violent repression and the superficial practice of democratic simulacra to corruption and "enlightened authoritarianism". Global democratic change, and the visibility it has gained through the new media, has given people, especially the rising middle classes, the impetus to give voice to their grievances. In consequence, they have started expressing their disenchantment with the political status quo, in its place, demanding democracy and social equality. This can be seen in the emergence in 2011 of social movements in numerous MENA countries, otherwise known as the "Arab Spring". This paper aims at analyzing some of the main patterns of inequality that prevail in the MENA region and also their socio-cultural and economic origins. In addition, the paper will aim at assessing how long and how demanding the process of democratization may be in the context of the social and cultural complexity of the existing structures and their present legitimacy in such societies.

RC50-812.2

SABRE, CLOTHILDE* (Hokkaido University, *c.sabre@hotmail.fr*)

From Matsuri to Anime Convention: The Experience of Festivals and Contents Tourism in Japan

For foreign tourists, festivals are mostly associated to cultural events that present a colorful and picturesque image of a different and exotic culture. This work is then an attempt to question new forms of tourism, in order to draw a parallel between festivals and other types of gathering that attract foreign visitors. This study is lying on the idea that tourism is made significant by a specific imaginary of the visited place. The travelers choose and comprehend their destination and its culture through the picture they have before and during the trip, a picture elaborated on various references. When enjoying festivals in a foreign country, tourists can see a concretization of their imaginary about the culture they discover, and sometimes, participating in the event, they feel immersed in that exotic universe.

The aim of this presentation is to show that this process is also at work in the case of contents tourism, when the travelers experience media pilgrimage (i.e visiting places with significance in media narratives, Couldry 2005), guided by a fantasy built on pop culture and media references. Taking the case of Japan, this comparative study intends to show the similarity between the experiences of traditional festivals and pop culture events. In addition to data collected among French tourists in Tokyo, fieldwork will be conduct during specific events in 2014. Then, some traditional *matsuri* will be compared to events like the Comic market in Tokyo or the Toyako Festa in Toyako (Hokkaido). The Sapporo snow festival, that mixes playful aspects of traditional festivals and pop cultural influences, will also be investigated. So, the analysis will question the structural similarity between these tourist experiences, in order to examine to what extend contents tourism renews cultural tourism

RC14-256.3

SABRE, CLOTHILDE* (Hokkaido University, *c.sabre@hotmail.fr*)

Nature and (pop) Culture Tourism in Hokkaido

For more than a decade now, the worldwide diffusion of Japanese pop culture has been analyzed as a soft power phenomenon, questioning the consequences of this success on the international image of Japan. Many studies have examine whether or not Japan is really gaining positive influence thank to contents exports, while the Japanese officials acknowledged the idea of coolness associated to the country, consequently launching the "cool Japan" campaign. In the field of tourism, many initiatives have been taken to enhance contents tourism. Foreign travelers can now find information and activities about manga, animation, video games and so on, and some areas have been renewed and rebuilt to attract these tourists, Akihabara (Tokyo) being the main example. The idea of pilgrimage has been used to characterized the trip to these "sacred places", as the Japanese national Tourism Office delivers information about what is called "seichi jinrei" or "pilgrimage to sacred places" (*http://www.jnto.go.jp/eng/indepth/cultural/pilgrimage/index.html*; *http://otakumode.com/sp/visit_japan*)

In that context, Hokkaido is a specific case, considering the traditional tourist activities in the island. The place is famous for its landscape and its countryside, with tourism linked to nature and outdoor sports (hike, ski). Nevertheless, some locations in Hokkaido attract many tourists for other reasons, linked to pop culture. For example, the success of two movies, *Love letter* and *If you are the one*, attracted Korean and Chinese tourists in Hokkaido, with many visitors who want to discover the places where the movies were shot. Then, the aim of this presentation is to question the possible shift from nature tourism to pop culture tourism in Hokkaido, through the comparative example of Japanese, Asian and Western tourists. The notion of soft power is also going to be examined as a means to influence image and meaning of sites.

WG01-891.1

SACCA, FLAMINIA* (Tuscia University, *sacca@unitus.it*)

From Facebook to Parliament: Civic Participation through Social Network Organizations Between Success and Failure

Computer Mediated Communication has given access to political participation to a large number of citizens around the world mostly regardless of their ideological, social, ethnic, economic background. People living in different Countries or even who have voted for opposite parties for years may unite for a single issue purpose, for a protest, a petition, for organizing a revolt or a deeper change in government. The No-Global Movement years ago and, more recently, the Arab spring, have proved the possibilities of the Net in terms of political organization and impact. In Egypt and in Italy things have gone even further: Social Networks have become the *means* and the *place* for civic organization that later were transformed into political parties running for government. The paper will analyze possibilities and limits offered by the Web-Democracy in relation to these two recent examples.

RC26-457.2

SACCA, FLAMINIA* (Tuscia University, *sacca@unitus.it*)

Web Democracy and Digital Rhetoric

The relationship between communication and politics has always been a tight one, but information technologies have taken this relationship a step further: in many cases they are no longer just a mean through which political parties or movements disseminate policies, slogans and values processed off line. This process now seem to have been reversed: they have become the *means and the place* where policies, decisions slogans and positions are discussed, elaborated and voted. They have turned into a *milieu* of political organization as the Taharir Square movement in Egypt and the 5Star Movement in Italy have shown us, contributing to a wide spread rhetoric over the democratization power of the Internet. But while it is indisputably true that Computer Mediated Communication allows an easy access to political discussion and participation virtually to anybody, we cannot disregard that it also carries the seeds of disengagement, self-consolation and amusement which could have the counter-effect of enhancing citizens de-democratization levels. The paper will analyze both aspects of information technologies' impact on political processes.

RC41-696.5

SACCO, NICOLÁS* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, *nsacco@sociales.uba.ar*)

"Veinte años No Es Nada": Social Change and Aging in Buenos Aires (1980-2011)

Argentina's population it's experience irreversible changes in the age composition. This changes must involve the implementation of public policies related to the labor retirement that provide fair living to the retired population. Health systems and social security should be able to absorb a growing number of beneficiaries.

The socioeconomic conditions of life of the elderly depend not only on the mechanisms that provide social security systems, but the role that family and relationships between them. In the past, large families accounted for the greatest protection, however, demographic change will result in a huge change in family composition. Reducing the size of the family will have significant impacts in terms of living arrangements of older people and the relationships among its members.

How did change the older population over time? How are they alike and how they differ over yesterday and today? What are the socio-demographic profile of the cohort members in the coming years who will transit to older ages?

The goal of this communication is to investigate the changes observed in the last thirty years in the demographic profile of the population of 65 old years and over, based on cross-sectional analysis in four points in time, according to census data (1980 2010) and to describe the socioeconomic characteristics of the population over age 65 living in the city of Buenos Aires.

This should take into account current theoretical developments in sociology of population that formulate a new paradigm with significant analytical potential for understanding the phenomenon of aging (MacInnes & Diaz, 2008).

RC41-696.3

SACHSE, CAROLIN* (University of Vechta, *carolin.sachse@uni-vechta.de*)

Keeping Elderly Care Nurses through Organizational Commitment- an Inner-Organizational View

The demographic trend influences the geriatric care sector twofold: While the demand for geriatric care increases constantly, the number of work force declines at the same time. For 2025 a shortage of about 125.000 full time nurses in Germa-

ny is estimated (Afentakis, Maier 2010). Additionally, the problem of fluctuation in the geriatric care sector causes a competition about qualified personnel among care-providing organizations.

Other sectors already use the idea of organizational commitment to keep their employees. The basic concept of commitment (Allen, Meyer 1990) distinguishes three components: affective, continuance and normative commitment. These components are not mutually exclusive but rather coexistent. So far no specific study has researched the concept of commitment considering the specifics of geriatric care.

This paper is based on preliminary results from a qualitative research project looking at this topic from an inner-organizational perspective. As geriatric care in Germany is provided by non-profit organizations as well as for-profit organizations both types will be looked at.

Results from interviews with elderly-home managers give an overview of problems about keeping qualified employees. The range of instruments, which are already used by organizations to strengthen organizational commitment and problems in everyday work, will be illustrated. In addition determining factors, which restrict human resource management in the geriatric sector, are identified. Besides general factors also organization-linked factors are included.

Furthermore, results from problem-centered interviews with elderly care nurses provide reasons and conditions for why they work for their current organization. These results will be set into context with the Allen/Meyers organizational commitment model to specify the three commitment components in the context of geriatric care.

Finally a guideline based on the research results is presented. It will help organizations in the geriatric care sector to strengthen the organizational commitment.

RC21-360.6

SACKMANN, REINHOLD* (University Halle-Wittenberg, *reinhold.sackmann@soziologie.uni-halle.de*)

Education Inequality Among Shrinking Cities and Regions in East Germany

When birth rates drop the education system is the first social field to be confronted with new challenges. Due to compulsory schooling the size of birth cohorts affects the general school system quasi-automatically with dwindling enrolments. Newspapers in shrinking regions announce regularly school closings, a topic which is highly controversial both among the decision makers in charge and the affected communities. Pupils do not only have to cover larger distances to school but also the affected places fear to lose their attractiveness as a business and housing location. As the number of shrinking cities and rural areas (especially in Europe and East Asia) increases, it becomes crucial to investigate which consequences declining cohort sizes have for the school system. Are declining birth rates increasing inter-regional education inequality?

The basic assumption of the proposed paper presentation is that some cities and rural areas are more resilient than others when their schooling infrastructure has to cope with declining birth rates. Cities and rural areas have different economic bases. This is not only true when cities and rural areas are compared with each other but also within these broad spatial categories. From this point of view it can be suspected that school infrastructures in more affluent regions will be more resilient to declining birth rates than those in economically poorer regions. However, as schools are part of public infrastructure in many countries, this theoretically plausible relationship might also be modified by political decisions.

The analysis is based on school level data from East German regions for the 1990 and 2000 years. This regional focus is especially interesting for East Germany faced a very steep decline in birth rates during the early 1990s. The empirical strategy applies (fixed effect) panel regression models which are especially suited to analyse changes over time.

RC08-153.6

SACKMANN, REINHOLD* (University Halle-Wittenberg, *reinhold.sackmann@soziologie.uni-halle.de*)

Totalitarianism and Dead Ends in Sociology

The 20th century did not only see the rise of academic sociology, but highlighted also strife within societies that resulted in specific forms of totalitarianism. Literature on the relationship of sociology and these totalitarianisms is controversial.

Some authors state that sociology is not a natural antipode to dictatorships: Some sociologists like Sombart and Michels were active proponents of totalitarian ideology, and most totalitarian regimes quite liked the technical expertise of social research.

Other authors propose that a flourishing sociology needs a certain form of society characterized by openness and tolerance to find a constructive climate for theoretical reflection, empirical research and practical relevance. From this position one could state that there is a "Wahlverwandtschaft", a structural affinity, between sociology and democracy.

The presentation will use empirical material from a case study on the development of sociology at the University of Halle between 1900 and 1990. The University of Halle is an interesting case in so far as in this East German university the societal context varies between monarchy, democracy, fascism and communism. The empirical material focuses on published and unpublished work of Friedrich Hertz and Rudhard Stollberg, as well as archive material to their activities and conflicts. Specific dead ends of forms of historical sociology and empirical sociology are analysed with regard to the guiding question, whether there is a structural tension between forms of totalitarianism and sociology.

RC24-432.12

SADAMATSU, ATSUSHI* (The University of Tokyo, *sadamatsuatsushi@hotmail.com*)

Dioxin Risk Controversy in Japan

In this risk society, we are confronted to many kinds of environmental risk and involved risk controversy. Whether the risk is small or large, we have right to choose that risk or not. But we sociologist should try to grasp the quantitative size of the risk to analysis the discussions of scientists or experts in the public sphere. So I try to propose the sociological analytical method of symmetrical scientific controversy through the case study. The case I focused in this paper is Dioxin risk controversy in Japan.

Dioxin had caused a great deal of public concern in the 1990s. It was exhausted from industrial waste incinerators and municipal waste incinerators all around Japan. People around the incinerators started anti-pollution movements. And some of dioxin researches in Japan helped them and measured the exhaust of dioxins in environment. At last those movements resulted in the enactment of anti-dioxins law. However, risk studiers in Japan consisted that dioxin`s risk is not so large, according to their own risk comparative studies.

On the context of environmental movement, this kind of risk studiers may be often criticized; "they are political." But in many cases it is not clear how it is political and on what point it is political. In this study, I analyzed the scientific paper of risk studiers and compared those of dioxin researchers. As a result, several assumptions were found in the "scientific" paper of risk studiers. Especially, average values they used are different from that of dioxin researchers. We can say this is political. And we have to pay attention to the point that this is not derive from the risk study, but it is from the attitudes of risk studiers. This distinction is important in the debate in public sphere. Symmetrical analysis can make this distinction possible.

RC10-193.3

SAEIDNIA, SAHAR* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *s.saeidnia@gmail.com*)

SAIDI SHAROUZ, MINA* (Université Paris Ouest-Nanterre La défense/ Mosaiques-LAVUE, France, *minasaidi@yahoo.com*)

Defining Urban Renewal in Tehran: The Complex Dialogue Between Citizens and Municipality

Since 2006 Tehran municipality has started a pilot environmental and urban development project in Beryanak, an old southern and popular neighbourhood particularly exposed to seismic dangers. This new urban experiment, part of a wider environmental seismic prevention project, aimed at implementing a participatory urban renewal based on a dialogue with inhabitants, the neighbourhood council, local associations and with a scientific mediation of a research unit of anthropologists and town planners.

This project involving professional and social dialogue was innovative in Tehran, where a centralized and technical approach was traditionally favoured. More broadly, it reflects the participatory shift in urban policies illustrated by the decentralization law of 1997 and the creation of elected neighbourhood councils in Tehran in the 2000's.

This paper will examine this complex dialogue and the way neighbourhood councils have progressively positioned themselves as key actors of urban development in Tehran. Indeed these collaborative and participatory organizations designed to integrate ordinary citizens to the definition of their city's public policies, have encountered many difficulties to fit in the local political space. Thus, this paper will focus on the different conditions and modalities of mediation and cooperation in the Beryanak project and how they evolved through time. We will both study the structure of the dialogue, mainly the habitus, backgrounds and representations of the actors (town planners, neighbourhood councils, municipality, etc.), and the tensions, conflicts or the asymmetry between them in terms of positions, knowledge, power, interest or resources.

This paper is mainly based on a long-term field study conducted in Beryanak (Teheran) since 2006 (participant observations of deliberative experiences, project's meetings observations and semi-structured interviews with City advisors, neighbourhood councillors, citizens, researchers, state representatives, religious field actors, etc.).

RC12-226.2

SAEKI, MASAHIKO* (Chiba University, *m-saeki@chiba-u.jp*)

     * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

WATAMURA, EIICHIRO (Keio University / Japan Society for Promotion of Science)

The Impact of Sentencing Decisions about Similar Cases and Others' Opinion on Sentencing Decision

In 2009, Lay judge system started in Japan. Under this system, lay judges and professional judges determine guilty of criminals and sentences to the convicted criminals. After the determination of introduction of this system, some scholar have explored how that decision making is done by psychological experiments –mock trial study. However, the research which employed this method focuses on private lay judges' decision, not outcomes after deliberation. It is due to the difficulty of conducting mock trial study with deliberation.

Of course, the results of this research are useful when thinking about modification of trial procedure. However, the determination of sentences to the convicted defendants is not done privately, but is done through deliberation by lay judges and professional judges. In this paper, the impact of information which is given to lay judges is examined. In trials and sentencing deliberation, lay judges look graphs about past similar cases. This is basically shown in the form of graph of distribution, and it has powerful effect on lay judges' sentencing decision. In a psychological experiment, the impact of that graph and participants' opinion about how useful that graph is and how respectfully we should treat that graph are explored. In addition, there might be conflicting opinion with regard to sentencing outcomes by other lay judges. In the same experiment, reactions to those different opinions are also examined. This psychological experiment did not include sentencing deliberation itself, but due to that experiment, some important aspects about sentencing deliberation can be explored.

In this paper, the results of the psychological experiment are shown. Then, some practical implication about trial procedure is discussed based on the results. Especially, to incorporate general public opinion into judicial system is one of the goals of Lay Judge System in Japan. Therefore, the results are examined from this perspective.

RC41-692.4

SÁENZ, ROGELIO* (University of Texas at San Antonio, *rogelio.saenz@utsa.edu*)

The Demographic Transition and Subsequent Transitions: The Case of the United States

The United States has experienced major demographic shifts throughout its history. Like many other developed countries around the world, the traditional demographic transition associated with declining mortality and declining fertility has spawned subsequent demographic transitions. These transformations have included the urban transition, the marriage transition, the household transition, the aging transition, and the race/ethnic transition. Of these transitions, the two most prominent at the beginning of the 21st century are the latter two—the aging transition and the race/ethnic transition. In particular, the country is in the process of aging rapidly as the large cohort of baby-boomers start reaching age 65 between 2011 and 2029. In addition, as the white population begins to decline due to low fertility and major aging, the Latino population due to its youthfulness will dominate the nation's population growth. Indeed, population projections suggest that the Latino population will more than double from 50.5 million in 2010 to 111.7 million in 2050 compared to a 5 percent decline in the white population from 196.8 million to 186.3 million during this period. These major demographic transitions will have major impacts on demographic, social, and economic trends in the coming decades and in many ways is likely to lead to varying experiences between the United States and those of other developed countries. The implications of these trends in the future of the United States will be discussed.

RC05-112.3

SAEYS, ARNE* (University of Antwerp, *arne.saeys@uantwerpen.be*)
VAN PUYMBROECK, NICOLAS* (University of Antwerp (Belgium), *nicolas.vanpuymbroeck@ua.ac.be*)

The End(s) of Diversity. the Struggle Between Nationalism and the Hyperdiverse City

In the framework of the FP7-project Divercities, we investigate how urban policymakers deal with the increasing hyperdiversity in European cities (Tasan-Kok, van Kempen, Raco & Bolt, 2013). In reaction to immigration and the intense diversification of the population, nationalist parties have gained electoral success in several Western-European cities. As a political ideology that focuses on constructing and maintaining a homogeneous nation-state, nationalism seems to be at odds with the hyperdiversity in contemporary Western-European cities. Characterized by the coexistence of people with very diverse socio-economic and ethno-cultural backgrounds, the hyperdiverse city is an anomaly to most theories of nationalism. While authors like Anderson (1983), Gellner (1983) and Smith (1986) explained nationalism on a countrywide or regional scale, little has been written

about the relationship between nationalism and the city. In this paper, we want to address the question how nationalist policies deal with hyperdiversity in the city.

In order to answer this question, we take the example of Antwerp in Belgium. As the largest city of the Flemish region, Antwerp is an interesting case because of the electoral success of Flemish nationalist parties on the one hand and the diversity of its population on the other hand. While extreme right-wing Flemish nationalism has long been relegated to the opposition, a moderate Flemish nationalist party recently came to power in Antwerp. Based on a critical discourse analysis of policy documents and interviews with policymakers, we compare past and present integration policies regarding immigrants in Antwerp. This comparison illustrates how urban integration policies have shifted away from multicultural to assimilationist policies. Serving nation-building ideals rather than the pragmatic inclusion of immigrants in the city, the nationalist assimilation policies seem to be ill-equipped to deal with the increasing hyperdiversity in the contemporary Western-European city.

JS-58.6

SAFONOVA, MARIA* (National Research University, *safonovam@yandex.ru*)

Reproduction of Cultural Capital and Leisure Practices in the Russian Society: Does Bourdieu Work?

Context specificity of stratifying factors is often alleged, but attempts to systematically test applicability of theories outside the context of their emergence are still relatively rare. Bourdieu's ideas on cultural consumption and leisure practices were lucky in this respect. Due to their centrality for the late XX century sociology of culture and stratification, and general feeling that they have specifically French flavour, their applicability have been tested for a variety of national contexts (the US, Hungary, China, Australia). Thus, studies carried out in the US demonstrated that the opposition of high- and low leisure activities find only partial equivalent there (DiMaggio, Kingston, Lamont, Mohr). This study evaluates applicability of Bourdieu's concept to the Russian context. We specifically evaluate one aspect of this notion which, to our knowledge, has not been addressed before: direct connection between intensity of leisure practices, high culture awareness, and taste.

Using a sample of 450 high school students we find out that widely accepted measures of these variables demonstrate impressive lack of correlation even when various controls for cheating are implemented. Besides, two of the three measures are not related significantly to parental investments. The data seem even more surprising taking into account that Soviet time studies, carried out without knowledge of Bourdieu's work, but in largely the same vein, produce results much better fitting with his theorizing. As Bourdieu predicts, holders of high cultural capital tend to form a homogamous status group and cultural consumption remains structured. Counter to Bourdieu, instead of one dominant taste we find a plurality of segmented tastes, covering different forms and species of art. Investment in developing taste for and familiarity with one of them does not imply familiarity with homological others. We will conclude with discussion of possible solutions of this puzzle.

RC04-93.1

SAFONOVA, MARIA* (National Research University, *safonovam@yandex.ru*)

The Academic Empires: The World-Society Argument and Colonial Legacies in the International Student Migration System

In the recent years, sociological thinking about globalization in the education sphere has been heavily dominated by the world-society theorizing, originating in works of John Meyer and his various colleagues. The major expectation, arising from it, is emergence of a unified global academic culture, and, generally, convergence in organization and practices of the education sector. This paper tests the world-society theory by applying it to data on higher education students' migrations between countries. The expectation derived from WS theory is that (a) the migration flows will demonstrate rapidly diminishing or already minimal levels of clusterization, and (b) that particularistic cultural-institutional variables (e.g. common language, similar institutional structures caused by belonging to common political units) will have minimal or diminishing significance in predicting size of student flows. Volume of international student migration between pairs of countries (UNESCO statistics) in 1998-2012 is used to reconstruct the flows system. Network measures were calculated for each of the years to observe the dynamics of student migration system. For evaluating significance of cultural-institutional variables, negative binomial regression with historical experience of belonging to the same political system (colonial empire typically) was performed as an independent variable controlling for proximity, economic affluence, and size. Historical experience of dependency is chosen as the most general proxi for probability of massive institutional import since wide literature on international migrations argues that institutional (especially educational system) and transport infrastructure, which were established to connect imperial centre and the colonies in order to get steady flow of raw materials, reproduces imperial language use as well as certain type of dispositions and identities. All this evidence gives only limited

support to the world-society approach; cultural-institutional divisions retain and, eventually, even increase their influence.

RC54-860.1

SAGAWA, TORU* (Kyoto University, *waraji.1125@gmail.com*)

Becoming Cowardly: Automatic Rifles and the Change of Bodily Experiences in East African Battlefield

The Daasanach in the border regions of Ethiopia, Kenya, and the South Sudan have fought with neighboring pastoral groups, viewed as "enemies", for more than a half-century. The Daasanach claim that their primary motive for going to war is the demonstration of masculinity, allowing men to be recognized as "brave" by community members. Various cultural mechanisms praise the "brave man" who kills a member of enemy group and who raids their livestock. Since the 1980s, the proliferation of automatic rifles in East Africa has increased the seriousness of conflicts. It has been reported that the youth are drawn to the destructive power of the automatic rifle, and their behaviour is carelessly destructive of the social order. However, many Daasanach youth told me that recent war experiences with automatic rifles had led them to "renounce war". Two main types of experiences contributed to such decisions. First was the bodily (including "physical" and "mental") pain of war, such as being grazed by a bullet or surrounded by dead bodies. Second was the shameful conflict that could occur among the Daasanech during the course of a war. In wartime, the unity of "we Daasanetch" could break down under the violence. Many persons who "renounce wars" said, "I became cowardly" as a result of such experiences. In this presentation, I will discuss how the change of weapon influence on the forms of war and bodily experiences in the battlefield, and how people reflect their pain and suffering in the battlefield to their life.

RC03-69.2

SAGGAR, SHAMIT* (University of Sussex, *shamit@essex.ac.uk*)

Empirical Measurement of Integration & Cohesion

The empirical measurement of the integration and cohesion impacts of migration throw up key conceptual, practical and sociological challenges. The paper features the findings of a study of such impacts in the UK commissioned to develop evidence-based public policy. Integration and social cohesion are elusive concepts that are defined in different ways. There are impacts on national identity. Measures here refer to perceptions of feeling or belonging to a national society. In the British case, the trend over time is of a move from an ancestral understanding of identity, couched in ethno-cultural fixtures, to one based more on civic values and responsibilities. Secondly, migration impacts on integration, defined as group outcomes set against the societal average. Here migration's impact assumes a great deal of importance—as migration and policies that modulate migration have impacts on trajectories. Notwithstanding that the choice of measure is critical, it is clear that different immigrant groups perform very differently. Finally, migration impacts on cohesion, namely how migration affects neighborhoods, and is defined by people's perceptions of how people get along with each other in their local area. The paper reports UK empirical measures of this in two ways, first by perceived positive or negative changes in neighborliness and in respect and interaction between social groups; and second by levels of trust in local institutions (such as the police). The findings suggest that new migration does not notably affect cohesion but pre-existing diversity and high levels of poverty are predictors of lower social cohesion. There are important insights for social researchers examining issues around the size of migrant communities and for policymakers in respect of managing the pace of change in neighbourhoods.

RC04-97.2

SAHA, LAWRENCE J (Australian National University)
SIKORA, JOANNA* (Australian National University, *Joanna.Sikora@anu.edu.au*)

Aimless or Flexible? the Consequences of Uncertainty in Youth Career Plans

The aspirations of young people have been extensively studied, and were key variables in early status attainment research in the late 1960s. The link between youth ambitions and eventual educational and occupational outcomes has never been doubted, although the ways in which the variables are related has been debated. Throughout this 50-plus years of research, it has always been thought that all young people had ambitions, but that how much, and for what attainments, needed to be explained. Only recently have researchers begun to pay more attention to the significance of youth's uncertainty about what they want to do later in life. Some researchers have referred to this as aimlessness or role exploration. Yet this uncertainty can be also viewed as flexibility which is typical or even beneficial in a world in which life-long careers are a thing of the past. In this study we investigate the consequences of uncertainty shown in youth educational and occupational ambitions. We conduct our study from a longitudinal perspective, and use the 2003 Cohort data of the national Longitudinal Study of Australian Youth (LSAY) which involved over 10,000 students. Following this cohort of youth

between ages 15 and 24 we will examine the consequences of uncertainty in educational and occupational ambitions focusing specifically on differences between those with and without aspirations and the possible various reasons behind them. We also discuss the implications of our findings for theories of youth social/psychological development, career development, and occupational attainment.

RC06-129.8

SAHA, SUHRITA* (Presidency University, *suhritasaha@gmail.com*)

5 Pm-10 Pm: Interrogating Domestic Inequality

William J. Goode proposed rightly that world revolution toward industrialization and urbanization has led to the change in family pattern from extended towards conjugal. Talcott Parsons emphasized that in the absence of extended kinship ties, nuclear family has become important in the respect that it meets two major societal needs: socialization of children and satisfaction of emotional needs of family members namely husband, wife and dependent children. Modern nuclear families and their members i.e. husband and wife are not handicapped by multitude of obligations often conflicting to extended relatives and can take full advantage of occupational opportunities. Demands of modern industrial life and more recently globalization have brought about myriads of changes in the way in which traditional gendered roles and division of labour was constructed. Women today are empowered, independent, working in the public space along with the man. But what we need to interrogate at this juncture is how far the division of labour and responsibilities between spouses inside family space become degendered? Do we have a situation of role-reversal for both the genders or do we have a situation of role addition/burden for the female gender. Contemporary educated, urban woman is a career woman working in the office from 10 am to 5 pm like her male counterpart, but after coming back home she has to play the traditional, ascribed role of the mother, wife, care-giver,nurturer and home organizer. Inspite of the women working and earning, there is internal stratification of family life, in which men are in a more advantageous position. Husband-wife relationship can be identified as power relations, in which men dominate over women. Ideological legitimations of gender inequality are more often than not internalized by women themselves. My paper, on the basis of primary data would examine this gendered inqeual domestic space in Kolkata.

RC24-438.40

SAHAKIAN, MARLYNE* (University of Lausanne, *marlyne.sahakian@unil.ch*)

Changing Food Consumption Practices Among the Emerging Middle Classes in Metro Manila

This paper will present preliminary research results from an ongoing research project that considers the dynamics of food consumption among the middle classes in Bangalore and Metro Manila, including consumption patterns, practices and policies. Asia is often seen as the center of gravity for the "new consumer" phenomenon, where a rise in affluence can translate to consumers who enjoy better diets, private transport, throwaway products, and fashionable versus functional clothing (Myers and Kent 2004). The focus of this paper is on Metro Manila and the emerging middle classes, who may not necessarily be experiencing 'better' diets, but where there does seem to be a trend towards 'organic' and 'local' food consumption and production among some people. This paper wishes to highlight the emergence of organic and/or local food and composting as entry topics for environmental concern, as well as the influence of globalization on environmental initiatives.

One main finding is that changes in food consumption practices are not only related to a rise in affluence, but to changes in other practices, such as changing the location of your home, joining a new workplace, or the employment of a domestic worker. Specifically, a change towards organic food consumption seems to be motivated by a different set of reasons, not directly related to environmental concerns: certain people interviewed as part of this research project and who have chosen this kind of diet claim to do so because of health reasons, proximity to certain markets, as well as the influence of travels abroad. Looking upstream at organic farming and further downstream at composting, people engaged in these new practices had all been 'elsewhere' and brought new ways of doing back with them, upon returning to the Philippines. The significance of demonstration projects towards more 'sustainable' practices will be discussed.

RC23-413.2

SAHAKIAN, MARLYNE* (University of Lausanne, *marlyne.sahakian@unil.ch*)

Keeping Cool: Air Conditioning Consumption in the Philippines

Southeast Asia is growing in every possible way. Addressing the electricity needs of the region's urban households is particularly relevant where cooling is concerned. This paper is about how people go about keeping cool in Metro Manila, the Philippines, focused on air-conditioning in the home. It is part of a grow-

ing body of research in 'sustainable consumption', tackling the related themes of air-conditioning consumption patterns, practices and policies, as well as the potential for change. Research was conducted among three socio-economic groups: households based in low-income housing, the growing middle classes in new housing developments, and affluent households based in gated communities.

As a backdrop, the paper provides information on the environmental impact of household electricity consumption, in relation to economic and population growth. The history of cooling practices and air-conditioner manufacturing is also briefly discussed. The central theme of the paper is how current practices are tied up with air-conditioning consumption, from sleeping at night, to caring for a child, or dressing fashionably. The material dimension of air-conditioning is discussed, specifically in relation to 'west is best' housing trends in Metro Manila: certain housing styles may be locking in the need for artificially cooled air for years to come.

General trends in the region will no doubt contribute to an increase in air-conditioning consumption, yet current consumption patterns are not homogenous: how people go about keeping cool in Metro Manila varies greatly. This paper considers what the future might hold for keeping cool in one of the hottest regions of the world – hot, both in terms of economic development and temperature levels. The conclusion provides insights, which may be relevant to other mega-cities in the region.

TG04-942.2

SAHED, IMAINE SAHED* (EHESS/Cadis, *imaine-s@hotmail.fr*)

Voluntary Risk Taking and Individual Emancipation

Background:. In France, the important proportion of teenagers who develop a repeated consumption of cannabis, tobacco or alcohol consumption worries the security and public health authorities. The consumption practices among young people are categorized by social and scientific discourse as a risk behavior. Many scientific researches try to explain why they develop a health, social and penal risk behaviors. However, very little one has analyzed the way that experience of consumption is lived by youth. How do teenagers perceive their consumption behavior, what meanings that they attach to their behavior ?

Methods: In order to apprehend the subjective experience of drugs consumption, we have led a qualitative investigation. We carried out 42 biographic interviews to twenty-one girls and twenty-one boys between seventeen and twenty years old. They live in Ile-de-France. These interviews have permitted us to apprehend subjective signification about their consumption experience and analyze the dynamic by which the have developed the substances use.

Results: The public health categorization on consumption by youth does not tally with what happen in reality. The perception of the teenagers on their consumption moves away from the epidemiologic categorization. The drugs use means to the participants festivities or conviviality. Moreover, teenagers, who are currently looking for an autonomous identity, develop consumption, not to oppose to their parents or social and penal norms, limits. We observe that if the youth people develop the consumption of cannabis, alcohol and tabaco it is especially to build a personal and individual identity. It is in a context of individual emancipation (Kaufmann, 2004) that we consider voluntary risk taking is part of individualization process.

Conclusion: There is a contrast between the collective and scientific perception and perception of teenagers on drugs consumption. Voluntary risk taking is a subjective and positive experience which responds to his quest for identity

RC09-166.4

SAHOO, DR. UMESH* (school of social sciences, S.R.T.M University,Nanded, *ucsahoo11@gmail.com*)

CIVIL Society and Development Perspectives

Civil Society and Development Perspectives
Voluntary action is an age old phenomenon in the Indian social landscape. In the past, say before colonial era it was embedded with cultural view, traditional values, social ethos which commonly atomized as humanistic, idealistic commonly act as bridging the gap of unjust social system. But in recent years, especially with the initiation of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation, the formal Voluntary Organisation (VO) is emerging as key players in the plan development process initiated by the government. Currently, they have acquired as 'third sector' for innovative approach, flexible structure, ability to reach the unreached, dedicative, committed, capacity to mobilise the local initiatives. In light of such scenario, a study was conducted to comprehend voluntary organisation's application of own ideology, autonomy and accountability in implementation of various development programs under domain of child development, women empowerment and natural resource management supported by national and international aid agencies in the backward Marathwada region of Maharashtra State, India. The overall findings states that the development programmes are not demand driven rather supply driven through voluntary organisation which mostly eluded own independent vision, values, autonomy in planning and implementation; commonly adhere to financers agenda , policy prescription and governance. Similarly, the experience, ideas, views, knowledge, of target groups and specific needs of the region is hardly considered while operating the programs. Such one side

approach, in fact, lead to over look inherent raising inequality, regional disparity, abject poverty, rampant casteism, growing exploitation, gender inequality, etc of the region. The VO as a 'catalytic' agency is largely lost in addressing these vital social issues and follows sect oral approach which do not encompass the entire fabric of human development system within which they live and survive, thus, fall short of bringing justice and ending unjust social system.
   ProfUmeshSahoo

RC31-536.2

SAHRAOUI, NINA* (London Metropolitan University, *n.sahraoui@londonmet.ac.uk*)

Moroccan Emigrants, Ethnic Minorities and Development in Morocco: From Marginalization to Driving Force of Social Change

This paper explores the relation between emigration and empowerment of Moroccan indigenous groups from the regions of Souss and Rif. It is based on semi-structured interviews conducted between September 2012 and January 2013 with six migrant community leaders engaged in transnational activities between France and Morocco, participant observation within a French-Moroccan NGO, as well as semi-structured interviews with three government officials and three migration scholars in Morocco. Regions inhabited by indigenous minorities, the Amazigh, in the North (Rif) and in the South (Souss) of Morocco, were essential sources of emigration in the 1960s and 1970s. These regions were particularly suspected of political unrest and large-scale emigration offered a safety valve as men left the country in significant numbers and began to send remittances back home (Lacroix, 2005). A few decades later, the engagement of diaspora-led NGOs started to play a role in the reconfiguration of power relationships in the Moroccan political and institutional landscape. As many Moroccan emigrants came from the most economically disadvantaged and politically marginalized regions, their engagement in development initiatives has called into question existing policies and role of the state. This paper makes the point that Moroccan communities abroad have undergone a process of political empowerment, from the marginalisation that characterized indigenous minorities in Morocco to the activism of NGOs in the diaspora. Without necessarily building upon 'ethnicity', but simply by supporting their regions of origin, these emigrants brought about social and economic change to their communities and regions. It is therefore argued that diaspora activism needs to be taken into account in the analysis of democratisation processes in Morocco. Research findings are presented in the broader framework of migration and transnationalism studies, and more specifically draw on earlier contributions on the Moroccan diaspora (Belguendouz, 2006; Iskander, 2010; de Haas, 2006; Daoud, 1997, 2011; Khachani, 2008).

RC44-739.7

SAHRAOUI, NINA* (London Metropolitan University, *n.sahraoui@londonmet.ac.uk*)

No Hours Guaranteed, No Pay Secured, No Employment Rights: The Social Implications of the Rise of Zero-Hours Contracts for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Women in the UK Labour Market

This paper addresses the social implications of an increasing use of Zero Hours Contracts (ZHCs) in the UK, and its specific impacts on Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) women. Workers on ZHCs have no set number of hours and therefore their income is not secured; furthermore they often have no sick and no holiday pay. The nature of this contract takes away rights related to dismissal as employers can simply reduce the number of hours to zero but still keep workers 'on call'. In summer 2013, the use of ZHCs in the UK attracted media's attention after the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development estimated that 1 million workers were concerned. A sharp rise in the implementation of this type of contract was observed in recent years, especially in the care sector in the context of the privatisation of public services and the commodification of care.

The paper explores working conditions under ZHCs in the care sector and aims at shedding light on how precarisation of the workforce affects in particular BAME women in a segmented labour market. Concepts such as institutional racism, ethnic penalties, and intersectional discrimination inform the analysis. This paper also looks into the role of trade unions in supporting their members on ZHCs and informing the public debate.

Whilst being empirically grounded in an on-going fieldwork with trade union officers and BAME workers, which is expected to be completed in February 2014, the analysis also draws on earlier studies on vulnerable and precarious workers (TUC, 2008; European Foundation, 2010; McKay et al., 2012), ethnic penalties (Heath and Cheung, 2007; Raymond and Modood, 2007), as well as care regimes and gendered work (Pfau-Effinger and Rostgaard, 2011; Dahl et al., 2011; Simonazzi, 2009; Bettio and Plantenga, 2004).

RC48-784.4

SAHU, DIPTI RANJAN* (University of Lucknow, *sahu.dr@gmail.com*)

Development Induced Protests in Contemporary India: Response from the State and Civil Society

The issue of forced human mobility has been receiving much attention from the government, policy makers, civil society organizations, activists and academia in contemporary India. Social scientists interpret forced human mobility as involuntary mobility and internal displacement. The desire to take control over a certain territory and its resources becomes a cause of conflict which forces its residents to leave their current homes. The most visible are displacements associated with conflict over resources or antagonisms based on ethnic background. In the case of development-induced displacement or conservation-induced displacement, territory becomes an arena of specific conflicts between the interests of the public or private sector and the needs of people displaced or affected by particular development decisions. Development-caused displacement is often associated with conflict over resources which have led to landlessness and consequent problems.

The paper attempts to analyze the contemporary Indian society and development-induced displacement from a class-caste-gender perspective. The lower one is on that ladder, the greater the negative impact of changes introduced in their lives without their consent. The marginalised communities especially Dalits and tribals feel it more than the others do and women among them are the worst affected. They are deprived of the resources that were basic to their survival and are denied access to education, health services and nutrition. It forces them to deny their children right to childhood and to a decent adulthood. Women are deprived of the little autonomy they had. Development cannot be real till such failures are remedied and its benefits reach those who pay its price.

RC14-253.4

SAID HUNG, ELIAS* (Universidad del norte, *saide@uninorte.edu.co*)
VALENCIA-COBOS, JORGE (Universidad del Norte)

Factores Que Inciden En La Influencia De Los Usuarios Twitter Más Prominentes En Iberoamérica

En el marco de esta ponencia se expondrán los resultados generados del proyecto ¨Análisis de los usuarios Top20 más prominentes en Twitter en Iberoamérica¨, en el que se analizaron, a partir de la recolección de datos primarios y secundarios, a través de Twitter, *BrandTweet Statistics*, *Twopchats* y *Klout*, entre otras fuentes de recopilación de datos generales de esta red social, los rasgos que caracterízan este tipo de usuarios en 22 países Iberoamericanos y los mensajes que han generado mayor compromiso (engagement) en este social media, así como los rasgos que distinguen las relaciones construidas entre sus following y follower, además de las redes construidas y factores que inciden en el proceso de generación de influencia de estos usuarios, tanto a nivel global como dentro de cada uno de los países en los que ejercen un rol prominente desde esta red social. El abordaje de este tema, ayudará a debatir en torno a los escenarios de participación y movilización social generado por parte de este tipo de usuarios en Twitter, en constante interacción con sus followers y followings.

RC14-241.4

SAID HUNG, ELIAS* (Universidad del norte, *saide@uninorte.edu.co*)
JABBA-MOLINARES, DALADIER (Universidad del Norte)
GERTRUDIX-BARRIO, MANUEL (University Rey Juan Carlos)
GERTRUDIS, MARÍA DEL CARMEN (Ciberimaginario Group)
GALVEZ DE LA CUESTA, MARÍA DEL CARMEN (Ciberimaginario Group)
ALVAREZ, SERGIO (University Rey Juan Carlos)

Red Telemática De Cooperación y Formación Médica

La propuesta aquí planteada busca exponer los avances realizados en el marco del proyecto Red telemática de cooperación y formación médica, financiado por Colciencias en Colombia, ejecutado por la Universidad del Norte y Salud Software House en Colombia, en el que se diseña, desarrolla e implementa una Red telemática para profesionales de la salud que permita fortalecer y actualizar de forma dinámica y continua sus competencias y habilidades profesionales que deben tener en la actualidad los profesionales de la salud en cuanto a la atención sanitaria que requieren y exigen los pacientes, a través de soluciones tecnológicas innovadoras en materia de eSalud y mSalud, orientadas al fomento de las buenas prácticas, asistencia a usuarios del sistema, gestión administrativa, entre otros aspectos vinculados con este sector de atención ciudadana.

Para los fines expuestos en el párrafo anterior, la propuesta presentada estará encaminada a exponer los avances generados en el marco de este proyecto, orientados a facilitar, mediante diferentes herramientas de comunicación síncronas y asíncronas, establecer mecanismos de colaboración que fomenten el desarrollo de estrategias novedosas de aprendizaje conectivo y colaborativo, así como de sistemas de co-diagnóstico, gestión administrativa y establecimiento de estrate-

gias de prevención sanitaria, gracias a la acción compartida de los servicios TIC brindados por la empresa Salud Software House S.A en Colombia.

RC14-247.6

SAIDANI, MOUNIR* (Tunis Al Manar University, *mounisai@yahoo.fr*)

Democratization of Art Production and Voicing Subversive Vision of the World

Tunisian youths are experiencing new form and styles of art production. This is especially true for rap music ans graffiti. Facebook and you tube networks are the predelected means of diffusing the products. Onr can see in this a wave of democratization of the production of art which sappers the old rules of ranking popular and mass arts. In the other hand, the content of these products are more and subversive especially after a massive youth participation in the revolution which did not keep a real change. This widespread disappointment enhanced practices of anger and refusing. A subversive imaginaire is more and more inspiring tne youth vision of the worl. Authorities are facing these new manifestations of the youth rebellion with police controle of the scences of shows, trials... Is this a new style of telling the crisis ? Why does the social narration of inequalities take this form?

RC32-563.10

SAIKIA, JYOTI* (Dibrugarh University, *saikia_jyotiprasad@yahoo.co.in*)

Spousal Violence Among Rural Women: A Sociological Study in North-East India

Spousal violence is a grave challenge to a happy marital life. When proclivity of violence takes place in dyad relationship, it crushes the bond of family. Therefore, spousal violence has been considered as one of the most serious social problems throughout the world. Hence, this issue has a sociological significance. The theoretical arguments regarding spousal violence can be classified into different categories. But in this study specific focus has been laid upon wife-battering only. This paper seeks to know the nature of violence and to find out the causes and consequences of spousal violence in rural areas of North-East India. Apart from these two objectives, awareness and knowledge of the victims towards legislative measures to save them from spousal violence have also been investigated with proper method. The field of the study concentrates around a village namely Gooskata in North-East India. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, basic information about spousal violence was gathered from 100 married women out of 208 households of Gooskata village. The data were collected purposively and in this context accidental sampling procedure was followed. The findings of this study have revealed that rural women of North East India have been suffering from spousal violence. The relationship in between the husband and wife became more crucial and complex in rural areas, but it is also true that most of the violence have been hidden from public eye. Due to rigid traditional norms and values of rural society; victimized women never try to disclose it. The rural societies have been strictly controlled and regulated by traditional norms. This is the reason behind the failure of rural women to accept spousal violence as a serious criminal offence; which presents a grave challenge to society.

RC13-233.6

SAIN, RUBY* (Jadavpur University, *rsainjdvu@gmail.com*)
SAHA, SUMITA (Presidency University)

Leisure in Spiritualism : Alien to Male-Folk

The present paper intends to make a comparison between the male and female members of the Marwari community in terms of their participation in socio-religious gatherings. Marwaris are known to have two religious sects: the first comprises idol-worshippers, like the Agarwals, Maheshwaris and Oswals, and the second, the non-idol-worshippers, like the Jains. Active involvement in religious gatherings is a commonplace characteristic of the Jains and this particular custom is seen improving social relations both within and outside the community.

The role of Marwari Jain women is noteworthy in this context. For most of the time they are found tied to their apron with little or no association outside the threshold. Obtuseness of husbands also adds to their misery. In such circumstances, religious organizations, mostly named 'GOSTIS' prove beneficial in venting their shriveled up emotions to other female peers and building ties with them. These women, irrespective of any predisposition, regularly gather in such meets, where through prayers and incantations (precisely, chanting of 'Samayak') some remarkably pleasant time is spent. Often, such assemblages are followed by refreshment at a member's place, where children of the member families also participate. Inter-generational ties are thus strengthened with such initiatives taken preeminently by these women.

Men, however, remain aloof from such settings and only partake when their 'Guruji' visits at any juncture. Marwari women thus, enjoy an upper hand in all

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

cases relating to spiritualism, and enjoy this authoritative position as it gives them the opportunity to spend their leisure in a healthy manner. A considerable demarcation thus separates the Marwari men and women in connection to their notion of leisure in spiritualism and this is what this paper intends to throw light upon. A detailed survey-work has been undertaken with some in-depth interviews to represent this field as accurately as possible.

RC16-287.1

SAITO, HIRO* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, *hsaito@wcfia.harvard.edu*)

Two Visions of Cosmopolitics

This paper explores how Ulrich Beck's world risk society theory (WRST) and Bruno Latour's actor-network theory (ANT) can be combined to advance theory of cosmopolitics. On the one hand, WRST is good at illuminating how relevant political actors interact with each other to deal with global risks while negotiating the two logics of politics, cosmopolitanism and nationalism. On the other hand, ANT is good at showing how scientists participate in the construction of global risks and helps to elaborate how science and politics are intertwined in cosmopolitics. By combining the strengths of WRST and ANT, it becomes possible to examine simultaneously the tension between the two logics of politics and the co-constitution of science and politics, both of which, I argue, are crucial for theorization of cosmopolitics. The proposed synthesis of WRST and ANT also force sociologists to critically reflect on their role in cosmopolitics and envision a new form of critical theory.

WG02-897.10

SAITO, MAYUKO* (Japan Women's University, *mayu0415@gmail.com*)

Nation Consciousness and "Multiracialism" of the Singaporeans: Focusing on the Concept of "Racial Difference" and Their Interactions

Singapore is well-known as a 'multi-racial' society, but then, how they form their identity as 'Singaporean'? Considering this problem, 'multiracialism' becomes an important concept in making 'Singaporeans'. However, its purpose is to make 'racial differences' obvious and emphasized. Therefore, how do people create Singaporean consciousness in these kind of society?

The aim of this research is to study this problem by using free talking interview and observation data carried out by the speaker. We can say that the government of Singapore reinforces the 'races' in order to make differences among 'races' highly visible by emphasizing the differences among the 'races'. In Singapore, differences among 'races' are visible even though people from different 'races' interact with each other daily. Moreover, a sense of community or even of being a 'Singaporean' begins to grow and maintains; at the same time, differences among 'races' are maintained.

JS-82.4

SAJJA, SRINIVAS* (BITS PILANI Hyderabad Campus, *srinivassajja@hyderabad.bits-pilani.ac.in*)

Rainfall Variability, Coping Strategies and Livelihoods: Case Study from Godavari Basin, India

Natural resource-dependent rural households are likely to ensure a disproportionate burden of the adverse impacts of climate change -- droughts, famines, floods, variability in rainfall, storms, coastal inundation, ecosystem degradation, heat waves, fires, epidemics, and even conflicts. In some parts of the world, these effects may already be in play with potentially disastrous consequences for the poor. Reliance on subsistence agriculture means the impact of stresses and shocks (such as droughts or floods) are felt keenly by rural poor people, who depend directly on food system outcomes for their survival, with profound implications for the security of their livelihoods and welfare.

Variability in rainfall had been plaguing the farmers of Andhra Pradesh during the recent past resulting in crop failure and indebtedness. It would be important to find out the coping mechanisms that are being developed by the farmers to deal with variability in rainfall and the support being provided by the government. In some parts of the state; farmers are opting for cultivation of commercial crops instead of food crops as they are finding better returns from these new types of crops which could lead to issues like food security and loss of livelihood for certain communities.

This paper focuses on identifying livelihood adaptation strategies of cultivators in Nizamsagar project, where farmers developed new water sharing mechanisms and brought about changes in farm practices to deal with rainfall variability.

TG04-956.2

SAKAKIBARA, KENJIRO* (The University of Tokyo, *sakakibara_kenjirou@yahoo.co.jp*)

Social Inclusion of Disabled People and Two Models of Risk

In his article "From Dangerousness to Risk"[1], Robert Castel described the contemporary society as a "two-speed society". It is a society which consists of hyper-competitive and marginal sectors, and assign people to either of the two according to their abilities. Castel illustrates this strategy with sheltered employment of disabled people.

Unlike eugenics, according to Castel, confinement and sterilisation is used no more in the "two-speed society". In addition, special care becomes unnecessary by assigning disabled people to less competitive activities. Thus, Castel argues that the "two-speed society" enables risk prevention which can dispense with both repression and assistance.

Risk in Castel's argument refers to a combination of factors and is detached from personality. Once an individual comes to have certain risk factors, however, s/he receives a special treatment like sheltered employment. In this sense, risk here effectively makes specific people the "Other".

On the other hand, risk in Ulrich Beck's argument[2] is universal, in that people all over the world more or less share the same risk. For instance, he points out that people who are able-bodied at present can be disabled at any time. Such common risk, once recognised, can engender solidarity.

In the context of disability, interpreting disability as a universal risk is quite popular, though such limitative understanding of disability as Castel's certainly exists. This presentation first locates some researches and programs concerning social inclusion of disabled people in reference to these two different approaches to risk and disability. Then the presentation goes on to examine the different consequences of these approaches.

1) Castel, Robert. 1991. "From Dangerousness to Risk." In *The Foucault Effect*. Graham Burchell, Colin Gordon, and Peter Miller, eds. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 281-298.

2) Beck, Ulrich. 1998. *Risikogesellschaft*. Translated by Ren Azuma and Midori Ito. Tokyo: Hosei University Press.

RC03-71.2

SAKAMOTO, CRISTINA YUMI* (CAPES, *cysakamoto@uchicago.edu*)
CLARK, TERRY N. (University of Chicago)

What Drives Growth of Jobs and the Arts? a Chicken and Egg Analysis

In the classical economic view, jobs attract workers to a city. The new workers patronize amenities, such as restaurants, shops, and entertainment, which in turn expand. Thus, in this view, jobs are the main factor for city growth. However, in our study, we add the hypothesis that the arts and related amenities also may attract people to a city. Arts and amenities may serve to attract workers, shifting where they choose to live. This in turn increases the growth of non-arts related industries in the region. Thus, do cities grow primarily due to the jobs created by non-arts industries, or also due to the presence of arts amenities and entertainment? This is the chicken and egg question.

We use zipcode data from the American census to analyze the relationship between the growth of the arts as related to other industries. We use cross-lagged regressions on fifteen years of data in more than 30,000 zip codes in the US. The analysis crosses data from different years and time spans, using the number of arts jobs as a reference to the growth of arts related-industries. Preliminary results show that arts and non-art industries take turns in influencing primarily the growth of cities, thus, providing evidence that both arts and other industries are relevant for the growth of cities. However, analyses are still being done to obtain more subtle results.

JS-91.5

SAKAMOTO, YUKA* (Ochanomizu University, *yuka_sakamoto@nifty.com*)
OKAMURA, RIE (Ochanomizu University)

Still Facing High Barriers? the Factors Affecting Birth Experience Recognition of Female Workers in Japan

Even though Japanese government implemented a lot of countermeasures, declining birth rate is still a serious problem in Japan. Previous research found that husband's socioeconomic status and housework support have strong impact on fertility behavior of females both with and without work. Over the last two decades, Japanese female workers have been facing a difficult trade-off between career continuity and the first child birth. This study focuses on female workers in Japan and examines empirically the factors affecting on the recognition of birth experience.

Data used for this study were derived from a web questionnaire survey conducted in September 2013. The sample is consisted of women having husband and children (under 15 years old), who reside in the Tokyo metropolitan area. In order to correct the potential bias of the registered monitors, we adopted stratified random sampling based on job status and the age of the smallest child. The valid sample size excluding quite short time response and/or inappropriate answers was 483. The average age of these women is 40.5, 59.8% are employed and 40.2 are non-employed.

Multiple regression analyses the effects of employment and marriage cohort, family resources, socioeconomic status of themselves and the support in the workplace, upon the recognition of birth experience. Our results indicate high housework frequency of the husband decreased their first birth hesitation. On the other hand, positive recognition toward birth experience is influenced by the support in the workplace. Smooth communication with both family and workplace members also have a positive impact. These findings advance our understanding of how Japanese companies can take specific measures to improve low fertility.

RC06-117.4

SAKAMOTO, YUKA* (Ochanomizu University, *yuka_sakamoto@nifty.com*)
KANIE, NORIKO (Utsunomiya Kyowa University)
FUJITA, TOMOKO (Tokyo Gakugei University)

The Effects of Using ICT on Work-Family Life:an Empirical Study Based on the Work-Family Border Theory

One of the features of ICT use is greater alleviation of time and location restraints in communications. Although positive effects of ICT for improving work-family life have been reported, much of the ICT literature stresses negative effects on work-family life through increased extra work. Sakamoto and Spinks (2011) found that a higher degree of using ICT tools directly related to higher work-family conflict of Japanese workers. This study explores the effective mediating factors that can reduce the negative impact of ICT use, applying work-family border theory to measure the concepts and propose hypotheses.

Data used for this study were derived from a web questionnaire survey conducted in September 2013. The sample is consisted of women having husband and children (under 15 years old), who reside in the Tokyo metropolitan area. In order to correct the potential bias of the registered monitors, we adopted stratified random sampling based on job status and the age of the smallest child. The valid sample size excluding quite short time response and/or inappropriate answers was 483. The average age of these women is 40.5, 59.8% are employed and 40.2 are non-employed.

Multi-group analysis of covariance structure modeling test the effects of using ICT on work-family life focusing on the housework frequency, time use in their daily life and their perception of them. We analyze the mediating effect of domain identification, influence and across-the-border communication. Our findings advance our understanding of how we manage the permeability between work and family life.

RC32-551.4

SAKANASHI, JUN* (Rikkyo University, *sakajun88@gmail.com*)

Work and Private Life of University Professors in Japan and Positive Action Taken By Japanese Universities

This presentation will examine the work and private life situations of female and male university professors in Japan, and offers some examples of positive or affirmative action taken by Japanese universities and discuss its effectiveness.

In Japan, the ratio of female researchers is low, as is the case of other countries. In 2011, just 13.6% of university professors (full professor, associate professor, lecturer, assistant professor) were female. From around 2006, the Japanese government started a positive action policy to increase the ratio of women. The government grants subsidies to offer about 10 universities each year for three years. The universities offer support centers for women, gender equal office, childcare centers and so on.

The presenter has worked in one of the gender equal offices as a staff member. My observation there and a questionnaire research for university professors are the main data source of the presentation. First, the presenter will discuss their work and private life situations. Many researchers have shown that male productivity tends to be higher than that of females. However, the results show gender does not explain scientific productivity when we control other variables. Next, they have specific marriage patterns. For example, many female professors tend to be single or have partners who are professors. Many couples live separately. However, women tend to shoulder domestic work and child rearing, as is the case with other occupations.

In this situation, many universities have set the goals of numbers or ratio of women and introduced many types of positive action. The presenter will show examples of them and discuss effective ways to support both sex and foster gender equality in universities.

RC24-439.4

SAKATE, MACHHINDRA* (MRJM College, Umbraj, *machindralogy@gmail.com*)

Renewable Energy: A Study Ofvankuswade Wind PARK, India

Man has been using the wind for sailing ships, for pumping water and for supplying mills with power for a very long time.The increasing concern for environment and the high price of oil have made generation of electricity from the wind a realistic alternative. The question today is whether the costs and other disadvantages of oil and nuclear power have reached the point where wind generators developed by modern technology can be considered to be competitive.

The wind power in India began in 1990 and has significantly increased in last few years. India has installed high capacity wind jammers to exploits wind and converts it as wind energy for its socio-economic inclusive development programme. As on 31 January 2013 the installed capacity of wind power in India was 19564.95 mw.

Maharshtra state has the second position in wind energy in India. The first wind power project in the state was installed at Jamsande in Sindhdurg district in 1986. Vankuswade Wind Park is located on a high mountain plateau at 1,150 m. above the Koyana reservoir near Satara which is Asia's biggest wind power project. There are some issues like land acquiring and local perceptions. The attempt has been made to explore the situation which will help to solve the issues of conflict in future.The paper presents the overall situation of Vankuswade Wind Park, its need as well as ground level perceptions in Satara district of Maharashtra, India

RC41-689.8

SAKATE, PUSHPALATA* (Samatawadi Mahila Manch, Maharashtra, *pushpalata.sakate@gmail.com*)

Role of Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal Against Femalefeticides in Maharashtra, India

Strong preference for sons over daughters exists in the Asian countries and Indian subcontinent.The female feticides over the last four- five decades have distorted sex ratios at birth in several Asian countries in general and in India particular. Foetal sex determination clinics have been established all over India in the last two decades.There are studies on the outcome of an intensive abuse of prenatal diagnostic techniques for sex selection in India. Parents tend to be calculative in choosing the sex of the next child and the decision is based on the birth order, sex sequence of previous children and number of sons. The misuse of medical technology in India is resulting in reinforcement of patriarchal values as professional medical organizations seem to be indifferent to ethical misconduct.

Indian medical researchers pioneered amniocentesis in 1975. Since then the contribution of sex determination tests (SDT) to the rising sex ratio has been vigorously debated. While urban feminists demanded legislation against SDT, some social scientists felt that SDT had little impact on sex ratio.

The paper presents the assertive action by 'Dalit Mahila Vikas Mandal', a social organization which was established in 1990 in Maharshtra. Female feticides done by medical fraternity have been exposed by this organization through sting operations carried out in Maharashtra and Gujarat state. The shocking facts found during the field work carried out by the author are also presented in the paper**.**

RC52-835.1

SAKS, MIKE* (University Campus Suffolk, *m.saks@ucs.ac.uk*)

Professional Turf Battles Vs. Inter-Professional Collaboration: Their Impact on Inequalities in Health and Social Care in the UK

From a neo-Weberian perspective, it is argued that professions have long competed with each other in turf battles to enhance their respective positions in terms of income, status and power from the viewpoint of their professional self-interests. Using illustrations drawn from health and social care in the UK, it is argued that this has come at a substantial cost to both the user and the wider public - and has in particular exacerbated existing social inequalities. This paper outlines the growing trend for inter-professional collaboration in health and social care in the UK. Although there can be downsides to greater inter-professional working in relation to such issues as the complexity of communications and supervision arrangements, there are many positive generic reasons for such engagement – from creating a more satisfying work role for the professionals involved – to enhancing the service given to the user. This paper specifically asks questions about the benefits or otherwise of inter-professional working in terms of social inequalities. In so doing, it acknowledges that inter-professional collaboration can take a number of forms. It also again draws on examples from health and social care in the UK to support its general argument that inter-professional collaboration can make a significant impact on social inequalities, not just in the UK but more globally.

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC31-541.1

SAKSELA-BERGHOLM, SANNA* (University of Helsinki, *sanna.saksela@helsinki.fi*)

Broken Promises. Temporary Labour Migrants' Experiences of Working Conditions and Social Security in Finland

West European countries, including Finland have started to recruit more labour migrants to low-income sectors in hope of a partial solution to the consequence of rapidly aging working population. This paper demonstrates how highly skilled labour migrants from non-EU member countries face social disqualification in their efforts to become part of the Finnish labour market. Particularly, African and South-Asian male workers find mainly cleaning or dish-washer jobs despite their academic background. Our study explored the temporary labour migrants' experiences of acquiring opportunities to working rights and social security. The results show that the majority of the interviewees had been reluctant to look for information either due to the fact that they were working only temporarily in Finland or due to their week bargaining positions. The information of recruitment, working rights, the Finnish taxation system, and of the Finnish social security rarely reaches the labour migrants. These features can partly be explained by labour and migration policies, and by the natives' strong creation of 'otherness' between the native Finns and the non-white foreigners. In the analysis an intersection of gender, ethnicity and class has been applied to describe the unequal and sometimes precarious position of the labour migrants. The research material consists of documents, memos based on ethnographic observations and of seventy-eight semi-structured interviews, of which forty-nine were conducted among cleaners, bus drivers, and seasonal agricultural workers.

RC31-538.20

SAKSELA-BERGHOLM, SANNA* (University of Helsinki, *sanna.saksela@helsinki.fi*)

Re-Creating Mutual Belonging: Filipino Labour Migrants' Local and Transnational Practices Between Finland and the Philippines

This paper demonstrates the unequal embeddedness of transnational Filipino labour migrants in the Finnish and Filipino society. My study of Filipino labour migrants' working and living conditions in Finland explored the migrants' adaptation strategies in their efforts to become integrated in the Finnish society and in staying in touch with the ones left behind. The analysis showed how the integration of Filipino labour migrants to their new host society is influenced by their adaptation strategies, such as of the migrants' local and transnational practices and contacts. The active participation in sociocultural and religious practices helps the Filipinos to find their way of being in Finland without losing their contacts to the Philippines. The migrants' adaptive strategies strengthens the Filipinos ethnic identity and in its turn their ethnic belonging to an ethnic minority community in Finland as well as to a transnational community. These two communities should not be perceived as two opposites but as dual sites of mutual belonging consisting of a hybridity of transnational and ethnic collective identities. At the same time, the migrants' opportunities to become familiar with the Finnish society and to learn the Finnish language have been vague. There is a risk of segregation from the Finnish society if the Filipinos do not become familiar with the Finnish society and language. The research material consisted of open-ended interviews conducted among twenty Filipino cooks, nurses and cleaners and of memos based on ethnographic observations.

RC48-785.4

SAKTANBER, AYSE* (Middle East Technical University, *sakta@metu.edu.tr*)
SAKTANBER, BINNAZ* (City University of New York, Graduate Center, *bsaktanber@gmail.com*)

Occupy Gezi: From an Uprising to a Social Movement?

Occupy Gezi started as a small protest to oppose the demolition of a park in Istanbul and quickly transformed into a national grassroots initiative against the government's authoritarianism and a hybrid democracy, which locks political action into the ballot box. After a month of intense street protests leaving 5 dead, dozens wounded and under arrest, it has shifted to "park forums" as thousands gather in their neighborhood parks to discuss the future and come up with a game plan. This lecture will look into how the #OccupyGezi experience opened new social and political possibilities, spaces of political action (online and off) and a new kind of political language; what shook the so-called "apolitical" generation out of their comfort zones to the streets; and brought people from all walks of life and political spectrums together. It will also look into the chances of Occupy Gezi becoming a full-fledged social movement and the limitations it faces in the process.

RC22-396.3

SAKURAI, YOSHIHIDE* (Hokkaido University, *saku@let.hokudai.ac.jp*)

Contested Concept and Activities of Religions As Social Capital in Contemporary Japan

As Japanese social policy has oriented to post welfare society due to the stagnated economy and its consequence, the drop of tax revenue for last twenty years, the government stressed the plural actors for social works in a community and the importance of social capital in regions as its facilitating potential. However, Japan has not focus on varieties of religious engagement in public sphere, in contrast with other countries where religious groups and their faith based organizations are regarded as social organizers and/or catalysts.

This research studies the recent social works by traditional and new religions, and then illustrates the dispute over whether a religion should be engaged in society among the press, academician, and religious denominations.

In conclusion, the author first suggests that both the public and religious denominations should not continue to adhere to the legacy of modernization in which Japanese Meiji government controlled religions and forced them to support its militarism and colonialism over seventy years after the World War Two. Second, we can have the cooperative relations between non-believers and religious, by which various social problems will be gradually solved and as a result general social trust will also restored.

RC45-748.5

SAKURAI, YOSHIO* (Kagoshima University, *yoshiosakuraig@gmail.com*)

Mysteries of the Discourses That Encourage Cooperation. Ver.2

Mysteries of the discourses that encourage cooperation. Ver.2
- Another important constant number on the human societies added to "Dunbar's Number"?-
Yoshio Sakurai
（Kagoshima University）
yoshiosakuraig@gmail.com

[**Introduction**] We found some phenomena after 3.11 which had almost not been expected earlier. I would like to have attention to a phenomenon of "speeches advocating cooperation".

[**Methods**] I use a multi agent simulator. The structure of the pay-off of the game is composed by a kind of 'social dilemma' in her neighborhood, and other orientations with their costs. Each agent has a strategy which has two kinds of output values; [act cooperatively / act not cooperatively] and [speak to advocate cooperation /not speak]. There is also another parameter, 'threshold for speaking to advocate cooperation' parameter. Each agent will speak to advocate cooperation with 'a cost'; when and only when the 'cooperative actor rate ' of her neighborhood is UNDER her 'threshold for speaking to advocate cooperation' parameter.

[**Results/Conclusion**] I tried to check whether "speaking to advocate cooperation" or "not speaking to advocate cooperation " has effects on the cooperators rates in the whole universe. The results are in Fig.1. Next, I tried a parameter survey on how values of the 'neighborhood radius' have effects on the cooperators rates. I did 100 trials where the 'neighborhood radius' were randomized with equal probability from 0 to 130. The result is in Fig.2. As the figure shows, in the cases that the 'neighborhood radius' ranges from 10 to 25, the 'cooperators rate's seem to be distinctly high. It seems that there is a 'threshold value' around 25 by which the 'cooperators rate's are discriminated between being high and being nearly zero. I think that these models are interesting in several points. We will discuss some at our conference.

RC11-212.2

SALA, EMANUELA* (Università di Milano Bicocca, *emanuela.sala@unimib.it*)
CASANOVA, GEORGIA (National Institute of Health & Science on Ageing (INRCA))
LILLINI, ROBERTO (Università di Milano Bicocca)

Indicators and Models Assessing the Relationship Between Ageing, Severe Disability and Socio-Economic Deprivation

Background and aims: a previous pilot study on the Italian context has verified the existence of a significant relationship between the presence of a familial situation of severe disability and increased risk of poverty in people aged 65+ years and produced a model for measuring such risk at aggregate level, identifying the factors that determine the relationship between ageing, severe disability and socioeconomic deprivation. The aim of this paper is to develop similar models at individual level, using specific indicators available in database of the social and health sector, in order to contribute to the planning of local services at different geographic and administrative levels.

Materials and methods: the variables in the model proposed by the pilot study have been reviewed on the basis of the individual data available in the information systems of the local actors. They have been used for defining evaluation models based on the characteristics of the individuals, with the same techniques used in the pilot study. As a case study the municipality of Genoa, whose population is among the oldest in Europe, has been taken into account.

Results and discussion: The passage from regions to individuals in a large municipality confirms the validity of the model for people 65+ years old. ADL disabilities are the main disability dimension with highest association with the worsening of the SE condition, also due to the effect on the social relations dimension. The public strategies seem to better protect individuals and families, with the help of the informal network of support for the family care. The indicators in the models could be very useful for the Social Services, in order to develop tools for better addressing policies and intervention at local and national level. Moreover, this work could extended wherever these kind of data are routinely collected.

RC33-581.5

SALA, EMANUELA* (Università di Milano Bicocca, *emanuela.sala@unimib.it*)
LILLINI, ROBERTO (Università di Milano Bicocca)
FUMAGALLI, LAURA (University of Essex)

What's the Impact of Coverage Error to the Study of Social Inequalities?

In some European countries, including Italy, survey organizations use the Directory of Landline Phone Numbers as sampling frame to survey the general population and study social inequalities (Häder and al. 2012). Under certain conditions, the use of this sampling frame may be problematic.

In Italy, with the only exceptions of Callegaro's work (2004 and 2008), there is very little interest in this topic. Little is known, for example, on the extent to which coverage error occurs and its impact on survey estimates, although in 2011 only 50% of households are included in the sampling frame (e. g., the directory of landline phone numbers). We believe a clear understanding of the nature of coverage error is urgently needed (households may be excluded from the sampling frame for different reasons) to develop appropriate strategies to tackle the coverage problem.

The overall aim of the paper is to evaluate the impact of coverage error on the accuracy of the survey estimates for a set of key socio-economic variables and, should evidence for bias arise, to discuss possible strategies to correct for it.

We first describe changes over time in the pattern of coverage error by focusing on three groups of Italian households (household included in the sampling frame, households excluded from the sampling frame as they do not have a telephone and households excluded from the sampling frame as they do have a telephone but the telephone number is not listed). We then explore whether there are any differences in these groups in their socio-economic characteristics, including indicators of general trust and, for a selection of survey items (including income, health and social class), investigate the impact of coverage error on bias. We use the 1997-2012 Multiscopo survey ("Aspetti della vita quotidiana") run by the Italian Statistical Institute (n=20.000 households).

RC21-379.3

SALAMÉ, DOUNIA* (Inst National Recherche Scientifique, *Dounia.Salame@UCS.INRS.Ca*)

Memory, Resistance and the Everyday: Spatial Practices in the Rebuilding of Nahr El-Bared Camp

Nahr el-Bared Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon, home to around 27000 people, was nearly completely destroyed in 2007 by the Lebanese army in a confrontation with Islamist group Fatah al-Islam. Plans for reconstruction started even before the war ended, lunched by a first design by the Government of Lebanon.

One of the issues in the rebuilding of the camp is the control of space. The government tried to impose a plan that ignored the spatial practices and configuration of the old camp, prioritizing security issues in a design that allowed total control and surveillance by the army. Palestinian civil society groups asked for a reconstruction preserving neighborhood relations, main streets and identity, similar to the destroyed camp. If literature on the reconstruction of Nahr el-Bared tackles issues of power, law and sovereignty in this enclave, no research explores how the population acts upon the space to infuse its meaning to the space again.

My research seeks to find how the population of Nahr el-Bared expresses their agency through everyday spatial practices. In the tension between the control of the space by the army and the history that makes the camps traditionally ruled by the Palestinians themselves, how do the inhabitants of Nahr el-Bared rebuild their camp themselves?

The camps in Lebanon are poor, closed, spatially limited areas that become representative both of the Palestinian identity and refugee condition. Nahr el-Bared, for example, was built informally by the refugees in a way reflecting geographical and cultural organization in Palestine. Today, I argue, it is through daily spatial practices, mnemonic recalling of the destroyed camp and dwellings as well

as everyday resistance that Nahr el-Bared inhabitants take back the control of the camp and rebuild their own space. My research examines these three elements in the way they are expressed in space.

RC02-51.1

SALAS-PORRAS, ALEJANDRA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *asalasporras@hotmail.com*)

Think-Tank Networks in Mexico and How They Shape Economic and Political Reforms

Think tanks, broadly defined as public policy research organizations, have proliferated in North America. In the case of Mexico they are a relatively new phenomenon associated to the retreat of the state from the economy. However, they have rapidly built networks which play a key role in coordinating elites in the country in order to influence the public policies and strategies promoted throughout the past two decades, in particular those associated to NAFTA and the reforms this agreement has entailed. This paper analyzes the most important characteristics of Mexican TT, who controls them, the networks they have constructed in the past decade, the strategies they pursue to influence policy-making, the most influential ideological orientations and the extent to which the Mexican TT network is linked to a regional or international network. I argue that the landscape of TT has undergone a very profound transformation in the past years leading towards: (1) an increasingly greater presence of independent TT and private consultancy firms that undertake not only research on public policies, but executive and legislative lobbying too; (2) a more challenging advocacy role of academic and business TT that actively participate in the media and multiple forums to build consensus around, and acceptance of, the neoliberal reforms proposed; (3) the disappearance or fading away of former state research centers, particularly those promoting developmentalist tasks; (4) the concentration of state research in autonomous public agencies requiring very specialized information; and (5) new and more complex forms of collaboration and cooperation between business affiliated, academic and other TT, national and regional. Formal network analysis will be carried out in order to examine the patterns of connections between TT, their centrality and the tensions or divisions emerging from the ideologies they espouse or from the technocratic knowledge produced.

RC20-346.1

SALAZAR, LEIRE* (UNED, *lsalazar@poli.uned.es*)
RADL, JONAS (Open University UNED)

The Role of Parenting Practices and Preschool Education for Social Inequality in Learning Outcomes: A Cross-Country Comparison Using Test Scores

Research on preschool education and day-care programs is gaining momentum since the discovery of its potential to reduce social inequalities in educational attainment. Much of this research relies on case studies to measure mid and long term effects of preschool attendance on academic performance and school transitions. In this paper we adopt a broader focus and a comparative approach by exploring the extent to which early (pre-primary school) child stimulation can reduce background differentials in learning outcomes across 28 countries from the Americas, Asia and Europe.

Particularly we seek to unveil the relative impact of direct parental involvement and preschool education, as different ways of child rearing, on educational disadvantages that stem social origins, and the extent to which this applies to all the countries in our sample. Are the effects of both practices (institutional vs. at parental home; formal vs. informal) substitutive or complementary? Are there measurable cross-country differences in the learning benefits of preschool education? Is kindergarten attendance equally stimulating for children from different socio-economic origins? Is the impact of different parenting practises sensitive to national contexts? How do institutional characteristics of the educational system affect performance at this stage?

To answer these questions we use PIRLS 2011, an international data source clustering students of primary education (4th grade) across countries. PIRLS provides a standardized measure of reading literacy among students in 4th grade. We estimate random-constant and random-slope multilevel models to assess the effect of the type of child care adopted by families on educational outcomes. This approach enables us to decompose the observed variance in reading skills into its constitutive parts at the country and student level. Beyond our substantive findings, we discuss the potential for a broad comparison of multi-layered processes that result in unequal life chances among children.

RC39-658.2

SALAZAR, ROBERT* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, *salazarrobert@yahoo.com*)

Climate Change Discourse and Action in the Philippines: Views, Voices, Vignettes

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

In the Philippines, there has been some amount of talk and, fortunately, some amount of action too, about climate change. We ask: What is being said and done about climate change in the country? How is climate change being framed and acted upon? Why are these developments unfolding the way they do? How do these discourses and practices reflect and influence sociocultural dynamics? The paper presents some views, voices, and vignettes from the country. It attempts an understanding of these realities by drawing from social constructionism, critical discourse analysis, and social movement theory.

JS-83.2

SALAZAR, ROBERT* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, *salazarrobert@yahoo.com*)

Managing NGOs for Older Persons in East and Southeast Asia: Lessons and Good Practices from the Field

The paper reviews the roles and experiences of non-governmental organizations for older persons (NGOs-OPs) in East and Southeast Asia. It is based on case studies of selected NGOs from Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The study finds an increasing number of NGOs-OPs present in the region, working in diverse areas of service delivery, education, research, training, and advocacy. Community-based older persons' organizations or senior citizens associations are also becoming more active, with some organizations going beyond social and recreational activities, and venturing into policy advocacy and other areas traditionally served by non-community-based NGOs. Most NGOs are taking on multiple roles simultaneously, e.g., adding advocacy to their other programs, while a few are beginning to focus on a specific target group, activity, or service. On the organizational and management side, NGOs-OPs are also becoming more accountable and are taking creative and innovative steps in meeting the challenges of management. To be sure, NGOs-OPs need to address important gaps, notably the lack of capability-building at the community level, the lack of follow-through in policy implementation, and the need to solicit critical, hopefully constructive feedback from the older persons they are serving. Nevertheless, like the older persons they are working for and with, NGOs-OPs themselves are getting more active and growing wiser with age.

RC35-617.2

SALAZAR DE LEÓN, ROGELIO* (USAC, *rogersal57@yahoo.com.mx*)

Genealogía Del Pensamiento Crítico

En America Latina y en castellano se usa mucho la expresión Pensamiento Crítico, sin que siempre se tenga claro a qué se refiere con ella. Este trabajo pretende aclararlo desde su origen, para ello se piensa revisar los aparatos críticos más originales y reconocidos durante la modernidad, se piensa acudir a la ilustración y al romanticismo, toda vez que, tanto Kant por vía de Weber, como Hegel por vía del marxismo, han estado presentes y son imprescindible para la Sociología actual. De tal forma se espera alimentar la vocación crítica del discurso sociológico.

JS-44.9

SALCEDO, MANUELA* (EHESS/IRIS, *manuesalcedo@gmail.com*)

L'Autre, un « escroc sentimental à but migratoire » : les discours politiques sur les hommes étrangers dans les couples binationaux en France

Les politiques d'immigration en France depuis une dizaine d'années visent très particulièrement les couples binationaux dont le ressortissant étranger est sans papiers. Depuis 2003, sont inscrits dans la loi les délits de mariage « blanc » et mariage « gris »: le premier se réfère au délit de mariage de complaisance, et le deuxième concerne l'étranger extra-communautaire qui se pacse (pacte civil de solidarité) ou se marie seulement pour avoir des papiers de séjour, c'est-à-dire, et selon la formulation des personnalités politiques françaises « un escroc sentimental à but migratoire ». Or, ce discours et les politiques d'immigration ne visent pas tous les couples de la même manière. La sexualité, la nationalité, la « race », le genre, la classe ou l'âge de la personne étrangère sont des critères importants de la suspicion de l'authenticité d'un couple. À partir de mon travail de terrain effectué pendant trois ans auprès des couples binationaux de même sexe et de sexe différent, il s'agira, dans cette communication, d'analyser la manière dont cette politique régule et contrôle la vie intime de ces couples par le discours politique mais aussi par l'application de la loi. Celle-ci varie lorsqu'il s'agit des couples où l'homme est racisé, « d'origine maghrébine », ou « musulman pratiquant », ou « ressortissant d'Afrique subsaharienne » ; des masculinités qui posent problème à la « République ». Celui-ci est vu comme un escroc, un danger pour la femme blanche occidentale : l'administration française régule ainsi la vie intime des couples en jugeant l'authenticité de leur lien. Dans quelle mesure les mariages gris ou blancs sont-ils des constructions genrées et racisées de la politique d'immigration ? Et qu'en est-il de ces constructions de la « menace masculine étrangère » lorsqu'il s'agit des couples binationaux gays masculins ?

RC21-368.1

SALDANA, NELSON* (University of Michgan, Ann Arbor, *saldanan@umich.edu*)

Integrating Demographic and Visual Approaches in the Measurement of Gentrification

Approaches commonly used to describe neighborhood change such as invasion-succession, tipping, and lifecycle models rely on demographic data for measurement and insight into these processes. However, a limited amount of empirical data on microbehavioral factors overlooks other indicators that might precede the more macro-level demographic shifts usually employed to measure change. An assessment of the neighborhood change literature demonstrates two shortcomings: the tendency to focus on individual residents without attention to other neighborhood organizations and institutions such as businesses and the place-based mechanisms underlying changes in race and socioeconomic status. Most models of neighborhood change miss a deeper understanding of the social processes involved in the construction of value. These cultural practices matter because they lead to increasing values (both monetarily and symbolically) that ultimately fuel further demographic transitions.

Using a comparative and mixed methods approach, this project examines neighborhood change in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Detroit. Data from the Neighborhood Change Database spanning the years 1990-2010 are used to investigate census-based measures of gentrification. Systematic social observation of select neighborhoods using photography will also be used to document change visually, with an emphasis on commercial storefronts. This research seeks to integrate cultural and spatial analyses into demographic methods to ask how their combination can better assess the contours of neighborhood change. The three central research questions are: 1) Do traditional demographic measures (i.e. race and class) adequately capture the phenomena of change? 2) Why do neighborhoods experiencing gentrification seem to look similar to each other and utilize the same semiotic tropes? 3) What are the physical indicators of neighborhood change and how are they involved in symbolic boundary construction between old and new residents?

RC24-429.1

SALEHI, SADEGH* (The University of Mazandaran, *s.salehi.umz@gmail.com*)

An Experimental Study Of The Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitudes and Recycling Behavior In Iran

It is often assumed that knowledge and attitude about the recycling will engage in recycling behavior. We used data from a survey on Mazandaran province, Iran in 2013 to investigate this premise. A survey method was utilized to conduct this investigation and by employing cluster sampling, a total of 300 respondents were selected randomly. A self-administered survey was employed to collect the data. Finally, 286 valid questionnaires were obtained. The research was conducted during February and March 2013. The data was analyzed using SPSS. We examined two types of knowledge: knowledge new programs and knowledge about recycling process and hypothesized that knowledge is associated with recycling attitude and behavior. We also hypothesized that attitude about the recycling would be a predictor of recycling behavior. The results showed a significant positive relationship between attitudes towards recycling and recycling behavior. The results also showed that there was no correlation between attitudes towards recycling and both types of knowledge about recycling. In addition, regression analysis indicated that there was no linear relationship between knowledge and behavior will not be approved. The paper concluded to offer some reasons for these findings and made some suggestions for future research.

RC21-380.4

SALES PEREIRA, VERÔNICA* (Unesp, *versales@uol.com.br*)

Between Market, Art and Politics: The Different Ways of Ressignification of the Old Industrial Spaces in the City of São Paulo

Since the beginning of this century, the old industrial buildings and spaces of the neighborhood of Mooca, in the city of São Paulo, have been the subject of economic, political and social practices guided by a cultural sense with an increasing aesthetic relevance.

Photography, painting, advertising, heritage practices, graffiti, have contributed to bring a new sense to these spaces, which goes from their private appropriation by real state market to the appreciation of public space by heritage state agencies. This implies in a redefinition of the relations between aesthetics and politics in a "postmodern" logic (Jameson, 2000; Harvey, 2000).

One of the consequences of this process is the construction of "postmodern urban landscapes" characterized by gentrification and disneyfication (Zukin, 2000, Smith, 2000). On the other hand, according to Huyssens (2000), there is no pure space outside the market culture, which leads us to question the limits of these

processes, namely to consider the "specific strategies of representation and commodification and the context in which they are represented" (2000:21), or the critics to the regressive aestheticization of politics (and economy) by the politicization of art (W. Benjamin, 1985).

We will analyze the use of these strategies in the practices of artists, entrepreneurs, experts, dwellers and their conflictual context - involving real estate boom and heritage practices (Pereira, 2010; 2013); the formation of gated communities (Caldeira, 1997) and the resistance against them (ibid., 2012). How they give new meanings to identities, places, revealing the tensions and complementarities between advertising-driven aesthetization and politicization of art and problematize the construction of a singular public space: a heterogeneous urban landscape and a democratic political sphere, both institutional and non-institutional (Arendt, 1991; Habermas, 1984) in the city of São Paulo. We will use the methodology of visual sociology (Ferro, 2005), problematizing it in an interdisciplinary approach.

RC44-727.9

SALLAZ, JEFFREY* (University of Arizona, *jsallaz@email.arizona.edu*)

Can Outsourced Workers Organize? a Case Study from the Philippines

This presentation will detail an attempt by outsourced workers in the Philippines to form a labor union. These workers are in the "knowledge process outsourcing" sector, meaning that they possess significant human capital and do skilled tasks for firms of the Global North. The case immediately presents two puzzles. First, given the many structural barriers known to impede unionization by outsourced workers in the Global South, how did a union campaign emerge? Second, why did this unionization attempt ultimately fail? My ethnographic research inside the outsourcing facility provides answers to these questions. Representation struggles were initiated by highly-skilled workers and in response to new, driving tactics on the part of local management. The latter were reacting to pressures put upon them by their Western clients. The unionization campaign appeared to have caught local managers by surprise, and throughout it they were very concerned to keep news of it from reaching the government, the press, and Western clients. In short, employees possessed significant structural and workplace power in their attempt to gain recognition. Ultimately, however, it was local management's ability to harness greater associational power that led to the defeat of the union. One general implication is that studies of labor in global supply chains should theorize and examine empirically the vendor-client relationship. In these supply chains, vendor firms and client firms have different interests and resources.

RC44-735.1

SALLAZ, JEFFREY* (University of Arizona, *jsallaz@email.arizona.edu*)

Foxconning Science: The Globalization of Academic Publishing

This paper presents ethnographic work done inside an outsourcing firm in the Philippines. This firm is part of the emergent knowledge process outsourcing, or KPO, field. It contracts with publishers wishing to outsource such work as copyediting, typesetting, authorial communications, and more. Most major scientific publishers now contract with such firms. I present evidence that the nature of these contracts encourages suppliers to adopt despotic tactics for organizing work. Suppliers lack basic knowledge of the overall field of production (in this case, academic publishing), and so judge themselves against unknown competitors. They compete on price, rather than quality, and so continually engage in various "low road" techniques of management. Most notably: wage suppression, the "driving" of workers, and forced overtime. I conclude the paper by discussing at length one incident that provides a prism into the entire labor regime: a unionization dispute that took place at this facility. Global pressures induced worker resistance which was then channeled into a unionization campaign. But ultimately managers were able to deflect this campaign by mobilizing local networks and traditions. In this case, global and local forces collided to control the hidden workers in the new global production of science.

RC52-841.2

SALLÉE, NICOLAS* (University of Montreal, *nicolas.sallee@umontreal.ca*)

Changes in Status, Reconfiguration of Identity. the Case of Educators in the French Youth Justice System

In the aftermath of World War II, the French Youth Judicial Protection Service (YJPS), responsible for the rehabilitation of young offenders, gained its autonomy from the prison administration, and became an autonomous agency of the Ministry of Justice. The YJPS now employs 8500 people, of which 4500 are educators. The latter, trained in a division of the YJPS, have the exceptional feature of benefiting from French civil servant employment status. For a long time, this protective employment status has been interpreted as a sign of distinction and prestige. Represented by the YJPS national union (YJPS-UN), created in 1947, the YJPS educators have cultivated this prestige by demonstrating their unconditional attachment to the political purpose of their administrative agency: the construction of a justice model based on the rejection of youth imprisonment. However, in the past fifteen years, these workers have been subject to an ideological shift, which requires the implementation of punitively-oriented policies. This has changed the interpretation of their employment status, less perceived as a sign of prestige, than considered as an instrument of subordination to these new policies. The legal obligation for the profession to intervene in new prisons for youths epitomizes this subordination. In this context, the YJPS-UN, remaining firmly wedded to the previous political identity of the profession, is progressively becoming marginalized. A growing number of educators are turning to a more conventional trade union, attached to the promotion of working conditions rather than defending the distinctive identity of the profession. By depicting the differences between these two forms of activism, which we name 'identitary' versus 'utilitarian', we will analyze how a "new professionalism" has emerged among YJPS educators, and is symbolic of a general weakening in the symbolic status of this professional group.

RC29-505.3

SALLÉE, NICOLAS* (University of Montreal, *nicolas.sallee@umontreal.ca*)

Rehabilitation and Punishment. a New Model of Rehabilitation in the French Youth Justice System

According to recent research in policy transfer studies, youth justice systems across the western world are taking a "punitive turn" (Muncie, 2008), marked by the emergence of a new "culture of control" (Garland, 2001). This process is particularly significant in the United States and Great Britain, however it appears that other European countries are following suit (Bailleau & Cartuyvels, 2007). A closer look, however, reveals complexities: the level of youth incarceration, a commonly adopted indicator of punitiveness, differs considerably between countries. The French youth justice system, analyzed in this paper, does not escape these complexities: since 2002, the youth incarceration rate is decreasing, while the content of political discourse and legislative changes seems to fuel the increase of a new punitiveness (Bailleau, 2008). To understand this apparent paradox, we will describe how political injunctions aimed to "get tough" on young offenders, are translated and reworked, at a lower level, through the activity of the administrative agency responsible, in France, for the functioning of youth centers: the Judicial Protection of Youth (JPY). This analysis will allow us to highlight the crystallization of a new model of *rehabilitation under constraint*. First, using quantitative data, we will describe the increasing use of semi-closed youth facilities as an alternative to prison. Tied to the development of new prisons for youth, supposedly "rehabilitative" (Chantraine & Sallée, 2013), this evolution is changing less the *level* of confinement than its *meaning*. Formerly perceived as anti-rehabilitative, confinement is now legitimized as an inseparable feature of rehabilitative processes. Second, we will analyze knowledge production practices, particularly child psychiatric and psychological knowledge, mobilized by the JPY to support this legitimation process. This paper will defend the idea that this *new* knowledge underpins *old* disciplinary recipes, and symbolizes the growing concern surrounding, in France, the institutional fabric of socialized individuals.

RC23-415.4

SALLES MEDEIROS, MARCIO FELIPE* (Student, *medeiros.mfs@gmail.com*)

The Relationship Between First Principle Production in Brazil and the International Demand

The following research approaches the criticism of the production system of knowledge in Brazil, focusing on a laboratory of Theoretical Physics which works with First Principle Model (FPM), order to analyze the institutional dilemma and the relationship between the laboratory and the central spaces of knowledge production linked to this research area. The production of science, how is the current in Social Studies of Science and Technology, demand an articulated network of elements which sustain and make circulate the knowledge production produced inside the area. In the FPM case, the space of production and circulation is very peculiar, since the production involves upgrades in the computers' servers when acquiring the resource, the lab does not spend much more money; on the other hand, the circulation occurs within the specific circle in physics, because the production not necessarily will become a product since the experimental relevance does not always happen. And yet we have the relationship with central spaces of central places of knowledge production, understood basically by The US and Europe which influence the content and the decisions of productions inside the laboratory. The methodology of this research consists of an interview which researchers and analysis of published material for one label of FPM which is related to a Brazilian University. With the following research, we aim to contribute for the debate about the production process of knowledge, bringing reflexive elements about the role of Brazil in the production of FPM knowledge.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC52-845.2

SALMONSSON, LISA* (Uppsala Univeristy, *lisa.salmonsson@soc.uu.se*)

The Notions of Otherness and Critical Construction Sites: Theorizing Professional Boundaries within

This paper is about social and symbolic boundaries (Lamont & Molnar 2002). The aim of this paper is to suggest a theoretical way to understand constructions of 'Otherness' within professional boundaries. I draw on the empirical case of the doctors with immigrant backgrounds in the Swedish medical profession and use the notion of critical *construction site* by Cornell & Hartmann 2007.

In order to bridge the gap between structure and agency the study started with a review of the Swedish research literature in order to see how 'ethnicity', 'race and 'Otherness' had been received in research. In this review I found that 'Otherness' is often something that is ascribed to patients and not doctors. I then went on reviewing the professional debate around the issue of doctors with immigrant backgrounds in Sweden I found something what I theorized as underlying assumptions of 'the Other'. This ethnic 'Otherness' was not about doctors 'ethnicity' nor about 'race' instead it had to do with that the doctors had immigrated and was perceived as something sable and predetermined.

This notion of 'Otherness' was later also found in interviews with doctors with immigrant backgrounds. In the interviews I expectantly found stories of discrimination, prejudice and even racism but I also found stories of agency, and coping strategies where the 'Otherness' they were ascribed with was used a way to construct their role in the Swedish health care system; to take care of patients with immigrant backgrounds.

The paper theorise this as doctors with immigrant backgrounds seem to be using a *primordial* definition of 'the Other' in *circumstantial* ways in order to find their place within the Swedish medical profession which I argue, is a *critical construction site.*

RC52-836.3

SALMONSSON, LISA* (Uppsala Univeristy, *lisa.salmonsson@soc.uu.se*)

The Other Doctor: When Professional Boundaries Conflate with Notions of Ethnic 'otherrness'

The paper suggests that field of Sociology of professional groups need to consider social position theory in order to theorize boundaries of 'Otherness' within them. The paper is based on some of my concluding remark from my dissertation where I interviewed medical doctor with immigrant backgrounds in Sweden about their feeling of belonging to the Swedish medical profession, among other things. The thesis is that the medical profession in general and the Swedish medical profession in particular have been successful in controlling the number of new doctors that are accepted to Swedish medical schools. Sweden has also experienced and increase in doctors with immigrant backgrounds working in the Swedish health organization. In my interviews with these doctors they often told me about something that could be understood as hierarchies within the profession on the basis of 'being and outsider within'. I have chosen to theorize this as 'ethnic Otherness' as it seem to have to do more with that they are ascribed with 'non-Swedishness' than about what 'ethnicity' they have. These divisions I argue are linked to ideas that can be found in EU legislation, in the Swedish research on ethnicity and health as well as in The Swedish Medical Association and can therefore be a case of another 'successful' boundary making.

RC23-413.3

SALOMA-AKPEDONU, CZARINA* (Ateneo de Manila University, *csaloma@ateneo.edu*)

Set in the City: Condominiums As Settings of Technological Innovations Toward Sustainable Consumption

One of the tangible signs of growth in Metro Manila, a Philippine mega-city of about 11.7 million people, is the proliferation of condominiums. A condominium is a form of housing tenure whose cost of land is prorated due to multi-story building and which makes it possible for many people to live closer to the workplace and shopping centers. This paper lays out the proposition that the condominium is both medium and outcome of technological innovations that either stimulate or stymie sustainable consumption. Technological innovations embodied in the design of spaces and rules of condominium living provide the material setting that defines interactions and images relating to inhabitants' consumption of technologies in the home and consequent social constructions of sustainable consumption. The paper focuses on social practices relating to the use of information, communication and entertainment technologies as well as domestic technologies by condominium-household members. The take off point is a body of data and insights from key informant interviews, direct observations, and secondary data analysis.

RC33-578.2

SALOMO, KATJA* (Friedrich-Schiller University, *Katja.Salomo@uni-jena.de*)

Spatial Indicators of Right-Wing Extremist Attitudes

Prevention programs for right-wing extremism in East Germany have been steadily conducted for the last decade. Recently, however, there have been increased efforts to tie local prevention programs closer to the up-to-date research in this field. Nevertheless, the exchange between social scientists and the organizers of prevention measures revealed a gap: Whereas the former rely on survey data to identify *who*, i.e. which socio-demographic groups show high risks for developing far-right attitudes and why, prevention programs need to know *where* – in which towns, rural communities or areas – these high risk groups are likely to be found. It therefore seems necessary to ascertain spatial indicators for right-wing extremist attitudes.

The analysis is based on cross-sectional survey data from the eastern German state Thuringia aggregated to the level of rural districts and up to three measurement points between 2001 and 2013, supplemented by corresponding spatial characteristics of these districts, describing them in respect to their economic, social, cultural and political status. To assure valid estimations for the effect sizes of spatial characteristics, it is necessary to choose a statistical approach that allows a) to test spatial characteristics against known predictors for right-wing extremist attitudes on individual level, b) to account for different roles various spatial characteristics are supposed to play (predictors, moderators) in regard to predictors on individual level and c) to ascertain to what extant changes in attitudes between measurement points can be ascribed to (changes in) the status of the rural districts.

As can be demonstrated, "conventional" path models accompanied by latent-change models meet this demands. Their adequacy and limitations for analysing effects of spatial characteristics on (aggregated) individual characteristics are further discussed. As well as the validity of the implemented research design in relation to the expected practical use of the results for preventing right-wing extremist attitudes.

RC16-279.5

SALVATORE, ARMANDO* (National University of Singapore, *salvatore@fosr.net*)

Contending Modernities and the Sociology of Islam

The sociology of Islam has become a vital track of original research, in both historical and contemporary perspectives, on Muslim majority societies and Muslim minorities since after the 1980s, through establishing significant links to wider conceptual debates in social theory and cultural studies. This research program paralleled a larger sociological trend that privileged a comparative perspective in the exploration of modern developments and dilemmas in the West, East Asia, and the Muslim world, while also questioning (and reconstructing) the controversial notion of civilization.

The paper will argue that while the sociology of Islam benefits from a comparative perspective and a corresponding theoretical revision of Eurocentric postulates, it cannot be completely satisfied by them and should place its endeavors in a more explicit context of exploration of not just parallel and multiple, but of contending modernities. This field of study has thus the potential to unsettle evolutionist conceptions of modern society even more than purportedly anti-Eurocentric approaches and immanent critiques of modernity within social theory are able to do. This specific potential of the sociology of Islam is implemented by questioning the comparative perspective itself, to the extent it focuses on parallelisms and diversities more than on the complexity of entanglements (which are as much cultural as they are economic and political) between articulations of Western modernity and concurrent developments in the Muslim world.

The suggested path is to take charge of what is specific to Islam and Muslim actors vis-à-vis the parameters of Western-centered modernity without exceeding in any anti-essentialist immunisation, which if pushed too hard (e.g. as many scholars and analysts are doing under the impact of the recent and ongoing revolts in the Arab world) would bring us almost back to square one, i.e. to an absolutization of stale Western parameters of political, economic and cultural modernity.

RC10-184.4

SALVE, WAMAN* (Shivaji University, Kolhapur, *wnsalve@rediffmail.com*)

Decent Work and Social Justice for Informal Sector Workforce in South Asia

The increased economic integration during the last decades of the twentieth century coincided with rising income inequality in some countries and increasing unemployment among the low skilled mainly on European continent. Community based schemes are springing up everywhere in the developing world, most frequently in Africa and parts of Asia.

The International labour Organization unanimously adopted the ILO Declaration of social Justice for a fair Globalization on 10th June 2008. The declaration expresses the universally of the Decent work Agenda. All members of the organization must pursue policies based on the strategic objectives, employment, social protection ,social dialogue, and rights at work.

This paper examines the present position of the informal sector workers in South Asia. The study is based on information collected through secondary data.

At present, Multinational Corporations have entered in the global market; therefore, the nature of capitalist production has been changing. It is effect of weakening social dialogue institutions in developed and developing countries.

In the era of globalization, right to life and livelihood has become the central issue not only for organized sector workers but unorganized workers also. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an economic and political organization of South Asian countries, which includes India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Maldives, Bhutan.

Informal workers include all workers in the informal sector as well as in the formal sector performing informal jobs. Labour laws in the countries of the region are not universally applied and excluded several groups of workers or groups of establishments from their scope. It is generally the formal or organized sector that is covered by labour laws. As a result many labour laws apply only to a small proportion of the workforce.

There is a need to implement the ILO Declaration of social justice for a fair globalization.

RC06-121.11

SALZBURGER, VERONIKA* (University of Cologne, *salzburger@wiso.uni-koeln.de*)

Does the Transition to (grand-)Parenthood Change Intergenerational Relationships?

Existing studies suggest a close relationship between the presence of grandchildren and intergenerational relationships: For example, studies on grandparental involvement in parenting show that the birth of a child increases opportunities for associative solidarity between generations as well as it increases the demand and supply of functional solidarity, both with regard to material help or childcare as well as information and advice. This, in turn, may also result in increased affective solidarity. But it might also operate in opposing directions: If the demand for intergenerational solidarity meets supply from the grandparental side, this may enhance the existing intergenerational relationship; in case of incongruency, the event may result in increased intergenerational conflict or detachment. Yet, more research is needed on how intergenerational relations adapt to the new family structure and needs of family members after the generational transition. Past research mostly concentrate on the presence of grandchildren regardless of their age, consider only one direction (parents or grandparents perspective), or are analyze cross sectional data. The present study examines the transition to first parenthood and the associated development in intergenerational relations over a two year period concerning various dimensions of the Bengtson-Silverstein-solidarity-model. The German Family Panel (pairfam) is chosen as the appropriate data-set to addressing the research question, including reports from both perspectives, gathered in 2010 and 2012. Using difference score regression, N=7,163 dyads were analyzed. The analyses suggest an increase in the frequency of contact and practical support only from the elder to the younger generation. No changes were found for financial transfers. Regarding the frequency of conflicts, the generational transition has a decreasing impact.

RC32-544.4

SAMBE, MICHIKO* (Ochanomizu University, *chikosam2012@gmail.com*)

Invisibility of Sexual Minority "Women" in Japan

There are no existing laws that either discriminate against or guarantee the rights of lesbian, gay men, bisexuals in Japan. It is partly because LGBs are quite invisible in every day life in Japan, except on TV shows. It is not strange to see a gay man or a man who appears to be so on TV. They often talk like women, cross-dress, and are expected to be teased or to play the fool. However, we hardly see a lesbian or a woman who can be seen as an FtM (Female to Male) transgender even on TV.

In a LGBT community, some says the number of lesbians is less than that of gay men, because they don't see them so often, and others mention most women are bisexual, so there not so many lesbians in Japan. Why do they appear to be fewer ,lesbians" than gay men? Do most of them recognize themselves as "bisexual"? In this presentation, I will compare interviews of sexual minority men and women focusing not on "the number" but the invisibility of the sexuality of women in terms of three points; the first is their different experiences when coming out, the second is a sexual double bind, and the third is ambiguity of sexuality which is beyond description in binary categories (ex. homosexual and heterosexual). By introducing narrative, I will discuss how these elements make it difficult for "women" to talk about their sexual orientation and sexual identity.

RC44-729.1

SAMSON, MELANIE* (Post Doctoral Fellow, *samsonm@pari.org.za*)

Wasted Opportunities - the Production of Power and the Challenges to Organizing Informal Reclaimers

Movements and organizations attempting to organize informal workers are constantly faced with the challenge of overcoming social divisions and power relations between informal workers. And yet, the burgeoning literature on organizing informal workers pays curiously scant attention to the ways in which power relations between informal workers shape the ways in which they organize and circumscribe their terrain for political action. This paper explores how the informal institutions that reclaimers (waste pickers) develop in order to govern their labour process produce power laden social identities and relations that hinder their ability to organize collectively to transform their place within the value chain. Although grounded in an ethnographic study of reclaimers on a garbage dump in Soweto, South Africa, it draws on comparative experiences in Asia and Latin America in order to draw out the broader implications for the theorization and practice of organizing informal workers.

RC30-516.7

SAMZUN, TANGUY* (CEMCA, *tanguysamzun@gmail.com*)
MERCIER, DELPHINE* (Centro de Estudios Mexicanos y Centroamericanos, *delphine.mercier@cemca.org.mx*)

Franchised Central America: Migration and Labor Dynamics

Malgré d'incontestables progrès économiques et politiques au cours des deux dernières décennies, l'Amérique Centrale continue d'être une terre de forte émigration. Certes la recrudescence de la violence et de la criminalité dans la zone n'est pas un facteur qui contribuera à renverser la tendance, mais la plus grande intégration des économies centraméricaines dans les circuits de la mondialisation des activités productives laissait espérer aux populations de meilleures opportunités. Afin de comprendre les raisons d'une émigration quasi structurelle, nous inviterons le lecteur à faire un petit détour par l'histoire de l'économie coloniale et de ses divers modes de production et d'exploitation des richesses. Ce regard historique indique quelques pistes pour comprendre les formes productives adoptées à l'heure actuelle mais celles-ci seront principalement analysées à partir d'une cartographie de ses principaux flux migratoires. Cette cartographie tiendra compte de la diversité et de la spécificité des espaces productifs locaux, ruraux et urbains, les premiers étant porteur de nombreuses mutations sociales, dans la famille ou le travail par exemple; les seconds donnant l'occasion d'évoquer la place qu'occupent certains secteurs productifs dans la mise en mouvement des centraméricains, ceux de la *maquila*, de la construction ou encore du tourisme. Mais c'est bien à l'articulation de ces dimensions, à la fois géographique, économique et sociale que cette communication entend défendre la thèse d'une mise sous franchise de l'isthme centraméricain, bande de terre devenue réceptacle d'activités productives, légales ou illégales, le plus souvent déléguées et sous-traitées, et où la transnationalisation des espaces n'est pas tant synonyme d'ouverture que d'enclavement.

RC11-205.5

SAN LUIS, MARIA CECILIA* (University of the Philippines Baguio, *leletsanluis@yahoo.com*)

Exploring Age and Aging Via the Life Course Perspective: A Filipino Perspective

Aging is a natural and universal human phenomenon. It is natural as it is part of the human biological process and universal as it exempts no one, across time and space. The naturalness and universality of the aging process indicate a spectrum of how human beings experience it. It is both a collective and an individual experience, at the same time. As individuals add on years to their lives, the population also ages. This brings to mind the famous sociologist C. W. Mills' (1959) position that a person's biography is linked with world history. The sociological imagination, the frame of mind that Mills believes could enable one to understand the said linkage, reminds us to look into how social structures bear on one's personal life, how personal troubles can become public issues.

The institutionalized life course as conceptualized by Kohli (2007) lends a distinct tool in understanding how external forces such as social institutions, social structures and cultural elements interact with each other and with society's individual members thereby predicting actions and promoting relative stability. How age and the aging process along its four given dimensions (chronological, biological, psychological and social) are understood by the older persons themselves given their current situation as a senior citizen, is the problem focused on in this study.

The normative system of how to plan and live one's life as defined by the institutionalized life course is implicated in how the elderly Filipino older persons (60 years old and above, men and women) understand the phenomenon of ag-

ing. Selected older Filipino participants in a qualitative study that utilizes narrative gerontology as a methodological tool tell their stories as to what life domains they consider as significant and how they compartmentalize life accordingly.

RC44-728.1

SANA, ELLENE* (Center for Migrant Advocacy, *ellenesana@yahoo.com*)

Building Global Worker Communities: The Case of Filipino Migrant Workers

Building global worker communities: The Case of Filipino Migrant Workers

Filipinos overseas are not wanting of associations or organizations to belong to whereever they may be. Commonplace are social organizations around common professions, sports, faith/religion; also based on geographic regions or ethnoliguinstic origins in the Philippines to name a few. These formations are meant to provide support to the members, enhance their profession, religion/faith, ethnolingusitic identities and the like. Rarely do they get in conflict with the laws and policies of the host countries; neither were they inclined to have sustained campaigns critical of policies in the Philippines.

Fastforward, 4 decades later, we see an expanded and varied landscape of migrant communities. In Hongkong, migrant domestic workers are joinng and forming their unions and merging into coalitions of different migrant nationalities.

In the Gulf Cooperating Council (GCC) coutnries where organizing of workers –local or migrants - in whatever form and orientation is almost a taboo, there is no stopping the migrant Filipinos from organizing cyber communities . Their "membership" knows neither boundaries nor time limits.

In other locations such as Taiwan, what is feasible are support groups such as Church/faith-based migrant formations that are spread out around the country. Every Sunday, these formations touch base with more than a thousand Filipino migrants who congregate in the churches for the worship service. Off and on the pulpits, migrant issues are raised; activities and campaigns are undertaken.

Inreasingly, these new forms and ways of organizing migrants pave the way for more direct involvement of migrants on issues that impact them; for more consolidated actions and responses and for support and solidarity between migrants of one country and with migrants of other nationalities. Indeed, migrant worker organizing is the future, once that challenges the boundaries of nation-states in more ways than one. #

RC44-729.7

SANCHEZ, FÁBIO* (Universidade Federal de Säo Carlos, *sanchez.fabio@uol.com.br*)

New Configurations of Informal Work in Brazil: Besides the Informal, Short of Rights

This work aims to examine the non-wage based labour relations and understand its implications for the State and Society. These kinds of labour relations have been referred to as "informal" or "non typical". In this sense, they have been viewed academically and politically as lacking or unviable.

However, if it is true that from the perspective of the traditional labour institutions (Unions, State, and the juridical forms of labour regulation) these labour relations are aliens and cannot be characterized but for absence of the key attributes that traditionally have defined labour, in the context of political and economical changes that took place in the past decades, these labour relations are an important part of the accumulation model and have generated new *fields of conflict* and have been trying to get politically organized, building identity and pushing forward with their agenda.

The first part of the work focus on understanding the theoretical and political implications of the non wage based relations for labour relations in general. On the second part, we try to understand the emergence of this new reality and the development of new political subjects with their own agendas and identities. However, although these labour relations and its workers are not informal, they still not recognized in their relation with the State as having rights

RC02-52.6

SANCHEZ, FÁBIO* (Universidade Federal de Säo Carlos, *sanchez.fabio@uol.com.br*)

The Solidarity Economy and the Social Struggles in Brazil: The Right to Associated Labor

One of the most important examples of a collective subject rising in the public arena in Brazil is the solidarity economy, which for several years has been shaping itself as an autonomous social movement. In this process, it has been trying to build new social rights for Associated Labor. It is a description and analysis of this process that this work intends to develop.

With this objective, it starts by rebuilding the history of the Solidarity Economy in Brazil, emphasizing that despite its long history and connection with the Brazilian social struggles for more than a century, it is only in the last thirty years that it

has assumed a new configuration and new meanings as a result of the social and political changes that took place in Brazil after the eighties.

The second part of this work focuses on showing how the Solidarity economy today has become a new social, economical and political reality in the Brazilian society however; the subjects of the Solidarity Economy still lack the institutional recognition of its rights.

Lastly, we analyze how the subjects involved with the Solidarity Economy have been for years mobilizing and requesting the rights to Associated Labor and have achieved some successes in this process such as the creation of the National Secretary of Solidarity Economy and the approval of laws for the Solidarity Economy. As a result, the analysis of this movement in Brazil demonstrates that there are no natural rights but rights are political constructions consolidated from processes of social struggles that aim to expand democracy and transform society. It is some of these political agendas that we try to explore in this work focusing on showing the arenas where the struggles and debate around the development the right to Associated Labor take place.

RC34-592.6

SANCHEZ GARCIA, JOSE* (University of Lleida, *sanchez.garcia.jose@geosoc.udl.cat*)

From Hara to Midam: Public Spaces of Youth in Cairo

After the revolutionary events it is possible to appreciate a transformation in the uses of public space in downtown Cairo. That it is no longer surprising to see in public walls –even those of Cairo's administrative Mogamma building or Supreme Court– political graffiti represented this transformation, and convert the public space both as a site and instrument of revolutionary struggle. This transformation takes place against the backdrop of urban planning that sought to limit the availability of open spaces in which citizens might congregate, and the development of gated communities for the wealthy that, along with exclusive parks, constitute a privatisation of space. During last years, often these globalized spaces are remade by creating local and regional ties and design features that were not anticipated by the planners. The appropiation of public space –squares and streets–by youth groups for different uses that which it was conceived and planificated, have become in physical manifestations of a different Egypt. This different Egypt had roots in the understanding, production and living experience of public space of the traditional cairennes hara and ashabiyat –informal neighborghoods- where, also, the young people even has a significant role. Their living experience or urban space in the quarter permitts to transform the public in a comunal space in the cosmopolitan areas that they transit. In this paper, I try to present the different manners of living both, the cosmopolitan and traditional urban spaces by youth groups.

RC14-241.2

SANCHEZ RAMOS, MARIA EUGENIA* (UNIVERSIDAD DE GUANAJUATO, *maru_sanchezr@hotmail.com*)
CORDERO SALAZAR, MARTHA LETICIA (UNIVERSIDAD DE GUANAJUATO)
BARRADAS BRIBIESCA, INGRID (UNIVERSIDAD DE GUANAJUATO)

La Divulgacion Del Conocimiento a Traves De Lo Gadgets. Caso: Usabilidad Del Multimedia y La Hipermedia En México

El presente trabajo se sustenta en el desarrollo de proyectos de investigación desde 2004 a la fecha del Cuerpo Académico Diseño y Cultura de la Universidad de Guanajuato, integrado por investigadores de diversas áreas (diseño, arquitectura, biología, educación, derecho) los cuales están enfocados a la divulgación del conocimiento en los niveles de preescolar hasta posgrado en el Estado de Guanajuato. Los productos realizados integraron el multimedia como punto de partida para ampliar la divulgación del conocimiento hasta interactivos para PODCAST y IPOD, actualmente se estan llevando a cabo propuestas de hipermedia con la finalidad de utilizar la cultura tecnológica para incrementar el número de usuarios.

La idea de implementar las nuevas tecnologías surge como respuesta a las modalidades de educación abierta y a distancia que actualmente se han constituido en una herramienta en la que no existe la coincidencia espacio-temporal entre alumno, contenido y profesor como tradicionalmente ocurre. Por tanto, dentro del diseño de los materiales de apoyo se considera el uso de los medios de comunicación alternos como los PODCAST que se han convertido en objeto de uso común entre los estudiantes, así como la audioconferencia, que permite la comunicación sincrónica e interactiva con el apoyo de imágenes para optimizar el logro de objetivos. La utilización de estos recursos tecnológicos aumentó el número de receptores significativamente en los años 2010 a 2012 situación que a impulsado el desarrollo una metodología que integra las fases de concepción de ideas, desarrollo de estrategias educativas en simuladores, determinación de parametros multimedia, y desarrollo de prototipo.

RC40-682.3

SANCHEZ VARGAS, DERLY YOHANNA* (PhD Student, *snchezva@exchange.lancs.ac.uk*)

Coffee, Certification Schemes and Standards in the Reshaping of Sustainability Markets, Tracing Global-Local Tensions

In the last fifteen years, certification schemes (and the standards they enact) for producing sustainable products have become one of the most important strategies for enhancing sustainability into commodities (such as coffee) market. Similarly, certification schemes are introducing important changes in the governance of agriculture systems. Such transformations have been the focus on a wide set of works that critically highlight how certification schemes are embedded into a neoliberal project as well as the social dimensions of coffee production in the context of a moral economy. Although many of these approaches isolate technical and social dimensions as separated realms relative less attention have been put on how certification schemes are enacting sustainability in terms of trust, a key element in the material shaping of any differentiated market.

Following Busch (2011) contributions on standards, enacted in the Certifications schemes (Van Der Kamp, 2012), and trust I explore how certification schemes can produce two version of it in two different locations. First, trust as consistency in the International Coffee Organisation (ICO). Here I describe how certification schemes are designed to produce trust in the market related to the transparency and the consistency of coffee production according to international environmental standardised criteria. This trust, then, is limited to the boundaries of a certificate. Second, I describe the experience of a small coffee roaster and retailer with certification schemes in the UK, J. Atkinson & Co. What emerges there is a concept of trust as trustworthiness. Certification schemes are framed in terms of coffee relationships, these involve a more emotional and sensuous experience of the market. I present how some standards can be harmonically integrated in these arrangements and how sometimes such integration cannot be possible. As a result, an alternative version of sustainability is produced.

RC06-118.12

SANCHEZ-SOTO, GABRIELA* (University of Texas at San Antonio, *gabriela.sanchez-soto@utsa.edu*)
HAHL, JEANNIE (The University of Texas at San Antonio)

Marriage Selectivity and Stepfamily Formation

Although child outcomes specific to stepfamilies have been well researched, the literature is not resolved on the process by which these families are formed, nor which persons are likely to enter these types of unions. It is well known that stepfathers are likely to significantly impact coresident stepchildren, yet we would expect this influence to differ depending on many factors, including stepfather characteristics. Thus, determining which men are prone to become stepfathers is paramount to understanding conditions that promote both negative and positive outcomes in stepchildren. Two potential explanations of stepfamily formation are frequently invoked in discussions of stepfamily formation: 1) marriage selectivity, in which the quality of male partners available to women with children varies with marriage market conditions; and 2) marital search theory, in which single mothers have an increased desire for partnering with "good providers" as opposed to childless women and will, therefore, abstain from remarriage in the absence of suitable mates. Yet, the literature has not sufficiently controlled for the marriage market conditions that are essential to each explanation. Using the first two waves of the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) collected in 1987-1988 and 1992-1994 respectively, we will estimate the impact of local marriage market conditions on the likelihood of a man entering into a stepfamily union. Our preliminary analysis identified sample of 471 men who formed stepfamilies and childless unions between NSFH1 and NSFH2. Preliminary findings do not unequivocally support the marriage selectivity perspective. While male partner education was not a significant predictor of forming stepfamilies, employment at NSFH1 was a positively significant predictor for only married stepfather families. In follow-up, we will incorporate characteristic-specific sex ratios of the local marriage market to determine whether stepfathers are likely to be "negatively selected" into step-fatherhood in marriage markets that are unfavorable to women.

RC03-68.3

SANCTON, ANDREW* (University of Western Ontario, *asancton@uwo.ca*)

Global Cities Making Policy or Policy-Making for Global Cities?

Everyone acknowledges that cities have become increasingly important in the world economy. But there is much confusion about what this means for how they are governed. A natural assumption is that the municipal governments of the central-city municipalities of a global city-region are becoming more important for urban policy-making. But, unless the boundaries of such a municipality corresponds to the entire city-region (however defined), which is highly unlikely, then the central-city municipality will be quite incapable of responding to the most important policy issues, especially those relating to urban sprawl. The result in many countries is a search for the perfect municipal structure to enable effective city-region policy-making.

But what is forgotten in this kind of analysis is that, if city-regions are becoming relatively more populous in relation to small towns and rural areas, then our national and sub-national legislatures are becoming increasingly dominated by urban voters. In countries with one dominant city (France, England) and in federations and countries with strong devolved regional legislatures, urban policy for city-regions will not be made at the municipal level, whatever the municipal boundaries and structures might be. We are used to hearing that "all politics is local." What we need to consider is the likelihood that "all politics is urban."

Although examples will be drawn from around the world, particular attention will be paid to the Toronto city-region (the Greater Golden Horseshoe) and Ontario, the Canadian province in which it is situated. Despite Ontario's vast territory, two-thirds of Ontario's population lives in the Toronto city-region. Ontario's politics is urban politics. Although the main argument of this paper derives from my 2008 book, *The Limits of Boundaries: Why City-regions Cannot be Self-governing*, the paper modifies the analysis in light of recent developments.

RC06-124.6

SAND, ANN-BRITT* (Stockholm University, *ann-britt.sand@anhoriga.se*)

Caring Responsibilities and Gainful Employment in Middle Age: A New Population Based Study in Sweden

The Swedish welfare model is based on the premises 1) the society, not the family, has the main responsibility for care, and 2) all adults are gainfully employed, from the time of employment until retirement. Sweden has a high proportion of women in the work force, also in their 50-60ies. Nonetheless, it is estimated that about 70 percent of all elderly care is performed by relatives. This study is a mixed method study and focus on caring responsibilities for elderly parents or other family members. An enquiry was made during spring 2013, of a random sample of 6000 individuals 45-66 years old (61.1% responses) and interviews from 40 carers in various caring situations has been made. It focuses weather the caring responsibility have any impact on paid work, maintenance and everyday life as well as their experience of public care, possibility to leave job and payment for care. Theoretically the study is connected to feministic welfare research. Of central value is to analyse gender, class, ethnicity and age. Early results shows that over 40% of the respondents give help and 30% of women and 27% of men, help and old, disabled or ill family member at least once a week and 15% of women and 12% of men help daily or several times a week. Care affects life in different ways; feeling mentally and physically exhausted, having difficulties to focus on work, less time for leisure. More women than men have made changes in their working life in order to manage the situation. Corresponding to 7% of women and 4% of men 45-66 years in population we can see that 100 000 women and 50 000 men has made changes in their working life; reduced working hours, stopped working, take early retirement as a result of caring.

JS-64.4

SAND, ANN-BRITT* (Stockholm University, *ann-britt.sand@anhoriga.se*)
ANBÄCKEN, ELS-MARIE (Linköping University)

Work-Life Balance. Welfare State, Family and Caregiving in Japan and Sweden

Japan and Sweden share comparable situations. Both countries have a high and growing part of elderly in the population and high ambitions to handle the needs for care, even if they have different directions when it comes to organization and financing. Still the family is the main care giver for the elderly in both countries. This makes it interesting to compare and highlight the effects of care for family caregivers.

Until the early 1990´s the Japanese policy on eldercare was based on the family as the main caregiving unit. In 1989 a ten year plan for institutional and home care marked a policy shift. Though family support was added into the Japanese system, cash reimbursement to family carers was not included, a deliberate decision, when the National care insurance was implemented in 2000, to secure that municipalities would not choose to lean on family carers instead of developing formal care services.

Sweden has a long policy on elder care, in which the formal services constitute the base and family care the supplement. The economic crises, during the 1990ies led to cutbacks in the formal care and since then there is an increased focus on caregiving roles of families, and the Swedish government have supported development of carer support. Despite eldercare being a societal responsibility the share of family caregiving has increased while the economic support to next of kin has diminished.

We are comparing results from a survey in Sweden and from secondary data in Japan on the perspective of family carers. In Sweden women and men give help to about the same degree. However, if we look to the consequences of family

caregiving; reduce working hours, stop working, taking early retirement etc, women are affected considerably more than men, which is the case in Japan as well.

RC46-760.1

SAND, HANS PETTER* (University of Agder, *Hans.P.Sand@uia.no*)

Living Condtions and Education

The first large-scale research on living cinditions in Norway was conducted in 1973/74 by a group of social researchers led by sociology professor Gundmund Hernes at the University of Bergen. The research project was initiated and sponsored by the Norwegian government. The study of living conditions was the first comprehensive study of living condtions in Norway focusing on how the conditions of childrens upbringing affected their education,which in its turn affected other social resources and thus the income and living conditions of people. Gudmund Hernes (1941-) had studied under James Coleman at John Hopkins University and was heavily influenced by the latter. Hernes, who later on also led the investigation on power and democracy in Norway, became a great entrepeneur of clinical sociology in the country. The study on living conditions became the first of a number of large-scale, government sponsored research project, based on matematical models, large sets of data and an economic approach to sociology.

RC24-432.1

SANDE, ALLAN* (University of Nordland, *allan.sande@uin.no*)

Oil-Drilling in Arctic and Ecosystem-Management Plan of the Barents Sea

In the High North, The Barents Sea has large resources of petroleum and sustainable populations of fish. The international challenge lies in implementing the conservation of marine biodiversity, at the same time managing sustainable exploitation of natural resources in the Arctic region. The Norwegian government has tried to solve conflicts of interest by the making of a large scale ecosystem-based national management plan for The Barents Sea and Lofoten Islands. The national goals are sustainable use of petroleum, fishery resources and conservation of the structure of the maritime ecosystem. In this paper, I present an empirical case study of Norwegian national decision-making in ecosystem-based management of The Barents Sea. This new system of planning is implemented as the second sea area in the world. Australia has implemented a large ecosystem management plan at the east-coast with the Great Barrier Reef. In the paper, I discuss in a critical perspective of sociology of knowledge the social effects of the new environmental policy and environmental institutions of problem-solving of management of large sea area in the Arctic area. In the paper I want to investigate the social effects of the development of national planning of the sea ecosystems in the Arctic area. The question is: Does the government eco-system management planning of the Barents Sea provide a suitable institutional framework for solving the social conflicting interests between oil-drilling and conservation of nature in the Norwegian societies?

RC31-538.9

SANDERSON, MATTHEW* (Kansas State University, *mattrs@ksu.edu*)
MALDONADO, MARTA (Iowa State University)

Integration and Belonging in Two U.S. New Destinations

The extension of border politics, and specifically, a politico-legal context characterized by increased surveillance of immigrant populations and the hardening of immigration controls, is concomitant with the emergence of new destinations (Massey 2008). In this sense, the border has been "pushed inward" (Coleman, 2007). Additionally, a growing number of state and local governments have proposed and/or enacted a wide range of policies with consequences for the lives of immigrants and their families. Some such policies are aimed at local policing and enforcing of immigration controls while others regulate access to jobs and housing, and more generally, the provision of services. This "variegated landscape" of local policies (Walker and Leitner, 2011) results in contexts of reception that vary significantly across U.S. spaces. From a research standpoint, questions about the interaction between socio-spatial scales (the global, the national, the regional, and the local) in the shaping of the conditions facing Latin@ immigrants gain centrality. How does the broader context interact with local contexts to shape the conditions facing immigrants? How do policies, social relations (shaped by power, as they are), and institutional arrangements at these various scales interact to produce particular outcomes for immigrants? We investigate these questions by exploring the experiences of Latin@ immigrants in two rural new destination communities in the U.S. Midwest region. We draw upon a theoretical framework that understands immigration and integration as racialized and gendered, political-economic processes. We utilize quantitative and qualitative data gathered through original research in rural new destinations in Southwest Kansas and Central Iowa.

RC24-432.17

SANDERSON, MATTHEW* (Kansas State University, *mattrs@ksu.edu*)
FREY, R SCOTT (University of Tennessee)

*'People Can't Live There Unless There Is Economic Activity':
Agriculture and the Structural Impediments to Groundwater
Sustainability in the U.S. High Plains*

The High Plains region of the U.S. is one of the most important agricultural regions in the world. Much agricultural production in this semi-arid region, however, depends on the consumption of nonrenewable groundwater from the High Plains Aquifer. Although the problem has drawn significant attention from policymakers and citizens for over 40 years, depletion of the Aquifer has worsened. Why does depletion persist despite widespread and ongoing concern? We explore this conundrum by placing the region into an historical, political-economic context. We argue that the contemporary problem is rooted in the ways in which the region was articulated into broader circuits of capital and exchange. Private capital and the state incorporated the region as a source of primary raw materials, mainly agricultural products. Water-dependent agricultural resource extraction opened up a metabolic rift in the hydrological cycle that has only been exacerbated over time through unequal ecological exchange with more politically and economically central places. These structural dynamics associated with political-economic incorporation have impeded efforts to develop more sustainable uses of groundwater consumption in the region.

RC14-256.13

SANDROVYCH, TYMUR* (Kyoto University, *brovary84@gmail.com*)

Writing about Japan in Post-Soviet Russia: Nobody to be Afraid of?

The objective of this paper is to focus on popular literature written about Japan in post-Soviet Russia. Japan has for long time occupied a special place in Russian and Soviet people's consciousness: this neighbor country was, and still remains, the object of numerous books depicting practically every aspect of Japanese society.

The peak of such literature was in 1970s-1980s, when the rapid economic growth was put in the focus of many writers, journalists and travelers. At some point Japan was even considered to be a model country for perestroika.

Concerning the general tone of those publications, they were ideologically critical of the "capitalistic blunders" of Japanese society, at the same time giving an adequate evaluation of the positive moments such as high standards of life etc.

However, situation changed drastically after the collapse of Soviet Union. Though 1990s witnessed almost absolute lack of literature about not only Japan, but also other foreign countries, travelogues and diaries written in the 21st century have one common feature that distinguishes them from the previous massive of literature. That is, they are written in quite a critical and personal manner.

This critics, however, is not ideologically colored, but rather tends to break numerous myths and stereotypes that prevailed in discourse on Japanese society until now. And personality refers to a very unique personal style that distinguishes practically every literary work from the uniform Soviet-style depictions.

By giving a detailed account of the manner of writing as well as contents of books about Japan in post-Soviet Russia, I aim at offering a new understanding of the place Japan occupies in the consciousness of Russian people in the 21st century.

RC39-670.3

SANDROVYCH, TYMUR* (Kyoto University, *brovary84@gmail.com*)

*"Strong" Men Will Save the World? a Gender-Focused Analysis of
Fukushima and Chernobyl-Related Discources*

"Middle-aged men especially welcome", say the fliers, because they are less vulnerable to radiation". (Fresh Currents 2012e)

This is a quotation concerning announcement that is searching for new workers at crippled Fukushima Daiichi plant in Fukushima prefecture, Japan. Such fliers, posted around Tohoku, were advertising the work for 14,000 yen a day.

It is in fact an announcement very typical for discourse regarding post-disaster nuclear plants and nuclear industry in general. In similar fashion, children are considered to be "most vulnerable" to radiation, then come women, elder people and men – in the end. However, I will emphasize that the important thing is not the level of vulnerability, but the fact that radiation poses possible threats for all living organisms regardless of their age or sex.

In this paper, by focusing on gender-related discourse involving post-disaster Chernobyl and Fukushima, as well as on rules and regulations in nuclear industry, I will argue that the "gender issue" in post-disaster discourse might serve for switching the discussion points from attempts to really protect people who might

suffer to just making them the small coin in the policies of nuclear companies or government actors.

RC34-584.8

SANE, NEETA* (UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI, *neetasanjeev@gmail.com*)

Youth in Social Transformation Through Education

India, known as a country of youth, with the potential to help build a stronger democracy through social entrepreneurship. There is a need of enthusiastic and pro-active youth for any transformation. They need a balance while addressing country's growth and social issues.

Education is a progressive approach for transforming society. Existing education policies has many shortcomings. There are many discriminatory practices applied at ground level. However, despite this adverse situation the young generation is engaged in creating an atmosphere for change in rural Maharashtra, India.

Idea of bringing students in the main stream of education has been established. But, due to distress & seasonal migration of deprived sections of the societies with family, education of students gets affected badly. Some experimental learning centres such as SAKHARSHALA for sugarcane workers and PASHANSHALA for stone crusher workers have been started for the education of deprived communities.

In tribal area, language is a big issue which cuts masses from education. In Gadchiroli (Indian Village), youth started translating the formal text books in Gondi, a colloquial tribal language, which was successful, and tribal students continued in school.

The formal set of the government is fixed, & the decision makers are not in a frame of mind to change the structure. It is observed that if changes done in the realm of style, time, language, location leads to education reaching to the masses and particularly the deprived sections of the society.

The mission is to empower the marginalized & oppressed through facilitating concrete processes. Which is based on collective, reflective & sustainable actions initiated by youth; who explore & criticize the oppressive foundations of the society and possess desire to transform it through education.

RC35-615.1

SANGHERA, BALIHAR* (University of Kent, *b.s.sanghera@kent.ac.uk*)

Everyday Morality and Moral Concerns and Their Implications for Charitable Giving in the UK

This paper examines how individuals are morally evaluative beings, who interpret the social world in relation to things that matter to them, and how charitable acts are embedded in their lives with different degrees of meaning and importance. The paper offers some criticisms of the Bourdieusian theory on giving, which depict individuals lacking reflexivity, emotions and disinterestedness. Drawing upon various literature that view individuals as evaluative beings, I will suggest that there are three modes of moral reflexivity that have various implications for charitable giving, moral obligations and civil society. First, moral conventionalists, who value familial and social networks, use charity events as an opportunity to socialise and to have fun. Second, moral individualists, who are strongly committed to work and career, view charitable practices as performative acts that demonstrate their knowledge and skills. Third, moral critics are deeply committed to charitable causes, motivated by strongly held values and beliefs, which offer alternative visions for society.

The paper draws upon an ESRC-funded investigation into charitable giving that involved 41 semi-structured interviews with men and women of working and middle class social backgrounds, mostly white interviewees. Each interview lasted on average 2.25 hours, divided into two parts: the first part asked the interviewees to recount their life history, describing the twists and turns in their lives, their personal goals and their everyday practices, and in the second part, they recalled significant acts of giving and volunteering, describing their feelings and motivations.

RC48-779.1

SANGHERA, BALIHAR* (University of Kent, *b.s.sanghera@kent.ac.uk*)

Social Justice, Liberalism and Philanthropy in the UK

This paper examines how charitable and community foundations as normative institutions relate to issues of social justice, legitimacy and accountability. We will argue that grant-making foundations use their resources to support basic liberties and to assist the most disadvantaged groups in society, pursuing a liberal conception of social justice and equality. But there are some tensions and limitations, partly arising from their historical legacy, internal features and structural positions within the polity. Foundations tend to have UK-focused mission statements, operate with minimal accountability, have parasitic endowment and sources of philanthropic donations, have privileged and conservative trustees, and face pressure from the right-wing media. To achieve a Rawlsian liberal form of social

justice, foundations have to change their institutional practices and routines, aiming for justice and a socialised and democratic production system, rather than regulating economic and social inequalities.

The paper draws upon an ESRC-funded investigation into philanthropy that involved 34 semi-structured interviews with executive directors or senior project managers of charitable and community foundations and grant-makers. Each interview lasted on average 1.5 hours, divided into two parts: the first part asked the interviewees to describe the history of their organisations, and to outline their current strategic themes and priorities; and in the second part, they explained the use or the lack of the concept 'social justice' in their organisation. In addition, further interviews were conducted with sixteen participants from the first round either via Skype or emails to collect extra information.

RC29-497.4

SANKATIPRAPA, KITTIKORN* (Srinakharinwirot University, *kittikorn.k@gmail.com*)

Becoming Kathoey Prostitute: Voices of the Excluded

Labeling as deviant has long been imposed difficulties on those who take up Queer gender identity in some ways depending upon to what extent they have technology of self. Even though rainbow movement strives and wins some social space for certain acceptance especially in terms of human rights, still discrimination is reproduced in both private and public spheres. The main argument in this paper is that vicious cycle of inequality prevails. This makes the issue of Queer identity complicated and chains it with an extended long winded problem arisen in a person's life and affects some form of social problems. Kathoey or Thai Male to Female transgender, a sexual minority group, is to be emphasized in paper as they are at risk to be excluded and as a result are pushed to become prostitutes. In fact, many of Kathoey are as competent as others. However, not many of them are successful in the job market and have comparatively narrow alternative in choosing how to maintain their life. Many of them, then, take this path. By listening to their voices and stories using narrative approach, themes from narrative analysis can be concretely emerged to reveal the social conditions framing Thai Kathoey towards it. All in all this paper has a strong desire to propose policy recommendations to attain a total equality goal and to cherish a non-discriminatory process of sexual diversity inclusion in the society.

WG01-890.1

SANO, ATSUKO* (Rikkyo University, *sanoatsu@hotmail.com*)

The Meaning of Leaning National Language to the "Mobility People"?

I will introduce some of the biography interviews of famine migrations at "integration course", which are "by the national government" organized. and, quoting a Malaysian *methodology*, examine their biographies to try to reveal, how they built identities and confront the concept of "national states" in the globalization.

"Integration Course" is a German language class, which was set up by German government since the year of 2005 for the migrants, who are not good at German. Its object is to enable migrants to be integrated easily and participate in Germany.

But is the idea based on too archaic figure of immigration moving only between origin and host country? It is not unusual today that man has Networks among many countries; for example, a woman, who was born in Russia, lives now in Germany and whose daughter is in England. What means for her to learn German? Or those people, whom I define "mobility people", who have Networks among plural countries?

According to Shansul, a Malaysian Anthropologist, identity formation takes place within what he would call a "two social reality" context: first, the "authority-defined" social reality, and second the "everyday-defined" social reality. The former is one which is authoritatively defined by people who are part of the dominant power structure and generally with text recorded. Quoting his hypothesis, "Integration Course" is not only a German course but also a means of transmitting German "authority-defined" social reality and could be of creating German identity.

However does it work well as the government intended, especially to the "mobility people"? Based on my research, the biography interviews to the participants of "Integration Course", I will consider the meaning of "national language" and "national identity" in the globalization era.

RC34-594.2

SANO, MASAHIKO* (Osaka Electro-Communication University, *sano@isc.osakac.ac.jp*)

Increased Precarity and Widening Disparity of Youth Transitions, and Inclusion in the Labour Markets

The Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCSJ) was a major programme of longitudinal research undertaken to monitor transitions from school to work in Japan from 2007–2011. The first survey was undertaken when respondents were aged 20. The respondents, who were selected nationally through random sampling, were

followed up annually for five years. The achieved sample size and response rates of the YCSJ are as follows: 1678, 40.2 % (2007); 1361, 82.0 % (2008); 1141, 86.2 % (2009); 1009, 90.7 % (2010); 891, 88.3% (2011). Based on the datasets of the YCSJ, we explore four main topics in this paper.

First, we analyse youth transitions to work, documenting the increasing precarity of youth labour markets. Here we have used indices such as low income, irregular jobs, and unemployment, to examine the extent to which vulnerable situations in youth labour markets have expanded. Second, we investigate which cohorts are more likely to become precarious. Against precarity indices, we found key variables of disadvantage in relation to individual attributes, family socio-economic backgrounds, residential area, and current jobs were relevant to risk factors with statistical significance. Third, we consider forms of disparity in working conditions including work content and developmental opportunities. Here we find that there remains a significant structural disparity between genders and amongst transition types in working conditions.

Forth and finally, we investigate the mechanism of inclusion in the labour market. We find amongst most of the transition types, irrespective of gender, that demands for high commitment to work – such as acceptance of long working hours and heavy responsibility – has increased every year despite an apparent disparity in many aspects. We propose two key factors to enable inclusion in labour with high commitment: discretion and participative involvement; and positive human relationships in the workplace.

RC06-129.3

SANO, MAYUKO* (Fukuoka-prefectural university, *sanomayu@fukuoka-pu.ac.jp*)

Economic, Social Change and Son-Preference in Nepal

The purpose of this study is to clarify the promotion factors of son-preference, such as the neglect of female child, trafficking of girls and the interruption of the female fetus, in Nepal. According to UNDP (2010), the number of the "missing women" in Nepal is estimated to be about 0.1million. *Republica*, local newspaper, on 29 Nov 2012 reported that the female population is 2.3 percent less than male in the 0-10 year age group in the latest census.

In this study, the findings of the ongoing research implemented in seven districts in Nepal, during Mar 2012 –Mar 2014, will be shown. The questionnaire survey of 1500 men and women both married and unmarried 18-80 year-old were selected based on a multi-staged random sampling technique. The data will be analyzed by modified framework of *sustainable livelihood approach*. This framework consists of three components such as livelihood assets, policy institution process and livelihood outcome (Chambers and Conway1992). This leads to analyze consequences among these three components. Livelihood assets, furthermore, consist of financial capital, natural capital, physical capital, human capital and social capital.

Former studies reveals the correlation between the property (financial capital, natural capital), relatively high educational level (human capital) and son preference (Clark2008; Banerjee2012; Republica 2012) .In this study, the correlation among social institution such as family structure, 5 capitals and son preference, will be analyzed, in addition to the former studies.

As the result, following three findings have been verified; (1) Even though luck of some of capitals, those who has variety of network does not tend to be son preference, (2) Even though abundant in capitals, those who live in extended family tend to be son preference, (3) Those who have female family member who support family economically does not tend to be son preference.

RC41-688.2

SANO, YUJIRO* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, *ys4166@mun.ca*)

Unequal Identities: The Attainment of National Identity and Ethnic Identity Among Children of Immigrants in Canada

Despite growing interest in "the new second generation," quantitative analyses on the psychosocial adaptation among non-white offspring are limited, especially in Canada. This study addresses this gap by assessing the impact of ethno-racial characteristics among children of immigrants on the establishment of self-labelled national and ethnic identities using a nationally representative survey, the 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey. Results from binary logistic regression suggest that while white children of immigrants are more likely to form national identity, ethnic identity is more likely to be established among their non-white counterparts. While this is consistent with the segmented assimilation theory, the study also reveals that the level of parental education does not explain the results, countering the theory. This paper concludes by highlighting the impact of ethnic concentration, home language, and experience of discrimination on the identity formation and discussing implications for immigrant integration policies and future immigration research.

RC11-207.15

SANTORO, MONICA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, *monica.santoro@unimi.it*)

Married and Cohabiting Adults with Ill and Old Parents: Does Intergenerational Solidarity Change According to Family Conditions?

The objective of this paper is to compare the patterns of intergenerational solidarity of adult children who cohabit or are married, with their own parents and those of their partners. To this aim, I report the results of qualitative research I performed in Italy, based on 50 in-depth interviews of cohabiting and married couples, with an age range between 26 and 56 years. The dimensions of family solidarity investigated, included the financial support provided by parents to their offspring, help in child-minding the grandchildren, the frequency of phone calls and visits and finally, the willingness (also in the past) of the offspring to look after one of their own parents or their partner's parents when ill and old. The analysis of the interviews has highlighted the varied types of interpersonal relationships established with parents by the cohabiting partners. While those who were married kept closer relationships and appeared to be more willing to help their parents and in-laws when ill and old, among those in cohabitation, only those who had a background of formation of a traditional family model, similar to marriage, adopted the same manner of solidarity. Those who had begun cohabitation, following separation or co-habited with a partner who was separated, felt less responsible towards their partner's family members, to the extent that they did not perceive any kinship ties nor obligations. Consequently, they felt that caregiving activities were not their responsibility. Finally, the length of the marriage or cohabitation was seen to have no effect.

RC38-653.4

SANTOS, HERMILIO* (Universidade Catolica Rio Grande do Sul, *hermilio@pucrs.br*)
FONTELLA, ODIL MATHEUS (PUCRS)

Between Subordination and Protagonism: Violence Experience of Young Women through Biographic Narratives

The involvement of women in violent actions and criminal activities is growing in Brazil. Even though, sociologists are not given an adequate attention to this issue. This paper discusses the relation between young women and violence in Brazil, stressing the main interpretations available in Brazilian sociology, which mostly emphasizes, on the one side, the secondary position of women, dominated by their male partners and peers, and, on the other side, the structural conditions of the Brazilian society – for instance, inequalities, uncertainty in work market, drug uses and school evasion – as the main reasons for this phenomenon. Besides this, the literature stresses the position of women as victim in violent actions, almost monopolizing the analysis when violence and women are connected. Another emphasis seen in the most influential approach in Brazil is the approach that stresses the disruption of norms and legal rules, neglecting this way another component of the practice of violence, that means, a subjective interpretation of reality. Biographic narrative approach permits to offer other possible interpretations to the engagement of young female in violent and in criminal activities. Based on preliminary findings of a research that are investigating direct and indirect experience of violence of young females, the paper presents the main antagonist positions founded, that means, between the subordination to dominant males and a more relevant and protagonist role played by women. The results show that using this kind of "insider" approach is possible to obtain new elements for the interpretation of the experience of violence, in which the women' role as victims and perpetrators are not always well defined.

RC38-646.8

SANTOS, HERMILIO* (Universidade Catolica Rio Grande do Sul, *hermilio@pucrs.br*)
SUSIN, PRISCILA (PUCRS)

Narratives on Violence and the Everyday Life of Children and Families Living in Favelas of Rio De Janeiro, Brazil

This paper discusses the everyday life experience of violence of children and families living in *favelas* - impoverished communities - of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This research was conducted during 2012 and 2013 and aimed to understand the different possibilities of biographical construction in social contexts marked by intense violence, perpetrated by the police, by drug dealers and by parents against their own children. For that purpose, it was conducted two different narrative research instruments: biographical narrative interviews with two generations of families, and biographical episodic narratives interviews with groups of small children. Even though the violence issue was not put directly as a topic to be discussed by children and family members, the two instruments allowed the investigation on how violence is part of their everyday life, as well as the different

strategies used by those living in *favelas* to deal with this reality, having their own perspective as the starting point for our analysis. The narratives of children aged 6 to 8 years old were collected through a discussion on drawings about their families and their communities, and then submitted to the discourse reconstructive analysis as proposed by Gabriele Rosenthal and Bettina Völter. The biographical narrative interviews of two generations of three families were conducted and analysed according to the approach proposed by Gabriele Rosenthal. The results showed that using this kind of "insider" approach enables access to new elements for the interpretation of violence experiences, in which the roles of victims and perpetrators are not very and always well defined.

RC39-664.5

SANTOS-HERNANDEZ, JENNIFFER* (University of Puerto Rico, *jenniffer.santos@gmail.com*)

Social Vulnerability to Disasters in Puerto Rico: An Outlook of Evolving Structural and Behavioral Forces

The study of social vulnerability to disasters has generally focused on understanding how social stratification relates to disasters and how social forces can create the possibility of a hazard to become a disaster. Ben Wisner and his colleagues assembled a working definition of social vulnerability as they were studying the famine that unfolded in the Sahel from 1967 to 1973. In the book *At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability and Disasters* (2004), Wisner and his colleagues defined social vulnerability as "the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact of a natural hazard". Their definition includes the difficulties and chances that people may encounter as they mitigate, prepare for, deal with, respond to, and recover from the impact of a natural hazard. However, there is no firm definition of social vulnerability. Rather, it can be considered as an evolving concept. Despite its focus on process, applications of the concept of social vulnerability in research often fall short in capturing the elements and dynamics of social vulnerability. This research uses Puerto Rico as a case study in which social vulnerability is conceptualized as steaming from evolving structural and behavioral forces. This research presents a dynamic situational approach to social vulnerability and explores how the practice of emergency management may impact, address, or fail to address the needs of impoverished marginal communities and their contrasting perceptions. The findings provide insights that could assist emergency management practitioners and disaster researchers and practioners working in the areas of marginality, development, emergency management, bureaucratic change, rationalization, decision-making, and policy making.

RC33-576.4

SAPIN, MARLENE* (FORS, *marlene.sapin@fors.unil.ch*)
JOYE, DOMINIQUE (Université de Lausanne)

Personal Networks and Changing Openness Toward Immigrants: Social Network Analysis Measurement Versus Traditional Survey Instrument of Personal Networks

Recent literature underlines the surprising integrative role of the family (DiPrete et al., 2011). The growing heterogeneity of families produce family based social networks that are less segregated on a number of dimensions than are other social circles. Heterogeneous family networks might favor changing norms and more open attitudes. The aim of this paper consists in comparing two instruments measuring family networks and in testing their predictive power on norms and attitudes such as the openness towards immigrants. In MOSAiCH2013 survey, including both ISSP modules 2012 and 2013 in Switzerland, respondents were asked to answer to two distinct personal network instruments. The first one has a classical survey format and consist to interview respondents on the proportion of immigrants in their family network, on the frequency of contact with the immigrants in their family networks and on the quality of their relationships with them. The second instrument follows a social network analyses perspective, letting respondents define themselves the boundaries of their family network, asking about several characteristics of the networks members, such as their nationalities, and finally measuring the complex web of relationships between networks members. Results are discussed in the perspective of the strengths and weaknesses of both approaches.

RC02-49.1

SAPINSKI, J.P.* (University of Victoria, *sapinski@uvic.ca*)

Green Capitalism and the Global Environmental Policy-Planning Network

The Rio+20 conference that took place in June 2012 confirmed the hegemony of green capitalism to address the global environmental crisis. Supporters of the "green economy" believe that putting a price on ecosystem services will allow to internalize environmental costs into the capitalist process of production. In the case of climate change, this involves the creation of greenhouse gases emissions trading markets. For their part, critics of green capitalism describe this process, including carbon trading, as the commodification of nature and as a new system of accumulation by dispossession that mostly benefits large corporations with little effect on actual greenhouse gas emissions.

Corporate-led policy-planning groups such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development or the Global Climate Forum have long been active to promote carbon markets and green capitalism. In this paper, I use a purposive sample of eleven such policy groups as an entry point to explore corporate involvement in the field of climate and environmental politics. At the level of organizations, the analysis of board interlocks reveals the structure of the environmental and climate policy network that links the corporate sector, the NGO sector and the transnational state, and emphasises the mediating role played by policy-planning groups. At the level of individuals, the linkages between members of the global corporate, political, and scientific elites involved in producing and mobilizing environmental knowledge suggest the emergence of a green capitalist class faction, whose ascendancy nevertheless remains highly uncertain.

RC04-88.5

SARAVÍ, GONZALO* (CIESAS, *gsaravi@ciesas.edu.mx*)

School Divide and Social Fragmentation in Mexico

Inequality seems to be endemic in Mexico. After a decade of moderate economic growth and improvements in some social indicators, the country continues to show very high levels of social inequality. In a context of contradictory trends, a new model of "unequal inclusion," is emerging. Privilege and deprivation exist side by side, ignoring each other and even tacitly accepting each other. Inequality has taken a qualitative leap towards fragmenting the social structure through spaces of inclusion that are not only unequal, but also socially and culturally distant. This paper will explore the contribution of educational segmentation to this broad process of social fragmentation. Access to education in Mexico has increased substantially in the past few decades. Between 1990 and 2010, basic education coverage became almost universal, and the average years of schooling of youth age 25 to 29 increased from 7.9 to 10.2. In addition, there were several constitutional reforms that extended compulsory education, most recently, in 2011, making it compulsory until the age of 12. But, parallel to this process, the educational system has experienced a deep fragmentation. Thus, privileged children and youth attend the same private schools, have more and better resources for learning at school and at home, and receive an education of higher quality and greater variety. Among poorer groups, children and youth also attend socially homogenous schools, but with a more precarious infrastructure and fewer pedagogical resources to support students that come from homes with little social or cultural capital. The consequences of this segmentation are not limited to educational achievement; they extend to school experiences and the meaning of education. Drawing on qualitative fieldwork, interviews and focus groups with privileged and disadvantaged youth in Mexico City, This paper explore the consequences of this process in terms of social fragmentation.

RC24-432.19

SARBU, MIHAI* (University of Ottawa, *msarb016@uottawa.ca*)

Transcending Frontiers: A Contribution to Overcoming Instrumental Rationality in Our Relationships with Nature and with One Another

Environmental sociology is uniquely positioned to analyze the relationships between humans and nature and expose the societal factors that lock our civilization into carbon dependence; it can also analyze why the issue of climate change is becoming increasingly politicized and divisive. Moreover, it can examine how social inequalities—ubiquitous in this era of unemployment and economic decline—compound environmental crises and aggravate the suffering of the most vulnerable.

This paper argues that the social and environmental hierarchies prevalent in the world today can be meaningfully analyzed using the theoretical framework of instrumental rationality. In a nutshell, using instrumental rationality means applying the means of reason short-sightedly to solve a problem without considering the larger context—burning fossil fuels to fulfill most of our energy needs is a prime example.

Instrumental rationality has been linked to the drive for self-preservation and using this link as a conceptual tool can offer new insights: The first insight is that—paradoxically—we often hurt nature because we are (partially) *from* nature; the second insight is that our drive for self-preservation can be easily fused with an apparent and shallow (instrumental) rationality, leading to a substantially *irrational* state of mind which is very dangerous for nature as well as for other human beings.

The challenge then becomes to find ways to overcome instrumental rationality and this is the main purpose of this paper. It is an arduous task and one that needs to be assumed urgently to help us decouple from the unsustainable path we currently follow.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC24-433.2

SARDJO, SULASTRI* (University of Indonesia, *sulastri@ui.ac.id*)

Between the Corporate and the Government Responsibility: The Livelihood Issues Experienced By the Local Community in the Surrounding Conservation Forest in West Java, Indonesia

Until about ten years ago forest had ever been the primary source of income for the community living in the surrounding area of the Halimun-Salak mountain, West Java. This situation has been changing since the government launched the new regulation that prohibited people to get anything from the forest because the area was designated as forest conservation. Since that time the community has been experiencing a decline in their standard of living, especially who were only had the forest as their source of income. Besides, for many years, the community has only been provided by inadequate basic infrastructure (i.e. health, education, transportation) that supposed to be the government's responsibility. The situation becomes increasingly critical when the people knew that there was a multinational company that has been exploring geothermal energy within the conservation area which has further caused anxiety and uncertainty in local people livelihood. The latest development seemingly has been overlooked by the local government since it has not been taken any significant action to help the people. Moreover, the conflict between local people and the MNC sometime has been raised as critical issues for the economic or political interests of certain actors in the community. Pressures to the company have been increasing since the government regulation stated that the company should perform the social and environmental responsibilities. Based on the ongoing research in the area of Halimun-Salak Mountain, this paper analyzes the relation between state, market and society (Martinussen, 1997) that might be applied in the case of the production of geothermal energy in West Java, Indonesia. This paper also examines the issue of local conflicts over foreign investment and the corporate practices when the host country government has the tendency to corrupt or indifferent to environmental protection and community development (Vogel, 2006).

JS-73.1

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Dibrugarh University, *sarmapranjal1@yahoo.co.in*)
BHATTACHARYYA, IPSITA* (DHSK Commerce College, Dibrugarh, *ipsita31@gmail.com*)

: Comparison of Leisure Activities of Children of Tea Garden Community and Other Groups in Anganwadi Schools: A Case Study of Dibrugarh District, Assam, India

Dibrugarh is an easternmost city situated in the Banks of the river Brahmaputra. The place has the highest number of tea gardens giving it the status of 'Tea Capital of Assam'. Though tea is a big industry, the children of the tea garden community do not get adequate facility of good education, health and leisure facilities. There are Anganwadi schools in the tea garden areas which look after the mental, physical, and emotional development of children between the age of 0-6 years. They also provide nutrition and value based education to children in the age group of 3 to 6 year. The conditions of these schools are not satisfactory to provide the pre-schoolers the pleasure of enjoying their childhood as compared to the Anganwadi centers for children in other parts of the city.

The dropout rate from the schools in tea gardens is very high, as a large number of the children are engaged in child labour and some help their parents to look after the younger siblings or help in the household work. Some children, who go to school, go there for the food provided as the mid-day meal. The leisure time activities of these children include playing with other children or helping their parents. They play in groups but very few have access to playing equipments.

The facilities provided at school are not adequate as compared to other Anganwadi schools and in some cases, the teacher do not come to school regularly. These children are thus deprived of quality education, satisfactory leisure activities etc. as compared to the schools and Anganwadi centres in the city.

The paper attempts to do a comparative study of education and leisure activities provided by Anganwadi schools to tea garden community and other children in Dibrugarh.

JS-45.5

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Dibrugarh University, *sarmapranjal1@yahoo.co.in*)

Leisure, Tourism and Environmental Degradation—a Study Based on Assam, India

Tourism in Assam holds large prospects as the land is bestowed with natural beauty and resources. Tourism in Assam is essentially nature based. Assam has a rich cultural and ethnic heritage that has also made it a favourite tourist-spot. It is counted as one of the prime Eco-Tourism destinations in India. The rich bio-diver-sity of the region encourages eco-tourism. But compared to some other states in India, eco tourism is not yet developed in the real sense in Assam.

A lot of tourists come to Assam for different leisure activities as the region is still less explored and provides for peaceful existence with nature. The eco-camps set up in areas like Nameri in Sonitpur, Tipam Phake village in Eastern Assam, camps in and around Kaziranga National park, famous for the one horned Rhino, attracts lot of foreign as well as domestic tourists. They are provided with facilities like boating, fishing, trekking in the wild etc. and misuse of these can lead to severe environmental degradation. Illegal destruction of forests to set up hotels for tourists near Kaziranga, excessive boating and fishing etc. has also been increased.

The land has the opportunity to develop several leisure activities based on eco-tourism where the rich bio-diversity of the region can be explored without environmental degradation. But activities like using the areas as picnic spots and then leaving behind plastic waste has already destroyed some of the natural spots. A systematic development of tourism involving local population, who can look after the protection of environment, is needed to increase the inflow of tourists.

This paper attempts to analyse the tourism scenario, development of eco-tourism inspired leisure activities and how tourism can be used positively to lessen social inequality. and lead the way towards a more socially and environmentally responsible tourism practices.

RC46-763.1

SARPAVAARA, HARRI* (University of Tampere, *harri.sarpavaara@uta.fi*)

Meanings Of Friendships In Substance Abuse Clients' Talk In The Probation Service

Although several studies have examined the influence of friendships on clients' substance abuse and treatment outcome, there is a paucity of research examining clients' talk about their experience of the meaning of friendships. This paper explores the meanings substance-abusing clients attach to friendships during motivational treatment sessions in probation service. By using semiotic framework, this paper examines client's change-related talk utterance about friendships as a symbolic sign. The analyses are based on videotaped data consisting of 98 motivational counseling sessions. This database involves the first two sessions of 49 client-counselor pairs. Sessions were videotaped in 12 Probation Service offices in Finland in 2007–2009. In general, the findings of this qualitative study indicate that the friendships play an important role in the substance-abusing clients' motivation to change. The results of the study display that the meanings of friendship were divided into four categories: a support to change, a reason to change, an obstacle or a threat to change, and a surmounted obstacle to change. The study also suggests that the personal meanings of clients' utterances in motivational counseling sessions could be seen as potential predictors of their future behavior.

RC55-886.2

SARRACINO, FRANCESCO* (STATEC, *f.sarracino@gmail.com*)
BARTOLINI, STEFANO (University of Siena, Italy)

What Was All That Growth for? Explaining Chinese Decreasing Well-Being in Times of Economic Growth

China is one of the countries that experienced the most impressive and sustained rate of economic growth.

Since 1990s its economy has been increasing on average by 9.7% each year. Arguably, economic growth allowed a general improvement of several social, economic and sanitary dimensions of people's life. However, in the same period people's satisfaction with their life decreased.

What does explain this outcome? And who are the winners and the losers from economic growth? Finally, if economic growth did not improve the human lot, did it at least reduce well-being inequalities?

Using data from the World Values Survey, this paper identifies the determinants that shaped people's life satisfaction in China between 1990 and 2007. Results suggest that the erosion of social capital and social comparisons are the two main factors explaining why economic growth did not turn into higher people's well-being. Moreover, economic growth resulted in higher well-being disparities among people: those in the lowest three deciles and the middle-class experienced a significant reduction in well-being, whereas richer people substantially improved their conditions.

RC26-453.2

SARRIS, NIKOS* (National Centre for Social Research, *nsarris@ath.forthnet.gr*)

"the Influence of Institutional Framework on Local Community Schemes in the Period of Economic Crisis 2011-2013: The Example of the Municipality of Athens"

The aim of the paper is first to present the institutional framework concerning the role of participative action in Greece. The institutional foundation for cooperatives and unions is primarily set by Article 12 of the Greek Constitution, while specific laws provide the role of Social Cooperatives in Greece. After a short analysis of the legal framework the paper will examine the main sectors of activities of NGO's and other bodies (organizations) that belong to the civil society, especially those acting in Athens.

More specifically this paper examines the schemes of the municipality of Athens to promote specific policies and **volunteerism** in order to contribute to the solution of problems that vulnerable social groups, who live in the city of Athens in the period of economic crisis 2011-2013, face. An emphasis is given both to Law 4071/2012, which concerns the possibility of local authorities to set up social supermarkets, and the possibility of collaboration between local authorities and NGO's. Structural impediments to such policy developments are also elaborated.

Overall, the present paper will attempt to answer the main critical questions of how the top-down and bottom-up models can co-exist in the implementation of public policies at a local level, and of how ways of cooperation concerning everyday problems can emerge from the economic crisis.

RC45-745.5

SARSFIELD, RODOLFO* (Universidad Autonoma de Queretaro/CONACYT, *rodolfo.sarsfield@uaq.mx*)
PLANCARTE, RAFAEL (Universidad Autonoma de Queretaro)

Micro-Motives and Collective Action: Measuring Individuals' Reasons for Participate in the #YoSoy132 Movement in Mexico

Individual´s political mobilization has been explained by rational choice theory according to the general tenets of its approach to human behavior (Becker, 1968; Olson 1971). Following the well-known distinction between the narrow theory and the broad theory of rationality (Elster, 1988), this work presents a more extensive view of political mobilization, considering the individuals´ strategic calculus for their participation in a contentious collective action (Tarrow, 1997). Following the broad theory of rational choice, the work incorporates cognitive, normative and emotive factors to the explanation. So, first we propose that the movement can be treated as a production´s function with two phases, where in each of them there are different mechanisms and games that help to explain the process of collective action. The first phase, which we call accelerative, is triggered by a political opportunity, and it incorporates elements such as coordination between groups, high expectations, and a focal point equilibrium. The second phase, called not-accelerative, arises once the election finishes and it is characterized by a lack of coordination, internal conflicts between groups, and lack of participation. From a set of thirty interviews to active participants in the movement # YoSoy132 Mexico City (14 women and 16 men), the findings show the variety of reasons present in the interviewees, and that some actors may have a predisposition to behave according to a kind of reason *(i.e.,* instrumental vs. normative). The main conclusion we arrive is that the two versions of rational choice allow a better approximation to the individual and collective action in the movement # YoSoy132 in Mexico.

RC52-840.9

SARTO, FABRIZIA* (Federico II University of Naples, *fabrizia.sarto@unina.it*)
VERONESI, GIANLUCA (University of Leeds)
KIRKPATRICK, IAN (University of Leeds)
CUCCURULLO, CORRADO (Second University of Naples)

Clinicians in Governance: Evidence for Hospital Performance from the Italian NHS

The study explores the effects of clinicians' involvement in governance on hospital performance through an empirical investigation in the Italian NHS.

By drawing on the *board human capital* literature (Hillman & Dalziel, 2003; Kor & Sundaramurthy, 2008; Kroll et al., 2008) and the empirical evidences on clinicians in hospital governance (Dorgan et al., 2010; Goodall, 2011; Molinari et al., 1995; Veronesi et al., 2013), we develop our research hypotheses. More specifically we conjecture that hospital chief executive officer (CEO)'s (i) clinical expertise, (ii) previous governance experiences in the NHS, (iii) public health specialization, and (iv) business/administration specialization, have individually a good effect on the organizational performance.

We focus on public hospitals. Data are collected for 3 years and the sample is composed by 278 observations. CEO's expertise, experience and specialization are main independent variables. Six indicators in terms of financial/non-financial performance are instead used to measure the hospital performance. We employ a panel data approach and we estimate different empirical fixed/random effect models.

Main findings report a positive (negative) effect of clinical CEOs on non-financial (financial) performance. By contrast, non-clinical CEOs negatively (positively) influence the non-financial (financial) dimension. Paper argues a differentiation in the provision of skills to the strategic process, as well as in the relationships with the clinical/non-clinical staffs. Findings also report good effects of CEO's previous governance experiences and public health specialization.

Paper contributes to research in different ways. First, we corroborate the relevance of *human capital* in governance for the organizational performance. Second, we discuss the dissimilar effects of clinical/non-clinical expertise by arguing their reasons in setting peculiarities. Finally we investigate never explored effects of clinical/non-clinical *specializations* and *experiential background*.

For what concerns the practice, we suggest policy makers to pay more attention to the expertise legal requirements for CEO *candidates*.

RC47-769.19

SARUYA, HIROE* (Sophia University, *h-saruya@sophia.ac.jp*)

Cultures, Strategies, and Organizations for Mobilizing Social Movements: Divergence and Convergence Between Social Movements and Labor Movements

There have been few comparative studies of social movements and labor movements. Social movement studies have examined the conditions, development, and outcomes of social movements using various theoretical frameworks. In contrast, largely driven by Marxist and post-Marxist theories, labor movement studies have often focused on whether and how workers have organized themselves as a coherent force—i.e., as a class. In brief, in labor movement studies, workers' movements have often constituted a sub-topic of the study of class, and the ways workers have organized *as* workers. But how exactly do these two movements differ? Or what do these movements share? By examining a Japanese social movement, the protest against the revision of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty (commonly referred to as the 1960 Anpo protests, named after the acronym of the treaty in Japanese), this paper explores divergence and convergence of movement cultures, ideologies, and strategies, and the organization of social movement and labor movement groups. I compare two groups that participated in the 1960 Anpo protests—the Bund, a new left student movement group that became prominent during the 1960 Anpo protests, and a new left faction of the Ōsaka Central Telegraph union that became prominent among new left labor unions in the 1960s. This paper argues that despite similarities in ideology between the two groups, external constraints on their organizations shaped different strategies for mobilization. Furthermore, the two groups never merged nor worked together, although they explored possibility, despite their common political goals and similar ideologies. This was due to intergroup culture differences, as well as problems with mutual trust acting as a wedge between them. The empirical data collected from interviews, for instance, show that while knowledge was a key issue for mobilizing student movements, trust was a key issue for organizing the workers' movements.

RC37-640.3

SASAJIMA, HIDEAKI* (Osaka City University, *sasajima@lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp*)

Alternative Art-Production Networks in Lower Manhattan in the 1960s-1970s: An Organizational Account of the Soho's Gentrification

This paper deals with an early period of an artists-led gentrification in SoHo in New York City in the 1960s and 1970s, from the standpoint of alternative arts-production-networks in Lower Manhattan then. A couple of studies have already dealt with the gentrification in SoHo (Simpson 1981; Zukin 1982). Given roles of the artists in the SoHo's gentrification, previous studies have shown that there are two issues: a creation of living spaces and a construction of symbolical and institutional boundaries of art districts. These former studies contributed to examined that the artists' spaces and their aesthetical images, fortunately or unfortunately, contributed to the subsequent creation of a commercial and consumption district there. Although these findings are valid and quite important, this paper argues that there was another fundamental issue in the SoHo's gentrification; alternative arts-production-networks in downtown also critically contributed to construct physical and symbolical bases there.

In order to explore this issue, I will focus on artists' activities and their networks from the standpoint of organizational sociology and production-of-arts theories (Becker 1982, DiMaggio and Hirsch 1976; Peterson and Anand 2004; White and White 1965). Some artists pursued alternative production and distribution systems against the backdrop of a flourish of art museums and commercial galleries in uptown. These anti-uptown ideologies consisted of organizational fields of art productions in downtown. Analyzing the arts-productions-networks in downtown in the 1960s and 1970s, this paper focuses on especially cooperative galleries and alternative spaces. These alternative arts venues were critical aesthetical bases in SoHo.

INTE-19.2

SASAKI, ELISA MASSAE* (Rio de Janeiro State University, elisamassae@gmail.com)

Historical Overview of Migratory Flows Between Brazil and Japan

This paper will present an historical overview of the migratory flows between Brazil and Japan. The first part discusses the immigration of Japanese to Brazil at the beginning of the 20th century. During this time, their presence in that country sparked a heated debate among the politicians of the Brazilian elite as to whether or not they should be accepted. The Japanese were labeled as "not white", an undesirable state according to the eugenicist policies of the time. At the same time, Japanese government closely accompanied the entire migratory process, helping to establish the Japanese immigrants in Brazil. In the second part, I will focus in the inverse route, upon the ending of the 20th century and beginning of the 21th century, when Brazilians of Japanese descent began to migrate to Japan. They were favorably contemplated in Japan's 1990 immigration reform law, a factor which contributed to the increase of the population, especially during the first half of the 1990's. From that time on, the Brazilian presence began establishing itself and consolidating social networks within the host country, losing sight of its original temporary expectations and intensifying the flow of people moving between Brazil and Japan. However, after more than two decades, the Brazilian population in Japan began decreasing in 2008. At this time, the world financial crisis resulted in a rising unemployment and one third of the Brazilians in Japan returned to Brazil. They are facing great difficulties as they try to reinsert themselves into a new or different social and cultural reality in their own homeland, encountering problems in linguistic and educational fields as well as the local labor market.

RC15-266.5

SASAKI, KAORI* (Tomakomai Komazawa University, *kaori.sasaki.japan@gmail.com*)

Hope or Fear? How My Voice Could be Represented – Public Understanding of Nationwide Electronic patients' Records in the UK

This presentation is a response to the issues of citizens' right arising from the emergence of IT technology vis-a-vis the former British national policies, Information for Health and Connecting for Health. The main purpose of these British policies was to develop computer databases of patient records 'from cradle to grave' whereby clinicians and medical researchers could access patients' clinical records and medical history. The anticipated benefits of accumulated data included enhancing both public health and the quality of medical services and research. Whilst it could be said that these policies have been aborted, the core theme has still survived vis-à-vis the Social Care Act 2012 and other policies.

The downsizing of these policies could mainly be attributed to the shortage of financial and human resources, but certain issues arising from them contributed to the scrapping process of the policies, too. Specifically it evoked questions regarding, for example, citizens' rights over their own medical data and the security of the e-database. The first issue deeply involves the matter of 'informed consent' in medicine, specifically on what terms and in what ways a personal and anonymised medical record can be used for medical treatment and research. The second question is that current research has revealed this the first issue to be deeply entangled with public concerns over data security. Hence further consultation is necessary over the development of such electronic medical records. In view of this, the presentation explores in what ways and on what grounds these questions have so far been articulated. Through mapping out the issues, this paper argues how those issues would have been encompassed within a range of other important sociological contexts of empowerment of citizens and communities–such as the representation of the voices of disabled and ethnic minorities, and of youth and the elderly.

RC06-118.16

SASAKI, TAKAYUKI* (Osaka University of Commerce, *tsasaki@daishodai.ac.jp*)

Wandering Career Paths Among Japanese Youths: An Analysis of Jgss Life Course Study

In Japan, there had been a standard life model that many youths follow. Once students entered the labor force, their full-time employment was virtually guaranteed until retirement. Since the mid-1990s, however, many young Japanese did not (or were unable to) follow this standard life model. Increasingly, Japanese youths have started their careers as contingent employees. For many younger adults with unstable careers, incomes did not grow, and thus the gap between regular employees and contingent employees expanded. In addition, for many Japanese, marriage and childbirth became no longer an ordinary path of life.

The goal of this study is to illustrate diversified career paths of Japanese youths and investigate the causes and effects of the career paths. JGSS Life Course Study contains detailed life history, including educational background, work experience, marital record, with a national sample of men and women aged 28 to 42. Mixture modeling with longitudinal data was employed to classify Japanese career paths. In this model, retrospective data were treated as if we collected types of respondents' employment each year.

The results show that there are clear gender differences in the career paths among Japanese youths. Younger men's career is more likely to be unstable, whereas younger women's career is more likely to be stable. Educational attainment does not predict career paths among men, whereas highly educated women's career is more likely to be stable. Men whose career path was unstable are less likely to make money and get married, and more likely to be unhealthy and unhappy. Women whose career path was stable are more likely to make money but be unhealthy, and less likely to get married. Recent economic recession and the popularity of higher education are presumed causes of diversified career paths among Japanese youths.

RC06-120.8

SASANO, MISAE* (Seoul National University, *sasanomisae@gmail.com*)

The Meaning of the International Marriage in Korea

Nowadays in Korea, international marriage has increased since 2000 rapidly. Increase in this international marriage is not the change of the marriage from the influences of globalization. Because Korean people have protected their blood principle rigidly for a long time. It is a big change increasing to international marriage in Korea, and it is shaking now family value from the bottom.

In this report I ask why has international marriages increased in Korea rapidly these days? Also, who and why do people choose an international marriage? I pay attention to the change of the marriage and the family in Korea today and intended to consider the meaning of international marriage.

This study developed the result of the data analysis of the census (1995, 2010) that I analyzed before. In the former analysis, I compared the change that was in the marriage form with the census of 1995 and 2010 according to sex, age, and educational background. The result implies from the rapid increase of international marriage today in Korea that it is due to the increase in high educational background of the woman from the 1990s and the economic power drop of the man from the late 1990s. Based on these findings, I will include variables such as economic activities state, occupation, occupational position and compare and contrast according to the man, woman and combination of couples who chose international marriage using census data. Furthermore, I will use the "dynamics statistics data" and cast the education level between the couples who married a person from a different nationality, the variable such as the nationality of the partner and consider the meaning of the international marriage in Korea these days by clarifying the sociodemographic characteristic of the couple who choose to international marriage.

PLEN-7.3

SASSEN, SASKIA* (Columbia University, *sjs2@columbia.edu*)

Expulsions: When Complexity Produces Elementary Brutalities

The past two decades have seen a sharp growth in the number of people, enterprises, and places expelled from the core social and economic orders of our time. This tipping into radical expulsion was enabled by elementary decisions in some cases, but in others by some of our most advanced economic and technical achievements. I use the notion of expulsions to go beyond the more familiar notion of growing inequality, and get at some of the more complex pathologies of today's global capitalism. It brings to the fore the fact that forms of knowledge and intelligence we respect and admire are often at the origin of long transaction chains that can end in simple expulsions.

The talk is based on Saskia Sassen's forthcoming book Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy (Harvard University Press 2014)

JS-63.1

SASSEN, SASKIA* (Columbia University, *sjs2@columbia.edu*)

Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy

The past two decades have seen a sharp growth in the number of people, enterprises, and places expelled from the core social and economic orders of our time. This tipping into radical expulsion was enabled by elementary decisions in some cases, but in others by some of our most advanced economic and technical achievements. I use the notion of expulsions to go beyond the more familiar notion of growing inequality, and get at some of the more complex pathologies of today's global capitalism. It brings to the fore the fact that forms of knowledge and intelligence we respect and admire are often at the origin of long transaction chains that can end in simple expulsions.

The talk is based on Saskia Sassen's forthcoming book Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy (Harvard University Press 2014)

RC02-52.3

SATGAR, VISHWAS* (University of the Witwatersrand, *Vishwas.Satgar@wits.ac.za*)

---

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

857

Food Sovereignty and the Solidarity Economy Alternative

This paper explores the relationship between food sovereignty and the solidarity economy. It brings out the extent to which food sovereignty as an attempt to address corporate control of food systems, engender adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and ensure popular control of food systems embraces and articulates with the solidarity economy. The solidarity economy in this paper is not understood as a codified definition but rather a transformative practice emerging from below with an emancipatory utopian dimension, a new conception of constitutive popular power and a commitment to deepening democracy. This exploration is carried out through the prism of two case studies. The CECOSESOLA worker cooperative movement in Venezuela and its attempts at popular control of a food economy and the emergent food sovereignty movement in South Africa.

RC44-731.2

SATGAR, VISHWAS* (University of the Witwatersrand, *Vishwas.Satgar@wits.ac.za*)

The Forces of Labor in Sub-Saharan Africa

How has the evolution of global capitalism in the course of the 10 years since the Forces of Labor was written, changed the political and economic challenges confronting labor in Subsaharan Africa. This discussions will focus particularly on the evolution of labor's role in South Africa and the broader regional implications of this evolution.

RC24-438.15

SATO, AKIHIKO* (Fukushima University, *satoa@sa2.so-net.ne.jp*)

Structure of the Issues Surrounding the Nuclear Accident Evacuees: What Has Been Seen While Supporting Town Meetings

Since August 2011, "Tomioka sub group" of the Sociology Study Group of Large-scale evacuation (representative YAMASHITA, Yusuke) has been conducting interviews with Tomioka town residents in Fukushima Prefecture that were forced to evacuate from their home town due to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident. While supporting town meetings organized by stakeholders, we recognized the following issues clear;

1) Problems that evacuees have faced are complex and very extensive.
2) However, those issues are not correctly recognized by policy makers.
3) Therefore, the present policy does not effectively relieve the affected people.
4) As regional restoration plans were decided hastily, the problems of the affected people deteriorated.
5) The problem of Japanese legal system which surrounds local autonomy is behind such issues.
6) In addition to these issues, it is not possible to deny the existence of public opinion to boost the seriousness of these problems.

As those issues are caused by the deviation between the premise on current reconstruction policies and problems that nuclear accident evacuees are facing, the situation might lead to collapse of the current policy and municipalities. In order to improve the situation, the following initiatives are required; survival and continuation of the affected communities, feedbacks from communities to decision makers by way of the town government, and long-term policies that take account of the lifestyles that vary as time goes on.

JS-9.1

SATO, CHIZU* (Wageningen University, *chizu.sato@wur.nl*)

Women's Empowerment Beyond 'Smart Economics': A Transnational Feminist Perspective

Since the economic crisis of the last decade, integrating women into development has become the major 'smart economic' strategy. UN Women states that "equality means business" and the year 2012's World Bank report set gender equality as their top priority. Today, in the global South, Northern private corporations, like Coca Cola, aim to empower women in their value chains or at 'the bottom of the pyramid' by turning them into petty traders and vendors. Simultaneously, in the global North, corporations use cause-related marketing to empower privileged mothers to care for distant others by consuming 'ethically'.

Critical feminist scholars separately argue that each approach may be functional to structural inequalities. However, from a comparative perspective, both approaches involve women in market-oriented activities, see women as caring mothers and responsible consumers and frame investment in women as 'smart economics.' In order to strengthen existing analyses, 'ethical' consumption and southern livelihoods, presented thus far separately by critical feminist scholars, should be studied together. Such a study will, necessarily, be transnational and will draw on the theory and methods of both those who study the Northern consumer society (e.g. lifestyles and marketing) and those who focus on low-income societies (e.g. sustainable livelihoods).

This paper uses a transnational feminist perspective to examine existing feminist literature in a comparative study of the practices through which women generate livelihoods and the lifestyles women produce through their participation in Northern corporation led market-oriented development activities. This paper links inter-related constructions of mothers in the North and South in order to generate and test the foundations necessary to later study empirically if and how market-led corporate sponsored 'smart economic' development approaches obscure and/or transform structural inequalities in the name of women's empowerment.

RC30-508.1

SATO, HIROKI* (The University of Tokyo, *hiroki@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

Atypical Employment in Japan

The aim of this panel session is to outline the changing practice of the Japanese employment system. The Japanese system has been classified as "organization-oriented", the key feature being the security of long-term employment within the same firm. The main feature of the Japanese industrial relations system is the enterprise union, which appears to have reinforced the employment security. The Japanese practice of offering new recruits work straight after completing their education enables students to immediately begin their work-life as 'regular employees'.

The Japanese employment practice, however, is also faced with different employment practices of other countries due to globalization, and it is becoming more difficult to maintain the high level of job security for various types of work in Japan. The focus of this presentation is the recent increase of atypical employment in Japan.

TG04-953.1

SATO, SHIGEKI* (Hosei University, *ssbasis@aa.cyberhome.ne.jp*)
BINDER, WERNER (Masaryk University)

Shifting Risk Perception after Shocking Events: Counter-Terrorism in the United States and Energy Policy Change in Germany

Risks are not objective "facts" that are directly experienced. Our risk perception not only changes in social and political contexts but is also mediated through pre-existing cultural patterns. By investigating an American and a German case, we would like to show how shocking events bring about decisive shifts in our risk perception and governance and how specific cultural patterns frame those shifts. In both cases, a minimal risk ceased to be a mere theoretical possibility and turned into a real "threat" which imposed a political "necessity" to act. After 9/11, the hypothetical "ticking bomb scenario" became a matter of national security that justified US-led wars, US detention and interrogation policies as well as extensive global surveillance. The anticipated threat of terrorists in possession of biological or nuclear weapons had to be averted – whatever it took. Similarly, the shocking accident at the Fukushima nuclear plant following the big earthquake had a profound impact on the risk perception of nuclear energy in Germany and changed the government policies. A "residual risk" (*Restrisiko*) of nuclear energy, which had thus far been regarded as controllable by means of science and technology, became an allegedly life-threatening danger to be eliminated at all costs. But these discursive and political shifts cannot be thought of as a direct consequence of these events. It is rather the specific framing of events in particular national contexts that leads to shifts in risk perception and governance. This is particularly clear in the German case: the recent energy policy change was mediated through a discursive pattern of nuclear resistance, which is deeply rooted in the German political culture. Similarly, the American response to 9/11 was shaped by national memory and popular culture, for example "Pearl Harbor", the "phantasm of bioterror" and the "law-defying hero".

TG06-967.1

SATO, SHIHO* (The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, *shiho.sato@nih.no*)

Health Discourse, Ruling Relations and Work Knowledge

Research in Institutional Ethnography (IE) has increasingly shown how institutional discourse frames the way individuals think and act within their everyday practices. For example, Luken and Vaughen provide compelling evidence that state affiliated organizations created a discourse about family housing that structured parents talk and actions concerning their living arrangements (2006, 300). This further highlights those ruling relations that served to organize parent's daily family life.

This presentation will argue that an analogous case can be made in relation to modern discourses involving the use of 'health' and 'physical activity'. It focuses on the case of rural female workers who live outside the mainstream conceptions of health and physical activity. Very little is known about these rural communities and the kind of contributions that women make in these environments. My aim

is to explicate some of the ruling relations that organize work activities in relation to women's health in these different cultural settings.

A key resource for this research is the concept 'work knowledge'. 'Work' in IE points to anything that requires time and effort, that is conducted under specific conditions with specific resources and which may need to be thought about. This view helps the institutional ethnographer stay focused on what people are actually doing and what it is that they need to carry out their work. I show how it is especially suited to examining how women in rural communities think, plan and feel about the kind of work and physical activity that they engage in. I further demonstrate how work, health and physical activity are not isolated as in urban settings and explore what consequences this has on the way ruling relations influence rural female attitudes to work and health.

RC27-468.2

SATO, SHIHO* (The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences,
shiho.sato@nih.no)

Rural Life, Physical Activity, and Health

It is often the case that sport and sporting activities are presented as preventing various health risks due to inactive lifestyles. This type of lifestyle is perhaps most readily seen in urban settings where both work and leisure can encourage a sedentary routine and an unhealthy life. This presentation examines the possible connections between sport, health and risk from the alternative perspective seen within rural communities. It focuses on the case of rural female workers living outside of the more mainstream conceptions of health and physical activity. Very little is known about these rural communities and the kind of contributions that women make in these environments. My aim will to be show how sport is largely absent from these females lives but that physical activity is central for how they conceive of their work and health.

A key resource for this research is the conception of 'work' found in institutional ethnography (IE). In IE 'work' points to anything that requires time and effort, is conducted under specific conditions with specific resources and which may need to be thought about. This view of work helps researchers to stay focused on what people are actually doing and what it is that they need to carry out their work. I show how it is especially suited to examining how women in rural communities think, plan and feel about the physical activity and work that they engage in. I further demonstrate how in such rural settings work, health and physical activity are interconnected and not isolated as in their urban counterparts. The importance of a healthy lifestyle is then a product of the physical activity that is part of their overall work life and is not derived from sporting activities or government policies and recommendations.

PRES-1.4

SATO, YOSHIMICHI* (Tohoku University,
ysato@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

ISA Worldwide Competition for Junior Sociologists. Presentation of Winners

RC45-743.2

SATO, YOSHIMICHI* (Tohoku University,
ysato@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

Meta Rational Choice Analysis of Social Action

Various behavioral models have been proposed to explain human behavior. However, it seems to be under way to create a general theoretical framework that deals with the models in a coherent way. This paper proposes a theoretical first step toward such a framework. More concretely, I propose a mechanism that shifts the two mode of rational action: Forward-looking rational action and backward-looking rational action. In conventional rational choice theory and game theory in particular the former model has been used. The model assumes that an actor chooses his/her action based on his/her calculation of expected utility. The backward-looking rational action model, in contrast, has been used in evolutionary game theory and assumes that an actor chooses his/her action based on his/her experience in the past. Although both of them are plausible models of human behavior, an actor uses both of them in reality. Suppose that a person catches a cold and needs to go to a doctor. Then he/she would visit his/her family doctor without serious consideration. Suppose, in contrast, that the person is diagnosed with lung cancer during an annual checkup. He/she would collect as much medical information on the cancer as possible and try to find the best doctor who would properly deal with the cancer. The same person uses the backward-looking rational action model in the first case and the forward-looking rational action model in the second case. In other words he/she swings between the two models. How do we explain this swing? My argument is that an actor chooses one of the two models depending on the cost of searching for the information and the benefit of the result of the search. I will try to generalize this idea and present a more comprehensive theoretical framework.

RC21-367.6

SATO, YUTAKA* (Akita International University, Japan,
ysato@aiu.ac.jp)

Contesting the Uncertain Promises of Rehabilitation: Struggles and Coping Strategies Among Slum Dwellers in Ahmedabad, India

The 'slum-free India' slogan that came to the fore in urban policy discourses in the mid-2000s has marked the draconian shift from *in-situ* slum improvement to slum relocation. Accordingly, the burgeoning literature on urban governance in India has portrayed slum dwellers as victims of such new, neoliberal forms of development. Despite its unique focus on the socio-spatial configuration of poor people's exclusion, it has not paid due attention to their resilience to such processes. Drawing on qualitative data obtained from two slums in Ahmedabad, an India's globalising mega city, this paper examines the manner in which some residents collectively negotiated with the local state either in defence of their housing rights and livelihood or in pursuit of personal gains through manipulating the compensation for relocation. This paper has three objectives. Firstly, it gives an overview of the Slum Networking Project (SNP), which was launched in 1996 through a partnership between aid agencies, local government bodies, NGOs and community-based organisations, as an example of *in-situ* slum improvement. Secondly, it portrays the process by which the SNP was replaced with some rehabilitation schemes as evident in the provision of dwelling units in multi-storied housing blocks, which are typically located in urban fringes. Thirdly, it presents the diverse strategies that slum dwellers took to claim their right to housing and livelihood. Some residents sought redress with an NGO and the opposition party. Some residents sought co-operation from their neighbours through coercive means and attempted to obtain more compensation than would be available to them by claiming fake figures on their households and neighbourhood. This paper concludes by stressing that the powerful in a slum can mobilise an 'illegitimate' means of survival when they are at risk of eviction and deprived of access to 'legitimate' channels of claim-making such as NGOs.

ADH-996.8

SATOH, KEIICHI* (Hitotsubashi University,
ksatoh2006de@mercury.ne.jp)

Japanese Climate Change Discourse Coalitions

The presentation shows the Japanese discourse and discourse coalition on climate change based on the content analysis of main newspapers. For the analysis, our Japanese Compon team engaged in the following: (1) To follow historical changes to the discourse, we sampled articles from 1985 to 2006 from one of the largest progressive national newspapers, Asahi Newspaper. (2) To analyze in more detail the structure of the current discourse, we used two other main newspapers in addition to Asahi newspaper for articles published between 2007 and 2009, the Nikkei economic and Yomiuri conservative newspapers. The results of our analysis indicate the characteristic features of the Japanese discourse on climate change. The majority of articles do not cover the views of skeptics with regard to the existence of the climate change problem itself. In addition, there appears to be an overall agreement within Japanese society on the need to save energy. The main flow of the discourse is along the lines of how climate change is framed within the broader context and measures to be taken. One side of the discourse coalition, which is primarily lead by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and industrial sectors frames the problem in the context of energy itself. Accordingly, this coalition essentially pursues the improvement of energy use efficiency through voluntary action and the shift to nuclear energy sources. The other coalition, led by the Ministry of Environment, a progressive newspaper, and NGOs—though their coverage in the media is limited—recognizes the need for a more structural change toward a more sustainable market and industry. Historically, this coalition gradually imported policy ideas from other countries, such as green tax, emission trade, and Feed-in tariffs, some of which were introduced by the DPJ government between 2009 and 2012.

RC24-421.7

SATOH, KEIICHI* (Hitotsubashi University,
ksatoh2006de@mercury.ne.jp)

Infrastructure for a Post-Nuclear Society: From the Survey on Japanese Civil Society Organizations in Nuclear Energy Policy Domain

Despite the unclearness of the Japanese government's attitude toward the future of Japanese energy policy, I will argue in this presentation based on the empirical research results that the condition for the post nuclear society is emerging in the Japanese civil society.

Keiji Takeuchi, a journalist at Asahi newspaper, states in his book that in order to precede post nuclear society supports from both institution and public opinion are needed, and he continues, that of importance is the existence of the civil organizations which continually appeal to the publics and connect citizens with

political parties. I will call those civil organizations here as *infrastructures* for a post-nuclear society. They were, however, rather isolated before the Fukushima Daiichi accident. Whether was the situation changed or not?

To analyze it, *Study Group on Infrastructure and Society* conducted a survey during February and March in the year 2013 on 904 civil organizations, and got 326 answers from them (the collection rate was 32.6%).

We find that firstly organizations which worked in the nuclear energy policy domain increased more than two and half times than before the Fukushima accident. Secondly, those new comer organizations handle new issues such as recovery from the disaster and measuring radiation level. Consequently, they widened the context of the nuclear related issue and broadened the connection between civic life and policy. Thirdly, those organizations discuss the policy based on data and information and sometimes collaborate with public sectors, which are crucial criteria for the post nuclear society. Fourthly, however, a coalition between the organizations only formed when they succeeded to set a clear enemy such as the government and TEPCO, but they do not share the concrete image of post new clear society.

RC32-563.2

SATOMURA, WAKAKO* (KYUSHU UNIVERSITY, *w.satomura@gmail.com*)

Handmade Housewives : Between Production Labor and Reproduction Labor

The aim of this presentation is to clarify and better understand the relation between production labor and reproduction labor. I focus on Japanese housewives who make handmade goods and sell these. Since enforcing Basic Law for a Gender-Equal Society at 1999, the Japanese Government switched a "kind treatment" policy to the housewife and has aimed at making women work force. But it is difficult to continue working due to not only the heavy burden of parenting but also the unsupport system of raising children. Therefore women cannot help being a housewife through a birth. In other words women hold dilemma between the difficulty to participate in production labor by child care and the pressure which they should do production labor. In such a dilemma, what kind of compromise do housewives have? To clarify the question, I paid attention to "Sakka-san" and their group who are not only housewives but also making and selling handmade goods which are fabric accessories, leather crafts, woodworks, knits, etc. I investigated the reason of the act why they produce and sell goods through the field work to them. As it turned out, It might be the act from the gender division of labor at first, but they transcended that unawares and present the new way of labor to us.

RC45-744.2

SATTLER, SEBASTIAN* (University of Cologne, *sebastian.sattler@uni-bielefeld.de*)
MEHLKOP, GUIDO (University of Erfurt)
SAUER, CARSTEN (Bielefeld University)

The Influence of Drug Characteristics, Social Environment, and Personal Characteristics on Cognitive Enhancement Drug Use

Cognitive enhancement (CE) via pharmaceutical agents has been intensively and controversially discussed by scientists and the media. We investigate several drivers of and obstacles to the non-medical use of prescription drugs to augment brain capacity by using an extended version of the Rational Choice Theory (RCT).

We conducted a web-based study among 2,877 students from randomly selected disciplines and German universities. Via a factorial survey, respondents expressed their willingness to take a hypothetical CE drug described by five experimentally varied drug characteristics (costs and benefits) and three varied characteristics of the social environment. Personal characteristics and demographic controls were also measured.

We found that 65.3% of the respondents strongly refused to use CE drugs. The results of a multivariate negative binomial regression indicated that drugs promising strong augmentations of brain capacity (benefits) and a high probability of achieving this amplification increased respondents' willingness to use CE drugs. A high probability of side effects (costs) and a high price decreased this willingness. Prevalent CE drug use among peers increased willingness, whereas a social environment that strongly disapproves of these drugs decreased it. Regarding the respondents' characteristics, strong academic procrastination, high cognitive test anxiety, low intrinsic motivation, low internalization of social norms against CE drug use, and experiences with CE drugs increased willingness. No effects were found for the severity of side effects, social recommendations about using CE drugs, risk preferences, and competencies.

The application of the rational choice theory and our findings contribute to the understanding of factors influencing CE drug use. They support the assumption of instrumental drug use and may contribute to the development of prevention, policy, and educational strategies.

RC47-769.13

SATYBALDIEVA, ELMIRA* (None, *elmira.satybaldy@gmail.com*)

Loud Rebels: Politics Of 'Revolutionary Women' In Kyrgyzstan

Drawing upon Bourdieusian class analysis and Andrew Sayer's ideas on social class and lay normativity, this paper explores how class, emotions and moral worth shape everyday politics in southern Kyrgyzstan. The research paper focuses on so-called 'revolutionary women' (also derogatively referred to as OBON - *Otryad Bab Osobogo Naznachenia* [Women Units for Special Purposes]), who have emerged as a visible and vocal political group, often engaging in protests and sit-ins. The study shows how this group of stigmatized women capitalizes on their limited symbolic capital as 'elderly mothers', class emotions (such as shame, anger and resentment) and moral worth and egalitarianism to counter the neoliberal policies and domination in all spheres of life. The paper argues that class and moral sentiments are an important part of human subjectivities that cannot be reduced to power or social conventions. The paper draws upon fieldwork data collected in southern Kyrgyzstan that includes 65 interviews with ethnic Kyrgyz rural migrants and urban middle class ethnic Uzbek and Kyrgyz residents during summer 2011 and spring 2013.

WG01-888.2

SATYBALDIEVA, ELMIRA* (None, *elmira.satybaldy@gmail.com*)

Why Class Matters In Kyrgyzstan: Everyday Experiences, Class and Moral Sentiments

Contemporary Central Asian literature on society and politics face two significant problems: first, an absence of class analysis of everyday practices; and second, reductionist accounts of human agency that are devoid of moral emotions and deliberations. Drawing upon Bourdieusian class analysis and Andrew Sayer's ideas on social class and lay normativity, this paper examines class and moral sentiments among poor rural migrants and working and middle classes in southern Kyrgyzstan. The paper will focus on how different groups (such as rural Kyrgyz migrants and the so-called 'revolutionary' women) view each other and negotiate claims for economic resources and recognition. I will also discuss the ethnicized violence between ethnic Kyrgyz and Uzbeks in June 2010 in Osh in terms of class and recognition. I will argue that subjectivities and identities in Central Asia are class-based and cannot be reduced to ethnicity, clans, and localities. Furthermore, moral sentiments and evaluations are examined as an important part of human subjectivities that cannot be reduced to power or social conventions. The paper draws upon fieldwork data that includes 65 interviews with ethnic Kyrgyz rural migrants and urban middle class ethnic Uzbek and Kyrgyz residents during summer 2011 and spring 2013.

ADH-996.3

SAUNDERS, CLARE* (University of Exeter, *c.saunders@exeter.ac.uk*)
SCHNEIDER, VOLKER (University of Konstanz)

Comparing Climate Policy Networks in the Germany and the UK

This paper compares, contrasts and accounts for the different outcomes of the climate policy networks of two western industrialised nations: Germany and the UK. Both are generally considered to have undergone changes in their environmental policy discourse from end-of-pipe solutions to more integrated forms of environmental management associated with ecological modernisation. Yet the two countries differ in terms of their climate policy networks. In Germany, the most influential policy actors are drawn mostly from policy arenas, industry and science. This is typical of what we might expect under conditions of ecological modernisation. In the UK, in contrast, the most influential actors represent either government or quasi-governmental institutions or the NGO sector. The UK has probably the most ambitious climate change legislation across the world, instituted in the Climate Change Act (2008), which calls for cuts in carbon dioxide of 80% on 1990 levels by 2050. However, little serious effort is underway to make headway towards achieving the targets. Thus, climate policy in the UK represents what one might anticipate given the nature of the policy network: the presence of strong advocacy coalition calling for large-scale cuts in GHG emissions, but one that has relatively little influence compared to climate policy network actors advocating business as usual. What is surprising, though, is the relative lack of influence of the energy giants. In Germany, less ambitious targets for reducing emissions and a set of more discrete concrete actions to address climate change could be considered the result of a policy network of ecological modernists, where pragmatic realism pervades.

RC19-332.1

SAUNDERS, PETER* (University of New South Wales, *P.Saunders@unsw.edu.au*)
WONG, MELISSA (University of New South Wales)

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

The Changing Profiles Of Inequality and Exclusion In Australia

Despite evidence that income inequality has increased and is of community concern, Australian policy makers have emphasised their commitment to the 'fair go' but redistribution rarely features in political debate, reflecting the fears of a voter backlash in the face of reforms that involve losers as well as winners. Both major parties favour 'growing the pie' over 'dividing up the slices' yet fail to recognise that even a larger pie must be distributed fairly. Establishing how inequality has changed is complicated by definitional changes that have undermined the comparability of income distribution data, and the confusing picture portrayed by public opinion data on attitudes to inequality provides little guidance about how much actual redistribution (as opposed to how little inequality) the community is prepared to support. The emergence of social inclusion as a policy priority has given impetus to the relationship between inequality and social exclusion, although this relationship is poorly understood conceptually and inadequately documented empirically. This paper draws on a range of survey data to examine recent trends in different dimensions of economic inequality and social exclusion in Australia. Attention focuses on how the profile of social exclusion varies across the income distribution, on the extent and nature of income inequality itself, and on the association between these measures (in isolation and in combination) and the subjective well-being of those affected. The paper will conclude with some reflections on the implications of the emergence of social exclusion as a policy issue on egalitarianism and the redistribution agenda.

RC21-362.3

SAVINI, FEDERICO* (University of Amsterdam, *f.savini@uva.nl*)
ENLIL, ZEYNEP (Yildiz Technical University of Istanbul)
DINCER, ICLAL (Yildiz Technical University of Istanbul)
CAN ÇETIN, BURCU (Yildiz Technical University of Istanbul)

Contesting Time and Space in Istanbul: Differential Civic Activism in Urban Development

The paper explores the re-appropriation of urban space as a practice of collective contestation against established frames of *time* and *space* in urban policy making. Crisis and uncertainty in the governing of urban form have showed the spillovers of a rational model of spatial organization, based on long term future prediction of city growth and supply-oriented urban policy making. Civic society and urban users have been generally regarded as customers or users of urban space, while participatory examples sometimes become choreographic practices of cooptation. We argue that contemporary urban policy making are too much framing urban agency as a 'governmentally designed object', through preconstituted notions of space and time despite few attempts to enable self-organization. These linear models of space and time are evident in consolidated policies of urban development, that compartmentalize collective action into rigid boundaries of intervention and programming timelines. The paper explores the features civic political activism as a practice of opposition against these space-time frames in urban policy making. It defines urban activism as the creation of 'differential space-time frames', driven by the objective to manipulate 'time-space boundaries' of urban intervention. These borders constitute the major coordinates of contested urban agendas. The paper discusses how practices of creative resistance are targeted at governmentally defined time-space borders and underline that emerging conflicts lead to specific problems, which we call of *spatial disaggregation*. Evidences will be provided from Istanbul city region. The recent wave of protest in Turkey have been linked to a restructuring of urban activism against authoritative governmental policies. Despite its broad social and economic implications, we will particularly focus on the practices of framing urban interventions in the city and on the conflict between the modern logics of governmental intervention and the emerging relational spaces of urban activisms.

RC07-132.4

SAWANGDEE, YOTHIN* (Mahidol University, *yothin.saw@mahidol.ac.th*)
KATEWONGSA, PIYAWAT (Mahidol University)

Family Structure, Socioeconomic Well-Being and Elderly Chronic Illness In Thailand

Thai culture which is related to caring of the elderly has been named as one of a very strengthen one in the world. The family, in general, has to look at their elder in every perspectives. This study focuses on Thai elderly ages between 65 and 84 years old quality of life, under the rapid changing of Thai society that moving from agriculture form to industrialize one. The research examines effect of family structure, household socioeconomic well-being on elderly quality of life that measured from chronic illness. The research employs a national survey of Thai elderly sport, exercise, and physical activity, and elderly quality of life in Thailand 2012 by the Institute for Population and Social Research Mahidol University. Finding shows that the elder who live in a nuclear family which is among them or a lone are more likely to have some chronic illness, and lonesome when compare to those who live in extended family. Family support is more likely depending on

household well-being, and living arrangement of them and their children. Those who have some chronic illness and participating with elderly club are more likely to do some exercise, and some physical activities when compare to those who do not involving in the club. They are a person who is mostly living in a nuclear family where do not have household registration. Thai elderly who would to receive support from government need to have some household registration. This result suggests that, to reduce some inequality of elderly quality of life when having some chronic illness, there should be some policies and some social welfare to support the illness elder, even if they do not have any household registration. This people are not a homeless person. They are Thai. But they may lose their household registration form.

RC14-256.8

SAWAOKA, SHINO* (DIA Foundation, *sawaoka@dia.or.jp*)
KOYANO, WATARU (Seigakuin Universiy)
ANDO, YUICHI (National Institute of Public Health)
OSADA, HITOSHI (Suginami City)

ICT As a Communication Tool for Older People (aged 80) in an Urban Area

While ICT (Information and Communication Technology) has been spreading dramatically in Japan, little is known about how seniors use it as a tool to communicate with non-relatives.

The authors conducted interviews with residents (aged 80) of Suginami City, Metropolitan Tokyo, in October and November 2013, regarding communication with non-relatives. A total of 513 people responded.

About 60% of the respondents met and spoke with "friends" and "people they have known from childhood"; men were more likely to do so than women. In all types of relationships, a conventional phone was the most popular choice as a usual communication tool, followed by "letter" for "people they have known from childhood", as well as "face-to-face meeting" and "cell phone" for "friends" and "people in the group they are members of." In all types of relationships, 10% of the respondents chose "e-mail." Men were more likely to send e-mails from a computer.

In North American urban sociology, there is great interest in how the faster communication, resulting from the increasing availability of affordable and efficient transportation and ICT, affects interaction among individuals. As the usage of ICT becomes more common among seniors, the ways the very old persons communicate with others are also expected to change.

RC18-325.11

SAYÃO LOBATO COPPETTI, CAROLINA* (Ministry of Social Development, *carolcoppetti@gmail.com*)

Social Policies and Political Identity: Analysis of Bolsa Família Program in Brazil

There are few studies analyzing how policies impact on political identity construction. Following the cognitive approach in policies, recent studies show that State actions creates new social actors: individuals that become beneficiaries but who didn't constitute their identities in relation to the State before. Therefore the State is a space of cultural and symbolic production, where new identities are constructed and new political lessons are learned.

The social construction of target groups framework (SCTG), from Helen Ingram and Anne Schneider, brings a new element to the relation between policy and political identity analysis. It makes explicit the contentions that occur in the definition of what are the social problems which will receive attention from the government, their possible solutions and who will be the beneficiaries. This framework allows us to understand the political and social consequences and motivations inside policies design. The social construction of target groups becomes an important attribute, because it affects the relation between beneficiaries, govern and public approval.

There are two main dimensions for SCTG: political power and image. Political power measures the organization and mobilization capacity of groups affected by policies. It can be high or low, depending on the group influence to bring their decisions into account. Image can be positive or negative, affecting the way beneficiaries understand themselves and their space in the political sphere.

This paper analyzes the social construction of image between beneficiaries from the national conditional cash-transfer Bolsa Família Program in Brazil as a dimension of the political identity. It analyses the role of the State, the media and sociability relations. These three elements are tightly connected and the beneficiaries are aware of the constant contention around the program's legitimacy. They react actively to the negative image constructed by the media and that is reproduced inside their sociability relations.

RC07-133.2

SCALON, CELI* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *celiscalon@gmail.com*)

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

861

A New Middle Class? Challenges for Inequality in an Emerging Country

The changes in the contemporary world have been quick and frequent, particularly in countries considered as emerging nations. They have an impact on the living standards and consumption, creating new social groups, resulting from those dynamics. Recently in Brazil, the debate on the emergence of a new class "average" gained relevance and academic crossed the borders, having an enormous impact in the public arena. Some economists define this "new middle class", from their income. While recognizing the importance of this element in the study of inequality, the concept of class demand more complex analyzes that include socio-occupational factors, as well as perceptions, values, expectations and worldviews regarding personal projects and processes of distinction.

As the task of studying multiple and varied dimensions of social life can not be restricted to a specific focus, either theoretical or methodological, we have been working with quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The study we propose to present is based on the fieldwork we carried out in Rio de Janeiro with individuals who fall into the two groups that we are defining "traditional middle class" and "new middle class". Our goal is to understand their trajectories, as well as, their projects for maintaining or improving their live conditions in the future.

RC24-428.1

SCANU, EMILIANO* (Laval University, *emiliano.scanu.1@ulaval.ca*)

Multilevel Climate Governance In Europe: Are Cities Undermining Nation-States Role In Climate Policy?

Global environmental problems are increasingly showing the nation-states lack of will, as well as their inability, to take the path of sustainability. Climate change is probably the best example of the downsizing role of the nation-state in the pursuing and diffusion of environmental policies and actions. That's the case in Europe, where the European Commission is becoming a global leader in this field, and, at the same time, an increasing number of cities and regions are getting involved in climate governance. Furthermore, climate initiatives like Covenant of Mayors are showing how sub-nationals and supranational institutions interact with each other by circumventing national governments. Starting from these considerations, this paper presents an empirical study on the involvement of Italian cities in the Covenant of Mayors. Taking a multi-level governance perspective, its aim is to understand the role of the nation-state with respect to that of a supranational institution like the European Commission. Our results show that the inaction of the Italian government in the past years related to environmental and climate issues, as well the proactive role of the European Commission, explain the massive participation of Italian cities in the Covenant of Mayors. The Italian case is paradigmatic, to the extent that of 5000 signatories of the Covenant, half of them are Italian. However, even if the role of Italian cities in climate and energy sectors is shifting from that of policy-takers to that of policy-makers, and that what it means to be the "state" is being reconfigured and contested, the nation-state remains a key actor, notably with respect to national policies that can foster and strengthen local and global climate actions. Nation-states scope and powers remain crucial in climate policy, and the day when local institutions take their place in the environmental domain still seems distant.

RC06-127.4

SCHADLER, CORNELIA* (Ludwig Maximilians University, *cornelia.schadler@univie.ac.at*)
RIEDER, IRENE (University of Vienna)
ZARTLER, ULRIKE (University of Vienna)
SCHMIDT, EVA-MARIA (Univesity of Vienna)
RICHTER, RUDOLF (University of Vienna)

The Standardized Transition to Parenthood: How Standardized Practices Produce Gendered Subjects at the Transition to Parenthood

The transition to parenthood in Austria is constituted through a set of standardized practices that includes medical care, legal processes, public discourses on women's health and decisions around public aid affect every pregnant women and most of their partners.In Austria the transition to parenthood leads to more traditional role configurations and to an increase in unequal distribution of labor. However, since young women in Austria are in general highly educated, have full access to the labor market and value and demand gender-equality, it seems crucial that throughout all levels of education women experience a retraditionalization of gender roles during the transition to parenthood. A focus on standardized practices is a sufficient way to show how even highly educated, career oriented and breadwinning women become non-working mothers in a traditional relationship after the transition to parenthood. Standardized practices enforce and attenuate specific figurations of men and women. Since they are a major part of the transition to parenthood we suggest to pay closer attention to the sequence of those practices and the formations of men and women they seem to favor. Our questions are: How do standardized practices at the transition to parenthood produce gendered subjects? Which formations of women and men do they enforce?

We answer those questions by deriving practices from 40 interviews with men and women during pregnancy and 40 interviews with men and women six months after birth. In addition we collected documents used in those practices. Within an ethnographic interpretation process lead by the theoretical principles of new materialism we derived sets of activities and participants, which later on where categorized into practices. The focus of our paper is on four processes of retraditionalization of the relationship between mothers and fathers during the transition to parenthood and how they are embedded into standardized practices.

RC33-573.1

SCHADLER, CORNELIA* (Ludwig Maximilians University, *cornelia.schadler@univie.ac.at*)

We Have Never Been Individuals – New Materialist Ethnography

In 2011 I finished an ethnographic project on the transition to parenthood from the perspective of new materialism (Schadler 2013a, 2013b) and started another empirical project on definitions of family from this perspective. My talk will summarize the theoretical principles and onto-epistemological foundations of these theories and how they are transformed into an apparatus (Barad) that act as a tool for actual empirical research. I will also discuss how the researcher, research and a research field are established within this process. Theoretically we cannot perceive the researcher as a subject acting on a filed, but the researcher is becoming with and figured with it during research. However, this process is also producing research outcomes, which are therefore not a product created by the actions of the researcher, but a part of the practice of researching. The researcher is formed as the part of the practice that assembles outcomes and provides them in writing and talking to research communities.

In particular I rely on the work of Karen Barad, Rosi Braidotti, Donna Haraway and Stefan Hirschauer. In my talk I also want to provide information how I derived a concrete method of analysis from the principles of new materialism. To collect data I used interviews, observations, documents and self enactments. For analysis a developed a coding process, that reconstructs practices and the establishment of the boundaries, which separate components/participants in order to make them perceivable. The consequence is an ethnographic transcription of the figurations of interest (e.g. becoming parents) and the worlds they are becoming with. The researchers' tools become an apparatus (Barad), which is becoming with a research environment. As a consequence research has its part in the formation of those boundaries, which are researched and in the figurations of the "object", while we study how the object is figured.

RC28-484.3

SCHAEFFER, MERLIN* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, *merlin.schaeffer@wzb.eu*)
HÖHNE, JUTTA (Wirtschafts und Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut (WSI))
TENEY, CELINE (WZB Berlin Social Science Center)

Ethnic Inequalities in Educational Returns: Overeducation, Language Skills and Social Capital

According to existing studies, the persistence of ethnic inequalities on Western labour markets is largely due to ethnic differences in educational attainment. Empirically less important, but socially more relevant are differences in educational returns: why is education less beneficial for immigrant minorities in meritocratic societies? Apart of taste based and statistical discrimination, we argue that missing language skills and a lack of social capital could explain why immigrants and their children cannot make full use of their education. For income, we additionally assume "lagged" consequences of lower employment returns to education: Because education is less useful in terms of finding a job for persons of immigrant origin, they are probably overeducated more often and in consequence their overall education has lower income returns.

Using data from the German Microzensus 2006-2009, we show lower educational employment and income returns for first and second generation Spätaussiedler as well as persons of Italian, Greek and Turkish origin as compared to native Germans. Results of simultaneous conditional quantile regressions show similarly stark percentile and median differences for first and to a lesser degree also second generation immigrants. Missing langauge skills and social capital seem unlikely candiates, given the equal pattern of differences for different percentiles. Yet, these differences in educational returns are largely accounted for by the larger degree of overeducation among persons of immigrant origin. The results also show that lower returns to education have two sides of a coin: The returns are lower, but lacks of education in terms of undereducation are less disadvantageous. If education counts less, so does its lack.

RC05-106.18

SCHARATHOW, WIEBKE* (University of Education Freiburg, *wiebke.scharathow@ph-freiburg.de*)

The All-Pervasiveness of Racism in Germany: Difficulties and Challenges in Addressing Racism

Racism is a societal imbalance relationship which structures social order, with social practices of difference, the construction of social groups and social meanings and inclusions and exclusions.

When looking at the mechanisms, attributions and manifestations of racism in Germany, global, European and national "lines of tradition" and histories of racism have a powerful effect. If one speaks about racism in Germany, its specific expressions and effects, the history of racism in Germany needs to be taken into consideration.

Studies show that racism today is institutionalised. For example in state employment agencies with regard to social security allotment or in institutions of education and social work and in the actions of professionals (Melter 2006, Flam 2007, Gomolla/Radtke 2007).

The focus of this paper will be on a reconstruction of a racist normality in Germany, constantly present as a societal relationship in the every day life of people to whom a migration history is attributed, as everyday occurrence and manifested in normalised practices of differentiation, isolation and exclusion. The analytic perspective of this paper will be on the subjective experience and interpretation and consequent strategies of action and negotiation of young people, whose everyday life is negatively impacted by racism.

In the international context of the conference it will be interesting to discuss with other researchers different discourse lines of racism and their influence on todays understanding of and acting on racism in the wold.

The research presented in this paper is based on group discussions, and problem-centred interviews with eight young adults (age 14-20). Part of the data was collected during a 4-day workshop with young adults with a migration background, where reflections and discussion about experiences and strategies among participants took place.

RC22-386.4

SCHENK, SUSANNE* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, *s.schenk@em.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Nonreligious Actors and Their "Others" – How Questions of Justice Become Matters of Identity

Whether in a highly secular context, as in Sweden, or in countries where religion plays a more influential role in the public sphere: Nonreligious groups, like humanist or atheist organizations, often construe "religion" and/or religious actors as obstacles to social progress. In social conflicts and public debates, e.g. on education, gender equality, religious freedom etc., such processes of "othering" and the various imaginations of state, secularism, social justice and modernity intersect and manifest themselves in concrete ways. They thus provide an ideal framework for analysing the complex dynamics and multiple entanglements of (non)religion with questions of justice, equality, and ethics from a sociological perspective. In my paper I use the debate about religious education in Sweden as such an "entry point" for exploring those dynamics and relationships empirically in their cultural specific context. By looking at how humanists engage in such debates, at how they link ontological visions to normative orders, at how they position themselves in relation to religious actors – thereby navigating through the sometimes narrow path between mere advocacy for a secular state and social justice on the one hand and anti-religious criticism of faith communities on the other –, the socio-political dimension of being nonreligious becomes apparent – a dimension which so far has been hardly scrutinized by social scientists.

RC52-836.5

SCHEPERS, RITA M.J.* (Catholic University Leuven, *Rita.Schepers@soc.kuleuven.be*)

The Belgian Health Care System. General Practitioners and Medical Specialists

9/30/2013
The Belgian health care state: general practitioners en medical specialists
Prof. Dr. Rita Schepers, Centre for Sociological Research (CeSo), KU Leuven, Belgium.

Klein (2000) described the health care state as different from the welfare state because among other reasons, the medical professions are service professions with high specialized knowledge and also because of medical technology is advancing rapidly and creates demand.

In Belgium, the sickness funds play a crucial role. (In modern terminology, the purchasers of care)

The paper will briefly introduce the role of the sickness funds in Belgian health care. Then, the attention will be focused on the professionalization processes of doctors in medicine, surgery and gynecology. (Original titel in 1849.) Specialization processes started already in the 19th century but the coming into prominence of medical specialists started after the second World War, together with the introduction of obligatory health insurance (1944). The already existing rivalry between 'general practitioners' and medical specialists became very prominent. A sort of solution was reached at the end of the 20th century. In the meantime the position of general practitioners has improved.

RC11-200.2

SCHERGER, SIMONE* (University of Bremen, *simone.scherger@zes.uni-bremen.de*)
HOKEMA, ANNA (University of Bremen)

Life-Course Influences on Paid Work Beyond Retirement Age: Quantitative and Qualitative Evidence

Work post retirement age is on the rise in many Western countries. Our contribution aims at shedding light on the factors driving post-retirement work in Germany and the UK. Our perspective is cross-sectional, but will nonetheless focus on individual life-course influences on post-retirement work. Regarding these influences, two intertwined areas can be distinguished: influences connected to the employment history, and influences connected to the family and the personal network.

As to employment histories, they shape the ability, the opportunities and the desire to work beyond retirement age in different ways. However, the underlying patterns are not unidirectional: On the one hand, interruptions and non-standard employment are related to lower old-age incomes and a potential higher desire for additional income in old age – a relationship that is at the same time differentiated by the specific institutional setting. On the other hand, a continuous employment career, especially in higher occupational classes, seems to be connected with better employment opportunities in old age and a stronger work identity. The latter relationships are also mediated by family histories. Additionally, family histories and personal networks also constitute important independent influences.

The contribution will first present quantitative evidence on these relationships, based on the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing and the German Ageing Survey. In a second step, evidence from qualitative interviews with working pensioners from the UK and Germany will be presented. This evidence helps to elucidate the (complex) subjective mechanisms 'behind' some of the quantitative relationships. The interviews suggest that the experience of work beyond retirement age is overall positive, with paid work being seen as a way to do something meaningful, to stay in touch with other people, or to structures one's day. In the final discussion these results will be connected to the country-specific debates around work in old age.

RC05-106.20

SCHIFF, CLAIRE* (Université de Bordeaux, *claire.schiff@u-bordeaux2.fr*)

Naming and Framing the 'problems' of Minority Youth. a Comparative Analysis of Teachers' Discourse on Ethnic Difference in Europe

To what extent are teachers' perceptions of ethnic minority students influenced by the national framework of majority-minority relations and the educational tradition prevalent in their particular country? The paper will address this question using some of the result from the EDUMIGROM comparative project on immigrant and Roma minorities and secondary schooling which was carried out in nine western and central European countries. By adopting an analytical framework informed by comparative education research, it will analyse how teachers in the various countries approach the "problems" of minority students and the arguments they put forth in order to explain the situations and attitudes of these students. The salient dimensions of alterity (racial, cultural, social, linguistic) and the labels used by teachers to name minority students, as well as the arguments put forth to make sense of the difficulties and challenges they encounter in schools with high concentrations of ethnic minority, vary widely depending on the national and to a lesser extent the local context. While in certain situations, such as those encountered in Germany or in most of the Central European countries, teachers emphasise divergences in cultural and educational styles between minority families and the dominant group, in other contexts, such as in France or in the Scandinavian countries, school personnel downplay such issues, focusing rather on minority students' disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds or on their particularities as bilingual students. The paper will underscore how much the frameworks for discussing, explaining, and resolving difficulties in school based inter-ethnic relations vary between countries. For this reason the experiences of minority students offer insight into the cultural traits of the majority society, since they reflect both the national history and ideological frameworks of minority-majority relations and the manner in which student-teacher relations are conceived within the particular society.

JS-13.5

SCHIFF, REBECCA* (U.S. Naval War College, *rschiff1@msn.com*)

Nato's Quest for Greater Operational Effectiveness: Concordance Theory and Civilian-Military Personnel Relations

Many defense organizations are comprised of both military and civilian personnel working in partnership towards the realization of defense goals. Civilian personnel in defense organizations often work closely with their military counterparts. The issue of civilian-military personnel collaboration *within* defense organizations is an important issue that affects both operational and organizational effectiveness.

Personnel collaboration also has significant impact on civil-military relations theory. Civilian and military institutional separations has been the hallmark of the civil-military relations field since the post-World War II era. Focusing on the need for greater collaboration among civilian and military personnel in defense organizations challenges the traditional focus on separation. Objective civilian control does not exist at all levels of the civil-military relationship spectrum. The reality is that civil-military relations may call for broad institutional separations *as well as* more fluid and collaborative roles within defense establishments. Personnel relationships in defense organizations, often warrant more integrative dynamics and directly affect the development and execution of military strategy as well as operational and organizational effectiveness. Enhancing collaboration between military and civilian personnel points to a theoretical model, such as concordance theory, which embraces broader institutional separations as well as cultural conditions requiring more flexible civilian and military relationships. This presentation is created within the context of a NATO Human Factors and Medicine Research Task Group (HFM RTG-226) and a cross-national survey initiative.

RC21-366.2

SCHINDLAUER, SANDRA* (Bauhaus University Weimar, *sandra.schindlauer@gmail.com*)

The Alienation of Public Spaces by the Homeless

Since the 1970s, German researchers have turned their back on the topic of homelessness. As a result, Germany has neither a universal definition, nor an official statistic on the amount of homeless people living in the country.

Today, most German cities are facing a significant lack of affordable housing. Additionally, the borders of the EU have been opened towards Eastern Europe (2004 and 2007). In the hope of jobs and wealth, Eastern Europeans flock to Germany. However, a lot of them fail to fulfill their dreams and end up homeless as they are not eligible for German welfare. Hence, the number of homeless people being visible on the public spaces of German cities increased constantly in recent years.

As the cities are afraid that the ascending presence of homeless people constricts the consumer climate (especially in pedestrian and representative areas), they are seeing themselves forced to act. In contrast to the USA, where the cities usually follow a containment strategy, the method of choice in Germany is the displacement and decentralization of the homeless. During my presentation, I would like to focus on one of the most subtle ways to achieve these goals: structural modifications and installations which aim to prevent the "alienation" of public spaces by the homeless and other undesirable groups. I would like to complement my remarks with a discussion on how these actions are being implemented and justified by the cities and why people who do not belong to the "target group" are not able to decode their function.

People say that public spaces are a reflection of the society. The stepwise exclusion of unwanted persons from public spaces not only creates a distorted picture of the reality; it also calls a fundamental characteristic of modern democracy into question. We are talking about participation.

RC21-364.5

SCHINDLER, SETH* (Humboldt University of Berlin, *schindse@hu-berlin.de*)

Governing CO2 Emissions in Delhi, India: The Clean Development Mechanism and the Informal Recycling Sector

There is a consensus among policy makers that climate change must be addressed through global governance frameworks based on the measurement and reduction of CO_2 emissions. This 'carbon control regime' at the global scale requires cooperation from municipal governments whose task is to monitor and enforce its implementation locally. Scholarly research on metropolises in the global South tends to focus on policies aimed at adapting to climate change, and this paper seeks to contribute to a growing body of scholarship focused on the efforts of municipal governments in the global South to mitigate CO_2 emissions. I examine the impact of the UNFCCC's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) on solid waste management in Delhi, India. The main argument of this paper is that the CDM has contributed to the emergence of an environmental urban governance regime based on calculating and reducing CO_2 emissions. This *data fetishism* obscures the relatively high recycling rates achieved by Delhi's large informal sector, which is ubiquitous but difficult-to-measure. This has justified a dramatic shift in Delhi's waste management strategy, as plans to build sanitary landfills have been abandoned in favor of waste-to-energy incinerators, three of which have been approved by the CDM. This policy shift has precipitated conflict over the ownership and control of waste between small-scale informal enterprises and large formal-sector enterprises, and it relocates value from the labor of informal-sector waste collectors to waste matter itself which is required for the operation of waste-to-energy plants. I conclude that the overriding principle of this emergent governance regime is capital accumulation rather than the mitigation of CO_2 emissions, and its inability to incorporate extensive informal environmental management systems calls into question its overall effectiveness.

RC21-358.4

SCHINDLER, SETH* (Humboldt University of Berlin, *schindse@hu-berlin.de*)

Making Delhi 'world-Class': Relations Between Informal Service Sector Workers and the 'new' Middle Class

Governments at multiple levels have ambitiously committed to transforming India's metropolises. In this context formal electoral politics increasingly favor the so-called 'new middle class,' while the urban poor are typically excluded from formal politics and the formal economy. While scholarship tends to compartmentalize the politics of the new middle class and the urban poor by focusing on how they interact with the state, little is known about inter-class relations. In this talk I present original research on relations between workers in the informal service sector (i.e. street hawkers and wastepickers) and associations that represent the new middle class (i.e. resident welfare associations and market traders' associations). I show that in the case of Delhi, conflict between these groups is typically over the *terms of use* of urban space rather than zero-sum conflicts over space. Furthermore, the analysis shows that these classes are interdependent; the poor depend on demand for services from the new middle class for their livelihoods, and the lifestyles of new middle class are enabled by services provided by the informal service sector. However, both groups also require access to space; it is the most important means of subsistence for the poor working in the informal service sector, while members of the new middle class require the production 'world-class' spaces where they can practice cosmopolitan lifestyles that serve as the basis of class membership. I conclude that through their labor the poor undoubtedly enable and participate in Delhi's transformation into a so-called 'world-class' city. However, the reconciliation of competing visions of urbanization – one geared toward subsistence and the other social reproduction – is what is at stake in contemporary inter-class relations in Delhi.

RC24-432.24

SCHINKEL, WILLEM* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *Schinkel@fsw.eur.nl*)

Climate (F)Acts. Climate and/As the Social

This paper investigates the ways in which 'climate' can be considered as social assemblage. It does so by showing how climate facts and factors have often been construed as climate acts and actors. This is illustrated by considering three ways in which climate has historically been construed in relation to the social.

The first is to consider *climate as a causal (f)actor*. This has been prevalent from classical authors such as Hippocrates and Ovid to modern authors such as Montesquieu, and has persisted up until the origins of modern climate science. This is illustrated with historical examples.

The second construes *climate as an enrolment assemblage*. Here, climate becomes an assemblage of various heterogeneous (f)actors working together with human actors to produce what we now call climate. This is illustrated in this paper using data from an ethnographic field study among paleoclimatologists.

The third way to consider climate as a social assemblage is to construe *climate as medium* of relationality. In this view, inspired by authors ranging from Watsuji Tetsuro to Tim Ingold, climate is a relational web that is the space in which life unfolds. The paper concludes by illustrating climate as medium in a speculative way, arguing that this conception implies a significantly different social ontology from that which has characterized modernity.

RC37-634.1

SCHINKEL, WILLEM* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *Schinkel@fsw.eur.nl*)

The Art of the Other. the Paradox of Universality in Western Conceptions of 'Japanese Art' (1860-1940)

The era of the rise of modernism involved the emergence of art as an autonomous and universal category. This paper argues that, given the universal claims of the category of art, it saw an expansion to Asia in general and Japan in particular. This expansion, shaped through various orientalist categories of 'Asian' or 'Japanese' similarity and commonality as juxtaposed to 'the West', helped to provide

plausibility for modernist conceptions of art. It universalized the category of art by giving it a global meaning both in spatial and in temporal terms.

At the same time, this universalization meant that cultural hierarchies informed by western hegemony were threatened. This paper looks at the ways influential western observers of Japanese art between 1860 and 1940 dealt with this by contributing to the simultaneous universalization of the category of art and the particularization of the concept of 'Japanese art'. This 'paradox of universality' involved a differentiation between on the one hand particular, local, traditional and most often historical realizations of what was nonetheless a universal category of art, and on the other hand its truly modern and advanced contemporaneous realizations of universality.

At the height of the modernizing movements in the west, Japan proved to be the site of an 'exemplary expansion' of the concept of art. Sociologically, this expansion served to a significant degree to communicate an understanding of western art as an autonomous and potentially universal yet practically bounded category, the emergence of which has been analyzed by, for instance, Bourdieu, Heinich and Luhmann.

RC25-445.3

SCHLEICHER, NORA* (University of Applied Sciences, *nschleicher@bkf.hu*)

Impression Management for Diverse Audiences: Identity Practices on Facebook

In my presentation, I pose the question: how can we apply the concept of impression management as outlined in Goffman's (1959) seminal work[1] to the context of social media and to the behavior of Facebook users in particular. Goffman claimed that we perform certain roles for certain audiences and attempt to keep these audiences separate. However, on Facebook, audiences become mixed in the form of diverse 'friends' potentially consuming the multimodal messages users of the social media site share with others.

How does this fact influence users identity performances on Facebook? What strategies they use to deal with this situation and how these strategies are reflected in their stance taking practices? Does the lack of physical contact with their audiences offer more freedom and agency in constructing their 'fronts' resulting in more diverse and potentially subversive identities or, on the contrary, self-censorship constraining free identity performances result in more conformist, more socially acceptable identities on Facebook?

The data I use to attempt to answer these questions come from a representative survey on Hungarian high school students (aged 14-18) , from focus group interviews, as well as from discourse analysis of Facebook profiles of members of the same nationality and age group.

Preliminary analysis of the data suggests the existence of a variety of strategies used including the creation of double profiles, a control over the publicity and content of the posts, 'defriending' certain people including parents, deleting earlier profiles and leaving Facebook completely.

The analysis focusing specifically on gender identity performances on Facebook suggests, on the one hand, strong peer group pressure, but, on the other hand, affordances of Facebook are also used to break away from traditional constraints of femininity.

[1] Goffman, Erving (1959) *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday

RC44-727.12

SCHMALZ, STEFAN* (Friedrich Schiller-University of Jena, *s.schmalz@uni-jena.de*)
WEINMANN, NICO (University of Kassel)

Two Crises, Two Cycles of Contention. Workers' Protests in Western Europe in Comparison

The paper compares two cycles of labor unrest and its relationship to capitalist crises in Western Europe. In the first cycle, starting around 1968, workers were able to mobilize high power resources and to push for wage increases and new institutional rights on the plant level. However, the offensive phase of the Western European workers' movement was eventually stopped by the crisis of 1974/75, thus raising unemployment and weakening labor's workplace bargaining power. As a consequence, since the 1980s, Western European trade unions lost members and faced increasingly complicated economic and institutional conditions. With the global financial crisis 2008, a new cycle of labor unrest has started, and the nature of social conflict has changed. First, the uneven and combined development of European integration has led to a spatially uneven distribution of workers' protests. While countries such as Germany and Austria are characterized by low protest activities, social unrest in Southern European countries has increased significantly. Also, workers' repertoire of contention seems to have changed throughout the crisis period: In the current wave of conflict, forms of "non-normed conflicts" such as plant occupations ("bossnapping" in France) and riots (London, Stockholm) have soared, indicating not only the severe consequences of the crisis but

also trade unions' growing representation gap. The paper draws theoretically on the "Jena power resource approach" and empirically on a database on social conflict (JenaConDa).

TG03-935.7

SCHMEECKLE, MARIA* (Illinois State University, *mhschme@ilstu.edu*)

The Worldwide Outlook for Children: A Model for Monitoring and Studying Children's Rights?

The Worldwide Outlook for Children (WOC) is a web resource of information and indicators of young people's wellbeing, rights, and interests. It may serve as a model for human rights research, particularly for investigations of experiences and statuses of indigenous youth. WOC is designed for use by everyone, from scholars to policy makers to young people, and will be available in multiple languages. WOC is a useful resource for identifying, understanding, and explaining young people's experience across the world. WOC presents vast evidence about children, including indicators of their physical health and survival, educational attainment and resources devoted to educational success, violence committed against young people, and children's work experiences. WOC will raise awareness as well about indicators of children's wellbeing that are not yet available for many countries. As such, WOC may be instrument for identifying what we do **not** know about indigenous young people's wellbeing, rights, and interests. Over time, WOC will work from a global perspective to share information regarding young people's wellbeing, rights, and interests.

RC53-852.4

SCHMEECKLE, MARIA* (Illinois State University, *mhschme@ilstu.edu*)

The Worldwide Outlook for Children: A Web Resource of Young People's Wellbeing, Rights, and Interests

The Worldwide Outlook for Children (WOC) is a web resource of information and indicators of young people's wellbeing, rights, and interests. WOC is available to social scientists who seek to identify, understand consequences of, and explain sources of inequalities young people experience. WOC is a web resource designed for use by everyone, from scholars to policy makers to young people, and is available in multiple languages. Recent innovations in the Sociology of Childhood have focused attention on children as active agents with interests and perspectives worth knowing about. Widespread ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has led to a greater focus on children's rights and on many aspects of their wellbeing. WOC demonstrates how social scientific evidence can sharpen our awareness about the variety of structural disadvantages children experience worldwide and the countries and regions in which multiple disadvantages and inequalities exist. Among different resources, WOC presents evidence of children's physical health and survival, educational attainment and resources devoted to educational success, violence committed against young people, and children's work experiences. As sociologists learn more about children's legal and informal rights, interests and aspirations, psychological wellbeing, social interactions, choices, levels of resilience, and spiritual beliefs, we become aware of much more that we want to know about young people and the range of inequalities they experience from a global perspective. During this presentation, we will discuss methodological challenges and substantive gaps in global knowledge of children's wellbeing, rights, and interests, and how we might move forward to develop more comprehensive and holistic understandings. We will consider how measurement, theoretical, and cross-cultural questions challenge sociology's ability to grasp outlooks for young people worldwide.

RC06-122.6

SCHMIDT, EVA-MARIA* (Univesity of Vienna, *eva-maria.schmidt@univie.ac.at*)
RIEDER, IRENE (University of Vienna)
RICHTER, RUDOLF (University of Vienna)

The Influence of Real Life and Online Peer Groups on Caring Fathers at the Transition to Parenthood

While the transition to parenthood is still linked to a retraditionalisation of gender roles, a small but growing number of fathers aims at taking up an equal or major share of care-work, and reduce their work hours or take parental leave to do so.

Our analysis of in-depth 20 interviews with fathers-to-be, bulletin boards and website shows how those fathers reflect, organize and perform this work within structures that (in Austria) still favor breadwinning fathers. Our data derive from two different pieces of work: a study on fathers on parental leave and a study on the "gendered transition to parenthood" (within the consortium FamiliesAndSocieties, funded by the European Commission FP-7).

Contacts to other fathers that are or have been in the same position play an important role for those "new fathers". Some fathers already have access to other caring fathers within their peer group. Some try to find contact to other fathers through the use of new and social media. They attend "new fathers" groups on facebook, are members of bulletin boards that are crowded mainly by fathers, or use blogs and photo-diaries focusing on the fathering process. On these sites, they often share their opinions, the everyday obstacles they encounter being stay-at-home fathers, or happy times and events with their children. In our talk we explore how those communities help fathers to maintain their role as caring fathers, within sometimes hostile or non-encouraging environments. The ability to share their experiences interplays with their wellbeing, their persistence against structural disadvantages and adverse comments, and the quality of the father's relationship to the mother and the child.

RC26-462.4

SCHMIDT, JOACHIM K.H.W.* (SoReGa EV, *jkhws@aol.com*)

Sociotechnics of Economy

Joachim K.H.W. Schmidt
Sociotechnics of Economy
Revisiting my sociotechnically informed economic theory on autonomous humans (Göteborg 2010), Onati and Athens (2ß11), not any longer based on Capital, Market, etc., as done by mainstream economists who failed for several hundred years. Mainstream theories have been *spatially* based, time only occurred as *space-*time as well as all other properties as measurements within space, and humans only as objects like game pieces. - My present paper will enlarge the common Factors of Productivity, traditionally Land, Labor, and Capital, by Time. Autonomous humans are characterized by Time as *duration* of their life which they have again and again to invest in portions as resource for their reproductive survival. An economic theory ignoring real time must fail, cutting out some hours being sold for inauthentic slavery work. Excesses of present financial markets condemn the inefficiency of traditional economic theories responsible for such perversity. - Sociotechnics as empirical science designs and implements institutions, and these going concerns are dramatically changing; we move out of an age predetermined by analogous Greek ideology focusing on the organization of respective closed spaces, cf. Plato's Parable of the Cage, without time and movement, becoming manifest in positions, prohibiting time and movement. Greek world: A GIVEN one circling around positions. In opposition to this autonomous humans succeeding to leave Platonic Cage of perverted life, see themselves confronted with a *digital* reality, and experience themselves as homeless, being asked to construct their >homes< themselves by way of computation. Greek-Western institutions must necessarily be replaced, since nearly all passed down institutions of analogous Greek-Western world prove inadequate in present digital age, including presently still prevailing economic theories In digital age social life will not any longer turn around positions, but will happen in networks in which being will be replaced by relation.

RC26-462.3

SCHMIDT, JOACHIM K.H.W.* (SoReGa EV, *jkhws@aol.com*)

The Cultural Influence on Social Intistutions

The Cultural Influence on Social Institutions
Joachim K.H.W. Schmidt, Berlin/FRG
Social institutions are culturally predetermined, the going concerns of people express beliefs in way of reality-perception. Cultures are different round the globe. Diversity of cultures contains a gigantic richness of human resources. Cultures actualize in human relations via common actions, and/or communication. Every culture has developed an own language for its communication. Western languages, especially Anglo-American languages, have presently become globally dominant, including Western civilizing culture which they embody. - The powerfulness of Western languages is subject to Greek ideology, its assumed fictional identity of thought and being, first expressed by Parmenides 2500 years ago. Greek ideology circles around an absolutely perfect and analogously conceived spatial Being, a fictive replication of an ideal world excluding change by Time and Movement. Greek ideology gets manifest in fictive positions: its *operational* base. All Western languages share the COPULA as constitutive element, expressing that everything will be defined either as *this* or *that,* e.g. either Greek or barbarian, or e.g. Nazis defined Jews as non-human and sent them into the gas chamber, or e.g. formerly Christians victimized heretics on auto-da-fé, and presently victimization of humans labeled terrorists by *obamacare*, using areal drones as killing machines. And we should not forget the multiple bio-, culture-, and genocides committed by Western people under the influence of Greek ideology.- As can be not overlooked by everyone, Western analogous civilization and culture is decaying with dramatic speed, getting its deathblow by digitalization of Western societies, and consequentially all central institutions have to be redesigned, adapted to starting digital life of Western populations in the Third Millenium. My paper will create awareness of the problems to be faced in near future: A job for sociotechnicians.

RC16-284.3

SCHMIDT, LISA-MARIAN* (Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, *schmidtl@ash-berlin.eu*)

Circulating Ideas and Visualizations in Educational Transition Discourses

Circulating representations of knowledge have been a central concern of Science and Technology Studies (STS). Depending on the conceptual approaches, they highlight either the stabilizing or flexible aspects of distributing and bridging knowledge through social worlds (e.g. Latour, Griesemer/Star).

For conceptualizing the circulation and transformation of ideas and knowledge (Latour), I will focus on commonly used circulating visualizations (maps, lists, graphs etc.) and related practices that visualize and facilitate the transition from school to work. Visualizations can be conceived as mediators, instruments and symbols of specific social orders and related knowledge formations. They typically serve to stabilize the relationships in which they are embedded. As representations and material artifacts they enable and/or constrain the distribution of knowledge. For a systematic analysis and a deeper understanding of the relationship between ideas, knowledge, and their visualizations I will combine STS concepts (e.g. immutable mobiles and boundary objects) with a discourse perspective from the sociology of knowledge (Keller).

In current German developing educational discourse there are typical ways to visualize the transition from school to work, which I regard as travelling ideas and symbols. On the one hand, these maps and charts represent specific theories and classifications of career paths, the function of school in society and classifications of the students and their skills. On the other hand, past negotiations and practices of sorting relevant and irrelevant aspects of transition knowledge are made invisible in these representations.

The study of the circulation of ideas, knowledge, and symbols needs to take these aspects into account. In addition, it should focus on the practices of translating and transforming the visualizations between different social worlds or the strategic use of certain communicative forms e.g. in arenas, where the constitutions of relevant topics or problems are negotiated.

RC35-610.2

SCHMIDT, LISA-MARIAN* (Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, *schmidtl@ash-berlin.eu*)

Producing Individuality: How Occupational Trajectories Are Embedded in Educational Practices

Referring to the pragmatist process perspective of social order and the constitution of self (Dewey, Mead, Strauss) I´d like to propose a conceptual suggestion and present empirical findings, that combine this perspective with a socio-historical understanding of the subject matter (Foucault). The concept will be presented in interplay of theoretical considerations and empirical results that derive from a current research project about the transition preparations in school and mentoring projects (school to work transition). I will specifically focus on schools because they are major institutions for the organized production of subjects.

Mead and Strauss described the different processes, phases and social interrelations that shape identity/the individual. On this perspective, identity is a constant course of action and interaction between different concerned actors, things and the work of the individual on the integration of the plenty "me`s" to a self. This process can be conceptualized as a trajectory of the subject that helps to study this ongoing transformation. The trajectory concept allows the analysis of two perspectives. On the one hand all the situated and participating actors and (inter-) actions come into focus. On the other hand the perception and experience of the subject in this process can be understood.

Interwoven with these practices of the self are typical historical knowledge formations of the subject itself. In contrast to the pragmatist process perspective Foucault offers such a historical conceptualization about the emergence of the individual. This includes sensitivity towards questions of power and their productive effects in specific institutions. Linking pragmatist concepts with a discourse approach will enable a balanced theoretical conceptualization of individuality in modern societies and elaborate analytical tools for research.

RC24-434.4

SCHMIDT, LUISA* (University of Lisbon, *schmidt@ics.ul.pt*)
PEREIRA, SÉRGIO (ICS-UL)

Fukushima and Media Discourses on Traditional and Future Nuclear Energy

This paper presents results of a collaborative research funded by the European Fusion Development Agreement, consisting in an international comparison of media coverage of fusion and fission energy in three countries (Germany, Spain and Portugal) and in the English language international print media addressing transnational elite, from 2008 to 2012.

The analysis showed that the accident in Fukushima in March 2010 did not have significant impact on media framing of nuclear fusion in the major part of print media under investigation. In fact, fusion is clearly dissociated from traditional nuclear (fission) energy and from nuclear accidents. It tends to be portrayed as a safe, clean and unlimited source of energy, although less credited when confronted with research costs, technologic feasibility and the possibility to be achieved in a reasonable period of time. On the contrary, fission is portrayed as a hazardous source of energy, expensive when compared to research costs of renewables, hardly a long-term energy option, susceptible to contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or rogue military use. Fukushima accident was consistently discussed in the context of safety problems of nuclear power plants and in many cases appeared not as an isolated event but rather as a reminder of previous nuclear disasters such as Three Miles Island and Chernobyl.

The analysis suggests that the public discourse on fusion is constructed mainly around research challenges, clamorous events and scientific and technological achievements, rather than energy policy debate, climate protection or future economic compensations of fusion research.

RC17-307.5

SCHMIDT, ROBERT J.* (Technical University of Berlin, *robert.schmidt@tu-berlin.de*)

Collective Action, Trust and Robust Innovation: The Case of a Regional Network of Research-Groups

Cooperation between working groups with heterogeneous disciplinary backgrounds is an important phenomenon for modern sciences. It stems on the one hand from growing complexity in expertise and technology needed to answer fertile research questions, to succeed in scientific competition and on the other hand it is required by many forms of research-funding. The contribution focusses on a special form to deal with both: an enduring network between research-groups, which realizes different lines of research and funded projects in a remarkably successful way. Success hereby not only means that they get funded, they also managed to create highly relevant findings in a robust way (Ferrary/Granovetter 2009).

The case study concentrates on the phenomenon of emerging project-networks to enable flexible and also enduring, reliable collaboration between heterogeneous actors (e.g. Windeler/Sydow 2001) but conceptualizes it as one of the actualization of collective action. Within a practice-theoretical perspective (Giddens 1984), we can describe the latter as collective agency, as differences in praxis done collaboratively in a highly bounded way towards an end collectively framed. The first part of the presentation explores different roles collective action between heterogeneous actors play in the episode of robust innovation in the network during 2005-2013.

The second part focuses on trust as a specific quality of network-relations that makes it possible to actualize these lines of collective action between research-groups. It shows the importance of trust-relations in different sub-populations of the network for the network as a whole and its robust ability to produce relevant findings. In the end, the study can provide a more detailed picture of the emergence of a specific bundle of trust-relations through a cycle of efforts in managing the complexity of the scientific field. Such a view emphasizes the inherent recursive nature and historicity of social capital in organizations and populations of organizational units.

RC16-296.9

SCHNEIDERHAN, ERIK* (University of Toronto, *e.schneiderhan@utoronto.ca*)

Dilemmas and Politics in Chicago: The Theory and Practice of Addams, Alinsky, and Obama

This paper uses the city of Chicago as a site to explore the work of three celebrated community organizers and intellectuals: Jane Addams, Saul Alinsky, and Barack Obama. All three faced similar challenges across one hundred years of helping people in Chicago, particularly the struggle to help others in a city controlled by powerful elites who reinforced racial, gender, and class inequality. And all three individuals, each in their own unique way, got "stuck" and became political as a way to continue to move forward and continue to make change. How are we to make sense of each individual's efforts to negotiate the tensions between community and politics? This paper draws on the work of Robert Merton and John Dewey (among others) to develop a theoretical framework for making sense of dilemmas and political action in community organizing. It uses this framework to analyze the work of Addams, Alinsky, and Obama as they tried to help others in Chicago. The paper also provides an element of historical sociology, showing the previously overlooked legacy of practice and ideas running from Addams, through Alinsky, to Obama.

RC52-839.1

SCHNELL, CHRISTIANE* (Goethe University Frankfurt, *ch.schnell@em.uni-frankfurt.de*)

On Professional Ethics of Medical Doctors Working for the Pharmaceutical Industries

The formalization and codification of professional ethics has always been a central element of the professionalization of professional groups and a legitimization of professional autonomy, social privileges and market shelters. The anticipation of ethical standards by individual professionals is sociologically explained with the process of professional socialisation and integration into the epistemic and moral community of the profession. In the paper consequences on the concept of professional ethics associated with dimensions of economisation in the field of professional work are discussed. It is referred to empirical findings of a study on highly specialized medical doctors working for the pharmaceutical industries.

RC52-844.1

SCHNELL, CHRISTIANE* (Goethe University Frankfurt, *ch.schnell@em.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Professionalism Between Individualism and Collectivity in the Field of Knowledge Work

The paper discusses the interplay of three features of knowledge work: (1) professionalism, based on knowledge, work experience and identification, (2) a strong drive of individualism, resulting from a highly competitive market, and (3) collectivity within the professional field. After re-conceptualising knowledge work from a sociology of professions perspective the limitations and potentialities of the mobilisation of collective action are empirically reconstructed on the basis of two professional associations in the formation process within the cultural sector in Germany.

RC28-490.4

SCHNEPF, SYLKE* (European Commission Joint Research Cntr, *S.V.Schnepf@soton.ac.uk*)

Do Tertiary Dropout Students Really Not Succeed in European Labour Markets?

Tertiary education has been expanding hugely over the last decades, so that tertiary dropout students will constitute a growing distinctive group in future labour markets. University dropout is regularly discussed as a 'negative' indicator in terms of reinforcing socio-economic inequalities and being a sign of university inefficiency. However, research on actual career trajectory of dropout students is virtually non-existent. Using data from the 2011 Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) this study first validates the uncommon self-reported measure of dropout used and compares the percentage of adults with tertiary dropout experience between OECD countries. Second, we examine whether tertiary dropout is a permanent decision as a considerable part of literature assumes. In a third step, we investigate characteristics of adults with dropout experience. Finally, we estimate the effect of dropout in terms of their employment status and success of entering managerial professions comparing results of logistic regressions and propensity score matching taking individuals' socio-economic and demographic background, work experience and cognitive skills into account. Results indicate that consistently across countries dropout is repeatedly a 'positive' indicator in the labour market. This is first due to the fact that the dropout decision is often not a permanent one as well as that for those adults who do not reenrol into tertiary education labour market chances are better than for equally educated adults in about half of the countries examined.

JS-74.11

SCHNITTKER, JASON* (University of Pennsylvania, *jschnitt@ssc.upenn.edu*)

How the Prison System Affects the Health Care System

United States incarceration rates have increased fivefold in the past four decades, placing untold pressures on other social institutions. Using state- and individual-level data, this article tests whether the number of former inmates affects the functioning and quality of the health care system. The aggregate-level results show that a within-state increase in the number of former inmates is associated with growth in the uninsured population, more frequent use of emergency rooms per capita, and a decline in the supply of hospital beds. Similarly, states that incarcerate more people also report fewer ambulatory visits per capita, fewer mammograms, and lower levels of essential diagnostic tests among diabetic Medicare enrollees, all indicators of a lower overall quality of care. Similar processes are evident even when examining behavioral outcomes in individual-level data. Results from a nationally representative survey, show that individuals residing in states with a large number of former inmates report more unmet need, lower utilization, and lower quality care. These patterns are found even among those far removed from the prison system, including women, the insured, and the well-educated. The implications of broad spillovers from the prison system to the health care system are discussed

WG03-913.4

SCHOBER, ANNA* (Justus Liebig University Gießen, *anna.schober@sowi.uni-giessen.de*)

Passing As Italian: The Image of the Friendly Southener As a Crisis-Solution Strategy

People in a southern region of Austria (Carinthia), where over decades sharp conflicts between the German-speaking majority and the Slovenian-speaking minority reigned, some people claim an Italian family background in order to bypass discrimination as "Slovenian". While relations with Slovenia are still tense, in several cities colourful "Italy festivals" have been held. In another regional context, Vienna, a similar phenomenon could be witnessed. In the 1970s and 1980s quite large number Palestinians came to live in Vienna – as a consequence of the political engagement of Bruno Kreisky in the Middle East. Some of them opted to open a business in gastronomy. But since the image of the Middle East was crisis driven, and food from this area (as well as a multiplicity of ethnic places) were still unknown to most Austrians, they opened "pizzerias" – in this way using the positive reputation such "Italian" establishments had built up at that time. And in a yet very different regional setting, in New York after 9/11, Iranians adopted a similar strategy. As one middle-aged man in a documentary showing the life of this community claimed: "Passing as Italian became a kind of survival strategy."

All these examples have in common that the image of the friendly Italian is used and adopted by non-Italians in order to bypass ethnic, political, social and cultural conflict and to deal with ambiguous situations full of hatred and resentment against certain groups. The first goal of this paper is to explore the image of the friendly Italian constructed by way of such narrations and to highlight the persistence of stereotypes as well as milieu-specific alterations. The second goal of the paper is to propose a methodological approach to images as a symbolic strategy to confront and defer conflicts and discomforts in everyday life.

RC15-273.2

SCHOEB, VERONIKA* (University of Health Sciences, *veronika.schoeb@hesav.ch*)
KEEL, SARA (HESAV - University of Health Sciences HES-SO)
STAFFONI, LILIANA (HESAV - University of Health Sciences HES-SO)
RIVA, SILVIA (University of Lugano)
SCHULZ, PETER (University of Lugano)

Patient Participation in Rehabilitation Centres: How Professionals Integrate Patients' Expectations about Discharge Plans

Today, patient participation is considered "best practice". Yet, there are different perspectives on what patient participation means. While there is a line of argument that patient participation "is justified on humane grounds alone" and in line with patients' right to self-determination (Guadagnoli & Ward, 1998), there is evidence that not all patients desire to be involved (Thompson et al, 2007). Policies on discharge planning from rehabilitation centres stipulate moreover that patients participate actively. It is less clear, however, how patient participation occurs and how this process is achieved interactionally. The goal of this paper is to analyse how patients participate in planning their discharge from rehabilitation centres in multidisciplinary meetings and within the health providers-patient interaction.

Three rehabilitation centres in Switzerland with a total of 37 patients and their teams of health professionals (physicians, nurses, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, etc.) participated in the study. Over 150 meetings were video recorded and analysed using Conversation Analysis, an inductive, observational method.

Patient participation is shaped by organisational structure, by health professionals' communicative practices and by opportunities for patients to engage actively: 1) Patients participate in weekly interdisciplinary meetings, and have the opportunity to intervene directly and thereby shape decisions. 2) Primary nurses coordinate care for patients throughout their stay, and relay the patient's point of view to other health professionals. Professionals' way to integrate patients' opinion into final decisions might differ significantly. 3) When interdisciplinary meetings are held without patients, the patients' point of view is thus indirectly integrated into decision-making: different professionals work as mediators. The analysis of three sites allows a reflection on professional competencies and best practices with regard to patient participation and proposes recommendations for education and practice.

RC12-227.3

SCHOENAERS, FRÉDÉRIC* (University of Liège, *F.Schoenaers@ulg.ac.be*)

Comparison of Legal Aid in Belgium, France and the Netherlands: Do Remuneration Systems Influence the Evolution of Contentious Mass?

Comparison of legal aid in Belgium, France and the Netherlands: do remuneration systems influence the evolution of contentious mass?
Frédéric Schoenaers, Kathleen Adelaire, Christophe Mincke, Laurent Nisen, Jean-François Reynaert

In Belgium, the current system of remuneration for legal aid causes dissatisfaction both among government authorities and lawyers. In addition, the adoption of the "Salduz law", which allows any person heard for the first time by the police or a judge to be assisted by a lawyer, is going to weigh on the use of the legal aid. Legal aid has experienced strong growth in recent years in Belgium (+ 229.26% of closed cases between 1998 and 2011). It is useful to observe whether this growth is present in other European countries. We selected France and the Netherlands. This contribution presents a comparison of the modes of organization of legal aid in the three countries as well as of the modalities for financing it. Secondly this contribution aims to compare the evolution of the mass of disputes benefiting from legal aid. We see that beyond the differences between the three countries, the use of legal aid is constantly growing. We will attempt to provide an interpretation of this fact by mobilizing the following explanatory factors: higher income limits allowing more people to access to legal aid with a strengthening effect due to the current economic crisis in northern Europe, a better information of the citizens (by media or advertising by lawyers), a new "grammar of responsibility", a phenomenon of juridicisation, the development of new public policies and the development of new "rights."

RC12-229.7

SCHOENAERS, FRÉDÉRIC* (University of Liège, *F.Schoenaers@ulg.ac.be*)
MEGHERBI, SALIM (University of Liège)
LINCHET, STÉPHANIE (ULg)

Detainee and Mother... What Is the Situation in Belgium?

Detainee and mother... what is the situation in Belgium?
Frédéric Schoenaers, Marie-Thérèse Casman, Stéphanie Linchet, Salim Megherbi, Laurent Nisen
University of Liège - Belgium

In recent years, the penitentiary institution seems to be changing. Following constant criticism from all origins (European Parliament, Council of Europe, European Court of Human Rights, International Observatory of Prisons), Belgium has adopted in 2005 a "Principle Law" about the prison administration and the legal status of inmates. The will to limit the negative effects of detention introduces a principle of "normalization" that "involves the creation of a framework of existence closer to the general standards of living (...) closer to the current reality."

Facing these changes, contemporary researches about prison tend to focus on the situation of incarcerated men, leaving somewhat the theme of female detainees. In Belgium, they represent 4% of the prison population. This contribution aims to study the situation of sentenced women who are mothers of children (0-6 years old) in a twofold perspective. First, we propose to clarify the legal framework around this problematic. The regulations governing the accommodation and access to children but also the conditions of detention of women with a child are coming from various sources. This will provide a detailed inventory of their legal situation and will question the place and effectiveness of the 2005 law. Second, we develop a sociological analysis declined in two stages. A quantitative approach will take into account the number of children whose mothers are incarcerated in Belgium, the number of incarcerated mothers and socio-demographic data of the study population. Then, in a perspective of multilevel analysis of public policy, we question the role and involvement of the (internal and external) stake holders involved in this problematic.

RC28-490.2

SCHOLTEN, MIRTE* (MZES/Mannheim University, *mirte.scholten@mzes.uni-mannheim.de*)
TIEBEN, NICOLE (MZES/Mannheim University)

Labour Market Returns of Higher Education Drop-Outs: Human Capital or Signalling?

In Germany, around one fourth of all first year students leave university without a degree. While reasons for drop out are well examined, the consequences are rather unknown, especially in terms of labour market outcomes. This paper aims at identifying differences in school-to-work transitions between tertiary education graduates and dropouts as well as students who did not participate in tertiary education but completed vocational training after upper secondary education. Referring to Human Capital Theory and Signalling Theory we examine if additional years of tertiary education or rather credentials deliver higher returns to tertiary education non-completers. We also examine in which way the lack of formal qualifications can be compensated by alternative resources like social capital. In a first step we study the probability of entering the labour market. The further step comprises the close scrutiny of job quality (occupational status of the first job) and adds information about social capital to the analyses. Our results show that higher education drop outs in Germany do have difficulties entering the labour market but obtain a higher occupational status job than students with

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

vocational training. Furthermore for dropout students, years spend in education are important, especially in terms of occupational status. The acquired human capital however, can be better translated into labour market returns by those with better social capital. We therefore conclude that social networks are an important compensation strategy for a lack of credentials.

RC28-482.3

SCHOLTEN, MIRTE* (MZES/Mannheim University, *mirte.scholten@mzes.uni-mannheim.de*)

School-to-Work Transitions of Higher Education Drop-Outs: Human Capital or Signalling?

Graduates from tertiary education have good labour market perspectives but it is not well examined yet how the career perspectives of tertiary drop out differ from those of graduates. This paper aims at identifying differences in school-to-work transitions between tertiary education graduates and dropouts as well as students who did not participate in tertiary education but completed vocational training after upper secondary education. The focus will be on the different returns of different educational levels. Referring to Human Capital Theory and Signalling Theory we examine if additional years of tertiary education or rather credentials deliver higher returns to tertiary education non-completers. Especially in economic crises we expect that tertiary education drop outs will have huge difficulties in entering the labour market as jobs are scarce and the competition is hard. In a first step we study the probability of entering the labour market and job search durations of the different educational levels. The further step comprises the close scrutiny of job quality (occupational status of the first job) and adds information about economic crises to the analyses. Our results show that higher education drop outs in Germany do have difficulties entering the labour market but obtain a higher occupational status job than students with vocational training. Furthermore for dropout students, years spend in education are important, especially in terms of occupational status. In times of economic prosperity job search durations of tertiary graduates and non-completers are the same, while tertiary education completers fare better in economic crises.

RC35-609.2

SCHOLTZ, HANNO* (University of Konstanz, *hanno.scholtz@unifr.ch*)

Debating Alternative Conventions and Defying False Friends: The Concept of Crisis in the Rational Choice Theory of Institutions and Historical Social Change

Although the term „crisis" seems to be ubiquitous, there are historical phases when it more abound than in others. For the years since 1989, or the 1930s, the term has (in most parts of the worlds) a higher importance than for the 1950s and 1960s. This can be understood from the fact that these times are phases in which institutional change is both going on and being prepared.

In rational choice perspective, institutions are added game elements in the game structure of human interaction, and they have both conventional and normative aspects. This perspective allow to study institutional change as characteristically depending on the complexity of organizational interaction: Independent organizations allow for early and smooth institutional change, as in the case of changing family concepts. However, there are cases as economic regulation, where organizations act in strong interdependencies and finding a new institutional setting becomes a question of social debate while the performance of old institutions degrades: These are crises. In crises, many solutions are discussed, including those with biased consequences and ‚false friends' for which lower adaptation costs go together with a lower long-run adequacy. Hence sociological imagination and the deconstruction of old norms and perspectives can be rather helpful in avoiding false friends and desastrous consequences for solving crises.

For the case study of the economic regulation of industrial society it can be said that unexpected consequences of the desaster (i.e. experiences of modern warfare) did probably the larger part of preparing the Post-War solutions. For the case study of introducing non-smoking policies, that was not the case. The currently greater degree of population access to information may explain the difference, giving rise to the hope that sociological imagination in the general public may add to solving the current transition problems.

RC16-279.12

SCHOLTZ, HANNO* (University of Fribourg, *hanno.scholtz@unifr.ch*)

The Two-Step Nature of Modernity

Over the last decades, the discourse over the end of industrial society and the coming of a second modernity has found evidence in recent phenomena that resemble parallels between 1860 and 1945, as globalizations, economic crises, democratizations, violence, social inequality, and global shifts in resource distributions. An understanding of the mechanisms behind these phases of crisis would be socially helpful since it is rather probable that the current one has not yet ended. The rational choice theory of institutions offers the tools to do so, but has not yet been applied to this question. The proposed paper (part of a larger book project) intends to fill the gap.

The paper develops a model of the two step nature of modernity by concentrating on the following arguments: 1. Modernity increases the availability of resources. 2. This results in changes in information relations, i.e. between positional and situation-specific information. 3. Multi-actor decisionmaking has two focal points of either relying on positional (domination / authority) or on situation-specific information (deliberation / argument). 4. A rational-choice understanding of tradition and modernity hence equates the two with applying the two focal points. 5. Not all games of human interaction are created equal, since organizations offer social structure and the transformation of situation-specific in positional information. 6. Hence an intermediate phase arises, with authority within and argument between organizations. This modelled intermediate phase is equated with the historical phase "industrial society".

Additional arguments analyze the nature of institutional innovations in the transitions between the phases, allowing for the confrontation with empirical evidence and for the prediction of upcoming institutional changes.

JS-47.6

SCHORCH, MARÉN* (University of Siegen, *maren.schorch@uni-siegen.de*)

The Hidden Patients - a Qualitative Study on Informal Caregivers in Germany

Regarding the aged population, we also detect a parallel growth of age related illnesses like dementia, Alzheimer's disease or the like. In many countries worldwide, the majority of care for people suffering from these illnesses is realised at home by *informal* caregivers – their spouses, family members or close friends – due to cost or personal reasons. Often, the caregivers themselves are also at an advanced age. Both, elderly and still working-age family carers bear the heavy physical, psychological and emotional burden of taking care of their beloved ones at home. They are then at increased risk for psychical and physical morbidity like depression or burnout and can be described as our society's "hidden patients" (Schulz & Beach, 1999). The contribution will present first findings from a sociological, qualitative study (observation and open interviewing) with this special group of elderly, informal caregivers in a rural area of Germany (Siegen and surroundings). The study is part of a larger, international and interdisciplinary research project called TOPIC (The Online Platform for Informal Caregivers), funded by European Commission and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research with partners in Vienna (Austria) and Troyes (France). First observations focussed on the every-day activities and routines within the households and underline the above-mentioned challenges for the informal caregivers in respect to time, energy and attention. Beyond that, the caring persons expressed the need for help in our talks, and not only in terms of financial assistance as often proposed by social institutions, but also for information and emotional support. This point is especially interesting from our point of view as we observed some people's difficulties to express their feelings respectively their own needs.

RC19-338.7

SCHOYEN, MI AH* (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, *miah.schoyen@nova.no*)
HALVORSEN, RUNE (NOVA Norwegian Social Research)

Looking for a Balanced Treatment of Successive Generations: What Can Social Policy Learn from Perspectives on Sustainable Development?

This paper argues that social policy scholars have good reasons to engage with the literature on *sustainable development* when analysing the challenges of how to make polices and welfare states *sustainable*. While many analysts have discussed the need to ensure the sustainability of welfare states and concerns for future generations, they rarely spell out the conditions for achieving welfare sustainability or provide an adequate theory of what such sustainability involves. Attempting to address these shortcomings, the paper asks what the scholarship on social policy can learn from perspectives on *sustainable development*.

In a European context, current debates on the need to create sustainable welfare states and how to promote sustainable development both raise difficult issues of intergenerational fairness and governance problems including tensions between policymaking and democratic legitimacy. The mantra is: 'for a better future, citizens must make sacrifices today!' Thus, the proposed paper is premised on the view that these areas intersect in important ways. However, they also differ, since generally questions about the welfare state are treated as problems of social/economic policy while debates about sustainable development put concerns for the environment at the centre. Hence, linking the rich literature on sustainable development and the notion of sustainable welfare states, promises to bring new conceptual and empirical insights into the debate about welfare state futures.

The paper first introduces the notion of sustainable development. Next, we discuss how we can enrich the conceptualisation of welfare sustainability by taking on-board a broader sustainable development perspective. In addition, we ask how we might transform this improved definition into operational indicators which enable cross-national comparisons. Third, in view of the framework developed we tentatively compare a set of European countries. In conclusion we address the implications our framework has for the question of intergenerational fairness, and we highlight avenues for future research.

RC15-272.2

SCHRECKER, CHERRY* (Université de Lorraine/2L2S, *cherry.schrecker@univ-lorraine.fr*)

(How) Does "Home Hospitalization" Transform The Relationship Between Patients and Healthcare Professionals?

"Home hospitalization" was officially instituted in France by an act of parliament in 1970. It has been largely developed over the last ten years.

Two major arguments are advanced in its favor of this mode of healthcare. The first, is that this form of hospitalization is chosen by patients who prefer to undergo long-term treatment (often with a fatal outcome, as many of those concerned are undergoing palliative care) surrounded by their families. The second is that of its cost-effectiveness. This factor is important in a traditionally public-dominated health service which is presently under pressure to comply with managerial objectives more often found in private enterprise.

Our ongoing empirical study, carried out between 2012 and 2014, in a service of home hospitalization situated in a French province, has revealed the complexity of the situation which, among other things, transforms the domestic environment, exerts pressure on the carers (usually other members of the family) and transfers running costs to the home. As far as professionals are concerned, it is sometimes difficult to conciliate professional practice and the domestic environment. Various pressures on practitioners seem to reinforce prescription of this mode of care.

If home hospitalization does transform the relationship between healthcare staff and patients, this does not necessarily "empower" the latter or otherwise reverse hierarchical relations. As is usual in human relationships, inequality is not a two dimensional phenomenon. On some counts home hospitalization may reinforce structures of inequality, whilst modifying them on others. With reference to interviews with professionals and patients and observations carried out in the home and the work base, I will show the complexity of the adjustments made by all participants whose actions respond to diverse and conflicting pressures; economic, moral and relational, among others.

RC08-161.5

SCHRECKER, CHERRY* (Université de Lorraine/2L2S, *cherry.schrecker@univ-lorraine.fr*)

In The Shadow Of Alfred Schutz: Two "Ordinary" Sociologists In Extraordinary Circumstances

Peter Berger (interviewed at Boston 22nd October 2010) has qualified the three lecturers at the Graduate Faculty who most influenced both him and Thomas Luckmann as the "Holy Trinity". The triumvirate was composed of Carl Mayer, Albert Salomon and Alfred Schutz. Though the latter has acquired a considerable reputation posthumously, Mayer and Salomon, apart from a short mention in the introduction to *The Social Construction of Reality* have been very little published and have remained almost entirely unnoticed. It is in this sense that they can be qualified as "ordinary" (that is to say not renowned) sociologists.

Their ordinariness contrasts with the extraordinary circumstances which affected their lives. Both Mayer and Salomon studied and eventually obtained positions in German universities during the first decades of the 20th century and both emigrated to the United-States at the beginning of the 1930s to become members of the *Graduate Faculty* of the New School for Social Research (Salomon was Jewish and Mayer married to a Jewish woman). Archival material, the few published documents available and my interviews with Berger and Luckmann lead me to suggest that the reasons for the lack of impact differ. Though Mayer headed a research project on religion in Germany he never succeeded in publishing the results of his study. Salomon's work was largely theoretical and did give rise to some publications; others were rejected as inappropriate for American audiences.

By contextualizing the production of these two men I will try to explain some of the reasons for their academic in-success. Where they really so "ordinary"?

This will of course lead me to examine the criteria by which success is established in academia.

RC04-98.9

SCHREYER, FRANZISKA* (Institute for Employment Research, *franziska.schreyer@iab.de*)

Legal Status and Inequality: Young Tolerated Refugees and Vocational Training in Germany

Young migrants unsuccessfully claiming refugee status may be 'tolerated' in Germany. This specific legal status positions them in the host society nearly at the end of a vertical model of civic stratification, implying restrictions in accessing central institutions of the society such as the education system or the labour market. Besides, they are constantly facing a high risk of being deported to the country of origin.

However, the impending shortage of the skilled workforce in Germany enforced a new political discourse. As a consequence young tolerated refugees hesitantly have been re-defined as educational subjects and labour market resource. Despite the still persisting inequalities in the access to vocational training of tolerated youths as compared to young citizens or migrants being granted a residence permit, legal changes at the federal level have been introduced since 2009. They are to reduce vocational training boundaries for these residents with the highly precarious toleration status across Germany. But empirical evidence from our ongoing research project reveals a heterogeneous application of the new regulations. Especially migration authorities may act as institutional gatekeepers either supporting or constraining their access to vocational training. This results in regionally unequal vocational training chances for tolerated youths that cause new inequalities within this group.

What does the twofold inequality regarding the access to vocational training mean for other spheres of the social life and future prospects of tolerated youths? This is the question we would like to focus on in our presentation. To answer it we outline the current legal framework and present central findings of our comparative regional case studies that are based on document analyses, semi-structured individual interviews and group discussions with experts. The findings argue for an enhanced consideration of institutionalised inequalities that are bound to a person's legal status in the sociology of education.

JS-56.5

SCHROEDER, CHRISTIAN* (University of Hildesheim, *chr_schroeder@arcor.de*)

Organized Movement or Moving Organization – the Case of the World Social Forum

Since the 1990s there has been a significant growth in the number of Non-Governmental-Organizations (NGO) operating on a transnational level. This was called 'NGO-Boom' and was largely considered as a positive sign towards an emerging *global civil society* (Keck und Sikkink 1998). Some of these 'new' transnational civil society actors organized themselves to influence the politics of international institutions and to challenge multinationals. Doing 'lobbying' requires an effective and efficient way of organization to compete with transnational companies. The organizational forms of these actors are often comparable to those of private business companies (Mintzberg und Westley 2000). Other civil society actors deny any form of hierarchical organization and experiment with horizontal ways of organizing themselves. One example is the World Social Forum (WSF) with its 'open space' concept (Whitaker 2007). In 2001 a transnational coalition of civil society actors organized the first WSF event. The last WSF took place in Tunis (Tunisia) in spring 2013. In this paper I will present some insights of an in-depth ethnographical research on the organizational forms of the WSF. I will present the major mechanism and structures which help to stick together the transnational coalition who organizes the WSF since 2001. By doing so, I will discuss the possibilities and limits of the WSF between *organized movement* and *moving organization.*

Keck, Margaret E.; Sikkink, Kathryn (1998): Activists beyond borders. Advocacy networks in international politics. Ithaca [etc.]: Cornell University Press.

Mintzberg, H.; Westley, F. (2000): Sustaining the Institutional Environment. In: *Organization Studies* 21 (1), S. 71–94.

Whitaker, Chico (2007): Das Weltsozialforum. offener Raum für eine andere Welt. Hamburg: VSA-Verlag.

RC32-551.7

SCHUBERT, TINKA* (University of Barcelona, *tschubert@ub.edu*)

Breaking the Silence at Spanish Universities

This paper focuses on the impunity of aggressors in most Spanish universities and on the aspects that maintain these specific gender, power and knowledge dynamics and finally lead to the expulsion of the victims instead of the aggressors. Whereas VAW at universities all around the world is a recognized problem and most prestigious universities have implemented measures to combat this phenomenon, in Spain it is still silenced although first steps have demonstrated the need for researching this phenomenon. The project "Gender-based violence in Spanish universities" funded under the Spanish National RTD Program (Valls, 2006-2008) was pioneer. For the first time in Spain, a questionnaire with 1083 students, 13 in-depth interviews with professors and university staff, and 16 communicative daily life stories with students on this issue were conducted. The results, similar to international numbers, show that a high percentage of the participants knew someone or have suffered some kind of situation of VAW at the university. Besides, it evidenced that people supporting the victims of VAW become "second order victims". This research was crucial in breaking the silence on VAW in Span-

ish universities and has also suggested evidence-based actions to fight against it. Once the results had been presented on a national level, universities increasingly started implementing actions to address VAW, asking CREA research for support. As a result of this process some faculties have introduced protocols for cases of harassment. This is also due to the political impact of the results since the Law for effective equality between women and men (Spanish Government, 2007) obliges all public offices to establish procedures on cases of harassment. Even if there is still resistance to changing these dynamics, the article in the Spanish law for equality is an important step to challenging the dynamics of gender, power and knowledge at Spanish universities.

RC53-848.5

SCHUBERT, TINKA* (University of Barcelona, *tschubert@ub.edu*)
MORLÀ FOLCH, TERESA (University of Barcelona)

Preventive Socialization from Zero Years

In this paper, we present the violence prevention programs implemented in Schools as Learning Communities. These schools have been analyzed under the INCLUD-ED project (FP6 of the European Commission) and are outstanding for the great results in very diverse social areas going beyond positive academic results. Research on violence against women (VAW) highlights that patterns linked to it are included in the socialization processes. The results presented here stem from research on preventive socialization that emphasizes the social character of love and the attraction towards violence (Gómez, 2004; CREA, 2010-2012). According to this research line, the existence of a mainstream socialization that promotes the models of attraction linked to violence implies the need to socialize from early childhood in attraction to relationships that reject any kind of violence. Socialization in accepting violence that can lead to future VAW is prevented. According to a common analysis of violent actions in early childhood such as a bite is considered as an emotional expression and as a consequence the victim is forced to receive a kiss from the perpetrator as a sign of excuse and forgiveness. These actions socialize in the acceptance of the violence and set the bases for future gender violence. Zero tolerance of violence from zero years is the premise to socialize into relationships without violence and to ensure the development of childhood free of violence. In this line, in Schools as Learning Communities any kind of violence is rejected and children are socialized in this general rejection of violence and learn to avoid violent behaviors. They also learn the values of respect towards others and to insist themselves in being treated with respect. Consequently Schools as Learning Communities contribute to preventing the mainstream socialization in attraction towards violence.

RC02-59.5

SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *uschuerkens@gmail.com*)

Globalized Management Practices and Local Cultures

The paper will give an overview of management practices in different world regions based on the existing literature in the social and economic sciences and case studies. One of the main questions will be: What is the future of "management"? The global discourse on management focuses on the principles of the market that have been introduced in all spheres of social life through university programs, training seminars, organizational strategies, government policies, and personal counseling literature. This knowledge is produced, distributed, and consumed by social actors in the South, North, and East. These forms of disciplinary knowledge have contributed to the creation of a world controlled by managers and management technologies.

One of the most important societal influences in the last quarter of the 20th century was this growing importance of the management discourse. There was a spread of the idea of management from large firms to the professions, NGOs, the public sector, and the daily lives of social actors. This management discourse consists of a given language and practices that global players produce in the socioeconomic world. This discourse is so widespread today that it seems difficult to escape its grip.

This paper gives an overview of its increasing propagation in non-western societies. One aspect of this research is: How do groups cope with the global discourse of management in a globalized world? For the last twenty years, management practices were propagated throughout the globalized world but only few studies on its local acceptance exist even if there are studies on the problematics of market fundamentalism (Albers *et al.* 2006). Because of the challenges related to globalization and the global financial crisis, it is important to understand this discourse of management and its functioning in global companies in order to better plan future developments of the socioeconomic world.

JS-52.2

SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *uschuerkens@gmail.com*)

Social and Civic Dialogue: Confronting The Challenges Of The Post-Neoliberal Economy

This paper will show that social dialogue establishes a balance of bargaining power in the employment relationship. Globalization has changed the labor markets and contributed to a decline in union membership in a number of countries. It seems that the expansion of global production and the increasing mobility of capital has caused a shift of bargaining power in favor of employers. Growing inequality globally and within a number of companies and the growth of insecurity among those excluded from social dialogue are the empirical expression. In this situation, social dialogue remains a mechanism to protect workers and ensure stable labor relations for employers. Several countries have been able to use it to find ways out of the recent financial crisis: they were able to preserve jobs and to facilitate adjustment of companies.

The analysis of social dialogue in the world realized in this paper will reveal new aspects of social dialogue closer to civic dialogue. If we concede that the current democracy can not be limited to the distribution of resources, but should also include a discussion of the means of production, the dominant idea is that the business world can not be separated from society and that it must therefore participate in the discussion on the objectives of the economic world. The increasing flexibility of the labor market requires what A. Sen and Hirschman called the capability to express oneself so that workers and capital owners together may introduce new thinking about the business world. If social Europe becomes a reality, a new model of prosperity must be built with ideas and actors from civil society. To do this, the organizations of employers and workers and the states should create new initiatives and adapt new strategies to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

RC22-388.15

SCHUH, CORA* (Emmy Noether Project, *schuh@em.uni-frankfurt.de*)

Christian Enclaves, Freedom of Education and the Quality of Time: Contested Secularity in the Netherlands

The Netherlands are highly secular –only one third of the population being a church member; euthanasia and same sex marriage are broadly supported – against recurrent religious opposition. In some areas though, one finds an almost reversed religious-secular setup: In the Dutch 'Bible Belt' orthodox reformed groups strongly influence the organization of public life. Here it is not about accommodating religious minorities – rather, given the majority relations, Christian legal traditions and the structural pluralism of Dutch secular order, these places constitute religious counter publics.

At the same time - due to e.g. population mobility – these places are changing, thereby becoming *contact zones* (Pratt, 1991) of religious and secular lifestyles. Central sources of conflict are Sunday rest and religious schools. The secular-religious divide becomes more complex with regards to non-western migrant populations and their (socio-economic) integration.

These secular-religious conflicts help discussing two central questions regarding the public sphere in religiously diverse countries: 1) what are (competing) notions of the public and how are they related to religious-secular history and 2) in what way can the state allow for multiple publics without failing to maintain social cohesion.

I discuss the conflict around Sunday openings and religious schools with regards to a changing Dutch secular model. Further I sketch how local contexts become arenas for conflict over secularity, and how these conflicts differ according to context. Based on my empirical findings I discuss the relation of secular models with religious/secular majority relations as well as the functioning of contact zones in stipulating secular identity formation.

References:
Pratt, M. L. (1999). Arts of the contact zone. *Ways of reading*, *5*.

INTE-17.1

SCHULZ, MARKUS S.* (UIUC, *markus.s.schulz@gmail.com*)

Transforming Struggles: Organizational Modes, Mobilization Outcomes, and Occupy Wall Street

Encampments at Zuccotti Park and elsewhere have been violently dismantled, the mass media spotlight moved on, the spectacle stopped. Fissures between different tactical and organization approaches widened. Yet, the mobilization continued through manifold spin-offs, ranging from Occupy Sandy, which provided rapid relief in response to a devastating hurricane, to groups such as the Alternative Banking Working Group, which worked on new policy proposals, and Strike Debt, which developed new kinds of direct action. Although Occupy Wall Street inspired public debate and imagination, there are hardly any tangible policy achievements while recent data point to even further increasing socio-economic inequality. Assessments of the leaderless, General Assembly-based organizational form were divided over whether these were the essence of a prefigurative politics for real change and attracting participants or whether the lengthy, consensus-requiring deliberations prevented tactical efficiency, liaisons with large unions and NGOs,

and negotiations with the political establishment to win concrete legislations. What lessons can be drawn from the Occupy experience so far? How can social movement theory help to explain the rise, fall, or metamorphosis of the mobilizations? How do existing theories need to be revised in light of the new empirical experiences and the challenges ahead? Multi-method focus on the experience in select cities shows not only enormous local variation but also varied modes of connecting sites of struggle. The paper concludes with a discussion of options for future action.

WG02-902.1

SCHULZ MEINEN, HAIMO* (University of Hannover, *h.schulz-meinen@ish.uni-hannover.de*)

Bothering Pays for Sociologists

Bothering pays.

Segmentary societies bear inequality. All of them. Urbanized even more. Cities have proven to be inequality carved in concrete and stone.

The more abundance of material culture, the more inequality. Chiefs in tribes have to bother.

They remain chiefs only if they impress bothering and solving conflicts. Bothering glues even the smallest tribe.

Todays large scale social units call themselves 'modern' to claim their qualitative difference to chiefdoms and the like. Here, nobody even considers an end of inequality, it is purely unthinkable as necessarily linked with the total dismissal of the material abundance (which could and should be achieved, plans have been made).

More, bothering has become a specialized task, a branch, a profession.

Clerics (clergy men and women), pedagogics, social workers, journalists – and sociologists compete here. People who have worked in the five groups can tell. So does the author.

Empirical long-term analysis of inequality studies provide evidence that the inequality index in the researched areas and regions remain more or less the same. Meanwhile, research about the economical situation of the inequality-authors shows that more than a decent living has been possible due to the inequality studies.

Bothering thus provides access to the elites and enables a stable and good living for those who bother.

This is why we bother about inequality – sometimes. Have a happy conference!

JS-92.4

SCHUSTER, FEDERICO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, *flschuster@gmail.com*)

Social Movements and the Political Invention of Future. Considering Recent Argentina

During the 1990's, neoliberal policies drove Argentina to huge transformations of the state, economy and labour. The process left a large number of poor and unemployed people and concluded with a monster crisis in 2001. During that time, there was a very important change in the field of social movements. As a consequence of the neoliberal policies, labour movement (which has been the most important movement in whole country contemporary history) diminished roughly its statistical presence in social mobilization. This happened in 1993 and in 1996 a new kind of movements grew up. That was the case of territorial movements, established in the poor neighbourhoods and small towns in a few provinces. They were composed mostly by unemployed, who asked for elementary rights to survive. By the end of the century those movements (often known as *piqueteros*) reached the main cities suburbs and constitute the most important social and political agent in the country. Since 2003, when a new President was elected, the country began its normalisation. With the recovery of employment, Unions regained strength and power, but the territorial movements, even diminished, didn't disappear. They have been recognized by political agents, some of then entered the parties, other even the state and many of them still have the capacity to mobilize and defy political system, at the local, province or federal level.

In this paper we analyse this process and consider why and how these new social movements have emerged as political agents and what influence they had in the recent political period. To do that we use a data base of our own (created by the *Grupo de Estudios de Acción Colectiva y Protesta Social*, that I lead). It has 10000 cases of contentious mobilization actions and goes from 1984 to 2011. The paper include statistical and qualitative analysys.

RC01-40.1

SCHUT, MICHELLE* (Netherlands Defence Academy, *m.schut.03@nlda.nl*)
VERWEIJ, DESIREE (Netherlands Defence Academy)
RICHARDSON, RUDY (Netherlands Defence Academy)

Culture and Morality: Intercultural Interactions during Military Deployments

In peacekeeping and training missions foreign soldiers come in close contact with the local population. How do they experience this intercultural contact? To what extend do they experience a conflict between their moral principles and the moral principles of the local population? To what extend are (some of) these principles culture specific or are universal moral principles violated? And what does this imply for military missions in different cultural contexts, such as the Kunduz Police Trainings Missions?

We focus on the close relation between morality and culture in military deployments. The main issue in this paper is twofold, namely theoretical and practical. The first one considers the relation between morality and culture according to leading theories on these concepts. The second one is about the extent to which military personnel experience the relationship between morality and culture (whether or not conflicting) during their deployments as described in literature. We study these issues on the basis of research data collected during and after military deployments.

RC36-619.1

SCHUTTE, GERHARD* (University of Wisconsin-Parkside, *agschutte@rcn.com*)

'Bastards' in a Globalizing World: Subverting Ethno-Racial Hierarchies

Whether phenotypical or cultural, perceived human difference spawned boundaries of belonging and exclusion along hierarchical lines. The binary or rigid ethno-racial categorization created through essentialist conceptions of 'purity' was and still is intolerant of intermediate forms. These are generally seen as subversions of the prevailing classificatory scheme. The ensuing defense of a rigid classificatory scheme, especially by authoritarian societies, range from nihilation to the enforcement and assignment of 'place' to these 'deviants in the existing hierarchy'. In a globalizing world of dense patterns of human communication, interaction and movements across geographical, social and cultural boundaries these schemes are manifestations of entrenched power relations that have lost their meaning. Hybrid humanity and immigrants who do not fit pre-existing categories are socially and legally forced into denigratory niches symbolic of their low status and diminished life-chances. The paper examines the resulting alienation of 'misfits' and the ways they resist and change authoritarian hierarchies in a globalizing world.

RC44-733.1

SCHWARTZMAN, KATHLEEN* (University of Arizona, *kcs@u.arizona.edu*)

Global Garlic and Its Labor Consequences

This paper investigates the dynamics of China's integration into global commodity chains and a simultaneous race to the bottom. I explore this globalization-labor topic with a case study of garlic. Even in the garlic kingdom, the race to the bottom is visible.

1) China took off as the global exporter of garlic around 1982 and has been the dominant exporter since then. In 2009, 84 percent of the globally traded garlic came from China.

2) China's 2002 adherence to WTO allowed it to export to previously closed or high-tariff markets such as the United States. In 2002, China surpassed Mexico in capturing the U.S.market

The race to the bottom began with North-South competition. As the U.S. economy continued to contract firms sought even cheaper labor, moving significant parts of the production process to Asia. Such moves threatened to undermine Mexico's payoff from NAFTA. This capital mobility unleashed a race to the bottom in labor standards and working conditions. It is not possible for every nation to be a net exporter: one country's gain is another's loss. Although they do not initiate the race, governments become complicit because they, as much as foreign investors, want to hold onto their "competitive advantage" of cheap labor, lax working conditions, and lenient environmental regulations.

The South-South competition is reflected in the shifts in trade and investment flows. China's export and foreign investment gains and Mexico's losses are not simply those of two nations acting independently.

Labor conditions are oppressive, but firm owners, processors, exporters, and governments are not alone in their responsibility. 'Bottoming out' is a response to global importers who search for better prices.

In this research I investigate the conditions of garlic workers in China and Mexico as they relate to U.S. producers and the import market.

RC05-106.9

SCHWARTZMAN, LUISA* (University of Toronto, *luisa.fs@utoronto.ca*)

denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

ELRICK, JENNIFER* (University of Toronto, *jennifer.elrick@mail.utoronto.ca*)

From Statistical Category to Social Category: Organized Politics and Official Categorizations of 'People with a Migration Background' in Germany

Social scientists disagree over whether it is acceptable for states to collect statistical data on the racial or ethnic composition of their populations and thus institutionalize these differences. Seeking to reconcile normative concerns with political desires to combat discrimination and reduce social inequality, some countries, like Germany, have chosen the 'migration paradigm' (i.e. using place of birth and parents' place of birth to focus on the act of international migration) over the 'ethnic paradigm' (i.e. using phenotypical markers and/or cultural and linguistic links to a particular national group) as a 'color-blind' measure of difference. However, while much attention has been paid to categorizations deriving from survey and census variables, debates about whether and how to measure immigration-related population differences often ignore other processes of categorization operating at the nation-state level, such as interactions in the arena of organized politics.

In this paper, we expand the terms of the debate by examining the relationship between statistical classifications and their mobilization in political interactions, in order to examine the validity of the distinction between the 'migration' and 'ethnic' paradigms in population statistics. The category of 'persons with a migration background' (*Personen mit Migrationshintergrund*), which was introduced in the German microcensus in 2005, serves as our case study. Drawing on a qualitative content analysis of 60 parliamentary documents originating in the years 2005 to 2013, we show that the way the migration paradigm is deployed by representatives of the state differs from the statistical categorization: it is implicitly ethnic, with strong class associations. Insofar as the social categorizations created by elected representatives out of statistical categorizations facilitate the construction of a stigmatizing public image, they may be of personal and material – not just symbolic – consequence to individuals thus categorized.

RC38-649.2

SCHWARZ, CHRISTOPH* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, *schwarz@e.mail.de*)

Educational Policies and Questions of "Inclusion" in the Middle East: The Case of the Palestinian Refugees

Palestinian refugees are the only ethnically defined refugee group worldwide that has an UN organization dedicated exclusively at its needs: the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency), whose mandate originally was limited to a three year relief program for the 750 000 Palestinian refugees who in 1948 fled the territory of what is nowadays Israel. By now, UNRWA is catering to the third generation of those refugees, which, due to the demographic development, today comprise almost 5 Million persons.

Regarding questions of inclusion and educational policy, UNRWA represents a unique case: financed by Western governments, the agency has set up 700 schools in the West Bank, Gaza, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon, thereby providing free education to almost 500.000 children and youths – separated from the respective national school systems, and drawing on a staff of 22 000 teachers who are mainly refugees themselves. The international debate on inclusion has also had its repercussions in UNRWA, and in January 2013 the agency presented its own concept of inclusion. However, because UNRWA is officially an aid organization without a political mandate, the paper does not explicitly broach the issue of the social exclusion (and victimhood to violence) of their clients in the "host states".

This presentation aims at depicting an outline of the paradoxes of UNRWA as an organization when it comes to "inclusion"; excerpts from interviews will illustrate the biographical relevance of UNRWA education and the exclusion of Palestinian refugees.

RC04-88.6

SCHWARZ, CHRISTOPH* (Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, *schwarz@e.mail.de*)

The Only Constant Thing Is Change? Education, Adolescence, and the Need for Innovation in Late Modernity

Educational policies in many countries increasingly aim at preparing pupils for a globalized world of permanently accelerating social change; the ideal type of subjectivity they produce is a skilled, self-employed entrepreneur, flexible enough to adapt both life plan and identity to the always changing needs of global markets. For a sociology of education which aims to analyze all aspects of these contradictory processes, a socio-psychological concept of adolescence offers an interesting perspective: here, adolescence is considered the life phase most directly associated with individual change as well as social innovation. Educational institutions in the classic modern nation state aimed to contain and channel the dynamics of adolescence by offering youths a "psycho-social moratorium" (Erikson) or "potential space of adolescence" (King). In contrast to rituals of initiation in traditional communities, modern nation states thus made use of the innovative potential of adolescence. Following debates about education in Germany and other European countries it seems that on the one hand adolescents are expected to be "innovative", while at the same time curricula demand an always increasing workload and integrate working and learning more intimately or anticipate work environments, which makes it more and more difficult to consider high school any kind of "moratorium" – especially as it is a decisive phase for social mobility.

I want to present and discuss several theses regarding the relationship between educational institutions and the dynamics of adolescence, both in Western and (de)colonized societies.

RC16-299.4

SCHWARZ, ORI* (Bar-Ilan University, *ori.schwarz@gmail.com*)

The Symbolic Economy of Authenticity As a Form of Symbolic Violence: The Case of Middle-Class Minorities

In contemporary societies, the language of authenticity has become central to the organization of work, manners, social ties, and most interestingly: social and moral evaluation. The paper explores how the ethic of authenticity informs symbolic economies of worth in Israel and the US. These new symbolic economies differ from Bourdieu's: mastery of legitimate practices and dispositions may indeed enhance the social worth of *some* actors, but also devaluate other actors, those whose class habitus and identity are considered 'inauthentic' independently of their performance. Based on analysis of wide empirical literatures on raced and classed identities in Israel and the US, the paper explores how this symbolic economy disadvantages social minorities. When dominant ethnic groups monopolize the symbolic recognition of authentic middle-classness, middle-class members of dominated ethnic groups are at risk of being accused of mimicry ('acting white', 'Ashkenazization'). This also applies to second-generation middle-class actors: following the racialization of class culture, their deeply entrenched middle-class tastes and dispositions may be suspected as inauthentic. While dispositions are often acquired in classed contexts and their distribution is hence class-based, the recognition of authenticity often follows race/ethnicity lines. In some cases, middle-class minorities react by investing in acquiring lower-class styles and habits that lack social legitimacy but may supply them with recognized authenticity. Far from being an emancipatory power that disembeds whimsical actors from social structure, the ethic of authenticity is embedded in structures of unequal recognition, and may thus encourage actors to participate in their own subjection. Inequalities in recognized authenticity are discursive products of the same symbolic power that naturalize hierarchies, yet they rely on ascriptive categories more than embodied habitus. Studying these inequalities as a unique form of symbolic violence necessitates expanding the Bourdieusian framework while sticking to its mission.

RC34-588.1

SCHWITTEK, JESSICA* (University of Wuppertal, *j.schwittek@uni-wuppertal.de*)

Submit, Exit or Change: Strategies of Coping with Generational Order(s) in a Transition Society

This paper aims at conceptualizing problematic conditions of transitions to adulthood in the Central Asian country of Kyrgyzstan. Previous research in Kyrgyzstan has revealed that the social order in this society comprises a strong age- and gender hierarchy. Such restrictive generational order shows as well in my qualitative study of young Kyrgyz adults. Respondents describe experiences of inter- and intrapersonal conflict when their freedom of choice (concerning study subject, marriage partner, lifestyle) is confined by their parents. While this can be said to match Kyrgyz traditions and notions of "collectivistic" culture, this strong power asymmetry is by no means taken as a matter of course by the interviewees. My study shows that young Kyrgyzstani cope with such conflicts in a variety of ways which I divided into three categories: "submit", "change" and "exit". The first category refers to strategies which imply the submission of the young under the rule and decisions of the elders (mainly parents or parents-in-law). "Change" subsumes all those strategies with which the young manage to follow through with at least part of their personal aims, engaging in compromises, trade-offs or negotiations. With the last category "exit" I labeled attempts of full or partial escapes or withdrawals from the existing social order. Furthermore, my analyses indicate, that certain narratives are used to legitimize the respective strategies: While people who engage in "change"-strategies (paradoxically) often relate to traditionalized narratives, those who submit under others' demands in most cases deploy an individualized and self-related explanation. In the paper I wish to present the above concepts more closely, and to discuss the seemingly paradox patterns of applying and legitimizing solutions of intergenerational personal conflicts. Beyond that, I would like to discuss which implications such patterns have for the potentials and barriers of social change in a so called "transition society".

RC33-582.2

SCHÜSSLER, FABIAN* (University of Kaiserslautern, *fabian.schuessler@sowi.uni-kl.de*)
MAYERL, JOCHEN (University of Kaiserslautern)

Identifying Sensitive Questions with Non-Reactive Methods

Sensitive questions result in misrepresented responses and identifying those questions is a crucial task to get straight answers to sensitive topics. Using paradata as non-reactive data should reflect the uncertainty and the perceived social desirability while answering the questionnaire. By tracking response change and page change in addition to item non-response and response latencies, the researcher has a powerful tool to reveal exceptional response patterns in web surveys. In pretests these methods can also help to cut costs of further surveys that are usually used to identify sensitive questions and they can also show problems with wording and too high cognitive effort in earlier stages.

Non-reactive methods such as measuring response latencies and event tracking adds information to be analyzed without adding load to the respondents. Such events while filling in the questionnaire can be, for example, changing the page and selecting or changing an answer option. Tracking these events not only by time, but with multiple answers over time per item, view the process of completing the questionnaire instead of leaving the black box untouched, which is between handing out the form and getting the (final) responses. In this way it is possible to reveal answers of first choice, response change and page change as event types besides response latencies and the order of completion.

The paradata from a web survey is compared to data from a questionnaire about the perceived social desirability and threat of disclosure of the questions used in the former one. The response patterns uncovered by the event tracking should correlate with these sensitivity measurements. Sensitive questions should have, in addition to the occurrence of non-response, a) higher response latencies, b) multiple page views, c) more response changes and d) lower intra-item correlation between the first and final answer.

RC02-55.2

SCHÄFER, ANDREA* (University of Bremen, *a.schaefer@zes.uni-bremen.de*)
GOTTSCHALL, KARIN (University of Bremen)

The Impact of Work, Family and Gender Equality Policies on Vertical Occupational Sex Segregation: Comparative Analysis Across 21 European Countries

Labour markets in Western welfare states are highly gender segregated with women concentrating in less prestigious occupations and industries and being underrepresented in top positions. During the last two decades a whole set of EU and national policies in Western European countries have been aiming at gender equality on the one hand and promoting an adult worker model on the other. While these policies usually are seen as separate, the first addressing discrimination, the latter better reconciliation of work and family, they both have an effect on gender inequality in the labor market. However, little is known so far about the outcome of these policies in comparative perspective.

We will address this lacunae by looking at the impact of work, family and gender equality policies on vertical occupational sex segregation. The study starts with a comparative assessment of different welfare state regimes in terms of overall division of labour to identify the type of breadwinner model and then map the relevant recent policy reforms in 21 European countries. Special emphasis is given to policies reconciling work and family and gender equality policies. While it can be assumed that these policies have an effect on female representation on the top and middle ranges of the job hierarchy, female concentration at the lower end might be less affected. Since low representation of women at the top often is mirrored by a clustering of women in so called 'pink collar' service sector jobs, we will additionally include policies regarding low-wage work to cover their impact on occupational stratification among women. The multilevel model applied uses data from Multilink and the EU-SILC for the year 2010/2011. Concluding remarks will reflect on the complex interaction of welfare state policies, employment systems and women's labor market integration.

RC50-809.3

SCHÄNZEL, HEIKE* (Auckland University of Technology, *heike.schanzel@aut.ac.nz*)

The Tourist Experiences of Fathers

The lack of research into fathers on holiday is a reminder that understandings of masculinities and gender relations in tourism are absent compared to other disciplinary areas such as family studies. Research on family holiday experiences is largely informed by feminist gender representations rather than examinations of femininities and masculinities. Previous studies highlight the never-ending physical and emotional work of motherhood both at home and when travelling with little acknowledgment of any gender-related constraints that fathers might face. True gender scholarship requires a more critical appraisal of gender relations that is inclusive of the male voice in family tourism. There has been whole-family research highlighting the role of fathers in taking on primary responsibilities as entertainer of the children and facilitator of mothers' own interests (Schänzel and Smith, 2011) which requires further inquiry. However, research into fatherhood also needs to be more inclusive of diverse family forms and a range of fathering experiences, such as, solo-fathers, non-resident fathers and gay fathers. This study extends previous research into nuclear families and focuses on the family holiday experiences of fathers travelling with their children without the mothers. It will be based on 6-8 semi-structured interviews with a range of solo and non-resident fathers in Auckland, New Zealand and conducted after the summer holidays in January/ February 2014. Because of the explorative nature of this research an interpretative paradigm and in-depth interviewing is chosen. The aim of this study is to understand the experiences and meanings gained by single fathers travelling with their children. The findings of this research and comparisons to earlier research on nuclear families will be presented.

SCHÄNZEL, H. A. & SMITH, K. A. 2011. The absence of fatherhood: achieving true gender scholarship in family tourism research. *Annals of Leisure Research,* 14**,** 129-140.

RC08-154.4

SCHÖGLER, RAFAEL* (University of Graz, *rafael.schoegler@uni-graz.at*)

European (Social) Science Policy-Making: Setting the Agenda of the Social Sciences and Humanities in the EU Framework Programmes

The social sciences and humanities (SSH) funding schemes of the European Union (EU) framework programmes are the largest of their kind in Europe (Kastrinos 2010). The larger EU policy context has had direct impact on EU SSH research policy and indirect impact on national research funding strategies. Setting the agenda of research policy takes place on two levels in the European Union: first, the definition of large thematic priorities, funding instruments, rules of participation and the overall budget available to the different domains are defined in the multi-annual EU Framework Programmes. Second, the precise topics, research questions and favoured approaches are defined in the regularly updated work programmes.

The paper will discuss how the agenda is set in EU SSH research policy and in particular focus on the role of the Treaties (Rome, Amsterdam, Maastricht, Lisbon) in framing SSH research policy since FP4 (1994-1998), when a SSH priority was first introduced. It will be shown that the (geo)political landscape of Europe and the degree of European integration has first limited and later facilitated SSH subjects. It will also consider how changes, first in discourse and later in governance, affected practices of stakeholders (researchers, research associations, funding bodies) and public participation in setting the agenda for the SSH. The process of setting the agenda is understood on the one hand as a social practice of knowledge production, in the sense that setting research priorities and especially defining more precise calls for proposals on a political level also influences the approaches and results of SSH research. On the other hand it is understood as a form of political bargaining, where public and stakeholder participation is taking place in the political sphere. The research relies on existing studies, interviews with Commission officials and national contact points, participant observation and document analysis.

RC09-177.1

SCHÖNECK, NADINE M.* (University of Bremen, *nsv@bigsss.uni-bremen.de*)
BURKHARDT, CHRISTOPH* (University of Bremen, *burkhardt@bigsss.uni-bremen.de*)

Leaning Towards The Middle? Collective Manifestations Of Normative Beliefs In Developed Countries and Their Implications For Developing Countries

There is a vast and ongoing debate on the middle class in the field of political sociology. Undoubtedly, studies on its role and functions should not be restricted to developed societies as the global importance of developing countries (with emerging middle classes) will definitely be growing.

We would like to take up this understanding by contributing a piece of groundwork research that focuses on the middle class in comparatively developed countries because it may serve as some sort of 'reference frame' for an improved understanding of socio-structural driving forces perceptible in developing countries.

With these preliminary reflections in mind, we use data of the *International Social Survey Programme* (2009; module "social inequality") in order to compare perceptions and evaluations of stratification realities and aspirations. On the basis of five distinct types of stratification, respondents of 26 primarily European countries were asked for their assessments regarding the current and the desired stratification of their respective society. By performing multinomial logistic multilevel regressions we identify individual- and country-level determinants.

Concerning *stratification realities* gender, age, education and (subjective) socio-economic status prove to be significant predictors. On the country-level, the objective socio-structural shape (income-based percentage of lower, middle and upper class), the GDP per capita and social expenditure (as a percentage of GDP) turn out to be relevant. With regard to *stratification aspirations* results indicate that respondents in the majority of countries under study opt for a society with a broad middle segment – in fact, irrespective of any stratification realities. Thus, context effects impact solely on perceptions of stratification realities, whereas we observe a universalistic preference for the 'middle class society'.

In our view an understanding of the normative leaning towards the middle class in developed countries may improve the comprehension of mental mechanisms and orientations in developing countries.

RC15-262.6

SCODELLARO, CLAIRE* (Université de Lorraine, *claire.scodellaro@univ-lorraine.fr*)

Le "Libre Choix" Des Patients Dans Une Relation Plurielle Et Diachronique

Le droit des usagers au « libre choix », tel qu'il est formulé dans la loi du 2 janvier 2002 en France, semble sous-tendre que les patients s'inscrivent dans une relation duale avec les médecins au sein de laquelle ils seraient des sujets singuliers, rationnels et autonomes dans leurs décisions. Les travaux sociologiques ont cependant montré d'une part que la réalisation de ce modèle bute contre des obstacles notamment liés à aux positions de classe, genre et âge des patients et aux situations de crise qu'ils rencontrent ; d'autre part que les malades sont rarement seuls dans leur parcours de soins mais souvent aidés par des membres de l'entourage. Quant aux décisions des médecins, elles sont de plus en plus fréquemment prises en équipe pluridisciplinaire. Nous faisons donc l'hypothèse que les décisions de soins doivent être analysées dans le cadre d'une relation *plurielle* autour du patient, qui questionne la voix au chapitre de chaque acteur. Par ailleurs, les choix sont théoriquement révocables à tout moment, ce qui invite à les analyser de manière diachronique.

Notre recherche porte, dans ce cadre, sur les décisions de primo-entrée en hospitalisation à domicile (HAD) et de sortie du dispositif. En fort développement en France sous l'impulsion des pouvoirs publics, l'HAD est censée constituer une solution économique pour les finances publiques et répondre au souhait des malades d'être soignés chez eux. Elle s'appuie, de fait, sur la disponibilité d'un entourage aidant dont le consentement à l'HAD n'est cependant pas prévu par la loi.

A partir d'un matériau qualitatif (entretiens auprès de professionnels d'HAD, observation de réunions de coordination, monographies de patients), et d'un matériau quantitatif, nous montrons si le « choix » de l'HAD relève d'un ordre négocié entre les différents acteurs ou s'il relève d'une magistrature médico-sociale de la part des professionnels de santé.

RC51-832.2

SCOTT, BERNARD* (Centre for Sociocybernetics Studies, *BernCES1@gmail.com*)

Reflections on the Sociocybernetics of "Cybernation" and the Emerging "Cyber-Nation"

The term "cybernation" refers to the existing and imminent cybernetic technologies of control and communication, data storage and retrieval, social media, user modelling and intelligent support for man-machine conversational interaction. The term "cyber-nation" refers to the emerging internet-based communities that promote social change and, explicitly or implicitly, practice forms of non-hierarchical (heterarchical) democracy. Well-known examples are Wikipedia (*http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page[1]*), Avaaz (*http://www.avaaz.org/en/*) and Change.org (*http://www.change.org/en-GB*). A less well-known example is the Zeitgeist movement (*http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Zeitgeist_Movement*), that developed from the Venus Project (*http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Venus_Project*), initiated by the late Jaques Fresco and Roxanne Meadows. Fresco coined the term "sociocyberneering". There is a Facebook page dedicated to his work (*https://www.facebook.com/pages/Sociocyberneeringworld-a-better-place/175409582509717*). A well-known example of an hierarchical organisation that works towards social change through cybernation is Google (*http://www.google.org/*). There are many other organisations that use the internet to promote their particular vision of global harmony and utopian futures. A useful list can be found here: *http://www.peacefromharmony.org/?cat=en_l* . Questions addressed in the paper include:

- What is the current state of play?
- What does the future hold?
- What influences are at work in terms of checks and balances on privacy and social control?
- Who owns cybernation (hardware, processes, data)?
- How viable is the concept of a cyber-nation in the context of existing dominant belief systems and institutionalised practices?

[1] All websites accessed March 28th, 2013.

RC01-36.1

SCOTT, JAMES* (University of Eastern Finland, *james.scott@uef.fi*)

LAINE, JUSSI (University of Eastern Finland)

Border Regimes in the European Neighbourhood: Is Their Multilevel Negotiation Possible?

Tensions between securitisation and cross-border interaction have been a major focus of European border studies - particularly as a result of human suffering and deaths of immigrants "sans papiers" attempting to enter the EU from the South and East. Perceptions of a Fortress Europe and a unilateral imposition of border security regimes in many ways challenge the European project of cross-border and regional partnership with its neighbours. As part of the negotation of such regional partnerships (e.g. within the scope of the European Neighbourhood Policy - ENP) security and border management have been defined as policy areas conducive to "co-development" and, to an extent, "co-ownership". Yet it is unclear to what extent a true multilateral and multilevel process along these lines has materialised or is indeed possible under present circumstances. The paper will explore the evolution of new border regimes between the European Union and its eastern neighbours. It investigates the negotiation of border regimes between the EU and Russia, Ukraine and Moldova, we will identify to what extent the co-ownership and/or co-development of border policy has been possible. Do the EU and its neighbours indeed share common interests in terms of border-related issues, including security? We will also investigate the extent to which local development concerns have been considered as part of negotiating such border regimes and the possibilities for greater local participation in future.

RC09-178.4

SCRASE, TIM* (Australian Catholic University, *tim.scrase@acu.edu.au*)

In the Middle or in a Muddle: Socio-Cultural Politics and the Indian Middle Classes

The state of middle class culture and politics in India is complex and often contradictory. While many among the estimated 200 million middle class have experienced upward economic and social mobility over the past 20 years, large numbers of salaried professionals in government service and small companies have seen their status and incomes decline relatively over the same period of time. As such, we see notable schisms within the middle class: the new rich and the entrepreneurs as compared to traditional salaried workers; the middle classes in India's many regional towns, as opposed to those residing in vast urban metropolises; and differing cultural outlooks from generation to generation, region to region. Interesting political differences are also evident with many of the "traditional" middle classes, for instance, exhibiting a cultural conservativeness while holding politically progressive views. Based on extensive research among the Indian middle classes over the past 15 years, I contend in this paper that the middle classes are not homogenous, are deeply divided politically and culturally but nevertheless they remain significant as brokers of political and cultural change within India. Examples drawn from Kolkata and Darjeeling in West Bengal will be the basis for the discussions in this paper.

RC44-738.1

SCULLY, BEN* (University of Witwatersrand, *ben.scully@wits.ac.za*)

The Paradoxical Politics of South African Labour: Unions and the the Fight Against Precarity

As neoliberalism has undermined formal wage work across the global South, labor scholars have increasingly turned their attention away from organized and formally employed workers and towards the growing sections of the "precariat". A large literature has blossomed examining the politics of precarious, informal, and unemployed workers. Behind this precarious turn in labor studies is an assumption that these workers will be the primary source of a new labor politics that looks beyond issues of wages and working conditions and towards broader questions of livelihood and social reproduction. However, in South Africa, while precarious workers' movements have remained disparate and unorganized, formal workers unions have taken up a range of issues---such as a universal national health insurance, a basic income grant, and land reform---that constitute a new politics of the precarious. This is surprising given that many of the policies that unions advocate would involve the subsidization of precarious workers' livelihoods by the minority of formally employed organized workers. In order to explain this paradox the paper draws on nationally representative household survey data as well as one year of field work in three rural areas and one major urban center. The data show that the decline of formal wage labor has led to an increasing social and economic interdependence between large sections of South Africa's precarious and formally employed workers. The case shows the importance of understanding the ways in which the rise of precarity has reshaped not only work, but also workers' house-

holds and broader social lives. It also shows the role that "old" organizations can play in the "new" politics of labor.

RC18-319.1

SEDA, FRANCISIA S. S. E.* (University of Indonesia, *saveria09@yahoo.com*)

The Triangular Relations of Society, State, and Market in the Context of the Processes of Contestations Between Globalization and Decentralization: A Sociological Perspective

This paper gives a general description of the triangular relations between Society, State, and Market from a Sociological Perspective. Within the context of this triangular relations, a major challenge facing contemporary Indonesian Society will be explained, which is the social problem of Poverty and Social Exclusion. Before using the triangular relations between Society, State, and Market as a conceptual analytical tool for explaining poverty and social exclusion, there are several important caveats to be addressed. These important caveats are related to the relations between Nation-State, and Nationalism within the context of the processes of contestations between globalization and decentralization (democratization on the local level). The discourse on nation-state and nationalism within the contestations of globalization and decentralization in Indonesia is a highly significant social and political context if the major social problem of poverty and social exclusion can be explained and solved from a sociological perspective. The paper is based on primary data using qualitative methodological approach and a specific case study from Indonesia.

RC18-325.13

SEDA, FRANCISIA S. S. E.* (University of Indonesia, *saveria09@yahoo.com*)

When There Is No State

The Decentralization processes in the context of this case study have not yet resulted in a more flexible and decentralized structural relations between the Central Government and the Local Governments (both at the Provincial and at the Regency Levels) generally and also specifically in the Industrialization Strategy in The Oil and Gas Sector (1999-2009). The triangular relations between State, Market, and Society are fluid and internally fragmented within each pillar and externally contested between the three pillars.

Inclusive policies by the local governments have not yet been effective and efficient in targetting the most marginalized and socially excluded members of the local communities. The local governments need to have a clear and more affirmative policies focusing on the local communities welfare, including in-migration policies. The MNC (BP) Programs need to take into reconsideration the categorization of DAV and IAV local communities and the internal fragmentation within these communities.

The relations between the local communities and the local government are not as strong nor as dependent compared to the relations between the local communities (especially DAV) with the MNC (BP). Collective actions are sporadic, so far only the IAV local communities have done so against the MNC (BP). At present, there is no indication yet of any process of social movement in the making on the local level.

The condition of no real role carried out by the State in the context of decentralization and industrialization strategy in West Papua can be traced back to several factors. These factors are the relations between natural resources and development, the process of decentralization, and the specific nature of the BP Tangguh Project in The Bay of Bintuni regency.

RC16-280.6

SEDAS NUNES, JOÃO* (New University of Lisbon, *joaosedasnunes@fcsh.unl.pt*)

Getting (in the) Sack(ed). Gender Domination and Male Honor

Three years ago an American college girl presented a sort of replica of an academic essay evaluating like a professor would do to his/her students her male sexual partners means and performance (some were commended, others rather not). It got out of hand in no time. With considerable discomfort building up (in the networks she was implicated in), soon she was forced to apologise to everyone involved, namely her sexual partners, and remove her outrageous paper from public sphere. What was so ignominious about her conduct, one might ask. In other words, what contemporary Lebenswelt aspects particularly of manlihood where unsettled by miss Owen's daring? Was it simply a matter of a diffuse moral economy that censors women whom tell/brag too much about their sexual activities and deeds or the rejection of the "experienced woman"? We, of course, think not. Based on interviews with men and women of different ages, in this paper we'll be presenting the core idea that unbearable intimidation (or what made miss Owen an unusual troublesome/frightening figure) comes from the special kind of power her classifying assertions conveyed. Partly reversing/disputing the righ-

teous self-evidence that goes along with the categorisation of experienced woman as "sluts" and the like, we shall argue that any woman with a history of multiple sexual partners constitutes a threat to men's ontological security, unintelligible unless one spotlights the social production of man's honour as "proven virility", that is, someone capable of taking possession both physically and symbolically of his partners. That woman might even overturn male's domination agency. The "mature" woman, who knows the ways of the world through bygone practice, carries a comparative index enabling her to "grade" her lovers manhood. "She can and does tell", a (discursive) condition to halt man's possession and, therefore, a possible tenure-taker of gender relations.

RC27-474.3

SEDAS NUNES, JOÃO* (New University of Lisbon, *joaosedasnunes@fcsh.unl.pt*)

What's in a Dreamed Profession? Training to Become a Football Professional Player

The last few years have witnessed a widespread (with greater impact in side-line countries like Portugal) dissolution of the virtuous relationship between the type and level of education, profession, remuneration and social status. This standstill has favoured young people to look for alternative life pathways. In Portugal, schools of football are playing a relevant part in this shift. Mainly concentrated in the big cities (Lisbon, Oporto), they respond to the training solicitation of an increasing number of young males. At the base of this solicitation is the fact that football has recently been subjected to social reconfiguration and symbolic (re)valorisation, concerning diverse dimensions besides professionalization: criativization, idealization and mediatisation are also drawn in.

In this paper, we shall be looking into the subjectivities of male youngsters training to be professional football players. By which meanings do they qualify football? What role those meanings play in the construction of their identities? How is the process of transition to work they face? How is transition to adulthood affected by their "football stake"? Answering these questions lead us to examine three analytical dimensions: 1) dream production pathways: how is the idealization order of the profession socially produced and experienced; 2) dream accomplishment pathways, namely the social circumstances that involve the transformation of the dream into a project; finally 3) dream professionalization pathways: specially focusing on possible (mis)matching between the dream, the project and the realities of professional performance.

The main hypothesis we'll be discussing is that the choice of football is, at the same time, a strategy to extend and to accomplish a fulltime identity that often is not allowed to be expressed within the more conventional professional spheres; and a decision that shows new ways for young people to cope with uncertainty in transition to the labour market and to adulthood.

RC46-758.1

SEEDAT KHAN, MARIAM* (University of KwaZulu Natal, *seedatm@ukzn.ac.za*)

Understanding How We Learn

Students in South Africa face a series of challenges when making attempts to process information from the teacher and write tests in the classroom. One of the key challenges that has been identified for students is the mismatch between learning style and testing methods. Large numbers of learners of all races and socio economic backgrounds find themselves receiving poor results on exams. This paper seeks to adress the reasons why students perform poorly, and how this poor performance can be corrected through a clinical approach. As such I have developed a programme that is currently being trialed in South Africa. This programme seeks to understand; the learners style; the attention span; the memory bank as well as the way in which learners process information. Individual programmes are then designed and the results have been very sucessful. This paper will present the detailed findings of 10 students that have completed this programme.

RC44-728.4

SEGATTI, AURELIA* (University of the Witwatersrand, *aurelia.segatti@wits.ac.za*)
MUNAKAMWE, JANET* (University of the Witwatersrand, *munakajanet@yahoo.com*)

Mobilising Migrant Workers in the South African Post-Migrant Labour Regime: Precariousness, Invisibility and Xenophobia

The critical role played by the migrant labour system in allowing formidable levels of accumulation in core sectors of the South African economy (mining, agriculture) has been documented extensively over the past 30 years (First et al. 1972, Burawoy 1976, Legassick & Wolpe 1976, Arrighi et al. 2010, Crush, 2007). The mobilisation of this migrant workforce from within and beyond South African borders and its critical role in the emergence of independent Black unions in the

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

1980s are also well documented (Webster 1985, Sitas 1983). However, what most analysts have failed to capture is the shift from this highly formalised and disciplinary migrant labour regime, historically framed through government-to-government agreements, to the current reality of deregulated labour migration to South Africa. Following restructuring in the mining sector and political pressure to recruit locally, the share of contract workers plummeted in the early 2000s while at the same time, emerging sectors such as outsourced construction, hospitality, and domestic work started relying increasingly on foreign labour. This structural shift largely caught South African unions unprepared and very limited organisation has taken place. Drawing on research undertaken within MiWORC (www.miworc.org.za) over the past two years, this paper explores more specifically the mobilisation challenges posed by this regime shift and strategies developed by both unions and migrant workers. While some micro-local experiences of mobilisation point to unions' ability to conceptualise new forms of transnational solidarity, the study shows overall that current fragmentation in the South African union movement is a major obstacle to migrant workers' organisation, particularly in those critically precarious sub-sectors of the economy. In this context workers develop multiple solidarity networks (ethnic, religious, and at times political) and strategies to circumvent exploitative and discriminatory practices, albeit in a fragmented and mostly underground manner, including through deliberate avoidance of the historical unions.

RC28-484.4

SEIBEL, VERENA* (Humboldt University, *verena.seibel@yale.edu*)

The Partner's Role in Immigrants' Labor Market Outcomes: Explaining the Mechanism

This paper explores why and how partnership impacts labor market outcomes of immigrants over the life course. Drawing on household specialization and social capital theory I first state hypotheses about whether and to what extend a higher educated and/or native spouse has a positive impact on immigrant occupational outcomes. I then explore the specific resources spouses provide differentiating between instrumental support and emotional support. Instrumental support refers to the provision of labor market information, ability to employ own spouse and help with the application writing. Emotional support implies willingness to discuss important matters and encouragement of the spouse's career. These forms of social capital have been linked to occupational outcomes only theoretically and, mainly due to lack of data, not empirically.

I first hypothesize that partnership with a native and/or higher educated spouse has a direct positive effect on occupational outcomes due to their higher ability to provide those resources. Secondly, I assume that instrumental support has a stronger positive effect on occupational outcomes than emotional support. Lastly, I argue that partnership also has an indirect effect on occupational outcomes by facilitating important immigrant-specific processes such as recognition of foreign credentials and post-migration investment into education.

To test my hypotheses I use novel data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) which provides detailed biographical information about migration, education, occupation and family formation, thereby allowing for causal inference. First results show that partnership increases the likelihood of post-migration investment in education, however, only if the partner holds at least higher secondary education. Also, having a native spouse who is highly educated provides the most labor market related resources in terms of information, reference and help with application writing compared to lower educated and co-ethnic spouses. Education and social resources then both positively affect occupational status.

RC44-726.1

SEIDMAN, GAY* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, *seidman@ssc.wisc.edu*)

Extending Regulation to Protect Vulnerable Workers

Sociologists of labor have long recognized the central role of the state in setting rules for collective bargaining, yet in the past few decades, surprisingly little attention has been paid to state efforts to reform labor institutions. This paper compares state efforts to reform collective bargaining institutions in several emergent/democratizing countries, exploring the obstacles posed by existing institutional legacies, and current efforts to extend new protections to vulnerable workers.

RC44-727.21

SEIDMAN, GAY* (University of Wisconsin-Madison, *seidman@ssc.wisc.edu*)

Red-Green Campaigns in the Global South

In the past, many labor activists viewed environmental campaigns are seen as undermining job creation, as new technologies often require reorganized production processes. Debates within unions are changing rapidly, however, as many unions have learned to incorporate environmental concerns in their campaigns. This presentation describes some successful red-green alliances in Latin America, exploring the implications for labor strategies more broadly.

RC25-450.3

SEILHAMER, MARK FIFER* (Nanyang Technological University, *mfseilhamer@gmail.com*)

Maintaining Identities of Distinction in Taiwan through the Foregrounding of Linguistic Abilities

In his seminal work *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste*, Pierre Bourdieu demonstrates how the cultivation of taste serves to reproduce class differences. In this talk, I argue that class divisions are similarly being reproduced today based on proficiency in languages of wider communication – particularly English. After discussing the mechanisms by which identities of distinction (or any identities, for that matter) are produced in interaction, I will present interview data from a longitudinal multi-case study illustrating how this process of practices and performance indexing dominant ideologies plays out in Taiwanese society. The study's multilingual Taiwanese participants repeatedly point out instances in which they have distinguished themselves from those around them through their use of and (relative) proficiency in English (and to a lesser degree, French). For these participants, images of themselves as more worldly and sophisticated than their peers started to be nurtured quite early in life through tuition classes and private tutoring, and from that point on, they continuously struggled to maintain these identities of distinction, often resorting to performativity to foreground their linguistic practices. These participants, however, viewed their differentiated status as somewhat precarious, for accompanying their repeated reports of attempting to stand out through English use was a frequently expressed anxiety about the fact that their English abilities alone might not continue to adequately differentiate them from others, particularly in the employment arena, as more and more Taiwanese gain English proficiency.

RC45-743.6

SEIYAMA, KAZUO* (Kwansei-Gakuin University, *seiyama@kwansei.ac.jp*)

A Paradox of Coercive Power: Institutionally Founded Power Relationship and Rationality of Action

Reviewing the literatures on social power, it is found that so many different kinds of power concept as well as measures of magnitude of power have been proposed. Hence, without an appropriate specification of power concept, no meaningful analysis is possible. This research focuses on the coercive power which is defined as follows; an individual A is wielded a coercive power by B when A is forced to choose an action x which she/he would not choose if B's action schedule following A's action were somehow different. In other words, B forces A to choose x by preparing a punishment to A's non-x choice. (Strictly speaking this is "negative" coercive power. There is also "positive" one in which B prepares a positive sanction to A's choice of x.) This concept of coercive power involves individuals' rational choice. A is forced to choose x because it is her/his rational choice under a given situation.

It is frequently supposed that a power relationship is asymmetrical in which the power holder and the power subordinate are fixed. If A is the power subordinate in relation to B in one situation, this asymmetrical relationship applies to other situations. Especially, if the relationship is institutional, that is, if it is institutionally stipulated that B is entitled to control A's action by preparing a punishment to A's normatively deviant action, B is identified as the power holder in relation to A.

However, there are paradoxical cases in which the presumed subordinate A can control B's sanction schedule in such a way that B is forced to choose a sanction which does not punish A's deviant action. This happens because B also has to choose the sanction rationally. This study shows the mechanism of this paradox and analyzes mathematically the conditions that this paradox emerges,

RC28-486.6

SEIYAMA, KAZUO* (Kwansei-Gakuin University, *seiyama@kwansei.ac.jp*)

Income Disparity Among Elderly People in Japan: Life Course Factors on Retired Life

With societies being increasingly aged, the inequality among the retired population should be more focused in stratification study. My previous study (Seiyama 2009) had analyzed, using 1995 SSM data, the reason for the larger income disparity among the elderly in Japan to some extent, but there were two serious defects in the data: that is, people aged more than 70 were excluded and the information on income sources including pension were not available. This is a new analysis on the income disparity among the elderly, based on a new nation-wide survey conducted in 2010, headed by Shirahase, with effective 6,442 respondents from

50 to 84 years old population, comprising various stratification variables such as income source.

The main results are; (a) in Japan the income of the male elderly is mainly composed of working income and pension, while capital income is quite negligible. (b) Gini coefficient within age group is larger for the groups aged 60 or more than for two groups of 50's, mainly because of the fact that for the elderly the proportion of those with only meager income is large. (c) After 65, the main source of income becomes pension (more than 2/3 of total income), though exceptional cases are blessed with significant amount of working income (mainly administrative or self-employed.) (d) The overall income inequality among the retired reflects the inequality in pension. (e) The main factors on the pension inequality are education and occupational career characteristics at working age, but controlling for the latter the effect of education is largely reduced. (f) The important occupational career characteristics are the size of company and the experience of executive post. (g) Because the single earner family model had been prominent for the cohorts of our survey respondents, a basically similar conclusion is derived for household income.

RC40-675.6

SEKINE, KAE* (Rikkyo University, *kaesekine@pk9.so-net.ne.jp*)
BONANNO, ALESSANDRO (Sam Houston State University)

Labor Relations, Neoliberal Agri-Food Policies and Disasters In Japan

This paper probes the issue of changes in the agri-food labor structure under neoliberal globalization. Employing two cases from Japan, the paper documents the continuous crisis of independent farmers and their replacement by hired labor. This process, it is argued, was accelerated by the implementation of neoliberal policies and by the effects of natural and human made disasters that affected Japan in recent years. More specifically, this work illustrates:1) the manner in which neoliberal agri-food policies engendered changes in agri-food labor relations; 2) the characteristics of the new forms of agricultural labor relations under neoliberalism and 3) the specific alterations of labor relations that occurred in the aftermath of recent disasters in Japan. In the first of the two cases presented, labor relations in farms controlled by the transnational corporation, Dole Food Company, are illustrated. The second case analyzes the neoliberal agricultural reforms introduced in the aftermath of the March 2011 earthquake. Also considered in this case are labor relations in the fishing sector and the responses of fishermen to the neoliberal reforms of the sector.

RC32-549.5

SEKULA, PAULINA* (Jagiellonian University, *paulina.sekula@uj.edu.pl*)

CEDAW As an Instrument to Foster Women's Political Equality in Central and Eastern Europe?

All countries of the Central and Eastern European region adopted the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Its' implementation in these countries can be seen not only as a fulfillment of social justice but also as one of the mechanisms of democratization. Based on the comparative content analysis of the official country reports and information delivered by non-governmental organizations the impact of CEDAW on the implementation of gender equality in new European democracies will be assessed. The special attention will be devoted to the problem of the enhancement of women's political rights in Central and Eastern European democracies . What it means to implement the provisions of the CEDAW concerning political and public life in these countries? Can there be seen progress in their implementation? Is the Convention (and if yes, in what ways) used by women's organizations in order to demand institutional measures to strengthen women's representation in political institutions? Is CEDAW a point of reference for those who argue for legal changes – including gender quotas and zipper system – to help increase women's political representation? Is the Convention a tool used by these actors who engage in supporting women deciding to be politically active both on local and national levels? What are the similarities and differences between the countries of the region in implementing the Convention and its' promotion as a tool of effective social change leading to women's political empowerment?

RC20-356.2

SELIGMAN, ADAM* (Boston University, *seligman@bu.edu*)

Trust and the Problem of Boundaries

This paper analyse the boundaries of trust which divide communities of belonging, moral credit and risk, from communities of knowledge, strangeness and security. It will discuss the ambiguous and hence threatening nature of boundaries and the consequences of this on constructing trust and solidarity across communities of difference. It will further query the sufficiency of liberal individualist models of personhood and community to overcome what is one of the most serious social challenges of our time.

RC35-612.3

SELK, VEITH* (University of Hamburg, *veith.selk@wiso.uni-hamburg.de*)

Modernity As Tragedy. Adam Ferguson on the Decline of Community

Adam Ferguson was one of the major figures of the Scottish Enlightenment. And he has been rightly credited as a precursor of modern sociology. For instance, Ferdinand Tönnies famous distinction between "Gemeinschaft" and "Gesellschaft" strongly resembles passages from Fergusons seminal "Essay on the History of Civil Society". The difference between a German and an Anglosaxon semantic of community in mind, it seems paradoxical that especially the romantic German idea of community has been heavily influenced by Ferguson. His conception of an authentic civic life had a high impact in the German tradition of social thought and social criticism, and it is only a slight exaggeration to say that he was one of the inventors of an emphatic idea of political community. Ferguson also anticipated central features of the critique of modernity known by Karl Marx and Max Weber. In contrast to his contemporary friends, most notably David Hume and Adam Smith, he emphasized the political perils and the dangerous dynamics of modern market society. Modern society rests, according to Ferguson, on an increasingly powerful state, the expansion of the division of labor and a weakening of the public spirit in favor of self-interested behaviour. Consequently the public sphere and the sense of political community dissolves. The paper will examine Fergusons concept of community, his conjoined critique of modern society and its semantic of alienation. The tragedy of modern society lies in its dialectical process of liberation. This process leads to individualization and it has an alienating tendency: in the name of individual freedom, people become "gear wheels in the machine".

RC26-459.2

SELKE, STEFAN* (Furtwangen University, *ses@hs-furtwangen.de*)

Foodsharing - A Contemporary Way Of Converting Perishable Food Into a Common Good

The paper discusses foodsharing as an controversial issue and thereby focusses on the role of a smartphone application which has recently been launched in Germany.

Foodsharing seems to fit perfectly into the sharing economy. A debate about food waste in affluent societies has created a new public mood concerning the discussion about the ethics of food thrown away. A foodsharing app has been introduced in 2012. The app is sponsored by the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) and promoted by the prominent filmmaker Valenthin Thurn („Taste the Waste"). It enables consumers to announce surplus stocks to be shared with others.

Several paradoxes appear by analysing this idea. Firstly, a foodsharing app is an example of what Guy Débord calls the "Society of the Spectacle". It is becoming fashionable to receive public approval for symbolic solutions instead of executing sustainable politics (e.g. against food waste). Secondly, a foodsharing app is an example for de-skilling people in modern societies, who have forgotten basic abilities, like asking their own neighbour if they need left over food. This reveals the main social mechanism of the app: It serves to re-skill people about cooperation and sharing.

Some more questions arise from this perspective. If foodsharing transforms food into a common good a new informal consumer market emerges in which trust is privatised. New solutions for domestic consumer concerns have to be found and requirements and responsibilities have to be balanced out.

The paper discusses the example of foodsharing focussed on its social impact. It is a contribution to the discussion about social sustainability in the form of a (national) case study. However, the findings can be generalised for similar fields of practise.

JS-46.4

SELKE, STEFAN* (Furtwangen University, *ses@hs-furtwangen.de*)

Lifelogging – Consequences Of Tracking The Self and Transforming It Into a Digital Self

Today life data is archived and presented publicly in networked digital media. The term "lifelogging" subsumes digital media systems that document, as comprehensively as possible, traces of human behaviour and put them into long-term storage. Four types of lifelogging can be distinguished: 1. Health Monitoring, 2. Human Tracking, 3. Digital Memory and 4. Sousveillance. Lifelogging is a marked attempt to break the boundaries of human existence by means of digital media. According to the most prominent advocates in this field it demonstrates the increasing belief in numbers and data and therefore could be called a neo-empiristic movement.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

However, the complete recording of one's life brings up new questions about personal information management and emerging inequalities. Cases studies of methodological, epistemological and social aspects of lifelogging already show fundamental concerns about the relationship between one's own life and the data set created by lifelogs. Critics warn that people using lifelogging and producing large amounts of information become unwitting subjects of surveillance.

The critical discussion of lifelogging refers to the theory of "shifting baselines". Three main shifts have to be considered: 1. From subject to object (loss of individualism). 2. From action to function (loss of autonomy or agency). 3. From privacy to post-privacy.

'Technoapartheit', 'over-diagnosis', the standardisation of human behaviour, the emergence of new social norms and the shame punishment of deviant people are examples of new inequalities caused by extensive lifelogging. Against a background of research projects on media of the future and empirical data, this paper discusses lifelogging as a controversial issue, focusing on the role of recently developed digital devices. Even if related developments in the area of lifelogging are not yet in the public domain, important questions about shifting boundaries are emerging and need to be discussed.

JS-83.5

SELLAMUTHU, GURUSAMY* (Deemed University, *sellagurusamy@yahoo.co.in*)

Aged Population and Social Disability in Rural South India: The Social Exclusion and Inclusion Perspective

Ageing is a natural process that begins at birth, or to be more precise, at conception, a process that progresses throughout one's life and ends at death. With prolonged human life, reduced mortality and fertility rates due to recent developments in science and technology, ageing has become a global phenomenon in the 21st century. World Health Organisation (WHO) views ageing as a privilege and a societal achievement. This process started in developed countries and slowly shifting to developing countries like India with increase in number of graying population. Elderly life is considered or assumed as a burdened life, full of struggle, illness, depression, exploitation, abuse etc. Traditionally, the joint family took care of the aged but rapid urbanization and the migration of persons from rural to urban areas have created a vicious situation. In the absence of the ability to earn, and without community support, in the form of kinsmen or the extended family, the aged are rendered destitute. It is also evident from Indian data that 40% of the elderly live below the poverty line and 90 % are neither covered by any state pension nor have any family to take care of them. Increased rate of survival beyond 60 years have implications for financial burden from both family as well as state. Social disability is the unproductiveness, redundancy and social maladjustment to the environments. This paper aims to underpin the socio- economic inequality that exits among the elderly poplation and causes social disability. Also it exposes the determinants of poverty and discrimination among elder people in the study area. And analyze about the social, economic and psychological problems experienced by old persons and advocate an action plan for effective implementation of welfare, care and support of the aged populations in the study area as part of social intervention.

RC50-812.3

SELSTAD, LEIF* (University of Stavanger, *leif.selstad@uis.no*)

International Tourists at a Japanese Festival

The paper concerns the experiences of international tourists visiting a traditional festival in Japan. The festival, Tsukuda Ômatsuri, is a shrine festival held every third year in August in an old neighborhood in Tokyo, and attracts thousands of spectators and tourists. I have had the privilege to observe this festival for thirty years. Over the years the festival's relationship with tourists has changed. At one time during the 1990s, when the local area was threatened by urbanization, tourism was encouraged to boost political support and protection. Once the area avoided demolition, the crowds of tourists were seen as disturbing to festival performances, and the festival was no longer advertised for tourism. In spite of this, tourists continue to visit the festival in great numbers, mostly Japanese, but to some extent also international visitors. Contrary to expectations the decision not to promote the festival or encourage tourism has not diminished its value as a tourist experience. People appreciate the lessened crowds and heightened authenticity of getting closer to local performers and events. Also the few international visitors who come feel that they get a better understanding of the festival with lesser crowds. This raises the question if tourist events such as festivals have to be completely adapted for tourism in order to be enjoyable for tourists. It is often forgotten that small banter and incidental events may be as memorable for tourists as well rehearsed performances. As long as safety is preserved and conflicts are avoided, tourists can relate to limited information about an event and still see it as a good experience. In fact, such partial or ad hoc knowledge may be the norm rather than exception when tourists take part in special events; matters may still run fairly smoothly and provide good experiences.

RC50-811.1

SELWYN, TOM* (University of London, *ts14@soas.ac.uk*)

Tourism, Colonial Framing and Post-Colonial Resistance in the Global South

The first half of this keynote considers how tourism in the global south is framed by colonial and neo-colonial ideas, values, and capital. The second half looks at, and listens to, the 'silent voices' examined in the EC's MED VOICES project and the subsequent *Contested Spaces* volume (edited by Kousis, Selwyn, and Clark) as examples of post-colonial resistance to the above. A conclusion relates the two halves together.

RC04-87.5

SEMENOVA, TATIANA* (University of Chemical Technology, *statiana1326@gmail.com*)

The Universities Collaboration with the Potential Employers As an Instrument for Successful Graduates Employment

This article examines the role of the universities collaboration with the potential employers in the process of professional skills acquisition as an instrument of the professional socialization and successful graduates employment.

This article is based on study and comparative analyzed of such indexes as:

-	An employers notions of just what kind of professional skills they would like graduates to have;

-	A graduates' expectations from the potential employers;

-	Role of the different forms of the universities collaboration with the potential employers for successful graduates employment;

-	Level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the level of educational attainments both a graduates and a potential employers;

-	Role of the practical work of students as an instrument of their professional socialization and adaptation for successful employment;

-	Role of career-guidance as an instrument for increasing motivation of students for acquisition professional skills.

RC38-649.1

SEMENOVA, VICTORIA* (professor, *victoria-sem@yandex.ru*)

Construction of Solidarity through Language Mode: Sociocultural Approach to Internet Discussion Forum

The situation of social inclusion could be considered as situation of 'entering' into community that brings the sense of individual/collective solidarity. The virtual community and internet forums could serve as example to follow and investigate that mechanism as the Internet provides a social space in which people can construct participation in different types of social groups (Mann and Steward, 2000). These groups could construct sub-cultures (Williams, 2006) or small cultures (Holliday, 2004). The culture of each community is based on members' lived experiences in various communities. Digital community has some specifics: in forms of participation, social status of participants, modes of identity and behavior, etc. (Mann and Steward, 2000). Researcher do not have any cultural markers beyond language reveals. Nevertheless these disembodied forum participants pass their subjective meanings and solidarity moods by digital texts as cultural markers and construct different forms of social (virtual) solidarity. So the mechanism of forum solidarity could serve as a source for analyzing the nature of solidarity through linguistic approach.

This empirical research was based on the discourse features of messages posted to several Internet discussion forums (mainly 'knowledge of practice' forums – medical, tourism forums and political solidarity forums in Russian-language blogs). The message texts were classified into three types (Morrow, 2006) : *problem messages*, *advice messages* and *thanks messages*, and salient discourse features of each message type were described and analyzed in terms of discourse function. "Thanks messages" in this case were interpreted as the first linguistic sign of virtual solidarity.

That result turned author to the discussion of the notion of 'emotional climate' in new social media as the 'intermediary between social structure and agency' and as 'a deeper structural reaction on political and social inequality' (Alice Baker, 2013).

RC02-58.10

SEMENZA, RENATA* (University of Milan, *renata.semenza@unimi.it*)

Facing Inequalities: Internal-External Labour Market Interplay

Facing Inequalities: Internal-External Labour Market Interplay
From the theoretical perspective the paper aims to revisit the traditional *theory of labour market segmentation* and its key model based on *insiders-outsiders divide*. The development of a new paradigm supported by *original empirical evidence* of

an increased interdependency and competition between external and internal labour markets is proposed.

More than forty years later we reconsider the relevance of I*nternal labour market* theory (Doeringer, Piore 1971) from a contemporary perspective. The strategic use of core-periphery has shifted towards market-mediated employment relationships and affects indifferently high and low-skilled sectors.

This issue is part of the wider socio-economic debate on *inequality associated to labour* and *ranking and sorting process in labour markets* (Granovetter, Tilly 1988).

Many European countries have undertaken reforms in order to increase flexibility. From this perspective the framing refined by Varieties of Capitalism (VoC) literature has been evolving, as companies situated in different countries -facing the global competition- seem to be adopting similar employment practices.

Recent studies (Herrmann 2008) showed the ways by which firms can compete circumvent pragmatically their own rigidities though *functional equivalent practices*, by using nonstandard contracts or importing the required skills from international labour markets. Firms seem to be doing what their institutional contexts do not encourage.

We consider new forms of division and distribution of labour between firm-based and market-based labour force and their social implications, from the key point that skills and competences are crucial factors of productivity and competitiveness.

Following Streeck's contemporary Durkheimian interpretation that "economic efficiency is to an extent conditional on the effective enforcement of social constraints" (Streeck 1997) we aim to better understand if there is a sort of collective awareness of the reduced social value of work or if, in alternative, companies are implementing new and still unclear cost-effectiveness strategies.

RC32-564.5

SEMENZA, RENATA* (University of Milan, *renata.semenza@ unimi.it*)

HOSSAIN, DR. MD. ISMAIL* (Shahjalal University of Science & Techonology, *ismailscw@yahoo.com*)

Gender Justice in the Global Manufacturing: Where Does It Stand? an Evidence from Garment Industry of Bangladesh

Globalization of production has yielded contradictory consequences to the lives of women workers which question about gender justice. Supporters argue that globalization ensure gender justice because it brings positives changes to lives of women workers' in various forms, like, expansion of employment opportunities leading to income earnings (Barrientoes, 1995; Razavi, 2001; Kabeer, 2004), breaking patriarchal bond (Lim, 1997), growth of self-awareness about rights and duties and participation in collective bargaining association (Gills, 2002), shifts in gender roles and value structure, reconfiguration of the public-private and production-reproduction dichotomies (Unni, 2002). On the other hand, critics reject the claim of economic benefit of women; rather state that it is pushing women into more vulnerable situation than they were before (Boserup, 1970; Elson and Pearson, 1981, 1997; Nash and Fernandez-Kelly, 1983; Acker, 2004; Caraway, 2007). They argue that working conditions and labour rights in global factories are characterized by unjust labour practices, such as insufficient wages, extremely long working hours with minimum compensation, lack of occupational safety and health, little access to maternity and childcare benefits, arbitrary punishment and workplace harassment, absence of union and low workers' participation, presence of forced and compulsory labour, persisting workplace discrimination. Based on empirical evidences from Readymade Garment Industry of Bangladesh, this paper explores that gender justice is yet to achieve at the global factories following the conceptual framework of social justice by Amartya Sen (Sen, 2009). This paper concludes that labour justice can be ensured if all local-global actors (state, employers, employees, corporations, NGOs, consumers' groups) play responsible and ethical role towards unfortunate workers.

RC03-67.2

SEMI, GIOVANNI* (University of Torino, *giovanni.semi@unito.it*)

A City, Two Neighborhoods, Ten Years: Observing Gentrification before and during the Crisis

In gentrification studies most of the empirical literature draws on in-depth analysis of single case study or on multi-site comparative analysis having time as a fixed variable. This paper aims at introducing and problematizing the time dimension in a multi-site comparative analysis. The paper we propose here is based on a double fieldwork in two neighborhoods of Torino, Italy, known as *Quadrilatero Romano* and *San Salvario*, that have been facing gentrification from the early Nineties up to recent times, following one another as subsequent targets of public interventions and market dynamics. The time-span of more than ten years allows us to reach some major conclusions on the overall regeneration of the city of Torino, the role of gentrification in the remaking of the central city and the effects of the financial crisis on households, commercial activities and the image of the city.

The data are qualitative, mostly fieldwork notes, interviews and observations.

The contributions of this paper are both theoretical and methodological. On the one hand , it offers new understandings of fourth-wave gentrification phe-

nomena in a peripheral Western country such as Italy, on the other hand, it adds further knowledge on multi-site longitudinal and qualitative analysis. Moreover, we will provide evidences from a city that have long been the one-company town of Italy, hosting FIAT and IVECO industries among others, and it is now betting on cultural economy, tourism and entertainment as new path of re-development after hosting the Winter Olympics games in 2006.

RC46-758.4

SENEKAL, ANTON* (University of Johannesburg, *asenekal@ uj.ac.za*)

Do We Stay or Do We Leave?: The Views of UJ Students with Regard to Living in South Africa

This paper focuses on UJ students' views on remaining or leaving South Africa. This is based on the degree of trust students perceive the government of being worthy of and the degree of engagement in the affairs of the country students are prepared to expend in the context of perceived threats to SA citizens. A survey was conducted in 2011 on the basis of a stratified random sample of 1214 undergraduate students on all four UJ campuses. The data is analyzed in terms of a typology that considers the extent to which people either respond to real or perceived threats on the basis of trust in the government's ability and willingness to protect their interests as citizens and the derived trust in the future of the country or from a position of distrust in this regard. On this basis they could furthermore either engage the threatening reality or disengage from it altogether. The paper analyses the extent to which patterns can be identified among different groups of UJ undergraduate students with regard to the four possible responses that emerge: Trusting engagement, trusting disengagement, distrusting engagement and distrusting disengagement. The paper concludes by briefly considering the possible implications of the four responses for the long term stability and prosperity of South Africa.

RC46-756.3

SENEKAL, ANTON* (University of Johannesburg, *asenekal@ uj.ac.za*)

STEINMAN, SUSAN (University of Johannesburg)

Mediating Workplace Bullying

This paper will be exploring the nature and dynamics of workplace bullying with a view to identify important requirements for mediatory interventions to resolve bullying related issues within the workplace. In order to achieve this, an analysis of the characteristics of the workplace bully, the impact of the bullying behaviour on the victim and the organization, as well as the enabling organizational environment will be done. Possible mediatory interventions in this context will be explored in terms of the following dimensions: On a micro-level, requirements for constructive mediation between the bully and victim will be analysed. On meso-level, bullying awareness workshops and skills developing workshops to deal with workplace bullying will be explored. On macro level, management participation and policy related interventions will be analysed. Reference will be made to the South African situation.

RC07-147.5

SENGUPTA, ULYSSES* (Manchester Metropolitan University, *u.sengupta@mmu.ac.uk*)

CHATTOPADHYAY, BODHISATTVA* (University of Oslo, *bodhisattva.chattopadhyay@ilos.uio.no*)

Future Urbanisms: Technology, Science Fiction and Extrapolated Cities

An unavoidable dilemma of looking into the future is demonstrated by our pondering whether to filter reality through Google glasses (smart phones, tablets etc.) - providing data about location, proximity and resources - or to resist this new temptation to stream information and explore the reality of our environment. Technology has two sides, providing new social possibilities such as digital art and communications, while taking away the need to go shopping in person. The importance of science fiction in our consideration and construction of futures is illustrated through E.M. Forester's short story titled 'The Machine Stops', written in 1909, which describes a future for humanity based upon a complete reliance on technology, and predicts the internet. The story serves as a warning of a future so completely reliant on technology that humanity is disabled. Science fiction utilises several methods to extrapolate possible futures and identifies both the obvious relationship between urbanity and imagined futures, and the distinction between approaches based on extrapolation and fantasy. The process of extrapolation based on existing socio-material realities provides an avenue to work with the city as an open-ended system. This paper will demonstrate how 'systemic diagramming' (Sengupta and Iossifova, 2012) can be used to extrapolate 'potential' futures providing a frame of reference for current actions and future speculations. Just

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

as in science fiction the methodology is based on empirical socio-spatial findings (knowability), technological projection, epistemological growth and speculation regarding potential tangents and tipping points. The ability to act positively towards desirable futures is deeply embedded in possibilities of change, identifiable trajectories and an acknowledgement of the fact that cities and society continually transform. By positioning urban change in context of resilience (Walker et al., 2004)(Holling, 1996), adaptation and assemblage (DeLanda, 2006), potential urban futures become the space of socio-spatial speculation and resultant action.

RC25-440.16

SENOO, ASAMI* (Osaka University, *smile1027as@gmail.com*)

"What I Want to Do" As a Form of Strategy to Survive on the Job-Hunting Process: The Case of Japanese University Students

In Japan, university students are facing challenges to get a job today. For example, only 60 percent of university graduates can find a full-time job now. Many quantitative researchers conducted researches on job-hunting for university students to understand how social structure impacts the job-hunting process. These studies pointed out that the labor market requires university students not only to have a better educational background but also to have higher motivation, like "*yaritaikoto* (what I want to do) ", because the labor market requires them to work for other reasons besides money. However, no one has analyzed how the word "*yaritaikoto*" has been used by students.

My research aims to describe the job-hunting process for Japanese new graduates by analyzing the use of word, "*yaritaikoto*." I conducted interviews with 11 students who were in the middle of job-hunting activities. Each person was interviewed two to four times during February to July in 2012. Using Goffman's "warm-up" and "cool-down" theory (Goffman1952) as an analytical framework, I shall raise the following points. First, they used the word "*yaritaikoto*" to warm themselves up to get into job-hunting mode; however, many of them failed in job competitions. Second, they let themselves cool down their "*yaritaikoto*." Third, they changed the meaning of "*yaritaikoto*", reinterpreted it and warmed their "*yaritaikoto*" up again for the next competitions. Therefore, students have to continue to change their "*yaritaikoto*" during the process until they get a job. It is hard for them, however, to deny their "*yaritaikoto*" and adapt to the job market. Students need the word "yaritaikoto" only to survive in job competition but not in their real lives, which means, interestingly, that they are not able to meet the expectation that the labor market has for them as long as they use the word.

RC15-262.4

SEO, MIWON* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *miwon. seo.ceng@gmail.com*)

Consolidating Patients' Rights in South Korea : The Case of the Breast Cancer Patients' Movement

The promotion of patients' rights and quality care have been rapidly spreading in South Korean hospitals since the 1990s. The most conspicuous method of spreading these two concepts has been the breast cancer patients' group. This paper will treat the evolution of the breast cancer patients' movement since 2011, focusing on an organization that claims to represent female breast cancer patients in South Korea, the Union of Korean Breast Cancer Patients (hereafter UKBCP). Established by Korean women with breast cancer, the distinctive characteristics of the UKBCP will be presented and analyzed; these characteristics derive from the birth of patients' self-help groups promoted by biomedical professionals in university hospitals.

My theoretical approach is indebted to the present scholarship on the sociology of individuals, particularly Danilo Martucelli's work on subjectivity(2002) and the theoretical framework of Health Social Movements (Brown, Zavestoski et al. 2005). In my analysis, I will refer to materials collected from different sources: web information provided by the UKBCP, participant observation and in-depth interviews.

The study will lead to a better understanding of objectives and strategies of the UKBCP. My hypothesis is that the heteronormative femininity has developed with the current regime of breast cancer. In this perspective, I will further examine the impact the regime has had on the biomedical world and the life of patients. I will also explore actions specifically concerning the rights claimed by patients and amendments in legislation. This paper will discuss the regime of breast cancer, which resonates with the cultural and political characteristics of reframing a South Korean welfare state and particular elements constituting the subjectivity of breast cancer patients.

RC34-591.1

SERCOMBE, HOWARD* (University of Strathclyde, *howard. sercombe@strath.ac.uk*)

Youth Work in the Context of a Global Sociology of Youth

This paper explores how modern youth work has arisen through the social construction of "youth" as a delineated category of adults through a range of key

processes. The youth category is created through the exclusion of this group of [biological] adults from the workforce and their incarceration in age-streamed cohorts in educational institutions. This is systemically supported by a scientific discourse of adolescence that resides clearly within a deficit paradigm with a wide range of associated cultural artifacts to disempower young people. The elimination of relationships with older adults and the exclusion of young people from economic life feeds and maintains youth cultures while simultaneously marking young people out for prejudicial and discriminatory treatment. The resulting economic dependency in young people, their incoherent social role, the emergence of distinct youth cultures and the generation gap provides the ground for disproportionate public fear rooted in young peoples' "otherness", and the "social problem" of youth is created and maintained.

This leads to simultaneous and contradictory pressures for the control and containment of young people and for their social and economic participation and agency. This occurs in a social context already riven by class and other contradictions, the technological and industrial transitions involved in the collapse of 'heavy' modernity and the emergence of more 'liquid' forms, and by globalization, including global modernisation and the globalisation of capital. Youth work emerges in the flux of those contradictions. The paper explores the responsibility for youth workers to partner with young people to manage and challenge the conditions of their disenfranchisement and to find compensatory processes which facilitate young people's renewed agency.

RC54-867.2

SERGEYEVA, OLGA* (Volgograd State University, *sergeyeva. olga@mail.ru*)

MAKAROVA, LIUBOV (Volgograd State University)

The Past on Social Network Sites: The (Dis)Embodiment in the Digital Era

Private archives (the letters and photos of ordinary people) have been an invaluable resource for historians, biographers and researches of society. Since few messages of online social networking sites will be printed out or saved by correspondents, future researchers will have far fewer writing documents as source materials than in the past. Digital writing and images have no physical substance. To some degree, then, we may be returning to the pattern of oral cultures: much digitally expressed cultural activity will leave no record.

As the popularity of online social networking like Facebook sites grows, so do concerns about the impact of such sites on the process of cultural memory construction. Our research has concentrated on the presentation of the past of Russian elderly (60+) through social networking profiles (our subjects are two modern Russian social networks "*Vkontakte*" and "My Former Classmates"). This study has looked at social networking profile pages as a single text including iconic, audio and textual elements.

We analyze two strategies of networking which are characterized of senior users. The first important characteristic of old people sites is the way personal identity is subsumed within the sense of being historical generation. The second strategy shows contradictory intentions of elderly who "play" with time changing the personal contemporary image. Deep interviews with senior users help to reconstruct some practices in situation if the profile owner died.

We discuss inequality problem in terms of "digital divide" and "power over time" between elderly who use new technologies and non-users.

RC09-169.2

SERNA, MIGUEL* (University of the Republica, *miguelpsf@ gmail.com*)

New and Old Path to Economic Power: Social Origins and Recruitment of Managing Elites

The transition to the new century in Latin America display several changes and challenges. Democratization processes had to overcome multiple economic and political crises, left` turn over and new economic grow cycle. Despite of Uruguay is a small country has high human development and outstanding democratic legacy in Latin America. As well as many countries during the last decades had many political and economic changes.

Economic globalization in the last two decades modifies the structure of economic power and impact into business elite integration. On the one hand, the increasing influence of the transnational companies rose to new managing elites. Corporate elites are based on cultural capital background, management abilities and specialized knowledge, university management professions, social global networks. On the other hand, the traditional entrepreneurs recruited through family prestige and inherited capital, exclusive business membership and local networks linked to political power.

Moreover, the left` turn over in Uruguay had several consequences on recruitment of management elites based on trade union and political capital background.

The study inquires about recruitment processes and careers of senior managers (CEO, MD). The paper identifies business elites´ relationships (social origins, family, education, work, leisure time) and political networks. The study researches

100 senior managers´ biographies of the majors companies (private and public sector) in Uruguay. The study is based on biographical and prosopographical methodologies - obituaries, curriculum vitae, social networks- .

Miguel Serna Phd. Professor (Gr.4), Full time Sociology Department, School of Social Sciences, University of the Republic, Researcher II level National System of Researchers, Uruguay

RC04-77.5

SEROK, ESTHER* (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, *esther.serok@mail.huji.ac.il*)

Crisis and Challenges for Families Facing Global Diversity and Inequality - Can Families Still Function As Educators in Multicultural Societies?

The paper presents a research study on the sociological and educational impact of global cultural diversity on the role of families as educators. Specifically, it presents the field work and findings of qualitative research, involving educational settings in which innovative methods have been developed to include families from diverse cultures as educators in their children's educational process.

The study's outcomes include methods of facilitating an authentic dialogue between families and educators, a creative model for the incorporation of family traditions and narratives as enrichment resources for the school curriculum, developing curricula, developing and conducting educators training sessions. The study's findings demonstrate that an effective partnership forming between the family and the educational framework, which relates to the child's cultural world improves the learning process. It is enhancing the children's scholastic achievements, building families' resilience thereby promoting equality among families, helping the family to regain its leadership role and culturally assigning responsibility for strengthening their cultural identity and their self esteem. The study's conclusions show the contribution of families' multiple intelligences to the child's development and to the school's success in achieving its goals and the educational agenda. Therefore, such school-family collaboration has the potential to minimize the risk of crises in the family's structure which commonly include social changes such as the loss of parental authority, the man/father changing status in a democratic society, children acting as the parents' translators, different social norms, conflicting values with society, adaptation of migrating families to new realities etc.

It also encourages acquiring formal education as a vehicle for minimizing inequality and enabling social mobility. The paper will present studies conducted in a widely diverse type of families and schools in Israel along with innovative educational programs developed, tested and implemented during and after the study.

RC52-842.2

SERRA, HELENA* (University of Lisbon, ISEG-SOCIUS, *helenamrserra@gmail.com*)

Managerial Doctors: Medical Technocracies Revisited

Across European countries, the relationship between professionalism and managerialism indicate new emergent configurations of hybrid professionals and mixed forms of governance in health care. Studies concerning Portuguese case (Serra, 2010; Carvalho, 2012; Correia, 2012; Kuhlmann, et al. 2012) show a specific situation due to the power the medical profession stills to exert over health regulation. Definitely, doctor's influence on state regulation seems to counter the dynamics that have been described in sociology of professions and organisations, which point out the increasing criticism of medical autonomy, the growing managerial control over medical authority and the state regulation of medical procedures.

In Portugal, the control of technologies is an example of the intersection between state and medical regulation. Serra (2010) had already described different systems of governance based on the physician's technical skills in a given medical area of expert knowledge (medical technocracies); systems in which medical experts are in control and where decision-makers are selected on the strength of their degree of skill and qualification.

Also, the need for public investment coexists with the relative inability to maintain the state's regulation over the effective control of medical technologies. For hospitals and medical specialties in particular, the domination of a technology is important insofar as it boosts the self-regulation mechanisms of the profession whilst also allowing the organisation to attract investment that brings greater financial sustainability. From the notion of medical technocracies (Serra, 2010) the aim of this paper is to look to key question of technological dependence and the control of management instruments by medical profession, which allows medical procedures to meet the demands of the 3Es – economy, effectiveness and efficiency (Rhodes, 1994) and, simultaneously, boost the self-regulated professional power, defined as medical technocracy. To a certain extent, it is the increasing introduction of NGP criteria that strengthens medical technocracy.

RC47-768.4

SERRA, MICHELA* (RC47 Social Classes ab, *serramikela@libero.it*)

The Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S) Between Populism and Direct Democracy

This article presents a study on the Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S), founded in Italy in 2009 by the comedian Beppe Grillo. The elections of February 2013, established the success of this movement that with a result of 25.5 per cent, has placed 163 members in Parliament between Deputies and Senators.

The Movimento 5 Stelle promotes initiatives to bring citizens at the center of public life through practices of direct democracy, while underlining the crisis of representation of the traditional political parties.

The study is aimed at understanding the political, social, cultural meanings of this movement and in particular it examines the way in which its members oppose to and are distinguished by the traditional parties, in facing and developing interventions through participation and direct democracy in the fields of interest of the movement, namely energy, water, waste collection, connectivity, social services.

The Movimento 5 Stelle will be analyzed through three dimensions: the space represented by the online Beppe Grillo's blog, the online and off line meet-up tools and the institutional places. The work is also interested in showing the controversial elements of the movement in relation to the presence of a charismatic leadership, the intolerance towards dissenting voices, the emphasis on the democratic nature of the network, as well as some populist features such as the opposition people versus *élite*, the simplification of the social and political reality.

The study suggests an interpretation of the Movimento 5 Stelle as a controversial political and cultural movement that in some ways can be considered populist.

RC31-535.5

SERRADELL, OLGA (Autonomous University of Barcelona)
SORDÉ, TERESA* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, *Teresa.Sorde@uab.cat*)

Strategies of Mobility Among Romanian Roma and Its Contribution to the EU Citizenship

The Spanish RTD project "TRANSROMA. Strategies of mobility, return and transnational practices between Romanian Roma people" funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation from 2012 to 2014, is aimed at analyzing strategies for mobility and return and transnational economic and political practices developed by the Romanian Roma in Spain and Romania. While the EU is defining a common political strategy for their inclusion, the Romanian Roma population has been involved in episodes of European history have deeply questioned the effectiveness of anti-discrimination legislation and the preservation of freedom of movement among EU citizens, as well as basic principles of living together and social cohesion. The economic recession and the scarce scientific knowledge about this group have reinforced the stigmatization and infringement of fundamental rights, ignoring their contribution to the societies of origin and destination. From a transnational vision that goes beyond methodological nationalism, this paper aims to present some of the results obtained by this RTD project. Specifically it aims to provide new scientific knowledge on migration processes such as circular migration and transnational spaces of the Romanian Roma, and analyze how they contribute both to origin and host societies and the process of construction a EU from the bottom up where the basic rights and living a reality for all its citizens.

RC22-398.2

SETTLER, FEDERICO* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, *settler@ukzn.ac.za*)

Privileging the Postcolonial: Emerging Epistemologies in the Sociology of African Religions

Privileging The Postcolonial: Emerging Epistemologies In The Sociology Of African Religions
(Religious Migrants and Marginality in South Africa)

For more than a decade South Africa has seen an enormous influx of migrants from across the continent. Significantly, these migrant communities have visibly impacted the fabric of South African public culture through language, economy, ritual and religion. In the context of South Africa, Ethiopian Orthodox Christians and Nigerian Pentecostals have respectively devised strategies for navigating their distinct national and religious identities. These strategies offer a lens through which to examine how such groups variously mediated their distinct transnational identities through the reconfiguring ritual and liturgical practices. Thus I ask, to what extent do such practices reduce the migrants' marginality. In particular, I am concerned with how migrants' religious practices produce new forms of knowledge.

In examining how the embodiment of ritual practice relates to the everyday experience of the migrant, I propose that we turn our gaze and our method to

the reading of the migrant body as site of knowledge production in the African context. Situating my sociological practice in the context of postcolonial theory, I draw on the work of Donna Harraway (body in performance and resistance), Bryan Turner (corporealization) and Frantz Fanon (lived experience of the black body) to analyse the various ways in which bodies are regulated, managed and disciplined, and conversely, the ways in which migrant bodies also serve as sites of resistance – sites for the production of new epistemologies.

Quiet significantly, the case studies of the Ethiopian Orthodox and Nigerian Pentecostal migrant communities, point to the multiple ways in which the religious body in ritual performance also 'act' in resistance to the muting and governing practices of social exclusion, xenophobia and nationality, while simultaneously forging transnational identities.

RC32-564.8

SETYAWATI, LUGINA* (University of Indonesia, *lugina_setyawati@yahoo.com*)
PAKASI, DIANA T (University of Indonesia)

Redefining Gender Reform in Indonesia: Oligarchy and Exclusion of Marginalized Women

Gender reform is regarded as a precondition for democratization since it results in women's empowerment. In Indonesia, gender reform implicated in gender mainstreaming policy and affirmative action policy which assure women across classes, ethnicities and ages as significant beneficiaries of democratization that is currently taking place in the country. This study examines the impacts of gender reform policy toward marginalized women. Using Banten, a province headed by a women governor, as a case, this study employed a qualitative method (i.e. FGD and in-depth interviews) for its data gathering strategy. This study indicates that gender reform has mainly benefited elite women. They have captured local discourses on women political participation and gender mainstreaming programs through the practices of oligarchy and control over resources in various domains. Moreover, the elite women have used their access to political power for continuing practices of nepotism, corruption, and the accumulation of the ruler's wealth. As the consequences, marginalized women, particularly the poor, have been excluded from the access to political and economic resources. Gender reform policy has not yet contributed to the transformation of marginalized women to have a better living. This study contends that women are not a homogenous entity. Their gender identity intersects with class, ethnics and other identities. Accordingly, women have various interests and regard gender reform as opportunities in different ways. Hence, the practice of oligarchy done by women elites has confirmed the heterogeneity of women based on their intersectional identities. Therefore, gender reform policy promoted by the Indonesian government, does not necessarily benefitting all women citizens in equal basis.

JS-44.10

SETYAWATI, LUGINA* (University of Indonesia, *lugina_setyawati@yahoo.com*)
SARDJO, SULASTRI (University of Indonesia)

The Limits of Ethnic Politics in Indonesia: A Case Study of Riau Politics

Revitalization of ethnic identity has signified the implementation of Indonesian decentralization and democratization. It is marked by competition over political and economic resources among ethnic groups at the local level (provincial and district levels). The dominant ethnic group utilized ethnic politics to control over political power. This study examines the impacts of ethnic politics in Riau-Sumatra, an Indonesian province, after more than 10 years decentralization. The Malay as the dominant ethnic group exercised ethnic politics through various channels including in the political, economy and socio-cultural domains. The study employed a qualitative approach. The results found that cartel politics, fragmentation of Malayness, and the weak of local activism in Riau has weakened the strategy of ethnic politics that previously promoted by the Malay ethnic group. Thus, local politics dominated by coalition among elites regardless their ethnicity. Political party and access to economic resources became the main influential factors in Riau politics. This coalition has caused the gap between elite and non-elite groups. Hence, political activism involved only the elite and excluded non elite citizens (both Malay and non Malay). Meanwhile, heterogeneity of Malayness has fragmented the ethinic group and caused the lack of solidity among Malay in employing the ethnic politic strategy in local politics. This study illustrates class as an important dimension in the way the ethnic politic work at the local level. Thus, ethnic politics has benefitted elites regardless their ethnic background and been positioning the lower class at the margin. The findings argue that political cartel, fragmentation of Malayness, and the weak of local activism have caused the limit of ethnic politics.

RC33-570.5

SEURING, JULIAN* (University of Bamberg, *julian.seuring@uni-bamberg.de*)

Why Do Immigrants Overestimate Their Language Proficiency?

The use of self-reported language proficiency as an indicator for immigrants' actual language proficiency is a commonly used measure in the social sciences. However, the validity of self-reported language proficiency is highly disputed. Based on a Rational Choice approach of respondent behavior this contribution analyses the determinants of self-ratings and the conditions under which self-reports of language proficiency are accurate or not. For the analysis we use data of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) of starting cohort 4 (grade 9) which contains tested as well as self-reported first and second language proficiency of students of either Russian (N=628) or Turkish (N=809) origin. Our results confirm that self-reports seriously deviate from test results, with a predominant tendency of students overestimating their language proficiency. The bias of self-reports systematically vary by gender, ethnic origin and duration of stay in destination country. Further analyses indicate that the accuracy of self-reports depends on learning experience, language use, the available frames of references of the students.

RC04-79.19

SEVILLA, ALELI* (Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines, *aleli.sevilla@yahoo.com*)

Attitudes, Motivations and Barriers Among Third Age Learners Toward Lifelong Learning and Education

With the advent of the growing ageing population, the focus on lifelong learning for older adults known as – third age learning, later life learning and adult education, has emerged in the past decades.

In the Asia Pacific region, especially in the Philippines and other developing countries, old age and ageing issues have received minimal attention from government, social thinkers and educators. Lifelong learning and education opportunities for ageing have not been a high priority.

This study aims to explore the interplay between and among attitudes, motivations and barriers of third age learners toward lifelong learning and education. A three- part questionnaire was administered to third age learners to describe the underlying dimensions of their attitudes, motivations and barriers. The instruments were validated by experts in adult education. These were analyzed through the use of factor analysis.

It was noted that although many now advocate the need for education and learning over the life course, it is becoming increasingly clear that the attitudes of third age learners toward lifelong learning are key to developing such educational opportunities. This study has shown further that having a positive attitude does not necessarily mean that they will participate in lifelong learning rather they have to be motivated. Two intentions for pursuing lifelong learning appear to motivate third age adults to seek educational and learning opportunities: instrumental ambitions and expressive aspirations. Finally, findings also identified barriers that prevent the third age adults from accessing and participating in lifelong learning. Results of the study provided a clearer understanding of the third age learners and valuable insights for social gerontologic educators in planning and designing a more relevant and functional future lifelong learning and education programs for third age learners.

RC37-639.2

SEVÄNEN, ERKKI* (University of Eastern Finland, *erkki.sevanen@uef.fi*)

Knowing Society through Literature

It was in the 19th century that novelists such as Honoré de Balzac and Émile Zola, two leading figures in French and European realistic-naturalistic literature, saw their own literary creation as an imaginative or "experimental" way of studying society. At this stage, sociology - literature's competitor in the field of societal knowledge - was a dawning discipline whose position in the academic world was insecure. At the beginning of the 20th century it became a legitimate discipline, still it would not gain a monopoly in relation to questions regarding societal knowledge.

In addition, literature offers insights into society. In his *Temps et Récit* (1983), Paul Ricoeur speaks about triple mimesis. In their social interaction people create institutions, rules, common meanings, myths, and representations of the world (mimesis 1). At the next level (mimesis 2), popular stories, literature and other arts describe the first level and take material from it when creating fictional or alternative worlds. Thus, these cultural products give us representations of society and a more or less critical sense of alternative worlds, whose order differs from the normal societal order. Finally, readers or receivers (mimesis 3) recognize that these products function simultaneously as representations of the real world and as critical deviations from it.

Literature's cognitive function does not, however, limit itself to representational knowledge and alternative or utopian world models. Literature is not a mere description of society; it also shows how people experience their lives in society - or how they experience society's economic and political structures that cannot, as such, entirely be an object of literary description.

Consequently, literature is a fruitful research object for the sociology of knowledge and the study of ideologies. Likewise, it can be utilized as a documentary material in social-historical research.

.

RC06-118.5

SEWARD, JEAN* (Seniors In Motion, Inc., *jean.seward@verizon.net*)
MEGURO, SHIGEAKI (Seniors In Motion, Inc)
CREADY, CYNTHIA M.* (University of North Texas, *cynthia.cready@unt.edu*)

Physical Activity Programs Promoting Health, Families, and Community Among Elders: An Exploratory Study

Aspects of successful aging have become common media messages as older adults make up a greater proportion of national populations. These senior s typically know the dangers of smoking, poor diet, obesity, and high blood pressure but often lack motivation to make appropriate life style changes. Motivating and empowering older people to be active and healthy, even with support from family and community, is a challenge. Seniors in Motion (SIM), a non-profit fitness facility, was established in 2003 in Denton, Texas, U. S. A. to implement an intervention program encompassing physical fitness, education, and family and community support. Building on results of a feasibility study conducted in 2007-2008, SIM participants were given the opportunity to sign up for ongoing research designed to assess individual progress and program effectiveness. Since September 2009, over 300 volunteers have completed one or more of the following: initial assessment, Senior Fitness test, completed World Health Organization's Quality of Life survey, and other follow-up reassessments. Comparisons of muscle strength, joint flexibility, gait performance and body composition have been made over at least a 6-month period for almost all participants. Most indicators measuring muscle strength and flexibility showed significant improvement. Most seniors reported an increased in the time they devoted to several different types of exercise, activities in and related to the home, while reducing the time devoted to sedentary activities. Most seniors reported a more active and higher quality of life and less sedentary lifestyle than at the initial assessments. Beyond making people stronger and more flexible an unanticipated bonus was the spirit of kinship and community that grew out of the seniors continuing participation. The opportunity to engage in meaningful social contact provided many a most powerful antidote in the battle against health problems and their frequent companion loneliness.

RC06-124.4

SEWARD, RUDY RAY (University of North Texas)
LANDESMAN, JUDY* (Family Institute Neve Yerushalayim, *JLandesman@nevey.org*)

Impact of Long Distance Commuting on Israel and United States Couples' Satisfaction

An important shift has occurred in employment related mobility. Long distance commuting has become an option to permanent migration. Details on voluntary long distance time-extended commuting participants' practices and consequences for partner relationships were gathered from 2010 to 2012. Quantitative and qualitative data were gathered from a non-probability convenience sample of 434 respondents in Israel and 130 in United States (U. S.). The static-group comparison research design dictated gathering comparable respondents from both commuting and non-commuting couples to better assess the impact of commuting. Deficit and resilience theoretical perspectives guided assessments of commuting's impact on couple satisfaction. Commuters versus non-commuters characteristics, commuting patterns, and initial assessments of impact of commuting on couples' satisfaction (Landesman & Seward, Forthcoming) provided the basis for further analyses and findings. Commuting had the greatest negative impact upon couples' satisfaction among women in Israel. Among the indexes constructed, respondents in non-commuting couples in Israel reported significantly higher satisfaction with communication, division of labor, and involvement with children when compared to respondents in commuting couples. Among U. S. respondents only involvement with children index follows this pattern. Israel and U. S. women plus U. S. men in non-commuting couples had significantly higher satisfaction index scores than those in commuting couples. Frequency of commutes during the year in the U. S. had a negative impact on overall couple satisfaction. Satisfaction with communication and division of labor indexes explained about a third of the variation in the satisfaction index in Israel and U. S. samples. In Israel the time spent in leisure activities index was also a significant predictor. Data limitations identify avenues for further research.

Landesman, J. & Seward, R. R. (Forthcoming). Long Distance Commuting and Couple Satisfaction in Israel and United States: An Exploratory Study. Special Issue: Family and Migration. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies. 45, TBA*

RC08-164.3

SEZERINO, GLAUBER* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *g.bresil@gmail.com*)

Pierre Monbeig: Les Différents Traits D'un Entrepreneur Scientifique

En 1957 la création à l'Université de Paris de l'Institut des Hautes Etudes de l'Amérique Latine visait à donner plus de visibilité scientifique aux études sur cette aire culturelle jusque-là peu développé. Depuis sa création et jusqu'à 1977, cet Institut a été dirigé par Pierre Monbeig. Géographe des franges pionnières, il a été ensuite future Directeur Adjoint pour les Sciences Humaines au CNRS et créateur d'une importante plateforme institutionnelle pour les études latino-américanistes en France, le Centre de Recherche et Documentation sur l'Amérique Latine. L'analyse de la trajectoire de Pierre Monbeig est particulièrement révélatrice des dynamiques, à la fois sociales et scientifiques, visant à développer les échanges entre la France et le Brésil. Notamment lorsqu'on se penche sur sa participation dans la création des institutions responsables pour les échanges scientifiques et universitaires. D'une part, son rôle précurseur pour la géographie humaine au Brésil grâce à son séjour avec la mission française ou encore son mandat comme président de l'Association des géographes brésiliens entre 1936 et 1946, sont révélateurs d'un projet qui visait le rapprochement scientifique et institutionnelle entre les deux pays. On peut s'interroger également sur son rôle particulièrement actif en tant que maillon fort d'une « chaine de savoirs » de toute une génération des géographes brésiliens et français et « patron » d'une école de pensée sur les franges pionnières qui est loin d'être négligeable. D'autre part, son séjour au Brésil ne le permet pas de participer activement dans le processus d'autonomisation de la géographie en tant que discipline universitaire vis-à-vis de l'histoire. Or, l'hypothèse est qu'en occupant une position marginale dans le champ en raison de cette expérience à l'étranger, Monbeig s'est orienté vers l'international. L'analyse de sa trajectoire offre l'occasion de saisir les mécanismes institutionnels à l'œuvre dans la création des nouveaux réseaux scientifiques.

RC55-886.1

SHABDENOVA, AIZHAN* (Center for Study of Public Opinion, *A.Shabdenova@ciom.kz*)
ALIMBEKOVA, GULZHAN* (Center for Study of Public Opinion, *Welcome@ciom.kz*)

Model Of Happiness In The Former USSR Countries

The phenomenon of happiness being studied by scientists from different fields of science, the concept of "Happiness" is multifaceted and polysemic. Happiness is determined not only satisfaction of primary human needs for food, clothing, shelter and security, but also in meeting the spiritual needs, the internal state of the person. At the same time happiness can be characterized by opportunities for citizens to participate in public and political life of their country, attached to the masterpieces of world culture, the possibility of complete rest.

In this work will be presented comparative data from sociological surveys conducted in framework of the project HITT-CIS - Health in Times of Transition, it is an international research project supported by the Seventh Framework Program of the European Union (FP7-Health). Field works were conducted in 2010, across nine former Soviet Union countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. The objectives of this research were to study the conditions of lifestyle, health, social well-being, political views and their relationship. A total 18,000 respondents were surveyed by standardized personal interview. Sample represents the population at the age of 18 years and older, also represents distribution by region and type of settlement.

Results of the regression analysis will be presented, where the dependent variable is subjective feeling of happiness, measured on a ten-point scale, as well as influencing variables - number of variables, including not only the socio-demographic characteristics, but also the level of satisfaction with various aspects of social and political development of countries.

RC20-346.4

SHABDENOVA, AIZHAN* (Center for Study of Public Opinion, *A.Shabdenova@ciom.kz*)
ALIMBEKOVA, GULZHAN* (Center for Study of Public Opinion, *Welcome@ciom.kz*)

Transformation Processes In The CIS Countries: Comparative Data On The Results Of Sociological Surveys 2001 and 2010

In this work will be presented comparative data from sociological surveys of the projects LLH (Living Conditions, Lifestyles and Health), conducted in 2001,

and HITT-CIS - Health in Times of Transition, conducted in 2010. These international research projects were supported by the European Union Programs. Field works were conducted across nine former Soviet Union countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. The objectives of these researches were to study the conditions of lifestyle, satisfaction, health, social well-being, political views, and trust to government and state institutions. A total 18,000 respondents were surveyed by standardized personal interview. Sample represents the population at the age of 18 years and older, also represents distribution by region and type of settlement. The following indicators will be presented: satisfaction with democracy development, satisfaction with economy development, healthcare, social protection, civic activity, political views, life satisfaction and feeling of happiness. Data will be presented by countries in comparison 2001 and 2010 years.

RC01-35.2

SHAIKH, RIAZ* (Institute of Science and Technology , *riazsheikh06@yahoo.com*)

Changing Nature of Conflict in Post 2014 Situation and Its Implication in South Asia

Pakistan emerged as the frontline state during the Cold War era and especially Afghan conflict (1979 – 1988). Pakistan remained the focus of attention during this time. After the 9/11 and later in war against terror, Pakistan again became part of this new war. But the nature of country's involvement in both wars was totally different. In the mean time during 1989 to 2001, Pakistan developed its own parallel agenda to play at different fronts simultaneously. But that policy miserably proved faulty, resulting killing of more than 45,000 civilian and 3000 soldiers and police officials in the last decade.

This paper analysis Pakistan's future policy in the post 2014 scenario and how it plans to move forward. Will this policy be helpful in resolving conflict or it would further sharpen the existing conflicts. Paper also focuses how regional and international forces may play their constructive role to help Pakistan to get out of the crisis and how much Pakistan itself tries to pursue the agenda of global and especially regional peace.

RC01-39.2

SHAIKH, RIAZ* (Institute of Science and Technology , *riazsheikh06@yahoo.com*)

War, Conflict and Human Rights Violation: New Debates and Discourses in Pakistan

Eventual aim of human beings is to have a peaceful society where human dignity and human rights are well respected. But during the war and conflict times situation totally rejects the concept of the such values and norms and especially in situation where conflicts persists for decades on asymmetric pattern. Situation becomes more complex in those cases where states provide covert support to the non-state actors to further toe their agenda. Pakistan's military developed nexus with the jihadist with the financial backing of other countries, but eventually the jihadists are now haunting the patron itself.

Now conflict between militants and state has turned to situation that where the level of violence has reached to new zenith. In this situation, abuse of human rights from both sides becomes a very common issue. But due to protest of civil society bodies and judicial activism at least debate on human rights violation is being taking place in Pakistan. Human rights organizations and judiciary are pursuing the agenda of missing persons and other sensitive situation vigorously.

Paper discusses how with the strengthening of democratic traditions and emergence of free media debate on human rights violation is getting strong voice in Pakistan.

RC48-780.2

SHALEV, MICHAEL* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, *michael.shalev@gmail.com*)

Who Participates in Encompassing Protests and Why Does It Matter? Israel and Spain in 2011

In Spain and Israel in the spring and summer of 2011, multiple demonstrations each mobilized hundreds of thousands of participants in the framework of Occupy-type protests. The Spanish *Indignados* (15M) and Israel's social justice movement were instances of an unusual variety of protest, labeled "encompassing" because it combines massive mobilizations with high levels of public support. Such encompassingness does not necessarily imply society-wide solidarity, but may instead be based on what are in effect multiple parallel protests in which some social sectors are under-represented or even altogether absent. This paper reports analyses of national sample surveys carried out in both countries, showing the effects of political cleavages and other social divisions on the passive and active engagement of individuals in these instances of encompassing protest. For Israel only, these conventional sources are supplemented by data collected via

mobile phone signals, which make it possible to paint a reliable portrait of the social, cultural and political characteristics of demonstrators.

RC21-361.8

SHAMSUDDIN, SHOMON* (MIT, *shomon@mit.edu*)
VALE, LARRY (MIT)

Hoping for More: Renewing and Redeveloping Public Housing without Marginalizing Low-Income Residents

Since the 1980s, politicians, government officials, and real estate developers have popularized the strategy of building mixed-income housing to replace troubled public housing projects in the United States. Although the term is used to describe a growing number of developments, "mixed-income" has never been officially or consistently defined. Drawing upon a newly-constructed database of income-mixing in projects completed under the HOPE VI program since 1993, as well as on other initiatives, this paper investigates selected public housing sites that have been redeveloped into so-called mixed-income housing in order to understand what qualifies as mixed-income and to develop a more analytically precise way of describing these projects. We reveal that the mixed-income label is applied to a wide range of income mixes, from projects that try to minimize the presence of low-income housing (less than 1/3 of total units), to projects that attempt to preserve a substantial majority of units for low-income households. In addition, we develop a new way of identifying and categorizing mixed-income developments in terms of *how* income mixing is implemented: 1) mixing in a few low-income residents into a mostly high-income project or vice versa, 2) mixing together roughly equal proportions of low-income and high-income families into a single project, 3) mixing in new high-income residents around low-income residents living in an existing project, and 4) mixing in low-income residents by spreading them out into a larger neighborhood, rather than a project. The categories reflect divergent ideological positions about both the physical and social place that low-income people should have in mixed-income communities, and by extension, the role of public housing in American society. Although mixed-income developments can be a useful tool to insert affordable housing into tight housing markets, we argue that these developments are too often used to displace formerly all low-income communities.

RC04-92.1

SHANI, GUY* (Tel-Aviv University, *guyshani@post.tau.ac.il*)

'to Foster the Spirit or to Secure One's Future': Competing Models of Field of Study Choice Among Middle-Class Students

The growing interest in horizontal stratification has led researchers to recognize qualitative differentiation in the choice of academic fields of study (FOS), mainly along the lines of professional and non-professional fields. Still, adopting either rational action theory or Bourdieusian perspective, most researchers still evaluates FOS through their future utility, and accordingly assume a calculative or strategic choice process. This portrayal may reflect the stratifying effect of higher-education, as its ongoing professionalization. Nevertheless, higher-education and choice are associated with autotelic and expressive cultural ideals, such as the ideal of 'pure knowledge', the model of liberal-arts education and models of choice as an expressive action. To date, these ideals and their relationship with FOS choice have been mainly overlooked.

Drawing upon 'culture as tool-kit' perspective, I argue that when choosing FOS, students use dominant cultural perception of higher-education, as models through which they make sense and assign value to their choice. Accordingly, I show how the choice of professional or non-professional fields, reflects two distinct cultural models of higher-education and choice.

This paper is based on in-depth interviewssh of middle-class students from professional and non-professional fields. In light of a review of cultural representations of higher-education, two ideal-types of FOS choice are elucidated. The first, draws upon the ideal of acquiring knowledge as a tool for the future; characterized by a calculative FOS choice; and a utilitarian approach towards studying. The second, draws upon the ideal of knowledge for its own sake; characterized by an expressive FOS choice process and an autotelic approach toward studying. Moreover, all students experienced their choice as a tradeoff between the two models - between success and personal authenticity. These findings support recent challenges to current line of explanations, and their implications for present and future research are discussed.

JS-48.6

SHAPIRO, EPHRAIM* (Columbia University, *eas97@caa.columbia.edu*)

Health Needs of Jewish Immigrants in the U.S. and in Israel and Faith-Based Opportunities to Address Them

Introduction: Jewish immigrant needs vary from both other Jews and other immigrant groups because of differences in group characteristics, context of re-

ception, and home country life. Although Jews are a longstanding religious U.S. minority, there is a paucity of research on recent Jewish immigrants and their health needs.

Objectives: 1) What are the health needs of recent Jewish immigrants in the U.S and in Israel? 2) How do these needs vary by home country and how do they compare to non-Jewish immigrants? 3) What are the findings' policy implications for faith-based interventions and how do they vary between the U.S and Israel?

Methods: Adult Jewish immigrants were surveyed as part of the randomized U.S. New Immigrant Survey data set and the Israel National Health Survey. The surveys included extensive health, religion, immigration, and other demographic variables. Outcome measures included health status, health behaviors, chronic diseases, and mental health. Univariate and bivariate analyses were performed. Variations by ethnicity were analyzed and outcomes comparisons made between the U.S and Israel and with non-Jewish immigrant groups. Over 25 key informant interviews with faith-based and Jewish community leaders in the U.S and in Israel were then conducted.

Results: Health needs were identified and variations were found in health outcome measures by key religious, immigrant and demographic factors, with implications for faith-based interventions such as synagogue programs. Opportunities for widespread faith-based interventions suggested by these findings and the informant interviews will be discussed, spotlighting contextual variations by denomination, home country and host country.

Conclusion: Opportunities may exist for faith-based health interventions among immigrant Jews by leveraging the social and religious capital in this understudied community. Efforts to target Jewish immigrant needs by faith communities and take their varying characteristics into account, including country, are important.

RC22-390.4

SHAPIRO, EPHRAIM* (Columbia University, *eas97@caa. columbia.edu*)

Religious Capital and Addressing Latino Immigrant Health Inequalities in the U.S

Background: There is much evidence linking participation in an organization with health outcomes, more than the relationship of faith outside of a religious organizational context with health. For example, church attendance is the measure of religiosity most of often linked with better health outcomes. While some attribute the religion-health connection to social capital, there is insufficient attention to how aspects of religion itself can also be a resource contributing to the health of members of a religious community through religious capital. While it has primarily been used in other contexts, religious capital can be an important resource for health. There is a paucity of both theory and evidence, however, in understanding how religious capital may be related to positive health outcomes and, in particular, how it can affect inequalities for vulnerable populations such as immigrants.

Objectives/results: To fill this gap in the literature, this study draws from theoretical concepts in the field of sociology to examine whether religious involvement is associated with better health status and health behaviors among Latino immigrants, with potential to reduce health inequalities through increased religious capital. The study will describe in detail the theoretical framework for religious capital, with relevant constructs explained. Quantitative evidence supportive of the theory will be brought from multivariate analyses the author performed of over 1000 Latino immigrants from the randomized New Immigrant Survey (NIS), controlling for demographics, as well as from a review of the literature to support the study's theses.

Conclusion: Religious involvement can be related to better Latino immigrant health because of religious capital found among churchgoers. As a result, opportunities may exist to leverage widespread church-going already taking place by Latino immigrants to reduce inequalities by creating faith-based interventions which draw upon this religious capital.

WG01-893.2

SHAPKINA, NADIA* (Kansas State University, *shapkina@ksu. edu*)
YASUMOTO, SAORI (Osaka University)

Teaching Across Borders: Making Local-Global Connections in Sociology Teaching

In recent years, there is a growing awareness that teaching sociology should include topics related to globalization. While a limited number of authors provide important suggestions for sociological curricula, we feel that there should be a more systematic approach to introducing theories and concepts of globalization in sociology classes. In this paper, we present our strategies of teaching about globalization in sociology. We understand globalization as a series of significant changes in social relations due to interconnectedness of the world. We look at different economic, political, social, and cultural *connections* between different countries and locales. We developed class activities to examine each dimension of globalization. By analytically emphasizing economic, political, social, and cultural

flows of globalization, we want our students to see how different institutions and actors initiate, cooperate, and negotiate transnational connections within each sphere.

TG03-940.2

SHARABI, MOSHE* (Yezreel Valley College, *moshes@yvc.ac.il*)

One Country Two Realities: Work Values of Jews and Muslims in Israel

This study examines work values of 909 Jews and 219 Arab Muslims, (or Palestinians that have Israeli citizenship). It is a unique study since there are very few studies on cultural values and no studies on work values, which compare between different ethno religious groups who have been living in the same country/ land for more than century and shares a long ethnic conflict. The findings reveal a significant difference between the two ethno religious groups regards the importance of all life domains and in most of the preferred work goals and the regression analysis of the main demographic variables cannot explain these differences. The MDS of Jews and Muslims also demonstrate different perceptions and internalization of work values among the two ethno religious groups. The value gaps can be explained by the cultural differences (individualistic Jewish culture vs. collectivistic Arab culture), by high degree of segregation, by the employment discrimination and primarily by the Israeli- Arab/Palestinian conflict.

RC31-526.6

SHARAPOV, KIRIL* (Central European University, *sharapovk@ ceu.hu*)

Global Dis-Connectedness of Labour: 'Living Well for Less', Class, Race and Trafficking in Human Beings in the UK

By reflecting upon the impact of the current recession on the continuing commodification of migrant labour in Europe, this paper will contribute towards the sociological exploration of the re-emerged tensions and 'dis-connects', along the lines of race, social class and gender, between people who produce and people who consume, between those who profit and those whose reward for their back-breaking labour is just enough to get going. It will question how the neoliberal organisations of production, circulation and consumption operate within the context of inflated racist, sexist, islamophobic and anti-immigration rhetoric, and how they serve to legitimise and normalise the continuing dismantling of the welfare state and labour market de-regulation to accommodate the governing ideology of our times: 'living well for less'.

The paper is based on the current research exploring the links between anti-trafficking policies in Europe and public knowledge and understanding of human trafficking. It will focus on the role of current anti-trafficking policies in the UK in reducing the complexity of human trafficking to the issues of illegal immigration and criminality. In describing human trafficking as 'modern slave trade' with the blame firmly placed on 'ruthless criminal gangs', the current UK government approach reduces the problem to the individual behaviour of devious criminals and of naïve and passive victims. Within this context, any suggestion that human trafficking remains epiphenomenal to class, race and gender, and directly responds to the growing demand for exploitable and disposable, usually immigrant, labour to satisfy the appetite of Western consumers to 'live well for less' seems so hard to fathom, so 'not-Wilberforce' and 'not-democracy', yet so close to neoliberal reality.

RC05-103.7

SHARMA, NANDITA* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, *nsharma@hawaii.edu*)

Categorical Divisions: The Hostilities Between "Indigenous" and "Immigrants" As a 'State Effect'

Nationalist politics has increasingly become one of the main ways that people constituted as "natives" have attempted to overthrow colonial domination. Together, the state language of "sovereignty" and the national language of "self-determination" have shaped notions of identity and have tended to anchor such identities to particular places. All this has figured into how contemporary "indigenous" nationalisms have staked their claim to a place within a global system of national states. Over time, a stark delineation between "Natives" and "non-Natives" has been asserted. Today, a growing number of scholars who identify as indigenous, as well as those who position themselves as their allies, portray *all* "non-Natives" as colonizers. In this paper, I examine how a nationalized politics of decolonization has come to mark "Natives" and "migrants" as mutually antagonistic positions. Focusing on such politics of place in the national states of Canada and the United States, I question the conflation of processes of colonization with those of migration. I historicize such politics within their social, political, economic context by looking at the continuation between colonial state practices and contemporary indigenous nationalisms. I also contrast contemporary indigenous nationalisms with other political strategies of decolonization, particularly politics

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

that have refused the differentiations of "race" and "nation" and the Leviathan of national sovereignty.

WG05-928.3

SHARMA, RAJIV* (Human Settlement Management Institute, *hsmi_rs@yahoo.co.in*)

Making Housing Affordable for Urban Poor- Approaches Adopted in India

Housing is one of the basic necessity of an individual. However, the dream of having a house remains distinct for than one-third urban population. They remain marginalised in terms of civic services, housing and other socio-economic parameters. The cost of this marginalisation is often very high and many studies have shown that it may be upto 2-5 times of the formal system.

By 2030, an estimated 5 billion of the world's 8.1 billion people will live in cities. About 2 billion of them will live in slums, primarily in Africa and Asia, lacking basic services, unsecured tenure, congestion and surrounded by desperation and crime. In India, the urban housing shortage has been estimated as 18.78 million, of which almost 96 per cent pertains to urban poor. Affordable housing has been considered as the only option to meet this challenge. A Task Force on "Affordable Housing for All", constitute by the Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, defined affordable housing in terms of (a) multiples of household income; (b) size of the tenement; and (c) percentage of household income, in case of rented accommodation.

3.0 Approach of this Paper
This paper will address the following issues, in the perspective of earlier discussions:

1. The need for a multi-pronged strategy for housing delivery to all sections of the society. This includes housing delivery system, target group and housing typology.
2. Incentives and subsidies to make housing within the reach of target group and mechanisms to retain the ownership. Right policy instruments for subsidy transfer are needed to make people shop for their dream house, without any restraint on size or location.
3. The access of urban poor to sources of institutional lending.

RC13-231.3

SHARMA, VEENA* (Indian Institute of Advanced Atudy, *vsharma136@gmail.com*)

Equal Leisure in an Unequal World

Equal Leisure in an Unequal World Though the globe today is characterized by deep and different layers in in terms of capital accumulation and resource appropriation, the leisure experience may display a different type of demarcation – one that may have the possibility of enriching different social groups if they drew from each other. Societies in which leisure has come to be characterised by the consumption of the fruits of production individuals may appear to be bound by a stimulus-response mode of leisure behaviour. What should be 'done' during 'leisure time' is fed into the psyche through media pressure and socialisation resulting in activities that may or may not be self-enhancing even thought they feed into the leisure industry. In conventional understanding of leisure, there continues to be a simplistic dichotomy between work and leisure and 'free' and 'occupied' time as though these were easily separable categories. In this same layered global society there are groups of people who still live with values that recognize the organic unity of all things, are aware of a sense of continuum, as a movement from matter to spirit and vice versa, and see an interconnectedness of all things. As a result there arises a tendency to respect the environment and other beings. The 'leisure' of such societies need not be time abstracted from other day to day activities but a mindset that characterizes the whole. The presentation will look into the possibility of interaction of these segments on each other so as to enable a more holistic attitude to the environment and to other existents on earth.

RC04-79.8

SHARONOVA, SVETLANA* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, *s_sharonova@mail.ru*)

The National Russian Model of University in the Era of Academic Capitalism

The transformation of the national model of Russian university is under the influence of academic capitalism. The very same academic capitalism born in the depths of the neo-liberal capitalism. The basic principles of the neoliberalization fully implemented within the transformation of national educational systems:
- the creation of conditions of accumulation of capital and power of the economic elite;
- the denial of a nation, and therefore the promotion of the idea of the dangers of government intervention in the economy (in this case is to minimize the interference of the state in education);

- promoting free and stable functioning of the education system is not in general, and of its individual elements (schools, institutes, universities, etc.).

In Russia, and in other countries, this leads to the destruction of national educational systems. Yet Durkheim said that in society there are many cultures of each of them has its own education system. Simmel argued that cultural diversity enriches the world community. However, the implementation of neoliberal policies in the field of education under the slogan of "globalization" ignores the law and seeks to simplify the interaction between the educational systems in order to achieve clarity and transparency of market exchange. Author analyzes the example of Russia are the trends that are happening as a result, of the modernization of the education system that implements neoliberal principles and creating academic capitalism. Virtually all non-liberal utopian promises of the project, in practice, lead to quite the opposite of the expected results.

RC22-390.1

SHARONOVA, SVETLANA* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox University, *s_sharonova@mail.ru*)

The Spiritual Capital As a Fundamental Element Of Cultural Capital

Cultural capital is usually regarded as a mechanism of influence on personality. Largely contributed to this study Coleman, although Bourdieu introduced the concept of a theoretical understanding of capital varieties. He was interested in the convergence of social, cultural and economic capital. We propose to focus on the cultural capital of both the qualitative characteristics of the state of society. The problem is that in the presence of cultural capital as a funded system of values in the form of works of art and science, society degrades morally. Any cultural capital based on traditional religious values. This does not mean the broadcasting of religious themes in works of art, although it excludes, but rather a philosophical position of artists and researchers, through which the public receives the interpretation of events, their assessment of a certain value-regulatory system of coordinates. This element is the spiritual capital of the company and is a fundamental element of cultural capital. Qualitative state of society, its morality depends on the amount of spiritual capital, which he occupies in the field of cultural capital. A striking example of how the degradation and spiritual revival of capital in society can serve as the processes that took place during the last century.

JS-59.3

SHAW, VIVIAN* (University of Texas at Austin, *Vivianshaw@utexas.edu*)

Energy and Identity: Women, History, and Anti-Nuclear Social Movements in Japan

Since March 11, 2011 (3/11), some Japanese citizens have responded to the ongoing Fukushima nuclear crisis by staging large protests against the use of nuclear energy in major metropolitan areas. Within this revival of anti-nuclear collective action, scholars and global news media have argued that the prominent role of women, who have been observed leading "tent city" occupations in Tokyo and organizing rallies in other cities, signals an important event with potential implications for the changing status of gender in Japanese public politics.

Applying a historical frame to the contemporary case of women's leadership in post-3/11 activism, this paper challenges a simplified narrative of feminist emergence, instead arguing that contemporary anti-nuclear politics must be read as part of a longer context of women's organizing in Japan throughout the twentieth century. Moreover, this history of social movements also reveals important divisions within Japanese women's movements across lines of race, coloniality, and citizenship. In this paper, I deconstruct the concept of "anti-nuclear" and examine how this politics converges with other histories of post-war women's collective organizing, particularly examining the roles of Japanese women in the related histories of peace and anti-militarization social movements.

In arguing how gender has politically and rhetorically functioned as a method of organizing Japanese public politics, I challenge notions that Japanese women, in the context of social movements, should be viewed simply as a formation of collective identity. Rather, the different meanings of women's identities within these cases suggests the importance of reading Japanese women's social movements in relation to various political contestations at the "local" and transnational levels and moreover, in terms of what they are able to signify about race, coloniality, and citizenship.

JS-44.13

SHCHERBAK, ANDREY* (Higher School of Economics, *ascherbak@hse.ru*)

Nationalism in the USSR: Historical and Comparative Perspective

The late 1980s and early 1990s were characterized by the sudden rise of nationalist movements in almost all Soviet ethnic regions. It is argued that the rise of *political* nationalism since the late 1980s can be explained by development of *cul-*

tural nationalism in the previous decades, as an unintended outcome of communist nationalities policy. The Soviet political and cultural nationalism is studied in historical and comparative perspective. All ethnic regions are examined throughout their entire history of the Soviet Union (49 regions, 1917-91), using a structural equation modeling approach. This paper aims to make at least three contributions to the field. Firstly, it is a methodological contribution for studying nationalism: a 'quantification of history' approach. Quantitative values are assigned to historical trends and events. Having constructed variables from historical data, I use conventional statistical methods like SEM. Secondly, this paper contributes to the theoretical debate about the role of cultural autonomy in multiethnic states. The results challenge the concept of 'cultural autonomy' as solution to interethnic conflict. Cultural nationalism matters, it indirectly reinforces political nationalism. Concessions in the cultural domain failed to stop the growth of political nationalism in the late 1980-s. Finally, the paper statistically proves that the break between early Soviet and Stalinist nationalities policy explains the entire Soviet nationalities policy. In fact, the late Soviet nationalities policy was inherited from the Stalin's rule period. This finding revealed in other studies now gets statistical evidence.

RC34-598.2

SHEN, JIE* (Chinese University , *jie.shen@hotmail.com*)

Chinese Youth's Post-Materialist Values in an Era of Multi-Modernity

Today's China's society is in a compound of multiple dimensions of time and space. Characteristics of China's modernization are late and exogenous onset. When the mainstream direction of China's social development is manifested as the transformation from traditional society to modern one, the developed Western societies that have completed the modernization goal constitute the environmental conditions affecting the development of China's society. As a consequence, China's society more clearly than ever in the history is at the same time being affected by three dimensions of time, or, put another way, in the present there are three dimensions of time – traditional, modern, postmodern -- coexist in the same space.

If so, although the total direction of social psychological changes in the course of the China's modernization is the transformation from the tradition to modernity, this is not intended to preclude the possibility that the present Chinese social psychological changes will present a more complex pattern than in any previous eras and societies.

Just as using Inglehart's two important theoretical tools -- scarcity hypothesis, socialization hypothesis can attest that when China entered the take-off stage of its modernization, changing from a society of scarcity to one of prosperity, the spiritual world of the social members is undergoing rapid and profound changes, along with gradual improvement of their hierarchy of needs. It is Chinese youth who first shows these changes. In China, the post-materialist values have begun to emerge in these people born in the 1980s, and have further manifested by these groups born in the 1990s.

Occurrence and development of the post-materialist values among Chinese young people will definitely lead to changes in their activities of daily life and ways of social participation, and to affect the appearance of China's society especially when they enter the society in an all-round way.

RC02-48.11

SHEN, JING* (University of Toronto, *jing.shen@uleth.ca*)

The Value Of Mixed Methods: How Does Certifiability Of Job Requirements Determine The Channels Of Job-Person Matching?

Using qualitative collected in three representative Chinese cities and quantitative data drawn from the 2003 China General Social Survey, in this study I have built up a theoretical framework to understand the interdependence of formal and informal employment channels. I argue that a job-person matching process should be understood from a dual perspective of the employer and the job applicant. From the employer's perspective, requirements for certain job positions are composed of two parts, namely, certifiable and uncertifiable qualifications. The variation in the relative importance of these two types of qualifications determines that employers' recruitment strategies vary from formal channels only, to formal-informal-joint channels, and then to informal channels only. From the job applicant's perspective, quantitative analysis shows that an applicant's pre-hiring resources— human capital, political capital, and social capital— match up with the targeted employer's expectations of both certifiable and uncertifiable qualifications in a successful job-person match. By articulating the three typical scenarios of employment activities, I highlight the great importance of joint formal and informal employment channels. I argue that studies on employment need to take a formal-informal-joint approach, instead of focusing on formal or informal employment channels alone.

RC04-83.3

SHEN, SAN SAN* (National Hsinchu Univ Education, *sandy.shen@msa.hinet.net*)

Two Decades of Educational Expansion in Taiwan: Social Equity Concerned

During the past two decades, Taiwan experienced a movement of expansion of senior secondary education and higher education (the expansion in brief). In the meantime the entrance system of higher education institutions and senior high schools has changed accordingly in response to the open enrollments demands from the public.

One of the causes of the expansion was to achieve social equity in terms of offering more educational opportunities to those students from the disadvantaged groups. However, until 2013 even though the gross enrollment ratio of upper secondary education and tertiary education reached 98.33% and 84.43% separately, those students with disadvantaged background were still left far behind with their counterparts from better family background in terms of educational achievements, such as being admitted into the academic senior high schools and universities with good reputation.

The central argument here is the increase of senior high schools and higher education institutions (HEI) actually enrolled more students from the disadvantaged groups, the differentiation and stratification of senior high schools and HEI in terms of preference and various ability requirements, still made the social equity an unfulfilled dream.

The paper examines the expansion, first through the reveal of the statistical data illustrating the extent of the expansion; then through the investigation of the reform claims proposed since the 1990s; and finally through the collection of the issues resulting from the expansion mentioned above.

RC42-701.1

HUANG, WEN-SAN* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, *t1153@nknucc.nknu.edu.tw*)
SHEN, SHUO-PIN* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, *bbshen77@gmail.com*)
KATSURADA, AI (Providence University)

The Relationships Among Ethical Ideology, Work Stress, and School Life Adjustment of Elementary School Teachers

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships among idealism, relativism (two kinds of ethical ideology), work stress, and school life adjustment of elementary school teachers. The data were collected through questionnaires from a sample of 565 elementary school teachers in Kaohsiung city. The major instruments for this study included Teachers Idealism Scale, Teachers Relativism Scale, Teachers Work Stress Scale, and Teachers School Life Adjustment Scale. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to make parameter estimations. Path analysis revealed the following findings: First, idealism could negatively predict work stress, whereas relativism could positively predict work stress. Second, in the common estimation, idealism could positively predict school life adjustment, but relativism could not significantly predict school life adjustment. Third, work stress could negatively predict school life adjustment. Fourth, work stress was not the mediator among idealism, relativism and school life adjustment. The implications of this study to elementary school teachers' human resource management in Kaohsiung and future studies were discussed.

RC52-839.5

SHEN, XIRONG* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, *zoesunnysxr@gmail.com*)

Managing Authorship in Chinese Research Organizations

Scientists put great stock in authorship as a form of universal recognition for originality in the profession of science. Yet, despite accounts of various authorship practices across disciplines and countries, scholarly literature has had little to say about how this professional norm emerge in research organizations in the advent of managerialism. This study, based on in-depth interviews with 26 research teams in two Chinese medical schools, explores into this question in by looking at the Chinese case. China has been characterized by its recent surge in scientific publications and an overwhelming "publish-or-perish" orientation in evaluating not only scientists but also institutions. The two medical schools, while both explicitly highlight "more, higher publication" in their organizational goals, have different incentive systems. Firstly, I compare the rules and discourses surrounding authorship in each research team within the two schools. Researchers invoked four distinct discourses on authorship: 1) "sponsorship of students" 2) "contribution-based distribution", 3) "need-based distribution", and 4) "fairness in the long-run." In both schools, researchers regarded "sponsorship of students" and "contribution-based distribution" as institutional demands from the profession. However, more teams in one organization than the other made "sponsorship" an explicit rule, and "contribution" is defined differently in the two settings.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

"Need-based distribution" and "fairness in the long run" were characterized as innovations by some teams and enacted under certain conditions. Secondly, I examine three organizational factors that contribute to these differences: the incentive system of each organization, the hierarchy of each team, and finally the constraints and opportunities each team faces inside and outside of the organization. Depending on the organizational circumstances of each team, certain discourses about authorship prevailed while others were impeded, generating systematic difference at the organizational level.

TG04-950.4

SHERRATT, FRANCES* (University of Liverpool, *sherratt@ liverpool.ac.uk*)
FIELD, JOHN (University of Liverpool)
ROBINSON, JUDE (University of Liverpool)
CHEN, YING (Keele University)

Exploring Reactions to Risk and Uncertainty in the Context of Smoking and Lung Cancer

Research examining the sociology of diagnosis has demonstrated how the provision of a clinical diagnosis from a health professional can promote identification of illness or disease, facilitate behaviour change, and enhance adoption or resistance of illness identities (Jutel and Nettleton, 2011). Further examination of such frameworks could contribute towards achieving a richer understanding of health communication compliancy, thus enabling better management or avoidance of ill health and disease.

The current study examines such frameworks within the context of a Stop Smoking Service (FagEnds, Liverpool) and the study has been designed to replicate a recognised model of diagnosis. However, rather than a clinical diagnosis, smokers receive a personalised lung cancer risk assessment – essentially providing them with a diagnosis of uncertainty. The primary aim of this study will be to ascertain whether provision of personalised lung cancer risk information alongside health advice, will enhance smoking cessation.

This mixed-method paper will disseminate the findings of a randomised controlled study consisting of ~300 smokers, in which the control arm receive generalised lung cancer risk information and the intervention arm receive a personalised lung cancer risk assessment, using the Liverpool Lung Project risk model (Cassidy et al., 2008). It is anticipated that provision of personalised lung cancer risk information may encourage behaviour change i.e. smoking cessation and long-term maintenance of this change at six-month follow-up. In support of the aforementioned quantitative survey, qualitative interviews will also be conducted with a selection of participants (N=30), which aims to provide further explanation as to the impact of receipt of a diagnosis of uncertainty and the subsequent behaviour and attitudes of which it may entail. Overall, it is anticipated that the findings will contribute towards our understanding of the sociology of diagnosis and may help to inform the development of future health risk communications.

JS-28.3

SHERWOOD, JUANITA* (University of Technology, Sydney, *Juanita.Sherwood@uts.edu.au*)

Complex Trauma a Conduit for Inequity

Over the last century we as citizens of a united world Nation have been appalled by the atrocities that have been meted out to our brothers and sisters living in all corners of the world by their enemies or colonisers. Similarly we have been moved by the grief and loss of survivors of climatic disasters that frequent this planet. The Mental health profession has sought ways to assist those who have experienced these deep life-changing terrors. Trauma has been an event and part of every cultures story line. The recovery and healing from such traumas has been dealt with successfully over a millennium by Indigenous communities with their ways of knowing. However the dominant culture's exclusion other cultural standpoints is to the detriment and wellbeing of those they seek to help. In Australia most Indigenous Australians have been prevented from receiving culturally appropriate healing in a manner that would meet their needs. The western oppressor uses many strategies to thwart healing and resilience of Indigenous peoples while simultaneously rolling out colonial policy targeted at causing harm, injury and genocide. The legacy of traumas has reverberated along many generations, re-traumatising Aboriginal peoples and their communities. The western solution to the disarray that this has caused has been to provide a [safe] lock up opportunity for those who suffer from significant mental health dis-ease as a result of unresolved grief, loss and untreated complex trauma. The safe lock-up places are prisons, keeping westerners safe and further punishing those already deemed not quite human and criminal. The numbers of Indigenous Australians in juvenile and adult detention centres under the auspice of corrections is escalating each year, especially the juveniles and women. This is the story of the journey and pathway to prison for Aboriginal Australians.

RC02-59.7

SHESTAKOFSKY, BENJAMIN* (University of California, Berkeley, *bshestakofsky@berkeley.edu*)

The Triangular Market: Reworking, Reproducing, and Repairing an Online Marketplace

The Internet has revolutionized how consumer goods are bought and sold in the United States. Yet the market for local services – semi-skilled or skilled professionals hired by consumers to perform a service – still operates largely as it did before the emergence of the Internet. I will present preliminary findings gleaned from 19 months of ethnographic research at a firm aiming to do for the local service sector what Amazon has done to retail. The firm planned to create a venue in which buyers and sellers of local services would be connected more efficiently than ever before; in so doing, the company hoped that each party, in pursuing its own self-interest, could create a better world for all involved by making it easier for consumers to hire local service professionals than ever before. My research reveals that tensions continually arose in the market because, rather than creating a horizontal relationship between buyers and sellers, the firm had created a triangular market in which its own interests frequently differed from those of buyers or sellers. In a triangular market, supporting the interests of one party necessarily damages those of another. If sociologists accept that markets are not generated and maintained spontaneously, we must investigate the work that contributes to the creation and reworking of markets; to the reproduction of markets and their participants; and to repairing the damage to relationships between market participants that can be caused by the market's inherent tensions and ruptures. In this firm, the work of reworking, reproducing, and repairing the market is distributed across a global division of labor spanning a headquarters in San Francisco and two online, work-from-home teams with a combined worforce ten times the size of the home office – one located throughout the Philippines, and another in the Las Vegas area.

RC41-689.3

SHETTAR, SHAKUNTALA* (Karnatak University , *shakuntalashettar@gmail.com*)

Maternal Health In Rural India: Consequences For Gender Inequality

Maternal Health in Rural India: Consequences for Gender Inequality
Shakuntala.C.Shettar
Professor, Dept. of Sociology
Karnatak University,
Dharwad – 580 003
shakuntalashettar@gmail.com

Abstract
Maternal health is a critical topic in global development. Maternal ill health and deaths impacts families, communities and societies and has far reaching effect across socio-economic strata. Despite recent data showing a positive turning point in the battle to keep mothers alive through pregnancy and child birth, the maternal mortality rate are still high in India and significant gender-based health disparities remain in India. With limited access to education and employment, high illiterates and increasing poverty level in India making health improvements for women exceedingly difficult. Female disability is especially in attributable to maternal causes and maternal deaths. The present paper is an effort in understanding maternal health and care in rural parts of Karnataka.

The objectives of the paper are to know the status of maternal health and consequent problems and also to analyze the socio-economic factors that act as barriers to access good health facilities. The data for this paper are based on the complete birth histories collected from the 200 ever married women age 20-49 years, selected from 4 villages of Dharwad district in Karnataka.

The findings suggest that inspite of the Government's efforts in improving maternal health in rural India, women have been suffering from health problems resulted from complications during pregnancy and child birth and also anemia and malnutrition. Hence the existing health facilities need to be strengthened to improve such health problems of pregnant women.

Key Words: Maternal Mortality, Maternal Health, Autonomy, ANM, Sex and Gender, Gender Inequality.

RC41-697.6

SHETTAR, SHAKUNTALA* (Karnatak University , *shakuntalashettar@gmail.com*)

"Problems and Prospects of Women Police: A Study of Gender Inequality in Indian Society

Revised:
Keywords: Gender inequality, Indian society, Women Police, Hubli-Dharwad.
Affiliation: Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Research Committee =**RC 41**, Session: Population, Gender Inequality and International Migration.

Title of Abstract   : **Gender Inequality in Indian society: A Study of Women Police in Hubli-Dharwad.**

Name and Address of author(s)   : Prof. Shakuntala. C. Shettar, Professor of Sociology, Dept. of Sociology, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Abstract

A middle class woman working outside in different jobs is post-independence phenomenon in India. It is only in recent past, women have been working in police department. Until then, it was male a dominated profession that requires lot of physical stamina, power, wisdom, rational thinking, capability to control the situation and confidence. At present, India has got the distinction of having not only first women police station but also having large number of women police.

The nature of police system is altogether different from work in the other departments such as banks, schools, hospitals, or business organization. The police work demands to work more hours, to work at late night and to work in dangerous and uncongenial places. Such a situation poses many problems for women police. The present study is an effort in understanding the problems of police women at their work place and at their family. The study is confined to 50 women police of Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation, Karnataka, India. The findings of the study suggest that women police have been emerging as a significant development especially among the lower middle class group. It has not only changed their economic status but also overall status. At the same time, women police have been facing problems at work place in respect of working hours, wages, gender discrimination, promotion, career etc. Still majority of women have a sense of satisfaction of serving a society by joining this service.

RC24-432.28

SHETTIMA, ABBA GANA* (Department of Sociology & Anthropology, *agshettima@gmail.com*)

Power Asymmetry and Resource Use Conflict Between Farmers and Pastoralists in Northern Nigeria

Northern Nigeria can be described as a "zone of instability" in Nigeria. Since the country's independence in 1960, Nigeria has witnessed a myriad of conflicts ranging from religious, ethnic to political including a brutal three year civil war. Though many of the conflicts are widespread, the northern region appears to have been the epicentre of several interlocking conflicts. The north of Nigeria is characterised by three major types of conflict, which are different but interrelated in nature, namely: inter-ethnic, religious and resource conflicts. This paper focuses on resource use conflict between farmers and pastoralists which can be explained by a variety of factors including scarcity of resources, growth in the population of herds and humans, the political economy of land use and asymmetry in power relations between the two resource users. The paper argues that historically the control of political power has vacillated between the two resource users. In the past, pastoralists were politically powerful in many states in the African savannah and Sahel including northern Nigeria; and hence, had access to land and land based resources for their livestock. In the contemporary dispensation, sedentary crop farmers are the politically dominant and "landed" group, and have often made it difficult for the pastoralists, the "landless" group, to access land and land based resources for their livestock. There is thus a fierce contest for environmental resources between the two resource users, mediated by power relations, and often resulting in violent conflict. The paper concludes that though scarcity of resources is often considered as a key explanatory variable in resource use conflict between farmers and pastoralists, the effects of scarcity are unevenly distributed in the "unequal world" of farmers and pastoralists in Northern Nigeria.

RC19-337.3

SHI, SHIH-JIUNN* (National Taiwan University, *sjshi@ntu.edu.tw*)

Changing Politics of Social Policy in China: Blame Avoidance and Credit Claiming in an Adaptive Authoritarian State

Blame avoidance and credit claiming are two popular concepts for explaining the politics of welfare retrenchment in the mature welfare state. They indicate the crucial impact of electorates in competitive democracies on the policymaking that renders welfare institutions resilient even under the pressure of permanent austerity. This article modifies these concepts to account for the politics of social policy in China, an authoritarian state often viewed as capable of implementing reforms without difficulties. I argue that this view is far from reality as the government officials also hold accountable for their policies mainly to their superior party supervisors who evaluate their political performances. The specific political institutions in China namely entail different mechanisms that influence the logic of blame avoidance and credit claiming, and accordingly, the politics of social policy from those of Western democracies. To explore this aspect, an explanatory framework from the perspective of central-local relations is employed to understand the devolution of social policy and its impact on welfare politics. Given the economic and fiscal decentralization, central and local governments essentially follow different logics of blame avoidance and credit claiming when it comes

to expanding or dismantling redistributive social policy and social service: Central government tends to claim credit by setting up social policies whose financial responsibilities rest on the shoulders of local governments, or avoid blame in case of dismantlement by passing the buck to local cadres responsible for implementation. Local governments, by contrast, avoid blame by either delaying or selectively implementing policies dictated by the center. They can also claim credit by experimenting with new policy models that may find nationwide application later. Health reforms and social service for migrant workers are used as two examples to illuminate the driving force behind the politics of social policy in China.

RC31-526.14

SHIBA, MARI* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, *marishiba17@gmail.com*)

Forced Migrants and Their Connection to Their Homeland: A Case Study of Inter-Country Adoptions and Cultural-Discursiveness in Second Modern Transformation in East Asia

The forced migrants, as Castle (2008) noted, have dramatically grown in numbers in relation to the changing global order. One of the forms of forced migration we should take note of is the trafficking of people across international boundaries for the purposes of exploitation, which includes the children expected to fill the "vacancy in a family" through inter-country adoptions. Meanwhile, human security counts on culture as having an initiative role in establishing the stability of permanent peace. The Hague Convention insists that it is in the "best interest of the child" to keep the inter-country adoptees in touch with the culture of their origin. However, some Korean adoptees have found themselves in another situation. Their culture transformation has been such that they perceive themselves as having been "forced to be separated from their biological mothers and to relinquish their Korean nationality." This had led them into forming a global movement that demands legislation of the Dual Citizenship Act and rights for unwed mothers in Korea.

The objective of this research is to show the process how the forced-migration group, that here will be referred to as inter-country adoptees from East Asia, came to be the subject in a cultural-discursiveness of 'second modern transformation (Han and Shim 2010),' which incorporates global risks, individualizations and cosmopolitanizations. In particular, I will examine the reasons why the adoptees can be counted as forced migrants while referring to the Korean adoptees' statements in the movements. I will also draw attention to their values and social capitals acquired in the Western countries and their influence on Asian traditional cultural beliefs through the movements, which could be a potential to reform the social structure. Based on this discussion, I will make an implication on their leading roles in the second modern transformation in East Asia.

RC39-661.4

SHIBATA, YASUKO* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *cedrus23@hotmail.com*)

Japanese "Solidarity" Experience: A Suggestion for Polish Disaster Preparedness

The paper suggests effective use of the socio-political culture of "Solidarity" as a potential basis for disaster preparedness in Poland from the perspective of Japanese experiences.

Poland holds a cultural tradition known as the Solidarity Movement, whose potential for mobilizing society continues to this day. Through a unique mechanism of self-organization, it unifies individuals with diverse interests and beliefs to concentrate the impact of different regions and local communities; the "subjectivized" activities of Polish citizens attained its primary aim of a change in the country's political system at the end of the 1980s, while presenting its operative revitalization in the face of prolonged European economic crisis in the 21st century.

Crucially, Japan's disaster experiences, especially those of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (1995) and the Great East-Japan Earthquake (2011), show the rise of *its own* solidarity. In the two contrasting disaster-hit communities, i.e. Kobe City and the rural Tohoku Area, activists call for the mobilization of the cultural tradition of "bonds (*kizuna*)". These bonds have been functioning not only in the first phase of collective euphoria, but also in the long-term process of building social subjectivity and community rehabilitation to see the rise of sustainable civil society after disaster situations.

Through the lens of Japanese experiences, the paper suggests a conscious activation of the socio-political culture of Solidarity in the approaches of disaster policy in Poland, due to its lack of preparedness despite frequent damage from different natural and human-caused catastrophes including flooding. By analyzing cases of cooperation among Japanese citizens, social organizations, and local as well as national governmental institutions, the paper presents the option of transferring Polish Solidarity experiences from the field of polarized politics to that of potential disaster policies to fortify Poland's future resilience.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC37-641.2

SHIBATA, YASUKO* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *cedrus23@hotmail.com*)

"Japanese" Approaches to the Music of Frédéric Chopin

The paper examines the "Japanese" understanding of the music of Frédéric Chopin as it appears in the narrative discourse of Japanese pianists who have studied in Poland and France.

The works of Chopin occupy an undoubted position in Japanese music institutions for their accomplished artistry in piano techniques. Musicological studies show that having quickly appeared as crucial in concert repertoires of the first years of the twentieth century, Chopin became an icon of "Western" culture to which the "civilized" Japanese should aspire. Japanese music universities came to emphasize the importance of his technically demanding works, e.g. Etudes, Ballades and Scherzos while mostly neglecting Mazurkas and Waltzes.

The paper sheds light on critical thoughts regarding "Japanese" education held by some of the country's contemporary musicians who have formulated their professional identities vis-à-vis "French," "Polish," or "European" traditions of Chopin's music. Semi-structured interviews with Japanese pianists who underwent studies in France and Poland are put through a method of critical discourse analysis that draws upon structuration theory and allows effective inquiry into an agency's narrative in the face of established institutional discourse.

What is the general view on the teaching of Chopin's music nurtured in Japanese music institutions? How does it affect individuals' approaches to Chopin's works? How do pianists confront or develop the "Japaneseness" of their performance after education in France or Poland? What are the renovated "Japanese" elements in the understanding of Frédéric Chopin's music after study in Europe?

Analysis conducted under the umbrella of such questions attests to several things including pianists' recognition of "delicate" Japaneseness resonating with Chopin's works, notable critique on the "Japanese" pursuit of sophisticated techniques extracted from the fuller universe of Chopin's music, and the unique refurbishment of a sense of nature through the performance of Mazurkas.

RC45-749.8

SHIBUYA, KAZUHIKO* (ROIS, *kshibuya@ism.ac.jp*)

An Exploring Study on Networked Market Disruption and Resilience

The main objective of this study is to explore the core of socially restrained buying trends of the agricultural foods and products made from Tohoku Area. Actually these cases mean that many people do feel something unfavorable and they are not going to buy foods made from Tohoku Area. And these trends are still often observable anywhere ever since the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster of the Tohoku Quake (11th, Mar. 2011). Certainly, this social phenomenon is rational to understand the social anxiety and unsafely suspicions of naïve people for nuclear polluted contaminations within foods. Of course, these safety matters were temporally, but some consumers still feel unsafely sentiments now.

In this concern, I presume that these social trends are underlying in the information-asymmetry as the market for 'Lemons'. And I define this presumption as an agent-based model on social cascading, social uncertainty, networked market disruptions and percolation process. As results of simulating runs, I clarified my hypotheses and these are possibly actualized in configured conditions. Namely I can conclude that the emergent cascading of socially restrained buying trends of agricultural foods made from Tohoku Area can be engendered by information-asymmetry as the market for 'Lemons', and its networked market is also crucially ruled in the percolation principle. Finally, I will show these details and discuss the relatives.

RC32-564.6

SHIH, ELENA* (University of California, Los Angeles, *elena.shih@gmail.com*)

Freedom Markets: The Moral and Political Economies of Human Trafficking in China, Thailand and the U.S

This project is a global and multi-sited ethnography of the transnational social movement to combat human trafficking through state- and market-based approaches to managing low-wage labor migration and women's work. Empirically, this project compares faith-based and secular approaches to anti-human trafficking work China and Thailand. From 2008-2013, I completed 40 months of ethnographic participant observation at an evangelical Christian vocational training center and secular anti-trafficking governance project in both Beijing and Bangkok, and their sites of movement organizing and consumer activism in Los Angeles. Studying global sites across this movement, the dissertation dissects the "global connections" as well as disconnections between transnational social movement activists, global governance institutions, states, markets and movement subjects—low wage women workers, inclusive of both those who are identified and unidentified as 'trafficked.'

My dissertation argues that despite global justice goals, faith-based and secular factions of the human trafficking movement reproduce women's global subordination at the discursive and labor process levels. American evangelical Christian missionary organizations recruit sex workers in Beijing and Bangkok to work as jewelry-makers and sell this jewelry through the bustling anti-trafficking movement in the U.S. Arguing that jewelry represents a proxy commodity for freedom from enslavement and a virtuous wage, these programs create a *transnational moral economy of low wage women's work,* where traditional exchanges of wage for labor are replaced with affective commitments between First World rescuers and their purported victims in the Global South. On the other hand, secular governance efforts, like the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking focuses their attention on holding nation states accountable to transnational norms and treaties. They graft existing state institutions of labor, migration, gender rights onto the framework of human trafficking, thereby inadvertently strengthen nation states' ability to control and punish marginalized populations, including migrant workers, marriage migrants and sex workers.

JS-30.4

SHIH, ELENA* (University of California, Los Angeles, *elena.shih@gmail.com*)

Intimate Economies of Rehabilitative Work: Policing Sexuality through Wage Labor and Re-Education through Labor in China

This paper begins to theorize the intimate labor regimes of the "rehabilitation industry" in China. It examines the collusion between transnational interests, the state and the market through two types of vocational training programs for sex workers in China. In China, state-sanctioned *rehabilitation through labor (RTL)* programs serve as mandatory sanctions for prostitution offenses; at the same time, American evangelical Christian missionaries recruit sex workers to work as jewelry makers, and label them as victims of human trafficking to transnational consumers and activists. These programs aim to generate economic alternatives to labor migration and sex work. However, the focus on labor training and re-education as the animating force of social mobility ignores the complex labor, gender and ethnic hierarchies that exist within the intimate labor industries. Opening the black box of this new industry, my work will investigate the connections between the local and global and question the optimism around the transformative potential of "good work."

This paper is based off 28 months of ethnographic participant observation at an evangelical Christian vocational training center in Beijing, China, and pairs this with preliminary analysis into the historical and contemporary practices of rehabiliation through labor in China.

RC06-123.3

SHIH, YI-PING EVA* (Fu Jen Catholic University, *sleepingshih@gmail.com*)

Culture As the Parenting Toolkit: Class and Globalization in East Asian Families

By using ethnographic documents in Taiwan, this paper aims to examine how three different formats of local and global cultural capital are constructed and distributed unequally between the middle and working class families, particularly via their management of afterschool activities for elementary school children. I use interviews with family members (N=72) to examine how parents' cultural capital is transmitted through the popular routines of Taiwanese children: the afterschool activities, such as piano playing, English lessons, or math lessons, or through the fabric of their family life. Lareau and P. DiMaggio both employed Bourdieu's "distinction" approach to childhood inequality: the former derives from Melvin Kohn's theory on child-rearing values and treats art participation as part of the middle class "concerted cultivation" pattern; while the latter pinpoints children's art activities as a form of status culture participation. In this paper I imply culture without national boundaries and present the Taiwanese case to show how global/western culture are adopted and embedded in contemporary Asian parenting, which interplays with the local structure of class reproduction. I find three fields of child-rearing: Educational achievement, talent development and the western cultural capital. These fields are closely related to parental class position in a univore-omnivore spectrum. All families emphasized core-value on academic success; the middle class and upper class families focused on talent development; and the upper class families emphasized "being international." This paper further reveals that, in East Asian societies, the local families are adopting western culture in their child-rearing, which further generates "western cultural capital", a rising field of distinction for upper class children in East Asia. With lowest fertility rate in the world at 2009, Taiwan is a unique case to understand class variation of child-rearing.

RC29-502.3

SHIKATA, KO* (Doctor of Policy Studies, *kshikata@sfc.keio.ac.jp*)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

891

Current Crimes and Major Issues of Policing in Japan

The number of reported crimes has been decreasing since 2002 in Japan. However, the Japanese society faces to some new crimes, including cybercrime, domestic violence and stalking. The Japanese Police are now struggling with these new crimes and constructing new rules and practices to deal with them. Current policing and countermeasures against these new crimes in Japan will be illustrated.

RC26-458.3

SHILOVA, VALENTINA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *vshilova@yandex.ru*)

«Cellular Globalization» and Communicative Inequality

In view of high speed of development and inculcation of the new informational technologies, growth of consumerism, space globalization in the contemporary societies the high level of social dynamics remains. At present the world community experiences increasing influence of the informational and communicational technologies. At the beginning this changes weren't very visible, but now we already don't imagine our life without social networks and connection which is available constantly. Our friends are increasingly not real people, but simulacrums. New trends of world development, their orientation on an innovation and modernization create the conditions for new social phenomena formation, one of which is communicative inequality. Communicative space is constantly changing, and with the emergence of advanced communicative technologies new vectors of its formation appearance. Between those who have the technical capacity and the necessary educational level for using the Internet and those who have no such possibility the border lies. The new mobile communication potential influence the individuals' behavior. Communicative inequality develop in the new telephony using and in obtaining information from a variety of sources including the media which price isn't available for wide range of customers. Recently the gap between rich and poor in the sphere of information has become more and more conditioned by the technological characteristics, when the rapid expansion of communication tools covered only some of the users layers while other should be satisfied with a rapidly aging equipment. New digital communication medium created by mobile operators, Internet companies, state programs on providing the Internet connection and telephones, prepared a real geographical revolution. At this moment we can speak about the overcoming of the regions informational lag. But communicative inequality between the regions and between them and the Federal center are still remains.

RC15-260.6

SHIM, JAE-MAHN* (University of Seoul, *jaemahn.shim@gmail.com*)

A Sociological Approach to Varying Treatment Outcomes of Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Social sciences of medicine have not given much attention to the variations in the real-world treatment outcomes of CAM situated in different social contexts yet. This neglect is surprising, because the wisdom has long existed in social sciences of medicine that the effects of medical interventions are significantly influenced by social and cultural circumstances. Along with this neglect, a problematic view seems to be revived and reproduced among the medical science community that any deficiency or efficacy in the treatment outcomes of acupuncture and herbal medicine is attributable to the characteristics of the treatment in itself detached from its medical and social environments. However, the limitation of this view becomes clear when acupuncture or herbal medicine of the identical quality and design leads to varying treatment outcomes in different trial sites. As a way to consider these puzzling variations and to propose a sociological explanation of the varying effects of acupuncture and herbal medicine, this paper examines systematically how divergent treatment outcomes are in acupuncture and herbal medicine in Japan and the U.S. and how they are related with the social environments of these medical interventions. In particular, this paper highlights the significance of coordinating these CAM treatments with the mainstream biomedicine at multiple levels in order to get tangible health care benefits. It concludes with reflections on the limitations of the current discourses on the social determinants of the effects of medicine and the inter-cultural medicine and cultural competency.

RC16-293.1

SHIM, YOUNG-HEE* (Hanyang University, *yhshim@hanyang.ac.kr*)

Family-Related Risk Perception and Individualization in East Asia

Based on a survey research conducted to citizens of three capital cities of East Asia, Seoul, Beijing, and Tokyo, this paper is aimed at comparing the family-related risk perception in the three cities with a perspective of individualization theory and a typology of risks developed for East Asia. More specifically, it is aimed at revealing how the citizens of the three cities feel about the recent changes in the family such as divorce, low fertility, decrease in the parent's role in home education, isolation and suicide of the elderly, individualist tendency, decrease in mutual help in the family, and conflict in the property distribution. The research questions are as follows: First, how do the citizens of three cities perceive about the various family-related risks? Second, what influences the family-related risk perception? As to the first question, it turned out that perception of the first modernity-related risks are higher in Beijing, while that of the second modernity-related ones are higher in Seoul and Tokyo. As to the second question, it turned out that not only the family-related macro changes as revealed in law and policy changes and statistical indices in the area of fertility, divorce and marriage, but also individualization turned out to be significant. This suggests that the three cities seem to be in different stages of development and that the three cities have both the first modern and second modern risks.

RC45-741.4

SHIMANE, KATSUMI* (Senshu Univesity, *shimane@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp*)

Funeral Ceremony As an Embedded Social Capital

Funeral ceremony is one of the institutionalized social facts in each society. It could be carried out with family, relative and community members in the traditional societies. But in the modernized society, funerals tend to be hold only by family and closer friends. We compared the East Asian funeral ceremonies in *Invisible Population: the Place of the Dead in East Asian Megacities* (ed. N. Aveline-Dubach, Lexington Books). We found the great changes of funeral customs in Japan, China and South Korea. The undertakers became the new actor of the funeral services and we can't conduct it without them in the urbanized cities. We can call that tendency as "the commercialization of funeral ceremony". Now the funeral service can be served only by the professional undertakers.

But in the East Asia the relations and friends are yet important actors. They help the family members for organizing the funerals. So the social networks that the dead and family members have are "the embedded social capital" for the funeral ceremony. We shall compare the properties of the societies from this point of view.

The Center for Social Capital Studies in Senshu University held the researches in East Asian Societies cooperated with the organizations in these countries; Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, South Korea, China, Taiwan and Thailand. We asked the people about social relation, social trust, security, customs and ceremonies. I will show their attitudes about the participations for the funeral ceremonies of relations, friends, neighbors and colleagues.

JS-26.11

SHIMBO, LUCIA* (University of São Paulo, *luciashimbo@gmail.com*)

LOPES, JOÃO MARCOS (University of São Paulo)

Too Much Business and Few Policies: The Role of Major Construction Companies in the Housing Program "Minha Casa, Minha Vida" in Non-Metropolitan Cities in Brazil

Brazil is now passing through an unprecedented moment regarding housing production due to the large volume of public funds focused in just one single program: the "Minha Casa, Minha Vida" (PMCMV). It was released in 2009 with the goal of building 3.4 million housing units in six years only. Since then, the role of the real estate market was consolidated in Brazilian contemporary housing policy, which had already been outlining since the late 1990s, characterized by the performance of major construction companies and by the scale and standardized production housing throughout the country. This geographic expansion covered cities and regions that weren't major companies' priorities so far, such as São Paulo state country cities and other states capitals (beyond the axis Rio-São Paulo), causing significant changes in the local real estate dynamics and in the socio-spatial configurations in these cities. This article aims to analyze such changes under two different approaches that are related to each other. The first looks at how the production of PMCMV is revealed socio-spatially in non-metropolitan areas, having as territorial focus, the cities in central region of São Paulo state, in which it is possible to note the high concentration of housing units produced by only a few major construction companies. The second approach focuses on understanding the production structure of PMCMV, starting from the analysis of a major company that currently accounts for 10% of the housing units hired by the PMCMV and 30% of the units in the study area. The hypothesis is that the recent phase of housing production is controlled by a market policy, rather than a housing policy, in which the state provides funds and companies design and produce the city, delineating a private conception of urban design and housing product.

RC03-71.4

SHIMIZU, CHIHIRO* (Reitaku University, *cshimizu@reitaku-u.ac.jp*)

Estimation of Hedonic Single-Family House Price Function Considering "Scenes"

In this study, hedonic house price functions are formulated using the single-family house market in the 23 wards of Tokyo as the subject. In the formulation of hedonic models, the generation of omitted variable bias is thought to occur in cases when, in addition to locational factors (i.e., factors involved in decision making when buying a property) and building structures which affect the house prices, local environmental variables or "*scenes*" and the individual characteristics of house buyers, such as their income, are not taken into consideration. However, since it is difficult to obtain local environmental information in a small neighborhood unit or "*scenes*" and to observe individual characteristics of house buyers in the property market, these variables have not been sufficiently considered in previous studies. In the current study, I aim to improve the hedonic model by incorporating local environmental factors or "scenes" and data on family income in a small neighborhood unit using a geographic information system (GIS). I demonstrate that, without considering these variables, non-negligible levels of omitted variable bias are generated in the variables that are major factors in determining house prices, such as ground area, front road width, distance to the nearest station, and the travel time to the central business district. Results showed that, in the model considering neighborhood effect variables or "scenes", the explanatory power was improved compared with the simple linear model. At the same time, each of the neighborhood effect variables or "scenes", which served as subjects of urban policies, was adopted with statistical significance.

RC15-268.2

SHIMIZU, HIROTO* (Osaka University, *hshimizu14@gmail.com*)

Medicalization and Demedicalization of Mild Depression in Japanese Occupational Health

From 1999 to 2008 the number of patients with depression in Japan is thought to have increased by 2.4 times. Overdiagnosis of depression has attracted much attention both from the health professionals and the public. Previously, the concept of mild depression did not even exist until the 1990s in Japanese psychiatry. Some experts argue that the introduction of the DSM and ICD as a diagnostic tool is a possible factor of increasing depression in Japan. In this study I analyze the conflict between the medicalized and demedicalized views of mild depression in Japanese occupational health from the viewpoint of conflicting diagnostic contexts in Japanese psychiatry.

I conducted several interviews with physicians and psychiatrists active in the field of occupational health and attended various conferences and meetings of experts dealing with mild depression in occupational settings. Two findings are especially of significance to understand the current trend of depression epidemic. 1) There are double contexts in which depression diagnosis is made. Whereas the DSM or ICD is used as a tool to diagnose depression, they do not explain any etiology of the disease but just provide the criteria of the symptoms. Thus in those cases for which the explanation of the disease causes is needed, conventional Japanese psychiatry is referred, in which depression is modeled by major depression rather than by mild depression. 2) Major depression model in Japanese psychiatry includes a moralistic judgment about the "industrious" personality of the patient. As this aspect does not coincide with the mild depression patients, there is a strong tendency to demedicalize the mild depression on the side of psychiatry. The same tendency is also found in the media coverage of the disease. Thus the status of mild depression patients especially in occupational settings is unstable and vulnerable to the moral criticism on them.

RC08-158.1

SHIMIZU, SHINSAKU* (Morioka University, *shimizu@ morioka-u.ac.jp*)

Daniel Bell As Post-Cold War Intellectual: The Idea of Triunity Beyond the Cognitive Frameworks of the Cold War

Interpretations of Daniel Bell's works are typical cases of cognitive bias in Cold War social sciences. Bell has been regarded as an anti-communist ideologue, a conservative sociologist, and a neoconservative intellectual. Today, therefore, his works are not discussed in earnest. This study reevaluates Daniel Bell by clarifying that he held post-Cold War perspectives.

As Bell himself noted, *The End of Ideology* is better known for its title than for its content. During the Cold War era, attention was paid not to what he said but the sensational title. Because readers took "the end of ideology" to mean that all ideologies would vanish despite severe ideological conflicts, Bell was considered an anti-communist ideologue. Similarly, because in *The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism* he took an anti-modernist position and placed value on religion, many scholars have regarded him as neoconservative.

Certainly, he criticized Stalinism and the Communist Party of the United States. He recalled that members of the Communist Party did not know about Kronshtadt in which Trotsky shot rebels in 1921. His criticism was based on experiences from his youth.

At the end of the Cold War, he indicated that his position was different from that of anti-communism. He insisted that the end of communism should not be admired, and he also suggested that capitalism would extend indefinitely. Although Bell was close friends with Irving Kristol, who was nicknamed "the godfather of neoconservatism," and funded *The Public Interest* with him, they conflicted politically and ideologically after the presidential election of 1972.

In 1977, Bell articulated his three positions: "socialist in economics, liberal in politics and conservative in culture." He tried to transcend the binary oppositions peculiar to the Cold War through his idea of *triunity*. This study reevaluates Bell as a post-Cold War intellectual who fought against neoliberalism and neoconservatism.

RC27-476.1

SHIMIZU, YASUO* (Doshisha University, *app@fsinet.or.jp*)

About World Championships in Athletics and TV Broadcast

This study examines changes in the nature of Japanese TV broadcasts of the World Athletics Championship from 1997-2013 using a qualitative methodology. Specifically, the study examines the changes in the Tokyo Broadcasting System coverage between the 1997 Athens event and the 2013 Moscow event. The results indicate that TV broadcasts became more professional from the point of the Berlin event in 2009. Up until the 2009 Berlin event, broadcasts featured much screaming-like behaviour from television commentators such as Yuji Oda. However, the screaming-like broadcasts decreased after the Berlin event and the screaming of Yuji Oda was not seen in Moscow in 2013. In addition, the nicknames of the players were not used in the Moscow TV broadcasts. This may be due, in part, to the request of the Japan Association of Athletic Federations to the Tokyo Broadcasting System to eliminate the use of nicknames. The nature of live coverage of sports events varies according to different events. In addition, they are different depending on whether or not there are Japanese players involved, and depending on whether or not there are star "foreign" players. Based on the results the paper highlights implications for future track-and-field and other sport broadcasts.

INTE-24.1

SHIN, KWANG-YEONG* (Chung-Ang University, *kyshin@cau.ac.kr*)

Why Does Inequality Keep Rising In South Korea?

This paper explores the rise of economic inequality in South Korea, focusing on changing income distribution of individuals and families after financial crisis in 1997. In South Korea, the great U-turn of inequality was observed since the early 1990s. Both Gini coefficient of household income inequality of household and Gini coefficient of individual's wage inequality had decreased commonly until the early 1990s. They have kept rapidly rising earlier than financial crisis in 1997. The financial crisis in 1997 has exacerbated the tendency of the rising income inequality as neoliberal economic reforms, policy measures to resolve the financial-cum-economic crisis, were implemented by the Korean government. Another financial crisis in 2008, triggered by the crisis of the subprime mortgage in the USA, made it harder to roll back the rising inequality. In addition to impacts of globalization, under the poor social welfare system, endogenous social changes such as fast aging of population and family dissolution, partly associated with neoliberal economic reforms, have contributed to the drastic rise of family income inequality in the 2000s.

JS-57.1

SHIN, KWANG-YEONG* (Chung-Ang University, *kyshin@cau. ac.kr*)
KONG, JU (Department of Sociology, Chung-Ang University)

Labor Movement, Environmental Movement in Regime Change in South Korea

This paper explores the relationship between labor movement and environmental movement in South Korea, showing that the movement dynamics in South Korea which has experienced compressed political and social change is different from those in the advanced industrial democracy. Both labor movement and environmental movement are new social movements in the sense that new labor movement orgnaizations were emerged during the transition from authoritarinism to democracy and environmental movement also began to appear in the post-transition era. Thus the political dynamics has significantly affected the trajectory of both movements, contributing the formation social movement unionism in the 1990s. However, the financial crisis in 1997 made directions of two movement organizations divert from each other. Political democratization and economic crisis made the relationship between the two more independent and autonomous from each other. Democratization also gave negative impact on the development of alliance between the two because each movement had different relationship with the new democratic regime. While labor has been hostile to the democratic regime pursuing neoliberal economic reforms, environmental

movement organizations has shown ambigious attitudes toward the democratic regime. The consecutive defeat of democratic political parties in the presidential elections has severely undermined the social bases of both movement in the 2000s.

RC15-269.4

SHINDO, YUZO* (Osaka City University, *shindou@lit.osaka-cu. ac.jp*)

Rethinking "Medicalization of Death and Dying":Explications through Examining Japanese Case

What does "mecdicalization of death and dying" precisely and really mean?This paper tries to focus on the medicalization of death and dying, and tries to show 1) the historical process of the social transformations surrounding death and dying in Japan, and then 2) theoretical reconsiderations concerning the concept of medicalization itself .

Medicalization of death and dying has been customarily and representatively meant to be "hospitalization" .   The radical change in the place of human death recalled the sense of something familiar being lost, and the medical-hospital environments coupled especially with the high-tech medical treatment in the 1970s have long been viewed as something unfamiliar, unhuman, and even anti-human. Cultural interpretations regarding this process as "denial of death" or "pornography of death" in modern societies have been presented, and prepared for the seemingly backlash movement tentatively called the de-medicalization. However, what does these medicalization and de-medicalization really mean?

Japanese situation could present strategically suggestive one, partly because it is the heaviest aged society and partly because it is also the most densely crowded society with medical facilities. It seems to follow that the medicalization of death and dying would advance most in Japanese society. The situation is complicated. The health policy have tried to de-medicalize /de-hospitalize the aged, and promote nursing home care and community care ever since 1980s. The people in general wish for sudden death, or for natural death in home, and both of them share in common one element: with lesser medical interventions. It is both interesting and somewhat paradoxical. Interesting, because the directions aimed seem to be converge:demedeicalization. Paradoxical, because the intentions fundamentally diverge between the two.

This paper tries to contribute to broaden the scope of the discussion of medicalization empirically, and to enrich it theoretically by reexamine the validity of the concept of medicalizaion.

RC02-64.3

SHINODA, LUCIANA* (INPG, *luly.shinoda@gmail.com*)
PEREIRA, INES* (FGV-EAESP, *ines.brasil@uol.com.br*)

Human-Billboards: The Commodification of Invisible People

According to Zygmunt Bauman, since mid-20th century modern society has been experiencing a gradual shift toward a "consumer society", whose main characteristic is the transformation of consumers into commodities. In this context, the objective of consuming is to grant social status to individuals, who worth as much as they are able to consume. Bauman posits that people consume to invest in their own social affiliation. By consuming, individuals become a more valuable commodity, recasting themselves as products capable of drawing attention and standing out from the monotony and dull invisibility of ordinary things. Those who do not have enough resources to consume are considered invalids, commodities that will never be noticed or coveted, and that can only resign themselves to their invisibility. However, by analyzing Brazilian human-billboards, this study intends to show that even those individuals are salvageable in the world of consumption.

In the city of São Paulo (Brazil), legislation has established several restrictions on advertising placement in order to avoid visual pollution. The real estate sector has circumvented that legislation by using the so-called "human-billboards": men and women from under-age to elderly who remain standing for periods up to 8 hours without breaks and regardless the weather, in corners of upper middle class neighborhoods with signposts hanging in their necks. For this job they are paid under 10 dollars a day, with payment discount if their supervisor finds them sitting.

In principle these people would be considered "invalids" in the society of consumers. Nevertheless, they end up being "recycled" and become functional to it. The case study intends to reflect on how the society of consumers absorbs the dysfunctions that it produces itself. In this case, people's invisibility is not equivalent to death: it is also turned into merchandise.

JS-12.1

SHINOHARA, CHIKA* (Momoyama Gakuin University, *shinohc@andrew.ac.jp*)
MUTIARA, MEDIAN (Prasetiya Mulya Business School)

Healthcare Work and Cross-Cultural Understanding in Globalization: Social Issues and Responses in Indonesia and Japan

The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) has initiated healthcare worker migration from Indonesia to Japan since 2008. Issues and challenges concerning regulations and cross-cultural understandings of healthcare have emerged around such EPA healthcare work and workers in both societies. What issues have arisen and been reported in Indonesia and Japan? How do the media, policy makers, healthcare institutions and workers themselves, and other specialists react and respond to such new issues and challenges? In what way do Indonesian and Japanese social and workers' understandings of healthcare work and worker migration differ? Our paper shows how national contexts affected by globalization shape and re-shape social understandings of healthcare migration and their policies in Indonesia and Japan over time. Analyses of the national media reporting, information from the governments, and interviews in Indonesia and Japan reveal a contrast of social responses to healthcare worker migration. In Indonesia where healthcare workers have been sent to Japan and other countries, this tends to be understood positively, overall, as economic benefits and Indonesian professionals' contributions to the care worker shortage in Japan. In contrast, Japanese are more likely to respond negatively to these issues; yet, they intend to face cross-cultural challenges, although slowly, making revisions in the language and license examination policies. We pay particular attention to social issue construction and policy institutionalization processes around EPA healthcare workers in Indonesia and Japan. Our study contributes to our sociological understanding of healthcare worker migration, cross-cultural understandings of healthcare and related concepts, and how national contexts and globalization construct and re-construct social issues and policies toward a new social change.

JS-88.6

SHINOHARA, TAKAKO* (KIRYU University, *yukki.taka.302@ gmail.com*)

Discourses in the Magazine "Keisetsu Jidai": The Popularization Process of Higher Education in Postwar Japan

At a time when it was called the "examination hell" in postwar Japan, the magazine KEISETSU JIDAI was popular among students that take the entrance examination in higher education.

It has a history of more than eighty years, but this time, how the magazine has changed?

The purpose of this study is the analysis of magazines in the 1950s-1960s. I would like to declare that KEISETSU JIDAI has a function of career guidance through the late 1950s. The tendency changed subjects, contributors, quantities of the magazine, and their consciousness. It's mean to liberate students from some superstitions. A practical learning and a scientific method was directed to solve problems. In particular, the issue was a difference between urban and rural areas, which have dates and skills of an entrance exam. Some difficulties confronted them, conflicts and barriers surrounding the higher education, such as gender difference and economic issue.

This study may suggest a new history about the severe competition in school entrance exam.

RC24-438.12

SHINOKI, MIKIKO* (Chuo University, *shinoki@fps.chuo-u.ac.jp*)
ABE, KOJI (Yamagata University)

The Effect of Environmental Education at School and Home on How Students Behave Towards the Natural Environment in Japan

Several studies on the factors that promote pro-environmental behavior have found the importance of environmental education. A number of environmental educational programs that aim to nurture ethical behavior towards the environment have been developed worldwide. For example, in Japan, some students in a junior high school take part in diving programs to study marine environments. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of environmental education at school and home on students' pro-environmental behavior. In November 2010, we conducted a quantitative survey of all third-year students and their parents at all the junior high schools located in the city of Minamata, Japan. Pollution has had a severely detrimental effect on the health of the residents of Minamata since the 1950s, and the disease caused by pollution has come to be known as Minamata disease. The negative experiences with pollution have led to the implementation of various interesting environmental education programs in all the junior high schools in the city.

 The analysis of the results indicates the important factor that effects on the pro-environmental behaviors of students: It was their perception of the contributions their parents made to address environmental challenges, instead of the actual contributions or behavior of the parents. The pro-environmental behavior that parents took had a mediating effect on the way students' perception on their parental contributions to the environment. The results also indicate that experience-based environmental education, such as related volunteering activities at school, promoted students' pro-environmental behavior significantly more than classroom-based environmental education that focused on knowledge creation. However, classroom-based environmental knowledge creation remains critical

because it provides an opportunity to influence pro-environmental behavior through the discoveries and the surprises by learning.

RC31-529.2

SHINOZAKI, KYOKO* (Ruhr University Bochum, *kyoko.shinozaki@rub.de*)

Career Strategies and Spatial (im-)Mobility Among Skilled Migrants Between Asia and Europe: The Role of Gender Power Dynamics in the Work-Family Interaction

This paper aims to unravel the gendered career strategies of skilled migrants in Germany's financial and academic sectors, which are being developed not only in tandem, but also often in negotiation, with gender relations in the family. Much of the current scholarly effort in the field of skilled migration and mobility has concentrated on the principal migrant and work-related context, treating the family as a rather secondary, separate and essentially 'female' terrain. Drawing on participant observation and interviews with highly skilled mobile workers from Asia, this paper shows that these two terrains, work and family, are closely interrelated in building skilled migrant workers' career pathways. Germany has lately joined the "global war for talent" to seek out highly skilled migrant workers, but although the number of skilled women entering through Germany's skilled migratory regime may in fact be small, the experiences of migrant, dual career couples show that their transnational career strategies have a strong bearing on the fine balancing act and negotiation of gender relations in the family. The overall aim of this paper is to show the contrasting – and often gendered – strategies devised by highly skilled couples, which can widen our understanding of the role that the family plays in international skilled mobility.

RC31-527.6

SHINOZAKI, KYOKO* (Ruhr University Bochum, *kyoko.shinozaki@rub.de*)

Conceptualizing Spatial Ambivalence Among Migrant Academics: The Dimension of Temporalities in Understanding Career Strategies

Highly skilled migrants are often deemed to have 'mobility capital': extant studies have shown that for career advancement they mobilize the capacity to be spatially mobile across borders, drawing on their cultural, social and economic capital. In policy, too, the debate around "gain and retain" has popularized the construction of mobile skilled migrants. In fact, Germany, the country which this paper focuses on, has been widening its channel for skilled and highly skilled migration streams and opened a route for long-term and permanent settlement for migrants entering through its skilled migration regime. This new, skill-b(i)ased migration governance radically rewrites the established understanding of German citizenship, based on "Selecting by Origin".

Recent scholarship has brought about a nuanced understanding about spatial mobility capital and its negotiated nature, by considering the work-family interaction. While these studies put forth ambivalence and gendered power dynamics in realizing career aspirations among highly skilled migrants, I argue that less attention has been paid to the temporal dimension in capturing spatial ambivalence and career strategies. By focusing on migrant academics in three German cities, this paper aims to conceptualize their spatial ambivalence, which is influenced by three temporal points in their own and family lives: past, present and future. However, rather than treating these three 'points' in isolation from one another, I want to make sense of them in a continuum, that would together affect migrant academics' decision/orientation to stay, move on, or return. Drawing on a quantitative survey and problem-centered interviews, I aim to demonstrate that the temporalities intersect with, and give meaning to, locally specific experiences along the social division of race/ethnicity, gender, country of origin, and age in the workplace, family, neighborhood and local administration. In addition, I will discuss the strengths and challenges in using these methods.

RC31-521.4

SHIOBARA, YOSHIKAZU* (Keio University, *shiobara@law.keio.ac.jp*)

Between Freedom and Neglect: Community-Based Approaches and Neoliberalism In Policies For Asylum Seekers In Australia

Policies regarding asylum seekers in Australia have changed frequently since the late 2000s. The federal Labor government that came into power in 2007 decided to abolish the notorious policies of the former conservative government, namely, the "Pacific Solution" and Temporary Protection Visa (TPV) scheme, both of which aimed to reduce the numbers of Irregular Maritime Arrivals (IMAs) and violated their human rights. On the other hand, the Labor government maintained the problematic policy of mandatory detention for asylum seekers, and therefore sought to develop "Community-based" approaches for asylum seekers to argue that the government guaranteed their human rights. Thus, the Labor government developed the Community Detention program and expanded of the number of asylum seekers who were issued a Bridging Visa E (BVE) and released into local communities. While human rights lobbies and refugee service providers tended to welcome the policy change because it released asylum seekers from detention centers, the advancement of the Community-based approaches was also a response to the need to bring down the high costs of the existing asylum seekers policy. In other words, the Community-based approaches for asylum seekers can be recognized as a segment of the neoliberal reforms of Australian social policy. In this paper, I will examine the details of the Community-based approach to asylum-seeker policy in Australia from 2007-2013, using policy and discourse analysis from a sociological point of view. I suggest that the policy aimed to promote freedom for ethnic minorities can result in their neglect when the discourse of neoliberalism and spatial management are utilized to justify the policy.

RC14-256.17

SHIOYA, MASAYUKI* (University of Tokyo, *0408ms@gmail.com*)

Dynamism Among Japanese Railway Fans: Transition of Taste in the Dimension of Hobby

In this paper, I intend to examine "shumi" (Japanese word for "hobby") in contemporary Japan, revealing its mechanism and dynamism. "Shumi" is composed of three aspects: "omomuki", taste and hobby. "Omomuki" is a Japanese word for a concept of aesthetics in the nature. Taste is a concept of value judgment. Hobby is a concept of enjoyable activities. In sociology, taste and hobby have been researched, so far depicting how the concept of taste has been regulating the concept of hobby in a class society. However, it is necessary to study this matter from the perspective of hobby. Railway fans have been chosen to conduct the survey for the purpose of this study. This is because they participate in activities that are rich in variety, as well as complexity. According to some surveys, there are around 20,000 serious railway fans and roughly from 1.5 to 2 million casual fans. A distinguished characteristic is that although the age distribution is widely covered from under 10 to over 90, at least 80% of them are males. Also, based on my field research related to railways, conducted from July 2009 to October 2012, railway fans have been found to enjoy various kinds of activities, which are not limited to competitions, such as "Agon" that Caillois refers to. Focusing on Bourdieu's theory of "champ", or "distinction", I examine the new framework to analyze the conceptual interaction between taste and hobby. Specifically, I introduce "games" as the sub-concept of hobby, revealing that each fan transitions between values to values of different realms within the dimension of hobby. Thus, I aim to show the possibility that interaction taste and hobby takes place in a non-class society.

RC29-506.1

SHIPUNOVA, TATIANA* (Saint Petersburg State University, *shtatspb@yandex.ru*)

Fundamental Paradoxes of the Theory and Practice of the Criminal Law

The "crisis of punishment" as well as negative phenomena of the modern system of justice determinates to the ideological handicap. Let's focus only on two mainframe ideas.

Understanding of the social justice

Social justice is a measure of public benefits from laws and other regulators based on an agreement which establish and maintain the life order of individuals and institutions. This order promotes the survival and development of the society, as well as provides integration and decent life of its members. The "decent life" is a compilation of all the benefits proclaiming in modern society: freedom, equality, social security, etc. Therefore the justice system should be aimed primarily at preventing crime, restoration of the rights and rehabilitation of the victims, and only then – on the prosecution, punishment and / or rehabilitation of criminals.

Economic pragmatism of the "social protection" concept

The concept of punishment stakes on the state control based on a quality management underlining efficiency and effectiveness. In this regard, in Western societies are widely discussing concepts of "safety" and "protection". However, they are discussing without an analysis of what, in fact, should be protected. So "reliability" becomes symbolic notion and goes back to the "retribution".

If we should still expect the socially significant effect of the penal system, it is necessary to decide from which perspective we should evaluate its quality. From producer's perspective? But what exactly it produces: improvement of criminals, retribution, or citizens' safety? From consumer's perspective? But who is consumer: prisoner, society, State? From market's perspective? But what are the objectives of the government regarding prisoners, actual and potential victims, or crime policy? These estimates could differ, as well as the answers to the questions.

The elimination of these paradoxes could fundamentally change the concept and practice of the law in modern society.

JS-86.2

SHIRAHASE, SAWAKO* (University of Tokyo, *sshiraha@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

Intergenerational Transfer within Families from the Perspective of Social Inequality in Japan

As in Europe and the US, Japan's ageing population, and the accompanying generational imbalance, has become one of today's most pressing social policy issues. My paper principally examines the relationship between social and private intergenerational transfers in Japan. I will discuss how intergenerational transfer within families takes place, and whether this process contributes to expanding inequality between families.

I focus on three kinds of private intergenerational transfer: co-residency, remittance, and asset inheritance. In particular, I intensively discuss different directions of transfer, both from parents to children, and from children to parents. The aim of my research is to identify similarities in determinants of all three types of intergenerational transfer, and in both directions. In conclusion, I explore whether the relationship with macro-level intergenerational imbalance is consistent with the one at the micro-level.

I will analyze data from two sources: the Comprehensive Survey of People's Living Conditions (CSLCJ), conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the 2010 Panel Survey of Living Conditions among Middle-age and Elderly People (PSMEP). The former presents cross-sectional, detailed household income data, with a sample size of 26,115. The latter is first wave of nationally representative panel survey of people aged 50 to 84. The survey, with a sample size of 6,442, includes detailed information on financial and care support between parents and children, and on household assets and savings.

According to my preliminary results, the meaning of co-residency has changed. The elderly are no longer always the beneficiaries of co-residency; rather, they retain the role of household head that provides basic economic support to younger family members. Private transfers divide society rather than redistribute resources, since the older generation provides more than the younger, and intergenerational imbalances in private transfers become more obvious as the population ages.

RC19-338.3

SHIRAHASE, SAWAKO* (University of Tokyo, *sshiraha@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

Intergenerational Transfer, Social and Private, in Japan

Largely because of generational imbalance, the ageing population of Japan is one of the most urgent topics in social policy. My paper principally examines the relationship of social and private intergenerational transfers in Japan. I analyze two kinds of data. The first is that of the "Comprehensive Survey of People's Living Conditions," which was conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the second is that of "National Survey of Living Conditions among Middle-Age and Old-Age People in 2010."

The public pension system, which produces social transfers from the younger to the older generation, can be regarded as a form of intergenerational re-distribution. I first examine the extent that public pensions limit poverty among the elderly in Japan as a way to gauge the impact of public transfers in improving social equality. The main research question here is the extent to which public pensions reduce the risk of poverty as the generational imbalance worsens.

I study two-fold private transfers, co-residency and remittance. In Japan's welfare society, the family has played a critical role in providing basic economic security to its members. The elderly have secured their economic well-being through co-residency with their off-spring. I examine how private transfers across generations, as in co-residency and remittance, have taken place. My second research question is whether such transfers have been enhanced by population aging. According to my preliminary result, the meaning of co-residency has now changed: the elderly are no longer always the beneficiaries of co-residency; rather, they retain the role of household head that provides basic economic well-being to the resident younger generation. Private transfers divide society rather than re-distribute resources, since the older generation provides more than the younger, and intergenerational imbalances in private transfers become more obvious as the population ages.

JS-39.1

SHIRATORI, YOSHIHIKO* (Kobe University, *yshira@lit.kobe-u.ac.jp*)

Comparative Study on Vocational Education in Japan and in France

In this paper, I will discuss on the vocational education at the level of secondary education in Japan and in France with a comparative point of view.

In France, there are mainly three types of high school (*lycée*): *lycée général, lycée technologique* and *lycée professionnel*. When the pupils accomplish their study at

high school and pass the final examination (baccalauréat), they receive a diploma which corresponds to their study course (*baccalauréat général, baccalauréat technologique* and *baccalauréat professionnel*). Though all these three types institutionally give the right to enter the higher education, the courses of pupils after graduation of each type of high school show a clear difference: continuing to study at higher education or entering employment ; types of institution (*grandes écoles,* university, professional junior college ...) when they continue to study... Historically, 'technological' and 'professional' courses are introduced for the purpose of vocational education, but the situation of the pupils after accomplishing their study at high school shows a significant difference.

In Japan, there are general education course, specialized education course and comprehensive education course in high school. I will discuss the tendency of the way that the pupils of each course take after their graduation as comparing with the situation in France.

With these discussions, I will try to examine concepts of ability, career and so on, in a wider sense.

RC08-149.3

SHIRATORI, YOSHIHIKO* (Kobe University, *yshira@lit.kobe-u.ac.jp*)

On Intermediate Groups in Japanese Sociology

Since A. de Tocqueville and E. Durkheim, intermediate group occupies an important position in sociology. In this paper, I will discuss a history of Japanese sociology and Japanese society by focusing on this aspect.

There is a conceptual dichotomy between community and association in sociology. The former is based on common attributes of the members, whereas the latter is based on the will of the members to unite. It is theoretically said that old communities are diminishing and the importance of the individual is increasing with the process of modernization. Generally speaking, this process can be found in Japan especially after the World War II.

It is said that the importance of intermediate group is rediscovered in Japan after the Great Hanshin earthquake in 1995. A law which prescribes to give the right of juridical person to a NPO, one of the forms of intermediate group, is founded in 1988. Since then, there are more discussions on NPO than before. I will reconsider these discussions to analyze the significance of intermediate groups in contemporary society and sociology in Japan. I will also treat other intermediate groups, such as neighborhood associations for example, to deepen the discussion.

RC19-343.5

SHIRE, KAREN A.* (University Duisburg-Essen, *karen.shire@uni-due.de*)

Family Supports and Insecure Work: The Politics of Household Service Employment in Conservative Gender Regimes

In the late 2000s Austria and Germany introduced policies aimed at expanding the employment of household services in order to support families in their ability to reconcile work and family. Both sets of policies targeted the use of a particular form of marginal part--time work, to make formal employment relations more attractive to households. The effect however, has been to constitute household service work as insecure low wage work, and to introduce new lines of inequalities between working women. While neither the Austrian or German reforms have succeeded in bringing informal work in private households into registered employment, they have strengthened the traditional path of women's labor force (re--) entry into part--time work, while creating large differences in the forms of part--time employment taken up by educated and less skilled women. These two worlds of women's employment meet directly in private households, largely as the result of family support policies, and are one of the ways in which the modernization of conservative welfare contexts with strong male breadwinner models are creating new class--based inequalities between women. The findings suggest the need to pay more attention to the employment conditions and new risks in drives to formalize and expand personal and household service work, now an explicit aim of European employment policy.

RC02-55.6

SHIRE, KAREN A.* (University Duisburg-Essen, *karen.shire@uni-due.de*)

Gender Dynamics in the Dualisation of Coordinated Market Economies

Recent research about growing inequalities in some of the most protected employment economies has pointed to the dualisation of employment conditions originating in the expansion of non-standard employment and the deregulation of social protection coverage for significant segments of the workforce. This paper will focus on the gendered dynamics of dualisation in Germany and Japan, and show that dualisation is not novel, but rather deeply rooted (1) in the failure in both countries to pursue social and family policy changes in strong male bread-

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

winner models of employment and (2) well established occupational segregation of work by gender. As a result, class-based inequalities have become more salient, though these were considered less relevant in the coordinated market economies. In Japan, the expansion of temporary and part-time labor over four decades has exposed women and less educated youth to market-based employment systems at odds with the employment conditions of better educated segments and older cohorts of the male core workforce. German policies and practices designed to protect skilled male workers in manufacturing have failed to transfer to occupations performed mainly by women, while sub-forms of part-time and temporary work have deepened the divisions between men and women in non-standard employment.

RC06-128.8

SHISHIDO, KUNIAKI* (Osaka University of Commerce, *kuniakis@daishodai.ac.jp*)
IWAI, NORIKO (Osaka University of Commerce)
SASAKI, TAKAYUKI (Osaka University of Commerce)

A Current Picture and Overall Trends of Japanese Family Based on Japanese General Social Survey Cumulative Data 2000-2012

The Japanese General Social Surveys project conducts a nationwide social survey every two years since 2000 to study the attitudes and behavior of Japanese people. As the U.S. GSS, the JGSS questionnaire covers a wide range of topics including family issues.

Working with Korean General Social Survey, Taiwan Social Change Survey, and Chinese General Social Survey, JGSS shares some modules of questions with East Asian Social Surveys (EASS). The theme for the first EASS (EASS 2006) is Family, for the second (EASS 2008) is Culture and Globalization, for the third (EASS 2010) is Health and Society, and for the forth is Network Social Capital, and for the fifth (planned in 2015) is Work and Life. EASS aims to continue valid and reliable cross-national surveys by using repeated research that has already generated robust results.

In this presentation, we will illustrate the change in Japanese family and capture the current picture based on the results of cumulative JGSS data. The overall trends between 2000 and 2012 will be described. While swayed by unstable job climate, both individuals and families suppress dissatisfaction and come to grips with reality. The number of unemployment and contingent employment among youths has been enlarged, the percentage of unmarried people has increased, and unmarried adult children have increasingly been living together with their parents. A growing number of women in all ages entered into labor force and the bottom of the M-shaped employment rates among women have become shallow. Following favorability towards socialization of livelihood security and care of the elderly, increasing people favor socialization of childrearing and education. The changes in employment among youths and women should have a strong impact on Japanese family in the future, and thus a whole picture of the reform in taxation system, employment policy, and social welfare should gain attention.

RC22-390.7

SHIVELY, KIM* (Kutztown University of Pennsylvania, *shively@kutztown.edu*)

Investing in the Afterlife: Inequality, Charity, and Hopes for Salvation in the Hizmet Movement

As Turkey's economy has liberalized over the last 20 years, economic inequality has intensified and become a major focus of public concern and discussion. A response to this inequality has been an increase in the number of charitable non-governmental organizations, including faith-based benevolent groups spearheaded by upwardly mobile, pious Turks who seek to "do good" for society as a form of religious devotion. One such religiously oriented Turkish philanthropic association, the Hizmet ("service") movement, is organized by followers of the influential Turkish preacher, Fethullah Gülen. Based on ethnographic research among members of the Hizmet movement in Turkey and the United States, this paper will demonstrate how Gülen's teachings on economic activity and social responsibility suggest that a path to salvation for the wealthy emerges from the plight of the poor. More specifically, the movement has promoted an idea that individual financial success may serve as a type of worship by which the believer gains God's reward in the afterlife. However, this conversion of economic success into religious merit depends on the believer's intentions (*niyet*), in that economic activities are recognized as worship only if the believer maintains the proper spiritual disposition toward God. This includes the acknowledgment that a person's economic attainment is only partially attributable to the individual's own efforts, but ultimately it is God's blessing (*ihlas*) that is responsible for success. Reciprocally, an affluent individual should repay God's beneficence with material beneficence to society through zakat (alms-giving) and other charitable activities organized by the Hizmet movement. These charitable acts will potentially earn that philanthropist a place in heaven. Such a notion that the wealthy rely on the needy for salvation serves to reinforce inequality, even as the effects of that inequality may be mitigated by acts of pious benevolence.

PRES-1.2

SHOJI, KOKICHI* (University of Tokyo, *kokshoji@nifty.com*)

Messages to the World from Japanese Sociological and Social Welfare Studies Societies

SOCI-980.1

SHOJI, KOKICHI* (University of Tokyo, *kokshoji@nifty.com*)

Sociology of, By and for Sovereign People: Towards a Truly Global Sociology

A truly global sociology can be created as an overcoming of the civil society paradigm. The bourgeois, rich citizens, conquered the globe with their enterprises of 'one share, one vote' principle, guarded by their absolutist and nation states, and colonized the most parts of the world. On the other hand, these citizens were forced to open the door by the American and French Revolutions, and to concede repeatedly by the universal suffrage movements of workers, ethnic minorities and women, to enlarge democratic societies of 'one person, one vote' principle. The paradigm has been formed and reinforced in this process. The colonized peoples, resisting this forced paradigm, have transformed it to open perspectives toward truly democratic societies, though being troubled by dictatorships caused by development and the military. Most peoples have now the sovereignty, although being subalterns who have been largely out of sight. If we see things from their standpoint, the people's will has not been rightly reflected on the governments even in advanced societies because of their imperfect election and party systems, while the world economy has been controlled by their corporate and globalized enterprises. The advanced societies have not been sufficiently democratized, so that most of the citizens still remain actually substantially as subalterns. Rejecting any academic imperialism and not being afraid of multi-versalism, we must create a sociology to democratize all national societies and the international society. For this, we need not only a political sociology to promote the right reflection of the people's will on the government, but also an economic sociology to facilitate people's non-profit enterprises and organizations such as co-operatives, trade unions and others. A cultural sociology, integrating these political and economic ones meaningfully, will sublate the old paradigm onto a new highly qualified democratic society paradigm.

RC25-449.3

SHOJI, HIROSHI* (National Museum of Ethnology, *hirshoji@idc.minpaku.ac.jp*)

Is a Multilingual Mind Possible for the Japanese?

Japan has been conceived as a highly monolithic and monolingual society by both the Japanese and others.Monolingual policy was strengthened particularly after the WW II, when Japan was forced to abandon all its overseas territories. Ignoring the existence of indigenous Ainu and migrant language speakers, Japan has been devoted, by means of educational and administrative institutions, to integration of its people around the national language, Japanese, and Japanese culture. Mass media played equally important roles. The myth of Japanese homogeneity has probably helped to create and reinforce the national feelings, and was supposedly advantageous for Japan's economic development in recent decades.

Japan's monolingual regime was thus brought into being, through political, societal and ideological circumstances. One could get by with Japanese language only in almost all places and situations. No one had to worry whether a customer, authority, employer, employee, neighbor or even stranger on the street might not understand Japanese.

Dark sides of monolingualism began to reveal themselves with growing globalism, particularly since the 1980's, although some were already recognized before. One of the most familiar examples has beenthe modest English capacity of the Japanese. It was widely believed that with an almost absolute lack of contact with foreign languages, learning foreign languages was not simply realistic. Yet, even now, in the midst of globalization with many contacts with foreigners, and many reasons to communicate with them, the people's perpetual efforts to learn English have not brought notable results.

The problem perhaps is more deep-rooted. Does a conceptual monolingualism underlay the Japanese mind? In the presentation I will relate Japanese conceptual monolingualism to linguo-behavioristic phenomena, and consider if there are any signs of breakthrough in the present society out of the monolingual cul-de-sac.

RC15-272.6

SHORT, STEPHANIE* (University of Sydney, *stephanie.short@sydney.edu.au*)
MARCUS, KANCHAN (The University of Sydney)

Policies That Shape How Australian Patients Navigate the Healthcare Maze: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Governments around the world are endeavouring to work out how to meet patients' expectations regarding universal health coverage. Even wealthy nations such as Australia that formally enjoy universal health coverage experience gaps and inequities in access to health care. Not all patients enjoy an equal capacity to choose. Inequities in access to care, long waiting times for surgery and increasing out-of-pocket expenses are creating a divide in healthcare between those who can afford to pay either out-of-pocket or via private health insurance, and those who cannot. The aim of this project is to advance policy-relevant sociological knowledge about the factors that shape and constrain patient choice as a basis for transformative healthcare professional education and evidence-informed policies.

The study is informed by a critical discourse analysis of selected Labor and Coalition Federal policy texts to examine how patient choice is spoken about, shaped and enacted at the federal level in Australia. The content of speeches and statements by key politicians was accessed through the database services of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The sample comprises speeches and statements pertaining to health policies made by Prime Ministers, Ministers of Health, and Opposition Leaders and Health Spokespersons.

Critical discourse analysis reveals the core policy messages that emerged during the Howard Coalition (1996-2007) and Rudd/Gillard/Rudd Labor (2007-2013) governments. Our study compares and contrasts Labor and Coalition policies in relation to access to health care in order to explicate the underlying assumptions regarding patient participation and choice within the context of universal health coverage.

SOCI-978.4

SHUAYB, MAHA* (Centre for Lebanese Studies, maha.shuayb@lebanesestudies.com)

Education Reform in Lebanon: Nationalism Versus Social Justice As Means for Building Social Cohesion

The paper will examine education policies in Lebanon post the civil war period (1989) up to 2010. This period witnessed two education reforms: 1995 and 2010. The main priority for these two reforms was building a sustainable peace and cohesion amongst the various sectarian groups. A nationalistic citizenship education was proposed as a means for building social cohesion in 1995 reform. The importance of social justice as a means for promoting cohesion in Lebanon was overlooked. Twenty years later, this approach proved to be of limited effect as sectarian fractions in Lebanon continued to grow while school drop-out rates soared particularly amongst disadvantaged groups. In 2010, a new education strategy was developed. Promoting Lebanese nationalism again occupied the priority. However, access to education featured too in this strategy. My analysis will focus on the current understanding of equity and equality of education in this new reform plan and its consequences on the disadvantaged and marginalised groups in Lebanon and consequently on the social cohesion of Lebanon. In the paper, I criticise the neo-liberal and distributive notion of social justice which characterises the new education strategy in Lebanon and argues for a recognitive concept of social justice.

RC40-685.1

SHUCKSMITH, MARK* (Newcastle University, mark.shucksmith@ncl.ac.uk)

Crofting Is the Future: Small Farms after Agricultural Modernisation

This paper discusses crofting reform as an instance of the emergence of locally-rooted alternatives to agricultural modernisation and neoliberalism. Crofting is a distinctive and highly regulated form of land tenure specific to the northern half of Scotland; it is also a cultural heritage of major international significance, under threat from marketisation. In 2007-8 an independent review of crofting (which I chaired) proposed a major reformulation of government policy. Instead of agricultural modernisation, this proposed an approach based on concepts of neo-endogenous rural development and place-shaping, with local mobilisation encouraged by the generative power of the state and other actors, harmonising managerial technologies, addressing the challenges of multi-scalar governance and vertical integration, regulating land occupancy, and releasing new potentialities. Using the neo-endogenous approach, this sought to build the capacity of crofting communities to mobilise strategically and collaboratively, empowering communities at various levels. This approach was broadly adopted by the Scottish Government, with new legislation in 2010 leading to tighter regulation of land use and absenteeism, a map-based land register, and local elections for the regulatory body. Finally the paper considers what wider relevance this case might have, given that the Crofting Inquiry report was recently translated into Japanese.

RC01-43.1

SIDDIQ, SAMI* (University of Auckland, ssid823@aucklanduni.ac.nz)

Is There an Emerging Transnational Advocacy Network in Opposition to Weaponized Drones?

The use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or drones by the United States for carrying out targeted killings in territories throughout the Middle East, South Asia, and Africa has by now become a routine, but controversial, American counter-terrorism practice. In recent years, these drone strikes have been regularly denounced by human rights organizations and have also drawn the critical attention of United Nations special rapporteurs on account of the civilian casualties such attacks frequently cause in apparent violation of international norms governing the use of military force. Perhaps just as significant, however, in continuing to resist the normalization of drone warfare, has been the increasing activism of a variety of like-minded norm entrepreneurs involved in the production and dissemination of knowledge about its legal aspects and realities created on the ground. Volunteer lawyers representing victims/survivors of drone attacks have been pursuing litigation in different national jurisdictions, most notably in the United Kingdom and in Pakistan, to identify liable parties and publicize their alleged complicity. Concurrently, the epistemic community of international law scholars and practitioners has been engaged in public intellectual debates concerning the legality and morality of drone warfare, while investigative journalists have (often at their own peril) continued to document attack incidents and play a significant role in bringing these facts to public attention. This paper explores whether, and to what extent, these separate, yet complementary, initiatives may be indicative of an emerging transnational advocacy network opposed to the use and proliferation of weaponized drones.

JS-13.6

SIDDIQUI, ASIF* (Peking University HSBC Business School, siddiqui123@gmail.com)

The Democratic Peace Debate: Theory and Fact

The concept of a Democratic Peace (DP) is a major theoretical strand within International Relations (IR). Depending on precisely how democracy is defined, the number of wars between such states over the last two centuries varies from zero to a handful. Moreover, democratic states have never fought on opposing sides in a general war involving all, or nearly all, the great powers. Such a record cannot be claimed by any other form of government – monarchies, Communist and authoritarian states have all fought against one another. The only zone of peace that is grounded in a shared political system is that of liberal democracies. In a field in which there are relatively few empirical regularities of even modest strength, scholars were energized to validate or invalidate the findings. Thus, DP provides an almost perfect focal point to grapple with contentious issues involving theory in IR. First, DP will be differentiated from the liberal (or Kantian) peace, a concept with which it is often conflated. Second, the main debates about theory within IR that DP helps to illuminate will be discussed. These debates can be categorized as follows: 1) Rationalist vs. Reflexivist (paradigm debate); 2) Quantitative vs. Qualitative (methodology debate); and, 3) Methodological Unity vs. Methodological Pluralism (philosophy of science debate). Hence, concerns about theory-building in IR (as reflected through DP) are delineated: defining variables, confounding of variable effects, and fleshing out causal mechanisms that connect the variables to each other. The position taken here is that methodological pluralism is a pre-requisite and, furthermore, such a flexible and wide-ranging approach should also prove highly beneficial for delineating real-world connections.

JS-21.4

SIDDIQUI, SAIRA* (GC University, sairasiddiqui14@hotmail.com)
ASLAM, SYEDA KHIZRA (SAP; GC University)

Gender Inequalities and Socio-Cultural Themes of Leisure in Contemporary Societies: Illustrations from Pakistan

This paper takes into account the cultural and social themes of leisure that explicate how women's leisure has been marginalized in a contemporary society. It attempts to understand and use the perspectives of inequality to look at leisure experiences of women and weigh women's own perceptions and experiences with respect to leisure and social transformations. Reflecting the intersection of social and cultural themes of leisure, and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, this paper views gender disparity paradox and contradictions whether gender segregation and disparity is found in hetero-social dimension in Pakistani society. Equal rights to leisure are given in a range of UN declarations even if it is frequently viewed as less important than basic human needs of food and shelter. Its purpose is to suggest how women's participation and perceptions, and concepts central to understanding gender dynamics may alter and enrich analysis and characterization of contemporary global society. The studies on gender inequalities have given theories and methods; therefore, this paper argues that women having developed different educational and organizational talents and have the capacity to make a distinct and positive contribution to contemporary global societies. The paper will try to narrow down to types of theories, methodological and ethical challenges and present a model for more equitable

leisure policies and new resolutions for more leisure opportunities for women that enable leisure to serve as a force for human growth. Finally, in drawing together some themes of leisure and gender equality, the paper will indicate how these realities have the capacity to add to our understanding of the complexity of contemporary global society. Leisure and gender inequality will be seen in a socio-cultural framework.

RC32-564.11

SIDDIQUI, SAIRA* (GC University, *sairasiddiqui14@hotmail.com*)
ASLAM, SYEDA KHIZRA (SAP; GC University)

Inequalities of Gender, Violence and Dehumanization in Multiple Forms in a Conflicting Cultural Values Outlook in Pakistan

This paper provides a theoretical framework of understanding, experience and struggle of gender and pursuit of women rights concerning inequality, violence and dehumanization, and how multiple forms of such disparities overlap and interrelate with social categories and cultural values. The paper's main theme will be a theoretical enquiry into the way 'violence' is conceptualized in relation to the conflicting cultural values in traditional and modern theories. Theoretically and methodologically the paper will be designed so as to allow the interpretation of maltreatment of women with reference to sexual and gender options concerning violence, class, and discrimination in the background of conflicting cultural values. It will focus on Pakistani society since it got its Independence in 1947 and build its argument on previous research conducted among indigenous groups in Pakistan. It will be discussed here that an examination of multiple forms of inequalities of gender, violence and dehumanization in the lives of women in Pakistan, the interpretation would be that of a society surrounded with violence. Central to this theory of violence is accounts of the ways Pakistani women find themselves between being modern women and traditional women to illustrate the limits of the dichotomy of the theories of traditionalism and modernism. This paper will focus on the rights of the women who suffer from violence and dehumanization. These rights will include socioeconomic rights of getting jobs, social security, health facilities and shelter. In the end the paper will give a model of gendered approach for rehabilitation of the women who have faced such inequalities considering into view the legal Act against women victimization in Pakistan.

RC26-458.2

SIDORINA, TATIANA* (National Research University, *mirros@mail.ru*)

Crisis of Labour: Macro- and Micro-Level of Social Analysis

The report focuses on the phenomenon of labor crisis and its macro- and micro-level analysis.

At the macro-level labor crisis is a transition to a postindustrial society; one of its features is a weakening of the need for hard work for industrial production. Labor in its classic sense is a thing of the past. Due to globalization, the processes of labour mobility across countries and the emergence of the international labor market play an important role in the contemporary world. And at this level the study focuses on the problems of the prospects of labor as an activity, changing the nature of work, etc. Therefore a researcher faces new challenges such as: identification of new labour types that replace labour in its classic sense; changes in the organization of the living space of people; career opportunities; a change of priority in the lifestyle and day-to-day activities.

At the micro-level, labour crisis can be described as a particular person and/or a family living in terms of increasing tensions of life and the growth of its pace. With changing strategies in the field of labour and employment on a global scale and due to the prospect of joining the conditions of flexible/part-time/freelance job the real work schedule of large numbers of people is becoming more and more intense.   An Individual still, if not more, values their work, willing to work overtime. Labourholism is becoming a common disease.

In the center of our attention is the dichotomy of liberation from rigid labour and labour dependence, which more people around the world suffer from.

TG06-964.5

SIELLAWA-KOLBOWSKA, KRYSTYNA* (Warsaw University of Life Sciences, *krystyna_siellawa_kolbowska@sggw.pl*)
KOSELA, KRZYSZTOF (University of Warsaw)

Students' Educational Achievements or Practicing of Citizenship: Disjunction or Alternative

Countries that are striving to upgrade their education most of the time take part in international educational projects such as PISA (OECD) and TIMSS, PIRLS, or CIVED/ICCS (IEA). Moreover, the participation in educational comparisons of students' achievements is a country's response to the onslaught of new requirements to account for school performance. Usually they have taken up some form of external evaluation and permanent monitoring of students' achievements. The

mandatory and regular use of testing tools exerts the pressure on students who are imposed now to much more intense effort than in past decades. Consequently, many activities praised at this stage of individual development, i.e. contacts with peers, community endorsement activities have to be abandoned or reduced. This side effect of new accountability practices of educational institutions can be shown on the aggregate level of countries and on the individual level (students). Frequently scholars meet either students of good grades but socially passive or socially active students who have poor educational achievements. IEA International Civic and Citizenship Educational Study 2009 provide the empirical foundation for this conclusion and these data will be first of all discussed.

   Sociologists look for social consequences of new educational accountability practices. The most visible effect is the widespread and paid by parents supplementary training in post-school hours. The school neuroses and school violence accompanying the educational process despite reforms can be related to the new accountability practices. To compile the full list of these consequences is the task for sociologists. Authors have some additional hypotheses about these consequences. The main question, however, is whether the formal education can be in the same time effective and non-oppressive for students.

RC30-514.7

SIGAUD, THOMAS* (IRISSO - Université Paris Dauphine, *thomas.sigaud@dauphine.fr*)

L'accompagnement Des Mobilités Résidentielles Des Salariés à L'épreuve De La Crise : La Perte D'efficacité D'un Dispositif De Conciliation Des Trajectoires Professionnelles Et Personnelles

Les mobilités résidentielles liées à l'emploi posent directement la question de l'articulation de la vie professionnelle et de la vie privée des salariés. Sous l'impulsion de l'organisation paritaire du « 1% Logement », des dispositifs ont été mis en place en France au début des années 2000 pour faciliter cette articulation, notamment en favorisant l'accès des salariés à des prestations professionnelles d'accompagnement des mobilités résidentielles. Cette initiative a su séduire les employeurs comme les salariés. Elle aide à mieux concilier les dimensions professionnelle et privée des trajectoires de ces derniers par la prise en compte des enjeux territoriaux liés aux mobilités géographiques et par un réel soutien aux salariés les moins bien dotés pour y faire face.

On verra comment le contexte économique de la fin des années 2000 en France a remis en cause ce dispositif. La fragilisation financière du 1% Logement a joué un rôle, mais aussi le changement de comportement des employeurs eux-mêmes qui exercent une forte pression à la baisse sur les prix des prestations. Dans un contexte de ralentissement économique général, et donc de recul des mobilités géographiques liées à l'emploi, les prestataires adoptent eux-mêmes des pratiques commerciales de plus en plus agressives qui mettent progressivement au second plan l'accompagnement des salariés à proprement parler.

L'évolution de l'accompagnement des mobilités géographiques des salariés en période d'austérité se fait donc au détriment des salariés les moins bien dotés, et durcit sensiblement les termes de l'arbitrage entre vie professionnelle et vie privée. Elle les resserre sur des choix plus tranchés, par exemple entre l'immobilité et le sacrifice de la vie personnelle et familiale. On verra cependant que le contexte d'austérité est aussi propice aux tentatives d'innovation de la part des salariés mobiles, notamment par le recours à la multilocalité résidentielle.

RC01-38.2

SIGRI, UNSAL* (Baskent University, *usigri@gmail.com*)
VAROGLU, A. KADIR (Baskent University)
DAGLI, BARBAROS (Turkish Armed Forces)

Building a Hybrid Culture in Multinational Military Operations: The Perceptions of Eufor Peacekeepers on Collaboration and Negotiation for a Better Information Sharing

Information sharing describes the exchange of data between various organizations and people. A hybrid culture based on collaboration and negotiation may pave the way for better information sharing within an organization. In the meantime, the nature of the organizational work is changing with the help of globalization, technological developments, complexity and today's sophisticated social and political problems. To remain competitive and to gain an advantage of these developments by solving conflicts effectively (Hocker and Wilmot, 2009), some new "multinational collaborative work arrangements" are being established both in civilian and military multicultural working environments. These working environments are also in place for military multinational military operations (Pedersen, 2001). In fact, if the cultural diversities are being managed well, organization can use advantages of this situation. In this case, the concepts "collaboration" and "negotiation" have become much more vital to manage the intercultural process effectively, to prevent some misunderstandings and create a better information sharing between the partners.

The research questions of this study are;

- How diverse military groups in a multinational military operation are united under one umbrella to achieve a better information sharing?
- What are the similarities and differences in definitions of "negotiation and collaboration" across different cultures?
- How to create a "third-hybrid culture" in multinational military operations?

The methodology of the study is based on qualitative research methodology. An interview to explore these research questions -designed by the writer while he was the Chief of Capacity Building Department at EUFOR in 2012- was applied face-to-face to 55 peacekeepers of 13 different countries within EUFOR Peace Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina between April-October 2012. The gathered data will be analyzed by "content analysis" method to find out the answers to research questions and to propose strategies on a better information sharing within the light of the findings.

RC06-122.14

SIKORSKA, MAŁGORZATA* (University of Warsaw, *malgorzata_sikorska@wp.pl*)

From 'Absent-from-Home Father' to 'Committed Father': Changes in the Model of Fatherhood in Poland and Role of Mothers-'gatekeepers'

The current situation of fathers in Poland is an excellent example of the gap between on the one hand - the level of social expectations, and on the other hand - everyday practice.

Social expectations have tended to climb as a result of the promotion of a new fatherhood model, extensively discussed by the media and by experts, which has led to the creation of new social patterns and a new model of 'the father'. The majority of press, radio, and TV programmes present the idea of the committed father, involved in childcare in a very positive way, as an opportunity for men to benefit from developing close relations with their children.

In the same time, Polish fathers rarely get involved in dealing with children, do not spend a lot of time with them, do not decide on matters that are important for children, etc. The question is: why?

There are many reasons for that, one of them is the attitude of some Polish mothers which could be described as 'Gatekeepers'.

Many of mothers admit that the fathers of their children are able to look after children, but they treat them as if they were children themselves. They claim that men need detailed instruction, and when faced with a task of taking care of a child, the mother has to prepare everything for him. Due to this, many women prefer to have fathers 'under control' even though they deprive themselves of the chance of taking a break. In consequence, sometimes women subconsciously 'push men away' from children, because male commitment threatens their identity as built on being the mother, and thus the sole caregiver and expert in children's affairs.

The main purpose of my presentation is to describe the situation of fathers in the context of mathers' attitudes and behaviors.

RC29-498.6

SILVA, CARLOS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *carlos_silvaforne@yahoo.com.mx*)
ARMESTO, ALEJANDRA (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)

Community Responses to Drug Related Violence in Mexico

The violent conflict that emerged in Mexico –due to drug trafficking and the Govenrment's response- has produced a sharp rise in the incidence of violence, expressed in an escalation of homicide rates and disappearances. This violence not only has had an impact on its direct victims but also has engendered collective victimization. This paper describes changes in daily life experienced by the population in five municipalities in three states (Cuernavaca and Jiutepec in the state of Morelos, Saltillo and Torreón in the northern state of Coahuila and the city of Zacatecas in the homonymous state) that have witnessed an increase in drug related violence since 2007. In each locality, four focus groups were carried out with interviewees –men and women- from lower middle class neighborhoods. Among this sector of the population, the presence of state institutions has always been weak and access to public services and policy benefits has been mediated by particularistic intermediation rather than a matter of citizens' rights. The analysis shows deep changes in personal, family, community spheres as well as with respect to citizens' linkages to public security and justice institutions. These changes are expressed in emotions, discourse, meanings and experiences. Increased victimization and social embeddedness of powerful groups of organized crime have weakened community organization and collective action to face the more violent scenario. As a result, the main strategies to prevent or cope with victimization reported by the interviewees refer to individual behavior, family isolation, and the weakening of community networks.

RC29-503.1

SILVA, CARLOS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *carlos_silvaforne@yahoo.com.mx*)

Police and Excessive Use of Force in Mexico City

In Mexico City, excessive use of force by police officers from different police forces is a problem acknowledged by the public and some political actors. This concern resulted in the enactment of a 2008 law governing the use of force by police forces of the Federal District. However, there is little research and systematic information about situations in which police abuse is concentrated. In developing democratic societies civilian control agencies has been one of the most important efforts to constraints police abuse and achieve a better level of compliance of basic rights. The main mechanism is the assessment of complaints against illegal police behavior. In Mexico City this responsibility lies with the Federal District Human Rights Commission. Since its founding in 1993 around a fifth of all registered complaints involve policemen (either from the Secretary of Public Security or the Attorney General of the Federal District). Based on the analysis of 600 complaints regarding police abuse between 2007-2011, this study describes the main characteristics of abuse in the use of force, and accounts for its severity by looking at social, spatial, situational, and individual factors. Police abuse is concentrated in a limited set of situations linked to the specific functions of each corporation, the motives and interests of police officers, as well as in spatial patterns.

JS-88.5

SILVA, CECILIA* (New University of Lisbon, *ceciliasilva@netcabo.pt*)
TEODORO, VÍTOR DUARTE (FCT - Faculty of Science and Technology, UNL -New University of Lisbon)

Questions, Answers and Pleas in Portuguese Exams during Seven Decades

Keeping in mind the central part national exams have been performing in the design and implementation of learning and curricula, the analysis of the evolution of the Physics and Chemistry national exams shows the dynamic implications between the exams (different contents and learning) and the curricula, in the realm of the curricular reforms that happened in Portugal.

The paper reports and provides examples of questions, answers and pleas in Portuguese exams from 1940 to 2010. As it is never too much to highlight, it is not possible to reflect on the exams focusing exclusively around the students and the technical concern of measuring their performance without keeping in mind the factors in play regarding learning, such as curriculum, Portuguese cultural characteristics, the organization of the School Community, and the educational legislation driven by several national and international historical factors.

This approach does not aim at showing a compilation of the negative moments of the reforms throughout those decades, but to show that nowadays our school system has a higher demanding level, both at the teaching level and at the curricular level, highlighting a higher level of competence in abstract thinking.

RC01-29.2

SILVA, CRISTINA RODRIGUES DA* (Universidade Federal São Carlos, *cristinasilva@ufscar.br*)

"If You Were a Man, You Would Be a Captain": Observations, Strategies and Experiences Of a Woman Anthropologist Among The Military In Brazil

This presentation aims to explore the relationship between the researcher and the researched perceptions in ethnographic approaches of the military in Brazil, showing methodological features and general practices in this field, together with observations from my own background and experiences of research in military organizations from southeastern and north of the country. The way the military reality is classified and arranged is, to some extent, revealed in contacts between anthropologists and military personnel which are initially marked by the experience of the anthropologists' perception as "civilians", i.e. "outsiders" of the "military world/environment".

There are a lot of positions and relations being built and acquired in the development of research, that refer to the poles "military / civilian", and that, far from being fixed categories, reveal themselves as relational and contextual regarding the role of the researcher (Castro & Leirner, 2009). By addressing issues such as women in the Armed Forces and military families in my studies, this paper aims to compare the entry in the fieldwork into units that are military academies in relation to other garrisons, as border platoons in the Brazilian Amazon. I will present the strategies for approaching and contact, positions acquired in the research context (experience as a researcher, woman and "friend of the Army") and extend the reflection to the gender issue that permeates my research trajectory.

    * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC53-854.2

SILVA, LUCÉLIA DE ALMEIDA* (Universidade de Brasília, *lucmagalhaes@gmail.com*)

MULLER, FERNANDA (Universidade de Brasília)

How Is Time Organised By and for Babies?

By and large, time studies have been carried out in the sociological area, converging in theoretical as much as methodological aspects when analysing time use by adults in contemporary western societies. However, research on time use by children is still incipient and until now the main topics addressed refer to daily socialisation experiences (Larson and Verma, 1999), the differences in time use considering social class and gender differences (Carvalho and Machado, 2006), childhood life in urban and rural areas (Christensen and James, 2008) and the comparison between activities developed over different decades (Cruz and Teixeira, 2008). It is important to emphasise that such research only considered children over 6. For this reason, the present undertaking seeks to understand time use *by and for* babies under 12 months old, and hence complete the gap found in studies based on this age range. Firstly an instrument to record daily time use was elaborated, for completion over 24 hours in observation of both baby and parent. This instrument was used twice - once on a weekday and the other on a weekend. Interviews were later carried out with the parents in order to further explore the information recorded. The sample comprised two babies - one girl and one boy and their respective parents. If on the one hand, babies receive recurrent external determinations leading us to understand time as an instrument of social regulation (Elias, 1998), despite such impositions they also determine their own time use on the other.

RC32-563.13

SILVA, WÂNIA* (Maringá State University, Brazil, *waniasilva@yahoo.com*)

PEREIRA, CLEUMARY* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica, *secpgc@uem.br*)

Sweeping Floor and Building Identities: Centrality and Contradictions of Paid Work for Women in Brazil

The XXI Century Brazilian Society has undergone to several transformations, whether in the political, economic, technological or social aspects. This new situation has led to changes in gender roles and labor relations, including women's work. Inserted in this context, this research presents a retrospective of Brazilian women's struggle for the conquest of their labor rights and interprets these changes empirically. We conducted a comparative case study on two organizations- one public another private- of Higher Education in the South Region of Brazil, with women that work in a cleaning sector for at least five years. We sought to understand how these women construct their identities at their social space of work and at home, as housewives. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews and focus group. It was found that for these women, the paid work has a centrality that builds contradictory feelings and actions. At first glance, the work promoted financial independence and increased self-esteem of these women. On the other hand they have experienced an invisibility as citizens and a lack of recognition of their activities in the organizations and at home. The consequence of this process has been a conflict in the construction of their identities as workers and as housewives.

KEYWORDS: Working Women, Identity, Organizations

RC40-682.4

SILVA, WÂNIA* (Maringá State University, Brazil, *waniasilva@yahoo.com*)

The Role of Small Cooperatives and Communitarian Agents in Brazil: Strategy of Action to Sustainable Food Security and Struggle Against Poverty

Food security understood as a process that goes beyond the production and access to food, has been an important topic of discussion in the Central Countries as well as in the Developing Countries. FAO, UNESCO and Local Governments have presented several programs to guarantee the right to food security and a sustainable development. However, many of them has not been succeeded because of the disregard for local knowledge ,great bureaucracy and a lack of involvement by the local population .In order to face this reality in Brazilian Society on XXI century , this proposal aims to identify, disseminate and replicate possible actions undertaken by organizations and agricultural cooperatives , and local agents and leaderships who are focused on the preservation of food traditions and enhancement of capabilities and local knowledge. These possible actions can create a favorable environment for the use of social technologies, with low cost and commitment of communities. The research has been done in the South Part of Brazil , through a qualitative perspective , using the techniques of interviews , workshops and participative diagnostics including visits to cooperatives and small

towns .The data will be systematized in the form of booklet, video and articles in order to stimulate new actions in other regions and countries

RC43-721.2

SILVEIRA, LEONARDO* (UFMG - Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, *lssilveira@ymail.com*)

MUNIZ, JERONIMO O. (Federal University of Minas Gerais)

A Spatial Analysis of Residential Segregation By Race and Income Gap in a Brazilian Metropolitan Area

Inequalities between White and Black people are known in many countries around the world. It affects, for example, the income, educational and health outcomes having multiple causes, as discrimination, composition variations and forms of segregation. Therefore, this paper proposes to analyze the residential segregation pattern by race on Belo Horizonte's Metropolitan Area, the third bigger in Brazil, and its variation related with racial income gap. The choice for this Metropolis was made, once bigger Metropolises, as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, was already analyzed; but the techniques used here is not generally applied, due to being the first time that racial information are in universe questionnaire of census. Then, to this goal, data from 2010 Brazilian demographic census are analyzed through spatial analysis techniques, as "spatial lag" and "spatial error", adding a spatially lagged variable, differently of some "aspatial" indexes currently used - as Dissimilarity Index, for example. The main goal is to show that residential segregation by race exists on Brazilians Metropolises, unlike the greater part of the literature claim the opposite, pointing socio-occupational status as unique cause of segregation. The results shows a large concentration of White people in the center of Metropolis, while Black people are in the periphery. Indeed, there is some overlap between household income and racial distribution on urban space, but is not only this that explains the existing segregation. Therefore, the proposal is to discuss how residential segregation conforms this Metropolitan Area, and how it is related with income gap between White and Black. The conclusion shows that residential segregation by race exists in this context and has relations with racial inequality in Brazilian Metropolises.

RC04-86.3

SILVENNOINEN, HEIKKI* (University of Turku, *heansi@utu.fi*)

The Unequal Distribution of Employer-Provided Training. Empirical Findings and Sociological Conceptualisations

The aim of this paper is to analyse learning and training opportunities, and participation in employer-provided training (in-company training, in-service training, personnel training). Which employee groups are trained the most? And who are those who do not participate in workplace training at all and who lack the learning opportunities? Employer-provided training has been theorized mainly by economists (originally Gary S. Becker [1964] Human Capital; Jacob Mincer [1962] On the job training: Cost, returns, and implications.) In economical literature employer-provided training has been conceptualized as human capital. Today when skills are the most important single asset an employee has in the labour market, sociological theorizing on employer-provided is needed. How should employer-provided training be conceptualized and theorized in relation work place hierarchies and class structure? What kind of capital workplace training is (e.g. Bourdieu)? The question is about class based skill strategies.

In international comparison the participation rate in employer-provided training is very high in Finland. What is typical for Finnish workplace training is its uneven distribution among employees. In the long run the participation in employer-provided training has grown. However, the differences in participation between levels of hierarchy (social classes) have been remarkably persistent. The differences have not diminished in 30 years.

The empirical data used in the study are *The Adult Education Surveys by Statistics Finland*. Adult education surveys study not only participation in education and learning and skills among the adult population; in addition, they produce data about people's opinions and experiences of adult education, their motivations and willingness and need to participate in it, and obstacles to and preconditions for it. The data from the survey are based on face-to-face interviewing of a sample of more than 5 000 people. The survey 2012 was a part of a European co-operative project co-ordinated by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

RC44-731.1

SILVER, BEVERLY* (Johns Hopkins University, *silver@jhu.edu*)

Geopolitical Turmoil and the Fate of the Labor Movement in the 21st Century: 10 Years after Forces of Labor

My paper revisits the conceptual framework elaborated in *Forces of Labor* as a tool for understanding the roots of (and prospects for) the recent global upsurge of labor unrest. This upsurge has taken a variety of forms from strikes by factory workers in China and fast food workers in the United States to protests against austerity in the European Union and by unemployed and precariously employed

workers in various parts of the world. I deploy a theoretical perspective that sees historical capitalism as a system characterized by ceaseless change--"all that is solid melts into air"--and therefore as a system that is recurrently making, unmaking and remaking working classes on a world scale. The paper traces how various capitalist "fixes"--spatial, technological, product and financial--reshaped working classes locally and globally in recent decades; strengthening/weakening labor; creating challenges and opportunities. The paper develops several arguments that can be found in embryonic form in *Forces of Labor*. One, the combination of technological and financial fixes has been destroying livelihoods faster than it has been creating new livelihoods, leading to a generalized crisis of subsistence for workers, and a crisis of legitimacy for capitalism. Two, the profitability of the financial fix results almost entirely from the redistribution of income from labor to capital. Redistribution was key to resolving the 1970s crisis of capitalist profitability, but at the cost of an intensifying crisis of legitimacy. Three, financialization, crisis of legitimacy and hegemonic decline go hand-in-hand. We are at the end of the neoliberal era and of the era of US world hegemony. Thus, the geopolitical terrain is critical for understanding 'what is to be done', including the prospects for labor solidarity across borders and status divides in the very unequal world bequeathed to us by centuries of world capitalist development.

RC02-53.6

SILVER, BEVERLY* (Johns Hopkins University, *silver@jhu.edu*)

Reshuffling of the World Proletariat

A Reshuffling of the World Proletariat
The transformation of historical capitalism over the past several decades has resulted in a "reshuffling" of the proletariat and proletarian movements on a world-scale. In my previous writings, I focused, among other things, on how the rapid industrialization of parts of the global South has led to the emergence of large new (and militant) working classes. The escalating waves of labor unrest in China are the latest manifestation of this dynamic process of capital mobility and new working class formation. These writings focused on the "active industrial army". Another important dynamic underlying the contemporary reshuffling of the proletariat is the secular trend toward increasing capital intensity, and thus the growing mismatch between global labor supply and demand. As such, a deep re-theorization of the concept of the reserve army is imperative--a concept which is both critical to but distressingly unelaborated in volume 1 of *Capital*. This paper seeks to contribute to this task by theorizing (1) the distinction between, and the relative historical weight of, *exploitation* and *exclusion* in the development of capitalism; (2) the ways in which capitalist accumulation has depended historically on the externalization of the costs of reproduction of labor and nature, and therefore some of the ambiguities of 'exclusion'; (3) the unevenness of these processes in time and space, and the resulting deep divisions within the world proletariat along lines of gender, race and citizenship; (4) the ways in which this unevenness is reflected in the patterning of world labor unrest in recent years; and (5) the implications of all this for moving toward a post-capitalist world system which guarantees a decent and secure livelihood for all.

RC21-368.3

SILVER, HILARY* (Brown University, *Hilary_Silver@brown.edu*)

Placing Panethnicity: Performing Arab Space on Sonnenallee

The multicultural Berlin district of Neukölln is home to a large number of very diverse foreign-born and migrant-background residents. Some 140 nationalities make up 40% of the population in 2010. Among the migrants least welcome by the dwindling, sometimes xenophobic, native German majority are the asylum-seekers from the Middle East. Unlike their Turkish neighbors, the Arabic-speaking refugees from Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Afghanistan, Iran, and other countries in the region have a precarious foothold in Berlin. Establishing a small business, even if it is unprofitable, demonstrates self-sufficiency to the authorities. Ironically, immigration laws partly account for the "parallel societies" so deplored by the likes of Thilo Sarrazin, who characterized Turkish and Arab immigrants as lacking "a productive function, except for running fruit and vegetable business." This research looked into the ethnic enclave of distinctively Arab businesses and institutions clustered around a segment of the five kilometer long artery, Sonnenallee. These businesses do not sell fruits and vegetables, but rather goods and services that demarcate a specifically Arab space. The Arab businesses are frequently engaged in illicit or off-the-books activities to make ends meet in an economy from which they are formally excluded. Based upon field work and interviews with shopkeepers and customers, religious and ethnic association leaders and members, government officials, and Turkish competitors who cluster along a different Neukölln street, I report on the place-making activities of Arab Berliners. I find this street offers "safe" public space for Arab political and cultural expression and the forging of "pan-ethnic" community. Beyond common Arabic language, this street and nearby square is the location of pan-ethnic demonstrations and the center of ethnic associations, mosques, and predominantly Arab parks, schools, and other institutions in which solidarity crosses national lines. The symbolic boundaries of pan-ethnic space separate Arabs from both Turks and Germans.

RC05-115.2

SILVÉRIO, VALTER* (Sao Carlos Federal University, *silverio@ufscar.br*)

New Experiences of Inclusion: Affirmative Action for Blacks and Natives in Brazil

After several decades of black social movement struggles for rights in Brazilian "racial democracy", it was recognized by the nation-state the practice of racial discrimination in the country, as well as affirmative action as a policy to correct inequality. In this scenario, the passage of Law 12.711 on Affirmative Action, in 2012, presupposes a set of substantive changes that alters the access to public high education in Brazil. To understand the social context that has leaded to the mandatory status of education on racial and ethnic relations as well as African and African-Brazilian history and culture for school system requires analysis of the democratization process of the Brazilian State. This paper focuses on three aspects: 1) the change in state policy related to inclusion of blacks, native population, and poor people; 2) the impact of these actions in the academic debate; 3) the role of black social movement in this process. The research fieldwork gathers the legislation that have changed the normative field in relation to the ethnic and racial issues after the Constitution of 1988; collects official data on the expansion of blacks, natives and poor people to public high education; and review the literature on racial affirmative action and black social movements producing a typology of the arguments.

INTE-26.2

SILVERSTEIN, MERRIL* (Syracuse University, *merrils@syr.edu*)

Filial Piety Expectations of Older Adults in Urban and Rural China

Due to declining fertility rates and growing life-expectancy, China will have one of the world's oldest populations by the middle of the 21st century with more than one in three individuals over the age of 60. Reductions in family size—the result of the one-child policy in urban areas and 1.5-child policy in rural areas—will also lessen the availability adult children who currently serve as the backbone of the elder-support system. Although China's older population is still predominantly rural, little is known comparatively between urban and rural elders in terms of filial support expectations and the factors that may differentially drive the strength with which filial piety is valued by older adults. This presentation will make use of 2012-13 pilot data from the Chinese General Social Survey of Aging, a national study of older adults (60+) in China that yielded 1,126 individuals about evenly divided between urban and rural locations. Questions in the survey about filial expectations concerned whether children should be financial providers to their parents, whether children should live close to their parents, whether children should live with their parents, and the special obligation of sons to insure the old age security of their parents. Descriptive and multivariate statistics will be presented to determine if aging in urban and rural China is truly a tale of two family types and identify the social, economic, and health factors that may be responsible for any differences detected.

RC29-503.5

SILVESTRE, GIANE* (Federal University of São Carlos, *silvestregiane@gmail.com*)
SINHORETTO, JACQUELINE (Federal University of Sao Carlos)

Crime Control in São Paulo/Brazil: Military Police and Criminal Justice System

This paper discusses the State actions of crime control in São Paulo State/Brazil in the last decade. We seek to analyze how institutions and State agents engaged to crime control and criminal justice management are affected by the emergence of new "criminal organizations." An expressive growth of the incarceration rates, and increased number of prisons, is linked to the emergence of the "Primeiro Comando da Capital – PCC", bringing a new dynamic to the relations inside the 'world crime'. Research (under data collection) has identified two main strategies of crime control to face the new crime dynamic: i) a militarized combat based on lethal confrontation leaded by the Military Police against supposed criminals and ii) a classic judicial control producing both imprisonment for specific population and low rates of punishment, especially for homicides and police violence, showing the high selectivity of the penal system. Two empirical cases exemplify each strategy mentioned, and allowed to describe some of their characteristics. First data indicates some affinities between classic crime control and police violence.

RC04-90.3

SIM, CHOONKIAT* (Showa Women's University, *simsimshowa@swu.ac.jp*)

Slow Birth and Fast Growth of a World-Class Post-Secondary Education in Singapore

This paper examines the background and strategies behind the slow start but fast expansion of a world-class post-secondary education in Singapore and presents an overview of its current trends and future directions.

When Singapore gained its sudden independence with its separation from the Malaysian Federation in 1965, one of the legacies of the British colonial heritage was its low investment in the infrastructure of schools and teacher training. This is reflected by the low literacy rate of 73% in 1970, and a high 83% of population aged 25 years and above having qualifications below secondary level even in the year 1980, based on data released by the Department of Statistics.

However, as the small city-state transforms itself from an entrepôt to an industrialized economy, rapid school construction and large scale teacher development were initiated to meet new socio-economic needs and to provide education to all. These efforts bore fruitful results within a short quarter century, as evident in the following figures: by 2000, the proportions of 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 years-old with at least post-secondary education were about 56%, 32% and 21% respectively and the figures rose to 82%, 64% and 36%, in the same order, in 2010.

Apart from expanding enrollment at the post-secondary level, Singapore also had to shift its efficiency-driven education to an ability-driven one in the past decade, to respond to growing educational aspirations among the young and the deep impact of the digital knowledge-based era. This paper will conclude with a discussion on the new challenges, opportunities and measures to adapt to the ever-changing landscape of post-secondary education.

RC08-154.5

SIMBÜRGER, ELISABETH* (Universidad Diego Portales, *e.a.simbuerger@gmail.com*)
SIMBÛRGER, ELISABETH* (Universidad de Valparaìso, *elisabeth.simbuerger@uv.cl*)

The Forbidden Discipline: The Impact of the Pinochet Dictatorship on Chilean Sociology and Sociologists

In 1972, during the height of Allende's presidency, Santiago de Chile hosted the Conference of the Latin American Sociological Association (ALAS). The conference would not return to Chile for 41 years, until September 2013.

At the time, Chile was the Latin American center of social scientific exchange and collaboration (Franco, 2007). Besides, Chile's path towards socialism and its changing society attracted many sociologists from Latin America and overseas. This golden era of Chilean sociology immediately came to a halt with Pinochet's coup d'etat on 11thSeptember 1973 and the seventeen years of dictatorship. As in other authoritarian regimes the dictatorship not only deeply altered and affected Chilean society (Fleck, 2007), but had major impacts on sociology and the humanities, resulting in the closure of sociology departments and the persecution of sociologists and sociology as leftist ideology, with many having to migrate to save their lives (Barrios and Brunner, 1988; Brunner, 1988; Garretón, 1997, 2005). At the same time, with the forceful implementation of neoliberalism in all areas of life under the guidance of the Chicago Boys, neoliberal economics became the queen of the social sciences, leaving little space for what seemed to be 'ideology' and thus altering the understanding of accepted knowledge in the social sciences.

This paper studies the fundamental transformations of Chilean sociology and sociologists' lives during the Pinochet dictatorship (1973-1990). Based on qualitative interviews with Chilean sociologists who either experienced the dictatorship as students, academics or professionals, this paper explores three dimensions in which the dictatorship altered sociology and sociologists' lives: 1) biographical ruptures and transformations, 2) institutional changes such as department closures and the subsequent impact on employment opportunities for sociologists, and 3) epistemological changes within sociology as a discipline, and changing epistemological orientations of sociologists.

their lives (Barrios and Brunner, 1988; Brunner, 1988; Garretón, 1997, 2005). At the same time, with the forceful implementation of neoliberalism in all areas of life under the guidance of the Chicago Boys, neoliberal economics became the queen of the social sciences, leaving little space for what seemed to be 'ideology' and thus altering the understanding of accepted knowledge in the social sciences.

This paper studies the fundamental transformations of Chilean sociology and sociologists' lives during the Pinochet dictatorship (1973-1990). Based on qualitative interviews with Chilean sociologists who either experienced the dictatorship as students, academics or professionals, this paper explores three dimensions in which the dictatorship altered sociology and sociologists' lives: 1) biographical ruptures and transformations, 2) institutional changes such as department closures and the subsequent impact on employment opportunities for sociologists, and 3) epistemological changes within sociology as a discipline, and changing epistemological orientations of sociologists.

RC47-771.4

SIMCIK ARESE, NICHOLAS* (University of Oxford, *nicholas.simcik-arese@sant.ox.ac.uk*)

"Popular-Ing" the Satellite City: Conceptions of Ownership and Idle Behavior As Poverty Frontierism in the Occupation of Cairo's Gated Suburbs

On October 27th 2011, far away from cyclical occupations of Cairo's Tahrir Square, 1800 people collectively invaded and squatted Orascom's Haram City, one of many 'fully-integrated' private communities dotting Cairo's state-built satellite cities. Angered that UNDP promoted, privately operated housing on publicly subsidised land is selling to an upper-middleclass market, the group travelled from central Cairo's impoverished Duweiqa district to claim 891 flats, connecting utilities, converting villa facades into storefronts, and building a market with a microbus terminal for transport to the city-centre.

Presented by Orascom as the "slum-ification" of its gated-community, the accidental integration of new consumerist aspirations with *shaabi* (popular/common) survival in a tabula rasa masterplan defies a central epistemological formal/informal binary of contemporary urban development practice and scholarship. Research on ways the urban poor constitute the city, entrenching livelihoods in spatial practices and creating economies around shelter, stands to benefit from case-studies of cross-class economic consolidation and shifting conceptions of place ownership or housing tenure.

This ethnography re-evaluates James Holston's research on insurgent claims at the urban periphery in terms of the instrumentalisation of state categories such as 'activist' and 'middle class' by residents as strategies for consolidating territory against eviction in a fully privatised landscape. It explores how Egyptian street subjectivities of figures 'appearing to succeed in life without trying or doing' combine with the popularisation of revolutionary social justice discourses across the great psycho-social exodus from urban to suburban Cairo (described by one participant as an "internal immigration"). As deep economic ties grow between Haram City's extremes, public stances stressing the appearance of idle behavior elide with a perceived threat of collective violence to sustain a temporary commons, contingent on taut antagonisms yet outlasting all major political shifts of the last two-and-a-half years.

RC32-549.1

MATOS, MARLISE* (Departamento de Ciencia Politica - UFMG, *matos.marlise@gmail.com*)
SIMOES, SOLANGE (Eastern Michigan University)

The Interplay Between CEDAW, the Brazilian Women's Movements, and Global Feminisms Agendas

In this paper we investigate how Brazilian women's participation in transnational feminist networks and the UN Conferences on Women and Brazil's ratification of CEDAW have profoundly shaped the two more recent waves of the Brazilian feminist movements: third wave of the 1980's and the ongoing fourth wave. Our paper presents a case study of the interplay of the national and transnational dimensions in shaping women's movements. The third wave of the Brazilian feminist and women's movements encompasses the civic participation of Brazilian women in the transition from a military dictatorship to a democratic regime as well as participation in the transnational women's movement and Brazil's ratification of CEDAW in 1982, during the military dictatorship. The ongoing fourth wave of the Brazilian feminist movements has focused on the institutionalization of feminist demands through public policies for women; the creation of executive managerial organs for such policies at the national (the national Special Secretariat for Policies for Women), state and city levels etc. We argue that the reciprocal impact or feedback mechanism between transnational feminism and the Brazilian feminist movements can not be overstated. Brazilian women played a key role in building a broader and inclusive agenda for transnational feminism –currently reflected in the intersectionality of gender, race, class, and sexual orientation. CEDAW also was utilized by Brazilian feminists as a crucial tool to legitimize a very broad intersectional agenda. Based on our case study of the Brazilian feminist movement and CEDAW, we would like to argue that the feedback mechanism

operating between local, national and international agendas have proved crucial to the growing intersectionality of gender, race, class and sexuality of the feminist movement worldwide. In sum, we would like to suggest that globalizing the local and localizing the global should be at the center of both feminist activism and scholarship.

RC51-820.1

SIMON, KARL-HEINZ* (University of Kassel, *simon@cesr.de*)

Referencing Actors in Change Processes

From the very beginning the role of the actor was an important concept in cybernetics. Whereas classical approaches, first-order cybernetics, kept up to externalize the actor, second-order cybernetics tries to include the actor into the (material or epistemic) feedback loops. In first-order cybernetics the definition and adjustment of goals in control behavior is not part of the control structure. Only the activities of an actor in changing the actuating variable (stellgröße) are included. Second-order cybernetics a much broader picture of the interactions between problem, feedback loop, and goal-seeking processes is drawn. In social system theory the concept of the observer plays a similar role. Complexity is increased by introducing 2nd and 3rd order observers when trying to explain social situations.

The role of actors is an important issue in sustainability research and politics. Suggestions for agency alternate between appeal to individual, concerned people, and attempts to design new technical and social frameworks. Change agents, for example, are addressed as those to have the crucial influences on future strands of development. Up to now, these are conceptualized in a first-order mode, reflecting neither the origin of their ideas nor the function they have for adjusting social systems to changing framework conditions. A second-order perspective could contribute to approaching these questions in a wider perspective.

There is an important, yet widely ignored, report by Y Dror on the Capacity to Govern. Cybernetic theory and epistemology does not play an important role in his conceptions. However, it seems helpful to re-interpret of some of his suggestions applying cybernetic concepts. Especially the differentiation of actors and their role in change processes will contribute to a better understanding of sustainability strategies.

WBGU (2011): World in Transition, Berlin
Dror, Yehezkel (1994): The capacity to Govern, Barcelona

RC36-623.1

SIMONOVA, OLGA* (Higher School of Economics, *olgsimon@gmail.com*)

Informal Community at the Workplace As a Defense Strategy in the Situation of Emotional Dissonance or Emotional Alienation: Sociological Study of Emotional Labor of Cardio-Surgical Nurses in Today's Russia

The paper based on the results of the pilot study into the peculiarities of emotional labor of hospital nurses at the cardiac surgery departments in Moscow and Rostov-on-don in the framework of the sociology of emotions of Arlie Hochschild. The analysis of 15 semi-structured interviews with female professional nurses aged between 25 and 40 showed that emotional work was the essential part of their job, they were conscious of the need of expressing special emotions for patients and their relatives. It was discovered that due to rigid professional hierarchy and hard working conditions the nurses perform autonomous emotional labor (term used by Martin Tolich). Such labor is not regulated by the hospital management, but it is consistent with the norms of general emotional culture requiring nurses to express care, sympathy, empathy, etc. The nurses of the cardiac surgery are not specially trained for emotional labor, so they have to develop these skills on the job. It's possible to say that the nurses present philanthropic emotion management (according to classification of S. C. Bolton). They are persuaded of underestimation of their labor by doctors in particular and by patients and society in general (via the social crisis in Russia). Hence the nurses are faced with the syndrome of emotional burnout and emotional self-alienation. They try to control negative emotions (annoyance, anger, despair) and to "humanize" the relationships with patients, but it is very difficult for them. In these circumstances the nurses *form a close-knit community*, whose members support each other. Such informal community incorporates the following features: openness, humor, talking about colleagues and patients, solidarity. This community helps neutralize the emotional tensions, dissonances and supports the emotional balance. So the nurses rather try to adjust to requirements and problems of their profession and maybe therefore they don't experience bitter emotional self-alienation.

TG06-967.5

SIMPSON, ALEX* (University of York, *as1520@york.ac.uk*)

Understanding the Market: An Ethnographic Exploration of the City of London

Reflecting on the role markets play in shaping the interests and actions of social life, this paper presents the argument for how institutional ethnography furthers our understanding of the discursive creation and enactment of markets as part of daily life. Drawing on data emerging from an ethnographic study of financial institutions within the City of London, this paper asks how markets are created, maintained and ideologically positioned though the everyday actions of economic actors located within key financial institutions.

Informed by Goffman's (1961; 1963) work on the body as a site of cultural inscription, it is argued that markets are essentially constructed and managed through the production of dominant cultural sensibilities. This blended approach of cultural economics identifies the market as an enacted phenomenon, bounded socially and spatially within institutions of finance. By focusing on the embedded cultures, enacted through the daily practices within the City's financial institutions, we can explore how the market operates in terms of its agenda, practices and conflicts with the outside world.

Through exploring the lived experiences of those working within the City of London, light is shed on the unfolding effects of a deregulated economic landscape that exalts the principles of the market which legitimises the production of social harm through its own unique set of experiences and ideologies. As a result, this paper explores the way in which managers and traders, in their daily capacity as market actors, seek to utilise existing technologies, architecture and habits to create a more efficient market – one where individuals are better placed to draw profit from their own financial acumen whilst insulated from the broader, social costs of economic action. Reclaiming the study of the market from economists, institutional ethnography serves to ameliorate our understanding of how embedded cultures of finance actively create and manage markets.

RC01-42.2

SIMPSON, JEREMY* (University of Sydney, *jsim9083@uni.sydney.edu.au*)

Remote Management as Risk Management: Enclavisation in Afghanistan

The paper presents an analysis of 'state-building' intervention and civil-military practice in the context of global terrorist-related and conflict-related risk. The paper is based on qualitative field research conducted in Afghanistan, and in particular focuses on the international intervention as 'risk management', at two levels. The paper first considers 'state-building' intervention as management of the global risk of terrorism, or of conflict-related regional instability as continuous with global terrorism. At the level of everyday practice, the paper considers the intervention operations of both civil and military organisations as in part driven by management of the risks of operating in a high-risk environment. In this the paper brings together Shaw's concept of risk warfare (2005) on the military side with Duffield's concept of the fortification of development aid (2010) on the civil side. Practice in both cases converges on a risk-averse model of intervention emphasising 'enclavisation' and remote management, with extensive and expensive devolution of implementation to local and private contractors on the civil side, continuous with use of private contractors and local proxies on the military side. Evidence for egalitarian distribution of risk, a condition central to sociological models of risk such as 'risk society', is limited. Risk-averse 'enclavised' intervention operates as a transfer of risk to local and civil populations, whether as inadvertent civilian casualties of military operations, or as populations excluded from, or marginalised in, urban spaces that have become enclaves for international organisations. This model of intervention is potentially counter-productive, as it increases local conditions of insecurity and instability, and questionably cost-effective, owing to the significant expense of the apparatus of 'enclavisation' and remote management, notably for infrastructure and private security provision. The paper concludes by considering possibilities for a less risk-averse and more locally owned model of intervention in conflict-prone spaces such as Afghanistan.

RC08-165.11

SINAI, STAVIT* (Universität Konstanz, *stavitsinai@gmail.com*)

Self, Otherness and the Israeli Sociology

The paper concerns the question of identity construction in Israel and offers to regard the early Israeli sociology as a source that articulates and reflects its transformation. By focusing on the late Prof. S. N. Eisenstadt's sociological language, its use of myths and prevalent national narratives, the paper examines 1. how self and otherness are formulated 2. how the academic study of society had become an advocator of a specific discourse in which Zionism – the main ideological framework of the time – had enjoyed a hegemonic position. The paper therefore conceders how sociological knowledge, built from this ideological ground, projected the ideal image of society and propagated the notion of a collective "we". To illustrate the centrality of this identity politics in the Israeli sociology, the paper discusses the relation of the early Eisenstadtian sociology to the question of the Arab-Jews as its study case. It argues that the sociological view of Arab-Jews of the early 1950's was crucial in shaping the ideal border of identity. Given that the Arab-Jews (Mizrachi) were not seen, from the hegemonic view, precisely as "Israelis" (a coherent part of the in-group) and not exactly as Arabs (the ultimate "other" in the Zionist discourse), a new barrier-category had been created - that of the

"Other within". Seen from an orientalist perspective, the sociological description of the Arab-Jews had engendered a negative reflection of these communities. At the same time it paved the way for a contrasting and a more "legitimate" model upon which the ideal Israeli archetype could be defined. The main endeavor of this paper is to show how an Israeli "legitimate" identity has been constructed in the course of the sociological analysis in a way that strengthened the political legitimacy and bolster its national inner logic.

RC13-236.3

SINCLAIR, GARY* (University of Stirling, *gary.sinclair@stir.ac.uk*)

Music As Leisure in the 21st Century: The 'sportisation' of Music Fandom

The term 'sportisation' (Elias and Dunning, 2008) is used by figurationalists in a general sense to document the development of rules and regulations for previously chaotic games (e.g. boxing and football) into the commercialised, controlled 'sports' that occupy such an important position in modern society. King (1997) focuses on the role that commercial forces, in particular the introduction of modern all-seater football stadiums, have had on the emotional management and masculine identities of sports fans. This paper readdresses the focus on leisure (in this case music fandom) in the figurational sociology of sport and leisure, charting the impact that 'sportisation' processes and marketplace influences have had on the live music experience of heavy metal fans.

Drawing from a three year study of heavy metal subculture which incorporated data from participant-observation and interviews, this paper examines how transformations in modern music 'arenas' has significantly diminished the quality of the live music experience. This is encapsulated by the problematic issues raised in terms of emotional management and identity projection that that fans have experienced in the context of such transformations. In particular, focus is attributed to the importance of the heavy metal rituals (moshing, crowd-surfing) which have previously been facilitated in 'controlled' environments that allowed for the 'de-controlling' of emotions and exaggerated displays of masculinity. Following the changes in such subcultural spaces, particularly the increased seating in large music venues, the strategies used by fans to reconceptualise 'established' notions of masculinity within the scene and to demonstrate their heavy metal identity are explored.

RC01-30.3

SINCZUCH, MARCIN* (Military Center of Civic Eduaction, *m.sinczuch@uw.edu.pl*)

Focus Group Interview As Research Method inside the Military

In the proposed paper I would like to focus on the several dimensions, as shape, establishing and duration of relationship between different groups in the military institution perceived in the context of chosen research methods. The starting point of the paper is the reflection on the use of Focus Group Interview as a tool for qualitative research in the Polish Armed Forces. The history of use of FGI starts in military studies in Poland begins in the mid of 90. (XX c.). FGI as a method was used in the research mainly focused on the issues of women in the service, conscripts and lowest rank professional soldiers. The social process, that is activated as a result of use of FGI includes the re-creation of social relations and identity construction in the group of respondents of given kind. In the case of marginalized target groups, the situation of research creates an friendly environment, where the process of building a positive group-definitions appears. The reality of the research and its consequences may form the forum for the subordinated and/or marginalized group in the institution. In this context it influences the social actions and processes inside the institution, finally affecting the organizational culture of the military.

WG02-908.2

SINDRESTEAN, ALEXANDRA* (University of Vienna, *alexandra.sindrestean@univie.ac.at*)

Developmental Logics Beyond the Divide

Developmental projects have been the common denominator of the post-1945 global order irrespective of political divides and divergent economic systems. Whether we look at the emerging postcolonial states of the South, state socialist Europe or the industrialized Atlantic, development policies directed at industrializing 'homogenous' national spaces were adopted across the globe. However, by the 1970s this model showed signs of exhaustion. At the time when '*Limits to Growth*' came out in 1972, the Romanian state was implementing a new strategy for economic progress: it had negotiated with IMF and EBRD the 'developing country' status in order to facilitate foreign-debt financed investments and embark on export-led growth.

This paper aims to shed new light on a particular kind of developmental continuum in an effort to question the wide-spread assumptions about the relationship between local variations and global structural constraints, namely the tendency in terms of explanatory frameworks to emphasize only particular local specificities,

and to ignore external factors for certain socio-spatial formations. Drawing on extensive fieldwork in a Romanian Danube-riparian port city, I argue that it was the contingency of the 1977 earthquake that turned the city and the surrounding region into a laboratory for a new kind of developmental logic. After the downfall of the socialist regime in 1989, the very same region became yet again part of a new understanding of development. In accordance with pre-accession criteria for EU membership, Less Favored Zones have been established in 1998 in order to attract foreign direct investment through long term tax exemptions.

Instead of seeking to establish path-dependencies linking state socialism with its aftermath, I conceptualize 'contingent development' as a way to look into improvement schemes that result from the arbitrariness of a natural disaster in relation to local changes that result from the dynamic of global capital since the 1970s.

RC21-366.8

SINGH, JAGSIR* (CSSS/SSS, JNU, *Jagsirbrar1@yahoo.co.in*)

Beyond the Stereotype of 'Slum': A Sociological Study of a Slum in Amritsar (India)

The slum in a city is considered as a poor area and it is assumed that all slum dwellers are alike. The present paper is an attempt to study the micro level discourse related to the issue of inequality within a slum. Inequality has been studied at various levels: such as national, regional and city, but not within a slum. A slum, like a city, is a heterogeneous entity, in which various categories of poor people share the same space and dwellings. The findings suggest that there are clear-cut inequalities among the slum dwellers in social, economic and political spheres.

RC15-258.9

SINGH, JAGSIR* (CSSS/SSS, JNU, *Jagsirbrar1@yahoo.co.in*)

Urban Inequality and Health

This paper is a modest attempt to underline the urban inequality and its impact on health. It describes the health implications of social inequalities within city. It also describes the health problems from which low-income groups in urban areas suffer more than richer groups including those that are not linked to poor sanitary conditions and those that are more linked to relative poverty (and thus the level of inequality) than to absolute poverty. Study on the health of rich and poor households within cities show the much larger burden of disease, injury, and premature death that low-income groups face. Most of this burden is easily prevented because it is a result of their unequal access to homes which have provision for piped water, sanitation, drainage and garbage collection, and adequate health care. Thus with this we can say that health inequality never been an independent phenomenon. By using health and social impacts of urban inequality as a focal point of the discussion, the paper also intends to provoke thought on some of the fundamental issues of human development trajectories.

RC14-251.1

SINGH, PANKAJ KUMAR* (M. P. P.G. College, Budaun, *pankajsociohdi@rediffmail.com*)

Role of New Communication Technology Initiatives (NCTI) in Bridging the Digital Divide: The Case of a North Indian State

Communication technology includes the hardware equipment, organizational structure and social values by which individual collect process and exchange information. The new communication technology (NCT), such as satellites, cable, television, wireless telephony, the internet, computers, laptop, iPod, have certain characteristics that are similar in some respect of those of both interpersonal communication as well as of mass communication. This NCT, also called as *new media*, integrates the characteristics of both interpersonal and of mass communication. Information exchange via the new media is interactive, meaning that the participants in a communication process have control over, and can exchange roles in their mutual discourse. The present paper is aimed to explore the role of NCT in bridging the gap created by the forces of globalization in developing societies like India by focusing on a NCTI launched recently by the state government of Uttar Pradesh i.e. Scheme of distributing laptop to every undergraduate student who took admission in the year 2012 or later in any college/university of the state irrespective of their social background. A cluster sample (N=399) drawn from a PG College of Western UP includes both the males and females. The study indicates that the representation of females was relatively high in all social categories. About half of the respondents were having their own mobile phones. The tendency of keeping mobile phone was low among the students of upper castes. Thus, this NCTI may be helpful not only in bridging the digital divide but also be a powerful instrument of women empowerment in rural and urban areas.

RC04-85.1

SINGH, PARLO* (Griffith University, *parlo.singh@griffith.edu.au*)

SADOVNIK, ALAN (Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey)

Critical Policy Studies: The Contribution of Basil Bernstein's Knowledge Code Theory

Critical policy studies adopts a discourse analytic approach to policy research, drawing specifically on the Foucauldian concepts of discourse, regimes of disciplinary power (bio-politics and panoptic surveillance principles), and subject positions; and the Bourdieuian concepts of field, capital and habitus. A core aim of critical policy studies is to analyse the ways in which supranational organisations, such as the OECD, increasingly regulate official national curriculums given their role in the development, administration and reportage of tests which are 'closely linked with the debate about national standards' expressed as comparative performance on basic mathematics, scientific and literacy skills (Tyler, 2010: 145). However, missing from such theoretical work is a modelling of the production, recontextualisation, and acquisition of knowledge codes from the macro level of supranational organisations to the local level of school practices. This was the focus of Basil Bernstein's sociological theory of education. This approach, Bernstein (1995: 392) proposed, distinguished his 'particular corpus of work from that of Foucault or Bourdieu'.

This paper undertakes three tasks. Firstly, it critically reviews the literature that has compared and contrasted the sociological approach of Bernstein to Bourdieu (Maton, 2008; Harker and May, 1993, Hasan, 1999) and Foucault (Diaz, 1984; Tyler, 1988). Specifically, the paper focuses on the theory of school knowledge, specifically the knowledge codes underpinning supranational, national and local school curriculum models, and the potential consequences of such knowledge codes on different groups of students. Secondly, it explores Bernstein's claim about his distinctive contribution to modelling knowledge codes (the structuring of curriculum). Thirdly, it tests the usefulness of Bernstein's theory of knowledge codes to analysing policy enactment around standardised national testing drawing on examples from two contexts, namely Queensland, Australia and Newark, New Jersey, USA.

RC04-88.1

SINGH, PARLO* (Griffith University, *parlo.singh@griffith.edu.au*)
SADOVNIK, ALAN (Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey)

Totally Pedagogised Societies. Sociologies of the Pedagogic Communication of Knowledges

Basil Bernstein (2000: 365) asks: 'How real is the contemporary pedagogic panic'? And then suggests that a new sociological project might 'focus on the diverse sites, generating both claims for changes in knowledge forms and displacement of and replacement by new forms, creating a new field of knowledge positions, sponsors, designers, and transmitters' (2000: 368). Bernstein's ideas have been the springboard for an analysis of: (1) the intellectual field of the new sociology of education (Moore, 2013; Young & Muller, 2010); (2) the possibilities of a social realist project on knowledge (Moore, 2013) and geographies of knowledge (Pasias & Roussakis, 2012); (3) the transformation of teachers' work (Robertson, 2013) and teacher professionalism (Beck, 2012); (4) the bio-politics of education and health policies (Evans, 2012); and (5) lifelong learning and new apprenticeship discourses (Gerwitz, 2008; Poulet, 2010).

Our paper aims to build on this work in two ways. First, we undertake a meta-analysis of the research literature drawing on Bernstein's concept of the totally pedagogised society, as well as literature forging a new direction for the sociology of education on the basis of Bernstein's work. Second, we distinguish between (1) knowledge codes – the structuring of curricula and (2) pedagogic codes – the structuring of specialised communication for teaching. In so doing, we propose an alternative intellectual trajectory for the sociology of education. Specifically, we are interested in analysing new modes of global governance through pedagogic communication devices taken up in a range of formal and informal agencies to construct 24/7 spaces of learning, particular modes of learning engagement, and pedagogic identities. Our objective here is to simply lay out the possibilities for developing a sociology to examine new modes of pedagogic governance and the new spatial and temporal configurations of new pedagogic modes (see Tyler, 2001).

RC52-834.3

SINGH, VIRENDRA P.* (CGDS, University of Allahabad, *etdrvps@gmail.com*)
RANI T. S., ROOPA* (Assam University Silchar, *roopa.jnu@gmail.com*)

Globalization, ICT and Professional Education in India

The process of globalization has posed new challenges in every sphere of social, economic and cultural life of both the developed and developing societies. The transnational mobility of professionals has been increased in last two decades throughout the world. The professional education in India is also under process of transformation as a result of the pressing demands of globalization of professions. Apart from the existing professions, new categories of professions with new work ethos and work atmosphere have been emerged. The professional education in India also needs to transform in order to compete at the global level. It also demands the homogenization of certain basic elements of the professional education on the one hand and a thrust to include the context of the socio-cultural milieu of the given society on the other. As the professional education requires huge financial resources, the quality of professional education and institutions varies between and within the developed and developed societies. The poor countries have invested more on the expansion of basic professional manpower rather than on the post-secondary professionals particularly in the field of education and health looking into their pressing development needs. The rich developed countries, however, have focused more on the expansion of post-secondary professional manpower in order to stop outsourcing from their countries. In India, however, there have been expansions of both the basic professional training as well as of the post-secondary professional education. E-learning through ICT is an essential component of professional education in the globalized unequal world. The present paper analyses the various dimensions of intricate relationship between globalization, ICT and professional education in post-globalization era.

PROF-990.2

SINHA, VINEETA* (Social Justice & Democratization Space, *socvs@nus.edu.sg*)

Refereeing Journal Articles

RC22-384.3

SINHA, VINEETA* (National University of Singapore, *socvs@nus.edu.sg*)

Religion and Colonial Encounters in the Straits Settlements: From Self-Governance to Institutional Regulation

The interface between non-Christian religions in the colonies and the British Empire has attracted considerable scholarly interest and produced by now exciting social science and historical literature from all corners of the globe. In comparison to the rich and nuanced African and Indian material, one struggles to find similar works on the former British colonies in Southeast Asia. This paper attempts to redress this imbalance by turning the gaze to the religious landscape of the Straits Settlements, an administrative unit of British colonial initiative under which these rather diverse and scattered geographical entities were united between 1826 and 1945. I demonstrate that the adopted method of dealing with the religious pluralism of colonized populations was an adherence to the broad articulated principles of religious tolerance and non-intervention, but which often could not be followed through in practice. Through the 19th century, the colonial context in the Straits Settlements was not, by and large, detrimental for expressions of non-Christian religiosity. The absence of restraints and control in this arena, undoubtedly, enabled expressions of non-Christian religions and facilitated their early institutionalization in this region.

I thus argue that from the mid-19th Century onwards, the colonial context in the Straits Settlements was 'enabling' for religious communities in the Straits Settlements. We see in these times a vigorous sense of religious solidarity and community, witnessed in intense institution building and founding places of worship, cultural and religious organizations across Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist and Sikh communities. However, by the early decades of the 20th century, this 'liberal' attitude was supplanted by a new vocabulary of regulation, supervision and administration of non-Christian religions. With this shift, new institutional structures, laws and mechanisms were established for managing non-Christian religions in the Straits Settlements signaling a move away from self-governance towards greater institutional regulation and supervision.

RC29-500.5

SINHORETTO, JACQUELINE* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, *jacsin@uol.com.br*)

Institutional Conflict Settlement Field in Brazil: Four Levels of Justice System

The paper proposes an interpretation of the operation of the State conflict settlement field in Brazil. It takes the perspective of disputes among corporations, knowledge and practices that take part of this field. A reflection on the Brazilian case proposes the coexistence of at least four conflict settlement logics (or four interaction levels) to which correspond hierarchies of rituals, proceedings, persons, types of conflict and places. The study is based on eight years of ethnographic approach in courts and State informal services of justice. The observation on ordinary courts proceedings, informal courts, extra-judicial techniques, formal and informal police proceedings (including illegal ones) leads to an analysis of the coexistence and disputes in a field that produces unequal treatment of the citizens.

RC28-486.4

SIRNIÖ, OUTI* (University of Helsinki, *outi.sirnio@helsinki.fi*)
MARTIKAINEN, PEKKA (University of Helsinki)
KAUPPINEN, TIMO M. (National Institute for Health and Welfare)

Intergenerational and Life-Course Determinants of Upward Mobility

Offspring originating from families with fewer socioeconomic resources are in a greater risk of entering lower social positions and attaining lower educational qualifications. Also life events in early adulthood may have an effect on socio-economic attainment. These effects, however, may be weaker among those with higher compared to lower parental background.

This study examines the intergenerational and life-course mechanisms of upward mobility. We observe which life-course characteristics in early adulthood (such as educational attainments, unemployment, living arrangements, marital status and health) decrease the risk of entering upper non-manual social class among those who originate from other social classes. Second, the contribution of factors indicating parental resources is analyzed in order to find out whether higher parental background protects from the effect of risky life-course characteristics.

The longitudinal register-based data-set used in this study are a representative 11 % sample of the whole Finnish population. We follow a birth cohort born between 1973 and 1977 from 1987 till 2007: a 20-year follow-up from adolescence till the age of 30+ offers a chance to estimate the processes of accumulating disadvantages among individuals and households. Analyses will be conducted in event history model framework. Our objective is to broaden the perspective on intergenerational transmission of inequalities by describing the life-course mechanisms of occupational attainment in more detail.

RC53-852.2

SIROTA, RÉGINE* (Université Paris Descartes, *regine.sirota@parisdescartes.fr*)

Childhood Inequalities in French Speaking and Anglo-Saxon Sociologies

Childhood inequalities in French speaking and Anglo-Saxon sociologies
According to academic traditions or sociopolitical context, the issue of inequalities in childhood has been addressed in different ways. The French speaking sociological discussion has been quite specific compared to the Anglo-Saxon. Those differences will be presented and discussed. Paradoxically, it is in putting aside the question of democratization and inequalities of opportunities that the child emerged as an actor in French speaking sociology, on a first step. As in the French context, the "Republican Universalism" has been the main reference, childhood inequalities have been mainly studied in terms of social stratification. On the other side, in the Anglo-Saxon context, diversity has been the main reference, priority being given to problematics as gender or ethnicity. We intend to examine how do those differences influence the way childhood inequalities are studied and how these categorizations are transformed, and their intersectionality addressed.

La question des inégalités de l'enfance s'est posée de manière différente suivant les traditions académiques et les contextes socio-politiques. On s'interrogera sur la spécificité du contexte francophone, par rapport aux contextes anglophones. Paradoxalement, c'est dans un premier temps en se dégageant des problématiques de démocratisation et d'égalité des chances qu'est apparu l'enfant comme acteur sur la scène sociologique francophone. Le poids de l'universalisme républicain a amener à reposer la question des inégalités dans un régime d'interprétation différent du contexte anglo-saxon où les questions de la diversité s'imposent pour penser ces inégalités, qu'elles soient posées en termes de classes sociales, de genre ou ethniques.Dans quelle mesure la prise en compte de l'enfance remet - elle en jeu ces problématiques ? En quoi penser les inégalités à cet âge de la vie oblige à affronter certaines catégorisations et inversement en quoi penser les inégalités donne une vision différente de l'enfance et des enfances ?

PLEN-11.2

SITAS, ARI* (University of Cape Town, arisitas@gmail.com)

Resilience, Resistance and Rewiring the World Economy: A View from the South

This paper provides a critique of the BRiCS (Brasil, Russia, India,China, South Africa) developmental accord of 2013 and challenges the distributional and equity regimes it promises. B It also distills from the social movements of Africa and their Southern compeers a set of grounded theoretical and praxis-linked alternatives that are beginning to challenge existing social powers

RC06-121.2

SIVOPLYASOVA, SVETLANA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *svetlankamos84@rambler.ru*)
SIGAREVA, EVGENIYA (Institute of sociopolitical researches Russian Academy of Sciences)

Projection of Family in Representation of Intellectual Youth in Russia

Russian demographic health should be based on development of positive trends in fertility, marriage and family relations of young generation of the country. Considering that the generation born in «new» Russia, characterized by new ideas about life strategies, value orientations, enters in reproductive age, it is important to assess similarities and differences between role of families and children in this generation representations regarding previous historical period.

Our study aims to determine specifics of modern marriage and reproductive behavior of young people receiving professional education in Russia. This group of young people is more demanding to high standards of living, thereby extending these requirements to sphere of marriage and family. This specificity necessitates more detailed study of their attitudes and motivations in marriage and reproductive behavior. Identification of possible limits of marriage and family and reproductive student's attitudes is scientific problem of this study.

In 2012-2013 Center of Social Demography and Economic Sociology, Institute of Socio-Political Research conducted a survey of students in higher and secondary education full-time and extramural studies. The study was conducted in form of distribution questionnaire prepared by the Center. The survey was conducted in the cities of Central, North Caucasus, Urals and Volga federal districts.

The study had a multidimensional nature, and it is focused on identification of general and specific issues of reproductive behavior of most educated part of Russian society to clarify the state family policy for more effective implementation and stabilization of demographic situation in the country. On this basis, were selected areas (subjects) to conduct the survey, which allowed us to identify the specifics of students ideas and their reproductive and matrimonial intentions between metropolis and provinces, between different regions of the country, between subjects of different types of administrative-territorial formations.

RC52-839.9

SKALS, ANETTE* (Aalborg University, *skals@socsci.aau.dk*)

Social Work Discretion between Professionalism and Managerialism in Denmark

Professionalism and managerialism are important and conflicting concepts in the study of professionals working in public service organizations. By focusing on street-level social workers and social work discretion, it is possible to see how welfare-to-work policies are practiced as well as how organizational guidelines frame discretionary powers. This paper seeks to account for how management organizes, supervises and seeks control over social work discretion. The paper also addresses how management influences the discretionary powers of social workers in a Danish municipality working with clients who are unfit for work or labour market due to health problems. In Denmark the local municipal Job Centre delivers services related to welfare-to-work. Here values, interests and policies, transformed into rules and regulation, meet the concrete practices of welfare-to-work service inside the specific street-level organization. This is a fundamental democratic process of implementation. It makes discretion inevitable and crucial as professional judgments and decision making, determines the client's eligibility to benefits and need for special attention or intervention before returning to work. Here professionalism is institutionalized in bureaucratic organizations. Hence the social workers must control clients' legal access to sick leave programmes *and* at the same time deliver individualized services to promote the workability of the client in order to help them become self-supporting after sick leave. As well as examining how social work discretion is made possible in the job centre, the research behind the paper discusses the issue of new forms of professionalism emerging in social work. In the light of policy changes and reforms of welfare services a new type of social interventions towards people on sick leave is demanded. This can place pressure on the street-level organization to develop new or more professionalism.

RC12-219.3

SKAPSKA, GRAZYNA* (Jagiellonian University, *g.skapska@iphils.uj.edu.pl*)

The Rule of Law in the Globalizing World. Polish Inevstors Abroad

According to the famous argument of Max Weber, emergence and establishment of the rational legal order and formation of law-based political authority present important factors which explain rapid economic growth. These theses of Weber, as it is believed, are corroborated by the long lasting and deeply embedded European (or broader - Western) legal cultures and mentalities, characterized by the high value of the rule of law. Therefore processes of "new comers" west-

ernization are often conceptualized as "learning" i.e., as formation of pro-legal cultures based on an unquestioned value of the rule of law. Empirical research on the Polish investors abroad put in question such simplistic views. Firstly, in light of this research, the processes of learning are much more complicated , multidimentional and multidirectional. Secondly, the state and its agencies play here an important role - both in form of protection of rights and interests of domestic actors (national markets), and in form of protection of rights an interests of investors abroad (rights and interests of its citizens and companies). Therefore, the rule of law in a globalizing world presents a complicated negotiation game not only of values, but also of interests, between strong and weak agents, private and public.

TG04-953.3

SKARPELIS, ANNA* (New York University, *aks402@nyu.edu*)

Risk, Rumour, Radiation: Japan's Nuclear Catastrophe and the Politics of the Apolitical

This paper analyzes the particularities of the Japanese approach to risk communication around radiation after 3/11. Radioactive contamination in Japan was first measured and its results published by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and the Japan Atomic Energy Agency on March 14, 2011, three days after the Great East Japan Earthquake ravaged the country, leaving tens of thousands dead and many more displaced. Official radiation monitoring in the following weeks continued in an haphazard manner, yielding vague and at times misleading data that failed to provide actionable information on the necessities of evacuation to the local population.

Within a week of the disaster, various groups had hacked Geiger counters to enable collective radiation monitoring, resulting in a higher degree of granularity of data available to the affected population. Still, while the provided data was more transparent and comprehensive than that which had previously been made publicly available, the groups made few attempts at interpreting the data for the public. The groups insisted that their actions were complementary to, rather than antagonistic to, those of the government and TEPCO and that they therefore should not be seen as political.

The paper explores the role of digital media and technology in altering the production of and access to vital information after disasters.

PLEN-8.2

SKEGGS, BEVERLY* (University of London, *B.Skeggs@gold.ac.uk*)

A Global Sociology of Value and Values: How to Move beyond the Analytic of Capital?

Many theories adopt the metaphors of capital to explore power (e.g. Bourdieu), and/or to analyse personhood (e.g. via human capital), or action (via rational action theories), leading some sociologists to suggest that not just capital but the capital analytic has subsumed all areas of life. The relationship between quantification and qualification has been complicated further by the incursion of calculation (via algorithms) into many aspects of our daily life.

Whilst, no doubt, capital behaves according to its own logic, finding new lines of flight, converting affects such as sentiment and suffering into value, making multi-culturalism marketable, generating new forms of bio-capital, and making many of our actions subject to the logic of calculation (academic writing for instance), why should sociologists do likewise?

If we only understand the world from the perspective of capital relations what do we miss seeing? Are there any values remaining or remaindered? How do we understand the relationship between value and values?

RC21-380.6

SKOCZYLAS, ŁUKASZ* (Adam Mickiewicz University, *luke@amu.edu.pl*)

The Motivations of the Opponents of a Social Memory Implant. the Re/Building of the Royal Castle in Poznań (2010-2014)

In 2010 began the re/building of the Royal Castle in the city of Poznań, which was demolished in 1796. The process, which was initiated by the Committee for the Rebuilding of the Royal Castle arouses strong controversy. The builders of the castle are accused of falsifying history (it is not sure how the building looked like before being taken to pieces) and destroying the original remains of the old castle. However, the committee was able to reach both political and social support for the re/building and collect money for this aim.

Due to a very long absence of the castle in the urban space and lack of any confidence when it comes to its outlook, the object which is being built can be called an implant of social memory. An implant of memory is an object, which function is to construct a particular knowledge of the past, becoming the carrier of this knowledge through its own form – imitating forms of ancient objects, buildings etc.

The speech will be devoted to the motivations of the people who publicly criticize the re/construction process and take part in different protests against it - the opponents of the Committee for the Rebuilding of the Royal Castle. There will be presented strategies with the help of which those people explain their engagement in the protests and their resistance to the re/building process. Conclusions will be presented on the basis of a series of individual in-depth interviews carried out at the turn of 2012 and 2013.

RC52-837.5

SKOGHEIM, RAGNHILD* (Inst Urban & Regional Research, *ragnhild.skogheim@nibr.no*)

Architects and Urban Planning

This presentation discusses to what degree the architect profession is able to define what counts as relevant knowledge in urban development and urban planning processes, based on material from Norway. Urban planning is a field constituted by numerous actors/stakeholders representing different knowledge traditions implying that they do not always speak the same language. However, in order to handle environmental problems, transport and other infrastructure and land use, multidisciplinary knowledge and cooperation between different sectors are required. In Norway, the architectural profession has long had a key role in urban planning and positions as heads of urban planning administrations have been a power base for architects. However, architects' judgments and forms of knowledge are no longer hegemonic and their power base is thus weakening. This is partly caused by an increasing proportion of planning propositions (like zoning plans) prepared by private actors. Moreover, local authorities increasingly seem to depend on private funding to accomplish housing and infrastructure projects.

RC52-833.9

SKOGHEIM, RAGNHILD* (Inst Urban & Regional Research, *ragnhild.skogheim@nibr.no*)

Architecture As a Hybrid Profession

Hybrid organizations and professions are characterized by conflicting goals, which may cause tensions. For architects, such tensions are typically between art and market, and between ideal ideas and conceptions of design, and preferences and claims from clients/principals and others. Although market dependence is intrinsic in the role and history of the profession, this still represents tension for architects. When dealing with this tension, some architects are quite pragmatic and accept and adjust to prevailing conditions. Other architects are more uncompromising and insist that creativity requires freedom from external constraints. Particular architect "heroes" espouse autonomy and distance from the service part of the profession. This may seem like a paradox as architects more than most other professionals depend on, and have to adjust to, the power, wealth, favor and money of their clients.

RC08-154.2

SKOVAJSA, MAREK* (Charles University Prague, *marek.skovajsa@soc.cas.cz*)

Rockefeller Foundation's Role in Promoting Social Sciences in Interwar Czechoslovakia

This paper discusses the place of geopolitical concerns in the policy of the Rockefeller Foundation towards social sciences in Czechoslovakia between the two world wars. The RF provided scholarships for Czechoslovak social scientists (around 35) and sponsored social science work at various Czechoslovak institutions. The scholars supported by the RF were sociologists, lawyers, and economists, both German and Czech-speaking. Their individual fates display wide variation: several perished during WWII, others escaped and became recipients of displaced scholars grants, still others were exiled after 1948, a handful joined the Nazi and later the Communist structures. Only those who chose emigration produced academic work of some importance. The dominant geopolitical concerns were reflected in the effort of the RF to maintain a balance between German and Czech scholars and institutions supported or in promoting research in areas that were expected to contribute to maintaining the stability of the Czechoslovak state or Central Europe such as unemployment and social welfare, interethnic relations or the so-called Danubian studies. Key among Czechoslovak institutions in social sciences that received support from the RF was the Social institute, affiliated with the Ministry of social welfare, the incubator of innovative ideas that directly influenced Czechoslovak social welfare legislation and policies. RF also funded a large research project on the suburbanization of Prague that became the first major empirical study in Czech sociology while another study on German-Czech relations could not materialize due to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. The RF made a significant contribution to the development of empirical social research and social policy in Czechoslovakia, but the overall impact of its funding was virtually erased by adverse geopolitical conditions and turbulent political developments in the period 1938-1948.

RC16-283.1

SKOVAJSA, MAREK* (Charles University Prague, *marek.skovajsa@soc.cas.cz*)

The Elusive Code: Anomalous Cultures of Civil Society

This paper attempts to add new evidence and theoretical insight to the literature on the discourses of civil society inaugurated within cultural sociology by Jeffrey Alexander and Philip Smith. It argues, first, that unlike the US case, the codes of civil society in ethnically heterogeneous places are the product of multiple external oppositions which can, in certain cases, result in alternative or contrary codings. For instance, some currents in the Czech, Polish and other Slavic nationalisms in the 19th century construed the Germans, their principal "other", as rational and efficient, taking pride to the contrary in being emotional and unpractical. Second, the paper shows that civil societies are fragmented and the general code of civil society is appropriated differentially by different social groups whose interpretation of the basic binaries is dependent on their particular social experience as well as their relative position to other groups. For example, as pointed out by Marada, Buchowski and other authors, the cultural codings characteristic of the heirs of the anti-Communist dissent in East Central Europe are in some aspects, including the role of formal procedures and professionalism, completely at odds with the codes represented by Western-style social movement organizations. With its roots in a conspirative underground community this dissident culture doesn't code personal ties and secrecy as counter-democratic. On a general level, the paper argues for a more historically-oriented approach to the study of cultural structures of civil society that recognizes that the generalized codes are embedded in contingent interpretive traditions and, as such, are unstable, contested and often ambiguous.

RC15-261.6

SLEPICKOVA, LENKA* (Masaryk University, *lenka.slepickova@gmail.com*)

Medical and Legislative Gatekeeping in ART: Narrow Trajectories in the Realm of Miracles

The techniques of assisted reproduction have the potential to free us from the bodily limitations and open the physical reproduction to people who would not conceive without medical intervention. The access to this type of treatment is regulated by numerous ways, both formally and informally. Reproductive medicine, seemingly firmly anchored in scientific objectivity, and often presented as a revolutionary or miraculous cure for anyone, in its praxis works as a controlling mechanism over bodies and the reproductive capacities of citizens, differentiating between the categories of patients.

The Czech Republic, with its long tradition of infertility treatment, wide network of infertility clinics, competitive success rates and liberal regulation of the ART regarding the range of procedures allowed, became one of the most popular destination of reproductive tourism. On the other hand, there is a strict regulation of the access to the ART based on the characteristics of patients such as their age, sexuality and partnership. The paper will focus on the process of the legislative and medical gatekeeping as a genuine example of the foucauldian biopower, as a control over bodies, interaction and norms of population performed by the medical professionals and by the administration and regulation of treatment. The paper is based on the two sources of data: interviews with 15 medical professionals working in the field of ART and the analysis of the Czech parliament debate over the new legislative limits of ART (2011). The analysis focused on the following questions: what is the position of various actors in the process, how is nature and normality, in the context of ART, discussed, what kinds of citizens/patients are defined by the clinicians and parliament members as deserving candidates for infertility treatment, and, how these regulatory mechanisms can be reflected in the context of "biotech age" and globalized bipolitics.

JS-58.1

SLOMCZYNSKI, KAZIMIERZ M.* (The Ohio State University, *slomczynski.1@osu.edu*)
TOMESCU-DUBROW, IRINA (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

Causes and Consequences of Time Investment in Friendship Networks: A Dynamic Analysis of the Polish Panel Survey Polpan 1988-2013

Time investment in one's friendship network depends on the utility function $U_i = \alpha \log Y_i + (1-\alpha)\log O_i$ that people maximize, where α is the social tie parameter (between 0 and 1) measuring the i-th actor's taste for bonding with friends, and O refers to the taste for all other leisure-time activities. In the theoretical part of the paper, we connect this utility function with time investment in friendship network (I) assuming that the numbers of friends and the density of their contacts are crucial for the amount of time that people actually spend with friends. The Polish Panel Survey POLPAN 1988-2013 contains information on how frequently respon-

dents meet with friends ($I_{i,t}$, our main leisure-time variable), numbers of friends ($N_{i,t}$), density of their contacts ($D_{i,t}$) and several socio-demographic characteristics of respondents for the period of measurement (t) and earlier periods (t-1, ..., t-5, where the period-units are 5-year waves of the POLPAN study). In the empirical part of the paper we examine main determinants of time investment in one's friendship network, focusing on family formation variables. We show that time investment, as well as the change in number of friends and the change in density of contacts among friends, depend on marital status, number of children, and number of people in the household. In addition, we confirm previous findings that "non-redundant ties among friends" influence income attainment and that having friends with entrepreneurial experience increases people's chances of establishing their own businesses, independently of the number of potential bridges between friends. The paper concludes with a discussion on meeting friends as a form of leisure activity that plays a significant role in the formation of social capital, and has important implications for generating social inequality.

RC39-665.3

SMART, KASI* (University of Alabama, *kasismart@gmail.com*)
PROHASKA, ARIANE (University of Alabama)

Hazard Vulnerability and Housing Inequality after the Tuscaloosa, Alabama Tornado: A Critical Analysis of Rebuilding Efforts

The tornadoes that struck Tuscaloosa, AL and surrounding areas on April 27, 2011 caused tremendous destruction to both residences and businesses. The highest levels of damage occurred among low-income residences, both single and multifamily. In this paper, we apply hazard vulnerability theory to the rebuilding of infrastructure in Tuscaloosa. Hazard vulnerability theory focuses on how social factors, including include race, gender, place, and socio-economic status, affect a population's preparedness for a natural disaster. We extend this perspective into the recovery process, particularly on the availability of low-income, multifamily housing approximately two years after the storm. Data from multiple sources, including city planning resources, apartment websites, and interviews with city personnel, indicate that multifamily residences that have been constructed to replace destroyed or damaged housing complexes generally demand higher rents and have fewer units available for rent than the complexes that existed before the storm. Additionally, even as a residential construction boom has occurred in Tuscaloosa following the storm, the new complexes are almost entirely marketed to the college student population, even though none of the multifamily housing complexes destroyed in the storm solely housed college students. Although low-income populations were more affected than student populations, the economic advantages of building for student populations (i.e. "disaster capitalism") have outweighed the social responsibility of rebuilding residences for low-income individuals. We conclude that low-income residents of Tuscaloosa were doubly vulnerable to natural disasters; not only were they more likely to be living in structurally flawed housing before the storm, they were also left out of the rebuilding process after the tornado. We discuss some of the potential consequences of the reconstruction of Tuscaloosa, and propose suggestions that can limit social inequality in the rebuilding process for Tuscaloosa and other cities that have been harmed by natural disasters.

RC52-837.1

SMEBY, JENS-CHRISTIAN* (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, *Jens-Christian.Smeby@hioa.no*)

Professional Knowledge and Expertise

Professions are according to Abbott the most important way expertise is institutionalised in modern societies. Sociologists have studied the characteristics of professionalism as well as the role of professionals in society. Even though an abstract knowledge is considered a core if not the core characteristics of professions, sociologists have examined the characteristics of professional knowledge used in occupational practise only to a limited extent. In my paper I discuss important contributions within the literature on expertise and argue that some of these perspectives are highly relevant to complement sociologists understanding of professional knowledge.

While sociologists have emphasised that abstract knowledge acquired in higher education is an important characteristics of professionalism, practical training and tacit knowledge is found to be the most important preconditions in the literature of expertise. Sociologists do not deny the need for practical training, but tacit knowledge is a somewhat mysterious term often considered as opposed to abstract explicit knowledge. Based on questioning why knowledge is tacit, Harry Collins (2010) distinguishes between three types of tacit knowledge. This distinction opens up for a more nuanced perspective on the relationship between tacit and explicit abstract knowledge. His perspective also imply that explicit knowledge play an important role in the development of expertise and transmission of knowledge.

Professional work is characterised by uncertainty. Inspired by Collins different types of tacit knowledge, I distinguish between three types of uncertainty that have significant importance for the reliability of professional expertise: 1) Explicit uncertainty related to uncertain knowledge; 2) Cognitive uncertainty related to

characteristics of the human mind (heuristics and biases) and; 3) Interactional uncertainty related to interpretation and interaction. An explicit abstract knowledge base is an important resource in handling all these types of uncertainty, but these uncertainties can never be totally abolished.

WG05-924.2

SMELOVA, ALENA* (Saint-Petersburg State University, *alyona.smelova@gmail.com*)

Tap Water and the Public Policy

Water is the source of life on the earth and the driving force of human development. The diamond-water paradox presented by A.Smith shows the underestimated economic value of water. However, it has its social value that can be viewed from human dimension perspective.

The knowledge of how citizens perceive the drinking water is essential to understanding the political, economic, technological context of the public policy. According to sociological survey, 82% of citizens in Saint-Petersburg are not satisfied with the quality of tap water. These figures demonstrate, that despite the fact the city water is cleaned by ultraviolet and has biomonitoring system to meet the high requirements of international water standards, there are some hidden issues explaining this situation.

SPb water is a nexus of generations inhabiting this place: it keeps the memory of past times, preserves the spiritual fabric of the society and gives an incentive to new generations for further development. However, the industrialization has destroyed this consciousness. The growth of scientific knowledge has enabled experts to make a strict distinction between bad natural water that had adverse effects on people health and good filtered water that had the status of paid public services.

It is believed, SPb water is rusty and dangerous to drink, because city officials take bribes and do not provide the modernization of water infrastructure system in time. Pubic dissatisfaction takes the form of disagreement with the public policy. It prompts citizens to buy bottled water sold by water transnationals, although it is the same tap water, in fact. As a result, SPb water market is showing 12% annual growth.

Basing on the citizens' concerns on the water problem, one can construct the Index of tap water as an indicator of the level of public confidence in the public policy.

RC43-719.2

SMETS, PEER* (VU University Amsterdam, *p.g.s.m.smets@vu.nl*) SNEEP, KARIN (independent scholar)

Daily Practises of Home Making and Belonging Among Owner-Occupiers and Tenants in a Disadvantaged Neighbourhood in the Netherlands

In this period of globalisation daily practises of local home making and feeling at home are considered important. In order to illustrate such practises the focus of this paper is on a street in a disadvantaged neighbourhood in a Southern city in the Netherlands. In this street tenants and owner-occupiers with a different ethnic background – including native born - are interviewed and observed. In this natural laboratory, the street was divided into clusters; those with only tenants, those with only owner-occupiers, and those having a mix of both. This offers insight into the role class and ethnicity play in the homogeneous and mixed micro-settings and its impact on physical and social practices of home making and belonging/ feeling at home. Therefore attention is paid to narratives and the informal organization of different living spaces, territory-making activities, and practices in the different domestic clusters. This shows that the domestic space can be experienced as a vehicle of intimacy and sociability and in other clusters as encouraging alienation. Such practices can also takes place in the same cluster, resulting in mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion which in turn go together with boundaries between public, private and community spaces.

RC07-138.5

SMIRNOV, PETR* (Grigory Smirnov, *smirnovpi@mail.ru*)

Future Of Democracy In The Modern World

Democracy is one of the ancient forms of social self-government, which possesses many advantages and democratization of a society is a progressive process. However, today mass media spread illusory ideas about democracy as the terminal value which presence will provide the peace and well-being on the Earth. Relying on this illusion, Western democracies, headed by the USA, stimulate democratization process in the world, using ideological, political, economic and military means.

However the facts of real history disprove this illusion. Democratic states are not less aggressive, than authoritarian ones. Athens, Sparta and Rome, all European democracies during epoch of colonialism and the USA (during all its history) were aggressive.

We consider democracy as an instrumental value. It appears to be effective and naturally arises when society reaches sufficient consent in regards to basic values (one God for everyone, nation, person, society, etc.). When such agreement not exists, a dictatorship provides the minimum order in a society. For example, dictatorships of Cromwell, Napoleon, Stalin, Pinochet, etc.

There is no consent regarding basic universal values in the modern world. Hardly a man and his rights will be recognized as the highest values by billions of people in the near future. The policy of Western countries aimed at their promotion, leads to anarchy and violence. Therefore it is difficult to expect peaceful expansion of democracy on a global scale. Today's biggest task for social scientists is to reveal basic values in regards to which mankind can come to the consent.

RC31-529.3

SMIT, RIA* (University of Johannesburg, *rsmit@uj.ac.za*) **RUGUNANAN, PRAGNA*** (University of Johannesburg, *prugunanan@uj.ac.za*)

Transnational Family Life from the Perspective of Zimbabwean Male Migrants in South Africa

The early years of the new millennium saw a rise in the influx of Zimbabwean migrants to neighbouring South Africa. Due to the growing economic turmoil, political crisis and human rights violations in Zimbabwe many citizens from this country have crossed the border into South Africa to find employment and/or seek political refuge. Using qualitative data collected from in-depth interviews this paper seeks to gain a better understanding of the reality of transnational family life from the perspective of Zimbabwean men who have migrated to South Africa and live in the inner-city area of Johannesburg. Close family ties both 'here' (the country of destination) and 'back home' (the country of origin) were mapped. The focus fell on how the respondents sustain families across these transnational spaces and what impact their transnational experiences have on their relationship with their wives/partners and children. Moreover, attention was paid to the role high-speed information and communications technology (ITCs) play in maintaining family relationships and acting transnationally in a digital age. In light of the challenges these Zimbabwean men face on a daily basis in South Africa, where there are xenophobic sentiments and a relative high unemployment rate, the attention also fell on how these men view their multiple family commitments and the significance of remittances in maintaining a sense of self within the ambit of the family. The respondents' reflections on family dynamics across transnational spaces show a variety of experiences and their narratives provide a window into their different lived realities as migrants with family ties across borders.

RC15-263.7

SMITH, DARRON* (University of Tennessee , *darronsmith@mac.com*) JACOBSON, CARDELL (Brigham Young University)

Emotion Work in the Practice of Medicine: The Case of Physician Assistants of Color

We focus on the concepts of emotional labor or emotion work and white racial framing to describe the experiences of Physician Assistants (PAs) of color as they navigate racialized barriers in the medical field. We first present results from a nationally representative sample of 15,275 PAs and then examine the more detailed personal experiences of PAs of color from an online survey. Finally we use the personal narratives of ten African American PAs. We identify and analyze emotion themes resulting from work-related experiences and stressful encounters that arise from interactions with faculty, staff, nurses, physicians, and patients in the workplace. Odds ratios from the online survey show that African Americans experience more emotion work than other groups. African American PAs were 26 times more likely than white PAs to report patient refusals to treat them. When we examined only Black women PAs, they were 46 times more likely to report patient refusals. Other ethnic groups experience elevated levels of emotionally negative experience, but they were not always statistically significant when other variables were included in the analysis. Women in general experienced a variety of discriminatory behaviors. Narrative accounts exhibit large amounts of emotion as the African American PAs detailed their encounters with patients and medical providers.

TG04-945.2

SMITH, GAVIN* (The Australian National University, *gavin.smith@anu.edu.au*)

The Art of Governing in an Age of Revelation: On the Biopolitics of Biovisuality

This paper examines the transforming value, resolution and vitalism of the social body as it is increasingly informationalized, visualized and anatomized by multivalent systems of exposure. Multiplex biopolitical interests influence and

incite these practices: wills to discern and direct consumption habits; ambitions to inscribe structured meanings upon somatic territories; and desires to better identify, verify and assess corporal components. An emerging confluence of bio-visual imperatives, practices and flows are placing unique demands on embodied subjects, specifically concerning (a) the control, ownership and arrangement of personal information deriving from bodily interference, and (b) the types of performative exertions and authentication protocols that are now routinely requested and indeed expected at various visualization contact points (McGrath 2004; Andrejevic 2012). In an age of somatic magnification and scrutiny (Monahan and Wall 2007), where fleshy topographies are considered as stable sites for truth adjudication and as volatile sites for correctional modulation, the sociological imagination can help excavate several resonances attendant on the proliferation of biocapturing mechanisms and on concomitant conditions of biovisuality. As I will argue, repetitive bioexposure, as both involuntary dictate and volitional act, generates de-contextualized knowledge streams, the channeling of which can assist experts in sharpening their diagnostic definitions and honing their prognostic interventions. But it also produces curious subjectivation effects at the phenomenological level. Subjects become accustomed to exteriorizing interior confidences and revealing subjective states in the form of informatic particles (Foucault 1988). In this process, personal intimacies become public property, a situation inducing social harms and igniting insurgent possibilities. A critical consideration of these issues, specifically their interconnectedness and biopolitical significance, occurs in the paper as it focuses analytical attention on the types of subjectivity being fashioned from bodily transmissions and transitions.

WG02-909.4

SMITH, JEREMY* (University of Ballarat, *jeremy.smith@ federation.edu.au*)

Civilizational Discourse and Models Of Modernity In The Meiji Revolution

During the Meiji revolution, Japanese writings on international arena, Western empires and the Western tradition nourished a discourse on civilization. At the same time, Japan's civilizational works also reflected debate on models of modernity. Over the course of consolidation of the Meiji regime, deep engagement with different foreign traditions produced an exceptionally intense phase of inter-civilizational engagement which left a significant legacy. In this paper, three episodes of interpretation of civilization and modernity are explored: the construction of an urban public sphere in which this civilizational discourse emerged, creation (through conceptual and linguistic translation) of entirely new vocabularies for philosophy and sociology, and the conflicts around political perspectives expressed by the popular democracy movement of the 1870s. In the urban public sphere and the popular movement, Japanese intellectuals actively interpreted and relativized the cultures, religions and ideologies of other civilizations against a native cultural core. The famous Meirokusha publishing house and its journal Meiroku Zasshi instituted a centre of civilizational discourse for intellectual elites and the urban public sphere that they participated in. Within that public sphere, the Meirokusha set in train historically and culturally specific processes of translation of Western thought which included translation of the concept of 'society' itself and the development of Japanese vocabularies for philosophy and sociology. Social and political conflict around modernity manifested also in the wider movement for popular rights that arose in the 1870s and then subsided. A main claim of the paper is that consolidation of Japan's imperial polity in the 1890s superseded all three sets of interpretations developed by the Meirokusha intelligentsia and the popular movement, but not the civilizational discourse that they instituted.

JS-75.2

SMITH, JEREMY* (University of Ballarat, *jeremy.smith@ federation.edu.au*)

Debating Civilizations: Sociology and The Inter-Disciplinary Field Of Civilizations Analysis

In the early twentieth century, civilizations analysis combined perspectives from anthropology to archaeology through to world history. Founding thinkers in sociology contributed greatly to this inter-disciplinary field. In a phase that stretched from Weber, Durkheim and Mauss to Sorokin and Elias, a 'classical era' of civilizations analysis generated a program of research problems that was productive in critical and multidisciplinary ways and limited in scope and vision in others. The field was lost as a suppressed tradition during the postwar institutionalization of disciplines. This paper will examine what was gained for sociology in the early traditions of civilizations analysis as well as what was displaced when it subsided. Potential paths for renewal of multidisciplinary scholarship involving sociology will be sketched out based on the contemporary experiences of neo-Weberian revival of civilizations analysis in the work of Benjamin Nelson and S.N Eisenstadt. The paper will also identify intrinsic limitations in latter-day approaches.

RC34-584.6

SMITH, JONATHAN* (Monash University, *jonathan.smith@ monash.edu.au*)

SKRBIS, ZLATKO (Monash University)

Understanding the Impact of Major Life Events on Young People's Academic Achievement and Post-Schooling Careers

Instability and conflict are pervasive features of the transition from adolescence to early adulthood, as young people learn to manage an expanding array of academic, social and familial commitments. Recently, theorists of inequality have suggested that young people's exposure to such uncertainty during this time is potentially exacerbated by broader processes of individualisation and social change, placing them at heightened risk of marginalisation. In this paper we test this proposition with respect to young people's emerging career pathways, using longitudinal data from a large cohort of 7,000 secondary school students in Queensland, Australia, participating in the Our Lives research project. We do so by assessing the impact of a range of major life events during high school, such as changes in familial, social, or romantic relationships, on students' academic achievement at the end of high school. Our results indicate that such events had a negative influence on young people's secondary school exit scores which, at a time when university participation has become the norm in most Western societies, can adversely impact the quality and scope of young people's post-schooling career options. We also find that this cost is distributed unevenly across the student population, with the performance of (typically wealthier) private school students, and students living in urban areas, less affected by such events than the performance of public school students and those living in non-metropolitan and regional areas. Finally, we review the implications of these findings in light of contemporary debates about individualisation, uncertainty, and inequality in young people's educational and occupational futures.

RC16-280.3

SMITH, MARSHALL* (University of Colorado Boulder, *drmarshallsmith@gmail.com*)

Sexually Explicit Material, Scripting, Simulacra, and Sexuality - Theorizing the Changing Landscape of Learning about Sex

This paper explores the relationship between the marked increase in availability of sexually explicit material in the U.S. that accompanied widespread high-speed internet, sexuality, scripting theory, and the concept of a simulacrum. The data are from open-ended interviews with 51 young adults about their experiences as adolescents learning about sexuality in the United States. Participants reported viewing sexually explicit material online as adolescents to learn about sexual behaviors and sexual interaction, often before participating in those behaviors. The ways adolescents referenced sexually explicit material, both amateur and professionally produced, in order to learn about sexual behaviors represent a significant departure from historic means of learning about sex. This development is best understood as presenting a new level of sexual scripts, intermediate scripts, within the model developed by Gagnon and Simon (1973). Participants' descriptions of viewing video examples of sexual behaviors revealed they provided an intermediate script that was more specific and personal to the participants than a cultural scenario, yet did not involve direct interaction as with interpersonal scripts. This learning by viewing sexually explicit material prior to engaging in sexual behaviors approximates the concept of a simulacrum. Adolescents referenced representations of sexuality and then modeled their own behaviors on those representations. These theoretical concepts of an intermediate script and simulacra, are useful for understanding of the shifting landscape of adolescent sexuality. As all aspects of our sexual world continue to be increasingly recorded, viewed, and represented, these concepts may contribute to developing theories of sexuality applicable to other populations.

RC04-95.2

SMITH, MICHAEL* (McGill University, *michael.smith@mcgill.ca*)

Cumulative Disadvantage and Gender Differences in Early Career Earnings: Evidence from Canada's National Graduates Survey

Over the last several decades women have entered educational programs in lucrative fields like law and medicine. England (*Gender and Society*, 2010) has argued that, in the US, the effect of this has been to narrow the gender earnings gap in the upper part of the educational distribution and to reduce the aggregate gap. Women in Canada have also entered the legal and medical professions in large numbers. One would expect to see a similarly declining gender pay gap between the better educated. In fact, the evidence on this suggests a more complicated evolution of gender pay differences. Statistics Canada's National Graduates Survey has collected data on field of study of successive cohorts of university graduates (at approximately five year intervals) and, then on labour force status, earnings, and family status two and five years after graduation. This makes it possible to i) determine the raw gender differences in pay both across cohorts (the

first cohort analysed graduated in 1986, the last in 2000) and, within cohorts, the changes in the differences after graduation; ii) to determine the extent to which field of study continues to cause a gender difference in pay; iii) the factors other than field of study that cause a gender difference in pay, including family responsibilities. The paper reports i) analysis of the effect of gender on labour force status, focusing on statuses likely to subsequently increase pay; ii) consecutive cross-sectional Oaxaca-Blinder decompositions within and across cohorts; and iii) panel analyses within cohorts. The results suggest that, even within this highly educated sample, in the short period after graduation, women tend to cumulate a number of experiences that contribute to a widening gender pay gap.

RC28-493.3

SMITH, MICHAEL* (McGill University, *michael.smith@mcgill.ca*)

Did Rising Inequality Cause the Recent Financial Crisis?

One of the possible explanations proposed for the 2007-2008 financial crisis is rising inequality in the United States. Rajan (*Fault Lines*, 2010) and others proposed the following explanation: i) associated with rising inequality, incomes stagnated or declined in the lower half of the earnings distribution; ii) this provoked distributional conflict; iii) the US political system prevents a response to this that would involve taxing the better off to provide income-supporting transfers to those experiencing stagnant or declining incomes; iv) but the political system has allowed a response to distributional conflict through a liberalization of access to credit including, in particular, access to mortgages for those with relatively low incomes; v) the financial crisis was caused by a boom in house prices caused by house purchases by those ill-equipped to make mortgage payments and this, in turn, caused a wave of mortgage defaults which provoked the crisis; vi) the aggregation of default-prone mortgages into securities (especially collateralized debt obligations) held by financial institutions ratcheted up risk in the financial system which, in turn, exacerbated the financial problems caused by defaulting mortgage holders. Rajan provides little evidence in support of this interpretation. This paper addresses the following questions. i) Did incomes stagnate or decline in the lower part of the income distribution in the decades leading up to the crisis? ii) Did distributional conflict cause the liberalization of credit in the form of sub prime mortgages? iii) Was it the provision of mortgages to low income house buyers that caused the boom and subsequent bust in house prices. iv) To what degree was increased risk in the financial system caused by policies encouraging the issue of sub prime mortgages? On the whole, the evidence raises doubts about the rising inequality account of the financial crisis.

RC16-300.6

SMITH, PHILIP* (Yale University, *philip.smith@yale.edu*)

On Dry Othering

Existing theories of Othering can be thought of as 'wet Othering'. They focus in metaphorical and material ways on the slimey and ambivalent. In such theories othering is associated with intense emotional reactions. Those perceiving the 'Other' feel intense hatred, disgust and dread. This paper introduces the new concept of 'dry othering'. This involves a completely different logic. Those doing the Othering feel - or are believed to feel - nothing at all. The victim of Othering is a mere object to them - one that does not evoke emotional responses. The logic of action is not symbolic as in wet othering but rather overly-instrumental. Victims of this kind of Othering are traumatized not by an awareness that others think they are disgusting and enjoy their humiliation (an emotional response) but rather by realizing that they are mere objects to the Otherer (who has no emotional response). Social theory on the gaze is used to make sense of this situation. The theory is illustrated with reference to accounts of unethical medical experiments, Alien abduction narratives, animal attacks, torture and serial killing.

TG07-970.4

SMITH, ROBIN* (Cardiff University, *smithrj3@cf.ac.uk*)
HALL, TOM (Cardiff University)

The Urban Fabric, Repair and the 'Good Enough' City

This paper considers the work that repair might do in mending and smoothing over material and social transgressions in the city. Small acts of maintenance and care can seem inconsequential in the face of the global risks that menace the modern city and the brutal conditions, exclusions and exploitation that some of those cities are home to. Yet a humanist sociology might be sympathetic towards piecemeal and everyday activities which aim to put right, one step at a time, things gone wrong – deviant occurrences, ugly moments when life in the city breaks down or does not play out as we might want it to. Ken Plummer's recent call for a *sociology of hope* takes this line, insisting on the need for 'a down-to-earth pragmatism of empathy, justice, kindness and care' and inviting sociologists to 'think small in a big way'.

Something similar – thinking small, in a big way – can be found in the writings of human geographer Thrift, though differently inflected. Thrift directs attention to mundane activities of urban care and maintenance – street cleaning, roadside repair, emergency call-out – and invites us to take these unremarkable, everyday activities as a template or spur for thinking about the social and political life cities. Similarly down-to-earth or at least anti-utopian, he suggests that thinking about repair might be a way in which to think about the good city, or a good enough city. Our paper contends that arguments about urban repair do not extend so very easily from the physical – palpable, material, mute – fabric of the city to the social and political. Broken windows are a poor model, in some ways, for what it is to have broken down and need repair as a person. Sociology has been here before, yet Thrift's thesis neglects this history.

JS-71.1

SMITH, SARAH KATE* (University of Sheffield, *sarah.kate.smith@sheffield.ac.uk*)
MOUNTAIN, GAIL ANN (University of Sheffield)

Methodological Complexities Involved When Using Visual Methods in Dementia Research

Methodological complexities involved when using visual methods in dementia research
Sarah Kate Smith & Gail Ann Mountain, School of Health & Related Research (ScHaRR), University of Sheffield

In our study of the subjective experiences of older people with dementia when interacting with others and with technology, we have used video recording as a key method. Dementia impairs verbal communication, and this can have significant impact on how researchers may explore individual's subjective experiences. Non-verbal communication such as gestures, body language, facial expression and posture therefore has greater significance when creating this understanding. The benefits of using video based methods in dementia research are two-fold. First, these methods are key to the faithful representation of non-verbal behaviour. Second, these methods can overcome some of the communication issues that can be encountered when interacting with people with a dementia diagnosis.

We report how our use of video recordings has provided us with important data to make sense of people with dementia's interactions with technology, the challenges of visual data analysis, and how the project has led to new understandings of how such data can be analysed and represented. Data will be presented and discussed, providing an arena for methodological discussion and debate. Some of the methodological issues to be discussed include: the need for greater focus on the processes of visual data analysis (Schnettler and Raab, 2008); whether more rigorous approaches to visual data analysis will lead to objectification, generalisation and loss of quality and expressivity (cf. Pink, 2011); and ethical issues in the use of visual data.

KEYWORDS: *dementia, visual methods, qualitative, touch-screen technology.*

RC08-155.3

SMITH, TOM W.* (NORC at the University of Chicago, *smitht@norc.uchicago.edu*)

The Origin and Diffusion of Comparative Survey Research

Cross-national, survey research emerged out of and developed along with many seminal megatrends of the 20th century including globalization and democratization. It was also shaped by such major historical events as World War II, post-bellum collective multilateralism, and the spread and collapse of Communism.

The development of cross-national, survey research is an example of what Rogers calls the diffusion of innovation. Public opinion polls were created in the United States in the mid-1930s and spread to other countries. Like all diffusions, its development was innovation specific and was both aided and hindered by particular characteristics of survey research.

Its expansion was part of the general process of globalization. For survey research, globalization involved considerable interaction between the global product (survey research) and the local markets and cultures.

Additionally, as Oberschall has noted "(t)he expansion of surveys in general and public opinion polling in particular was part of the general growth of democracy within and across societies ." Surveys in general and public opinion polls in particular typically develop and only thrive in open, democratic societies. Democratization in general and decolonialization in particular opened up more countries to surveys.

Besides being shaped by these megatrends, the development of cross-national, survey research was influenced by historical events such as World War II, post-war collective multilateralism and the founding of the UN, and the Cold War.

This paper examines 1) the emergence of cross-national, survey research including the role of early adopters (e.g. survey-research organizations), 2) the initial diffusion of survey research, 3) foundational survey-research meetings and associations, 4) the impact of World War II, 5) the role of the UN and other international organizations including the International Sociological Association, 6) initial comparative surveys, 7) the contributions of international exchanges, 8) later developments, and 9) impediments to development and diffusion.

     * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC34-587.3

SNEE, HELENE* (University of Manchester, *helene.snee@ manchester.ac.uk*)

Gap Years, Cosmopolitan Cultural Capital and Transnational Justice

This paper considers if gap years are a cosmopolitan endeavour. It draws on a qualitative study of the online travel narratives of young people from the UK who blog about their year out between school and university. The analysis focuses on the bloggers' representations of people and places as 'different' in their travel stories. Volunteering overseas as part of a gap year is often promoted as a way for young people to become 'global citizens', and independent travel as a way to have 'authentic' inter-cultural experiences.

Can such gap years build a transnational sense of justice, or are they simply a way for already privileged youth to claim they are doing something 'worthwhile'? Gap year students gain personal benefits, which I conceptualise as 'cosmopolitan cultural capital'. This suggests they may be primarily concerned with self-interest rather than a commitment to the Other.

While young people may have good intentions, I argue that the way the bloggers frame their gap year stories tends to reproduce dominant meanings and values, and are shaped by historical legacies and structural forces. Their narratives also contain instances of more reflexive engagements with difference and diversity, however. Drawing on these findings, I consider the future prospects for gap years as an agent of positive social change. I suggest how young people might be encouraged to critically engage with wider issues of global justice before, during and after taking time out overseas.

RC11-214.1

SNOWDEN, SUZANNE* (Institute of Gerontology, *suzanne. snowden@kcl.ac.uk*)
GLASER, KAREN (King's College London)
TINKER, ANTHEA (King's College London)

The Role of Assistive Technology for Personal Care Activities of Daily Living to Enable Families to Care for Relatives with Dementia in Their Location of Choice

The UK's National Dementia Strategy objectives include; i) ensuring that people with dementia live well (whether in their own home or in a care home) and ii) a call for more research on the role of Assistive Technology (AT) to address the social care needs of people with dementia (PWD) and their carers. This research focussed specifically on AT for personal care Activities of Daily Living (ADLs); bathing and washing, dressing and grooming, toileting and continence and feeding tasks. Examples include; brightly-coloured raised toilet seats, easy-use tap heads and easy-grip cutlery. Such AT is now provided by some Local Authority Social Services in the UK. This research aimed to determine the extent to which PWD and their familial carers were provided with AT for personal care ADLs by formal social care services, or sourced by themselves, and utilised whilst they lived at home in the community. The same individuals were also assessed whilst living in a care home for their AT use for personal care ADLs. Furthermore, the study examined the role AT can play in enabling those caring for a relative with dementia to make choices about their location of care (particularly, whether the use of AT could delay an institutionalisation decision).

An in-depth multiple contrasting case study design explored perceptions and experiences of formal (care home keyworkers) and familial carers of care home residents with a clinical diagnosis of dementia on AT use for personal care ADLs. The results aimed to ascertain the difficulties and preferences carers of PWD have when attaining, using and maintaining AT and its contribution to the quality-of-life of such individuals. This method also enabled comparisons and similarities between individuals residing in different geographical locations to be compared and establish whether inequality in AT provision exists in the UK.

JS-90.3

SO, ALVIN* (Hong Kong University , *soalvin@ust.hk*)
CHU, YIN-WAH (Hong Kong Baptist University)

Rising Class Conflict, Resilient Communist Party-State: Explaining the Chinese Puzzle

Rising Class Conflict, Resilient Communist Party-State: Interpreting the Chinese Puzzle
Alvin Y. SO and Yin-Wah CHU**
After the collapse of Maoist socialist regime in 1978, China has experienced rising social equality and class conflict. Within a short span of 40 years, China has transformed itself from one of the most egalitarian to one of the most inegalitarian societies in the world. With the rising social inequality, it is only natural that rising social inequality is accompanied by rising class conflict. The number of "mass incidents" has skyrocketed from 8,700 in 1993 to more than 200,000 in 2011.

What is surprising is the fact that despite the explosion of class conflict and civil unrest, the Chinese communist party-state is highly resilient and is not under any threat of regime change. There is no large-scale national labor protest, no violent peasant rebellion, and no robust democracy movement to challenge the legitimacy of the communist party-state.

The aim of this paper is to interpreting this Chinese puzzle of resilient party-state in the midst of rising social conflict from the workers, peasants, and the new middle class. Why the rising social conflict and civil unrest did not lead to any political instability and regime change, like it did in other post-socialist societies?

This paper argues that the Chinese communist party-state has done an excellent job in managing the class conflict among the workers, the peasants, and the new middle class in theChinese society. Indeed, the Chinese party-state not only was able to stay in power, but it also was able to formulate and implement all sorts of developmental policies propelling the rise of China at the turn of the 21st century.

**Alvin Y SO, Division of Social Science, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology
 CHU Yin-Wah, Department of Sociology, Hong Kong Baptist University

RC43-722.7

SOAITA, ADRIANA MIHAELA* (University of St Andrews, *ams24@st-andrews.ac.uk*)
SEARLE, BEVERLEY ANN (University of St Andrews)

'Housing-Based Welfare'? Empirical Perspectives from the UK

Economic crisis, fiscal austerity, conservative policies and the new demography of ageing societies have given rise to the idea of 'asset-based welfare' as a key complement of the UK's shrinking welfare state. For instance, concerning elderly care, retirement and education, housing wealth has become central to family welfare through life course and across generations. However, given variations in housing wealth across regional and local markets, between 'boom-and-bust' cycles, and across socioeconomic groups and age cohorts, positioning housing at the core of an 'asset-based welfare' regime should be questioned. In this paper, we scrutinise people's views and strategies towards what might be paraphrased as 'housing-based welfare'. What are the opportunities and limitations for positioning housing wealth as a base for family welfare for different cohorts and socioeconomic groups? By analysing 100 in-depth interviews with homeowners (with or without mortgages) and social and private tenants, we conclude that socioeconomic inequality challenges the potential for housing to form an 'asset-based welfare' system. The affluent have various assets to engage in the provision for their own and their children's welfare with no need to resort to the wealth embedded in their home. For marginal homeowners, relying on housing wealth might result in spirals of debt and drop them out of homeownership whereas long-term tenants are least able to afford alternative welfare provisions. Yet, numerous participants pursue (re)-active strategies of 'housing-based welfare' by traditional routes – building up housing careers in order to live rent-free and eventually downsize – or increasingly by letting out buy-to-let or inherited property. However, many of these participants are unsure of the potential of 'housing-based welfare' in the long term since they have 'no crystal ball to look into the future' in order to manage complex personal, familial and societal risks; this, in turn, reinforces social and familial solidarity.

RC03-72.3

SOAITA, ADRIANA MIHAELA* (University of St Andrews, *ams24@st-andrews.ac.uk*)

'Why Should I Trust You?' an Empirical Investigation of Determinants of Trust and Distrust in Romanian Post-Socialist Urban Society

Trust is a key factor in the development of collective action, and thus in the performance of communities, institutions and society. Seminal scholarship has greatly valued the social virtues of trust and to a lesser degree those of caution. Consequently, scholars have expressed concerns regarding the socialist 'legacy of distrust', which have negatively influenced processes of democracy and development in the post-socialist states. While quantitative measurements of trust have become standard in cross-national surveys, in depth qualitative research has remained exceptional but helpful. By employing a mixed-method design of cross-national analysis of secondary data and qualitative examination of 69 in-depth interviews in a post-'socialist city', this paper investigates the determinants of (dis)-trust in post-socialist Romania. The analysis draws attention to the entwined social and rational origin of trust and distrust. Findings show that institutional trust has risen from practically zero due to better public management and freedom to express opinions. However, institutional trust has remained low due to perceptions of widespread bribery and favouritism – not necessarily experienced but reinforced through social learning and the media – and to a general discontent with some institutions, particularly the police, the political elite and the judiciary. Conversely, interpersonal trust has been rapidly declining though

it had not entirely vanished and has remained generally confined to families and bounded groups. By growing social distrust, people have reacted to the increasing social inequality during the post-socialist transition and its associated figures of the insular individualist and predatory capitalist. This does not invalidate the thesis of socialist 'legacy of distrust', but significantly adds to it. Data quantification suggests that the effect of increasing social inequality during transition is six times stronger than the effect of persistent communist legacies on current levels of social distrust. This has important policy implications, which are outlined in this paper.

RC14-243.9

SOARES, PAULO HENRIQUE* (Pontificia Universidade Catolica de Minas Gerais, *paulohenriquelealsoares@gmail.com*)
DELGAUDIO, ROZALIA* (C&A, *rozalia.delgaudio@uol.com.br*)

Relations Between Individuals at Work in a Contemporary Context: Necessary Changes in Communication in Organizational Context

Companies organize themselves around objectives that seek the maximum return to its shareholders or founders. However, when forming the individuals in a group to which these goals are achieved, dreams as well as desires and ambitions emerge.

Typically, subjects align with organizational interests in the expectation that their own goals are also achieved, existing three important issues in these working relationships. The first question relates to the symbolism of the "notion of work". The second issue reinforces the role of work in social relations. Despite all the discussions involving the centrality of work (OFFE, 1989; BAUMAN, 2008), it still remains one of the central points of life. The third issue concerns the lack of work, the possibility of unemployment and frustration as reality (BALDISSERA, 2010). The subjects experience these conflicts and tensions of force paradoxically (BALDISSERA, 2010; KUNSCH, 2012).

Some factors explain this movement transformation in communication directed to employees: a new technological context (social networks); new relations between people and organizations, caused, for example, a new employee profile and fewer permanent links with companies, besides the existence of an internal environment of conflict and tension.

Employees need time to develop relationships and coherent narratives in their experiences within the organizations, but in a world where the future is already the day after tomorrow, in a fragmented environment, focused on project execution and flexibility, employees are not allowed to develop strong relationships (SENNETT, 2009). Communications directed to employees will be impacted.

The safety at workplace, employment and career in one organization is replaced by employability. The needs of the organizations are more important than the needs of its workers. The imperative of aligning organizational strategies can find counterpoint in the desires of the individuals in the organization. As professionals working in this field, communicators must understand those changes and challenges.

RC10-187.4

SOARES MENEZES, MARIA ZEFISA* (University of Barcelona, *mzefisa@hotmail.com*)

Decentralization: From the Constitution's Dream to Reality

This paper aims to analyze the decentralization of public policies in the state of Ceará, Brazil, as supported in the Federal Constitution of 1988. The decentralization agenda, mobilizing social and institutional players, proposed the partaking of decisions during the elaboration and management of public policies in order to strengthen and expand citizenship bonds. The establishment of structures for the arbitration and recognition of organized sectors within civil society bolstered the public sphere for the discussion and negotiation amongst various social and institutional segments. This allowed in specific circumstances for a communal decision-making process in turn strengthening the bonds of a new civic and partnership culture across Brazilian constituencies. The hypothesis presented in this article is that investments in this joint model and the assertion of a shared politic and civic culture were weak due to of the lack of institutional support from the local, state and Federal government. However, the dilemmas that emerged during the self-organization and creation of representation instances closer to the social actors have strengthened the local democracy.

Keywords: Decentralization. Social participation. Public policies

TG03-932.8

SOBOLEVA, NATALIA* (Higher School of Economics, *natsobol@gmail.com*)

Gender Attitudes in the World of Work: Cross-Cultural Comparison

The paper deals with factors determining work-related gender attitudes. With the spread of emancipative values the difference between gender roles becomes vaguer but is still strongly dependent upon country characteristics. While values are usually regarded as factors impacting socio-economic behavior, my research underlines a less explored aspect: they are themselves formed and changed in the process of economic interactions. The objective is to assess the role of education and job characteristics among factors determining gender attitudes in different types of countries. More specifically, I focus on the interaction effect between education and employment characteristics on micro- and macro-level. Female labor force participation rate and ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment are used as the indicators of female involvement in labor market activities. The 5th wave of World Values Survey (2005-2008) serves as empirical base. The targeted group of population is the employed. Multilevel regression modeling is used. According to the results, work-related gender attitudes vary considerably by country. Education is a stronger predictor of gender attitudes than occupation and job characteristics. At the same time the higher occupational status and intellectual jobs and jobs with higher independence lead to more egalitarian gender attitudes. On the country-level the higher is female labor force participation rate and ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment, the more egalitarian are work-related gender attitudes in the country. In the countries with the higher women's involvement in education and labor market activities education and job characteristics impact gender attitudes to a lesser extent. Furthermore, there is less difference in female and male gender attitudes in such countries.

RC07-138.2

SOBOTTKA, EMIL ALBERT* (National Council for Scientific and Technological Development, *sobottka@pucrs.br*)

Rethinking Citizenship in a Post-National Constellation

Classical citizenship was understood as a status attributed to all those who are full members of a national state. Around the inclusion in this status and its expansion with new rights many social movements have fought their struggles. However, internal inequalities that have survived in many countries led some authors to suggest the subsistence of a hierarchy of citizenship. In other contexts, the mobility of people has reinforced fears and xenophobia, and consequently the citizenship is becoming there increasingly the legal basis for demarcating boundaries of inclusion and exclusion. New discursive semantics, such as communitarianism and postcolonial studies, react claiming for singularities on community bases to define belongingness previously expressed by citizenship and nation. The text deals with the question how the notion of citizenship could be extended to maintain its relevance today.

RC41-688.6

SOBRAL SANTOS, RAQUEL* (USP - Universidade de São Paulo, *rdsobral@yahoo.com.br*)
LEVY, DAN (University of Coimbra)

Ribeirinho Communities: Identity and Social Cohesion in the Brazilian Amazon

This article aims to observe the general processes of identity construction and social cohesion of the *ribeirinho* communities of Combu Island, an Environmental Protection Area, located on the left bank of the Guamá River, near the city of Belém, in the Brazilian Amazon Forest. These populations are concentrated along the rivers due to the lack of means of rail and road transport, using as a primary means of travel inland waterway vessels. In this sense, they are considered part of the so called *ribeirinho* communities, descendants of indigenous people and also the region of northeastern migrants coming from the great drought in the Northeast in the late eighteen century and large integration projects in the Amazon from the twentieth century. This indicates that the interaction between ethnicity and multiculturalism is that this migratory movement qualify as social construct, in other words, individuals are not the region's natural, but are adapted to the conditions and integrate historical, social and cultural inheritances with indigenous, colonial and migratory people. Thus, we propose to present some reflections on identity and social cohesion present in this part of the population of the Brazilian Amazon. *Ribeirinho* Communities are a blend of simplicity and complexity and based on social characteristics and demographic dynamics, we present the way of life of these different communities, through the relationship between territory and identity. The intention of this paper is to open a range of new interpretive possibilities on these communities, with no claim rule out preterit analysis or establish universal truths.

RC01-37.1

SOETERS, JOSEPH* (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University, *fam.soeters@tele2.nl*)

Military Culture and Information Sharing

In this introductory paper the focus will be on the relation between military culture and information sharing in military operations and organizations, horizontally and vertically. Based on the diversity concept, including its manifestations in separation, variety and disparity, the relation between both phenomena

will be explored, looking at both sending and receiving sides of the organization. A typology will be developed using the following concepts from sociology and administrative science: absorptive capacity, resistance, diffusion (including weak and strong ties) and secrecy. The paper will be mainly theoretical, but illustrations from recent operations and experiences will be included.

RC01-44.5

SOETERS, JOSEPH* (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University, *fam.soeters@tele2.nl*)

BIJLSMA, TOM (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University)

DE WAARD, ERIK (Netherlands Defence Academy/Tilburg University)

Professionalizing Armed Forces in Africa: No Easy Game. Why Not?

In this paper we focus on recent attempts of the international community to help African nations to professionalize their armed forces towards proper and effective capacities in dealing with new security threats all over the continent. One of these programs is the US-led African Partnership Station. In the framework of this program, the Netherlands Navy has launched a project called African Winds 2013, in which seven West-African countries were visited to train themselves and host-national militaries, particularly marine and navy forces, in: diving, hydrographic research, amphibious landing operations, illegal fishery policies, boarding procedures aimed at anti-piracy measures, economic development, etc. In this paper an assessment will be given of those activities, based on field work at sea and evaluations by the participants themselves. There will be a connection with previous research on training and educating young African cadet-officers in Western military academies. Both endeavours will be analyzed on the basis of mixed-methods military sociological research.

RC16-282.5

SOHN, AELEE* (Korea University, *alsohn@korea.ac.kr*)

Rôyama Masamichi's East Asian Cooperative Community Theory

Rôyama Masamichi's East Asian Cooperative Community Theory
While I was conducting the long-term project "Northeast Asia's Transnational Space", I was interested in the problem of when and how East Asia became identified as a unit. Soon, I became interested in the way that 'East Asia' is called and requested.

To approach the task, I have been interested in East Asian Cooperative Community(EACC) theorists such as the philosopher Miki Kiyoshi, economist Kada Tetzi, and international politics scholar Rôyama Masamichi, and I will mainly talk about Rôyama Masamichi in the presentation.

The core of Rôyama's EACC Theory is a region or regionalism. I would like to talk about the issues related to regionalism in the relationship between East Asia and the world, which is the relationship between particularity and universality speaking in the abstract. I will divide Rôyama's regionalism into three aspects based on universalism.

First, it is the attempt to escape from the international universal order caused by the Manchuria issue.

Second, it is the attempt to make 'East Asia' into a meaningful region, emphasizing the special identity of East Asia.

Third, it is not that the regionalism of the EACC is a particularization of the world order but that the EACC itself constructs a universal world order.

Lastly I will wrap up my paper by discussing following 3 topics. 1)Japan's leadership position 2)Horizontal regional order vs. Vertical intra-region order 3)The fact that the vertical intra-region order, which was attempted by Japan through the war, was realized by the U.S. after Japan's defeat.

RC39-670.1

SOHRABIZADEH, SANAZ* (University of Medical Sciences, *ssohrabizadeh@gmail.com*)

TOURANI, SOGAND (School of Health Management and Information Sciences, Iran University of Medical Sciences)

Women, Disaster and Challenges: A Case Study from Iran

During the past decades, Iran's natural disasters such as earthquakes, droughts and floods have caused a considerable loss of human lives and livelihoods, environmental damages and the destruction of economic and social infrastructure. Although 49.6% of Iranian population are female but gender analysis has been ignored in the most national reports and surveys related to different aspects of disaster management. This study aimed to highlight the challenges of women before, during and after natural disasters and to investigate the capacity of Iranian women to reduce the consequences of natural hazards. Data collection was done by the interview with affected women of Varzaghan and Bushehr earthquake (2013, 2012), field observation, and review of related documents as well. The findings indicated that although the investigated women were affected more than men but their needs and problems were not identified sufficiently. On the other hand, women vulnerabilities were highlighted more than their capacities in handling the disasters. In conclusion, it is important to consider women participation in all phases of disaster management (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery). Gender analysis with localized/standardized analytical tools can be suggested for future studies.

RC20-347.5

SOKOLI, LEKE* (University Aleksander Moisu of Durres, *lsokoli53@gmail.com*)

A Comparative Approach on Migration in Post-Communist Societies; The Case of Albania in East-European Context

The post-communist transformations in Central and Eastern Europe represent an interesting example for comparative studies: a number of countries began this transformation from the same starting point (1989), following more or less the same common goal of moving towards democracy and liberal market economy, and EU. Based on the comparative method Brzezinski predicted twenty years ago (as it was later confirmed with surprising accuracy), the historical calendar of those countries (the article "The Great Transformation" 1993), given an example of 'thinking comparatively' and foreseeing the future.

This paper is regarded with the hypothesis: Albania is an excellent laboratory for studying comparatively the new migratory process. The collapse of the socialist system was viewed with concern by many policy-makers in Western Europe who expected their affluent countries to be flooded by immigrants. Yet, this fear did not materialize and post-communist East-West migration was rather moderate. The only exception is Albania, whose emigration displayed features of an exodus. No other country has been so affected by migration, in such a short period of time like Albania has. It is confirmed that 34.2 percent of the Albanians have immigrated in more than 30 other countries, while the world migrant average is about 2.7 percent. And including the migrants that have spent a considerable lengths of time abroad, and have made their return back to the country, than we have a country in which more than half the population has experienced migration in the last two decades. This paper is an attempt to give a comparative answer to the question: "Why so many Albanians have migrated in such a short time, quite different from the other ex-communist countries, i.e. the countries with the same historical fortune?" In Albania, quite different from other countries, migration is shaping the society...

RC08-153.2

SOKOLOV, MIKHAIL* (European University at Saint Petersburg, *sokolovmikhail@yandex.ru*)

The Strange Case of Soviet Sociology: A Goffmanian Analysis of a Failed Discipline

History of the Soviet sociological movement is an intellectual puzzle. Sociology of science routinely identifies success in academic world with gaining intellectual recognition (Mertonian version) or boosting credit through manufacture of "facts" (constructivist version). Soviet sociology enjoyed enormous popularity at the time of its emergence (1960s), survived political prosecutions, and continued its expansion after Perestroika with its leaders attaining status of disciplinary cult figures. A commemorative tradition developed with most prominent figures leaving autobiographies. A whole industry of hagiographic literature emerged. All evidence of success was present; at the same time, Soviet sociology left no intellectual legacy: neither theories nor empirical findings from the Soviet times are circulating today, the only book from this period still in press and widely cited is a methods textbook (by Yadov), and authority of its leaders has been never translated in international space. This talk will try to explain political hardships of Soviet sociology, the past and present admiration for its leaders, and oblivion of substantive results of their work by applying a concept of "dramaturgical formation" inspired by Goffman's work. Any research deals with secrets, but these secrets can belong to different types: some of them are natural, while others are social, involving reflexive attempts to conceal. In contrast to Western sociology, Soviet sociologists dealt with the second type of secrets, unpleasant facts about Soviet reality revealing of which the Party attempted to suppress or at least force away from the public space. Disclosure of such secrets required moral, rather than intellectual virtue. Social science were in an especially favorable position for doing this job as the Marxist regime legitimated itself as based on "scientific understanding of society". That made it especially vulnerable for criticisms from the Academia, which explains both sociology's success in institutionalization, repressions, and recognition in absence of intellectual achievement.

JS-80.4

SOLANO, PRISCILLA* (Lund University, *Priscilla.Solano@soc. lu.se*)

The (Im)Possibilities Of The Politics Of Solidarity: Human Rights Defenders Discourse, Humanitarian Aid Dynamics and Transmigrants Experiences In Mexico's Transit Assistance-Based Places

Mexico has the most transited migratory corridor in the world. The complex migratory flows transiting the country—mainly Mexican, Central and South American—have historically been perceived as economic and male. Scholars have noted as problematic the categorisation of the 'labour migrant' as being exclusively voluntary. It has been demonstrated that framing agency through simplified understandings of 'voluntary' and 'involuntary' movement cannot easily capture the realities of movements along the Mexican corridor. Identification using legal categories such as "illegal" migrant end up demarcating and 'invisiblising' individuals eligible for protection. The securitisation of borders and criminalisation of migration throughout the 20th century, led by the global north, has intensified and has added further fuel to the fire. Protection has still not been clearly delineated for the undocumented and seems to be eclipsed through the criminalisation of migration. Incidents such as death, rape, kidnappings and other types of abuse faced by transit migrants have opened up the debate among key human rights stakeholders on solidarity and protection. *Human rights defenders* have established shelters, humanitarian aid, led manifestations, caravans and campaigns 'in solidarity' with the migrant among other activities and services. These forms of solidarity have been predominately presented by human rights actors to the Mexican government through human rights and humanitarian visa appeals for migrants to transit the country. These appeals and other forms of emerging humanitarian aid dynamics are occurring outside the refugee protection regime. Also the majority of *human rights defenders* are non-state actors—albeit there is reliance on states for the implementation of human rights. The purpose of this paper—based on extensive qualitative research in transit-assistance based places—is to explore what kind of contribution the politics of solidarity has in (re)shaping the *transmigrant* subject; focusing on key *human rights defenders* discourse, humanitarian aid dynamics and *transmigrants* experiences.

RC23-417.3

SOLAR, MYRIAM* (Independent Researcher, *msolar@ infonegocio.com*)

Complexity Art: A Pattern of Transdisciplinary Emergent Properties

Transdisciplinary intersection has been defining new fields of research and practice in humanities and arts, in particular in contemporary art, to incorporate nature as the object of its aesthetics, scientific and technological search. We should know that the emergence of an object far from equilibrium confronts us with a domain that has to be explained in terms of the complexity of its nature in relation to other domains with which it interacts. This is the origin of this proposal to consider the art of complexity as a pattern of emergent properties with the potential to offer a space for sharing research corpus with other fields. This allows to systematize its object and find a common space for collaboration with science and technology. Faced with this challenge, and the call from SEAD, the Author describes her experimental and empirical creative practice in the art of complexity. This kind of art is characterized by the use of scientific research method, observation and experimentation through trial and error and the formulation and analysis of findings that lead to a body of systematized hypothesis. Dynamic experiments based on direct sources link the art of complexity to natural sciences and to emerging fields of image and data records. Based on this new way of thinking about disciplines the research opens new opportunities in various scenarios that lead to reconceptualize art, creating a theoretical body that binds science and technology. These findings can rebuild art, giving it a new aesthetic epistemological conception with emerging applications in areas around water sciences, mathematics, chemistry, physics, artificial intelligence and new fields to be defined. Finally, the paper identifies problems, supporting mechanisms and actions for a global strategy that encourages transdisciplinary collaboration work between arts and sciences. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.1142510.

RC35-608.2

SOLER, MARTA* (University of Barcelona, *marta.soler@ub.edu*)
OLIVER, ESTHER* (University of Barcelona, *estheroliver@ ub.edu*)

Beyond Bourdieu: Dialogic Modernity and Social Change

Beyond Bourdieu: Dialogic modernity and social change

When Wright met working class people who read Joyce, Dostoyevsky and Wolf he said "this confirms that Bourdieu was wrong with his concept of habitus"; ten years before Habermas had engaged with one of these persons in a debate on human rights, while most of the audience had laughed at a non-academic linguistic register. The radicalization of modernity recovers the foundations of the first modernity and transforms the frame of reference on the basis of dialogue. Dialogic modernity includes the social actors in the development of critique by redefining, in dialogue with sociologists, the moral grounds of a plural society in which we can today live together. Habermas stresses the potential of communicative action through the intersubjective recognition of criticizable validity claims; Wright envisions social change through the analysis of real utopias. The structured and structuring structure that defines "habitus" cannot explain the cultural practices and taste developed by the working class people who attend the dialogic literary gatherings. They transform and create new cultural capital that challenge structuralist determinism and demonstrate possibility in the transformative dialogues of dialogic modernity.

RC27-477.2

SOLHEIM, LIV JOHANNE* (Lillehammer University College, *liv. solheim@hil.no*)
BAKKE, INGER MARIE (Lillehammer University College)
HOVDEN, JORID (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

Involvement in Physical Leisure Activities in Low Income Households

In Norway as in most other Western countries, the research body on involvement in physical leisure activities like sports and fitness activities indicates a strong connection between high involvement, good health and social inclusion and well-being. However, this connection detects an involvement pattern shaped by social class and social exclusion. Families with low economic, cultural and social capital have the lowest involvement in physical leisure activities as well as the biggest health problems.

The paper will focus on: (1) how parents in low income households conceive, experience and handle their possibilities to participate in physical leisure activities and sports in their local communities, and further 2) what impacts these conditions may have on children's participation in physical leisure activities.

The data material consists of qualitative interview from a strategic sample of parents belonging to low income households. Both Norwegian and non western immigrant households are represented in the sample.

The overall findings showed that the involvement in physical leisure activities was strongly restricted by lack of economic capital both for the parents and the children. Most of the informants were single mothers and they had no resources to give priority to their own wishes for participation in fitness- and leisure activities. The children were also deprived of the opportunities to participate and thus less included in the peer groups in their neighbourhood. Even though the studied households possessed low economic capital, they differed in cultural and social capital. Those with the highest amount of cultural and social capital were also those who were able to articulate and claim their needs for finance support for leisure activities from the municipal social service.

RC32-554.1

SOLHEIM, LIV JOHANNE* (Lillehammer University College, *liv. solheim@hil.no*)
BREDVOLD, RANDI* (Lillehammer University College, *randi. bredvold@hil.no*)

Women's Work and Reasons for Absence from Work

The equal opportunities for women in the Scandinavian labour market have been improved the last decades. But in terms of caring tasks in domestic life there is still a way to go, and therefore it is a challenge especially for women to combine the two spheres. During the period 1980 to 2009 the sickness absence among men in Norway has been relatively stable while the sickness absence among women has increased 70%. Women's higher sickness absence rate is not exceptional. Comparative studies show that women had a higher rate of sickness absence than men in most countries. But they also conclude that there is lacking knowledge about the reasons for women's higher sickness absence.

This paper will focus on a) women's self-reported reasons for their sickness absence, and b) the importance of social capital at the work place and in their domestic life.

The data material is responses from a postal questionnaire sent to Norwegian long term sick listed women with mental illness or musculoskeletal diagnoses, and in-depth interviews with a sample of long term sick listed women with the same diagnosis.

The overall findings showed that women's sickness absence has to be understood as a combination of demand, control and social capital both at their work place and in their private lives. Persons with high social capital both at the work place and in their domestic lives have the best prospects to return to work. Single mothers often have low social capital in both spheres, and they are the most vulnerable group. The political consequences for reducing women's sickness absence will be that it is urgent to focus not only on measures at the work places, but also at women's burdens in the private sphere.

RC34-594.7

SOLIS, PATRICIO* (El Colegio de México, *psolis@colmex.mx*)

BLANCO, EMILIO (El Colegio de México)

Socioeconomic Background, Education, and Youth Work Transitions in Mexico City

Recent research in Mexico shows that the risk of suffering precarious work conditions is significantly higher among the youth. This situation has aggravated after the economic recession of 2008-2009. On the other hand, educational research indicates that the returns of education have decreased, thus rising labor market vulnerability even among those highly educated, who used to have a secured access to top-level occupations. These trends might suggest that labor market hardship has emerged as a widespread phenomenon among the Mexican youth, irrespectively of socioeconomic background and educational attainment.

Bus is this actually the case?

In the paper we explore this question by analyzing the early occupational transitions of a representative sample of 2,900 men and women between ages 18-19 who responded a retrospective survey on educational and occupational trajectories in Mexico City. We focus on the effects of socioeconomic background, educational attainment, and family events on four occupational transitions: the entry into the labor force, job shifts between jobs, exits from the labor force, and reentries into the labor force. Using event history analysis models, we devote special attention to the competing risks of entering into service class positions, intermediary occupations, and what we define as "low quality" occupations.

Results confirm, as earlier research has suggested, that a significant number of young individuals initiate their occupational lives in "low quality" occupations, and many stay there in subsequent job shifts/reentries. Also, risks of labor disqualification are significantly high among those with higher education. However, these risks remain closely associated to socioeconomic background and educational attainment. In this sense, far from replacing or blurring traditional inequalities by socioeconomic background and educational attainment, the rising labor market vulnerability of the youth in Mexico mounts onto these inequalities, reinforcing their negative effects.

RC34-602.9

SOLIS, PATRICIO* (El Colegio de México, *psolis@colmex.mx*)

Youth Parental Emancipation in an Unequal Society: The Case of Mexico

The paper analyzes the housing transitions of young Mexicans from a social inequality perspective. Mexico is the most unequal society among OECD countries. The calendars of marriage and childbearing are significantly different across socioeconomic strata, with surprisingly low ages at marriage and first child among those coming from disadvantaged families. Migration (both internal and to the United States) has become a frequent event in the lives of young Mexicans seeking job opportunities. In this context, residential emancipation may follow very different patterns among youngsters coming from different social backgrounds.

The paper will look at these differences by characterizing emancipation in association with marriage and childbearing. Although these transitions are obviously related to emancipation, the association is not universal: many newly-wed sons and daughters remain living with their parents. Others move out before entering into marriage. Thus, a proper characterization of emancipation must take into consideration the different life course pathways that emerge from taking into consideration the occurrence, timing, and sequence of this transition in combination with other family events.

Once these patterns of emancipation are identified, I will analyze their incidence and determinants among socioeconomic strata, taking into consideration the association with trajectories in other domains, and specifically with occupational events/trajectories. The aim is to explore whether early occupational uncertainty relates to different emancipation pathways.

The analysis will be based on data from the EDER 2011, a recently released retrospective biographical survey that covers the educational, occupational, residential, and migration histories of 2,900 Mexicans of three birth cohorts. The survey reports the ages of occurrence of all the events considered in the analysis. It also includes a very complete module on family background, thus allowing a thorough exploration of the association between socioeconomic origins and emancipation.

RC35-617.3

SOLÍS GADEA, HÉCTOR RAÚL* (Universidad de Guadalajara, *raulso@gmail.com*)
PLANTER PEREZ, KARLA* (Universidad de Guadalajara-Centro Universitario de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, *karlaplanter@yahoo.com.mx*)

Modernidades Múltiples: La Experiencia Tapatía De La Modernidad Del Fin De Siglo

Modernidades múltiples: la experiencia tapatía de la modernidad del fin de siglo.
Responsable: Héctor Raúl Solís Gadea y Karla A. Planter Pérez

De carácter diacrónico intentará captar, a través del análisis de la memoria, la forma en que se ha modelado la experiencia de la modernidad en Guadalajara.

Objetivo general del proyecto: llevar a cabo un análisis, entre distintos grupos y sectores sociales, de la forma en que los tapatíos asumen las transformaciones de la vida moderna, se adaptan a ella, o las asimilan, entablando procesos de negociación del orden social. La perspectiva de trabajo parte de la noción de que no existe una ruta única, ni una forma única, de entender la modernidad, sino múltiples posibilidades para definirla y dotarla de sentido. Cada grupo social tiene distintas opciones a mano y las aprovecha o construye dependiendo de una serie de condiciones de orden material, cultural y político. Aspectos como la religión, la educación, los valores heredados, la clase social, el grupo de edad, la situación de generó, etcétera, son clave para determinar el tipo de adaptación/negociación con respecto al proceso de modernización que se vive.

Método, el proyecto pretende utilizar diferentes técnicas analíticas, entre las que se encuentran la encuesta, la entrevista a profundidad, los grupos de enfoque, el análisis de los lenguajes, la observación, el análisis documental y la exploración fotográfica.

Normalmente, los estudios de valores no logran captar aspectos más profundos de la vida social, como los comportamientos reales y los sentimientos, los cuales son elementos cruciales para una adecuada interpretación de los valores y su significado. Un abordaje como el nuestro es más útil para lograr una comprensión más cabal de este tipo de fenómenos sociales.

RC04-78.4

SOMASEKARA REDDY, J* (V V Puram Evening College, *jsreddy25061959@gmail.com*)

Gender Bias in Higher Education- Study on Indian Universities

Owing to higher priority assigned in successive Five Year Plans, Higher education in India has witnessed phenomenal expansion, with establishment of number of State and Central universities, Institutes of advanced studies, and numerous private and deemed universities. Pay scales revised to bring them on par with other prestigious services in public and private sectors, rendering it highly sought after sectors of employment. It encompasses graded disciplines and positions with differential status, recognition and rewards. It is hypothesised that, distribution of academic positions and allocation of disciplines could be determined by the social forces and extraneous considerations among which gender is an important variable. The paper addresses this issue in the context of Indian universities in which the number of women faculty is on the steady rise in the last two decades. Data collected through interview of 362 women faculty members from 23 South Indian Universities reveals that, gender segregation of academic disciplines and positions are discernible with concentration of women academicians in soft disciplines as well as at lower academic positions. The hard core applied disciplines, being where the faculty could be more visible, receive more research grants, claim consultancy and patents have predominantly male faculty. Even in terms of cadre composition, the proportion of women faculty decreases with successive higher academic position. Study further reveals that, even among women academicians religion, caste and rural urban background are pertinent in determining the patterns of segregation subjecting women faculty to double discrimination.

RC23-409.3

SOMASEKARA REDDY, J* (V V Puram Evening College, *jsreddy25061959@gmail.com*)

Limitations of ICT in Inducing Inclusive Growth

India has been viewed as a leading player in the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and as an emerging economy wedded to the policy of Welfare State has been adopting and harnessing ICT for inclusive growth through diverse policies and programmes. Education, health, agriculture, transportation, production, government and such other sectors that facilitate empowerment of masses have come to employ ICT for enhancing their efficiency and performance. However, the inherent socio-cultural milieu and demographic constraints that have been the bane of development process in India is assumed to have come in the way of successful implementation of these ameliorative schemes. The so called "digital divide" that gets accentuated by the preponderance of rural masses, the information "haves" and "have nots", lack of ICT infrastructure in far flung and remote rural areas, hesitation among the masses in adoption of new technology coupled with aspiration deficit, have rendered these schemes exclusive, rather than inclusive in impact and as such its vision of emerging as a vibrant knowledge society appears to be a distant reality. Emphasis on application and adoption of ICT in the process of development appears to have divisive and polarizing implications, leaving the people for whom the process is meant even more excluded. The paper seeks to analyse these developmental efforts in India based on the analysis of evaluation reports on various welfare and amelioration schemes submitted by evaluation and monitoring agencies.

RC52-836.4

SOMASHEKHER, PROF. C* (Bangalore University, *somashekher.c@rediffmail.com*)

Correlates of Prestige Grading in Medical Profession

Professions come to be arranged in a hierarchy based on their functional importance for the Society, which in turn determines their prestige, authority, rewards and sometimes even their autonomy. Traditionally, professions represented homogenous groups of people sharing common traits in terms of knowledge, skills, values, status and rewards. But of late, owing to growing complexity of professional knowledge systems, increasing specialization, adoption of advanced technology in their practice and ever increasing diversity of services expected to be delivered by these professions, intra-professional heterogeneities and as such distinctions appear to be on rise with professionals coming to be graded within professions on professional and non-professional considerations. The paper explores these developments in medical profession in India, wherein medicine as a profession has made significant advances. A survey of 550 medical professionals in South India reveals that medical profession is a highly stratified entity with practitioners being segregated and graded on the lines of specialization, level of specialization, branch of medical practice, sector of employment, size and technical sophistication of hospital, institution from where professional credentials are obtained, length of practice and the like with rewards and recognition in commensuration, giving rise to inequities and exclusions within medical profession. Further, non-professional variables such as class, caste, religion and gender, by themselves, are not as much responsible as the professional variables stated above for observed exclusions and inequities in medical profession although they appear to be associated with opportunities for entering into high prestige sections within medical profession.

RC07-144.4

SOMASHEKHER, PROF. C* (Bangalore University, *somashekher.c@rediffmail.com*)

Technology Driven Inequities at Work Place in India

Indian work organizations, both in service and manufacturing sectors, have brought about significant restructuring and refinement of operations through adoption of new technologies that has become imperative and indispensable for survival in the highly competitive globalizing world. These developments are assumed to be having significant long term implications for the work organisations reaching in terms of skill up gradation, composition of workforce, restructuring of organisations and work process involving huge capital expenditure. This rationalisation process has also implications for workforce in terms of increased wage differentials owing to emphasis on skill, absorption or replacement of workers with skills no longer required as well as adjustment with changed work culture. The findings based on a study of 41 service and 36 manufacturing establishments across three States in India indicate that higher skill requirements have rendered significant proportion of workforce obsolete and their tools redundant. The adoption of the so called "skill biased" technology is found to be having significant implications for variations in wage inequality both within and between industries. While workers with higher skills obtained through formal courses are being inducted, the older obsolete workers are on the verge of being expelled through diverse schemes of compensation or are being absorbed in the barely required unskilled cadres at considerably lower wages. This phenomenon is more marked in private sector service industries compared to public sector manufacturing establishments. As a result of disappearance of moderately skilled workforce, these organisations are found with skill polarisation and heightened wage inequalities.

RC42-712.4

SÕMER, MARKO* (Tallinn University, *markos098@hotmail.com*)

Social Context As Mediator Between Values and Well-Being

Ed Diner (2009, p. 66) claims that individuals attain subjective well-being (at least partly) while moving toward an ideal state or accomplish a valued aim. Shalom Schwartz (1994, p. 20) defines values as „desirable transsituational goals, varying in importance, that serve as guiding principles in the life of a person or other social entity". Consequently happiness occurs after needs are met and goals are fulfilled. Therefore people are happy when their values are "right"; that is, attainable in given social, cultural and economic context. Sagiv & Schwartz (2000) have also argued that people are likely to experience a positive sense of well-being when they emphasize the same values that prevail in their environment, when they inhabit an environment that allows them to attain the goals to which their values are directed.

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate relations between basic human values (or desirable subjective goals), socially differentiable environments undermining or supporting the value priorities in question and subjective well-being.

Multi-group and multilevel structural equation models are used to accomplish this task. Data from the fifth round (year 2010) of European Social Survey is used.

RC20-353.1

SÕMER, MARKO* (Tallinn University, *markos098@hotmail.com*)

Value Systems in Transformation: Changing Values in Relation to Changing Societies

Changes in the value systems are usually studied by comparing some values, value types or value orientations and their estimates over time or between generations. With few rare exceptions, there are practically no studies concentrating on the transformation of the value structures or on the changing relations between different values. Associations between values are being seen as stable and universal both between countries/societies and over time. This is an assumption that cannot be taken for granted in a world that is more and more characterized by cultural and social pluralism as well as alteration of traditional cultural templates, communication technologies, economic systems, political ideologies etc. All this necessitates the usage of methodological and theoretical approaches that are enabling to recognize the heterogeneity in the value structures within societies and between different time points. In order to compare value systems, they must be equivalent in their structural formation. If this is not the case, then diverse value structures must be distinguished and structural differences (between societies and over time) that arise, must be explained by the variations in the socio-economic or other settings and by the developmental trajectories of those settings.

Current paper intends to fill this cap. Using value questionnaire developed by Shalom Schwartz (PVQ21) and data from European Social Survey, present study argues that the assumption of homogeneity of value structure does not hold. Using latent class modeling framework, diverse value structures are being distinguished within European societies and in different time points. Those value systems are being compared between societies and over time. Culture-specific aspects of them are being allocated and related to wider socio-economic contexts. Finally, the temporal dynamics of those cultural specificities are explored and further related to the historical settings of their development.

JS-64.7

SOMEYA, YOSHIKO* (Tokyo Woman's Christian University, *someya@lab.twcu.ac.jp*)

Current Attitudes of Supporting Older Parents in Asia: Korea, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Japan

(A   i   m   s   )
This paper presents the attitudes change for supporting older parents according to social changes. In Asian countries, it has been said that elderly people are taken care by their families and it is the Asian-cultural tradition. Therefore, this research investigates attitudes change in accordance with social changes such as pensions, social services, guaranteed incomes, etc.
(Methods)
Since caregiving has been heavily considered as women' role, surveys were conducted on female university students in Seoul, Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Tokyo from 2011 to 2013. Around 200 questionnaires were gathered in each area.
(Questions)
    1.   To investigate changing attitudes toward supporting older parents in each countries.
    2.   To find out female caregiving roles by generations and countries.
    3.   To find out interrelations between social changes and attitude changes.
(Findings)
Similarities 1. As for Korean and Japanese students, both female students wish to live with their own parents but not husband's parents. 2. They are willing to live nearby their own parent's houses but not those of husband's. 3.Mothers wish to live with and have supports by daughters in later years.
Differences 1. The majority of Korean mothers wishes to have financial support and the majority of Japanese mothers wishes nothing. 2. Both mothers expect supports by daughters more than sons. 3. Employing caregivers at home are not an option in Japan but in Korea, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Singapore. 4. The majority of grandparents are likely to live with children in Malaysia, Singapore even in Hong Kong but not in Japan and Korea. 5. Attitudes of supporting older parents are highly related to social policies and the financial independency of elderly people.

RC07-140.12

SOMMER, VIVIEN* (Technische Universität Chemnitz, *vivien.sommer@phil.tu-chemnitz.de*)

Transmedial Discourses. New Forms of Public Spheres?

Public discourses in general are determined by media, since they are not only distributed through media, but also constituted by them. Public discourses are typically conceptualized as part of mass media. With the so called *social web,* new discursive practices are constituted, which make it possible for different groups of users to participate in public discourses. Debates that are discussed in the mass

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

media can cause responses in segmented public spheres of the World Wide Web. Vice versa, content that is produced in blogs, wikis or social networks can become part of news coverage in the mass media. In addition to the public of mass media, some authors argue for the existence of a 'personal public' constituted by the World Wide Web. In the personal public sphere, actors use different rules of production and distribution compared to the public sphere of analog offline media. Both forms of public sphere, however, are connected with one another. It is therefore reasonable to describe today's public discourses as transmedial discourses. The concept of transmedia requires a change of perspective from single media and their meanings for social processes, to communicative networks consisting in different media in convergent, networked arrangements. It would be unreasonable to assume that discourses are only constituted through the web; this would not correspond to media practices in everyday life and would give the impression that there is a gap between online and offline media practices. I narrow my focus to online discourse as a way to investigate more thoroughly a highly important part of media practices. In my paper I place my focus on digital network media, first and foremost on the Internet, which can be characterized as a central point of reference for media convergence. I would discuss if and how public spheres are changing through the Internet.

RC52-841.3

SOMMER HARRITS, GITTE* (University of Aarhus, *gitte@ps.au.dk*)

LARSEN, LARS THORUP* (University of Aarhus, *lars@ps.au.dk*)

Decline, Crisis or Change? Professional Status and Knowledge Authority Among Danish Doctors and Teachers

A common way to address the poor outcomes of public policy, for instance in areas like health care and education, is to blame policy failures on the loss of respect for professional authorities. No one today respects a primary school teacher as they used to do fifty or sixty years ago, and patients now focus on their own rights and google searches rather than the doctor's orders. If not more, these are at least common narratives in public debates about professionals and why the decline – or even crisis - of professional authority is at the root of present problems.

This paper aims to go beyond the narratives and investigate decline, change and restructuring of professional status and knowledge authority since 1950. Taking the Danish primary school teachers and medical doctors as cases, we explore how the status of professional groups are changing (or not) over a sixty year time span. More precisely, we explore both the development of professional status in a general sense of a societal status hierarchy, and in a more narrow sense, understood as the professional authority vis-à-vis other professional groups, clients and the state.

While notoriously difficult to measure, not least going back in time, we hope to be able to assess possible changes through a combination of various data sources. Besides socioeconomic data about salaries and education, we mainly analyze status and authority through a comparison of professional selfperceptions and narratives as presented in magazines distributed within the professions.

RC23-404.4

SON, JOONWOO* (The University of Tokyo, *joonwooson17@gmail.com*)

Explaining the World of 'Big Data': Global IT Consultancy and Reshaping of Policy Knowledge in South Korea

This analysis of the process through which South Korean government produced policy knowledge for 'Big Data' policy demonstrates a certain actor's - global IT consultancy - intervention upon it. The gap between an actor's cognitive capacity and the complex, thus unobservable world gives birth to a number of institutions producing knowledge, especially which not only describes the world, but 'performs' as the inter-subjectivity among actors for their reflexive adjustments, thus have 'performativity.' Given this, the article explores how the knowledge offered by global IT consultancy converted the Korean government's attempt to describing the sociotechnical world of 'Big Data,' and examines how the intervention persisted. The precedent STS scholars' arguments on performativity starting from Callon's analysis of economics have demonstrated how a certain way of explaining the world forms the frame among actors while overflowing from the outside of the frame is pervasive. The performativity scholars emphasized continuous maintenance and re-arrangement of the explanatory devices, and successively showed those are essential to suppress overflowing.

Nevertheless, this article suggests that the knowledge from global IT consultancy can still be performative even when the devices and their arrangement are increasingly deemed questionable and replaced by other ways of explanation; overflowing does not necessarily mean the weakened frame. At first, as Korean government introduced the conceptual scheme, statistics, and survey results of global IT consultancy to explain the changing sociotechnical environment, the concept of market transactions gradually substituted in the policy knowledge the past concept of cooperative relationship for contriving creative usage in which citizen take the lead. Even though such explanatory devices were questioned for their naïve worldviews and once having excluded concept of 'citizen' overflowed,

market model still persisted and 'citizen' was only taken as potential sources of lucrative data. The finding suggests our understanding of performativity of knowledge can be extended.

RC06-126.6

SON, JUYEON* (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, *sonj@uwosh.edu*)

KAWAKAMI, ATSUKO (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh)

Social Conditions for Japanese Immigrant Attitudes Toward Institutional Elder Care

Although elder care remains within the family sphere in Japan Japanese immigrants in the U.S. are bound to have distinctive pathways to determining whether to utilize formal care services from the native-born. Japanese immigrant women who are interracially married to American husbands experience complex adaptation processes throughout their lives as they encounter social conditions that differ from Japan. This research investigates of their attitudes concerning institutional elder care utilization as they relate to social conditions.

We conducted and analyzed in-depth interviews with 31 immigrant Japanese women between the ages of 40 and 84. We found that these women had acquired the norms of independent living through cultural acculturation, ultimately leading to their preference for non-family-based care. This paper focuses on the social structural conditions that facilitated this choice. We found four factors influenced the women's attitudes toward the utilization of institutional elder care: 1) family living arrangement discouraging family care for elderly, 2) potential family conflicts between the caretaker and the elderly relative, 3) economic class, and 4) supportive cultural attitudes towards formal elder care and institutional availability. These factors tend to influence immigrant Japanese women's preference for institutional elder care over familial care.

RC32-542.4

SONG, JING* (Hong Kong Baptist University, *jingsong@hkbu.edu.hk*)

"Rubber Rice Bowls": Work and Family for Women Entrepreneurs in Post-Socialist Rural China

The three decades of China's market-oriented reform since 1978 have brought about an increasingly deregulated and privatized rural economy, which posed new opportunities and challenges for women to balance work and family. This study focuses on a unique group—women entrepreneurs—who were neither the Maoist "iron girls" nor the cheap laborers in capitalist workshops. Drawing on interviews from two coastal villages in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces collected during 2004-2010, where rural industries and petty entrepreneurship had become an important economic engine, this study finds that women, although underrepresented compared with men, had played an active role as entrepreneurs. Based on life histories of 8 women entrepreneurs, this study finds different ways to balance work and family, whose strategies changed as the reform unfolded. In particular, women entrepreneurs described their employment as "rubber rice bowls", in contrast with "iron rice bowls" of urban workers and "mud rice bowls" of peasants. Contextualized in the reshuffling of job hierarchies and the restructuring of welfare institutions, women entrepreneurs found their "rubber rice bowls" satisfying due to its flexibility and potential rewards, but also challenging because of the increasing risks and competition. Such entrepreneurial dynamics led to various patterns of work-family balance among women entrepreneurs, which could not be summarized under the traditional gender norms or the socialist egalitarian ideology.

RC16-297.5

SONG, JUNG EUN* (University of Seoul, *jesong27@uos.ac.kr*)

The Korean Webtoon As a Reflection of Society

Since 1990, the technology of digital media has been constantly developed in Korea, and the digital media became popular among the general public. With the emergence of the social network service(SNS), people increasingly expressed themselves with visual images, such as photos, icons, animated characters, etc. The new digital media expanded the scope of communication between people and visual images. Webtoon is the new genre of cartoon as the result of digitalization. Webtoon enables readers to easily access and to even participate in the process of webtoon making. The stories of webtoons show social experience in ordinary people' daily lives. Webtoon readers become participants who share their own thoughts with webtoon artists and also create amateur works. Thus, the familiarity of webtoon increases. It is a remarkable big change in the history of Korean cartoon; thus, this research will discuss how webtoon influences people' experience of seeing and interpretation. To do so, this research will study the development process of webtoons by the artist, Pul Kang who is the leading webtoon artist in Korea, and analyze how the artist communicates with readers. Also, this research will show the different responses caused by media switching

from webtoon to film. Today, webtoon makes changes on the ways of storytelling and positioning visual images and of interacting with readers. Also, the Korean webtoons are more broadly spreading overseas, such as France. With its increasing popularity and easiness to reach the public, webtoon is regarded as a driving force to boost the field of Korean cartoon industry.

RC49-796.4

SONG, LU* (Soochow University, *lusong.su@gmail.com*)
SILVERSTEIN, MERRIL (Syracuse University)

The Impact of Adult Children's out-Migration on the Elders' Psychological Well-Being in Rural China: Does Gender Matter?

This study examined the impact of adult children's out-migration on the psychological well-being of older Chinese parents left behind in their rural villages. Using data from two waves of the Longitudinal Study of Older Adults in Anhui Province, China, analyses showed that, controlling for personal characteristics and resources, the out-migration of children reduced the psychological well-being of their parents, particularly among older fathers. However, the transition to coresidence with an adult child buffered the negative impact of daughters' out-migration on the psychological well-being of older mothers. These results suggest ambivalent feelings on the part of older parents when their adult children migrate out of their home villages for work or marriage. However, there is an important gender division in the adaptation to the out-migration of children. Mothers benefited from entering into a traditional multi-generational living arrangement when their daughters migrated; comparable fathers suffered from worse psychological well-being following entry into such an arrangement, presumably because living with children increased their dependence. It is concluded that a complex gender interaction needs to be considered when examining the consequences of dynamic intergenerational family processes in China.

RC11-206.7

SONG, LU* (Soochow University, *lusong.su@gmail.com*)
LI, LIANG (Soochow University)

Use It or Lose It? the Impact of Grandchild-Caring on Grandparents' Cognitive Functioning in Rural China

Using the data from the waves of the survey "Well-being of Elderly in Anhui Province, China" conducted in 2001, 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012 respectively, this study examines the impact of grandchild-caring on Chinese rural grandparents' cognitive functioning through constructing multi-level growth curve model. The results show that, comparing to the low intensity care for grandchildren, high intensity care has protective effect for the grandparents' cognitive aging, however, the effects of high intensity care depend on the age and gender of grandparents. The grandfathers' cognitive aging are protected by the high intensity care for grandchildren, while the cognitive functioning of grandmothers are suffered from intensive care; and this gender difference tends to be widened as aging. These results support the hypothesis of "use-it-or-lose-it", and imply the significance of gender roles and norms in the Chinese rural families.

RC05-100.4

SONG, MIRI* (University of Kent, England, *ams@kent.ac.uk*)

Multiracial Parents and the Intergenerational Transmission of 'Race' and Belonging

In both popular culture and academic discourses, being 'mixed' is becoming increasingly ordinary in Britain. While there has been growing research on mixed race children and young people, very little is known about how mixed race people racially identify and socialize their own children. Many adult mixed individuals have now become parents - prompting the fascinating question of how they, as parents, think about the racial identification of their own children. Parenthood engenders questions about one's ancestry and the 'right' socialization of children: What may such socialization bode for the future and significance of racial categories and boundaries in Britain? Are mixed race parents adopting post-racial attitudes and practices, or is there evidence of intergenerational transmission of racial thinking and identification in these households? How do parents think about the relationships between 'race' and racial difference, national and regional forms of belonging, and family lineage/ancestry? These questions are pressing, especially in light of recent research which does not necessarily privilege 'race', or which examines the meanings and experiences of 'race' in connection with other axes of identification and experience.

Based on a Leverhulme research grant, this exploratory study investigates the ways in which mixed race parents think about and communicate ideas and practices concerning racial identities and racial difference, and is suggestive of how they foster their children's (and their own) sense of belonging in the wider society. This research draws on interviews with 60 multiracial individuals (parents) in both urban and suburban regions in England. A qualitative approach is crucial in criti-

cally examining not only racial categories/terms, but also trends reported about multiracial people in large scale data sets, especially those in the US.

JS-41.1

SONG, XI* (University of California, Los Angeles, *songxi@ucla.edu*)

Educational Mobility in Three Generations: Single-Parent and Grandparent Effect

This study examines the educational reproduction of American families in multiple generations. The key question is how grandparents' education contributes to the educational success of grandchildren, and how the grandparent's effect differs for single- and two-parent families. The grandparent effect works through both demographic and mobility processes, because grandparents' education first affects whether parents have any children and how many children they have, before grandparents proceed to influence the educational mobility of their grandchildren. Analyses build upon the mobility and demography model used in Mare and Song (2012), and draw on empirical evidence from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Recent researchers and policymakers alike have expressed a growing concern that single-parent family is responsible for the growth of an "undereducated class" in America. This study investigates whether or not grandparent effect contributes to the growth of the undereducated class from single-parent families in the grandchild generation.

RC24-423.3

SONNENFELD, DAVID A.* (SUNY College , *dsonn@esf.edu*)
KAMOLSIRIPICHAIPORN, SOMPORN (Chulalongkorn University)

Through Thick and Thin: Ecological Modernization in Thailand's Electronics Industry

Electronics manufacturing in Thailand has undergone substantial transformations over the last two decades, including with respect to technological environmental innovation. Business conditions in Thailand have been mightily challenged during this period, as the country has weathered multiple changes of government, mass mobilizations, torrential floods, and uncertain institutions. Situated at the lower end of global supply chains, electronics manufacturing in Thailand has persisted through this period, even if not entirely thriving. Driven by growing international regulation of hazardous materials and waste electronics and the greening of global supply chains early in the new millennium, technological environmental innovation in the industry has proceeded. Drawing on field research conducted over two decades in Thailand, as well as on available data, this paper addresses the causes and consequences of those transformations, including such questions as: How have these changes come about? What roles have domestic and international exogenous (market, regulatory, environmental) and endogenous (industry, firm, labor) forces and dynamics played in technological environmental innovation during these two decades? What has changed and not changed in electronics manufacturing in Thailand as a result? In what ways has electronics manufacturing in Thailand become more environmentally friendly since the beginning of the new millennium? The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the experience of Thailand's electronics industry for social theories of technological and environmental change, including Ecological Modernization Theory.

RC37-642.2

SONOBE, YURIE* (The University of Tokyo, *yuriesonobe112@gmail.com*)
FUKUDA, HIROYUKI* (Hitotsubashi University, *fkd.hook@gmail.com*)

Is Improvisational Theatre Really Improvised? : The Inherent Structure in Improvised Performances

The purpose of this presentation is to clarify the meaning of "improvisation" in modern society and the function of "formats" in improvised performances, and also to discuss the significance of improvisational theatre in modern society.

Improvisational theatre, often called impro, is a form of theatre that has no scripts or pre-planning. It was systematized in Britain and the United States in the 1950s and used to train actors, and also developed as a performance genre in its own right. Gradually, it spread to various countries and is now used in various other fields, such as school education, business, and community development. Today, the concept of "improvisation" in itself attracts considerable attention, and there is a tendency for people to regard it as a panacea for various problems. For example, it is viewed as a way of heightening our ability to live through unpredictable times and of changing rigid social structures.

In our research, we first investigated discourses about "improvisation" in books and websites to clarify the meaning of "improvisation" in modern society. This revealed that "improvisation" is explained using highly positive concepts such

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

as "freedom", "flexibility", and "resilience", which are contrasted with the concept of the "structure" of society.

Secondly, we did fieldwork in The Laboratory School of Improvisation, which is an impro group that carries out impro performances and workshops in Japan, and interviewed its members. We found that when improvising on stage, the performers don't express ideas freely in their own separate ways. They embody and share "formats" which constitute the explicit/implicit manners and rules of impro.

In short, "improvisation" has paradoxical properties. Though "improvisation" is represented as a concept that frees us from social "structures" and enables us to create stories with others flexibly, performers in fact acquire freedom by means of "formats" when practicing impro.

INTE-24.2

SONODA, SHIGETO* (The University of Tokyo, *shigetosonoda@yahoo.co.jp*)

Is Rise of China a Threat or a Chance? a Comparative Analysis of Determinant of Perception on China in Korea, Japan, and Taiwan

The rise of China has been discussed in different area of social sciences, but it is still rare for sociologists in East Asia to address this issue. International dimension of social development in East Asia is, however, necessary and indispensable part in sociological argument and the recent rise of China is one of the core parts of such international dimension.

Comparison of Korea, Japan, and Taiwan in terms of their attitudes toward China provides us with a lot of sociological insights. Comparative analysis of expatriates' *guanxi*-building in China tells us that Korean expatriates are more aggressively establishing *guanxi* network than Japanese and Taiwanese counterparts. Our recent international collaborative research suggests that perception of "political risk of China" is different from Korean businessmen and Japanese/ Taiwanese businessmen.

This paper tries to conduct exploratory analysis of Korean, Japanese, and Taiwanese perception of the rise of China in comparative perspectives. More concretely, two research questions will be approached in this paper; namely (1) How people in three societies evaluate influence of China, and (2) Who are most concerned about the influence of China on their society, by using AsiaBarometer 2006, which is the only one dataset that enables us to compare Korean, Japanese and Taiwanese views on China in connection with other important socio-economic variables.

Our data analysis reveals the fact that it is only in Taiwan that household income of the respondents has negative correlation with evaluation of the influence of China. Why is there such a difference? This paper, by answering this question, tries to argue that "perceived" relation is important in discussing the issue of the rise of China.

RC07-147.3

SOORYAMOORTHY, RADHAMANY* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, *sooryamoorthyr@ukzn.ac.za*)

Internet Technology and Scientists In Post-Apartheid South Africa: Race As a Decisive Factor

Internet technology is an indispensable tool in scientific research. Prior research confirms the importance of professional activities, professional networks, scientific collaboration and the internet among scientists, academics and researchers. In other words, professional activities, networks and collaboration are relevant epistemic strategies in both the short- and long-term objectives of knowledge production. Variations in these strategies are possible across different categories such as race and gender. Involving academics and scientists (n=204) from sampled institutions in post-apartheid South Africa, this study examines how the use of technology by people in different racial categories influences their epistemic strategies of professional activities, networks and scientific collaboration.

RC07-140.1

SOORYAMOORTHY, RADHAMANY* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, *sooryamoorthyr@ukzn.ac.za*)

The Nexus Between Collaboration, The Internet and Productivity: An Empirical Study Of South African Science

Prior research has investigated the relationships between collaboration, connectivity and the publication productivity of scientists. Most of this research has been conducted in either the developed or developing countries where internet facility has been either well advanced or at the other end of the continuum. Investigations in countries that fall in between these two extremes are rare. Conducted among scientists and academics in South Africa, this study is aimed at filling this gap. Interviewing academics and scientists (n=204) from the sampled institutions, the paper presents details of how the above three variables are interfaced with each other in the South African scientific system which has become a strong contributor to science. The study also, from the policy point of view, brings out the

features of scientific collaboration that exists in South Africa with its variations between the two sectors—academic and research.

RC38-651.1

SOREMSKI, REGINA* (Institut of Education, *regina.soremski@ erziehung.uni-giessen.de*)
MIETHE, INGRID* (University of Giessen, *ingrid.miethe@ erziehung.uni-giessen.de*)

Cultural Capital In Movement: On The Dissolution Of Traditional Educational Codes By Educational Policy and Social Movements Among First Generation Academics In Germany

Barriers to educational advancement are often described in the literature. In this connection, authors mainly refer to Bourdieu's concept in which a lack of suitable cultural capital is often a barrier to the educational advancement of children from non-academic families. Acquiring such capital, in accordance with this theory, is an essential prerequisite for success in an advanced educational career. Bourdieu paints a rather pessimistic picture of the chances of acquiring such capital. Codes of the milieu of origin survive, mediated through habitus, and continue to hinder educational advancement.

In a research project comparing educational advancement in three generations in Eastern and Western Germany — that is, first-generation academics in the 1950s, the 1960s and the 1970s — a total of 89 biographical narrative interviews were conducted. Many cases were found to corroborate the Bourdieusian concept. At the same time, however, it was also apparent that there are also many kinds of mechanisms that contribute to the dissolution of culturally transmitted codes, and thus modify the "value" of the hereditary cultural capital in a given social stratum. To illustrate this, we will present a hermeneutic case reconstruction after Rosenthal that can be attributed to the type "social movements". This case study will serve to illustrate the extent to which reforms in society and educational policy have led to a shift in cultural codes, and how such reforms can favor educational advancement.

RC32-545.5

SORJ, BILA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, *sorjbila@ gmail.com*)

The Growing Women's Labor Market Participation and the Persistence of Inequality Between and Among Gender in Brazil

The last decades of development in Brazil have fostered a significant increase in women's participation in paid work in both the formal and informal sectors. Looking into the significance of women's growing labor force presence, this paper raises a number of questions to investigate to what extent women's paid labor impacts inequality *between* gender (men and women) and *among* gender (among women on the basis of class). We address that main issue by looking into the connections between women's paid labor and unpaid labor and two main factors - the sexual division of labor in the family, and the labor legislation and social policies concerning maternity leave and child care. Analyzing data from the 2012 national survey data (PNAD) from the Brazilian Census Bureau, we show that women's transition to paid labor in Brazil has been taking place **without** a) significant changes in unpaid labor related to the persistence of the traditional sexual division of work in the family, and b) adequate policies geared to socializing responsibility for child care. We argue that a more equitable division of domestic work and children rearing in the family, as well as more inclusive social policies on parental leave and child care provisions are crucial to improve the balance between work and family (benefitting not women only, but men and children as well), and to foster equality between and among gender in the labor market and in the public sphere.

WG05-927.5

SOSA, ANA PATRICIA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *midris@unam.mx*)

The Income Inequality In Mexico: Dynamics At The End Of XX Century

The Income Inequality in Mexico: Dynamics at the end of XX Century
The purpose of this study is to analyze the evolution of the income inequality in Mexico considering two elements: the dynamic of labor income and wage and the general productivity in the economy. I consider that is important to contrast the level of income inequality and the structural conditions which produce macroeconomic instability, the slumps of economics and the inflation. The income inequality in Mexico is part of the socioeconomic historic unequal.

After the reduction in inequality during the 1960's and 1970's, the exhaustion of the regime of accumulation by substitution of imports, and the crisis of the bureaucratic-corporative regulation, were reflected in a greater concentration of income, accompanied by structural heterogeneity, technological inequality and

difference in the degree of economic and social development in the diverse territories of the country. The market reforms of the 1980's and early 1990's worsened inequality. Start to change the unequal in recent years but the poverty has not decreased.

RC04-77.2

SOSA, RAQUEL* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *rsosa@unam.mx*)

Recovering the Past to Face the Future: Experiences in Latin America

Recent evaluations of the results of educational reforms imposed after the eighties on education all over the world, and particularly in Latin America,

place responsibility in teachers, families and communities for the bad performances of most of the countries. Our proposal is that education should be faced in

a completely different manner, that is, emphasizing the role of the family, the community, and memory as fundaments of understanding the present and future.

Our paper will be based on evidence on the present role of families and communities in basic education in Mexico and Latin America, as well as in the way History

is taught all over the region.

RC32-552.4

SOTO VILLAGRAN, PAULA CAROLINA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, *paula.soto.v@gmail.com*)

The Right of Women to a Free Violence City. a Case Study about Public Transportation in Mexico City

According to Women Human Rights, the government of the Federal District has made significant efforts, particularly recognizing that gender violence hurts the principle of respect to human dignity, makes difficult the participation of women in similar conditions and slows down the whole development of countries in political, social, economical and cultural life, on January 29th 2008 the "Law Access of Women to a Violence Free Life" is approved for the Federal District, through which it is agreed that women have the right to live a life free from any kind of violence. In the framework of this law, the Institute for Women designed a program to prevent, support and punish sexual violence against women traveling on public transport in the city through actions aimed at promoting the rights of women, law enforcement and citizen oversight. This program includes various activities such as: Modules Care and Reporting Sexual Abuse cases in the Subway Public Transport System, Program "Athena" which is an exclusive service for women and separation of men and women in the Metrobus, Light Rail and Subway Public Transport System.

In this way **The purpose** of this paper is to analyze the effects of actions to prevent sexual violence that have been in public means of transportation: in the practice of daily mobility, in the perception of transport security, and feminine representations are built from this policy of gender equality.

The main **hypothesis** suggests that government actions in public transportation contribute to the generation of spatial justice, and with it in the exercise of the right to the city as a human right for women. Nevertheless, on the other side we hypothesize that the program intervention has generated paradoxical effects because they help to reproduce traditional representations of feminine and masculine in the city.

JS-24.5

SOTO VILLAGRAN, PAULA CAROLINA* (Universidad del Bío Bío, *paula.soto.v@gmail.com*)

Women's Work and Family Life. the Case of Micro- Enterprise for Rural Women in the Central Zone of Chile

Among the most significant changes that have occurred in recent decades in rural areas in Chile highlights the increasing visibility of women in the labor market, which from our perspective is key for the effects it has on a personal level, quality family life and living arrangements of rural families. In this context, the exercise of an independent activity or the creation of a microenterprise is a pathway for personal and family subsistence for an ever wider rural woman. Therefore, from a perspective that combines quantitative and qualitative methods, the purpose of this paper is to analyze specific cases of micro-enterprises rural women in Central Chile, examining three specific dimensions: empowerment process, family restructuring and meanings built around productive activity.

The paper is part of a broader study held in the province of Ñuble, Central Chile, concerning with female work in different social and geographic spaces and the effects of paid female work at personal and family levels and in local and national development (Proyecto DIUBB 133324 2/R).

RC30-516.2

SOUSSI, SID AHMED* (Université du Québec à Montréal, *soussi.sid@uqam.ca*)

Le Travail Migrant Temporaire: Une Nouvelle Figure Du Paternalisme Gestionnaire Dans La Division Internationale Du Travail? Le Cas Du Canada

Les flux migratoires ont historiquement accompagné les mutations du travail. Depuis quelques années, la transformation qualitative et l'expansion de ces flux tendent à réorienter les politiques publiques en matière d'immigration et d'emploi. À l'échelle internationale, le phénomène migratoire a laissé progressivement place à celui de la mobilité professionnelle temporaire, notamment à la faveur de la financiarisation de l'économie et de l'externalisation croissante des activités des entreprises. Au Canada, cette transition, se traduit par la mise en place et le développement de *programmes de travailleurs étrangers temporaires* qui drainent une main-d'œuvre présente dans plusieurs secteurs, de la transformation industrielle aux services comme l'hôtellerie/restauration et les télécommunications. Elle provient de divers pays du Sud, dans le cadre d'accords commerciaux *ad hoc* ou d'État à État. Ce phénomène soulève plusieurs interrogations. Qu'en est-il des impacts de ces programmes sur la structure de l'emploi, le rapport salarial et la régulation du travail? Dans quelle mesure ces programmes, conçus pour gérer localement les flux du travail migrant temporaire, mais qui s'inscrivent dans une dynamique transnationale, redéfinissent-ils certaines figures de la division internationale du travail? Dans cette étude, l'examen des discours et des pratiques des entreprises engagées dans ces programmes montre à quel point leurs stratégies de gestion sont imprégnées par un paternalisme managérial omniprésent dans l'ensemble des chaines de valeur des secteurs affectés par ces flux (hôtellerie, télécom, agro-industrie notamment). Ce paternalisme se distingue de celui qui a caractérisé l'histoire de la relation salariale en ce qu'il semble relever d'une figure nouvelle de la division internationale du travail. Cette communication dresse un bilan critique de ces programmes en s'interrogeant sur la logique de leur gestion « publique » réalisée en étroite collaboration avec ces entreprises et en examinant leurs retombées en termes de structure de l'emploi, de rapport salarial et de droits sociaux du travail

JS-67.1

SOUZA, LUCIANA CRISTINA DE* (Milton Campos Law School, *dralucianacsouza@gmail.com*)

Digital Citizenship and Equal Access to Democracy

Democracy, as says the German philosopher Stephan Kirste, is a fundamental human right. Every person needs to have space to public manifestation, to get respect even this person belongs a minority group, to participate in political decisions that regulate and define its own life. Without these guarantees it will be unviable develop citizenship in front of majority groups and also State. Albeit this concern there isn't new, it became urgent when digital technologies expanded theirselves in the world. Safety, recognition, privacy, information, all this subjects, and rights too, turn into the center of debates about social inclusion in a digital world. And to promote people inclusion one must to guarantee individuals equality, what it will be facilitated by legitimate democratic regimes. Two issues have to stay in the spotlight nowadays: how to organize popular participation in Digital Societies and, also, how to empower citizens to ensure their regular and equal participation in the political decisions. Without inclusion policies by governments it will be very difficult do get it. Citizens must to have "access passwords", as Brazilian social scientist Eugênio Trivinnho, to use digital systems, like specific hardwares, updated softwares, domain specific language of digital media, adapted theirselves to speed web interaction that he calls "dromocracy"; and others abilities needed in digital times and not ever available to everyone. This type of exclusion, and also discrimination, concentrate power in some hands, what causing democracy imbalance. Solve these issues presented is the only way to people inclusion and it's a democracy essential condition too.

RC24-438.23

SOUZA, LUIZ* (unicamp, *lenriquesol@yahoo.com.br*)

Clean Energy and Political Stability: Challenges for International Cooperation within the Union for the Mediterranean

The challenges represented by "global warming" and "energy demmand" have contributted to insert the enviromental debate among the main topics of international cooperation agreements. The *Union for the Mediterranean* (UfM) – an institution which comprehends forty-three countries in Europe, North Africa and Middle East – has developed ecological projects which were also designed as a strategy for strengthening the political and economical ties between its members. Within the six concrete targets defined at the Conference of Marseille (2008) aimed to enhance the visibility of the UfM, two were clearly based on ecological criteria: the de-pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and the installation of solar power plants in desert regions. Precisely the discussion on the political conditions for

the implementation of the *Concentrated Solar Power* (CSP) in the Sahara Desert is intended to support our reflection about the potentialities and contradictions of such initiative. Once these solar plant projects are destined to provide not only Middle East and North Africa (MENA) with "clean energy", but also approximately 16% of the European energy demmand by 2050, it seems urging to consider the geopolitical transformations that the "desertec project" could unleash. We are inclined to think that such enterprise would indeed change the geopolitical meaning of the Sahara Desert and thus contribute to balance the political relationship between European and MENA countries. Although it is not likely that the marginalised countries of the UfM are going to become "equal partners" of its European counterparts, it is probable that the export of solar energy can diminish the political assymetries between North and South. It is also crucial to reflect whether the "political instability" of the MENA countries can impose barriers to the accomplishment of the idea, especially because "*Desertec*" was conceived before the so-called "Arab Spring".

RC24-435.3

SOUZA, LUIZ (unicamp)
FERREIRA, LEILA* (Campinas State University, *leilacf@unicamp.br*)
FETZ, MARCELO (Campinas State University)

Global Environmental Change: Environmental Policies in China with Reference to Brazil

The environmental issue has assumed the status of global problem, mobilizing civil society organizations, media sectors and governments around the world from the last two decades of the twentieth century. Among global environmental changes, climate change has proved to be structuring the debate in recent years, characterized as one of the main challenges of the global society at the entrance of the XXI century. Both Brazil and China still have many challenges to be addressed with respect to the set of problems that make up the environmental issue in a world characterized by high modernity, by the risk society and by the context of global environmental changes. These two countries have been noted for their international importance and, above all, the importance of environmental issues at the core of their political processes. In this context, this project aims to investigate the trajectory by which Brazil-China have internalized the environmental issue, especially with regard to the climate issue, primarily analyzing two social spheres fundamentally present in this process: the sphere of government and the scientific community. The study of the pillar Science-Policy in Brazil-China is of fundamental importance, and consequently one of the innovations proposed in this research project. Regarding methodological aspects, different methods of investigation will be adopted, including, in particular, the systematic analysis of primary and secondary sources, such as the bibliographic and documentary research, and semi-structured interviews with government and scientific agents. We have a team of Doctors and Postgraduate students who will participate in the activities described in this research project, contributing to the realization of the proposed study in this project.
Key words: global environmental change, climate change, environmental policy, Brazil, China.

JS-89.5

SOW, PAPA* (University of Bonn, *papasow@uni-bonn.de*)
ADAAWEN, STEPHEN (University of Bonn)

Alliances, Cooperation and Conflicts Between Ecostate-Men and Fishermen In The Pendjari River Area, Northwest Of Benin

Northern Benin (Dassari area) is crossed from either side by numerous little rivers and catchments that dry up very quickly because of the pronounced shoreline deforestation among other things. The area is severely threatened by environmental strains. The causes are multifaceted: lack of rain (only 70 to 110 rainy days on average from May to October), technical and human resource to manage adequately the water, land degradation. Migrations of African fishermen from neighbouring countries (Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Ghana) towards the protected Pendjari River in the Dassari area remain locally important drivers for environmental changes into new spaces configurations. This paper will open with a brief description of methodologies and methods used to gather information and findings. To this end, it will compile a series of statistical data combining qualitative methods and based on original research. Then, the main empirical idea of the paper will be centred in selected main villages of the studied area located near the river and will look at adaptive capacity used by the postcolonial Beninese *ecostate* (a kind of governance for sustainability) and the prevalent *environmental governance regime*. The River, located in a protected forest area, physically and politically imagined to be more environmentally secure, is ironically creating new demographic dynamics and trends (migration of fishermen, demands of new natural resources, etc.) that are not often reducing vulnerability and risk. How little scope forest officials have to take measures that might actually help to protect the local environment, compared to the options that fishermen might have, to take preventive measures (in some way) to protect the area, if necessary. Afterwards, the paper will analyse the mobility of those African fishermen along the Pendjari

River and will focus on the fact that the ironic environmental "risks" that the politically correct environmental "conservation" efforts themselves may create.

RC52-842.10

SOWA, FRANK* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), *frank.sowa@iab.de*)
STAPLES, RONALD* (Friedrich-Alexander-University, *ronald.staples@fau.de*)

Labour Market Experts and Their Professional Practices: Technologies of Self-Control of Job Placement Professionals

In the past 20 years the trend towards New Public Management became prominent in labour market reforms all around Europe and had a deep impact on the transformation of welfare states. In Germany the Public Employment Service (PES) as the central actor was transformed from a traditional bureaucratic institution to a managerial service provider which had an enduring effect on job-oriented placement activities and the placement professionals. The introduction of controlling, management by objectives, computer-supported placement activities, service orientation, customer segmentation, and action programs are typical features of an administrative managerial organization that follows business routines to increase efficiency and formal rationalization in the era of neo-liberalism. Under the New Public Management regime the work of the placement personnel is structured differently: On the one hand the job placement professionals are labour market experts with an extended scope of action. In counselling interviews the job placement officers interact with job seekers and provide advice and monitor the individual behaviour of job seekers. On the other hand all decisions of the placement professionals are checked by a close meshed accounting system and revised if they contradict the organizational business logic. Today, these professionals emerge as „transparent job placement officers", and their authority and expert status is called into question because of conflicting relations between professional and managerial interests. The placement professionals are exposed to a systematic self-control which assesses the counselling and the placement of job seekers not only by technical and professional criteria, but always by the success of specific strategies along the internal organizational accounting system. The contradictory effects of extensive accounting practices on job-placement officers and the organisation we will show in our paper.

RC14-256.12

SOWA, FRANK* (Institute for Employment Research (IAB), *frank.sowa@iab.de*)

The Articulation of Japanese Culture in the Global Era: The Case of Japanese Small-Type Coastal Whaling

After the whaling moratorium had come into force in 1986, the Japanese government as well as anthropologists and social scientists tried to establish "small-type coastal whaling" (STCW) as a new category within the International Whaling Commission (IWC). Japanese coastal whaling has a long tradition dating back to the 16th century. Even today whaling is socially, culturally and economically important in the whaling towns as Taiji. However, the articulation of whaling as Japanese culture was not successful. A comparison of the Japanese and the Greenlandic articulation strategies show: Despite of many similarities of the coastal whaling, the Greenlandic whaling is still categorized as *aboriginal subsistence whaling*. Thus, it is considered a legitimate cultural activity within a subsistence economy of the Greenlandic Inuit. However, all attempts to get Japanese whaling recognized as a cultural activity failed. In this way Japanese coastal whaling is continued as "scientific whaling," while internationally criticized as being an illegitimate practice with suspected background of commercial interests. The consideration of the regulation of the international whaling as a form of global environmental regimes shows that the decisions within the International Whaling Commission will be determined by global models and categories of the *world polity*. Japan as an industrial country left the stage of indigeneity behind which is reserved for indigenous peoples as the Greenlandic Inuit and is perceived by the world community as being too modern, too enlightened and too developed.

RC29-503.4

SOYOMBO, OMOLOLU* (University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria, *osoyombo@unilag.edu.ng*)

Policing and Crime Control in Contemporary Nigeria: An Agenda for Reform

Crime and insecurity are major challenges of contemporary Nigerian society, with the barrage of various forms of criminal behaviours, including: terrorism, political violence, ethno-religious and communal violence, unbridled corruption, politically-motivated assassinations, murder, violent crimes, kidnapping for money, and robbery. Efforts by security agents to solve the problems have not yielded the desired results. The inability of the Nigeria Police to effectively tackle the

problem has made people to question the capacity/competence of the police, and also casting aspersions on the quality of governance. Recently, the military was drafted to support the fight against terrorism. In response to the problem, some ethnic militia have sprung up, with some serving as "local police" in communities. Nigeria currently operates a unitary/centralized policing system, but there have been calls for the establishment of state police – separate from the federal police. Increasingly, communities and individuals do not wholly entrust their security to the police, and there have been local community actions against crime, including street barricades and the restriction of vehicular and pedestrian access at certain times. While the informal policing outfits have been playing positive roles with security control, the relationships between them and the police have not been entirely cordial.

Drawing from recent challenges, issues and experiences with the war against crime and insecurity (including terrorism), this paper discusses the policing and security structures in Nigeria, as well as the relationship/collaboration between the various security units. Suggestions are made for more effective policing in Nigeria, including greater collaboration/partnership between the formal policing system and the informal policing structures. The paper also advocates greater collaboration between the police and the public for a more successful campaign against crime in Nigeria.

RC20-348.4

SOYSAL, YASEMIN* (University of Essex, *soysal@essex.ac.uk*)

Transnational Trajectories? Studying Nation and Citizenship in East Asia

Despite sociology's increasing engagement with global processes, the relationship between global/transnational studies and cross-national, comparative studies remains a question, both conceptually and methodologically. This paper inquires into this relationship through an empirical focus on the transnationalization of nation and citizenship in East Asia. Unlike the common practice, by transnationalization, I do not simply refer to the advance of explicit transborder regimes (e.g. the World Trade Organization and the European Convention on Human Rights), or social formations "spanning borders" (e.g., migrant networks). Rather I offer transnationalization as an analytical node to capture the diffusion of non-nation-specific, universalistic frameworks, models, and standards, and the engagement of nationally located actors' (states, social movements, professional organizations, and individuals) with such frameworks to orient their actions and strategies. This view locates the nation-state and a variety of national actors within their broader transnational environment—in an analytical sense these two levels are inseparable.

Densely organized at the national level and beyond, education policy is highly susceptible to transnational isomorphism. The analysis of the post–World War II school curricular reforms and content (particular focus on Japan and China, in comparison with European developments) shows that national educational systems in East Asia increasingly assume a globalized society, and the role of active and able citizens and nations in making this society. In so doing, they systematically insist upon the "distinct" contributions of the nation and its citizens to the good of the wider world. Yet, as the nation (and its uniqueness) is expressed fiercely, the policy reforms themselves affirm transnationally diffused, common models of social order. Nations as "imagined communities" and individuals as citizen acquire commonalities across societies. The assertiveness of the nation (divergence), as well as its progressively common imaginary (convergence), is linked to its transnationalization.

RC24-435.4

SPAARGAREN, GERT* (Wageningen University, *gert.spaargaren@wur.nl*)

Environmental Agency and Power in the Global Network Society

Over the past two decades, practice theories as developed by Anthony Giddens, Theodore Schatzki and Elizabeth Shove amongst others, moved center stage in the sociology of sustainable consumption and everyday life. Practice theories offer an attractive third way in between individualist (value driven) and determinist (technology driven) models of environmental social change. In this paper, we explore in more detail the two modalities for analyzing the reproduction of social practices as put forward by Giddens (1984) and Shove (2012) in particular. First, when discussing *practices as performances* or as strategic action, we explore how specific lifestyle groups with particular 'green' portfolios or competences participate in the practice in order to make the practice and their lifestyles more sustainable. We show that the environmental dimension of (consumption) practices can be crucial for attracting new practitioners to the practice since they expect gaining emotional energy (Randall Collins, 2004) from participating in the process of simultaneously greening the practice and their lifestyles. Second, when discussing *practices as entity* and as part of an institutionalized set or nexus of practices, we focus on the process of strengthening or weakening the connections between different practices. We argue that the concepts of power as put forward by Manuel Castells (2009) can be used to illustrate the interrelationships between practices and thereby some of the key dynamics of environmental changes in the global network society.

RC15-265.4

SPARKS, BRYN* (Victoria University of Wellington, *bryn.sparks@sleepwellclinic.co.nz*)
JUTEL, ANNEMARIE* (Victoria University of Wellington, *annemarie.jutel@vuw.ac.nz*)

Sorting Snorers: Straight Path to Treatment?

The medical model can perpetuate and itself be perpetuated --or be challenged and subverted –by stereotypical conceptions encountered on the Internet. In this rich case study of snoring and obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA), we examine internet searching as a complex actor-network comprised of actors and actants such as the searchers themselves, search engines, web-pages, and the organisations behind the pages, all contributing to lay pre-diagnosis of OSA.

Social preconceptions regarding typical OSA sufferers include age, gender, and weight. Overweight middle-aged men are expected to have sleep apnoea, whereas skinny young women are often not. Through situational analysis of the conceptual interactions between participants recruited on the basis of either being snorers, or being the partner of a snorer and website pages, websites, and website providers, the study closely examines the generative forces arising from engagement or ill-fit with the disease-based model as encountered during an internet search. Situational Analysis is used to model the actor-network on both individual and aggregated levels to gain insight into the complexity of the medicalisation of snoring and OSA and the role of the internet in this actor-network.

This paper examines the internet search as an emergent yet increasingly powerful and pervasive source of influence, shaping conceptions regarding who can snore, who can have OSA, and who and how therapies for snoring can be accessed. Using Situational Analysis as a starting point, we have developed a novel data visualisation technique particularly suited to representation of both human and non-human actors and actants involved in the internet search and pre-diagnostic endeavour, and to visually represent conceptual tensions (medicalisation and non-medicalisation; snoring and obstructive sleep apnoea; male and female; old and young and so forth) within the overall actor-network.

RC38-645.1

SPEL, CHRISTAL OGHOGHO* (University of Helsinki, *christal.mudi-okorodudu@helsinki.fi*)

Scums Of The EARTH: A Critical Analysis Of 'Humanness' In Host Society from10 Life Stories Of Poor Immigrants In Johannesburg, South Africa

This paper critically examines the question "at what cost do we establish national borders as the criterion for valuing others? What are the consequences to ourselves; the selves that ultimately places humans above their animal counterparts? It thematically but critically examines the 'we' that have ascribed an identity to 'migrants', labelling them as not fit for support and care. Adorno T, argued that identification limits the scope and facets of the subject to the desired level only. However, the reverse is also the case, whereas identification limits the scope and facets of the identifier within a box, from which he cannot break free to explore his unlimited ability to create the world he desires. In this sense, by identifying migrants and in particular poor and unskilled migrants as 'undesired' and 'disastrous' to a fully functional and successful society, we have by extension confined ourselves to a box from which we cannot break through, to dream and create a functional and successful society that includes the unwanted poor and unskilled migrants.

Using narratives from 10 life story interviews with poor African immigrants in Johannesburg, South Africa, the article examines the host society via the harsh experiences of the immigrants. The article argues that there is a new form of societal enslavement and poverty; it is the poverty of our humanity. I believe that the lived experiences of unwanted immigrants will be an important platform from which to examine the inherent contradictions of contemporary humanism as exhibited by host society. Also, it is of practical relevance to apply Habermas's critical theory of society to a location in Africa; A continent that is in the throes of awakening self-emancipation from colonial dominance in order to create its own history in a more self-directed manner.

RC22-392.3

SPENCE, LYNDEL* (University of Sydney, *lspe8013@uni.sydney.edu.au*)

Between Institutional Oppression and Spiritual Liberation: The Female Ordination Movement in the Catholic Church and its Utilisation of Social Media

The female ordination movement within the Catholic Church is a dynamic and forceful example of the paradoxical binary of institutional oppression and individual liberation operating within the contemporary religious sphere. Proponents of this movement are seeking justice and gender equality in the face of the system-

atic patriarchal oppression of women within the Catholic Church. This radical and pioneering international movement is struggling for recognition as a legitimate religious formation as it campaigns for a more inclusive and accountable Catholic Church. The female ordination movement thereby provides a fertile conduit for examining how religion can both oppress individual freedoms and also be used to mobilise political, social and spiritual liberation from institutional disempowerment.

This paper will utilise critical discourse analysis of various social media outlets and webpages to elaborate on the institutional oppression and spiritual liberation which lies at the heart of this religious group. Drawing on feminist theology and a feminist epistemology, this paper will explore the effectiveness of social media in connecting women across the world who are facing institutional religious repression and who are seeking support from likeminded faith believers. Through critical discourse analysis, this paper will find that social media is used by groups involved in the female ordination movement such as The Catholic Network for Women's Equality, Women's Ordination Worldwide and The Women's Alliance for Theology, Ethics and Ritual, to subvert the dominant attitudes towards women within the Catholic Church and to provide an alternative form of religious expression for disaffected Catholic women. These groups are thereby able to mobilise women into a solidary international religious formation which empowers women who have experienced suppression or subjugation from the Roman Catholic Church.

RC52-841.5

SPENDLOVE, ZOEY* (University of Nottingham, *zoey.spendlove@nottingham.ac.uk*)

UK Maternity Services 'Risk Culture' : Is the Professional Status of Midwives 'At Risk' ?

UK maternity services, accounting for a significant proportion of National Health Service litigation claims, are increasingly regulated by 'risk management' standards. Such standards, aimed at improving the safety of maternity care and reducing litigation, inevitably associate childbirth with risk, and the control of professional behaviour in managing such risk. The growth of this 'risk culture' within maternity services poses significant threat to professional status claims.

This paper presents findings of a Doctoral ethnographic study observing the real time impact of the 'risk culture' within an English National Health Service maternity department. Litigation and subsequent increasing regulation has fuelled the social construction of a 'risk discourse' surrounding maternity care. Aligned with the assertion that modern society has become increasingly risk averse (Beck, 1992), professional anxiety regarding risk has provoked socialisation amongst doctors and midwives that control over the childbirth process promotes risk minimisation. The stereotypical medical interpretation of risk, based upon fear of uncertainty and pathophysiology, has consequently permeated all aspects of pregnancy and childbirth. This in turn has led to the subscription of the 'biomedical model' as the prominent paradigm in managing maternity care, fuelling control, intervention and the 'medicalisation' of childbirth. Such 'medicalisation' has cemented doctor-led, intervention-laden management firmly within modern childbirth, with midwifery-led, naturalistic childbirth becoming an ever-decreasing occurrence. A professional identity crisis has ensued amongst midwives in that the role of the midwife in the 21st century is in a state of flux, raising concerns for the professional status of midwives within future childbirth provision.

The 'risk culture' in the UK has provoked significant inequalities between the professional status of doctors and midwives within modern maternity care. The role of midwives as autonomous practitioners in normal childbirth is eroding, therefore is the 'risk culture' in the UK placing the midwifery profession 'at risk' of deprofessionalisation?

RC15-263.5

SPERANZA, LORENZO* (University of Brescia, *speranza@jus.unibs.it*)

Doctors' Narratives

Doctors' Narratives
My answer to the question outlined in the title of this session would be: "Doctors' Narratives". As illness narration is a means to gain direct access to the subjective aspects of illness, so utilization of doctors narratives in which they portrait themselves is important in order to understand who physicians really are. Making a distinction between the motivations behind their *choice* and the manner in which physicians *perform* their profession, the author tries to decipher the "black box" of medical identity. He does so using 40 qualitative, in depth interviews with doctors working in Italy in various branches of different ages and professional placements. The narratives so collected appear strikingly similar to those of doctors in flesh and blood from other parts of the world or to "imaginary" doctors created by the fantasy of great writer - doctors (Bulgakov, Čechov, Celine, Conan Doyle, Cronin, Munthe, etc.). Perhaps even the sociological choice of trying to understand the profession through biographical tales reveals more than a point of intersection with the "narrative" approach in medicine: to make a proper anamnesis, both clinically and sociologically, it is necessary to collect a good story, as only this can tell us not only the what, where and when, but also the how and why.

TG04-945.6

SPILLER, KEITH* (Open University, *keith.spiller@open.ac.uk*)
BALL, KIRSTIE (Open University)
DIBB, SALLY (Open University)
DANIEL, LIZ (Open University)
MEADOWS, MAUREEN (Open University)
CANHOTO, ANA (Oxford Brookes)

Tensions at the Frontline: Remediation-Work in the UK Travel Sector

In response to recent terror attacks, Western governments now involve private sector organizations in national security regimes in key strategic areas such as travel, communication and financial services. The UK's eBorders programme is one such regime. Its goal is to collect and analyse passport and passenger data from all travellers entering and leaving the United Kingdom in advance of travel. Airlines and their supply chains are required to collect data from their customers and transfer it to the UK Border agency for processing. Using documentary and interview data, this article develops the concept of 'remediation-work' to characterise the impact of the regime on travel firms and their employees.

RC16-299.1

SPILLMAN, LYN* (University of Notre Dame, *spillman.1@nd.edu*)

Symbolic Violence and the Limits of Domination

Theories of power highlighting the complicity of subordinates in relations of domination typically assume their prior engagement in agonistic fields structured by that domination. Building on recent arguments for a cultural theory of interests (Spillman and Strand 2013) this paper examines the limits of the complicity assumption, and the implications of those limits for the concept of symbolic violence. I argue that cultural processes inherent in field formation as "autocatalysis" (Padgett and Powell 2012), as well as in dynamics of center/periphery relations within fields (Shils 1975), and in Hirschman's (1990) theorization of actors' exit options, all set limiting conditions on subordinates' meaningful participation in agonistic fields, and thus help specify the conditions for symbolic violence.

RC12-221.5

SPIVAK, ANDREW* (University of Nevada, Las Vegas, *andrew.spivak@unlv.edu*)
WAGNER, BROOKE (Wittenberg University)

Portraits of Juvenile Prostitutes: Reconsidering the Mainstream Trafficking Victim Narrative

The dominant narrative of prostitution in public media and even much scholarship equates sex work with trafficking – giving rise to the ubiquitous expression "sex trafficking" – and portrays sex workers as women and girls who are kidnapped, sold, and violently coerced into a life of slavery from which they need to be rescued. This narrative has been much sensationalized and set as the basis for rigorous criminal legislation against alleged traffickers (i.e., pimps) and clients, as well as reflecting the hegemonic media attention and policy influence of "new abolitionist" feminist scholars and activists who oppose pornography and prostitution as exploitative degradations of women. A bitter divide exists between these abolitionists and "sex worker advocate" feminists, who maintain that sexual commerce is not simply a story of victimization, that sex work can be, and often is, consensual and empowering, and that sweeping anti-trafficking policies are misinformed by exaggerated, sensationalized statistics. The ensuing "Sex Wars" have suffered from a lack of empirical evidence about the nature of sex work among those who engage in it, and the paucity of data is especially prevalent among juveniles, presumably the most vulnerable (and likely victimized) population. This study examines the experiences of 19 juvenile street prostitutes – twelve girls and seven boys – working in Las Vegas, Nevada, using in-depth interviews conducted between February and March 2012. We investigate the circumstances of these adolescents' sex work, including age, gender, race, pathways to prostitution, involvement with pimps, and abuse. In addition to using entry narratives to explore the pathways to sex work, we go beyond simply describing why juveniles become prostitutes and examine the ways that their lives contrast with other traditional narratives about gender and sexuality, race, social arrangements, and economic consumption, all of which speak to harm reduction needs for all street prostitutes.

RC23-416.5

SPOLLE, MARCUS VINICIUS* (UFPEL - Universidade Federal de Pelotas, *sociomarcus@yahoo.com.br*)

The Challenges for Alternatives in the Brazilian Energy Matrix: The Sustainability of Family Farming in Biodiesel Production

The paper presents results from an experience of castor beans production to obtain biodiesel, with small farmers in southern Brazil. This research provides some reflection about the family farm crisis, which has been accentuated in recent decades, because the *rural aging population*, as well as the lack of successors. The social responsibility to settlement people on lands is the government´s role, in this way; the agrarian policies would propose strategies to modify the productive logic inherited from monoculture production, in the southern of Rio Grande do Sul. It is essential to rethink the viability of family farming beyond funding programs of the federal government. As a result, experiences articulated with different areas of knowledge could bring innovations in the ways of generating household income to the sustainability of rural activity.

RC15-267.5

SPORLE, ANDREW* (The University of Auckland, *a.sporle@auckland.ac.nz*)

PEARCE, NEIL (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

Ethnic Differences in Premature Mortality over Three Decades – the Intersection Between Indigeneity, Social Class and Preventability

This study uses national-level mortality data to investigate the changing social class and ethnic patterns in premature mortality in New Zealand men from 1975 to 2006. During this period there was a political struggle for recognition of indigenous rights, a social policy focus on inequality, and major macro-economic reform. We used information from national death registrations and national census data from the five yearly national population censuses from 1976 to 2006 to examine changing patterns in social class differences in all cause, preventable, and non-preventable mortality for Maori and non-Maori men under the age of 65. Our results show that social class differences in male mortality have increased since 1975. Maori male mortality was significantly higher than non-Maori mortality in each social class for preventable, non-preventable and all causes of mortality. The social class mortality differences within Maori were markedly greater than those within non-Maori.

Despite focussed efforts to improve Maori health, the inequality between Maori and non-Maori in premature mortality appears to be increasing, even when social class differences are taken into account. The persistently higher Maori rate of potentially preventable deaths indicates that the health sector is still not meeting the serious health needs of many Maori. It also appears that there is increasing social stratification developing within the Maori population such that the social class differences in mortality within Maori are now larger than the inter-ethnic differences between Maori and non-Maori. We present several reasons why decades of indigenous development have not overcome ethnic differences in a fundamental marker of population health such as premature mortality but have resulted in increased inequality within the indigenous population.

RC13-235.1

SPRACKLEN, KARL* (Leeds Metropolitan University, *k.spracklen@leedsmet.ac.uk*)

The Internet Is Not The Answer To The Problem Of Leisure Identities, But The Internet Is Interesting For Leisure Studies: Against Postructuralist Theory and For Empirical Leisure Research

As people's leisure lives have become mediated through the global networks of the internet, leisure scholars such as Tony Blackshaw (2010) see a digital world of liquid leisure. Drawing on the work of Castells, Beck and Bauman, Blackshaw and others such as Rojek (2010) who have advocated the 'post-structural' turn in leisure studies welcome the dissolution of boundaries, the reduction of inequalities of power, and the individualization of leisure choices and leisure identities that the internet supposedly brings. In this paper, I provide a strong critique of the post-structural turn in leisure studies by showing that the theoretical foundations of such claims are weak, and the evidence base for such claims demonstrates only that some people in some countries have some freedoms to play at leisure identities. I will show that the internet in the work of post-structuralist leisure scholars has become a chimera that has little resemblance to the internet that actually exists. I will end by using some of my own research to demonstrate the limits of leisure on the internet and the structures that still shape human interactions, human leisure and human culture.

References

Blackshaw, T. (2010) *Leisure*. London: Routledge.

Rojek, C. (2010) *The Labour of Leisure*. London: Sage

RC18-317.4

SQUARCIONI, LAURE* (Institut d'Etudes Politiques Bordeaux, *laure.squarcioni@gmail.com*)

Party on the Ground and Candidate Selection in France (1969-2013): The Story of a Difficult Inclusion

Political parties are still today the main actors in the political recruitment in France. Most of the French parties use a mixed system, which involves the local members and the national organization. In general, the final decision is taken at the national level by a national selection committee, an organization that is not known for its transparency. The selection procedures have thus always been considered as the « black box » of the political parties. But, today, the political parties are confronted with the challenge of democratization for these procedures.

The expansion of democracy goes mainly through direct participation from the party members. So, an increase of the party member's power within the party is a typical response for democratization. But, if the party members are more and more included in the decision-making of the selection, the problem is that the decision of the party leaders does not always match with their choice.

This paper looks at how political parties have responded to the demands of more democracy, using France as a case study, with an empirical study of the evolution of intra-party democracy in the candidate selection. The aim is to identify the impact of the introduction of more intra-party democracy and the difficulties for the different party strata to deal with it. Therefore, we have systematically reviewed contemporary and historic party statutes and internal rules document from the PS (left-wing party) and the RPR/UMP (right-wing party) since their creation from 1969 to 2013. The analysis from political parties through their internal formal rules allows to understand how the party on the ground is, at least formally, included in the selection procedure. This will be illustrated by semi-structured interviews. Current party leaders, members of parliament, party secretaries were among those interviewed.

RC15-263.8

SRIRATANABAN, PAVIKA* (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, *pavika.p@gmail.com*)

Motherhood Fatal Illness Narratives: Death Awareness and Biographical Reinforcement to Restore Continuity

Within a broader context of medicalisation, dying and death in Thailand remains a distressing and taboo topic, let alone being studied sociologically outside the medical realm. However, there seems to have an increasing demand to comprehensively understand various dimensions of dying and death as the institution of medicine is moving towards excellence. Illness narratives, reflecting patients' experiences, could plausibly open new approaches in medical education, practices, and management.

This study illicits **illness narratives** from mothers of dependent (very young age) children who have recently been diagnosed with cancer. The social identity of **"motherhood,"** widely perceived to be self-sacrifice and a sole responsibility of the women themselves, makes the situation of sick mothers even extraordinary. **Illness narratives** of these dying mothers should be capable of revealing processes and mechanisms in which motherhood as a **personal** and **social identity** interacts with the fatal illness in a personalised context and hence produces (1) experiences and conceptualisation of illness in terms of causes, treatment, prognosis, and especially awareness of their death based on gender and moral discourses of being a mother in Thai society and (2) accounts of embodiment and suffering and its implications on daily management of this disruptive event.

An initial round of talks regarding life history with 5 participants (aiming at least 10) tends to suggest that motherhood is an ultimate source of inspiration which helps reconstructing meanings of fatal illness through an unconventional pattern of death awareness rather than *vice versa*. Death awareness of these mothers is unfolding through a complex relationship between information and knowledge of cancer as a fatal but *common illness* disclosed formally through their interactions with physicians and informally through lay perspectives and the emotions of being ill and feeling ill. This kind of awareness stimulates their determination to survive and thereafter an adherence to treatment.

RC15-276.2

SS, SUMESH* (Tezpur University, *sumeshss@gmail.com*)

Disentangling Disease Stigma: Conceptual Counters and Methodological Challenges

This paper briefly examines the core social science literature surrounding stigma in general and disease stigma in particular to explore the social matrix that stigmatise and exclude the People Living with HIV/AIDS. The multiplicity of social science approaches for understanding the correlation between social stigma and exclusion, either resort to the trap of functionalism or in the individualization of

    * denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

the problem or argue for a unidirectional cause and effect relation. The conceptual inflation in the field of stigma research also confined the strategies to counter the stigma within the *vicious circle of exclusion* limiting the scope for *out of the box social engineering*. This paper argues for a multidimensional understanding of the stigmatisation process that addresses the functionality without functionalism and without resorting to excessive individualization. It is vital to distinguish between what we can call HIV/AIDS stigma, and what we should call HIV/AIDS related social exclusion. How the linkages operate; uni/multi- dimensional? It is also important to unravel the social process operating at different levels of reality and how the old inequalities play a significant role in producing and reproducing the new forms of social exclusion where the *Right to Live* is under threat. The paper calls for an integrated paradigm for understanding the social process of stigma and exclusion and try to explain the dynamics of stigma within and outside the matrix of micro-macro versus subjective-objective axes of social reality. The empirical exploration with this framework requires a re-examination of the existing methodological practices in stigma research.

JS-74.5

SS, SUMESH* (Tezpur University, *sumeshss@gmail.com*)

Inequality and Inclusion in Primary Health Care System in India: An Interstate Analysis

The trajectory of primary health care system in India is at crossroad with the gradual withdrawal of state from health sector. However, there are efforts to revamp the organisation and delivery of health care in rural areas with the introduction of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005. Within this context the present study tries to analyse the internal differences in health care outcome in India and its relation to the social determinants of health. Secondary data analysis showed that there are wide inequalities existing between different states in terms of various indicators of health development. The state of Kerala stands out in terms of its achievements on major indicators and often hailed as *kerala model of health development*, whereas the state of Assam performs lowest in most of these indicators. However the state of Assam is the only state in India, which included health as one of the basic right to its citizen. A secondary analysis combined with an ethnographic field work in these two states revealed that the inequalities between these states and within the states are complex and a unitary model of inequity determinants fails to answer the complexity. Thus the social health determinants models needs to be re-looked from the vantage points of the local context. The study also highlights the pitfalls of government policy of inclusive health development, which still struck with the *centralized decentralization* of primary health care. Thus the policy of including the excluded in the delivery of health care in India needs to be informed by the local complexity of inequity structures and processes.

RC45-746.3

STADTFELD, CHRISTOPH* (University of Lugano, *c.stadtfeld@rug.nl*)
MASCIA, DANIELE (Catholic University Sacred Hearth)
PALLOTTI, FRANCESCA (University of Lugano)

A Multilevel Model of Organization and Network Change

According to one vision organizations are more likely to establish network ties with partners having similar operational experiences (homophily). A second vision suggests that interdependent organizations connected by network ties are more likely to assimilate each other's knowledge and develop progressively more similar portfolios of internal activities (assimilation). The internal structures of organizations can be represented as networks of interdependent portfolio items. These intra-organizational networks are nested in networks of organizations and influence the homophily and assimilation processes described.

In this paper we try to establish which of these two visions best describes the dynamics of collaboration (measured as patient transfers) and organizational change (measured as change in specializations) in a community of hospitals. We estimate newly developed stochastic actor-oriented models (SAOMs) for multilevel networks which specify how inter-organizational relations affect organizational decisions to change the portfolio network of internal organizational activities by adding or abandoning activities. At the same time, the model allows joint examination of how the common affiliation to internal activities affects decisions to change network ties defined in terms of patient sharing relations between partner hospitals. We innovate over existing studies of network dynamics in that we represent processes of change in internal organizational structure, and change in the structure of inter-organizational networks as coupled sub-components of a more general process of co-evolutionary development. The objective of this paper is to represent and examine this multilevel process of change empirically using data observed between 2003 and 2007 among all the hospitals in a regional community. In the discussion of the results we emphasize the connection between recent advances in the specification and estimation of SAOMs for multilevel networks, the current theoretical debates about the emergence of organizations and markets and the interpretation of our findings in the light of rational choice assumptions of the statistical framework.

RC13-238.5

STAMBUK, VLADIMIR* (University of Beograd, Serbia, *tonisamja@yahoo.com*)

The Emerging Social Structure of the New Sociology

Prof. Dr Vladimir Štambuk

Faculty of Political Sciences,
Belgrade,
Serbia

The emerging social structure of the new sociology
That contemporary society is changing is so obvious that it does not need special elaboration.

The social structure of the industrial society, express in its rigidity and hierarchical order (from top to bottom) dealt with social classes, social mobility, superior and inferior social strata etc. Daily life was divided in tree segments. One third was allocated to sleep, one third to work and the last third to leisure.

Today things are different. Social structures are more flexible, in some occurrence even nonexistent. Relations between social facts and specifics are not anymore dominantly linear. There are multidimensional. Prigogine states:

"What correlations are to nature, communication is to society"

More and more we are ensured that all we can know are relations, mostly information. The changing structure of society denotes that sociology should deal with trajectories and correlations when researching what social "facts" might be, and what society is composed of. For some, leisure is covering two third of their day by day life, for other it is part of their daily labor. Sociological research are studies of uncertainty. Social structure is centered on probability.

„The goals of science are not things in themselves as the dogmatists in their simplicity imagined, but it refers to relations between things. Outside of these relations one cannot comprehends the reality. "(Von Baeyer, 2003, page 24)

The study of relations, information flows correlations, as multiple as there are (always in plural), as complicated as they may be, are the fundamentals of the new emerging sociology.

Belgrade, 17 September 2013

RC12-225.3

STAMBULSKI, MICHAL* (Univeristy of Wroclaw, *mistaam@gmail.com*)

Ideology of Courtroom

After 90s, when Francis Fukuyama announced the end of history and the neo-liberal democracy was the only solution for eastern-european countries liberated from the domination of the Soviet Union, it appeard that the problem of ideology was gone forever. It soon turned out, thanks to the growing consumerism, postmodern terrorism and unpredictable economy, that we can't interpret the modern world without reference to some concept of ideology. At the same time the theory of the law is still running away from this concept. Perhaps legal discourse is afraid that any critical theory ultimately reduses law to the economic base (inspired by Marx) or the flow of libido (inspired by Freud). But according to Slavoj Zizek ideology is the specter that lurks everywhere. Even in the toilet. Even in the courtroom.

This paper is a attempt to show the structural elements of this courtroom-specter. Using lacanian-zizkenian tools I will try to examine the Imaginary, Symbolic and Real levels of courtroom, that escapes everyday consciousness and at the same time are the conditions of possibility of that consciousness. This approach raises some important questions. If trial is a theater, who is the spectator – the Great Other ? What is its object of desire – the object small a ? Finally, psychoanalysis in the courtroom is only a therapy or it immediately becomes a politic ?

TG07-972.4

STAMER, NAJA* (University of Copenhagen, *nbs@ifro.ku.dk*)

Social Dining As a New Urban Food Community

A new form of communal meal where total strangers eat together, often in intimate or homely settings, has become increasingly popular in urban environments. This phenomenon has been dubbed 'social dining' and encompasses meal-events where the social aspect of dining is paramount. In a time where the communal meal par excellence – the family meal – is under threat social dining might be a new way of creating commensality. This paper seeks to develop an understanding of social dining and examine its cultural and economic implications and discusses reasons for its apparent popularity. Examples of social dining include weekly communal meals at regular restaurants; arrangements where unfamiliar people cook and eat together; or the now global 'Restaurant Day' where people set up 1-day restaurants in their own home. To understand the phenomenon of social dining we outline different cultural and economic characteristics of the meal-events, such as whether it is arranged by professional or amateurs, whether money is transacted, whether it is a shared everyday meal or a special event. We argue that its popularity relies on four different factors: 1) The dining events are arranged through new social media or the internet that easily facili-

tates the meeting of strangers. 2) Social dining can help overcome financial problems in a time of economic crisis, through sharing the costs of meals or events as an income source for the host. 3) Social dining caters to a search for 'authenticity' in cultural consumption as the social experience can never be copied or repeated. 4) Social dining fits in a society where food has become both individualised and informalised, where 'neo-tribal' groups based on momentary, aesthetic experiences increasingly substitute more static social groups, e.g. based on family, class and geography.

PRES-2.1

STANDING, GUY* (University of London, GuyStanding@standingnet.com)

The Precariat: From New Dangerous Class to Class-for-Itself

Neoliberalism, stemming from the musings of the Mont Pelerin Society after the Second World War, meant a model of liberalization, commodification, individualism, the privatization of social policy as well as production, and – least appreciated – the systematic dismantling of institutions and mechanisms of social solidarity. From the late 1970s onwards, it meant the painful construction of a global market system, in which the globalization era was the disembedded phase of the Global Transformation, analogous to a similar phase in Karl Polanyi's *Great Transformation.* In both cases, the disembedded phase was dominated by financial capital, generating chronic insecurities and inequalities. But whereas Polanyi was analysing the construction of national markets, the Global Transformation is about the painful construction of a global market system.

One consequence has been the emergence of a global class structure superimposed on national structures. In order to move towards a re-embedded phase, it is essential to understand the character of the class fragmentation, and to conceptualize the emerging mass class-in-the-making, the precariat. This is a controversial concept, largely because traditional Marxists dispute its class character. However, it is analytically valuable to differentiate it, since it has distinctive relations of production, relations of distribution and relations to the state. It is still a class-in-the-making rather than a class-for-itself. But it is the new dangerous class because it is a force for transformation, rejecting both labourist social democracy and neoliberalism. It has a distinctive consciousness, although it is this that holds it back from being sufficiently a class-for-itself. It is still divided, being at war with itself. However, it has moved out of its primitive rebel phase, and in the city squares around the world is setting a new progressive agenda based on its insecurities and aspirations.

RC44-725.4

STANDING, GUY* (University of London, *GuyStanding@standingnet.com*)

A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens

This paper discusses my new book, *A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens* (2014), which builds on key arguments from my 2011 book which introduced the Precariat as an emerging mass class, characterized by inequality and insecurity. *A Precariat Charter* discusses how rights - political, civil, social and economic - have been denied to the Precariat, and the importance of redefining our social contract around notions of associational freedom, agency and the commons. The ecological imperative is also discussed - something that was only hinted at in my 2011 book but has been widely discussed in relation to the Precariat by theorists and activists alike. By taking debates about the Precariat a step further, I further examine the kind of progressive politics that might form the vision of a Good Society in which such inequality, and the instability it produces is reduced.

RC22-388.11

STARK, LAURA* (University of Jyväskylä, *laura.stark@jyu.fi*)

Public Access to the Unorthodox Sacred Via Portuguese Urban Spaces

Drawing on numerous interviews carried out in 2010, this paper focuses on the popular cult surrounding a medical doctor famous for helping the poor, Dr. Sousa Martins, who died over a century ago in Lisbon. Because of contested rumors of Sousa Martins' having been Freemason and having committed suicide, he is unlikely to ever be canonized within the Catholic Church, and the cult of devotion surrounding him exists completely outside of the church's authority. The popular devotion toward Sousa Martins involves thousands of Portuguese of all ages whose numbers appear to be growing. Devotees believe that Dr. Sousa Martins can cure their illnesses, find jobs and homes for them, and even conduct 'spiritual surgery' on them to remove cancer. Despite the fact that the Church does not condone this devotion, the cult is enabled – and its ritual activities organized – by three public spaces within and near Lisbon (his statue, his tomb, and his home-turned-museum) in which devotees can openly 'communicate' with Sousa Martins to ask for his help (especially medical cures), bring him offerings, and leave gifts of thanks for miracles performed. The fact that this devotion has no organizing institution also means there is room for active individuals to guide it

in particular directions. Such individuals include a charismatic female medium, a seer-turned-writer who has written numerous popular books on Dr. Sousa Martins, and the owner of a kiosk selling cult objects, who has invented rituals for communicating with the doctor which she tells to her customers. This paper will explore the importance of the public spaces through which devotees 'communicate' with Dr. Sousa Martins, how this communication takes place, and how these public spaces connect to charismatic Christianity and other, more private spaces such as sessions with spiritual mediums who claim to be able to communicate with Dr. Sousa Martins.

RC09-179.5

STAROSTA, PAWEL* (University of Lodz (Poland), *starosta@uni.lodz.pl*)
BRZEZIŃSKI, KAMIL (University of Lodz (Poland))

Inequalities in Social Capital and Socio-Economic Status in the Post-Industrial Cities of Central and Eastern Europe

Paweł Starosta
Kamil Brzeziński
Institute of Sociology
University of Lodz, Poland
starosta@uni.lodz.pl
kamilbrzezinski84@gmail.com
for joint session of RC03 and RC09
Development and Inequalities in Post-Socialist Countries: Comparative Perspectives
The main purpose of the paper is to explain some differentiations in the levels of social capital and socio-economic status between the inhabitants of post-industrial cities in Central and Eastern Europe .

In accordance with the sociological literature, two components of social capital will be considered: trust and social networks. Socio-economic status will be analyzed by level of education, monthly income, and job situation.

The main thesis of the paper is the assumption that in the post-industrial cities of Central and Eastern Europe access to social capital is not highly associated with the socio-economic status of inhabitants.

The empirical basis for the paper is a database from surveys carried out in selected post-industrial cities of Poland, Russia, Hungary and Lithuania. In each of the above countries one city was selected in order to conduct a survey of representative samples of inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and seventy.

The empirical investigation was carried out in the year 2012 with the financial support of National Centre of Science in Poland.

RC33-578.4

STASZYNSKA, KATARZYNA* (Kozminski University, *kstaszynska@kozminski.edu.pl*)

New Cognitive Perspective in Survey Research Methodology. Comparative Results from Georgia, Russia and Poland

Applications of the cognitive psychology theories analyze the bias in survey research limiting the meaning of the term "cognitive" to cognitive functioning of peoples' minds. Cognition should be understood in a broader sense because it is determined not only by intellectual capabilities of people but also by their social background as well as by their values and attitudes. Although it is obvious that achieved education is an inferential indicator of intellectual capabilities of a person, thus his or her cognitive abilities, it is not that obvious that intellectual capabilities are determined by social background and social experience of the people and that heir perception of survey situation depends not only on the abilities buy also on the attitudes. If respondent has never experienced democratic form of government and, in addition, does not have a theoretical knowledge about what democracy is, he/she cannot really express his/her attitudes to democracy. And, of course, his/her intellectual capabilities have something to do with the ability to express attitudes toward democracy but their effect on quality of response cannot be limited to strictly cognitive processes that are involved in answering the survey questions because this depends on the attitudes as well.

Our approach assumes that social background, political knowledge and experience as well as political attitudes of people affect how they understand public opinion polling and, finally, affect the quality of answers. The comparative data were gathered in Poland (2010), Georgia (2013) and Russia (2012). The aim of analysis was to find to what extend political attitudes and experience determine the perception of public opinion polls and quality of answers. Significant differences have been found between attitudes and survey behaviors of Georgians, Poles and Russians.

RC20-357.1

STASZYNSKA, KATARZYNA* (Kozminski University, *kstaszynska@kozminski.edu.pl*)

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Trust and Democracy in Different Post-Communist Societies: Poland, Russia and Georgia Comparison

The subject matter of the paper is a comparison of political trust (that consist the fundament of political stability) and democratic attitudes in three very different post-communist countries: Poland, Georgia and Russia. Poland is exceptionally different from the two others because of a very strong democratic tradition while neither Russia nor Georgia have such a tradition and experience but they differ in terms of their political culture and present political aspirations. Differences of political trust are analyzed in their relations to attitudes towards democracy.

We are particularly interested in analyzing social differentiation of trust in political system and in particular political institutions in the three countries. We would like to answer the question what are the segments of their societies that might be considered fundaments of social stability and development towards legitimized democratic system. We would like to find out what are the determinants of democratic attitudes, especially their's relation to political trust in the system as a whole and theirs' institutions in countries with different traditions and different pace as well as direction of transformation. The main question is, what are the differences between those three countries in terms of the level of political trust and democratic attitudes, what are the differences in relations between the two, and what are the differences in social composition of those who trust the political system and support the democracy and those who do not. That is especially important because of the differences in existing systems. The attempt to answer these questions is made by analyzing the results of survey research conducted on nationwide random representative samples in Poland in September 2010, in Russia in March 2012, in Georgia in August 2013.

RC11-207.12

STEBBING, ADAM* (Macquarie University, *adam.stebbing@mq.edu.au*)

SPIES-BUTCHER, BEN (Macquarie University)

Intergenerational Dependences and the Financialisation of Retirement: Lessons from Australia

Across the developed world, population ageing has coincided with rising living standards and expectations in retirement. Since the 1980s this has led to growing concern about the sustainability of public pension systems. Australia has been held up as an example of prudent fiscal management, as it looked to fund retirement incomes through compulsory private savings. This supplemented Australia's flat-rate and means-tested public pension system, also supported by widespread home ownership. The shift to private pensions has made individual workers more reliant on lifetime savings and on benefits accrued through the tax system rather than direct benefits. We examine the intergenerational implications of this trend towards greater financialisation of retirement incomes by analysising cross sectional data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Given the significance of the Australian model to international debates, we discuss the potential long run international implications for inequality in retirement of this experience.

RC13-231.5

STEBBINS, ROBERT* (University of Calgary, *stebbins@ucalgary.ca*)

Leisure in the Middle East: Tradition, Taste, and Equal Access

Much of leisure in the Arab/Iranian Middle East may be accounted for by the forces of tradition and taste in free-time activity as these two have evolved across the centuries since the birth of Islam (c. AD610). Tradition and taste have become the cultural foundation forscores of leisure activities,which are preferred by one sex or the other, are coordinated with the Islamic calendar, appeal to particular age groups, among other differentiating principles. This paper, using a variety of library resources, examinesthe traditional and contemporary leisure activities in the Middle East, pointing out where equal access to them is an issue. Most Arabs and Iranians with deep family roots in this culture seem satisfied with their traditional leisure tastes. Differentiation according to the aforementioned principles is not generally problematic, not considered "unequal" in the social scientific sense of the word. What are considered unequal by some participants in the region, however,arecertain "new" leisure activities, this new leisure beingadopted (and often adapted) from outside the region, usually the West. These new activities range from imported European fine arts (e.g., classical music, ballet) to imported popular culture (e.g., rock music, stand-up comedy). Here, inequality is evident, for example, in differential monetary and geographic access to the fine arts.Adherence to Islamic values and traditional gender roles number among the factors generating inequality in popular culture.

RC21-372.1

STEENBEEK, WOUTER* (NSCR, *wsteenbeek@nscr.nl*)

KREIS, CHRISTIAN (University of Lausanne)

The (In)Stability of Disorder Across Time and Space? a Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Physical and Social Disorder and Fear of Crime in the Netherlands

Whereas the occurrence of physical and social disorder across the urban landscape and the explanation of the observed spatial patterns have long preoccupied criminologists and urban sociologists, relatively few studies have looked at the stability of disorder patterns and their interplay with fear of crime from a spatio-temporal perspective. Elucidating the (in)stability of spatial patterns of disorder and fear of crime is especially important for the model of urban development known as the Broken Windows Thesis, which posits that physical and social disorder, if unabated, lead to heightened fear of crime, reduced informal social control, and eventually a rise in more serious crime.

The present contribution is a spatio-temporal cluster analysis of physical disorder, social disorder, and fear of crime in the Netherlands based on the Dutch `Police Population Monitor' survey between 1993 and 2005, a large-scale biannual household victimization survey covering every municipality in the Netherlands. By aggregating the individual survey respondents of each commune, we constructed a municipality-level longitudinal dataset spanning twelve years. We perform geovisualization and spatio-temporal clustering analyses of Dutch municipalities in order to determine whether there are significant local differences in physical disorder, social disorder, and fear of crime and whether these spatial patterns persist over time. In addition, self-organizing maps serve to classify individual municipalities into clusters of similar spatio-temporal type across the Netherlands. Finally, we test to what extent this "data-driven" typology of municipalities accounts for the observed shifts in the spatio-temporal patterns of disorder and fear of crime over the twelve-year study period. The study thus produces evidence whether the front end of the hypothesized "developmental sequence" linking disorder with heightened fear of crime and reduced informal social control can be observed across time and different types of municipalities or is a rather transient and exclusively urban phenomenon.

RC14-249.3

STEEVES, VALERIE* (University of Ottawa, *vsteeves@uottawa.ca*)

BAILEY, JANE* (University of Ottawa, *jbailey@uottawa.ca*)

It's Hard out There for a Girl: Online Surveillance of the Female Body on Social Media

In 2013, we interviewed 50 Canadian girls and young women between the ages of 15 and 22 about their experiences as girls on social media. They described a complicated, often playful but often difficult relationship, with online surveillance that magnified the need for them to comply with mainstream expectations of beauty and the bodily performance of girlhood. Although they relied on social media to keep in touch with friends and family, many of them experienced a high level of discipline from these groups when they stepped outside the narrow bounds of stereotypical performances of femininity, reducing their opportunities to experience a lived equality in online spaces. Most of them also internalized and then acted out a narrow, stereotypical performance of the female body online in order to protect themselves from criticism. Girls who were unsuccessful in doing so suffered from harassment and self-criticism; girls who were successful articulated ongoing concerns about the precariousness of this success. Rather than enjoying their social relationships with peers through increased online interaction and connection, many of them relied on a series of mutual agreements to mobilize online when the reputation of a member of the group was attacked. Perhaps most disturbingly, the online surveillant gaze encouraged many of them to rely on external validation of their physical appearance to manifest a performance of "confidence", both deepening the effect on mainstream stereotypes and discouraging them from developing an internal sense of validation and worth. Our findings underline the need for policy and educational initiatives to support girls online and open up spaces for them to confront online stereotypes, push back against the gendered constraints they encounter online and participate equally in online society.

RC22-402.4

STEFANEL, ADRIANA* (University of Bucharest, *adriana.stefanel@fjsc.ro*)

Shaping the Romanian Identity. the Nationalist Discourse of the Orthodox Romanian Church

In a Europe increasingly secularized, Romanians trust the church is high and growing. According to the World Values Survey 1999-2000, 47.9% of the Romanian has high trust in this institution while only 2.7% is the opposite. Also, except Malta, the highest percentage of Europeans who believe that religion is very important in life is recorded in Romania (51.3%). We can say that we are witnessing, in the XXI century's Romania, a true revenge of God (*La revanche de Dieu*, Gilles Kepel *apud* Samuel Huntington).

Analyzing the academic literature (Bryan Wilson, 1998, Steve Bruce,2002, Rob Warner, 2010,Pippa Norris and Ronald Inglehart 2011,etc.) one can note the following explanatory factors of this phenomenon: the degree of modernization and economic development, human security and the feeling of vulnerability to risks, political repression during the communist and nationalist discourse of the Orthodox Church.

The purpose of this paper is to identify –in a longitudinal and transversal discourse analysis – the proximity between Orthodox Church and national ideas. We will try to prove that in Romania, as well as in other Eastern European countries, religious nationalism was a constant, regardless of the political regime. We illustrate the previous statement with a quote from Dumitru Stăniloae, one of the most respected theologians in Romania: *Romanian nation is biological-spiritual synthesis Dacian elements, Latin and Orthodox Christian (...) Orthodoxy is an essential and vital function Romanian spirit. Our national ideal can be conceived only in relation to orthodoxy.*

RC05-106.1

STEFANEL, ADRIANA* (University of Bucharest, *adriana. stefanel@fjsc.ro*)

When the Stranger Become the Enemy. the Imagine of the Est-Europeans in Western-Europe Political Discourse

Europe nowadays is under rupture more than ever between *normativity* and *reality,* between the rich North and the poor South, between the democratic West and the (ex) communist East. Attracted by the temptation of the West (liberty and welfare) and driven out of poverty and the lack of perspective inside the ex- COMECON space, the latest European citizens choose to inhabit –more or less legally - the western side of Europe. It is indeed apparent that every new wave of EU integration has recently lead to a new wave of immigration.

These citizens bring with them not only cheap labor force, but also different principles, behaviors and attitudes towards the "adoptive" state, the institutions, etc. In fact, the readiness of migrant workers from the new EU states to accept the hardships of their new existence in the host state, leads not only to a desirable multiplication of diversity, but also to interethnic tensions. The Polish plumbers or the Romanian maids have become characters with well-known and recognizable traits all over Europe. However, along with these characters came also the Romanian beggar, the Bulgarian burglar etc. ; as Umberto Eco argues, by extending the characteristics of its marginalized members to a whole ethnic culture, one can provide an ideal scapegoat for a society caught up in ethnic change which is not able to recognize itself.

The purpose of our study is to identify and explain the imagine of the Este-Europeans in Western-Europe political discourse and to find out if, under the displayed tolerance one can find the premises for a stereotypical transformation of the Stranger into the Enemy.

In order to rich our epistemic goal, we will analyze the political discourses in the euro-parliamentary election process in 2014.We base our research on Serge Moscovici's social representation theory (1961).

JS-13.2

STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, JELICA* (University of Belgrade, *vzorin@gmail.com*)

Unfolding Inequalities of High-Risks Unevenness Across Some Foreign Service Organization: Comparing Contrasting Conception Couples of Diplomat's Body and Health

Diplomacies embody risk-taking. Since time immemorial at home and abroad dangers, abrasive conduct, threats, and violent deaths of practitioners, named and ranked differently at different culture sites, have been around. Therefore safety metaphors for diplomatic agency, that of sublime being or of public minister, inviolable in body and protected in person if acting with host prudently and respectfully, and later supplanted by fictions of transmutation or an enminded body were employed to enclose devoted lives of diplomacies' professionals with privileges and immunities. Conceptions of diplomat's body and diplomatic body, ennobled, properly signaled, adorned, scripted and constituted, were immersed in habituated privileges and immunities as trust enhancers. If not eradicating, they are circumscribing the risks of harming and abusing serving diplomats of unequally resourceful, inclined and powerful sovereigns. During recent decades widening Inequality in governance of stability and change globally and locally, deepening proclivities for exclusionary management of intermestic affairs and rising dissatisfaction, sometimes humiliation of contestational affiliations thereof, slowly eroded risk reducing effects of privileges and immunities at certain sites. Particularly exposed to heightened risk are diplomats of several countries, more in some regions less in others. Out of such concerns, the US Foreign Service, most affected by high-risk unevenness, has venture into reconceptualizing diplomat's body and health. Coupled conceptions of diplomat representational body fortressed in posts, armored and motorcade and transformational body at difficult career wise outposts, with hardship bonus pay, got an addition. Foreign Service, prompted by violence, terrorism, hosts inability or unwillingness to provide security and the missions' physical security platform beyond the State's established

standards conceptualized the high risk and the high threat resilient diplomat body. Conceptualizations are legally enacted with relative budget appropriation for the fiscal year 2014.

RC07-136.2

STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, JELICA* (University of Belgrade, *vzorin@gmail.com*)

Where There Is No Utopia? When Real Viral Social Spacing(s) Performs to Theory

Viral proxemic social spacings of the Occupation (from Occupy Wall Street to Occupy Gezipark and Occupy Brazil) and of Gangam Style lend evidence to the next first cut proposition. It is that sensory experiences of practiced iconic irony (of virility and wealthy living) in voicing out grievances are able to captivate attention to be listened to and joined in at distance for outperforming obstructive actors, actions and actants in human spatial behavior. Configurational comparative analysis of viral proxemic processes from transitions to or initiation of interactions at near and away, and in swaying with initiating interactions real-time emergence of related joint actions of affiliated iconic ironists, not only in vicinity but far afield, and both in geo and vireal (digital) spaces begs explaining. It is possible by collected data to infer whether they are consequential following of reactive politics of hope or stem of proactive trust of belonging to humanity resilient to despair through crowd-sourcing ligatures as being change-maker of global society legitimately enacting locally its constitution and performances.

JS-65.4

STEIGEMANN, ANNA* (Center for Metropolitan Studies Berlin, *anna.steigemann@metropolitanstudies.de*)

Shopping For Community - Local Businesses As Features Of Social Inclusion?!

Increased ethnic diversity, a high degree of differentiation in income and education levels as well as lifestyles and related the socio-spatial changes have changed not only residential and commercial neighborhood structures, but also the range and level of local interactions and leisure time activities - with wide implications for neighborly coexistence.

As one result the social cohesion of inner-city neighborhoods and their residents is often seen as vulnerable. Whereas some of these problems are addressed by numerous neighborhood management programs, sociology still needs to pay more attention to how what shapes local interactions, i.e. everyday social contacts and connections between and among various groups of residents, how these affect local social capital.

So far, the great majority of research on this topic has focused on narrow and well-integrated primary relationships among neighbors in residential settings and ascertains a loss of local social networks.

But these studies have mainly neglected the comparatively loose and unpretentious everyday interactions, particularly during leisure time activities as well as interactions in (semi-) public spaces and how both contribute to community building and social inclusion among residents.

Likewise, researchers have not given sufficient attention to the wide range of functions local small businesses and their employees play, including those which yield aspects of supply, sociability, local service and employment.

Claiming that shopping streets are significant places for forming proximity relations, the impact and meaning of shopping as both, leisure time and supply activities, for fostering local networks, mutual assistance, trust and local participation will be empirically assessed with the case of an exemplary shopping street in Berlin.

On the basis of on-spot observations and interviews with store owners, employees and customers, the paper presents empirical findings on the ways in which local shopping represents an important socially in- or excluding social practice that affect wider urban structures of inequality.

RC38-656.3

STEIN, ARLENE* (Rutgers University, *arlenes@rci.rutgers.edu*)

Performing Transgender Authenticity Through Video Diaries

Growing numbers of young transmen (female-to-male transgender persons) in North America are choosing to publicly narrate their body modifications and post these videos on YouTube. This paper considers two genres of such videos: (1) videos that document breast binding (minimization) and (2) videos that narrate the process of top surgery (breast removal). It examines recurring themes in such videos, as well as the public comments they elicit. The paper speculates as to why individuals would choose to narrate such seemingly private acts in such a public fashion. Toward that end, I draw upon feminist theories of embodiment, media analyses of self-branding and authenticity, and analyses of female masculinity and sexual boundary-making.

I consider the relationship between such videos and other forms of "self-branding," such as reality television programs, and a genre of YouTube videos in which

teenage girls narrate their consumer practices. I argue that transgender videos play a double role as personal and collective identity work, affording individuals the possibility of enacting a transgender self, and also participating in the act of community-building via new media, in the context of post-feminism, the medicalization of gender, blurred public/private boundaries, and late capitalism. Turner (1996) suggests that economic transformations characteristic of postindustrial capitalism have changed the meanings of the body for individual social actors. Once the site of ascetic control and discipline, the body is now the locus of pleasure, leisure, and consumption. Not a fixed biological given, "the body can indeed be restructured and refashioned to bring about profound changes of identity, including changes of gender" (21). While these transgender video autobiographies do in fact exemplify the malleability of the body, I suggest that they also display the enduring importance of ascetic control and discipline.

RC08-160.3

STEINER, PHILIPPE* (Institut universitaire de France, *philippe.steiner@paris-sorbonne.fr*)

Auguste Comte, Altruism and the Critique to Political Economy

Altruism is now a current concept among economists and sociologists. When Comte coined that word in he wished to oppose a new spring of action to the selfish one that was, according to him and many other social observers, flourishing in the industrial society. While focusing his attention on the opposition between egoism and altruism, an opposition deemed to be the "great human issue", Comte was not merely pursuing the elaboration of his own system of thought with the so-called "subjective approach" and the development of the religion of humanity at the heart of his *Catéchisme positiviste* (1852) and his *Système de politique positive* (1851-54). He was also pushing further the critique to political economy that he had exposed in the 47th lecture of his *Cours de philosophie positive* (1830-42).

Comte's theory of altruism is a central point of his religious credo but it is also a critique to the political consequences of the spreading of political economy altruism that gave birth to a large debate. The topic is thus perfectly fitted to a history of the relations between sociology and economics.

The first considers how selfish behavior or egoism came to be considered as a major threat endangering the functioning of the industrial society, by Comte and those who were worried by the diffusion of egoism. Then, the second part summarizes the methodological critiques set forth in the *Cours* before connecting this critique to the economic content of the *Système* and the concept of altruism. The last part contrasts Spencer's view of altruism to the one held by Comte and, how French political economists reacted, defending the moral value of their science.

RC23-419.10

STEINER, PHILIPPE* (Institut universitaire de France, *philippe.steiner@paris-sorbonne.fr*)

The Great Performation: Economic Design Versus Social Design

There are now a significant number of studies done on the performativity of economics — to use Michel Callon's words — according to which economics as a science is actually not describing the state of economic affairs, but performing its own principles about the functioning of the economy.

The topic of this communication is to suggest a larger view of the performativity thesis in combining Callon's and Polanyi's approaches. In his *Great Transformation* (1944), Polanyi explained how much political economy contributed to the creation of the market system; however, he added that there existed as well counterforces protecting the society from such market system. Accordingly, the communication claims that there is a "Great Performation" at work. With the development of design economics, matching markets, economists are able to create market institutions that perform economics; but, on the other, alternative principles of exchange are as well designed in order to perform gift-giving behaviors. This side of the performation of social sciences through the creation of institutions of exchange should be taken into account.

The communication will first explain how Callon's and Polanyi's views can be combined to understand the role of played by social sciences, whether economics or sociology, in the functioning of this "Great performation". Then, the communication will explain how the two different forces are actually at work, first in the domain of financial markets and auctions, second in the domain of transplantation of human body parts. This part of the communication will be based on the current studies done on financial markets (notably by Donald McKenzie) and on my own work on organ transplantation.

RC48-792.3

STEINHOFF, PATRICIA* (University of Hawaii, *steinhof@hawaii.edu*)

Whatever Happened to Japan's Radical Left?

In the early postwar period Japan developed two major parliamentary left political parties, the Japan Communist Party (JCP) and the Japan Socialist Party (JSP). Each was supported by labor union federations and other affiliated organizations, which mobilized for social movement activities on many issues. By the late 1950s, an extra-parliamentary New Left emerged among university students. The first group broke from the JCP-dominated national student federation to form an independent Communist League, and a second independent student group developed out of Trotsky study groups on various campuses. For over a decade, the student-based New Left played a major role in social protests alongside Old Left parties, labor unions, and other civil society organizations.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, Japan experienced a New Left protest cycle that paralleled those in Europe and the United States. It concerned very similar issues and had a similar trajectory of escalation of violence followed by strong state repression, which ended the protest cycle and drove the most radical elements underground or into exile. However, unlike the radical left in many European countries and the United States, the radical left in Japan has been largely invisible since the 1970s and is only now becoming somewhat more visible.

Based on long-term fieldwork, this paper will trace the Japanese radical left's evolution into an "invisible civil society" that continues to engage in social movement activity, but has had little impact on mainstream Japanese political agendas and action repertoires. The analysis will examine internal conditions within the movement and its interaction with the larger Japanese social and political context, including public fear engendered by the escalation of violence, the rigid employment structure that permanently marginalized radical activists, continuing state counter-measures against the radical left, and the gradual dismantling of the support base for left political parties.

RC37-631.1

STENBERG, HENRIK* (Halmstad University, *henrik.stenberg@hh.se*)

Relational Art and Managing Emotions

One of many intentions in art is to examine and portray emotional processes and the status of the artist and other peoples´ emotions in different situations. The "traditional" artist carried a need to explore personal relationships or to portray emotions in social interaction at a distance. The relational aesthetics that has been of great significance since mid 1990 is oriented towards peoples´ social and emotional experiences in different contexts (Bourriaud). The relational artists´ ambition is to intervene in social situations and to find ways to visualize, communicate and reflect on the social exchanges that occur in these situations. The artist wants to problematize the existing emotional rules that occurs (Hochschild) and explore and process emotions such as hidden shame in Thomas Sheffs sence and thus to contribute to the reshaping of social relations.

The purpose of this paper is to examine how the relational artist uses his/her artistic skills to intervene in and influence social communities and to understand what happens to the emotions expressed in these coherences. The aim is also to investigate what happens to the artists´ creativity and artistry in an outward relational artistic work. How can the artist establish a constructive relation between his/her artistic identity and the social and emotional involvement in others doing emotional work? The paper also aims to explore how theories of emotion can contribute to an understanding of creativity as a dialectical relationship between individual and collective motivations for art based on symbolic interactionism and micro sociology. The empirical material for the study is interviews with artists involved in artistic projects in workplaces in Sweden but also the study of non-institutionalized forms of relational aesthetics.

RC09-175.6

STENGEL, NATALIA* (MAYAMA/Universidad Anáhuac Querétaro, *natalia_stengel@hotmail.com*)

Dignity and Capabilities: An Approach to Human Development
CANCELLED

To promote the full exercise of Human Rights it is necessary to have a complete definition of dignity which includes, amongst other things, the relevance of human development without losing sight of the notion of respect to personal identity, local context and cultural identity, all of these contemplating the importance of allowing social actors to become, by themselves, the ones who develop a capacity to construct quality of life, sustainable development and the overcoming of their own social problems. By explaining the situation in this way, it seems that the Theory of Capabilities gives the best solution, specifically the contribution made by philosopher Martha Nussbaum in which a capabilities list proposes that individuals with a full flourishment of capabilities would be able to become key factors in guaranteeing the fulfillment of Human Rights focusing on human development. Recalling what has been described above, it is not surprising that the UN (United Nations) has given such attention to the Theory of Capabilities as a promising strategy to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (eradicating extreme poverty, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child and maternal mortality, ensuring environmental sustainability, etc.) However, and this is the main goal of this paper's analysis, it seems like the implementation of Nussbaum's Theory of Capabilities would make the UN's action for social assistance, promoting Human Rights and

propulsive human development shortsighted in time and duration; meaning that once the conditions are set for full development and enjoyment of capabilities, the interventional work of the UN would be over, although, apparently, the way they are working with the Theory of Capabilities suggests the contrary.

RC39-660.2

STERETT, SUSAN* (University of Denver, *ssterett@nsf.gov*)

Care, Surveillance and Legal Mobilization

Legal institutions must be mobilized by people and institutions in response to disaster. Disaster has brought payments to people in two different ways: as victim and as people who have been rescuers. In studying assistance after disaster, we often treat programs as though they are distinct and experienced separately. Yet people encounter the law in disaster after having encountered other law in their lives, and interpret how to make legal claims through what they know about other programs. Similarly, state responses to disaster or efforts to mitigate or respond often work in ways that are characteristic across social programs. Although care might well be the goal of disaster assistance, for example, in the United States it is one program in a welfare state with goal of getting people off assistance and ensuring that poor people take responsibility for themselves. The people who need assistance the most can experience it as hard, confusing and frightening when it ends before anyone can find a job or get resettled, whatever the goal. This project draws on assistance for people who fled the Gulf Coast after Hurricane Katrina.

RC05-106.17

STEVENS, PETER* (Ghent University, *peter.stevens@ugent.be*)

A Spitting Image of Reality? Analyzing Stories of Meaningful in-out Group Incidents As a Tool for Understanding Students' in-out Group Relationships in a Divided Community

This article explores the usefulness of analyzing narratives of particular incidents that are meaningful to and involve members of different ethnic groups in a situation of conflict. Narrative analysis of the content and structure of stories told by 15 Greek and 15 Turkish Cypriot students about a particular 'spitting incident' and the micro- and macro context in which these students, selected from two secondary schools in the Republic of Cyprus develop their narratives, shows that the analysis of such stories can enhance our understanding of: a) the different ways in which actors represent this incident and the factors and processes that inform these representations and b) the more general representations actors make of their own in-group and perceived out-group. More specifically, TCs portrayal of the TC protagonist as a vulnerable but likable and brave hero who is the victim of deliberate and hostile actions of a powerful and untrustworthy villain (the GC protagonist and particularly the GC community), who uses his power to punish the hero unfairly and excessively corresponds to their views of how GCs treat TCs in the Republic of Cyprus more generally and TCs passive, more defensive response to such treatment. Similarly, GCs portrayal of the GC protagonist as a pious hero and the TC protagonist as the disrespectful anti-Orthodox villain corresponds with their views of TCs as dominant, aggressive religious (Muslim) extremists who cannot be trusted. In addition, while TCs narrate this story primarily as an isolated incident, and seek to excuse, deny and/or downplay the accusations directed to the TC student, GCs often tell this story in relationship to a more general, critical discussion of existing school policies which they define as biased against them . The conclusions discuss the implications of this study for future research and social policy on in-out group relationships.

JS-34.3

STEWARD, FRED* (University of Westminster, *f.steward@psi.org.uk*)

Transition Cities – a Sociotechnical Approach for Transformative Innovation

The paper draws on the sociotechnical transitions and system innovation framework of Geels and others to develop a new approach at city level to govern and manage the transition to a low carbon society

It reports on the European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) Climate-KIC Transition Cities project. This involves a partnership of 6 cities – Birmingham, Frankfurt, Castellon/Valencia, Bologna/Modena, Wroclaw & Budapest. The aim was to develop a transition policy capability to facilitate transformative low carbon innovation in three major end use sectors – buildings, transport, and energy networks.

An inventory was made of all low carbon innovation projects underway in the partner cities. This used a broad sociotechnical definition of innovation and included a diversity in terms of scale, knowledge and types of innovation. 107 projects were identified with a value of €2 billion in the 3 areas identified. The distribution was similar to earlier studies on city climate innovation but was at a significantly higher scale, suggesting that the national focus of innovation policy is underestimating the extent of activity at the city level. However despite the extent

of activity they tended to be treated as separate, disconnected projects and there was little evidence of strategies to link and enable wider system innovation.

An analytical and practical framework was developed in order to facilitate the clustering of projects around clearer arenas of system innovation. Social network analysis involving stakeholder participation was carried out to assess the prospects for system innovation and plausible transition pathways up to 2020 in each partner city. The results showed major differences in the prospects for transition in different arenas. It also showed the emergence of key integrating non-technological innovations in different cities with the capacity to play a key role in making transition happen.

RC23-413.1

STEWART, LANCE* (University of Toronto, *lance.stewart@mail.utoronto.ca*)

Beyond Piracy: The Materiality of Digital Objects and the Consumption of Copyright

With the growing use of digital technologies in media consumption, companies around the world have experienced a new frontier in providing goods and services to a wider range of consumers. Despite the elevated success of digital distribution of cultural objects like music, film, video games, and books, the issue of illegal access and distribution of copyrighted materials has become a widely identified social problem. Economical, legal and criminological perspectives have largely dominated research on the topic of digital piracy, identifying and analyzing it in legal terms. Issues with these approaches arise as assumptions are carried forward in exploring and explaining these practices, resulting in their failure to identify this activity as the development of online consumption practices. In identifying this limitation in the literature, this paper sets out to create a conceptual model in approaching the study of digital piracy. Bridging the perspectives of cultural sociology with science and technology studies, my approach identifies the root of consumption practices in the properties of digital objects. Integrating the theoretical approach of cultural materiality, I explore how the conceptualization of digital objects as "dematerialized" dismisses important sociocultural dynamics of both the attributes of digital objects and the architecture of online services. In identifying the importance for a 'digital materiality' perspective in research on digital piracy, I explain how the form and structure of services and goods results in the development of expectations and desires leading to the consumption of copyrighted material. The resulting conceptual approach speaks to a number of possible consequences regarding how we define and understand Internet technologies. The inclusion of cultural materiality to digital content also provides a new perspective on how previous sociological definitions of materiality have been limited to a particular conceptualization of physicality.

RC44-727.2

STEWART, PAUL* (University of Strathclyde, *paul.stewart.100@strath.ac.uk*)
GARVEY, BRIAN (University of strathclyde)
POLKOWSKI, RADOSLAW* (University of Strathclyde, *radek.polkowski@strath.ac.uk*)
KAROLAK, MATEUSZ* (University of Wroclaw, *mateusz.karolak@gmail.com*)

Sociologists and the Labour Movement: Between East and West

Sociologists and the labour movement: Between east and west
While a tradition of creative engagement between worker intellectuals and academic researchers in Western Europe has been documented recently (cf Stewart and Martinez Lucio, 2011) a similar trajectory in Central and Eastern Europe remains largely unexplored. The contrasts and continuities between both regions forms the core of this paper. We examine and compare the different historical experiences of worker intellectuals and the academy in Poland the UK, identifying the re-emergence of a pattern of engagement not only within traditional sectors of the working class but also among the new, precarious workforce, including migrant workers (UK) and agency workers (Poland). We argue that this engagement can be characterised on the basis of different and historically dependent patterns of institutionalisation of the sociology of labour in these countries. Moreover, this in turn can be derived from the fate of the historical relationship between labour (in its different forms) and organic intellectuals. We draw examples from the experience of union organising and workers in the UK and Poland amongst new and emerging workforces where the tradition of labour movement activity has been historically weak (or nonexistent).

The authors are either directly or indirectly participating in FP7 Marie Curie Initial Training Network Programme "Changing Employment". This is providing a novel opportunity to link international funding opportunities in such a way as to foster cooperation between labour and academia.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC05-107.4

STEYN, MELISSA* (University of the Witwatersrand, *melissa.steyn@wits.ac.za*)

Breaking the Ignorance Contract: White South Africans' Recollections of Complicity and Collusion with Apartheid

It has become a commonplace joke in South Africa that one cannot find any white South African who admits to have voted for the Apartheid government. White South Africans tend to produce accounts of their past that present innocence, or at the least, ignorance of how their privilege was premised upon the disadvantaging and oppression of black South Africans. Focus groups were conducted with white South Africans who lived in South Africa during the apartheid years, and who stated their willingness to engage in conversation about their racialisation into whiteness. They were invited to reflect on a) what they in fact did know, b) what they chose/preferred not to know, and c) what they now feel they legitimately can claim they did not know about the system and how it impacted the lives of black South Africans while holding their racial privilege in place. Drawing on the emergent field of epistemologies of ignorance, the paper investigates the costs and rewards of breaking faith with "the ignorance contract" that holds white collusion with racial privilege in place. I explore some of the complexities of dealing with the shame and continued self-interest that inhibits the admission of complicity.

RC28-495.2

STIER, HAYA* (Tel Aviv University, *haya1@post.tau.ac.il*)

Bringing Family Demography in: Class Variation in Family Behaviors and the Implications for Inequality Patterns

Stratification research focuses, traditionally, on the role of families as providing the life conditions for future achievements and opportunities. Studies have highlighted the importance of family structure and family behaviors (e.g., assortative mating) in producing and reproducing inequalities, class position and life chances. Recent changes in family patterns point attention to the interplay between social class and family demography, which is not yet fully incorporated in stratification research. Changes in family behaviors, including family formation and dissolution, fertility patterns and parenting practices, and the economic behavior of women are not uniform across social classes. Studies emphasize the importance of family structure (e.g., the vulnerable position of single-headed families); the economic consequences of divorce or the effect of homogamy on inequality among families. Recently, more attention is given to the contribution of family behaviors (e.g., assortative mating; differential fertility) to the general level of inequality.

In this paper I highlight the importance of class disparities in family behaviors and their consequences to the life chances of individuals. I emphasize in particular the important role of women's educational attainment plays in determining family behaviors, and the various consequences of class and family interaction to the economic disparities between families and gender inequality within families in particular the gendered division of paid and unpaid work. Recent studies, for example, documented a higher risk of divorce for the lower classes. Similarly, women's education is related to their work activity and the formation of dual-earner families. These differences further deepen disparities between families and individuals that grew up in different types of families located in different class positions. Taking class variation in family behaviors into account is necessary in order to understand the direction of inequalities and how different policies and institutional arrangements may alleviate them.

JS-88.1

STILES, BEVERLEY L.* (Midwestern State University, *beverley.stiles@mwsu.edu*)

WONG, NEWMAN CHUN WAI (University of North Texas)
LABEFF, EMILY E. (Midwestern State University)

Cheating Among American University Students: A 30-Year Follow-up Study and a Comparative Study with Chinese University Students

Cheating is an increasing problem on college campuses, made even easier by the advancement in technology which has increased access to information. Furthermore, we are seeing a shift in attitudes toward cheating as well as a change in the definition. Faculty are reporting changes in cheating behavior. This current study reports the results of a 30-year follow-up study on cheating at an American university (Vandehey, Diekhoff, and LaBeff, 2007), as well as comparisons with a comparable sample of Chinese university students. Our findings indicate both cross-cultural differences but also similarities in cheating behavior and attitudes. Chinese students reported a higher incidence rate of cheating on exams, and a greater tendency to neutralize (i.e. justify) cheating. A factor positively correlated with American students cheating is a characteristic related to a cohort effect currently labeled the Millennial Generation or Generation Y students. Our results also point to factors that may be effective in preventing cheating.

Reference
Vandehey MA, Diekhoff GM and LaBeff EE (2007) College cheating: A twenty-year follow-up and the addition of an honor code. *Journal of College Student Development* 48(4): 468-480.

RC54-861.4

STILES, BEVERLEY L.* (Midwestern State University, *beverley.stiles@mwsu.edu*)

WONG, NEWMAN CHUN WAI (University of North Texas)
LABEFF, EMILY E. (Midwestern State University)
WINTERS, MICHAEL K. (Midwestern State University)
KIM, CONNIE Y. (Midwestern State University)
NOBLE, KALLIE A. (Midwestern State University)

How Media Cultivates Body Perception and Sexual Attitudes: The Effect of Television, Magazines, Video Games, and Internet

In the late 1960s, George Gerbner developed cultivation theory to understand how exposure to television shapes individuals' perceptions, particularly violence in the real world. Research using cultivation theory consistently showed that heavy television viewers were more likely to perceive the world as more violent, even after controlling for negative experiences involving violent situations. Gerbner later extended cultivation research to sex-role stereotypes and sexuality (Morgan and Shanahan, 2010).

Using cultivation theory, the current study explores how different types of media influence individuals' body perception and sexual attitudes. The media studied are television, magazines, video games, and internet. The sexual attitudes studies are acceptance to hooking-up (casual sexual encounter) and rape myths. For the current study, we collected data from undergraduate students at an American university, using an online survey. The data indicate that body perception and sexual attitudes differ by media type consumed. More specifically, we find that (1) controlling for gender and self-esteem, exposure to television, magazines, video games, and internet is negatively associated with individuals' evaluation of self body image, and that (2) high exposure to television, magazines, video games, and internet correlates to more mythical sexual attitudes and sex-role stereotypes. We will discuss the implications of the results and provide suggestions for improving self body perception and eliminating sexual myths.

Reference
Morgan A and Shanahan J (2010) The state of cultivation. *Journal of Broadcasting and Electronic Media* 54(2): 337-355.

RC45-741.1

STOCKÉ, VOLKER* (University of Kassel, *volker.stocke@uni-kassel.de*)

Children's School Achievement and Educational Aspirations: The Role of Parents' Peer Group As Social Capital

Parental educational aspirations for their children's educational careers have been found to be affected by the students' school performance. Some available evidence suggests that parents with lower status background are more susceptible to these detrimental effects of poor school achievement. However, explanations for this phenomenon have not been empirically tested yet. We hypothesize that the aspirations of parents with lower social status are more reactive to constraints because of being embedded in less ambitious social contexts and are, thus, less endowed with social capital. These hypotheses are tested with data from the Mannheim Educational Panel Study (MEPS), where participants are primary-school parents in Germany. *Firstly* we found strong net-effects of the level *and* temporal development of the children's grade-point average on the parents' educational aspirations, which strongly decreases with increasing parental education. *Secondly*, aside from the children's academic achievement, the average aspiration level in the parents' egocentric network is found to exert significant net-effects on the parents' educational aspirations. *Thirdly*, the aspirations in the peer group moderate both the effect of the level and temporal development of the children's grades on the parental aspirations: Parents with high aspiration contexts are less willing to adapt their aspirations in view of their children's poor educational performance. *Fourthly*, the compositional difference in the peer group's aspiration level between families with different educational status explains their different willingness to adapt their ambitions to their children's achievement reality completely. Thus, a positive attitude toward education in the parental social network serves as a protection against detrimental effects of poor school achievement and as intergenerational social capital for their children. These results are not consistent with a simple version of a rational-choice explanation of social capital utilization.

ADH-996.7

STODDART, MARK* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, *mstoddart@mun.ca*)

TINDALL, DAVID (University of British Columbia)
HALUZA-DELAY, RANDOLPH (The King's University College)
SMITH, JILLIAN (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Debating Canadian Climate Change Policy: Policy Networks and Discourse Coalitions in National News Media

The news media serve as an important forum for public debate among key actors and organizations involved in climate change policy networks. We examine national news coverage of climate change policy debate in Canada during 2007-2008, which is a peak period in national climate change news coverage. We use a discourse analysis approach to answer four questions: Who are the central organizational actors who appear in national news coverage? What are the central discourses about climate change in national news coverage? How do these central organizations cluster around shared agreement over key climate change discourses? How do these central organizations cluster around shared opposition to key climate change discourses? By answering these research questions, we see how the national media and key news sources attribute responsibility for addressing climate, and define the political responses that should be implemented to mitigate or adapt to climate change. We also gain insight into the ways that organizations align around particular policies and ways of understanding climate change, resulting in discourse coalitions, as well as rifts in climate change policy debate.

RC24-438.7

STODDART, MARK* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, *mstoddart@mun.ca*)
GRAHAM, PAULA (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Old Harry and New Media: Environmental Movements and the Oil-Tourism Interface in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

Over the past two decades, offshore oil development and tourism have gained importance within the political economy of Atlantic Canada. In the province of Newfoundland, these sectors represent alternative models for living with and making use of coastal environments. While environmental movements routinely mobilize against oil projects like the Alberta oil sands, Enbridge pipeline, or Keystone XL pipeline, there has been an absence of critical engagement by environmental movements in relation to offshore oil development in Newfoundland. However, recent proposals to open up oil exploration in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which boarders five Canadian provinces, as well as Gros Morne National Park, has sparked resistance from environmental movements and has brought the tourism-oil interface into sharper focus. We draw on internet ethnography of key websites and web 2.0 content, as well as interviews with core members of environmental organizations, in order to better understand how environmental movements are for intervening in environmental governance and shaping the oil-tourism interface in the region. Our analysis shows that environmental organizations use websites and web 2.0 applications to make productive use of the tensions between different political and ecological scales. These new media technologies offer environmental movements important tools for inserting themselves into the oil-tourism interface and defining offshore oil development as both environmentally and socially problematic.

JS-44.5

STOEGNER, KARIN* (University of Vienna, *karin.stoegner@univie.ac.at*)

Nationalism and Antisemitism in Postnational Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Austrian and English Print Media Debates on the Economic Crisis

Karin Stoegner (Vienna/Lancaster)
Nationalism and antisemitism in postnational Europe: a comparative analysis of Austrian and English print media debates on the economic crisis
The problem of nationalism and antisemitism as interrelated ideological patterns is of high relevance in contemporary Europe, particularly against the background of a "postnational constellation" (Habermas) characterised by pluralism and cultural mobility, globalised economy and the nation-state's change of function. Especially in the current period of global economic crisis a particular vulnerability to producing nationalist and antisemitic reaction, whereby moments of both tend to intertwine, becomes evident.

This presentation sheds light on the intermediation of nationalism and antisemitism in a cross-country comparative perspective, including Austria and England. By applying Critical Discourse Analysis, print media debates on the current economic crisis are analysed as to how they operate with nationalist and antisemitic discourse fragments.

In mainstream print media, nationalism as well as antisemitism do not generally occur in a brutally exclusivist manner, as openly articulated racist forms of expression, but rather in latent forms, encoded in everyday linguistic practices and routines. Therefore, a broad concept of nationalism and antisemitism is deliberately chosen and the analysis gives priority to everyday modes of inclusion and exclusion. By focusing on discourses around the Self and the Other in the context of the global economic crisis, everyday social communicative practices are problematized in order to trace the role of nationalism and antisemitism within them. This approach draws on the working hypothesis that in contemporary Western societies, extreme and open nationalism and antisemitism are not the only force that stands in the way of a society of world citizens, but also unnoticed but well-practiced routines of exclusionary identification in everyday life. These routines subtly refer to a horizon of understanding, an archive of ideological habits, which by tradition includes nationalism and antisemitism.

RC17-303.3

STOESSEL, CHARLES* (Ecole des Mines de Nantes, *charles.stoessel@opus-citatum.com*)
TILLEMENT, STEPHANIE (Ecole des Mines de Nantes)
JOURNE, BENOIT (Nantes University)

How to Avoid "Normal" Accidents? Risk Management As a Dynamic and Inter-Occupational Negotiated Decision Process

This communication aims to describe how two high-risk organizations are operated, *i.e.* nuclear power plants and railway operation system. These technologies are so complex that ambiguous situations often arise. Organizations' response to uncertainty usually relies on procedures. Despite a huge amount of technical documents, applying a procedure is not such an easy task to perform. The chosen one must fit the situation and help to make sense (Weick, 1995) of it. As they appear, "normally disturbed situations" (Journé, 1999) seem to be quite unique. Due to systems' complexity, the process may be in different phases, workers teams may be available or not...Thus coping with technological complexity and uncertainty implies operators to make "difficult tradeoffs and decisions about how much risk is acceptable and even how to measure the risk" (Leveson *et al*, 2009, 240). Rather than focusing on major failures, the communication zooms on day-to-day activities, on how operators make technical decisions that try to encompass all the demanding issues of high-risk systems (safety, system availability, workers' safety, environmental protection, etc.).

Both organizations studied are characterized by a strong technical and social division of work: high-risk systems operators turn to be specialists in their field (production, safety, maintenance, etc.). Yet, these specialists are interdependent regarding the organizations' functioning: organizational reliability thus relies on articulation between humans, and between humans and techniques (Perrow, 1984). Our empirical results describe in depth the nature of arrangements and negotiations made within and between occupational groups to articulate the work. To increase decision-making rationality, professionals communicate with each other. They develop argumentation and explicitation practices to make their point visible and to contribute to the collective bargain about technical decisions that have to be made. In sum, a major way to cope with complexity relies on communications performed in situation, especially during technical points-of-view confrontations.

RC07-135.4

STOLL, FLORIAN* (University of Bayreuth, Germany, *stollflorian@gmail.com*)

Future Visions in Social Milieus Among the Middle-Class of Nairobi and Mombasa – Empirical Results and Theoretization of Future Concepts

In this paper I will focus on own research on future visions in the middle classes of Nairobi and Mombasa. These results will be the basis for a theoretical interpretation of these views on future. The various future visions among the different social groups (=milieus) in the middle classes of these two Kenyan cities point at certain social developments and can thus be interpreted as paradigmatic tendencies in the present society. While the social context of the milieus and their future visions might reflect global tendencies like forms of urbanisation they are at the same time higly local as they are adaptations to specific conditions - as the term 'glocalization' (Robertson) suggests.

Different social milieus in the middle classes of Nairobi and Mombasa have certain lifestyles and related future visions which reflect different tendencies of the contemporary social world. Kenya is a very interesting case study as the country has undergone considerable change and an increased integration into global structures in the last 20 years while it is still a developing country. Especially the differences in future orientations of East Africa´s dynamic economic center Nairobi and the old multicultural coastal town Mombasa can reveal a variety of future references. Thus I will demonstrate by paradigmatic examples how future orientations of milieus in urban Kenya reflect specific social developments and how they can contribute to the theoretical interpretation of sociological future concepts. This way the paper even tries to (re)construct social theory from a specific perspective of the Global South.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC09-177.2

STOLL, FLORIAN* (University of Bayreuth, Germany, *stollflorian@gmail.com*)

Social Milieus in the Middle-Class of Nairobi – Lifestyles, Attitudes and Future Visions Beyond Homogenity

One of the key questions in the debate on (political) orientations of middle-classes is how these groups develop their attitudes. To answer this it helps to consider political positions in their heterogenous sociocultural contexts among the different groups of the middle classes. As an example I will take a look at some social milieus, their lifestyles and their future visions in the middle-class of Nairobi – with a look at milieus in Mombasa as a contrast.

The reconstruction of milieus in the specific context of Kenya´s capital aims to demonstrate how a variety of factors influences the lifestyles of Nairobians and that there are heterogenous groups with different lifestyles in the middle income strata.

Future visions are an excellent indicator for lifestyles and corresponding orientations of milieus to see how they integrate these visions into their daily practices. E g in Nairobi developed over the last decade a milieu of Young Urban Professionals between 20 and 35 years who have a consume oriented lifestyle and who are bound to the city. They are usually not driven by religious or traditional values. Their orientations and future visions differ a lot from groups who are strongly led by religious affilitations, (neo-)tribal values or by connections to the country side.

So this paper will provide a sketch of exemplary milieus, their life styles, their living conditions and their future visions. Another relevant question might be how different milieus look for solutions or demand different actions concerning the threat of islamist terror group Al Shabaab whose last attack shook Nairobi in September 2013. All aspects mentioned will contribute to draw a complex picture of the different social milieus in the Nairobi middle class and their divergent lifestyles.

RC22-394.7

STORM, INGRID* (University of Manchester, *ingrid.storm@manchester.ac.uk*)

Morality in Context: A Multilevel Analysis of the Relationship Between Religion, Governance and Values in Europe

The exact relationship between religiosity and moral values is understudied, and it is so far unclear what the process of secularisation means for the morality of Europeans. Attitudes to religiosity and the visibility of religion, must be seen in light of whether religion's presence in the public sphere strengthen moral communities and identities, or merely highlight moral differences.

From Haidt's (2012) moral foundations theory and Norris and Inglehart's (2004) existential insecurity theory, we know that religion is associated with traditional and conservative values as well as low levels of political and economic development. One question is whether religion can act as a substitute for well-functioning secular authorities where these are absent, or if it simply has an additional effect on morality that is independent of the quality of governance. Another question is whether the relationship between religiosity and morality changes as the average citizen becomes less religious, and as religious diversity increases.

Using data from four waves of the European Values Study (EVS) 1981-2008, we analyze attitudes to personal autonomy and self interest in a multilevel model of 48 European countries. Results show that religiosity is most associated with moral values that concern personal and sexual autonomy, that individual religiosity is more associated with morality in countries with high levels of religiosity and that religious context is only negatively associated with self-interest in countries with low quality of governance.

RC32-554.6

STORVIK, AAGOTH* (Oslo and Akershus University College, *Aagoth.Storvik@hioa.no*)

Included But Still Not Equal? Board Interaction and Gender Segregation

Abstract
Included but still not equal? Board interaction and gender segregation
Norway was the first country in the world to pass legislation specifying gender representation on company boards of directors. The Norwegian Parliament passed a new regulation in December 2003that required at least 40 per cent of each gender on company boards. Before the reform, law opponents claimed that the new women directors would not be able to, or allowed to, participate fully in board decision-making; instead their role would only be window dressing. Based on a questionnaire sent to all directors in public limited companies in 2009, the article studies this allegation.

Results show that women directors report less ability to influence board decision-making than men directors. Moreover, women to a lesser extent feel they are part of the inner circle on boards, where such phenomena are perceived to

exist. These tendencies also hold when we control for a lot of other independent variables such as board role, ownership interest, number of directorships and occupation. Hence, the he quota regulated boards show tendencies of hierarchical gender re-segregation.

RC05-104.3

STRABAC, ZAN* (University of Science and Technology, *zan.strabac@svt.ntnu.no*)

Wearing the Veil: Hijab, Islam and Job Qualifications As Determinants of Social Attitudes Toward Immigrant Women in Norway

Immigrant women are a particularly vulnerable part of immigrant population. In this paper we analyse negative attitudes toward immigrant women in Norway. We focus on immigrant women's formal job qualifications, their religious background and wearing of Hijab—the headscarf that is sometimes used by Muslim women. Using survey-embedded experiments (N=1250) we are able to analyse the net-effects on attitudes of job qualifications, Islamic religious background and Hijab. The results show that natives have more negative views of Muslim women that wear a Hijab, but that the negative effects of Hijab are reduced when a woman wearing it has higher education. With a single exception, the results also show that Muslim background *in itself* (i.e., without Hijab) does not have any strong effects on attitudes of natives toward immigrant women. The results are discussed with a point of departure in cultural threat theories and current socio-economic situation in Norway.

RC16-279.7

STRAZZERI, IRENE* (University of Foggia, *irene.strazzeri@unifg.it*)

Provincializing Postsecularism: Critical Reflections On New Western Civil Religion

This paper aims to denounce the provincialism of the European postsecularism, considering that an insufficient pluralism was often invoked by European Union in order to justify the cultural failure of her integration's process. The Postsecularist orientation risks, if applied without an adequate sociological and intercultural reflection, to become a new civil religion. In the first part I will bring up the consequences of this critical reflection on the actually relation between State and religion in the specific context of Italian society, lacerated between a public secularism and a private Chris**tianity. In the second part,** I will try to apply to the European postsecularism, as discursive regime of the European identity, two critical hypothesis emerged from the Post-colonial Studies: the suggestion to "Provincialize Europe" and the critic to her "Cultural Hegemony". Provincializing Postsecularism does not mean, of course, repudiate or abandon secularism, but thinking about how to renew it. In Italy the transition to post-secularism can not be seen as a simple historical transition, but also as a case of translation: translation of plural memories, religious tradition, desires of believers. **In the third part**, I appeal to the hermeneutic tradition of Paul Ricouer, trying to connect a new translation of postsecularism to a new phenomenology of the Italian believer, hoping that the recognition of the religious pluralism can contribute to the constitution of a lay European political community.

TG03-929.2

STRAZZERI, IRENE* (University of Foggia, *irene.strazzeri@unifg.it*)

Recognition and Gender Violence: Making Social Unjustice Visible

The paper tries to develop a non-conventional narration of gender violence through the description of the career that category of recognition has had both in social sciences and transnational feminist debate. In the first recognition made visible and therefore politically prosecuted asymmetries inherent models of socio-cultural representation of gender relations, in the second it redefined the relationship between equality and difference in the broad debate of human rights. The combination of these results shows that violence against women can be otherwise told provided reading misrecognition as severe form of social injustice.

RC35-613.1

STRECKER, DAVID* (University of Jena, *david.strecker@uni-jena.de*)

How Market Economy Did Away with Violence: A Liberal Story and the Ugly Truth of Contemporary Slavery

The history of power and violence in modernity has traditionally been conceptualized within a nation state-framework and along notions of centralization: While socially dispersed in pre-modern times, power and violence had later be-

come increasingly concentrated in the political realm. In the course of functional differentiation, the core feature of modern societies, a state apparatus developed which organized positions of power and ultimately monopolized the legitimate use of violence. Violence, thereby, more or less disappeared from all other social spheres which turned into arenas of predominantly peaceful cooperation. With regard to labour relations, this process was facilitated by the alleged irenic functions of market transactions: Contractual relations and trade are premised on trust and, thus, do not allow for manifest violence in the economic realm. Accordingly, it has been claimed that capitalism was the driving force behind the abolition of slavery. However, violent labour relations have not ceded to exist. In fact, contemporary slavery is a pervasive phenomenon subjecting millions of people to privatized violence. This papers aims at making sense of this situation by discussing the relative merits of the claim about capitalism's civilizing effects on labour and relating it to contemporary slavery from the perspective of a world society shaped by economic globalization and the transformation of state authority.

RC34-588.3

STRECKER, TANJA CONNI* (University of Lleida, *tanja.strecker@gmx.de*)

The Transition from School to University: Pressure and Coping in Catalonia (Spain)

In this paper I present results from a study about university transitions in Spain. Young people face uncertainty, precariousness and discourses that individualize structural problems currently in most Western societies. Spain suffers, moreover, from the severe effects of economic crisis and high unemployment, accompanied by severe cutbacks in the education system and an increase of university fees. Hence, the pressure on young people is growing further, and the contradiction between high skills and little or no power is especially pronounced. In the paper at hand I aim to identify main pressures, affecting young people in their transition from school to university, and their shown coping strategies.

In spring 2011 I conducted twelve focus groups with pupils in their last year of post-obligatory education in public, semi-public and private schools in an urban and a rural context in Catalonia and from September 2011 to May 2012 I accomplished 21 interviews with some of the participants, amplifying the sample with first-year students from underrepresented groups. I selected and analyzed several of the focus groups and interviews with the documentary method including elements of intersectional analysis.

The end of school is characterized by uncertainties and pressures, especially related to being admitted to the chosen studies, the study choice itself and fears not to be successful in university – both, academically and socially. Students experience these pressures differently and show varying strategies to handle them, whereat their personal characteristics, structural dimensions and representations interact. I identify types along the dimensions worried/non-worried and idealistic/pragmatic, relating those to gender and social class. The comparison with the follow-up interviews does not only reveal additional problems in the further transition to university and throughout the first year of studies, but enables considering the encountered difficulties from a different perspective, adding insights due to the methodological triangulation.

RC07-136.4

STREINZER, ANDREAS* (University of Vienna, *andreas.streinzer@univie.ac.at*)

Creating a Gift-Based Sphere of Exchange in Greece

Background:
A large number of groups all over the world are creating alternative, utopian visions of a world governed by non-monetary economies based on bartering and gift-exchange. Both the perceived lack of solidarity in market economies as well as the daunting existential situations people are facing in terms of poverty provide the ground on which such visions of solidary economies are exploding today.

The TEM scheme in Volos:
The case study that will be presented is located in the Greek city of Volos, facing the double crisis of the almost closure of its port (following the Syrian civial war; cutting the trade relations between Greece and the Middle East) and the effects of the austerity policies (creating a lack of disposable income in the official currency).

In Volos, an alternative distributive system came into being in 2010 with the installation of the TEM scheme. Connecting time-banking, a complementary currency model and free bazaars, citizens of Volos are trying to realize an alternative economical system.

Contradictions and Challenges:
However, the contradictions of this real world application of a solidarity economy are not to be neglected. Ethnographic accounts of gift-based economies suggest a high degree of social control and mutual distrust in gift-economies. National states as well as the mainstream market economy are fearing the potential bypassing of commercial law and tax obligations. Social groups that are able to produce economic value (think children, disabled, non-skilled) are at risk of being even more marginalised. Furthermore, it is likely that the TEM scheme only

provides an alternative sphere of exchange rather than replacing the mainstream economical and societal model.

The case study that will be presented shows how citizens enact a social utopia and the contradictions and pitfalls they are facing while doing so.

RC32-550.1

STRID, SOFIA* (Örebro University, *sofia.strid@oru.se*)
JÓNASDÓTTIR, ANNA G. (Örebro University)

Feminist Theorizing of Intersectionality

This paper arises from collective work within the 5-year Swedish Research Council project, "Feminist Theorizings of Intersectionality", organised within the GEXcel Collegium for Advanced Transdisciplinary Gender Studies (Örebro-Karlstad-Linköping Universities), with a specific focus on the equality architecture, and in part from the EU FP6 project QUING.

The whole larger project examines intersectionality as a central concept in contemporary gender studies, in relation and dialogue with the diverse, and sometimes conflictual, theoretical and political stances in feminist debates. The project is designed against the background of the rich and diverse feminist traditions for theorizing of intersectionality, but it is also informed by the tensions between these traditions.

This paper analyses and compares how equality architectures (Walby, Armstrong, Strid, 2012, *Social Politics*) in Europe are restructured and challenged by the developments related to intersectionality and diversity, and the implications of the restructuring for theories of intersectionality. It links concepts of equality and intersectionality to policy frames and frameworks. It examines how the challenges of intersectionality are reflected and dealt with "on the ground", in practical equality architectures on national and institutional level, e.g. in governments and universities, and the implications for gender equality and for the quality of the gender equality architecture. It takes the merger of equality institutions in European countries as case studies and analyses the implications of the mergers for theory and practice.

Preliminary conclusions based on previous research (Walby, Armstrong, Strid, 2012, *Social Politics*, QUING) suggest that even though the quality of the architecture may have improved by the inclusion of multiple inequalities, there may be a reduction of quality in terms of resources. For theory, preliminary conclusions suggest that intersectionality as mutual shaping (Walby, Armstrong, Strid, 2012, *Sociology*) may be a more successful approach to theory and practice than the often-prioritised mutual constitution.

RC22-398.1

STRIJDOM, JOHAN* (University of South Africa, *strijjm@unisa.ac.za*)

Uses Of Social Theory In Comparative Religious Studies: Assessing Chidester's Social Redescription Of Religion In South Africa

In analysing "sociality" (the formation of inclusive or exclusionary collective identities), "materiality" (gendered bodily performances of rituals, sensory experiences and the desire for material objects) and "exchange" (communist or capitalist economic exchanges in rituals of gift-giving and expenditure) as three aspects of religion within local and global contexts, David Chidester has used the social theories of Durkheim, Bataille, WEB Du Bois, Weber, Marx-Adorno-Horkheimer, Benjamin and others. The purpose of this paper will be to assess what we have gained from Chidester's use of such social categories to redescribe religion in South Africa within a global context, by relating *Wild Religion: Tracking the Sacred in South Africa* (2012) to his preceding oeuvre of twenty years, particularly *Authentic Fakes: Religion and American Popular Culture* (2005), *Savage Systems: Colonialism and Comparative Religion in Southern Africa* (1996) and *Religions of South Africa* (1992). In line with the aim of this panel I will, in assessing Chidester's social redescription of religion in South Africa within a global context, reflect on the legitimacy of using etic vis-à-vis emic categories.

RC09-177.3

STRULIK, STEFANIE* (University of Zurich, *strulik@gmail.com*)

Competing Narratives of Modernity and Muslim Middle Class in India

Competing Narratives of Modernity and Muslim Middle Class in India
The last decade has seen an increased interest the "phenomenal rise of the Indian middle class". With economic liberalization since the 1990s, the entering of multinationals into the Indian market and the simultaneous process of a rapidly growing transnational media and consumption culture "new economies of desire" have developed. Boundaries between 'traditional India' and the 'modern West' have been broken down and a new national self-image as a modern global player has emerged. Public Indian discourses typically make a correlation between the growing middle class and the national pride of modern India. While increasing consumer choices, and western connoted values are important symbolic markers of middle class membership, the latter is linked to an expressive and confident af-

firmation of "Indianness" which is primarily oriented around a Hindu India. Taking the hype over the growing Indian middle class as a point of departure, the paper will questions this tacit equation of the middle class and Hindu Indian modernity and draws attention to the Muslim middle class. It delineates how narrative and performative aspects of middleclassness are tied to a new economic nationalism and discourses on Indian modernity. A focus on the multipolar transnational references in knowledge production offers the possibility of acknowledging the entangledness of competing narratives of modernity and middleclassness in India and within Muslim middle class in Lucknow (the capital of the Northindian State Uttar Pradesh) in particular. Apart from discussing the perspective on middle class as agent of change, the paper thus addresses the fragmented character of the Indian middle class and questions the equation of Modern India = Hindu India, i.e. questions the homogeneous character of the Indian middle class.

RC25-446.5

SU, CHIH-HENG* (National Taiwan University, *atwood0630@gmail.com*)

Contesting Hegemonic Language through Films: A Study of the Vicissitudes of Taiwanese-Dialect Cinema

This paper examines the cultural warfare over national languages through investigating the rise and fall of Taiwanese-dialect cinema, which was identified as a counter-hegemonic project against the monolingual ideology in Taiwan. How did Taiwanese-dialect cinema manage to rise in the 1950s while the émigré regime KMT officially banned the use of Taiwanese-dialect? Even more curious, why did the dialect cinema suddenly die out ten years later? In this paper, I will argue the Taiwanese filmmakers intentionally resisted KMT's language policy through skillfully acquiring overseas capital to produce dialect films, which were highly popular among overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. In the climate of Cold War, the KMT on one hand had to maintain legitimacy domestically, and fought against the Communist Party of China (CPC) to win over overseas Chinese on the other. The unexpected success of Taiwanese-dialect cinema was turned into KMT's asset to secure overseas Chinese support, and hence the dialect filmmaking was tolerated. After discovering other ways to win over overseas Chinese, the KMT manipulated regulations on filmmaking and initiated a national language campaign to stigmatize the usage of Taiwanese dialect, all of which led to the demise of Taiwanese-dialect cinema.

RC04-83.1

SU, FENG-SAN* (Nanhua University, *starry@mail.nhu.edu.tw*)

The Representations of Disabled People in Elementary School Textbooks in Post-War Taiwan

Existing literature has primarily investigated the representations of class, gender, ethnicity, and sexuality in textbooks. However, few studies focus on the representation of disability in the education system. This paper uses content analysis to explore the frequencies, categories, naming and portrayal of disabled people in elementary school textbooks in Taiwan, from 1952 to 2003. From a disability studies' viewpoint, we explore the ableism ideology in the textbooks. First, disabled people are underrepresented in the textbook. The disabled people represented in the textbooks were mostly people with physical disabilities; people with mental illnesses were ignored. Second, the naming of people with disabilities change from "the handicapped" (cán fèi) to "the disabled people"(zhàng ài zhì). Third, people with disabilities were usually viewed as "the other," who needed to be helped or who inspired "normal" people. Fourth, disability was defined as an individual problem instead of a social problem. Finally, disabled people represented in textbooks were mostly voiceless. There was no discussion on the world view of disabled people or disability, and there were very few discussions addressing the diversity and multiculturalism of disabled people.

RC44-730.5

SU, YIHUI* (Shanghai University, *shadowblue@163.com*)

Emergence of the Interns' Collective Actions

This paper looks at the protests at both collective and individual levels taken by student interns in Chongqing in the summer of 2013. Drawing on a 5-month participant observation of the protesters' school life and their internships in the electronic manufacturer IYD, this article examines the favourable factors, features and outcomes of the interns' collective actions. The author first argues that the emergence of collective action by these student interns could be attributed to the injured self-esteem during their placement and the culture of solidarity emerged from their lives in school. Regarding the first reason, those student interns from the occupational school had higher self-respect and expectations for the future than their counterparts of previous generations. Meanwhile, the student interns have encountered "coercive discipline" which aimed at eliminating students' humanity during their internship. These two factors contributed to the injury of students' self-esteem in their internship and their resentment towards the factory managers. Second, it is found that the students' collective actions tended to take

the form of violent fighting rather than strike due to their previous school experiences. The students usually resorted to violence such as fighting to resolve individual or collective disputes in their school. Third, the author suggests that school violence not only determined their action repertoire, but also help to nurture a sense of solidarity and brotherhood, which in turn provided a supporting network to students, particularly to those who lacked support from their family and teachers, flavouring their workplace resistance. Fourth, the student interns' collective actions tend to be generally scattered and transient. Last but not least, most students who participated in the collective actions were later expelled from factories and schools, negatively affecting their prospects after the internships. This paradoxically consolidated their sense of solidarity, sowing the seeds of future resistance against capitalist exploitation.

RC44-733.4

SU, YIHUI* (Shanghai University, *shadowblue@163.com*)

The Commodification of Education and Labor in China

This article reveals the mechanism involved in the mutually complementary commodification of education and labor, and the results of this commodification. Emphasizing institutional factors, this article argues that the state plays a dominant role in the combination of the two types of commodification. It also scrutinizes the impact of this dual commodification on student workers—deskilling, alienation, fragmented social lives, and industrial injury—as well as their response.

RC08-165.4

SUBRT, JIRI* (Charles University, *Jiri.subrt@fhs.cuni.cz*)

Norbert Elias: Figuration As a Solution of Problem of Society of Individuals

One of the questions that Norbert Elias tries to resolve in his work - either explicitly or implicitly - is the issue of the relationship between the individual and society. Elias critically assesses two resolutions to this issue that sociology offered in his time, namely the Weberian conception of individualism that postulates the human individual as the starting point of sociological thought, and the Durkheimian concept of holism, which considered society as a whole as the starting point, giving regard to holistic, supra-individual social facts. Elias considers both of these solutions one-sided and unsatisfactory, and in his conception tries to supercede them. His strategy is close to that of Georg Simmel before him. It consists in highlighting the "third" that lies between the individual and society, which connects them. Simmel calls this "third" "Wechselwirkung". Elias speaks about "figuration". In this paper, we consider how successful Elias´ strategy is, its positives and its shortcomings.

WG02-897.5

SUBRT, JIRI* (Charles University, *Jiri.subrt@fhs.cuni.cz*)

Social Time, Fact or Fiction? Several Considerations on the Topic

In l937 P. A. Sorokin, together with R. K. Merton, published an essay entitled Social Time: A Methodological and Functional Analysis, in the American Journal of Sociology. They noted that most social scientists share in a silent assumption about the use of the astronomical concept of evenly flowing, quantitative time, and maintained that the astronomical concept of time has a number of shortcomings when applied in the social sphere, so they tried to promote the concept of "social time" as a methodological tool, to lead to a deeper understanding of social periodicity. Since then, the concept of social time has become settled in sociology and social sciences and been the subject of various reflections. This paper examines the problems associated with its use.

RC07-140.6

SUBUDDHI, KARUNAMAY* (Indian Institute of Technology, *subuddhi@iitb.ac.in*)

Politics and Policy Making Approaches to Development Practices: Towards a Sustainable Citizenship

Thinking around the politics of development we are able to identify a growing body of research into the actual politics of development that threatens to turn mainstream governance thinking 'upside down'. Politics stands at a crossroads caught between discrediting the `good governance', and repoliticizing tools and discourses that attempt to reposition politics, creating space for alternative thinking.

Social theorists situate `Rights Talks' as politics [as social movements] and institutional arrangement that links specific rights to developmental practices, lends support to marginalized sections, making it possible for them,as well to policy planners to re-politicise areas of development work .

Ever since participation entered mainstream development discourse, critics have attacked it as form of political control. If development is indeed an 'anti-poli-

tics machine' the claim is that participation provides a remarkably efficient means of greasing its wheels.

Engagement into an idea of technological citizenship or (sustainable politics) is to re-politicize technology for placing politics at the centre --[not by displacing it.The paper draws on several mechanisms that may underlie this membership: - that is sustainable technological citizenship as a form of membership. Applying this notion to current technological culture, sustainability is taken as a generalized form of justice.

RC22-388.7

SUDER, PIOTR* (Ruhr-University-Bochum, *piotr.suder@rub.de*)

Mosque Associations and the Expansion of Socio-Religious Infrastructure

Mosque associations represent the social and organisational core of Muslim religious life in Germany. Their primary goal is both the practice of religion and the transfer of religious knowledge to its members, irrespective of their specific shape (e.g. organisation affiliation, ethnic composition, etc.). More recently, sociologists draw attention to the increasing multifunctionality of the mosque associations, which also offer leisure activities and courses with an orientation towards the German society, like e.g. German language courses. Previous studies and my own research suggest that this development is a result from both internal changes (demographic change, unemployment among members) and changing expectations of their environment, which are closely linked to the widespread integration debate.

However, a closer look on the expectations of the environment reveals a paradoxical situation.On the one hand Muslims are expected to open up for the German society by offering services which go beyond religious activities and support the socio-economic advancement of their members. On the other hand authorities and other urban actors are sceptical about additional services within the mosques as they fear that the infrastructure might increase segregation of the Muslim population and thereby endanger integration.

The present paper examines how mosque associations deal with the conflict between their own plans and the contradictory expectations of their urban environment. I have conducted case studies about mosque building conflicts in several cities of North-Rhine-Westphalia. The empirical findings are based on expert-interviews with representatives of Muslim communities and churches, neighbourhood associations, administrations and politicians. Furthermore, I have analysed newspapers and different documents (statutes, city council records, declarations) and I did participant observation in council meetings and neighbourhood assemblies. A case comparison shows, from the bottom-up-perspective, how different actor-constellations and local systems of relevance affect the development of the local Muslim organisations.

RC45-742.3

SUDO, NAOKI* (Gakushuin University, *naoki.sudo@gakushuin.ac.jp*)

The Complicated Relationship Between Generalized Trust and Democracy

R. Putnam (2001) insists that social capital is made up out of generalized trust, reciprocal norms, and social activities. Social capital, he points out, has a strong and positive influence on democracy. An analysis of the 2005 World Values Survey Data, however, does not show us such a relationship between generalized trust and democracy. This fact seems to imply that Putnam's thesis can be applied to only advanced democracies. In this presentation, I will discuss the reason such a phenomenon emerges against the prediction of Putnam's social capital theory, and show that the social capital theory does not need to be rejected, but needs to be complemented by new theoretical assumptions. In order to explain the weak correlation between generalized trust and democracy, I distinguish between trust based on democratic values and trust based on authoritarian values. I then demonstrate a simple mathematical model assuming individual's rational choice and different network effects of the two types of generalized trust. This model enables us to explain a non-linear relationship between generalized trust and democracy, as it allows us to see that generalized trust has both positive and negative influences on democratic values because it intermediates with educational achievement. Thus, we can say that Putnam focused on only the positive influence of generalized trust on democracy in advanced democratic societies, and ignored the negative influence of generalized trust on developing democracies. In order to test this theoretical explanation of the relationship between generalized trust and democracy, I analyze the 2005 SSM (Social Stratification and Social Mobility Survey in Japan) Data and 2005 World Values Survey Data. An analysis using multilevel SEM shows that predictions of non-linear correlation between generalized trust and democracy at both individual and nation levels are accurate.

RC13-234.3

SUDO, NAOKO* (ISA, RC13, *ns.may1st@gmail.com*)

"Lifestyle Migration" and Quality of Life in Japan

In Japan, the number of people who moving to rural areas (or the countryside) from urban areas (or metropolitan area) is currently increasing. In this presentation, I will examine this phenomenon by using the idea of "lifestyle migration", and then discuss the relationship between the decision to migrate and enhanced quality of life.

In foreign countries, "lifestyle migration" means moving to elsewhere in search for a better way of life (Benson & O'Relly 2009). This idea is associated with a new form of international migration, unlike the case of internal migration in Japan. However, "lifestyle migration" occurs as result of self-reflection among these migrants, and consequently, this idea can be adopted to describe Japanese who move to rural areas from urban areas in Japan.

Searching for a better way of life by moving to the countryside relates to quality of life. For example, in my research at Chichibu area in Saitama Prefecture, I found that some migrants engaged in farming, but they often visited the nearby urban area where they engaged in consumption activities. Meanwhile, some people chose to keep working in Tokyo. That is, a sense of "the better way of life" differs according to each migrant. However, moving to rural areas had a positive impact on the health and mindset of migrants; in the countryside, they could achieve balance between work and leisure. Notably, they do not move for the sake of work or leisure alone, but aim to control both. In my presentation, I will attempt to consider the relationship between "lifestyle migration" and quality of life through a case study of migrants who moved to the countryside in Japan.

RC41-695.4

SUGAHARA, SONOE (IBGE)
OLIVEIRA, ZULEICA* (ufrj, *zuleicaoliveira@yahoo.com.br*)
DE POLI TEIXEIRA, MOEMA (IBGE)

Changes in Urban Brazilian Family Arrangements

Brazil has experienced great and complex changes with contradictory aspects. The country has experienced a modernization based on a development model with an excluding character.

Changes in the family relations were also notorious. The family model characteristic of the 1950 decade lost importance, substituted by a new model, whose members are not only defined by sex and age criteria. This change was not, however, linear. It summed up the coexistence of traditional patriarchal values with nowadays-individual values. Some of these changes can be seen in the declining marriage and fertility rates and increases in co-habitation and non-marital unions. Parallel to this, there was an increase in the number of divorces and a decrease in the only male breadwinner family. There was also an increase in the number of families with a female head, not restricted to low income groups. It is important to mention the impact of the new female role in the society in these family changes. Increase in the women's schooling, decrease in fertility rates and the female participation in the labor market influenced in a significant way the family relations.

The main objective of this study is to analyze urban families in the last 50 years, using data from the Brazilian Demographic Census. The analysis consider different dimensions: the impact of changes in gender relations with respect to familiar responsibility, effects of family income, status of marriage/union, the age and schooling of the head of the family and regional inequalities.

In spite of the changes in the family arrangements, it is worth mentioning the maintenance of the family ties in the Brazilian society. These changes in the Brazilian families are though more complex than the changes in the developed countries due to the strength of patriarchal values that might be a deep-seated characteristic of the Brazilian culture.

RC24-438.14

SUGAI, MASURO* (Kokugakuin University, *sugai@kmd.biglobe.ne.jp*)

Consequences of Delayed Evacuation in Iitate-Mura Village

Residents of Iiitate-mura in Fukushima prefecture, located within 30 to 50 km radius of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, got their first instruction to evacuate 42 days after the earthquake, and they began to evacuate in mid May. In the evening of March 15, just 4 days after the accident, the radiation level measured in front of the town hall of the village showed 44.7µSv/h. So the majority of villagers stayed in the village where the radiation was level was high, for over 2 months. Why was their evacuation delayed？There are two reasons behind this delay. First, although the Japanese government enlarged the evacuation zone from 10 km radius to 30 km radius shortly after the accident, most of Iitate village is outside the 30km radius. Second, village authorities set priority on protecting and sustaining the major industries and jobs in the village. Whether this decision was appropriate should be put to review. Now the villagers are in an even more difficult situation, being unable to draw a plan to rebuild their lives while the government is undertaking decontamination project and promoting them to go back to the village. Focusing on Iitate-mura, this paper addresses the issues regarding the political measures to cope with the nuclear disaster, with comparison with municipalities in the neighboring region. （220words）

RC33-580.2

SUGITA, KURUMI* (CNRS, *ks4ggl@gmail.com*)
KAWANO, EIJI (Osaka City University)
DAMAMME, AURÉLIE (Univ Paris 8-Vincennes-Saint-Denis)
OTA, MIHO (Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique (France))

The Role of Family Caregivers and Their Working Lives: Convergences and Divergences Between France and Japan

This paper presents the method and results of a comparative research on family caregivers and their professional trajectories in France (Ile de France) and Japan (Osaka).

The aim of the research is to chart two kinds of trajectories in a person's life: professional and of caregiving, and to examine their interdependence. In the current context of the prolongation of life expectancy, a person can provide care several times in different periods of life, or care for more than one person in parallel at the same time. The care provided may be for different causes of frailty. We should therefore look into the temporality and the global view of the caregiver's life without limiting the study to a certain type of frailty.

We rely upon a sequential analysis of data on caregiver's trajectories. We also collected data on care networks developed around the caregiver by individuals participating in the care, including care for the caregiver. The typologies of professional trajectories are analyzed in relation with variables such as socio-demographic characteristics of the caregiver and care-receiver, types of care networks, etc.

We try to study the different configurations that come out for Ile de France and for Osaka, while situating them in the context of the public welfare and labor markets of each country and region. We will be interested to know, for instance, what traits of caregivers come out, and on what type of conception of care and work related logic they are based.

RC13-232.2

SUJATMIKO, IWAN* (University of Indonesia, *iwan.gardono09@ui.ac.id*)

The Islamizaton of Leisure in Indonesia (A Comparative Analysis of Aceh and West Java)

In this culturally unequal world, Islam is perceived as a minority civilization which is acted upon by the dominant "western" civilization. The influence is allegedly reflected in various spheres such as leisure in which a "division of labor" between leisure and work come forth. The recent revitalization of Islam portrays a more assertive Islam in society with the development of Islamic leisure in addition to Islamic economy. The case of Indonesia indicates that there is a process of Islamization of leisure with the application of Islamic values such as the prohibition of "haram" or non-"halal" food and liquor, "khalwat" (close proximity between men and women), gambling as well as the obligation to comply with Islamic dress code. The implementation of this process can be seen as a colonization of life-world along with economy and state in which society emerges as a new arena and theater. A comparative analysis between Aceh (a Shariah province) and West Java (a non-Shariah province) will shed lights on various social movements that support or reject the Islamization of leisure. The roles of CSOs, political parties, state and intellectuals and their efforts to achieve compromise will broaden our understanding on the multiple meanings of leisure—and social life.

RC08-155.1

SUKENARI, YASUSHI* (the University of Tokyo, *sukenari@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

Housing Estates As Experimental Fields of Social Research

In this presentation, I discuss researchers' relationships with the research object and its transformation in empirical sociology by examining "danchi" (housing estates) studies conducted by Japanese sociologists.

The Japanese housing policy system was quickly established in the early 1950s, and the reinforced concrete housing complexes stimulated journalistic interest. Most influential researchers in postwar Japanese sociology began studying these housing estates during the mid- 1950s and 1960s. One reason was that social surveys involving random distribution of standardized questionnaires to individual respondents were compatible with the new housing form. Housing estates became experimental fields of social policy and social research.

Urban sociologists attempted to comprehensively grasp the lifestyles and social consciousness of housing estate residents. Social psychologists introduced sociometry to describe social relations evident in these housing estates. Researchers often referred to the seminal text "Organization Man" by William Whyte (1956), with a Japanese translation published in 1959. According to Whyte, white-collar residents in the newly developed suburban residential areas formed active neighbor relationships. Kokichi Masuda, a family sociologist, emphasized the contrast of the rarity of neighbor relationships in Japanese housing estates with what was the norm in the United States.

The image of housing estates as pictured by social researchers transformed around 1960. Studies of residents' associations showed that housing estate communities were being formed through cooperative solutions found for residents' common problems. Whether or not a housing estate was formed as a "community" depended on how the residents related to the space. This change was also reflected in the relationships between the researchers and the respondents in that the distance between them when using the standardized attitude and opinion survey was lost. The change in the image of housing estates in the 1960s can be said to overlap with a turning point in social research.

RC08-155.2

SULEK, ANTONI* (University of Warsaw, *sulek@marymont.pl*)

Between the War and Consolidation of Communist Power: The Forgotten Social Research in Poland in the Second Half of the 1940s

Opinion commonly held has it that empirical social research in Communist Europe resurfaced only as late as in the second half of the 1950s, during the post-Stalinism 'thaw'. However, in some countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, social research was possible immediately following the WWII. It did not last long though. Consolidation of Communist power delivered blow to this research in the late 1940s.

In this paper I discuss how in the years 1946 – ca. 1950 sociologists in Poland took an advantage of opportunity to study the society in which they lived. Polish society has just came out from the war and was about to enter a process of political 'reconstruction' under the leadership of the Soviet-style Communist party. Following the war sociologists immediately started to investigate social and psychological effects of the war, post-war migrations, new communities in the former German territories, ethnic relations (especially Polish-Jewish), and social mobility as a result of the war and the political changes. Fieldwork and questionnaire were methods of these studies. However, politically sensitive issues, e.g. mechanisms of political power and public opinion were banned by the authorities as topics of sociological inquiry. Later in the 20th century the post-war social research was almost forgotten and only now is being rediscovered by social historians.

RC43-720.3

SULLIVAN, ESTHER* (The University of Texas at Austin, *sullivan.esther@gmail.com*)

Housing's Contribution to Poor Health Among Aging Residents in Informal Peri-Urban Communities in Texas: A Mixed-Method Geospatial and Case Study Approach

The data analyzed in this paper were collected through a two-part mail and in-person survey of 630 households in two peri-urban, low-income, informal settlements in central Texas. The survey documents housing conditions and needs in these communities where a significant portion of the population is Hispanic, elderly, and low-income. Analysis of the survey data interrogates the links between chronic illness and poor dwelling conditions in an aging population. To better understand the intersections between aging, health and low-income, self-built housing we analyze detailed data on reported problems with the dwellings and incidences of illness and disability. We present descriptive findings in the following three topic areas: 1) specifics of dwelling structure; 2) perceived problems with the house design and structure; and 3) resident morbidity problems, physical disabilities, and how these intersect with the fabric and design of the dwelling unit. In addition, we use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis of the location and geospatial characteristics of the communities to map how residents' access to health and social services varies relative to those residents not living in the urban periphery. This analysis allows us to identify appropriate rehabilitation initiatives that will lead to home and health improvements in informal, peri-urban communities.

RC32-564.27

SUMBAS, AHU* (Hacettepe University, *ahusumbas@yahoo.com*)
SUMBAS, AZER (Hacettepe University)

The Power of Women's Representation in Local Government in Combating Women's Underrepresentation at Local Politics

The importance of local politics is on the rise particularly concerning the discussions of gender inequality in and relations with power, democracy, economy, society and social life. This is due to the fact that the central authority is no longer the locus of power in politics in combating global problems. Particularly women's involvement in local politics had been invisible in the discussions of women's underrepresentation for a long time both in academic literature and political life. In

the last two decades, the academic interests about the relation of local politics and gender have been on rise and policy-makers who are aware of this fact have been paying serious efforts to bring local actors to the front to increase women's political involvement. Since the 2000s, Turkish government has charged the various branches of politics, including the municipalities and mayors in the scope of this research, in enhancing women's participation particularly in local politics. However, recent studies and statistics reveal that neither the number of women at local level politics have been increased either these responsibilities have been fully acknowledged by the local actors in Turkey.

It is assumed that, as women representatives, female mayors would contribute to increase women's political participation in local politics and be more assertive to fulfill the related responsibilities to support women's involvement into local political relations. Thus, in the case of 2009 local elections in Turkey, this study aims to find out to what extent female mayors can contribute in enhancing women's political involvement at local level. In that regard, this research will try to analyze the related discourse and activities of female mayors who were selected in 2009 local elections in Turkey by in-depth interviews.

RC12-222.4

SUMBAS, AZER* (Hacettepe University, *azersumbas@hotmail.com*)
SUMBAS, AHU (Hacettepe University)

The Controversy: Family Separation and the Immigration Law in the U.S.a

This study examines whether the Courts in the United States are recognizing the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as an international customary law even though it is not ratified by the U.S.A. Drawing on multidisciplinary sources, including the work of scholars and legal professionals the article explains the deportation of parents and discusses the family separation through immigration procedures and human rights approaches. The article then presents the results of recent court opinions, and compares court decisions. It concludes that some courts have made significant progress toward family integrity and for the best interest of the child, however some court decisions rejected to recognize the Convention and gave priority to the State interest and deported numerous parents even though their children are citizen of the U.S.A. On the other hand, this article also identifies a need for further improvement, which can be accomplished through the contributions of national and international organizations.

RC19-344.3

SUN, SHIRLEY HSIAO-LI* (Nanyang Technological University, *hlsun@ntu.edu.sg*)
WANG, SHU-YUNG (National Chung Cheng University)
ZHANG, YANXIA (Universiti Burnei Darrussalam)

Care Migration in Asia: A Comparative Study

As some countries in Asia develop economically and experience major demographic challenges such as persistent below-replacement fertility, the issue of immigration and care provisions emerges. It is particularly important in the Asian context where people have to rely on the market in the absence of effective welfare state. This Asian situation is called "liberal familialism." In this paper, we try to answer the following questions relating to care migration by drawing on data from China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam: Whether and how care provision is mediated by international migration or internal migration? What are the working conditions – are the migrant care workers documented or undocumented? Are they protected or covered under the local employment laws? To what extent are they allowed to immigrate to the host countries? What are their ethnicities and nationalities? What is the history of employing care workers in different countries – for childcare and/or for elderly care?? What are the primary sites at which care is provided (for example, in the households via marriage migration or in institutional spaces via healthcare migration)? What are the challenges faced by sending countries and receiving countries? Finally, what are the ways in which care migration relates to various forms of social stratifications in Asia – in particular, gender, class, ethnicity, and urban-rural inequalities?

RC48-779.3

SUN, XIAOYI* (City University of Hong Kong, *xiaoyi.shirley@gmail.com*)

Lateral Networks of Homeowner Associations and Civil Society Building in Urban China

Civil society organizations are crucial for the development of civil society, because these organizations teach citizens democratic practices on the one hand, and constrain the power of the state on the other. Recently, lateral networks of homeowner associations are being formed in many Chinese cities. While not be-

ing recognized by the authoritarian state or even faced with potential political risks, these networks are playing an ever more important role in facilitating homeowners' collective actions to defend their private property rights. Existing literature tends to understand homeowners' collective action as a reactive response to counteract the powerful real estate developers and their management agencies in a yet mature housing market. But based on interviews, participant observations, and online discussions of the lateral networks of homeowner associations in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, this study argues that these networks are proactively adopted as important infrastructures for the development of civil society organizations in urban China. Driven by the ambitions of promoting the development of civic organizations in China, the activists use homeowner associations as the most practical way to make such attempts. They not only deal with immediate material interests concerning housing and neighborhood management, but also strive for the participation of member associations on a regular basis and for the engagement in city decision making processes. This study attempts to explore homeowner activists' motivations as well as their strategies and tactics to establish and run such lateral networks. It has profound implications for state-society interactions and civil society building in contemporary urban China.

RC21-376.7

SUN, XIAOYI* (City University of Hong Kong, *xiaoyi.shirley@gmail.com*)

Pro-Growth Coalitions and Homeowner Activism – a Comparative Study in Shanghai and Taipei

Middle-class homeowners, whom one would expect to be the gainers of China's urbanization, have formed one of the discontented groups as other social groups such as relocated households or migrant workers. They adopted a variety of collective actions – petition, litigation, sit-in demonstration – to uphold their private property rights. Existing literature tends to understand homeowners' discontent as a result of the immature housing market, the deceitful real estate developers and their management agencies, and the non-independent legal system. While focusing on immediate causes, existing studies neglect more important structural factors that contribute to homeowner activism. By adopting a comparative study – based on documents and interviews – in Shanghai and Taipei, the author argues that different levels of state intervention in housing-related disputes lead to different dynamics of homeowner activism. In Shanghai, the local states are *de facto* land-owners and play a dominant role in planning, relocating, and leasing the land to the developers. They build close relationships with the developers. When housing disputes emerge, the local states are motivated to intervene and ally with the developers considering the fact that they have substantial interests involved. This explains why more often than not homeowner activism in Shanghai directly targets the government and proceeds in a non-institutional manner. But in Taipei, the local states are mere regulators in land development processes. Individual land-owners initiate the redevelopment projects and negotiate with the developers. Housing disputes in Taipei are usually dealt with through negotiation or courts. This study offers a new perspective to understand increasing homeowner activism in Chinese cities. It also has profound implications for state-society interactions and urban governance in contemporary China.

RC31-540.3

SUNA, BIRENDRA* (Indian Council Social Science Research, *sona.birendra@gmail.com*)

International Migration of Nurses from India: A Case Study of Delhi Nursing Colleges

This paper examines the extent of potential nurse migration from India and their causes, types and nature. **Methods:** Apart from empirical study, the research also relies on secondary sources. The study is based on the response of 48 potential migrant nurses from Delhi.

Discussion: India has been and will continue to be an important source country of nurses for the developed countries in the light of emerging shortfall of nurses in the major destination countries in the future. Under the current scenario, it may be presumed an annual out-flow of 8-10 thousand nurses from India. However, in spite of the fact that the country has a stock of 1.6 million registered nurses, there is an additional requirement of 10 lakh nurses to fulfill nurse-population ratio of 1:500. The current nurse-population ratio stand at 1:1100 compared to the developed country averages of 1:150. Therefore, India needs to make double effort to produce nurses for meeting both domestic and international demand by creating a vast and sustainable infrastructure for the production and training of nurses.

Policy suggestions: *First,* improving the availability of data on migratory flows of nurses from the country. *Second,* a detailed analysis of alternatives available for procuring and filling up the vacant posts in the shortage areas on the one hand, and identifying and targeting the surplus areas for international recruitment of nurses on the other. *Three,* twining programmes between organizations of both source and destination countries to undertake programmes of research, staff exchange, staff training and support, and flow of resources to source countries. *Four,* preferential treatment for migrant nurses for immigration in the destination

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

country and facilitate return as per the willingness of migrant nurses, and *finally*, signing of nurse-mobility partnership agreements with the important destination countries, such as, UK, USA, Middle Eastern countries, Ireland and Australia.

RC15-264.7

SUNA, BIRENDRA* (Indian Council Social Science Research, *sona.birendra@gmail.com*)

Public-Private Partnerships and Micro Health Insurance Schemes in India: A Sociological Perspective

This paper is an attempt to look at the socio-economic features, and health seeking behaviours of the lower income group and their involvement in the functioning of the micro health insurance schemes. The model micro health insurance as a mechanism of social capital is examined its strength to create a good "health for all". In other words, it focuses on the importance of public (government) intervention to create a feasible health care systems with the partnership of private both for-profit and non-for-profit sector, so that, the micro health insurance schemes profitable for the vulnerable sections of society. More precisely, practicable schemes for better health can be created by the intensive involvement of public and private, by which willingness-to-pay for health can be possible by the lower income groups.

Despite increasing acknowledgement that social capital is an important determinant of health and overall well-being, empirical evidence regarding the direction and strength of public-private linkages in the developing world is limited and inconclusive. An increased contribution from the community has been identified as an important financing option. To date, however, there has been little systematic documentation or analysis of experiences with different health financing methods.

Currently, the health sector is unable to meet the growing needs of the population and is severely financially constrained. The study estimates the impact of the program on trust and cooperation in rural communities. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (National Health Insurance Programme) is the government initiative to provide quality health facility to the lower income groups. It is important to emphasize that the study does not separate the direction of causality between trust and cooperation. The analysis treats both aspects of social capital equally in the impact study public and private inter-linkages for better health facilities of the Indian society.

RC08-156.2

SUNARTO, KAMANTO* (University of Indonesia, *kamantos@yahoo.com*)

Ordinary Sociologists

Until the 1990s the sociology department of a public university in Indonesia strengthened their college teaching staff by recruiting college seniors with good academic achievements as part-time teaching assistants. After obtaining their bachelor's degrees in sociology some of these sociologists would continue to teach on a part-time basis while waiting for an opportunity to be recruited as a full-time faculty member. For most of them, however, the wait was in vain, among other things because there were very few vacancies available, and also because the eligibility standards for becoming a full-time faculty members were gradually raised. After teaching part-time for a number of years – while, in some cases, working towards a masters' degree -- most of them finally sought and obtained full-time employment at other public or private higher education institutions, where they continue to teach sociology.

The practice of recruiting college students as teaching assistants was eventually discontinued, Factors such as centralization and bureaucratization within the university, the tightening of recruitment criteria for teaching staff at colleges in compliance with national standards, and the application of efficiency criteria forced the department to abandon its policy.

This paper, a case study of sociology teaching, describes the biographies of a selected sample of former teaching assistants in sociology – their social backgrounds, present social statuses, academic performances and careers. The life history data are based on depth interviews with informants who were part-time teaching assistants recruited in the 1990s, are still working as academics at institutions of higher education outside their alma mater, and are still teaching sociology. Data for this study are also based on interviews with on-campus resource persons, and on the examination of relevant documents.

RC04-99.5

SUNARTO, KAMANTO* (University of Indonesia, *kamantos@yahoo.com*)

The Indonesian System of Higher Education, Global Challenges and Domestic Contestation

The Indonesian System of Higher Education, Globalization Challenges, and Domestic Contestation

Author: Kamanto Sunarto (University of Indonesia)

In the wake of the 1998 reform movement in Indonesia which put an end to 32 years of authoritarian rule, the subsequent governments introduced a number of higher education reforms in response to globalization challenges. As part of these reforms the new governments ratified international and regional agreements, and introduced new acts, regulations and policies.

A significant break with the past was the policy of allowing public higher education institutions to become legal entities with more autonomy. Another development was the increased emphasis on quality assurance: the accreditation of study programs and higher education institutions became mandatory, unaccredited study programs were no longer allowed to issue higher education diplomas and certificates, the authority to accredit study programs will gradually be handed over by the government to independent accreditation agencies established by related civil society organizations while the government will only accredit higher education institutions. The government also requires higher education institutions to establish an internal quality assurance system.

As part of its concern with quality the government issued national higher education standards to which all higher education institutions and study program will eventually be required to comply. A national qualification framework has been decreed, which will become the basis for the formulation of learning outcomes of all study programs.

These developments take place in the context of dynamic social and political reforms. While in the past government policies tended to proceed unopposed, government policies in the reform era became more prone to challenges from society. This presentation will discuss the various contestations between the State and Society concerning the adoption of global trends in higher education, and the outcome of these processes.

ADH-993.1

SUNDAR, NANDINI* (University of Delhi, *nandinisundar@yahoo.com*)

In Times of Civil War: On Being a Schizophrenic (public) Sociologist

This contribution will address some of the dilemmas that sociologists in the Global South face – how does one choose between the demands of the public moment, the university as a space of work and struggle, and our duty to our "disciplines"? How do we engage in practically extending the democracy and equality that we routinely learn and teach about, and yet seize the time and space required for reflection and produce research that is valued to the extent that it is seen to be 'disinterested'? And how do those of us who live and work in the global academic periphery validate our sociology in a world where the standards are often set by scholars abroad?

PLEN-9.4

SUNDAR, NANDINI* (University of Delhi, *nandinisundar@yahoo.com*)

Undue Process and the Paradox of Increasing Juridification

Since the publication of Malcolm Feeley's 1979 classic, *The Process is the Punishment*, the idea that improved adjudicative processes necessarily lead to an increase in substantive justice has been questioned. In more recent work, Nasser Hussain, *The Jurisprudence of Emergency* (2003) has argued that colonial legality in particular, relied on rules and laws as a form of rule. Post colonial legal systems, like that of India, are notorious for the costs they impose on those participating in the system, primarily but not only litigants, in terms of fees, delays, the alien nature of legal norms, or the unwillingness of the executive to implement court orders which go against them. This burden falls disproportionately on the poor.

Paradoxically, however, there is an increasing juridification of social and political issues, with a range of disadvantaged groups resorting to the courts, asking for some right or protesting against some violation. This paper explores this paradox of increasing juridification coupled with ongoing and perhaps increasing procedural injustice in the name of due process. Scholars of Indian law have argued that litigation is often conducted to aggravate rather than resolve issues, a transfer of a dispute to another sphere. But in the case of indigenous groups and others attempting to access the courts, knowing they will be harassed themselves, what ideas and expectations are at play? What does justice mean in this context, and is that even the objective?

RC06-130.2

SUNG, MIAI* (Korea National Open University, *eliza_s@knou.ac.kr*)
LEE, JAERIM (Sungkyunkwan University)
CHOI, YOUNSHIL (Sangmyung University)

Heterogeneity of Childlessness in South Korea

Childless families constitute an emerging family form in contemporary Korea. According to 2010 Census, approximately 15% of households consisted of child-

less couples, indicating that the meaning of parenthood and the norm of childbirth have changed in the post-Confucian agrarian era. The burden of child care and education has exacerbated couples' motivations to become parents, particularly among dual-income families. However, childless Koreans may not be a homogenous group. Some couples remain involuntarily childless due to infertility, and others simply delay having children. In this study, we categorized childless married Koreans into three groups, voluntary, involuntary, and delayed, and examined the factors associated with each group.

Data came from 553 childless married Koreans who had been married at least for three years using quota sampling in metropolitan Seoul. We conducted multinomial logistic regression to identify the individual, attitudinal, and marital factors associated with participants' membership in each of the three childless groups using involuntary childlessness as a reference group. Both the voluntary and delayed groups were more likely to perceive advantages of childlessness, to put less importance on religion, and to have less intention to adopt a child. However, other factors were differently related to the voluntary and the delayed groups. Specifically, attitudinal characteristics were significant among the voluntary group while marital characteristics were significant among the delayed group. The voluntary group was more likely to have negative attitudes toward parenthood and to report a lower ideal number of children compared to the involuntary group. The delayed group was more likely to be dual-incomers and to report a shorter length of marriage compared to the involuntary group. Our findings suggest that childless couples may not be a homogenous group in Korea. It is worth noting that there are differences in attitudes towards parenthood and marital characteristics depending upon the childless group.

RC31-531.9

SUNIL, THANKAM* (University of Texas at San Antonio, *thankam.sunil@utsa.edu*)
ROJAS, VIVIANA (University of Texas at San Antonio)

US Retirement Migration to the Philippines: Reasons and Explanations for Later-Life Migration

Studies of retirement migration in the United States often focus at the national level, and there is comparatively little information about the retirees who cross international borders in their search for new homes. Retirement migration flows are unusual in that the late-life migrants select destinations in less-developed countries, contrary to the general pattern of migration from poor to rich countries in search of jobs, higher incomes and a better standard of life. This study has examined the reasons for retirement migration from the United States (US) to The Philippines using data collected from different locations in The Philippines. A non-random sample of 141 US retirees was surveyed. The findings identify four major reasons for migrating to Mexico: financial circumstances, the natural environment, a sense of community and friendship, and finding life/sexual partners. While these relocations contradict much taken-for-granted and popular knowledge about migration patterns around the world, they have important implications for the ways of life, social relationships and welfare of the migrants. More in-depth multidisciplinary studies are needed to increase understanding of this evolving phenomenon.

RC53-859.1

SURTEES, NICOLA* (University of Canterbury, *nicola.surtees@canterbury.ac.nz*)

Becoming Father, Doing Fathering: How Gay Men's Practising of Relatedness, Intimacy and Care Disrupts Normative Constructions of Families

Fatherhood is frequently conflated with parenthood for any man who begets children. Fathers are typically assumed to be involved parents as 'natural' outcomes of biogenetic relationships with children. Drawing from the findings of a qualitative study, this paper examines the ways in which the gay men concerned distinguished between biogenetic relationships and the doing of fathering and parenting through reflexive negotiation of expected or actual roles and involvement with the lesbian mothers of their planned or current donor-conceived children. The paper highlights three ways in which multiple parenting models based on cooperative nonsexual reproductive relationships between men and women, and intimate same-gender relationships, disrupt normative constructions of family. Firstly, such disruption occurred through the men's deliberate separation of biogenetic fatherhood, motherhood and parenthood from the doing of parenting in ways that suggest relationships with children can be flexible, negotiable and centred on practices of involvement rather than biogenetic relatedness. Secondly, disruption occurred through the men's separation of the doing of father and mother from gendered assumptions about parenting roles; they performed both fathering and mothering. Thirdly, the men disrupted the assumption connecting fathering, mothering and parenting with joint residence through the de-centring of 'home'; neither fixed nor static, 'home' was attached to relationships, not places. Troubling the taken-for-granted primacy of heterosexual two-parent family forms, legal relationships between parents, legal and biogenetic relationships between parents and children and co-residence as benchmarks operating to reg-

ulate families, the men's stories open (discursive) spaces for reconceptualising possibilities for queer fathering, mothering and parenting beyond heteronormative understandings of 'proper' families. Within a context of escalating family transformations in an increasingly complex society, thinking and talking about new forms of practising relatedness, intimacy and care in ways that are expansive and generative will open up rather than shut down possibilities for all families.

RC55-881.3

SUTER, CHRISTIAN* (University of Neuchâtel, *christian.suter@unine.ch*)
CRETTAZ, ERIC (Graduate School of Social Work Geneva)
MOUSSA, JEHANE (University of Neuchâtel)
RAVAZZINI, LAURA (Université de Neuchâtel)

A Longitudinal Perspective on Quality of Life in Times of Crisis: Switzerland from the 1990s to Nowadays

During the past twenty years Switzerland experienced three major recessions and periods of economic slowdown: the prolonged and deep economic stagnation of 1992-95 – the country's most pronounced recession of the post-war period – and the comparatively mild two recessions of 2002-03 and in the wake of the global financial economic crisis of 2008-09. During these periods of economic crisis, unemployment and poverty increased, particularly during the crisis of the 1990s, when unemployment soared from its previously extremely low level. The proposed paper aims to explore the consequences of recessions and economic downturns on various dimensions of quality of life by comparing the three historical periods of economic stagnations.

In order to analyse how quality of life has evolved since the early 1990s, we use various longitudinal databases, notably the Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS, available from 1991 onwards), the Swiss Household Panel (SHP, available from 1999 onwards), and the Swiss Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (CH-SILC, available from 2008 onwards). Various indictors of quality of life, poverty, deprivation and inequality, as well as of subjective well-being will be calculated in order to measure and compare quality of life during different recession periods. Our empirical analysis will explore the impact of economic crises for different population groups as well as for various quality of life domains (objective and subjective indicators). First results suggest negative crisis impacts on quality of life and subjective well-being particularly for specific vulnerable population groups.

RC06-122.22

SUWADA, KATARZYNA* (Graduate School for Social Research, *k.suwada@gmail.com*)

Being Dad or Mum? about Traditional Parental Roles from the Perspective of Polish and Swedish Fathers

Parenthood must be concerned as one of areas within which reproduction of gendered practices occurs. In my paper I will try to show how Polish and Swedish fathers understand traditional parental roles, how they perceive biological and cultural differences between motherhood and fatherhood and what they think about gender equality within the household. My paper is based on 52 in-depth interviews conducted with Polish and Swedish fathers in 2012 and at the beginning of 2013. It is a part of broader research project on fatherhood in Poland and Sweden. Interviews concerned men's experience of parenting and are analysed in the institutional and social contexts of both societies. In my opinion these contexts are extremely important here. Stereotypical roles of fathers and mothers are strongly connected to cultural patterns of masculinity and femininity. Beside that Polish and Swedish societies provide, through family policies, completely different conditions for having children and differently approach the problem of work-home balance. Unsurprisingly, these have an impact on how men define father's and mother's roles. Among Polish fathers there is a tendency to look at it with more conservative and traditional approach. They are convinced that it is impossible to cross biological differences between motherhood and fatherhood and therefore father is rather regarded as mother's helper or additional carer. Whereas Swedish fathers are more eager to question imposed by society patterns of behaviour. Sometimes they really struggle with stereotypical gender roles to be more involved in family sphere and try to redefine traditional fatherhood. Obviously these attitudes have an impact on everyday fathering and the way family life is organised. Fathers' perspective is important here, since without their bigger involvement in family life, gender equality cannot be achieved in other areas of social life.

RC16-296.6

SUWANKIRI, DONRUDEE* (Srinakarinwirot University, *donsuwankiri@yahoo.com*)

Prosper Or Deteriorate : Modern Millennium's Path To Happiness

The objective of this academic paper is to present students' perspective on methods of attaining happiness. After realizing that this age group is leaders and possesses the potential to lead, it is helpful to bring their perspective and expand it into a philosophical study to analyze and adapt to the livelihood of the general society as a whole.

The results revealed 4 methods of attaining happiness in the perspective of students. They include 1) Living under moral and ethical conduct and live with the intent of eradicating defilements 2) Setting a constructive intelligence and mindset; human beings have the ability to comprehend logic and causes of phenomenon as well as resolve issues 3) Human beings should place importance on spiritual and interpersonal relation aspects over materialistic aspects 4) Body of knowledge passed on or accumulated by ancestors or knowledgeable people

If ultimate happiness and collective social happiness are the goals of human beings, it is reasonable to follow the path that leads to a good management of life and society by understanding the principles or the valuable rules and apply them in all levels and forms of society.

RC19-344.4

SUWANRADA, WORAWET* (Chulalongkorn University, *worawet@gmail.com*)
TSUJI, YUKI (Kyoto University)

The Rise of Community in Asian Care Provision

Theories of civil society sometimes assume or praise a civil society as being independent from the state, in which citizens, by communicating their opinions freely, cultivate their power to claim oppositions and/or propose alternatives to government's decision-making. However, in Asian countries, governments themselves have intervened in cultivating civil societies in the modernization processes. For example, in Japan, the Meiji, Taisho and Showa governments tried to bring up a civil society in order to catch up with western modern nation-states (Garon 1998). The neighborhood association, chônaikai, originates in such a government's effort to organize a cooperative civil society.

Recently, even in many countries including advanced welfare states in the west, the governments have become more relied on the voluntary/community sector to deliver care to the elderly and/or children. Partly because of the financial constraints combined with changes of demographic structures, the role of volunteer/community sector has become more important to sustain lives of vulnerable people. The introduction of the social model of care (as opposed to the medical model) seems to have legitimized this trend.

This paper tries to grasp the weight of voluntary/community sector in care diamonds in Asian societies. It outlines common features as well as differences among Asian societies in the structures of community care provision, and it also investigates how governments promote community care through regulations and incentives. Through these inquiries, it tries to explore whether and to what extent the community sectors contribute to de-familiarization of care in Asian societies.

JS-57.5

SUZUKI, AKIRA* (Hosei University, *insmove@hosei.ac.jp*)

Why Did the "Blue-Green Coalition" Develop in the Case of Minamata? an Analysis of the Struggles of the Union and Social Movements Against Chisso

From the late 1960s to the mid-1970s, there was an upsurge of social movements against industrial pollution. Victims of pollution diseases as well as local residents organized anti-pollution movements and opposed the construction of pollution-prone plants in their neighborhoods. Reactions of labor unions to these social movements were indifferent or even hostile. Some enterprise unions supported activities of residents against pollution in principle but withdrew their support when the latter's actions, such as filing lawsuits against polluters, came in direct conflict with the interests of unions and their firms. Other unions at firms that caused industrial pollution stood on the management side and took confrontational attitudes toward local resident social movements.

The paper examines an outlier case of this general tendency (the absence of "blue-green coalitions"), by focusing on the relationship between the enterprise union of Chisso (the SNU) and social movements of pollution victims and their supporters. When it became clear in 1968 that organic mercury discharges from Chisso's Minamata plant caused Minamata disease, the SNU became actively involved in supporting Minamata disease patients and formed cooperative relations with social movement groups concerned with Minamata disease. The paper explores the factors contributing to the formation and development of this "blue-green coalition" and what concrete results the coalition achieved from the perspective of "strategic capacity" of union leaders. The paper argues that the SNU developed its strategic capacity as it coped with challenges posed by hard-line management policy toward the union and management plans to drastically downsize Minamata plant. Union leaders developed the strategic capacity to frame the mutual interests of union members and Minamata disease victims by identifying the management of Chisso as their common opponent in their respective struggles and to mobilize the union's resources effectively in cooperation with social movement organizations in the struggles against the company.

RC16-278.1

SUZUKI, HIROHITO* (University of Tokyo, *hirohitoyoojin@gmail.com*)

Re-Reading "The Loss Of Meaning In Death" By Shun Inoue

In this presentation, we will reconsider the English translation possibility of discussion, "The Loss of Meaning in Death" of Mr. Inoue Shun.What is the "post-war(Sen-go) japanese society" for Mr. Inoue? We would like to discuss the description "can be understood in the cognitive level" or "feeling". Because, the question to the "Meaning in Death", was written while clearly reflected the feeling and experience of Mr.Inoue himself to the "post-war(Sen-go) japanese society". In another word, "post-war japanese society" could show us many possibilities.

In addition, as for the "normative level", developing interdisciplinary sociology between literature, Mr. Inoue is the only one scholar who manage the subject of analysis sociological knowledge itself "feel" it, because can contribute to the "accumulation of results beyond the generation of sociological research".

Sociology of knowledge, Inoue advocates, social consciousness theory, or,cultural sociolgy we do not have to limit the domain of Mr. Inoue's theory.We believe in the wake of this presentation, we would like to appeal widely, the contribution of Inoue for the world aging society.

RC11-205.1

SUZUKI, KAYO* (Aichi Gakuin University, *ksuzuki@psis.agu.ac.jp*)

Do Older Women without Work Experience Participate Less? Life Course Analysis Using the Jages Data

Background   Social participation, such as being a part of community groups, is key to healthy, active aging. Although social participation in older age may be defined by cumulative experience throughout one's life course, many older Japanese women today have never worked outside the home. As work experience can help expand social interaction and social networks, it is possible that women who have never worked do not participate in social groups as actively as those who have.

Methods   The Japan Gerontological Evaluation Study (JAGES) is a social epidemiological survey of a community-representative sample of functionally-independent individuals aged 65 and older. In 2010-11, responses were received by post from 112,123 people in 31 municipalities across Japan (66.3% response rate). Social participation was measured by monthly or more frequent participation in any one of six types of social groups (business, volunteer, senior, sport, community, and hobby). Using logistic regression, four models were tested on 41,966 to 44,272 women with a valid response for each outcome variable: whether lack of work experience in older Japanese women is associated with (1) less social participation, (2) less social interaction, (3) less frequent interaction with friends, and (4) fewer friends.

Results   Controlling for age, equivalent income, family structure, years of education, and health conditions, lack of work experience throughout life was associated with a 21 percent lower likelihood of participating in groups, 25 percent higher likelihood of having less social interaction, and 12 percent higher likelihood of having few friends. The association between lack of work experience and lack of group participation held for all income levels and age groups.

Conclusion   Lacking work experience appeared to lead to less social participation later in life. Work experience can develop better social skills and more extensive social networks, contributing to more active social participation in older age.

RC14-256.10

SUZUKI, KAZUKO* (Texas A&M University, *ks2303@neo.tamu.edu*)

Beyond Duality and Heteronormativity: Gender Display and Manipulation in Japanese Yaoi/BL Narratives

Boys Love (BL) in Japan refers to commercial fiction and fictional media by and for heterosexual women that focuses on male–male erotic/romantic relationships. These works are more popularly known in other countries as *Yaoi*, a Japanese term often used as an umbrella category that can encompass various Japanese subgenres of male–male erotic/romantic fiction by and for women. The past decade has seen the emergence of studies of *Yaoi*/BL that have focused on gender and sex as analytical categories. Such scholarship is important in understanding fan-based cultures, production and consumption. However, a conflation of gender, sex, and sexuality at the analytical level in *Yaoi*/BL impedes further theoretical development. By making a clear conceptual distinction between these intertwined notions as distinctive analytical categories, this paper attempts to clarify *Yaoi*'s achievement in the (un)conscious feminist agenda among Japanese women. The study examines nearly 800 commercial *Yaoi*/BL novels written in Japanese, which were chosen based on a certain sampling method. Through descriptive statistics based on and textual analysis of the samples, as well as interviews

with professional Japanese female writers, the paper first identifies some important features in the contemporary *Yaoi*/BL texts such as transgression of sexual norms, subversion of gender fixity, renewed definitions of masculinity and femininity, and highly context-dependent sexual orientation of protagonists. By doing so, I argue that *Yaoi*/BL has made it possible for Japanese heterosexual women 1) to transgress normative gender dualism, sexual acts and sexuality at least at the level of discourse; 2) to use men's images not only for their empowerment but also for their own gratification as agent of desire. This is a significant step forward from early *Yaoi* works that focused upon getting affirmation from others and fleeing from patriarchy.

RC05-113.5

SUZUKI, KAZUKO* (Texas A&M University, *ks2303@neo.tamu.edu*)

To be or Not to be, That Is the Question: The Bifurcation Approach of the Japanese State and Identity Formation of Koreans in Japan

Koreans in Japan present an important case for understanding the nature of the interconnections between race, nationalism, and ethnic relations. All too often, studies of these phenomena center on Western cases or on cases where non-Western racial minorities move to Western states. In this paper, however, I examine these inter-relations within Northeast Asia. The Zainichi Koreans or old-timer migrants in Japan (who are already in the fourth generation) must face what I call a 'bifurcation approach,' which makes a strict distinction between the Japanese and the non-Japanese based on nationality in the management of ethnic/racial diversity instituted by the Japanese state and society. In Japanese, the concepts of 'race', 'ethnicity,' and 'nation' are virtually indistinguishable. The formulation race = ethnicity = nationality = culture is essential to the Japanese conceptualization of what makes one Japanese. Moreover, under the Japanese sense of nationhood defined along exclusively ethno-genealogical lines and nationalistic multiculturalism, minority cultures have become fossilized owing to state sponsorship of the dominant Japanese culture. As a result, Zainichi Koreans—who have significantly become acculturated to and share a similar phenotype to the mainstream Japanese—have been racialized and constrained in their formation of hyphenated identities such as 'Korean-Japanese.' Based on interviews with Zainichi Koreans, this paper demonstrates how they negotiate the shoals of race, nationality, and ethnicity in order to survive in a deeply racialized state and examines their collective identity-formation under circumstances in which they have to live by hiding their ethnic origin with a constant pressure to 'impersonate' being Japanese.

RC48-784.1

SUZUKI, MAYA* (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, *mayasuzuki.edu@gmail.com*)

Challenging Law and Justice from below: The Public Interest Litigation (PIL) Movement in the Dalit Community

In this paper, I examine protest movements of the marginalized Dalit community (formerly known as Untouchables) in contemporary India from a case study of Balmiki (a sweeper caste). In particular, I explore the political aspects of caste by focusing on the caste-based quota system, known as "reservation," which is a part of India's affirmative actions.

This paper is organized around two significant issues. The first is the formation of a "new" identity among the Dalits through saint worship, which poses the following question. Why has the community embraced saint worship? The answer to the question lies in their religious choice to worship a saint, which gives them a sense of dignity and empowerment, and helps in the construction of a collective identity among members.

The second issue is the implications of caste-based identity politics. Since the late 1980s, an important factor Indian politics is the shift to a multiparty system and the rise of identity politics. With an increase in equality and social justice, marginalized castes have risen to challenge existing policies and demand an equal share in state resources.

I found that the success rate for the implementation of the reservation policy for the benefit of the lowest castes was significantly low. The distribution has been uneven among the targeted groups. Moreover, the results of my fieldwork revealed that most people tried to hide their caste. However, a number of them also affirmed their caste in order to obtain the benefits of welfare schemes and protect their rights by challenging the judicial system through Public Interest Litigations (PIL). This paradoxical response explains why caste identity has become more positive and assertive, which has led to the politics of difference in contemporary India.

RC16-301.1

SUZUKI, MIKAKO* (Keio University, *mikako0308@gmail.com*)

The State of Neoliberalism Criticisms in Japan: Why the Discussion on Cosmopolitanism Does Not Gain Steam in Japan

As economic globalisation progresses, a wave of neoliberalism is sweeping across the world, demanding states and societies to render a variety of modifications. Such a phenomenon has been analysed, described, and criticised extensively worldwide. Japan is no exception; criticisms toward neoliberalism are said to be forming a major trend in Japan.

However, such critiques are slightly different from those toward neoliberalism in other parts of the world. Worldwide criticisms toward neoliberalism often lead to discussions on global transformation and cosmopolitanism, whereas such a connection is almost never made in Japan. For example, David Harvey, the author who dissects neoliberalism in his worldwide bestseller *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*, expresses in *Cosmopolitanism and the Geographies of Freedom* published in 2005 his empathy with De Sousa Santos' (2005) idea of 'subaltern cosmopolitanism' – Harvey finds hope in the movement to form a cosmopolitan solidarity by amplifying the voices of the victims of neoliberalistic globalisation that exists worldwide. Urlich Beck (2008) also criticises the trend, stating that state politics are reduced when the state neoliberalistically prioritises adaptation to global market competitions; he argues that becoming cosmopolitan is the realistic future for states.

As seen from the above, a global trend is seen in the inclination to progress from criticising neoliberalism to promoting a cosmopolitan transformation. However, neoliberalism criticisms in Japan rarely lead to the discussion of cosmopolitan transformation. One of the reasons for such a difference is that neoliberalism criticisms in Japan are rarely discussed solely in a global context because they have historically evolved as arguments of inequality which often focus on changes in the socioeconomic structure in Japan. Therefore, this report will provide an overview of neoliberalism criticisms in Japan, describe their characteristics, and explain why the criticisms have strong national characteristics without having been placed in the context of cosmopolitanism.

WG02-897.6

SUZUKI, NORIYUKI* (University of the Ryukyus, *nsuzuki@ll.u-ryukyu.ac.jp*)

The Formation Process for Civil Society in Northeast Thailand: From the Social Research of Two Villages

This paper on village civil society (prachakhom) as the basis for the emergence of civil society and development in Thailand's northeastern region is the result of the social research supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology(MEXT) of Japan from 2005 - 2007 and 2008 - 2010.

In the twenty-first century, the discussion of the idea of civil society (prachasangkhom) and people's participation began to develop in Thailand. In many forums, Thai scholars proposed a range of ideas and opinions that directly link development with civil society. Furthermore, there has been various research on the development and possibilities for shaping the civil society movement.

In our previous social research, we concluded that prachakhom was the foundation of the formation process for Civil Society. Prachakhom as a gathering of people has been an integral part of Thai society, while the civil society movement was a new idea derived from the West. In this paper, I intend to analyze the two types of prachakhom, both a grassroots type and a top-down type in response to government policies, using quantitative and qualitative data from the case study of two villages in Northeast Thailand.

RC34-583.6

SUZUKI, SHO* (Graduate School, University of Tokyo, *showsuzu@gmail.com*)

The Effects on Self-Consciousness of Junior High School Students in Japan Depending on the Fact That They Have Boyfriend/Girlfriend or Not

The purpose of this study is to make clear the significance of a boyfriend or girlfriend for junior high school students in Japan. For this purpose, I firstly investigated the determining factors of having a boyfriend/girlfriend, and then clarified the effects of the fact that one has a boyfriend/girlfriend on their self-consciousness. As a result of this analyses, I got following two findings. First, there are various factors which determine whether junior high school students have a boyfriend/girlfriend or not, and the factors differ according to each student's gender. Furthermore, the levels of academic accomplishment of the school also make a difference. Second, when I analyze the effects of that fact on their self-consciousness, it is necessary to consider not only the very thing that one has a boyfriend/girlfriend or not, but also if she or he is likely to have a boyfriend/girlfriend. This analysis suggests that a success in love for girls in junior high has a more complex meaning compared with that for boys.

RC20-350.8

SUZUKI, TAKESHI* (Mejiro University, *kem86871@hotmail.com*)
OKANO, ATSUKO (Carat Club Corp.)

Divorce Studies in America and Japan

This paper aims to suggest 'Good Divorce' comparing divorce studies in America with divorce studies in Japan. The divorce rate in the United States has continued rising after the World War II, and one of two sets came to be divorced among the couples who married. At the same time, as remarriages has also increased, 'step family' is not rare in America. A new sociological concept, 'binuclear family' adovocated in "The Good Divorce (1994)" by Constance Ahrons has become generalized. On the other hand, the divorce rate in Japan has continued rising as well as the United States and has almost caught up with it.

In this paper, we will introduce divorce studies and works developed in America since 1980s and in Japan since 1990s. First, we will discuss the history of divorce studies in America and Japan. 'Nuclear family' advocated by Talcott Parsons is certainly universal, but not absolute at all. Second, introducing the discussions in "The Good Divorce" and "We're Still Family" by Constance Ahrons, we will describe divorces in America. On behalf of 'nuclear family', it is found how the concept called 'binuclear family' became to come up. Third, introducing Atsuko Okano's various discussions on divorces, we will describe divorces in Japan. About divorce circumstances of America and Japan, some common points and differences will become clear. Finally, through both divorce studies, we will suggest what should be done to be 'good divorce'. 'Good divorce' means to "keep your family together when your marriage comes apart." We will also introduce International Academy of Collaborative Professionals (IACP) for collaborative practice, including Collaborative law and interdisciplinary Collaborative Divorce.

RC16-286.2

SUZUKI, TAKESHI* (Mejiro University, *kem86871@hotmail.com*)

Sociological Theory after September 11, 2001 and March 11, 2011

This paper aims to rethink theoretical foundations in sociology comparing American sociology after September 11, 2001 with Japanese sociology after March 11, 2011. Although some 'empirical' sociologists in America described and analyzed attacks by terrorists on September 11, 2001 and American society after 911, almost 'theoretical' sociologists kept silence. However, Jeffrey Alexander, a leading American theoretical and cultural sociologist, has interpreted sociological theory and American society of and after '911' from a post-Parsonian point of view. On the other hand, although some 'empirical' sociologists in Japan have described Japan Now after the Japan earthquake and Tsunami on March 11, 2011, almost 'theoretical' sociologists within the Parsonian and Post-Parsonian tradition in Japan have kept silence.

In this paper, I will suggest that theoretical foundations for the sociology after 911 and 311 would be established on Jeffrey Alexander's theoretical logic, cultural sociology, and civil society First, I will discussed that new sociological theorizing including the sociology of 911 and 311 should be multidimensionally reconstructed on the metatheorizing by Talcott Parsons, Jeffrey Alexander, Jonathan Turner, and Richard Münch. Second, I will argue that new sociological theorizing could be founded on cultural sociology and civil society advocated by Jeffey Alexander keeping a philosophical foundation of multidimensional sociological theorizing. Finally, it will present what should be done to reconstruct Japanese sociology multidimensionally after March 11, 2011.

WG01-890.3

SUZUKI, TETSUTADA* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, *tetsutada2006@ybb.ne.jp*)

Constructing Identities Across Borders: Case of the Istrian-Italian Diaspora in Trieste

In the last two decades, the accelerating speed of globalization has challenged the modern notion of state borders. Rather than the fixed line of a sovereign state, state borders are viewed as a dynamic interplay between territorial organizations and local societies. This trend is evident in the border regions of Europe wherein extensive cross-border cooperation and interaction transform a border from a geopolitical "territorial line" to a socio-cultural "contact area" of neighboring societies. On this basis, people living in borderlands have new resources and opportunities to construct or safeguard their identities.

This study examines the construction of a "We" consciousness by the Istrian-Italian diaspora, who suffered from national conflicts and mass exile after World War II, and emigrated from their native homeland Istria (formally Yugoslavia) to settle in Trieste, a border city in Italy close to the Slovene and Croatian borders. We analyze the identity construction of this diaspora by specifically using the case of national celebrations when cross-border interaction collides with national manifestation. Our data is based on fieldwork conducted in Trieste on the procedure of how commemorative events are organized by local authorities and these exile groups, focusing on the practices and discourses on the ways to selectively utilize certain historical pasts, "We" and "the Other" relations, and forms of recognition.

The results indicate that two opposed identities have emerged within Italian diaspora communities: pro-Italian national identities and multiethnic regional identities. Whereas the former tried to produce a national image through patriotic ritual performance and victimization of exiles, the latter tried to reconstruct

regional identity in relations with Italian minorities and local authorities in Croatia across nations and borders. In the following discussion, different forms of identities are associated with not only the capacities of the diaspora but also the local and transnational opportunities available to it.

RC16-296.3

SUZUKI, TOMIHISA* (Momoyama Gakuin University, *tomi3@sakai.zaq.ne.jp*)

"Intellectuals" in Gramsci's Prison Notebooks: An Active Relationship As a Key Concept

In *Prison Notebooks* (written between1929-35), Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937) – an Italian Marxist theorist – reconstructed the notion of intellectuals in the process of reconstituting the Marxist "class" concept. What are "intellectuals" in the theoretical world of Gramsci? And how did Gramsci theorize intellectuals and their roles in modern society? My presentation first introduces how Gramsci and his work have been studied and contributed to sociological theoretical research in Japan and then illustrates how his writings in his *Prison Notebooks* located intellectuals and active relationship constructions. Content analyses of *Prison Notebooks* reveal that the logical foundation for his understanding intellectuals was the reconstructed concept of "man" or human being which was formed by active relationships. This study shows Gramsci's belief that there was no "man" who was not intellectual; therefore, all the human beings are indeed the intellectual. Yet, not everybody plays the socially organizing functional role of an intellectual. The active relationships of the ordinary people most of the time have individual characteristics; on the contrary, intellectuals create and engage in socially active relationships which are in any of the economic, social, cultural, and political field. Therefore, I argue that Gramsci advanced Marx's social class theory by focusing on intellectuals and their hegemonic social engagements in which the socially active relationship plays a crucial role in society. This paper contributes to our sociological understanding of Gramsci, his theoretical roots, and commonalities with the Marxist and other theoretical traditions.

RC39-657.1

SUZUKI, TSUTOMU* (Tohoku Gakuin University, *t-suzuki@izcc.tohoku-gakuin.ac.jp*)

Visualization of SNS Communications Concerning Radiation Risk from the Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant

In this presentation, I visualize people's communications on a Social Networking Service (SNS) concerning the risks of radioactive pollution stemming from the Fukushima Daiichi power plant accident. The data consists of the communication log from a regional SNS that was launched by the residents of Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture, after the accident. It contains text from diaries and comments written by the SNS members and information about who made comments to whom. The co-occurrence network of words derived from the text data reveals the members' concerns about radiation risks. Comment relations are expressed as a form of social network that shows the structure of the human relationships on the SNS. The co-occurrence network of words and the comment network can be integrated and analyzed concurrently to show the development and interaction of the members' shared concerns and the social networks in the SNS.

The SNS members expressed various concerns, including radiation measurement, influence on health, food safety, and so on. Based on their concerns, they created clusters in the comment network. Though the founder of the SNS had the highest degree centrality, the mediator of the clusters was a different member who sometimes mediated members with opposing opinions. A member who had a scientific background occupied a leadership position in a particular cluster but did not play a role in mediation. This suggests that a sympathetic attitude is more important than scientific knowledge for risk communication among ordinary citizens.

RC23-404.5

SUZUKI, WAKANA* (Osaka University, *wakana.s.kyoto@gmail.com*)

Honor or Fear? Relationships Between Scientists and Experimental Animals in a Japanese Laboratory

Attachment and detachment, and honor and fear with which scientists and technicians treat their experimental animals are a paradoxical aspect of everyday practices of Animal Experimental Room in a medical Lab in Japan. The scientists kill, or tweak the genes of these animals for their research with the very same hands they used to caress and feed these animals under their custody. In Japan, some scientists even fear that the spirits of the sacrificed animals may come back to haunt them. Holding rituals to appease their spirits is a common practice.

Gesa Lindemann has argued that neurobiologists' attitude of experimental animals move from seeing them as "conscious organisms" to "technical artifacts", or even to "organisms being merely alive" as their experiment progresses (Linde-

mann 2009). In addition to various kinds of attitude, this paper demonstrates how scientific practice and Shinto's affective dimensions are entangled.

Japanese way of honoring the animals killed for scientific research has been known for "offering a ceremony" for dead animals (*Kuyoo*). This paper pays attention to not only to the ceremony but also everyday caring practice in the laboratory.

Thus, I discuss how scientists and technicians affectively commit to experimental animals. Inspired by Science Studies scholar Casper Bruun Jensen and the sociologist Anders Blok (Jensen and Blok 2013), who developed Actor Network Theory through Japanese techno-aminism, I explore new dimensions of contemporary Japanese techno science.

RC41-690.1

SUZUKI HIM, MIKI* (Ondokuz Mayis University, *mikihim@omu. edu.tr*)
GÜNDÜZ HOŞGÖR, AYŞE (Middle East Technichal University)

Does Men's Involvement in Family Planning Threaten Women's Reproductive Rights?: A Case of Kurdish Rural-Urban Migrant Women in Turkey

This study discusses the issue of men's involvement in birth control in Turkey. An argument is based on our research of Kurdish women's experiences of contraceptive practices. Data were collected by in-depth interviews with forty women in a low-income rural-urban migrant neighbourhood in an East Anatolian city Van between February and July in 2008. In Turkey, fertility rate has declined to near-replacement levels in recent years yet the use of traditional method, that is, withdrawal continues to be among the highest in the world. Recent studies suggest men's direct (practicing withdrawal or using condoms) and indirect (influencing women's use and choice of contraceptive method) involvement in birth control. However, we do not know whether men's involvement has positive or negative impacts on women's empowerment. In the neighbourhood we studied, contraception was generally women's responsibility yet they experienced difficulties in accessing and effectively using contraceptives because of their gender disadvantages. Nonetheless, there were a few women who were successful in birth control. They were not very different from the other women in terms of economic, educational and familial statuses yet their husbands were actively involved in birth control directly or indirectly. One of them, however, wanted more children but were using an intrauterine device because of the husband's request. Meanwhile, many women considered that their husbands should take more responsibility in family planning because of their experiences of failing contraception and seeing those women who successfully limit their births with the help of their husbands. Based on our case study, this presentation discusses a paradox of men's involvement in birth control and asks explorative questions that whether men's involvement risks women's reproductive rights or whether feminist politics should support men's involvement for the sake of women's health if women can practice birth control more effectively by men's involvement.

RC40-675.1

SUZUKI HIM, MIKI (Ondokuz Mayis University)
GÜNDÜZ HOŞGÖR, AYŞE* (Middle East Technichal University, *hosgor@metu.edu.tr*)

Globalisation and Rural Women's Paid Work in Turkey: A Case Study of the Production Chain of Rapana Venosa

This study examines the production chain of *Rapana Venosa* (veined rapa whelk) and the socioeconomic statuses of women factory workers in this process. In rural areas of the Black Sea region in Turkey, women often participate in non-agricultural production. The production of veined rapa whelks is one of the sectors which rural women are especially employed. Veined rapa whelks are "marine invaders" which migrated from Far East Asian seas to the Black Sea by ballast water in the 1940s. Today, they are considered to be threatening the Black Sea's ecological balance by consuming large numbers of bivalves. In the context of globalising marine ecosystem and multinationalising agrifood production, rapa whelks began to be exported from Turkey to Japan in the 1990s. While the prevalent catch method, *algarna* dredging, is known to be harmful for the reproduction of many native species, the exportation of rapa whelks is hoped to reduce their ecological pressure in the Black Sea and create employment opportunities for rural women. This study explores the use of rural women's labour in the global production chain of rapa whelks between Japan and Turkey. The research was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, women workers' socio-economic statuses were investigated through in-depth interviews with owners, managers and women workers of whelk-processing factories in two Middle Black Sea villages. A research in the second phase was conducted in summer 2012 in Tokyo and data regarding the production chain were collected mainly by interviews with an importer, a manufacturer and a retailer. Research findings suggest that the global *Rapana Venosa* production bears many characteristics of informal economy. The flexible production chain depends on rural women's flexible, invisible and hence

cheap labour while women develop new strategies to create a space of autonomy through paid work.

RC17-310.1

SVEDBERG HELGESSON, KARIN* (Stockholm School of Economics, *karin.svedberghelgesson@hhs.se*)
SJÖGREN, EBBA (Stockholm School of Economics)

To Serve and Survey: Lawyers and Auditors' Efforts To Reconcile Professional Commitments, Client Demands and Regulatory Requirements For Anti-Money Laundering

This paper studies how professionals serve as agents of public regulation. Following the trend for risk governance in various policy areas (e.g. Hood et al 2001), a distinguishing feature of anti-money laundering regulation is that risk management is a primary tool to combat crime. Transnational agreements and national law require various professional services providers to monitor client behavior and report indications of money laundering without informing the client(s) about these suspicions. In short, businesses must survey clients, even as they serve client needs.

Law and accounting are both professions with a history of explicit commercial engagement. However, auditors differ in that they constitute part of a legally-sanctioned compliance industry. Using an interview-based study, we probe 1) how lawyers and auditors articulate principle tensions between commercial demands, professional commitments and regulatory requirements, and 2) how these tensions are practically reconciled in everyday work.

We observe varying degrees of tension between professional autonomy, the role of client advisor/advocate and regulatory compliance. We also observe similarities in the formalization of client handling process as a structural means of making visible and actionable the balance between competing demands.

Theoretically, the paper draws on the emergent literature on multiple values in organizational work (e.g. Stark 2009). It contributes to a discussion of expectation gaps in the role of professionals and highlights wider practical implications for businesses of the dual discourses on transparency and risk (Bergström et al. 2011).

References

Bergström, M., K. Svedberg Helgesson and U. Mörth (2011) A New Role for For-Profit Actors? The Case of Anti-Money Laundering and Risk Management, *Journal of Common Market Studies* 49(5):1043-1064.

Hood, C., H. Rothstein and R. Baldwin (2001) *The Government of Risk: Understanding Risk Regulation Regimes*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Stark, D. (2009) *The Sense of Dissonance*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

JS-44.15

SVENSSON, MIKAEL* (Uppsala University, *mikael.svensson@soc.uu.se*)

The Importance of Class for Understanding Racist Discourses: A Comparative Study of People with Different Positions in the Swedish Class Structure

In research, and especially quantitative research, the working class is often singled out as more xenophobic than other classes. However, it appears that the working class has actual relationships with "immigrants" to a larger extent. Rather than determining which class is the most xenophobic, the aim of this paper is to discuss the relevance of dominant theories about class and racism in relation to empirical findings, and more specifically to interrogate *why* and *how* class may be important for understanding people's use of racist discourses in different social contexts. This paper is based on an ongoing research project that focuses on the relationship between people's class positions and their practices towards people that they construct as "the other", as "immigrant" or "ethnically different". The empirical findings consist of qualitative interviews with (1) people with working class positions (based on their work, employment relations and income) living in a working class area, and (2) people with higher class positions living in an more socioeconomically favorable area. Both areas are located in one of Sweden's largest cities.

In the paper, I discuss both social psychological theories that focus on people's desire for a positive social identity and other theories, mainly Marxist, that are based on people's position in the relations of production. The paper argues that which discourses, that are available or are seen as reasonable, are conditioned by people's different class positions. This also means that the reasons behind people's use of racist discourses and the meanings these are filled with need to be understood in relation to the diverse – class conditioned – social contexts in which people live.

RC01-34.3

SVETE, UROS* (Universitiy of Ljubljana, *uros.svete@fdv.uni-lj.si*)

Interconnected 21st Century and the Decline of Traditional National Security System

Traditional national security system has been definitely one of the crucial pillars for Western statecraft paradigm since Westphalia Peace agreement in 1648. Especially in last two centuries the main task of sovereign state was how to protect own citizens and territory from foreign (military) threats with strategic concepts like deterrence and retaliation are. It was very clear the national power was based on physical and natural resources, industrial production as well military capabilities. The national state was practically the only reputable actor in international relations. Although for many scholars like Fukuyama this historic development was ended with the end of Cold War, I think the crucial revolution began with modern information and communication technology already mid of former century. Consequently till the end of millennium we got interconnected society with borderless, lightly regulated and largely anonymous online environment which has been rising to new strategic domain. At the same time security as a concept was changed by possible interconnection and new non-state actors like individuals, corporations, (cyber) terrorists, organized crime and autonomous actors appeared as important international players. That makes traditional national-based security system incapable to prevent all security incidents occurring in cyber as well physical space. In spite of the merits of measures to protect society against new kinds of security threats, national security policy makers therefore have to accept a certain level of vulnerability and redirect their focus to recovery and resilience, the ability to restore a state of normalcy after disruption. The primary security objective is effectively mitigating the impact and quickly restoring the original situation. For that purpose traditional very rigid national security should be redesigned into more flexible crisis management and knowledge integrating system with capability to collect all societal skills and potential convenient for ensuring security in interconnected semi-transparent world

RC35-614.3

SWADER, CHRISTOPHER* (National Research University, *cswader@hse.ru*)

Contractual Gift-Giving As a Functional Hybrid: The Case of Gift-for-Sex Exchanges in Russia

Ideal-typical forms of capitalism ('cold' profit orientations) and gift-giving (the „pure gift") can be found to illustrate the crucial aspects we assign to these concepts. Yet these two concepts blend together extensively, especially in practices of instrumental gift-giving. In particular, „contractual gift-giving" is a particularly 'pure' hybrid form of exchange, as it is more formalized, and thus more rationalized and calculated, than other types of reciprocal gift exchange. Strong everyday evidence of this hybrid practice can be found within compensated dating practices.

Using the case of contractual gift-for-sex exchanges in Russia, the empirical basis of this paper is a rich body of recently collected (2010-12) data, including online content analysis of dating websites and discussion fora, face to face interviews, and a quantitative survey. Multi-method results demonstrate that the two sides of the contractual gift 'hybrid' exchange form interact so that that both maintain key aspects of their conceptual purity, yet in a way that allows translation between them. In particular, the gift form is unique in its ability to bring symbolic relations (such as love and romance) into market exchange as commodities through involving them in contracts. While the 'purity' (altruism) of such gifts is indeed removed/unveiled through their availability on the marketplace of 'sponsorship' and compensated dating, the gift nonetheless maintains its valence of care, generosity, and even love for practitioners. The features of this contractual gift form are analyzed in the context of the post-socialist economic transformation in Russia, focusing especially on the subjective incorporation of market logics and language into everyday life and the recent materialistic and partial sexual revolution in Russia.

RC42-716.3

SWADER, CHRISTOPHER* (National Research University, *cswader@hse.ru*)

The Loneliness of Many? Investigating the Roots of Urban Russian Loneliness

Much early sociological work on cities has focused and the connection between city life and urban estrangement. A host of modern maladies are proposed to have higher concentrations within cities: to include alienation, anomie, and the 'blasé' attitude. As a result of these and shifting forms of social cohesion in urban spaces, we should also expect to find a higher prevalence of loneliness within urban environments. Cross-country data (the ESS) show loneliness rates to be much higher in Eastern than in Western Europe. Russia is therefore an ideal place to investigate loneliness.

Using Russian WVS data from 2012 on the question of loneliness, I attempt to find the mechanisms through which the urban loneliness effect occurs by also controlling for other relevant factors, such as social engagement, alienation, and values such as individualism/collectivism. In particular, I am interested in the way

that individualist values mediate loneliness, either by catalyzing or mitigating its effect, and I expect that this mediation effect is different in cities, with 'urban values,' compared to rural areas. I compare four samples: one metropolis (Moscow), one city (Tambov), a non-urban sample (Russians living in settlements of 100,000 or less), and Tatarstan (city and non-city). Results confirm several important hypotheses. Notably, nearly all loneliness effects in cities are mediated by individualism, collectivism, in stark contrast to loneliness in non-urban areas. In particular, I find that individualists in Moscow are *more* lonely if they have children, likely because family isolates them from the types of ties they would prefer (with friends, associations, and wider networks). For collectivists, this effect is reversed. Likewise, collectivists in a smaller city (Tambov) are *more* lonely if they are involved in more civic organizations, likely because this involvement is compensating for a lack of the ties they idealize (family).

ADH-996.5

SWARNAKAR, PRADIP* (InstituteTechnology & Management , *swarnakar@gmail.com*)
PELLISSERY, SONY (National Law School of India University)

Locating the Media Discourse of Climate Change Policy Network in India 2007-2010

This paper explains the framing of climate change in Indian newspapers. With its economic growth, India has become a major contributor of greenhouse gas emissions and has a major role to play in any global cooperation to reduce emissions. Yet India's rhetoric and concerns about climate change differ from other developing and developed countries. India is the world's largest democracy, but it has a weak state that lacks levers of control over its society and economy. Consequently, the distinct framing that India's newspapers give to climate change concerns, not the need for new government policies, but the need to convince and mobilize civil society.

TG04-944.1

SWARNAKAR, PRADIP* (InstituteTechnology & Management , *swarnakar@gmail.com*)
GROSS, MATTHIAS* (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, *matthias.gross@ufz.de*)
BLEICHER, ALENA (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research GmbH - UFZ)

Trust Me If You Can: Trust As Strategic Tool for Decision Making to Deal with Ignorance and Uncertainty in Contaminated Sites of Germany and India

In this paper we will investigate the role of trust in decision making process under ignorance and uncertainty. Classical approaches to risk analysis are based on statistical calculations dependent on hitherto known variables. This research suggests that if knowledge for risk calculation is limited then the decision making of experts as well as 'lay' persons are dependent on their individual and intuitional trust. Based on newly emerging sociological theories of ignorance, this paper involves two field studies: redevelopment of contaminated sites in Germany and mitigation of groundwater arsenic contamination in India. Interestingly, in both the cases knowledge on underground processes is limited. Processes of cleaning-up in Germany usually are confronted with contaminations that had not been identified in investigation activities. Unexpected surprises by the actors often are taken as normalcy. In the Eastern Indian region, concentration of arsenic in groundwater increases due to geological processes in succession of a decreasing groundwater level, caused by human activities. So, today's clean water may be poisonous by arsenic tomorrow. This creates a situation of ambiguity and confusion. Stakeholders (from policy makers to local inhabitants) have to take various pertinent decisions based on trust in individual, group or system. From the existing sociological literature the paper explores various dimensions of trust involved in decision making for both experts and non-experts.

RC27-468.3

SWARTZ, MARIA* (University of Texas -MD Anderson Cancer Center, *mary.cy.chang@gmail.com*)
DENG, FURJEN (Sam Houston State University)
GUO, YUCHENG (Shanghai University of Sport)

Physical Activity and Quality of Life Among Chinese Cancer Survivors

Cancer is the leading cause of death among Asian American populations in the United States (CDC, 2013). Asian Americans are actually reported to have lower cancer deaths compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Consequently, more Asian Americans will survive cancer diagnosis and live a longer life after treatment. It has been shown that physical activity at modest intensity can significantly im-

prove the side effects of cancer treatment, quality of life among cancer patients, and breast cancer mortality. Although research on exercise has grown in quantity and quality (i.e., more RCTs) during last decade, most available studies recruited primarily Caucasian samples and were based on smaller sample sizes (Pekmezi & Demark-Wahnefried, 2011). Thus, these findings are not able to be generalized to non-Caucasian subgroups, such as AAs. Furthermore, exercise patterns vary with different cultural traditions. Intervention strategies such as aerobic exercises, resistance training, and Yoga which have demonstrated positive impacts might not be applicable to AA cancer survivors because most Asians will be more inclined to use Tai Chi over Yoga for daily exercise routine. Thus, more research is needed to study the unique cancer experience of various racial/ethnic groups.

This paper examines the linkage between physical activity and quality of life among Chinese American cancer patients and survivors. It is hypothesized that more physically active cancer patients and survivors are reported to have higher quality of life. Data were collected from self-report surveys of 55 Chinese cancer patients and survivors. In addition to basic demographic characteristics, weight status, medical history, two standardized scales are used to measure quality of life (SF-36) and physical activity (CHAMPS). Currently, we are conducting the data analysis and a manuscript based on the results of the data analysis that will be completed in the spring of 2014.

RC34-598.1

SWARTZ, SHARLENE* (Human Sciences Research Council, *sharlene@theyouthinstitute.org*)
COOPER, ADAM (University of Stellenbosch)

Navigational Capacities For Youth Success In Adversity: A Sociology Of Southern Youth

The global South has for too long relied on global North contexts and theories in the sociological study of youth and youth development. These Northern approaches have centred on US-driven positive youth development focused on dynamic systems, risks and protective factors, and the UK-led socio-cultural approach addressing youth agency, resistance and cultural reproduction. This paper asks two key questions towards a comparative consideration of the sociology of youth: Who are Southern Youth, and in what ways are their lives the same as, or different to their Global North counterparts? and What new tools and language are required in order to make visible these similarities and differences and so bring Southern Youth out of the invisibility of current hegemonic youth studies? Substantially, it offers an alternative nascent framework, that of 'navigational capacities' to research and frame a sociology of Southern Youth. Navigational capacities are suggested as specific **socio-emotional and material capabilties** required for youth living in contexts of adversity to succeed. These capacities, rather than skills, are learnable and are available to young people in the pursuit of success, where success is postulated as the capacity to (1) exert **individual agency**; (2) obtain, create and invest **capitals** in their primary proximal contexts of engagement; (3) recognize and analyse the ways in which interconnecting distal **contexts** such as institutions, practices and policies exert influence to oppose and enable agency; (4) see the way in which **power** operates through identity markers to restrict participation, and perpetuate domination and poverty; and (5) practice **collective agency** for civic participation and life cycle transitions. In this regard, the notion of navigational capacities draws together the best emancipatory and context-sensitive elements of both the dynamics systems and socio-cultural approaches to youth studies, and has the potential to make visible ('deinvisiblise') the lives of Southern Youth.

RC06-118.11

SWENSON, DONALD* (Mount Royal University, *dswenson@mtroyal.ca*)

Gender Marital Roles in an Ecumenical, Covenant, and Charismatic Christian Community

Marital gender roles and religion continue to capture the landscape of much sociological research in families. A significant amount of research has emerged in investigating the Promise Keepers movement whose primary locus is in Evangelical-American Christianity. Much of the critique of the movement focuses on language such as: "the last gap of patriarchy," the "first backlash of patriarchy," "soft-boiled masculinity, "sphere of anti-feminist backlash,' "hegemonic masculinity," "an essentionalist retreat from progressive gender relationships," and the Promise Keepers representing the centrality of the political within the family.

Against this backdrop, this paper presents empirical evidence from a 350 member Ecumenical[1], Covenant[2], Charismatic[3] community named "Alleluia" in Augusta, Georgia, USA. Husbands are expected to lead, protect and provide for their wives and children. They are called to be leaders in their marriages and could be seen to reflect the images portrayed above in regard to the Promise Keepers. However, with data based on interviews from randomly selected cases (36) and 300 members of 350 who provided quantitative information, a very different story of leadership is presented.

The husbands model their leadership on a *kenotic* style of headship. This consists of leadership which is humble, empty of self-interest, sacrificial love (agape),

a detachment from status privilege, gentle, meek, kind and self-effacing. They are to love their wives as "Jesus loves the Church," and wives are to respect their husbands.

From the interviews, both of men and women, this was the common story. Regression analysis of measures of gender roles shows significant correlations with a wide variety of measures of religion.

[1] A Community of various Christian denominations.
[2] This refers to the kind of community wherein members make a life-time vow to live the Christian life in close and intimate relationships with one another.
[3] A Community which uses the charismatic gifts

RC31-531.10

SWIDER, SARAH* (Wayne State University, *sswider@gmail.com*)

Constructing Asia: An Emerging Model of Migrant Labor Exportation

This article explores how global forces are reshaping the form of labor migration in the region. China has become an important influence reshaping the Asian region through increased foreign direct investment (FDI) in public construction projects such as roads, railways, and ports. As Chinese companies expand operations overseas they often bring their own workforce, exporting hundreds of thousands of Chinese migrant workers. These workers migrate under the umbrella of Chinese multinational companies and represent a fast-growing form of labor export migration called, "project contract migration." This expansion of project contract migration represents an important form of temporary migrant worker programs which are generally governed by either labor brokers and/or bi-lateral agreements among states, and are characterized by receiving countries only accepting immigrants under "strict functional and temporal limits" (Castles, 2004: 23). In contrast, China's emerging labor export model is an example of multinational corporation-led migration with a new twist. Historically, multinational corporation-led migration has taken the form of high-skilled professionals being relocated from developed nations into developing countries (Findlay, 1990; Stahl, 1991) while China's multinational companies are exporting both high and low skilled workers.

According to China's Ministry of Commerce the number of Chinese workers sent abroad has risen from about 2,000 in 1979 to around 6.5 million in 2013. Roughly 812,000 of these overseas Chinese workers are now employed by Chinese companies in the form of project contract workers, and if we include illegal or undocumented migrants, these numbers would double. This article focuses understanding why Chinese multinationals are importing their own laborers instead of using local labor. I argue that this emerging model of labor exportation creates a kind of extraterritoriality that allows Chinese multinationals to evade national and international regulations designed to protect worker and migrant rights and increasing worker control.

RC44-739.14

SWIDER, SARAH* (Wayne State University, *sswider@gmail.com*)

Engaging the State: Informal Worker Protests in China

In China, the rise of precarious and informal work is closely linked to the processes of migration and urbanization. There are roughly 150-200 million migrant workers, representing between 15-17 percent of the total Chinese population (*Chan 2010*). By 2009, sixty percent of all urban employment in China was informal (*Huang 2009*); most of this is precarious work and a majority of these jobs are filled by migrants. Informal work is performed outside the purview of the state, and it is labeled precarious because these jobs do not provide employment stability, are low-waged and lack social protection.

This paper explores informal worker protests in China. I look at two different groups of informal workers; construction workers and street vendors and find that the salient issues for each group are different. The most salient issue for informal construction workers is non-payment of wages and among street vendors it is the unfair treatment by local urban para-police called *chengguan*. I explore these two issues and the resulting protests by analyzing the ways that their relationships with the state, the organization of their work, and different integration into urban spaces shape their organizing and protests efforts. I detail the major characteristics of these protests and argue that that these informal workers (and their protests) represent more of a threat to the government and the Communist Party's goals of stability and harmony than do protests by formal workers.

Huang, Philip C. C. . 2009. "China's Neglected Informal Economy: Reality and Theory." *Modern China* 35(4):34.

Chen, Martha Alter, and Joann Vanek. 2013. "Informal Employment Revisited: Theories, Data & Policies." Indian Journal of Industrial Relations(IJIR): A Review of Economic & Social Development 48(3):390-401.

RC09-181.5

SWINDLE, JEFFREY* (University of Michigan, *jswindle@umich.edu*)

The Developmental Hierarchy Cultural Schema

In everyday conversation, popular media, and scholarly work, terms like the "Third World" or "developing countries" are often contrasted with the "First World" and "developed countries." These common terms imply that most people share a cultural schema of a developmental hierarchy of societies. How prevalent has this schema been throughout history? Drawing from cognitive anthropology, I argue that in general the terms people use are indicative of specific cultural schemas. This is the especially the case with terms that refer to societies' position on a developmental hierarchy (e.g. "developed" versus "developing countries," or "advanced" versus "primitive societies," etc.). Using the *Google Books N-gram Database*, I analyze the usage of over 80 such terms by year, measuring their relative frequencies in all books written in English from 1700-2008. I then combine this quantitative data with archival data and other scholars' historical work, constructing a historical narrative of the developmental hierarchy cultural schema over the last three hundred years. The terminology of the developmental hierarchy has been prominent throughout the time period examined, though it has experienced significant changes. During the eighteenth century, developmental hierarchy terms gained popularity as the ideas of social evolutionism expanded. Notions of sovereignty and capability eventually challenged social evolutionary ideas in the beginning of the twentieth century, leading to their demise. In their wake, modernization theory quickly became prominent, bringing a new set of developmental hierarchy terms. Institutionalized by the founding of various international organizations in the mid-twentieth century, modernization theory renovated the developmental hierarchy cultural schema by shifting the object of development from societies and peoples to that of the nation-state. The developmental hierarchy cultural schema has exercised considerable power in organizing the way people classify societies.

RC21-370.4

SYKORA, LUDEK* (Charles University , *sykora@natur.cuni.cz*)

From Chicago to Los Angeles: Western Concepts and the Study of Post-Socialist Cities

Post-socialist cities have been omitted from disputes on global urbanism. However, the insights gained from the study of their dramatic transformations can provide important suggestions for the international urban studies. The paper first introduces the key features of post-socialist urban transformations placing them within the context of contemporary global urbanism. The paper specifically discusses the urban development in cities, which developed during periods with different political regimes and socio-economic conditions. Their urban landscapes reflect multiplicity of socioeconomic logics and are characterized with a high level of socio-spatial hybridity. The western models that assume relatively stable relations between the principles of urban development and resulting socio-spatial patterns are not capable to capture the nature of cities in radical transformations. The paper then discusses the relevance of "western" concepts for the study of post-socialist cities. It is framed within the paradigmatic evolution from Chicago to Los Angeles schools of urban studies. The paper argues for the recognition of a multiplicity of urban logics and urban structures interrelated within urban landscapes of transforming cities. Relating long term development paths and contemporary path-shaping practices, paper documents that concepts from both schools are relevant for the understanding of post-socialist cities. Finally, despite the present urban landscapes of post-socialist cities can be seen as different from cities in other world regions, there are striking similarities. The paper argues that despite historic and cultural specificities in local contexts, contemporary urban development is conditioned by the universalistic driving forces of urbanization embedded in a globally spreading capitalism. The hybrid coexistence of different socio-spatial landscapes can thus be only temporary as the most dynamically developing urban areas related to global capitalism gradually displace the original urban patterns. The theories and concepts developed in the social context of capitalism thus have high relevance for contemporary global urbanism.

RC27-475.3

SYLVESTER, KATE* (Victoria University, *katherine.sylvester@live.vu.edu.au*)

Gambatte Ikô : Negotiating Identity and Belonging at a Japanese University Women's Kendo Club

This paper draws on an 18-month ethnography at a Japanese university women's kendo club and examines the concept of *seishin* (spirit), and how it is embodied through training and the process of doing one's best for the group. *Gambatte ikô* (Let's do our best together) expresses the personal commitment to endure hardship in order to achieve a group goal. The strengthening of *seishin* can be attained through enduring physical, mental and emotional hardship alongside others, where the hardships are embedded in the club's demanding training, work obligations and hierarchical relationships. As such, *seishin* training takes place on all levels, in a variety of situations, encouraging the holistic development of club members. *Seishin* development can be goal of membership and its embodiment can be advantageous as it promises to equip members with the resilience neces-

sary to fulfill their gendered roles as capable, exemplar models of society. Arguably, for female club members developing significant relationships takes precedence over the development of *seishin*. In time significant relationships with other members became my reason for being and the primary source of motivation to engage in *seishin* training.

RC12-229.8

SYMKOVYCH, ANTON* (National University of Kyiv-Mohyla, *a.symkovych@gmail.com*)

Safety in the 'House of Certainty': The Question of Violence in a Ukrainian Prison

Prisons are potentially volatile places. This paper draws on ethnographic research in a medium-security men's training prison to discuss the nature of a relatively low level of physical violence in a Ukrainian prison despite the low staff-to-prisoner ratio. It attributes this phenomenon primarily to the informal structure of prisoner society, and the central role of its illicit normative code of prison life. I explore how the legitimacy deficit of the Ukrainian State and its legal system, together with often anachronistic and unreal official prison rules and limited staff presence render the unofficial prisoners' behavioural code the guarantor of the peaceful co-habitation. I demonstrate that despite discriminating against certain prisoners and instigating mutual and self-surveillance, these informal arrangements were deemed by most prisoners more just and legitimate than the official ones. Whilst this informal structure was inescapable and entailed harsh punishments for violations, it, to some degree, controlled and limited arbitrary violence and established a 'house of certainty' (Foucault, 1975). Furthermore, I argue that despite the official antagonistic stance towards the 'inmate code', prison authorities heavily depended on the prisoner-controlled informal structure to both keep the prison orderly and safe and maintain uninterrupted industrial production. I then discuss the implications of the recent and current changes in Ukrainian society and prisoner profile to the maintenance of safety and order in national prisons. I posit that the intricate power-balance present in the prison has relevance beyond Ukraine because it represents a microcosm of the interaction between powerful legitimate and illegitimate interests, where the vested interest of both is profit (industry) and order (status quo).

RC15-276.5

SZAFLARSKI, MAGDALENA* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, *szaflam@uab.edu*)

HIV Stigma in U.S. Faith Communities

Stigma remains a significant barrier to HIV prevention/treatment in African American communities. Religious congregations, especially black churches, have been called to address HIV stigma. Social forces such as religion may create reinforcing stigmatized conditions that predispose individuals to HIV infection and limit their ability to access HIV testing and treatment. However, scientific evidence examining the concept of HIV stigma and its effects in religious communities is limited. Our work is guided by the concept of stigma as "a social and cultural phenomenon linked to actions of whole groups of people." This approach emphasizes the need to examine social structures and processes and enable communities to move from individual-level perceptions to collectively identify and act upon negative stereotypes and discrimination against the stigmatized. Our multi-method study examines HIV-stigma in faith communities from the perspectives of congregations, community members, and people living with HIV. We collected and analyzed data from interviews with faith leaders representing a theologically diverse sample of congregations; interviews with HIV-infected individuals; and, town-hall meeting-generated ideas about faith-based strategies to address HIV. We used predictive modeling of factors linked to welcoming/alienating attitudes on the part of congregations, as well as content analysis and concept mapping to qualitatively assess the concept and extent of HIV stigma present in faith communities. In congregations, stigma was often attached to the perception of individual mode of infection: homosexual relations as most stigmatized, followed by injection drug use, heterosexual relations, and mother-to-child/healthcare-related situation. Some HIV-infected individuals reported feeling alienated in congregations because of stigma/discrimination. Finally, community stakeholders identified reducing stigma as the most important strategy to address HIV in their faith community; however, the feasibility of this strategy was questioned. In the analysis, we triangulate/discuss the findings to explore the concept of stigma, its consequences, and potential stigma-reduction strategies in faith-based settings.

JS-48.2

SZAFLARSKI, MAGDALENA* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, *szaflam@uab.edu*)
CUBBINS, LISA (Battelle Memorial Institute)

Nativity, Religiosity, and Mental Health in the United States

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

949

Religiosity has been linked to better mental health including lower rates of depression and other psychiatric problems. However, little is known about the association between religiosity and mental health in immigrant populations. This study examined the role of religiosity in the association between foreign-born status and occurrence of dysthymia (long-term depressed mood) in the U.S. population using acculturative stress and religious coping perspectives. We hypothesized that dysthymia would be more prevalent among foreign-born than US-natives because of acculturative stress. We further expected that religiosity would help to explain this difference as a protective factor. We tested our hypotheses using a representative, longitudinal sample of U.S. adults. Dysthymia was assessed per DSM-IV criteria. Religious activity was a scale based on how often respondents attended religious services, how important were religious or spiritual beliefs to respondents, and how many members of their religious group they socially at least every two weeks. Acculturation, stress, sociodemographic and other factors were also assessed. Prevalence and 3-year incidence of dysthymia were modeled using nested logistic regression (weighted analyses). Immigrants were more likely than US-natives to have dysthymia, controlling for sociodemographic factors. This difference was explained after accounting for religious activity, acculturation, stress, and other factors. Religious activity remained a significant predictor of dysthymia after all adjustments: higher levels of religiosity were associated with a lower likelihood of dysthymia among the respondents over and beyond other factors. There was no difference between foreign-born and US-natives in developing dysthymia over time, but religiosity remained a significant predictor (lower likelihood) of developing dysthymia over time in the total sample. Further analyses will examine the differences in the effect of religiosity between the foreign-born and the US-native populations and discuss the findings in the light of acculturative stress and religious coping perspectives. Public health implications will also be addressed.

RC15-261.10

SZALMA, IVETT* (Cntr Expertise in the Social Sciences, *ivett.szalma@unil.ch*)

DJUNDEVA, MAJA (University of Groningen)

What Shapes Attitudes Towards Fertility Treatments in Present Day Europe?

The issue of medical treatment of fertility has special social relevance today for most of the European societies which are characterized by very low levels of fertility, and an increasing number of people not having children at all. Biotechnology makes parenthood available for those who used to be excluded from that earlier (medical problems, single women and same sex couples).

The aim of this research is to examine the attitudes of European society on in-vitro fertilization: Do they think that it is a stigma to become a parent without sexual intercourse or do they consider it as a possibility to help people to experience parenthood. The previous studies have already indicated that respondents' gender, age, educational level and religious background determined whether they supported "fertility treatments": women, younger people, those with higher educational level and non-religious background tended to be more supportive than others (Kailasam 2001, Scheneker 2005). This research would exceed that by focusing on how traditional gender roles, family beliefs and attitudes towards homosexuality can influence the acceptance of fertility treatments. The paper also seeks to answer the practical question whether the institutionalisation level of assisted reproductive technologies can affect the social acceptance of fertility treatments in Europe.

Our data come from the last wave (2008) of the European Value Study (EVS). The EVS provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values and opinions of citizens all over Europe by applying standardized questionnaires. In the fourth wave of EVS an artificial reproduction-related variable was introduced, which we chose as our dependent variable, measuring the acceptance level of the artificial insemination or in-vitro fertilization. As both individual and country level factors are taken into account the most appropriate statistical technique to be used are multilevel techniques.

RC18-323.3

SZAWIEL, TADEUSZ* (University of Warsaw, *szawiel@uw.edu.pl*)

Far-Right Voter: The Efficiency of Social Bases As a Discriminating Factor in Voting for Far-Right Parties

The paper will address two problems: the social characteristics of voters who identify themselves as „far-right", and secondly what are the additional factors which are conducive to identifying with, and voting for either radical (far-) right parties or mainstream right (or conservative) parties. Beginning with H. Kitschelt's (1997) and P. Norris' (2003) seminal works we know that social bases, i.e. changes in social structure and economy are not sufficient conditions for the appearance and stability of radical right parties. Kitschelt and Norris identified the party system and the electoral rules as two decisive factors for far right parties' electoral successes. Kitschelt argues that the conductive factor is „convergence of moderately left and right parties toward a median voter" and Norris emphasizes the role of institutional context (e.g. electoral rules). It will be shown, using the left-right self-placement scale as a measure of far-right identities, how far-right voters distribute their votes among political parties and what are the social and ideological factors which discriminate against mainstream right parties, apart from the type of party system and broader institutional context. The analysis will be based on recent ESS surveys and a more detailed analysis of the Polish case based on general election studies.

RC53-851.1

SZCZEPANIKOVA, ALICE* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, *alice.szczepanikova@gmail.com*)

Young Chechen Refugees in Europe: The Role of Gender and Religion

The presentation focuses on two intertwined factors that shape immigrant incorporation in today's Europe: religion and gender. It draws on an empirical study of young refugee women from Chechnya (Russian Federation) residing in Germany, Austria, Poland and Belgium. It aims to explain the relationship between women's religious identities and gender practices while considering the significance of their pre-migration childhood experiences of life in a war-torn society and refugees' living conditions in the receiving societies. The study examines two topics, which have dominated debates about incorporation of Muslim immigrants and their children in European societies: 1) new forms of religiosity among Muslim immigrant youth and 2) transformations of women's roles in immigrant families and communities. It focuses on Muslim immigrants from Eastern Europe who have received little scholarly attention as opposed to communities originating from Maghreb or Turkey. That is despite having gained a considerable presence in Europe since the early 2000s. Russian citizens, most of them from Chechnya, have been among the most numerous groups of asylum seekers in Poland, Austria and Belgium for almost a decade now. The numbers of Chechens applying for asylum in Germany in 2012 and 2013 have also risen sharply. The data collected in Germany, Austria and Poland reveal remarkable intergenerational differences in adaptation strategies of Chechen women. A significant number of young women in these countries are adopting more conservative gender practices and embracing new religious identities that are perceived as alien by the women of the older generation. The study in Belgium examines the validity of these findings in a different institutional environment. Compared to the other three countries, Belgium offers recognized refugees an easier access to citizenship and provides more inclusive educational environment for young immigrants.

RC01-31.4

SZVIRCSEV TRESCH, TIBOR* (Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, *tibor.szvircsev@vtg.admin.ch*)

Satisfaction of Former Employees of the Swiss Armed Forces with Their New Work Situation

Two years after the latest reform of 2004 in the Swiss Armed Forces (SAF) a higher number of resignations by the professional members was registered. A qualitative and a quantitative study were conducted to analyze the current turnover situation. The present contribution focuses on the quantitative data of 77 former employees and describes the present work situation of them. The majority of former employees of the armed forces works in the federal or cantonal administration, one third is employed in the private sector. Most of them are successful in their jobs, have managerial positions with more than two subordinates and they did not need further education for their present jobs. The former employees are significantly more satisfied in their new positions, have lower levels of resignation, have more autonomy, are more satisfied with their compensation and perceive more job alternatives available to them than the currently employed military professionals of the SAF. Their attitude towards work is more oriented towards work-life-balance as most of them believe that every employee should have an opportunity to work part-time. In all, the data suggests that a military education is attractive on the civil labor market, but that it could be difficult for the SAF to win back former employees.

RC01-31.2

SZVIRCSEV TRESCH, TIBOR* (Swiss Military Academy at ETH Zurich, *tibor.szvircsev@vtg.admin.ch*)

The Integration of Cultural Minorities in the Swiss Armed Forces

Due to a high migration rate, Swiss society became more multicultural. This can be also observed by the composition of the Swiss Armed Forces. Besides other governmental institutions the armed forces contribute to the integration for persons with migration background. In an ongoing research project we analyze the impact of the armed forces on the integration of soldiers with a migration background in the Swiss Armed Forces and also in the civil society. Furthermore, we examine if there are differences between soldiers with migration background and those without migration background concerning their motivation to serve in the armed forces. For this purpose we conducted at three different times a

quantitative survey in 17 recruitment schools of Switzerland with a representative sample size of about 6000 conscripts each time.

RC05-107.5

SZYMANSKA, AGNIESZKA* (Adam Mickiewicz University, *agnieszka_szymanska@vp.pl*)

Art Against Racism. Works By Santiago Sierra As a Voice Against Racism

In my paper I would like to present an artist who is socially engaged and whose works refers to very important social issue – exploitation of workers and cheap work force. Santiago Sierra, born in 1966 in Madrid, is the best known contemporary Spanish artist, who lives and works in Mexico City. Main topics of his works are: critic of capitalism, underpaid labourer completing menial tasks and immigration. It is said that he get involved in social engaged art when he realised how little money get Mexican workers for performing gruelling work. His social background also has a big influence on his work, because he comes from a working-class family.

In my presentation I will discuss some of Santiago Sierra works, which can be understood as statement about (or rather against) racism. As we consider racism as invention of modernism we can also see some direct link between racism and capitalism, cheap labour force and illegal immigrants. We can also easily match those factors: being subjected by racism is often connected with being illegal immigrant who delivers low paid menial work. Furthermore, as we can learn from Loic Wacquant that racism has always been a convenient excuse to justify exploitation of some groups of people. Almost every economic system needs some resources to exploit to exist. Especially capitalism. In capitalism racism has its economic function: it lowers cost of production and stabilizes hierarchy. Similar functions also have illegal immigrants, who are necessary in the system, because capitalism still needs people to complete menial tasks for small salaries. Employing illegal immigrant for lower wages may be justified by racism – they are no us, they are foreigners, they not equal to us.

RC37-643.1

SZYMANSKA, AGNIESZKA* (Adam Mickiewicz University, *agnieszka_szymanska@vp.pl*)

Concept of Artistic Brand As a Tool for Analysing Art World

Social construction of artistic reputation and artistic success have been an important issues in sociological research from many years now. In my paper I am going to present the idea of artistic brand as a tool for analysing art world and construction of artistic career – mainly the careers of contemporary visual artists.

Artistic brand can be a person (artist, gallery owner, collector, curator, critic) or an institution (gallery, museum, art fair). The most important criterion for distinguishing the artistic brand from *non-branded* artist or institution is its recognition by the representatives of the various spheres of social life. I separate three spheres of social life in which artistic brands can be present: art world, media and ordinary social life. In every of those three spheres could exists different artistic brands, which are also constructed and sustained in different ways.

Phenomena that have recently occurred in the art world (development of conceptual art, separating the artist from the art work, the lack of clear criteria for evaluation works of art, professionalization of the art market) made that artistic brand have gain an importance in the art world. Artistic brand simplify the complexity of the art world, improve the decision making process, add value to the art world *product*. Artistic brand is a guarantee of quality, a mean of communication with customers and agents. Brand is also a tool of negotiating rules in the artistic field, a tool for building hierarchy in the art world and a tool for building artistic field autonomy towards other fields.

As the exemplification of my conception of artistic brand I am going to present the outline of my research project concerning the in-depth analysis of the presence of artistic brand (contemporary visual artists and institutions dealing with contemporary art) in Poland.

T

RC24-425.3

TABARA, J. DAVID* (Global Climate Forum & ICTA-UAB, *jdt@sustainabilogy.eu*)

The Conditions for Sustainability. Complexity, Social Learning and Integrated Climate Governance in a Warming World

This paper introduces the concept of the 'Conditions for Sustainability' and reviews some of the main conceptual approaches dealing with the relationships between complexity, social learning and global environmental change. The aim is to produce fresh theoretical insights and to outline an operational synthesis to better understand the types of interactions, ways of knowing, and required feedbacks that influence the production of social-ecological complexity and affect our structural conditions and learning capacities to cope with accelerating global change. Social learning is understood as the only possible means to overcome current cultural constraints for a rapid societal transformation, and to provide the kinds of fair and quality of life development pathways that may allow humanity a dignified way out of the present unsustainability predicament.

In particular, my approach uses an *ecological sociology* perspective based on a further operationalisation of the SEIC conceptual model (Tàbara & Pahl-Wostl, 2008) and focuses on the case of the integrated governance of climate change. From a non-dualistic standpoint, I look at the agents' interactions and social-ecological systems dynamics in complexity production and their implications for social learning and transformation. Such analysis is carried out in a relational mode *within and between* the following social-ecological components and systems: 1. Structures, rules and institutions (S) 2. Energy and resources (E) 3. Information and knowledge (I) and 4. Cumulated socio-ecological change (C). It is argued that such a framework can provide a more robust theoretical understanding of the required conditions for a global sustainability transformation and support Integrated Climate Governance (ICG) policies and options.

RC38-654.3

TABIB-CALIF, YOSEPHA* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, *yosepha.tabib@mail.huji.ac.il*)

Ethnographic Biography

In this paper I present a new methodology that I call "ethnographic biography". I have used this methodology to examine changes and developments in ethno-class identity among young adults from different social classes who are graduates of an integrated school and who are now finding their way in adult society in Israel.

Ethnographic biography involves repeated in-depth interviews with all of the subjects over time, and from different perspectives, alongside the ongoing ethnographic study of events in their lives through various communications media, such as telephone conversations, email correspondence, and the subjects' activities in social network sites (e.g. Facebook). It also entails attending life events in the subjects' lives (going to a football match together, visiting a subject in mourning, joining a family meal, visiting subjects at their place of work, attending weddings, and so on).

The method of ethnographic biography has a number of important advantages. First, it offers a framework that is tightly linked to the subjects' everyday lives while at the same time reinforcing both their interpretive and reflexive capabilities and the ethnographic dimension. Second, it enables us to follow various biographical events in the subjects' lives in real time, and not retrospectively. Finally, ethnographic biography allows us to study the development and dynamics of ethno-class identity at varying, complex and nuanced resolutions, and thus to draw out its various pathways and instantiations.

RC34-595.5

TABIN, JEAN-PIERRE* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts, *jean-pierre.tabin@eesp.ch*)
PERRIARD, ANNE (University of Applied Sciences and Arts Western Switzerland (HES-SO))

A Critique of the Use of the 'Neet' Category

In OECD countries, the problem of young people not being in education, employment or training (the so-called "NEET") has been frequently raised in the political and social fields since the beginning of the last crisis.

On the basis of empirical data collected in Switzerland within the framework of the NCCR Lives project (http://www.lives-nccr.ch/en), we shall first attempt to understand what the use of the NEET category is founded upon : we shall show that it is based on two tenets. One is of a *social* nature, founded upon the fact this age group is the most affected by unemployment; the other is of a *moral* nature, resting on the idea that any unemployment at all in this age group is a problem. We will show that the field of political controversy around these tenets has clear

borders (Bourdieu, 2012) and that it mostly centres on whether various measures should be imposed or not, whilst there is complete agreement on the category itself.

We will then show that street-level bureaucrats dealing with youth unemployment endorse the official normativity about NEET. 44 ot them have been asked to identify and precisely describe three situations that they consider as emblematic of their interventions toward unemployed youth people; hence, more than 150 such situations have been collected and allow investigating how the past, present and future stages of the beneficiaries' life course interact within them. The data show that their normative figure is the employed adult and that they see NEET as people in need of socialization.

In conclusion, we will show that the NEET category is founded upon a linear and androcentric representation of the life course (education–training–employment-retirement) (Levy, Gauthier, & Widmer, 2006) which not only subsumes very different social universes into chronological categories (Bourdieu, 1984, Yates & Payne, 2006), but tends to deny the importance of power relationships founded upon age.

RC54-862.3

TABTI, SAMIRA* (TU Dortmund, *samira.tabti@tu-dortmund.de*)

Hijab Blogs As Explorative Media-Based Spaces of Social Recognition

Hijab blogs as explorative media-based spaces of social recognition

As studies have shown, women with headscarves are faced with discrimination and prejudice in their everyday lives. This becomes clear in professional settings and when job hunting in particular, as the Senate Administration for Integration and the Anti-Discrimination Office in Berlin have demonstrated. (Senatsverwaltung für Integration, Arbeit und Soziales (Hrsg.), Mit Kopftuch außen vor? Berlin, 2008). Some explanatory approaches in the literature trace this back to a strong stereotyping in the media. Veiled women are thus perceived as less attractive, less intelligent and less educated, as suggested in the study by Yusr Mahmud and Viren Swami. (Mahmud Yusr/Swami, Viren (2010), The influence of the hijab (Islamic head-cover) on perceptions of women's attractiveness and intelligence, in: Body Image, p. 90-93).

In Western culture in particular, the hijab is seen as a symbol of traditionalism, a lack of individuality (uniformity) and religious fundamentalism. On this basis, my study deals with "hijab-style" blogs as areas of recognition/ areas of exploration. In these platforms, recognition is realised strongly via technical-media and aesthetic exploration. Using selected examples of "Islamic blogs", which young Muslim women use as a platform to present and document "Islam stylings", the meaning of such media platforms for aesthetic and social recognition is examined. As part of this, the presentation focuses in particular on the role of body/ dress/image for the constituting of "the self" as aesthetic configurations of social visibility.

RC40-682.1

TACHIKAWA, MASASHI* (Ibaraki University, *mtachi@mx.ibaraki.ac.jp*)

Renegotiating the Definition of GMOs: Stakeholders' Viewpoints on "New Breeding Techniques"

We are witnessing development of various new breeding techniques which cannot be regarded simply as genetically modified. For example, genome editing techniques, such as ZFN and TALEN, are techniques which delete some sequences of DNA without leaving any trace of the gene modification. In this case it is very difficult to identify whether this modification is made in an artificial way or just naturally occurred. As of the techniques called as reverse breeding, novel genes are inserted to induce certain genomic transformation at an initial stage, but the novel genes are removed from the final product (null segregant). Here it is open question whether the final product should be regarded as GM or non-GM.

These techniques are actively being developed by venture business companies and universities. If the products created using these techniques are regarded as non-GM by regulatory agencies, seed companies, such as in the area of vegetable and flower, would willingly adopt these techniques to develop new varieties. In contrast, once their products is categorized as transgenic, regulatory cost are huge, and give a large disincentive for small and medium scale seed companies. Many countries now start to think over this question and re-negotiation has started regarding what should be regarded as GM, and therefore should be under regulatory oversight.

In this paper I would like to analyze how various actors, such as government, industry, producer organization, are proposing the way in which these NBTs need to be managed based on their own reasoning. Semi-structured interviews to various stakeholders are analyzed to find what is determining factors behind their views on these NBTs. In short, I would like to show how boundary work on the definition of GMOs is being done again through negotiation among various stakeholders.

RC08-165.6

TADA, MITSUHIRO* (Kumamoto University, *tada.mitsuhiro@gmail.com*)

Language As a Zombie Category of Sociological Theory

The aim of this presentation is to discuss how sociological theories have dealt with language.

Many theories in sociology regard language as the most fundamental institution of social life. These theories suggest that the same language is shared intersubjectively by people, which in turn enables them to understand subjective meanings. This idea has become a marked trend since the 1960s in relation to Max Weber's interpretative sociology, and is found, for instance, in Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann's phenomenological sociology, Harold Garfinkel's ethnomethodology, and Jürgen Habermas's theory of communicative action.

However, Weber himself, who lived during the formative period of the German nation-state, had consciously avoided the hypostatization of speech community linked to social organicism and collectivism. He embraced the universalism of the Western civil-society, and shaped his theory on the principle of individualism. For him, a speech community prior to individuals was only superficial. The method of understanding that he proposed was based on the rational calculability.

The idea of an intersubjectively shared language cannot be axiomatic, because intersubjectivity, as pointed out by Niklas Luhmann, is incompatible with subjectivity. Even when the same language is shared by people, the language of the majority that creates a macro-association amongst people is based on its standardization by a nation-state. A linguistic sociology that presupposes the sharing of language is possible only in the assumption of a "nation-society" by methodological nationalism. Hence, it is debatable whether a nationally constructed language can be given the status of a natural language of the life-world. Historically, the theoretical idea of sharing a language was in prevalence during the cold war period, when nation-states were relatively stable. In sociological theories, language is one of the zombie categories that carry the residue of such "nation-societies."

RC16-285.4

TAG, MIRIAM* (Bielefeld University, *miriam.tag@gmail.com*)

Complexity and Simplification. a Framework for the Analysis of the Visual Representation and Constitution of Suffering

Since the evolving global interest in them, children are constituted as a especially vulnerable group. Based on an analysis of visual representations of children in flagship reports of International Organisations, I propose a framework for theorising and analysing the visual constitution and representation of suffering in two forms.

The first form of images of suffering is based on visual media such as photography and paintings, which represent specific individual and collective cases in aesthetic and documentary logics. A second form of representing suffering is based on numerical data and indicators and takes the form of lists (e.g. statistical tables with country-specific data in alphabetical order), rank-ordered lists (e.g. the Under-5-Mortality-Ranking), and graphical forms (e.g. world maps). Especially this second form deserves closer attention and theorisation, as it not only integrates numerical and graphical elements but moreover two distinct logics: simplification and complexity in transforming social phenomena into data and data into images representing social phenomena. I will discuss firstly the line of complexity running from simple listings to positioning to visually transforming data; and secondly, the line of simplification by which all three forms transform the complexity of social phenomena into visual clarity; a process in which diverging interpretations are hidden behind the visual representation, and ambiguity and interpretative openness is transformed into graphical decidedness.

I will conclude by linking the visual analysis back to semantic representations, as images of suffering are embedded in discursive frames through which their meaning is shaped, enacted, and specified. I will present the change of discursive frames with regard to the constitution of children from objects of humanitarian action to bearers of human rights, to human capital, and human potential; and the consequences of these shifts in meaning for the representation of suffering in visual forms.

ADH-992.1

TAGA, FUTOSHI* (Kansai University, *f.taga@kansai-u.ac.jp*)

Westernization or Hybridization?: Restructuring Japanese Hegemonic Masculinity in Globalization

During the economic growth period, a form of masculinity attained a hegemonic position in Japanese society, that is, *salaryman*. The Japanese can easily build up a mental image of a typical salaryman as, a man who works for the same company for life, being protected by career-long employment and a seniority system, and throws himself into the role of the breadwinner leaving domestic duties to his wife. Until the 1990s, majority of Japanese people approved the idea of gender division of household labor and Japan's economic conditions at the time could afford to provide a large part of people with such lifestyles. Hence, male-dominated regime in Japanese society in the second half of the 20th century has been legitimized thorough a masculine ideal characterized by preoccupation with work to provide for a family rather than violence or physical prowess.

In the age of globalization, however, any local gender orders cannot be isolated from the world and the hegemony of a locally-dominant form of masculinity is always threatened not only by local conditions but also by economic, political and cultural struggles in a global scale. Based on in-depth interviews with Japanese men in two different social contexts, the paper explores the conditions of restructuring salaryman masculinity in terms of the world gender order. First, the encounter between different local hegemonic masculinities in a transnational arena is examined, showing the cases of businessmen working at subsidiaries of Japanese-affiliated companies in Australia. Then, the impact of contemporary globalization on a local gender order is considered by looking at the gender practices among middle-class men to keep up their hegemonic positions, being confronted with globally-expanding feminist agendas and neoliberal economy which undermine the basis of male-dominated Japanese society. Finally, we will discuss how ongoing reconstruction of hegemonic masculinity is associated with multiple social (in)equalities.

RC39-663.2

TAHERI TAFTI, MOJGAN* (The University of Melbourne, *mojgantaheri@gmail.com*)

Recovery or Redevelopment: An Examination of the Long-Term Socio-Spatial Transformation of Earthquake-Affected Neighbourhoods in Bhuj

This paper examines long-term socio-spatial transformation of historical urban neighbourhoods in the earthquake-affected city of Bhuj. The research draws upon archival review and field data collection in this city ten years after the massive earthquake of 2001. The paper first examines the recovery programme and plans for reconstruction at different scales of city, neighbourhood and individual buildings, with a particular attention to housing reconstruction policies. It then maps out changes in the built environment of two neighbourhoods in the old fabric of the city across time; from the pre-earthquake condition, to the disaster time and ten years after it. Changes in the social environment of these neighbourhoods are investigated through the examination of interviews with the pre-earthquake residents of the two neighbourhoods. The juxtaposition of the narratives of those who stayed in the neighbourhood and those who opted or had to leave it demonstrates the contested meanings of recovery. The paper discusses how socio-economic trends, the disaster and its impacts, as well as post-disaster interventions of different actors played a role in such transformation. It is discussed how these influences are manifested in the still changing built environment and how these manifestations are in turn perceived by the residents of the two neighbourhoods. The paper concludes by drawing lessons from this case study to inform future urban planning efforts following major urban disasters.

RC01-31.7

TAIT, VICTORIA* (Carleton University, *Victoria.e.tait@gmail.com*)

Negotiating Identity Performance in the Canadian Forces; Soldiers and Stereotypes

A new security paradigm has driven an expansion in the roles of women in warfare; female soldiers are becoming an increasingly valuable asset in counter insurgency tactics. Female soldiers are uniquely suited to penetrating the private spheres of traditional authoritarian societies, and remain the only means by which females-of-interest can be apprehended while still respecting the cultural mores of the host state. However, this line of reasoning begs the question: If the military is relying on a social construction, in what ways is military subculture influencing it? I explore this question using theories of gender politics advanced by Judith Butler to frame interviews I conducted in 2011 with Canadian combat arms soldiers recently deployed to Afghanistan. The excerpts from these interviews focus on the soldiers' recollections of female soldiers in active duty from the perspectives of their male and female colleagues. The interviews illustrate that the space permitted for female soldiers to express their identity remains artificially bound by stereotypes concerning their physiological and psychological aptitude. More broadly, this adaptation of Butler's classic framework suggests that an ideal female gender performance is discursively incompatible with the ideal soldier identity performance.

RC01-34.4

TAIT, VICTORIA* (Carleton University, *Victoria.e.tait@gmail.com*)

The Dubious Benefits of Technology in the Military: Applications and Abuses

Perhaps the most undetermined influence on the latest generation of Canadians is the impact of technology on Millennials' intellect and interaction. While some scholars advocate for increased integration of technology into personnel training and communication, others warn against the potential for the dissemination of privileged CF information. This tension is not easily allayed by statistical evidence on Millennials' use of technology either; studies reveal that Millennials are nearly as likely to abuse technology as they are to use it effectively. Like other epochal transformations, the advance of technology is ineluctable. The Canadian Forces must prepare for the integration of a generation who has fully integrated modern technology into their day-to-day operations. Not only has technology reshaped the methods that Millennials use to execute tasks and communicate, but it has profoundly reshaped their cognitive abilities, their expectations of experience and their access to information. The trouble arises when the ambitions of the programs exceed the awareness of the users; prompting crises in privacy and security. This review examines available literature on Millennials to disaggregate the implications of integrating the so-called digital natives into the Canadian Forces. It looks to highlight promising areas where technology can alleviate challenges in organization and communication, and suggests areas where technology poses a threat to privacy and security.

RC24-432.33

TAJUDDIN, NOR AZLIN* (International Islamic University , *norazlin.taj@gmail.com*)

The Meaning of Urban River Pollution and Sense of Place: An Ethnographic Study of the Klang River, Malaysia

This paper is based on a PhD research, which investigates values, beliefs and practices associated with two polluted rivers in urban settings – the Klang River in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and the Torrens River, South Australia. However, this paper focuses on the findings from the Klang River ethnographic data. Theoretically, the concept of place is central to this paper. Findings suggest that in the urban setting where rivers have increasingly been polluted and modified, and as a consequence whose water is not suitable for direct contact, the visual faculty plays a prominent role in determining the state of the river. From the perspective of everyday users, what constitutes pollution depends significantly on what can and what cannot be seen with naked eyes. In particular, objects (such as rubbish) intermingling with river water, the colour and texture of water, the decline or abundance of aquatic species in the river are some of the common visual experiences described by the locals as indicative of pollution. What emerges is that local people have a broad conceptualization of river pollution. The values of a healthy river for the locals include also the physical environment surrounding it. Specifically, the concrete grey walls and straightening of the Klang River for flood mitigation schemes and transportation routes were viewed by the local people as a form of pollution. They expressed a deep concern regarding the physical transformation and modifications of the surrounding riverscape from 'natural' to 'unnatural', which consequently affect their visual experiences and overall sense of place. In conclusion, the concept of place is central to this paper. It is a useful means to understand and analyse the manner in which people comprehend environmental degradation and more specifically river pollution.

RC27-476.2

TAK, MINHYEOK* (University of Otago, *minhyeok.tak@gmail.com*)

Betting with the Enemy: Changes in Sports' Attitude Towards Sports Betting

Match-fixing in sport has emerged as a serious and widespread global problem. However, international sports organisations have tended to adopt an ambivalent attitude towards the issue. One the one hand, they deal sternly with match-fixing itself as seen in their common 'zero-tolerance' policy. On the other hand, the sports betting industry that brings about match-fixing has now been accepted as a reliable business partner. These conflicting approaches to match-fixing and the sports betting industry frame match-fixing as a matter of individuals' morality and ethics, instead of structural aspects that drive individual players to becoming involved in match-fixing. Interestingly, this dramatic shift in sports organisations' attitude from vigilance to trust towards the sports betting industry appears to have been driven by monetary motivations. As FIFA President Sepp Blatter said, "we can't ban betting" because "we needed Toto and football to raise money for the sport". This presentation briefly discusses various measures that international sports organisations are currently adopting to tackle sports betting along with the limitations of these measures. While in the early 19th century the football association in England struggled to protect their sport and players from dangers of the betting industry, this presentation raises a question whether today international sports organisations try to protect their business partners including licensed bookmakers from non-partners such as players in danger.

RC51-831.1

TAKAHASHI, AKINARI* (Kyoto University, *ilanyca@gmail.com*)

On the Function of "Symbolic Media" in the Process of Functional Differentiation

It is one of the most important contributions which Niklas Luhmann has made toward the thesis of functionally differentiated society to indicate the roles of "symbolic media" in concrete temporal events of communication. Medium/Form-distinction is the theoretical device introduced by Luhmann for the purpose of analysis of Form-functioning in autopoietic and information processing systems (including meaning-processing communicative ones). In short, it is necessary for meaning-processing systems in general, communication systems in particular that they constitute any appropriate distinction between Medium and Form and symbolize objects in the environment as Forms through Medium to operate and observe them.

We focus on this distinction of Medium/Form. This presentation shows how Forms in Luhmann's terms, which mean distinctions with asymmetry between the inside and the outside, function as symbols in order to enable the self-reproduction of the communication in which they are adopted. And we deal with "health as symbolic media" for an instance so as to elucidate the significance of this theoretical device for empirical researches. In concrete terms, we will take up a case study about care work for people with physical disabilities in Japan in order to scrutinize the validity and the applicability of the thesis of functional differentiation in Luhmann's theory. It shall be confirmed that various kinds of Forms employed as symbols are so connected with "health as symbolic media" as to allow the emergence and the self-reproduction of the functionally specific communication of care work.

RC05-111.5

TAKAHASHI, FUMIKO* (University of Oxford, *fumiko.takahashi@gmail.com*)

Integration and Segregation - Teachers' Attitudes Toward Ethnic Culture and Identity of Immigrant Children in Japan –

This paper investigates how the Japanese schoolteachers think about immigrant children's ethnic culture and identities by conducting interviews with the twenty-five schoolteachers for immigrant children in Tokyo.

For the immigrant children, school is the first-entrance to Japanese society. It plays a significantly important role to determine how they participate in Japanese society both in cultural aspect and socio-economic aspect. In light of cultural aspect, the interaction with teachers is an important process for children to negotiate and develop his/her ethnic identity. For Japanese society, school is a window to look at Japan in the future in terms of how they can integrate the increasing immigrant children and develop ethnic relations.

It finds out that (i) most of the teachers expect both adaptation and maintenance of the immigrant children; following the Japanese social rules and norms in public, while maintaining their traditional culture at home, by knowing that those social rules are not culturally neutral, and (ii) they separate the immigrant children by expecting them to maintain their ethnic identity and culture, for example "Chinese in Japan" or "Filipino in Japan", rather than "Chinese-Japanese" or "Filipino-Japanese" based on their ethnic and cultural national identity, while they also integrate the immigrant children by treating the immigrant children equally under the name of "the students in my class" or "residents in the city".

This case study provides a valuable insight into the discussion of immigrant integration and multiculturalism. I discuss how the theory of multiculturalism is interpreted by the ethnic majority in a society where they recognize the different dimensions of culture and national identity is strongly ethnic and cultural, but not civic.

RC52-835.2

TAKAHASHI, HIDEAKI* (Niigata Rehabilitation Hospital, *hideaki.takahashi@aiko.or.jp*)

A Shortage of Medical Doctors Due to Uneven-Distribution in Location and Specialty Needs Interprofessional Collaborative Practice in Health and Social Care in Japan

A shortage of medical doctors has been pointed out in last 20 years in Japan, but it has been more apparent after 2009, when two more years of a new compulsory clinical training added, after six years of medical education and successfully passed the medical licensure examination in Japan. A number of practising doctors per 1,000 population in 2009 was as follows: Norway 4.0, Germany 3.6, OECD 3.1, UK 2.7, USA 2.4, Japan 2.2, Turkey 1.6 and Chile 1.0. The highest number per 100,000 was 286.2 in Kyoto and the lowest 142.6 in Saitama, in 2009.

Causes of the shortage in Japan were as follows: advancement of medical science, specialization of health and social care professionals, increase to participate in private practice, increase of woman doctors, longer time to talk with patients, change of patients' consciousness to right, concentration of doctors to cities, decrease of practicing doctors in pediatrics, and obstetrics.

Meanwhile, average life expectancy has extended as follows: 1921-1925: m 42.06, f 43.20; 1947: m 50.06, f 53.96; 1960: m 65.32, f 70.16 and 2012: m 79.94, f 86.41 (years).

Various needs of elderly people in health and social care could not be solved by a single profession, such as medical doctors. Many symptoms in health care occurred in the elderly, such as senile dementia, metabolic syndrome, hemiplegia, dysphagia, fragility fracture and dysuria, could be better treated by a team of multiprofessions. **H**ealth care outcome such as average and/or healthy life expectancy may not be always correlated with a number of doctors.

In order to improve QOL of service users, a paradigm shift is needed in strengthening competencies of health and social care professionals for interprofessional collaborative practice, to develop a comprehensive health care network in a community, consisting of three community-based powers on health care, welfare and education.

WG02-897.8

TAKAHASHI, JUNKO* (Japan Women's University, *junko-t@kc4.so-net.ne.jp*)

Women's Reversion-to-Japan Movement in Okinawa

This paper considers women's reversion-to-Japan Movement in Okinawa in the era of U.S. military occupation from 1945 to 1972.

The fact that women supported that "all Okinawa movement" with the number of mobilization is seldom known.

In Okinawa, how did women experiences the war and after the battlefield, how tackled the movement, and how lived after the reversion?

Are there experiences, the feature, and a meaning unique to women?

I think the viewpoint of gender is indispensable to consider overall structures of the movement and the community in Okinawa, although it has not been paid enough attention.

For that purpose, I have conducted document analyses and interviews about female teachers. I paid attention to relations between the United States, Japan, and Okinawa, and also to those between men and women.

RC48-794.5

TAKAHASHI, KAOKO* (Waseda University, *kaokochan@hotmail.com*)

Rise of Renewed Mobilization Strategies Beyond Imperialism in the NGO World

Conventional paradigm in the arena of international development has been challenged along with the growth of civil society in the third world. In the predominant model, the balance of power among non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is typically prescribed by traditional North-South relations. Northern entities, which possess an abundant supply of resources, hold hegemony over their southern counterparts in the decision-making processes. Even in the NGO world where people strive to ensure social equity and political equality across borders, the formation of hierarchy has been justified under the name of aid assistance. In other words, the legacy of colonial imperialism still persists due to continuing influences of international NGOs in the Global North. However, a recent phenomenon has substantially proved that southern NGOs attempt to overcome such a subordinate socio-political positioning, becoming an alternative node of mobilizing financial as well as human resources. In addition, those emerging organizations are getting further eager to develop their global operations, which contribute to opening up a renewed horizon of south-south cooperation at the grass-roots level. This tendency indicates that what is called as international NGOs is no longer defined simply by geopolitical conditions in the history. In order to strengthen fiscal foundations toward global expansion, NGOs in developing countries are required to seek methods different from traditional ones: raising the amounts of donations/grants. To name, innovative schemes pursued by these NGOs are fostering and utilizing social entrepreneurs to increase operation profits through program implementation. Based on an empirical research of NGOs in the Asia-Pacific region, this study investigates resource mobilization strategies of southern NGOs aiming for transnationalization and indentify ongoing structural shifts that would undermine the assumption of North-South relations.

RC06-121.7

TAKAHASHI, KEIKO* (Niigata University, *takahask@ed.niigata-u.ac.jp*)
KUROKAWA, KINUYO (Naruto University of Education)

What Factors Affect the Intention to Participate in the Household Work of Married Men in Japan? : A Qualitative Study

Background & Objective: Many researchers have conducted various investigations on the determinants of housework participation of men up to today, but few researchers have carried out studies to find out the factors of promoting the participation in housework. This study aims to identify the factors which affect the intention of doing the household work among married men in Japan by adopting the Theory of Reasoned Action, which is one of the influential behavior change theories.

Method: We conducted a semi-structured qualitative study in 2013. The interviewees were 23 married men, who were volunteers, and 28-58 years old. Twelve men lived in Niigata, 5 in Hyogo and 6 in Kagoshima. The majority of them were members of the Japanese Trade Union Confederation and participated in our questionnaire survey in 2012. The rest interviewees were recruited through the personal relationships of the first author.

Results: We have identified a few of new factors to promote the household work participation of married men in Japan. A married man would have positive intention to participate in the household work, if he thinks as follows: he could take the power to decide the principles of his family life (modern patriarchal hypothesis); he could manage the household economy (family economy management hypothesis); and he has clear memories of the experiences in home economics education classes (home economics education hypothesis). In the near future, we will look into these hypotheses by analyzing the data of questionnaire survey in 2012.

RC06-124.5

TAKAHASHI, MIEKO* (Osaka University, *mtaka@lang.osaka-u.ac.jp*)
ONODE, SETSUKO (Kyoto Kacho University)
MATSUDA, TOMOKO (Bukkyo University)
YOSHIZUMI, KYOKO (Otemon Gakuin University)

Work Family Balance of Japanese Men in the Era of Globalization: Do Their Attitudes and Practices Change By Working in EU Countries?

Despite that work family balance (WFB) has been addressed as an important policy issue in Japan for over a decade, Japanese employees, especially those with children, appear to have more difficulty in reconciling work and family life compared to their counterparts in advanced European welfare states. In fact, there seems to be in Japan a wide agency and capabilities gap between policies and practices, and between entitlements and a sense of entitlement to make claims for WFB. From our empirical study of working parents in Japan, we have witnessed that barriers in workplace organization and the socially endorsed working time regimes have made it difficult for the vast majority of workers, especially men with small children, to exercise their rights for WFB (Takahashi *et al.* Forthcoming).

Based upon the above finding, we turn to Japanese employees working in EU countries where WFB is considered to have been better achieved. The main aim of this study is to explore whether these men's perceptions and attitudes towards WFB have been transformed by living and working in a different country, viz. a context constituted by a different social system, work environment, organizational culture, and the like.

Face-to face interviews with Japanese men with children under 13 years old, mainly working for Japanese enterprises in Netherlands (13 persons), Germany (13 persons) and Sweden (10 persons) were held in August-September 2013. The preliminary analysis shows that the different social institutional settings seem to have enhanced their WFB; the majority of the interviewees report that they have more time to spend with their family and with themselves than they did in Japan.

RC53-857.5

TAKAHASHI, MUTSUKO* (Kibi International University, *mutsuko@kiui.ac.jp*)

Re-Discovering Children As Social Actor in Conflicting Close Relationships in Contemporary Japan

This research aims to explore possibilities of children to be re-discovered as social actor particularly in advert circumstances caused by conflicting family relationships. The Japanese family law as part of Civil Code has recently been modified, and since April 2012 post-divorce life of children has also been influenced by this family law reform. Even though contact to child by non-resident parent is regarded as one of the children's rights, children's wishes and will are not always sufficiently considered when the question is a high conflict case so that family court is asked to make a decision either by judge's decision or court mediation. Bearing in mind such court practice in Japan, it will be studied how children have been recognized in Japanese legal debate by analyzing relevant research literature. This legal aspect on child will further be analyzed through contrast to discourse on childhood among Japanese sociologists of childhood. The second part of this paper will address the discrepancy between normative views and realities of gender equality concerning parental responsibilities for child rearing in contemporary Japan. In a sense, family policy in Japan holds strong tension between promotion of gender equality and recognition of children as social actor - rather than passive object under parental authority. It would be argued that children as social actor need urgently be re-discovered in order to improve safety of children's life and development regardless of their relationship with parents.

RC55-885.5

TAKAHASHI, MUTSUKO* (Kibi International University, *mutsuko@kiui.ac.jp*)

Social Quality in Cross-Cultural Media and Public Debates: Implications for Public Policy for Social Empowerment

This research begins a discussion by examining distinctive features with Japanese discourse on quality of life addressed by decision-makers of public policy. It will be questioned how the media and public debates have addressed the safety and quality of life in post-3.11 Japan. The main focus of this research is on various ways of manifesting citizens' well-being, including freedom from violence in private life, as a point of start of social empowerment. In the post 3.11 world it seems most important to take into consideration the intersectionality of various factors concerning social quality, whenever we attempt to seek proper public policy response for nurturing social empowerment. It will be studied which social indicators have been referred to and/or ignored by Japanese media, and in which manners non-Japanese media has been approaching the issues on well-being. In domestic debates Japanese media and governments tend to be selective with data sources and indicators, excluding substantial among of information on those risks and issues such as radiation risks, well-being of vulnerable citizens as well as transparency in decision-making, i.e. governance risk. In brief, this research will ultimately attempt to enhance our understanding on scientific relevance of comparative studies of social quality and empowerment.

RC16-283.3

TAKAHASHI, NAOYA* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, *soramotoberukamo@gmail.com*)

Peter Singer and the "Why be Moral" Problem

The aim of this presentation is to point out the fatal flaw in Peter Singer's thinking by analyzing his discussion about the "Why be moral" problem.

Peter Singer is one of the most influential ethicists today. He studies theoretical ethics and also engages in social practices in order to address moral issues like animal rights, bioethics, environmental problems, etc. The "Why be moral" problem has been one of the topics he is passionate about since his master's thesis.

"Why be moral?" has two meanings: "Why should we be moral?" and "Why should I be moral?" The former means, "Why do societies need moralities?" The latter means, "If societies need moralities, why should I accept them?" This problem is connected with the discussions about civil societies because it also asks us whether civil societies are necessary.

Ethicists submit some valid answers to the former question but no ethicists have submitted answers to the latter. Peter Singer tries to answer the latter. In his opinion, the ethical life is better than the unethical life because ethical people can realize the consistent meaning of their life but unethical people can't. In other words, ethical people are happier than unethical people. So we, individuals, should be moral. This answer is invalid. For example, there are people who are satisfied with being egoistic. Therefore he fails to solve the problem. This is the fatal flaw in his argument.

Some say trying to solve the "Why be moral" problem is nonsense, worthless or useless. In fact, even though we don't solve the problem, we can do many social practices. Nevertheless, solving it is important for Singer because his opinion is too radical to accept for ordinary people. That Singer doesn't solve the problem becomes an excuse for people not to act morally.

RC19-333.2

TAKAHASHI, RYOKO* (Kanazawa University, *takahasi@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp*)

Increased Involvement of the Disabled in Welfare Policymaking

There is increasing emphasis on participation by disabled people themselves in the process of formulating policies for the disabled, both in Japan and abroad. One of the most recent examples of this trend took place in Japan; in 2010 the government set up the "Committee for Disability Policy Reform", forming it in such a way that more than half of the members were directly concerned with the issue (people with disabilities and/or their family members), to discuss reformation of policies for the disabled, and to develop dialogue and cooperation with them.

The aim of this report is to identify the conditions for successful advocacy that promotes the participation of disabled people in the field of welfare policymaking. I will review and compare the advocacy of organizations consisting of disabled people in reference to Esping-Andersen's welfare regime typology. The discussion covers the organizations' history, fundraising strategies, ways of participating in the policymaking process, relationship to the government, as well as their role and influence.

My research results are as follows; disability organizations are actively participating in policymaking both in the Scandinavian countries, classified into the social-democratic regime, and in the United States, the liberal regime. However, there is a difference between the two cooperative relationships with the government: in Scandinavia, welfare policymaking is carried out with strong support from the government, and thus always runs smoothly. In the United States, on the other hand, it is often carried out amid a tense relationship with the federal or state government, and because of this, there are cases in which it is not smooth. I will add analyses of Japanese cases classified into the conservative regime, and examine the universal conditions and problems requiring distinctive solutions that can be found through the participation of the disabled in every country.

RC08-149.6

TAKAHASHI, SHOKO* (Tokyo Metroporitan University, *shokotkhsh@gmail.com*)

Japan's Making of 'Western Society' without Democratic Social Foundations: A Historical Analysis of the Meiji Era and Beyond, 1850s-1900s

This paper provides a sociology-of-knowledge style inquiry into the process and consequence of prewar Japan's major national project: the making of 'western society' in Japan. My claim is that intellectuals and policy-makers, in order to actualize the idealized 'western society' in Japan, heightened hostility toward people's native, traditional forms and notions of society, and denied a possibility that Japan's 'westernization' was accommodated by people's traditionally democratic awareness. For this reason, prewar Japan's promotion of 'western society' necessarily lacked social foundations of democracy. This problem, I conclude, ironically supported the prewar reactionary movement, and even led to a negation of the promoted 'west' by the totalitarian regime.

For one thing, eminent intellectuals existed who advocated the modernization of Japan in the Meiji era, and introduced the western conceptualization of 'society' by referring, most importantly, to J. S. Mill. It was an attempt to deny Japanese native forms of society and replace them with western types, on the ground that Japanese society had no internal capacity to nurture democracy and the 'individual,' which were thought to be the key for modernization. Based on such understandings, harsh policies were imposed to ban people's participation into indigenous forms of socialization.

For another, undoubtedly, some patterns of Japanese society were far more progressive than what modernists assumed. One type of such traditional formations was what was called 'kou.' Being originated in the Buddhist beliefs, 'kou' gathered small merchants and peasants in city and countryside, providing them with means of daily-association and mutual-financing. In many ways, 'kou' had non-feudalistic, non-patriarchal, and democratic bases, on which people voluntarily socialized outside of narrower social-determination by birth, kinship, and territorial bonds, even free from the feudal status system. Had modernists stopped banning it, 'kou' might have democratized Japanese 'western society' of Japan from below.

RC51-828.2

TAKAHASHI, TORU* (Chuo University, *ttakahashi0@gmail.com*)

Vulnerability of Functional Systems in Societal Transformation: On the Case of Political System

Populist political movements indicate the weakening of formal political processes. Today's advanced information society provides influential channels to get popularity and political momentum. The theory of functional differentiation predicates the autonomy and unity of each functional system. But, through mass media and the internet, populists can stimulate a societal emotion and mobilize it. We can observe, at least in Japan, a bifurcation of two political processes. On the one hand, there are formal and traditional political processes. Various interest groups support political parties as their represents (or agents) in the political arena which adjust their interests. On the other hand, there is an arena of political communication in which various political groups are contesting to get societal resonances. Now, political system becomes increasingly vulnerable (or sensitive) to opinions in this second arena. This arena of political communication could bring a risk (e.g. of political extremism). But, it could also bring a chance (e.g. to achieve an ambitious consensus on social reform for sustainable society). One way or another, we can describe this situation from the point of view of social systems theory. Niklas Luhmann defined a resonance of social system as a reaction of social system to its environment in accordance with its structure. I will slightly redefine the concept of resonance to describe a societal resonance. That is, a resonance of social system is a reactive reproduction of communication in accordance with its structure (e.g. schema). So, we can regard agendas in the second arena as societal structures which canalize societal resonances (communications). And, the problem is how societal communications affect trajectories of functional systems. The case of politics will be suggestive for this problem.

RC55-877.6

TAKAHASHI, YOSHIAKI* (University of Tsukuba, *ytaka2001@hotmail.co.jp*)

Happiness, Ideal Happiness, and Reference Point

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Policy makers such as European Commission, UK, and Japan are now interested in happiness as a policy tool. Happiness is normally measured by a likert scale. The comparison of happiness scale needs common understanding of happiness. However, happiness distribution can be classified into three types: normal, skewed and twin-peak. For example, the distributions in Japan and Hungary are twin-peak. This implies that individuals have different reference points culturally. The reference points were tested to apply question about ideal happiness. Some may refer to 100% happiness, but the other may refer to 50% happiness and 50% unhappiness.

Quantitative survey was conducted in Japan, Thailand and Philippines. It included questions about their current happiness on a 0-10 scale and ideal happiness. Adjusted by ideal happiness, the distribution was skewed distribution similar to Nordic countries. The survey's result confirmed that distribution of happiness embodied the difference of ideal happiness.

RC55-874.6

TAKAHASHI, YOSHIAKI* (University of Tsukuba, *ytaka2001@hotmail.co.jp*)

Others' Happiness: New Evidence from Four Asian Countries

If individual pursuit of happiness forced others' happiness to lower, happiness would not be a good concept to evaluate the progress of a society. We can call the society a "selfish happiness society". However, if happiness is more interpersonal, the balance between pursuit of individual happiness and other person's happiness may make society lead good direction. In particular, we now face many issues related to sustainability. Balance between economy, society, and environment and balance between current generation and future generations are keys for our survival. We can call the society a "social happiness society". Thus, the concept of "social happiness" is much more important in our society. However, effect of a person's perception about her own happiness and others' happiness on her happiness is not clear. Therefore, it is worthwhile for us to explore if a person who takes care of or pays attention to others' happiness is happier. I analyzed the relationship by using a survey in Japan and confirmed that other person's happiness makes us happy (Takahashi, 2012).

Similar to the survey in Japan, surveys conducted in Thailand and Philippines in 2013 included questions about general happiness and interpersonal happiness. Using these dataset, the author can test this interrelationship between individual happiness and other person's happiness.

Even after controlling other important factors such as age, income, job and marital status, persons who reported that those around her were happy and she made those who were most important to her happy are happier than others. From the result, the author can conclude that other person's happiness makes us happy at least in Asian countries.

RC42-707.3

TAKAKU, SEIJI* (Soka University of America, *stakaku@soka.edu*)

Identifying and Reducing The Anti-Japanese Prejudice By Koreans In Job Hiring Decisions

We investigated the level of prejudice that contemporary Koreans hold toward contemporary Japanese because of the Japanese military's victimization of Koreans during WWII and social psychological mechanisms that might alleviate the negative feelings and attitudes held by the contemporary Koreans toward the contemporary Japanese. The Korean participants were asked to evaluate a pseudo-job candidate for a position at an IT company upon reading his resume and watching a video clip of his job interview. The ethnicity and language ability of the candidate were manipulated to see if these manipulations would affect the participants' responses. Based on theories of intergroup conflict, social identity, and the collective guilt assignment, we hypothesized that: 1) the Korean participants would endorse the Japanese candidate more when he is portrayed as a trilingual (speak Japanese, English, and Korean) than when he is portrayed as a bilingual (speak only Japanese and English) and 2) the more collective guilt the Korean participants assigns to the Japanese candidate, the more negatively the candidate would be perceived in terms of his personality, which would result in less endorsement to hire the candidate. The results confirmed the hypotheses. Possible implications and suggestions for future studies are discussed.

RC11-205.8

TAKALA, MERVI* (Finnish Centre for Pensions, *mervi.takala@etk.fi*)

Loss of a Spouse As a Poverty Risk

The death of a spouse is one of the most stressful changes in one's life. Spouse's death increases the morbidity as well as mortality of widows and widowers. The explanation is the lack of social support because the family is generally regarded as a primary source of support. One important aspect is also what happens to the income after the death of a family breadwinner. All these three factors -physical,

psycho-social and financial – have a substantial impact in widows and widowers wellbeing.

In Finland after the death of a family breadwinner the income of the surviving family members consists of widow's and orphan's pension. The initial pension and the basic amount of the orphan's pension paid from the national pension scheme are paid regardless of income. The survivors' pension paid from the earnings-related pension scheme comprises the surviving spouse's pension and the orphan's pension. A child of the deceased will receive an orphan's pension until the age of 18. The survivor's pension act came into force in 1967in earnings related pension system and in national pension in 1969. Both were reformed last in 1990.

In this study we use register data of statutory pensions. Roughly 282,000 people were paid survivors' pension at the end of 2012, of which 261,000 were widows or widowers and 21,000 were children. Men's share of the pensions is 17 percent. Most of the surviving spouse's pension recipients are women over the age of 65. Also widowers are mostly old. The poverty risk of widows and widowers is high, of those who draw old-age pension 38 per cent live under poverty line whereas of all pensioners under poverty line live 22 per cent. Right after spousal loss the income in family decreases about 20 per cent compared to pre-loss income.

RC06-121.16

TAKAMARU, RIKA* (Ochanomizu University, *kelinci.ruru@gmail.com*)

Social Networks and Conjugal Interaction in Japanese Expatriate Families

International assignment of Japanese businessmen has been expanding in corporate career management system most during the 1980s by reason of the rapidly-expanding economy in Japan. That career management system was only for men's status position until the Equal Employment Opportunity Law in 1999. Therefore from back then there are the norms of the expatriate housewife as caretaker of the family; not only she provides a comfortable home environment so that husband can concentrate on his job, but also entertains the corporate clients at Japanese style party.

The characteristic of Expatriate Family is the family who transferred abroad by assignment of the company, that is their social networks change radically every few years. Thus in the new and cross-culture land, the foreign conjugal have no choice but to rely on spouse each other.

In Japanese Expatriate Family research, much attention has paid on gender perspective and wives' career development, even though there are few studies focusing on conjugal interaction. This research investigates how expatriate conjugal forms social networks in overseas focusing their relationship, cognition of belonging to the corporation and family resource effects.

A questionnaire survey was conducted in advance to expatriate housewives, based on which semi-structured interviews were conducted. The data used to a case-code matrix through constant comparison.

This study found that Japanese Expatriate Housewives experience three phases as the process of the friendship network formation. At the first phase, wives need husband's company tie to adjust new-life, and from the second phase to third phase, wives share their partner with the association which creates themselves networks.

In presentation, I will report the interviews data which carry out the expatriate couples every 3 to 4 months.

RC25-442.5

TAKAMATSU, RIE* (Osaka University, *rietakamatsu@gmail.com*)

A Comparative Study of the Effects of English Language Proficiency on Wages in Japan and France

The purpose of this study is to compare the effects of English language proficiency on wages in Japan and France.

Many Japanese women have been learning English in the hope of finding jobs which require communicating in English. Such women have abandoned the idea of careers with Japanese firms, where women are entrusted only with jobs that carry little esteem. These women also have strong affinity for Western culture. However, to date, there have been few jobs requiring the use of English in Japanese society and their dreams have remained unfulfilled.

However, given the strong impact of globalization, the value of English proficiency in the market place is changing. English has now become an important common language for global communication. Does this mean that these women are now prized in the market place?

I examined data from Japan and contrasted it with data from France, a Western nation where women are employed in highly esteemed jobs, using a 2010 Internet survey conducted by Doshisha University, Japan, and a 2012 French survey.

The results show that English proficiency of women was not related to wages in France but positively affected wages in Japan. The high value placed on English language proficiency has been helpful in raising women's wages in Japan; however, the results also suggest that women have been unable to take full advantage of the English language proficiency that they possess.

RC16-301.3

TAKAMURA, GAKUTO* (Ritsumeikan University, *takamura@sps.ritsumei.ac.jp*)

Association As a Tool or As a Principle?: The Reception and Usage of the Concept of the Association in Postwar Japanese Modernization Theory

How the association could be legitimized was a key question for French Sociology, because the French Revolution prohibited not only old corporations but also new voluntary associations in order to establish a Modern Society.

For some sociologists, "Association" was theorized as an alternative to market society, for some legal scholars, the state was defined as a contract of association, in order to submit State Power to Civil Society's control. In either case, the basic principle of association was the union of different peoples to accomplish their common purpose.

Comparing the French case, this paper focuses on the place of the association in Japanese Modernization Theory. This theory stressed the liberation of individuals from traditional ties, rather than Civil Society's independence from the State.

As a result, first, the association was understood as one type of secondary group, which is contrasted with the local bonding community, and not as a principle for the society as a whole.

Second, the association was not considered to contribute to the Modernization Process. In Japan, Modernization took the form of individualization in the free Market Society.

Today, Japanese society has been thoroughly modernized in that sense; individuals are free from tradition and customs. Paradoxically, engagement with local community activities has been revalorized and is considered to be an individual choice. Tradition became one of the resources that create the voluntary associative relationship.

These situations seem similar to Giddens' "*Reflexive Modernity*" in appearance. However, today the Japanese regard the association as a tool for solving problems, not as a principle of society that unifies different peoples for the good of the commonwealth.

Retracing this history, we would like to critically examine why we have understood the association as a tool, rather than a principle, and how this understanding affects today's policy.

RC31-540.1

TAKAMURA, KAZUE* (McGill University, *kazue.takamura@mcgill.ca*)

Transitional Pathway from a Temporary Migrant Worker to a Permanent Resident: Narratives of Filipina Live-in Caregivers in Canada

With the rapid growth of the Tagalog (Filipino) speaking population, recent demographic change in Canada has been directly affected by the pattern of global female migration and the subsequent arrival of these women's family members. In particular, a specific foreign temporary worker program, known as the Live-In Caregiver Program or LCP, explains the current population growth of this visible minority. More than 80 percent of the migrant workers registered under the LCP are females from the Philippines. Furthermore, the LCP grants these female migrant workers the opportunity to apply for permanent residency and to bring their families to Canada after fulfilling a 24 months live-in working requirement. The LCP is the only temporary foreign worker program that has this legal pathway toward permanent residency in Canada.

This study aims to understand the social constraints on female migrant workers through examining everyday experience of Filipina live-in caregivers in Canada. The paper particularly focuses on the transitional legal pathway from temporary to permanent residency. The study of the transitional pathway of migrant workers uncovers the social process of inclusion and exclusion of migrant workers and their family members by states. Furthermore, this social process is highly gendered and racialized experience because vast majority of the applicants under the LCP are females from the Philippines.

RC27-479.3

TAKAO, MASAYUKI* (Tokyo University of Science, *mt1212b@gmail.com*)

The Nagano Olympics: Impacts on Local Community

This study aims at demonstrating the impacts of Sport Mega-Events (SMEs). In Japan, some studies on environmental or fiscal impacts caused by SMEs have been studied. However, few studies address the concrete impacts in a specific area and local community, nor try to investigate the long-lasting effects.

In recent years, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has attached a high value to 'Olympic legacies.' However, there are two main concerns regarding the IOC 'Olympic legacies'. First, these legacies are mostly based on positive effects for the host city/nation, the National Olympic Committee (NOC), other sport-re-

lated organizations, and for the IOC itself. Secondly, the 'Olympic Games Global Impact' project, launched by the IOC in order to improve the evaluation of the overall impacts is completed within 2 years of the event, and is much too soon to measure the legacy. This study argues that it is important to conduct research for a prolonged period of time in order to capture not only the positive aftermaths of SME, but also to address negative aspects thereby ensuring a more complete understanding.

This study evaluates different aspects of SME impacts through a case study of Hakuba village (Japan) which hosted the Nagano Olympic Games in 1998, and is examined from three angles; the tangible/intangible, positive/negative and planed/unplanned impacts. Especially, the impacts on the tourism industry of Hakuba are discussed in detail. The analysis in this study is based on the questionnaires and interviews conducted with people from the community itself and on a variety of statistical data.

RC02-58.7

TAKASE, HISANAO* (Hitotsubashi University, *sd091009@g.hit-u.ac.jp*)

Hegemony of American Banks and Corporations in the Making of Japan-United States Relations

This study investigates hegemony of American banks and corporations in the making of Japan-U.S. relations in the period between 1920 and 2008, using the framework of Neo-Gramscian approach and sociological state theorists and referring to primary and secondary sources. In the period, three specific forms of hegemony have crystallized with 'internationalization of capital', accompanying cooperation and conflict with Japanese counterparts. The three forms of hegemony are liberal internationalism around high finance, corporate liberalism (embedded liberalism) undergirded by Fordism, state intervention and Bretton Woods, and neoliberal globalization. According to the form of hegemony, the period is divided into five terms. The first is the post-First World War. Wall Street bankers formed the alliance with Japanese bankers through the investment in Japan and Versailles-Washington system. The second is the term between mid-1930's and 1945. Great Depression destroyed liberal internationalism, and the conflict between Japan and the U.S. finally led to the war. In Japan, national industries like steel supported expansion of sphere of interest, which clashed against American 'grand area' design. In the U.S. New Deal and war mobilization formed the coalition that supported corporate liberalism. The third is the term between 1945 and 1971. American corporations and banks formed cooperation with Japanese counterparts through the investment in Japan and Japan-U.S. alliance in the cold war. Japanese leaders supported corporate liberalism, but the catch-up broke Bretton Woods. The fourth is the term between 1970's and early 1990's with trade conflicts, during which American international banks rose, formed neoliberal globalization, and increased the investment in Japan. In Japan, multinational corporations rose through FDI in the U.S. after Plaza Accord. The fifth is the term between mid-1990's and 2008. American banks and Japanese corporations shared neoliberal globalization, increasing mutual investment in Japan and the U.S. Neoliberal globalization finally, however, faced the crisis.

JAPA-15.3

TAKAYA, SACHI* (Okayama University, tkysachi@gmail.com)

Citizenship of Long-Term Migrant Filipino Women in Japan: Impacts of Positions in Japanese Families

This paper will argue how the citizenship of long-term migrant Filipino women in Japan is defined and negotiated in the dominant social structure. Regardless of the status of "sexual citizens," or long-term legal membership based on sexual relations with Japanese citizens as Parreñas (2011) argues, sociostructural locations for these women have been stratifying, particularly between married women and mothers of Filipino–Japanese children. Based on census and qualitative data, stratification is primarily due to the process through which these women are or are not included into Japanese families, which embody the dominant racial and gender structure of Japanese society.

On the one hand, married women increasingly exercise their agency in not only the family and workplace in Japan but also in a transnational civil society. Despite their exclusion from formal political citizenship, some substantially exercise transnational citizenship by being involved in transnational activities across Japan and the Philippines, which lead to their positive recognition. On the other hand, solo mothers of Filipino–Japanese children tend to face difficulties accompanying marginalization and poverty. The number of Filipino solo mother households has been increasing along with the rise in the number of international divorce. Many of them cannot help but depend on social welfare because of limited access to the workforce. In addition, the increase in the number of divorcees suggests that the status of married women and that of mothers are in a continuum, although they seem to be at opposite ends of the spectrum.

This study argues that the stratification among women shows how inclusion into a Japanese family provides the most available means to ensure security among these women living in a dominant racial and gender structure.

JS-80.5

TAKAYA, SACHI* (Okayama University, *tkysachi@gmail.com*)

Making Irregular Migrants Vulnerable: A Tangle of Biopolitics and Morals in Japan

This paper examines the changes in the irregular migrants' situation in Japan and argues that the securitization of migrants has led to highlight the effects of sovereignty, which makes irregular migrants vulnerable.

Giorgio Agamben (1998) theorized that *biopolitics*, as a function of sovereignty, operates to define the included and the excluded, the latter of which is called "bare life." Some studies regard irregular migrants who are legally excluded as living a contemporary "bare life." However, other studies have criticized Agamben's argument that emphasizes legal criteria in arguing biopolitics in the geopolitical and historical contexts. Following these studies, this study explores the case of irregular migrants in Japan.

Irregular migrants began to attract broad public attention in the late 1980s. Generally, Japanese citizens did not initially have negative attitudes toward them. Despite their lack of legal status, they were included in society according to various criteria such as the moral economy of society or international norms behind the labor shortage and Japan's self-recognition as a major power at the time.

However, since around the turn of the century, reactions to irregular migrants have dramatically changed. Their presence has been linked to security issues, and they have come to be regarded as "criminals." Immigration authorities collaborated with the police in launching a large-scale crackdown, which endangered the daily lives of irregular migrants. At the same time, however, the legalization of irregular migrants was promoted based on moral values. At present, sovereignty, connected with moral values, mainly defines the included and the excluded among irregular migrants.

Thus, changes in the situation of irregular migrants in the last two decades in Japan show that the substantial effects of sovereignty can vary over time and according to the circumstances in which it operates.

RC31-535.7

TAKEDA, ATSUSHI* (Reitaku University, *starallianceunited@gmail.com*)

Mobility, Diaspora & Contact Zones of Australians in Japan

Niseko, Hokkaido, a famous ski resort, has become a popular ski destination for Australians since 2001. It is located in the northern part of Japan serving both domestic as well as international ski tourists. Among foreign travellers to Niseko, Australians are one of predominant groups of visitors. With the large number of Australian visitors, the area has been transformed into "Little Australia" where Australian pubs, shops and English signs are becoming elements of the city landscapes. This paper will consider this flow of Australians to Niseko and its impacts in the local community through different theoretical concepts and shed light on nature as well as significance of such community under nexus of Australia and Japan.

RC31-528.2

TAKEDA, AYUMI* (Hitotsubashi University, *ayum.takeda@gmail.com*)

A Moment of Recognition and Unity in Diaspora: Multi-Spatial Formations of Kurdish Music in Germany

Immigration from developing countries to Europe is often experienced not only as a social downward mobility but also as a cultural deprivation. In the context of Turkish migrant in European countries, their musical activities have drawn attention as struggles in discrimination: effort for transmitting cultures to the next generation in informal spheres, where indigenous European people are rarely to be found (Klebe 2009, Saglam 2009); 2nd Generation as a main agent who generates Hip-Hop/Rap music allowing to express their emotions as secondary citizens in the host societies (Klebe 2004).

For migrant groups with minority status in the countries of origin, however, the new host society could offer possible spaces to practice, and even develop their disadvantaged or prohibited cultures at the same time. That would lead to intensive transnational connections between people in diaspora and in homelands. This setting can be seen in the case of Kurdish migrants from Turkey. As some scholars sited, the Kurdish music production has been done mainly outside of Turkey, where Kurdish languages were forbidden until 90s, such as in the space offered by the European based Kurdish satellite broadcasting, "ROJ-TV" (Christensen 2007, Van Bruinessen 2000, Hassanpour 1997).

This paper examines how Kurdish musicians have utilized the opportunities in german host societies for their cultural production in the form of music. Based on interviews with musicians and one-year participant observations in regular music activities and events, I will show that such practices not only promote musical circulations among Kurds, but also could contribute to recognition as distinguished group from „Turkish migrants" in the host society, and eventually present symbolical unity as Kurds, provided that musicians succeed in managing contact German institutions, and "proper" distance from Kurdish political parties.

RC02-55.4

TAKEDA, HIROKO* (University of Tokyo, *takeda@global.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

The Governance of Reproduction in Japan: How Can Reproduction be Located within the Capitalist Economic System?

As Karl Polanyi pointed out, the reproduction of human-beings and society is external to the liberal capitalist economic system. At the same time, the multi-dimensional reproductive activities (biological reproduction, economic reproduction and socio-political reproduction) are vital to the maintenance and development of the capitalist economy. The dilemma posed by the contradictory relationship between reproduction and capitalist economy had long been dealt with by mobilizing families and local communities, officially or unofficially, within each national economy. States have often played a vital role in the institutionalization of the link between reproduction and capitalist economy by locating families/communities within the national economy, in other words, governing reproductive activities, as exemplified by the setting-up of the welfare state system. Economic restructuring influenced by neoliberal principles in recent years, however, has eroded the foundation on which families and local communities can function as a unit of reproduction. This presents particularly acute problems to the Japanese state where a high degree of the welfares state system's dependence on the family is observable and rapid demographic changes, typically ageing and birthrate decline, are ongoing.

This paper examines the ways in which the Japanese state has engaged in the governance of reproduction from the mid-19th century to the present time by arranging/re-calibrating the governing system in order to respond to changes in national/international political economy. In so doing, the paper explores a theoretical question regarding the contradictory relationship between reproduction and capitalist economy, that is, how the governance of reproduction functions in the process of developing and maintaining capitalist economies, with reference to the works of Polanyi and the 'governmentality' school. The analysis of the Japanese case offers some insights that illuminate inherent problems existing in the governance of reproduction embedded in governmentality.

RC21-360.5

TAKEDA, NAOKO* (Waseda University, *bxp05011@nifty.com*)

How to Tackle the Vacant-House Problem in Shrinking Cities: The Cases of Japanese Local Governments

Japanese society, with the progress of depopulation and rapid aging, is faced with the vacant-house problem in both urban and rural areas. It is being recognized that vacant houses are an urgent issue to be tackled by Japanese local governments. How to reduce risks associated with vacant houses (accidents caused by building collapse and risks in fire and crime) to promote residential population and local resilience. The purpose of this research is to clarify the characteristics of local governments' actions against the vacant-house problem in urban areas into the following two types:

(1) Enforcement of "municipal regulations for controlling vacant houses"

In 2010, Japan's first municipal regulation against vacant houses was enforced in a city of suburban area of Metropolitan Tokyo. This action was a response to an increase in the number of destroyed houses. More than 40 cities have enforced similar regulations since then, and the number is further increasing. This tendency is especially prominent in local governments facing severe economic conditions, suggesting that how to control vacant houses has been a potential and serious problem. Main actors are local governments and the house owners. More specifically, who bears the demolition costs of aging houses is the point.

(2) Management of "vacant-house banks"

It is a challenge to local governments to introduce vacant houses, which have not been valued in private housing markets, to public information networks to promote their effective use. There are various types in the management of "vacant-house banks" by local authorities. Diverse actors including NPO are involved in this type. Because renovation of vacant houses costs a large amount of money, those actors are seeking to form a partnership with each other and to explore effective methods. Generally, not only reducing vacant house-associated risks but increasing values of local resources is aimed.

TG07-972.2

TAKEDA, NAOKO* (Waseda University, *bxp05011@nifty.com*)

Re-Urbanization and the Local Food Culture : The Case Study of Central Tokyo

This research focuses on the developing process of the local food culture in central Tokyo. Regeneration of the central district promoted to develop the local food street and a local food identity. The purpose of this research is to analyze how the urban regeneration deepened the local food culture.

This research area called 'Tukishima' is located in the water-front area adjacent to the urban center. The Water-front mega-projects in the 1990's opened new large business/commercial district on the reclaimed island which attracts international and domestic tourists. The new subway lines were constructed through Tukishima, the number of tourists come to Tukishima increased.

 The traditional local shop owners in Tukishima changed their business, they opened special local food restaurants. This special local food called 'Monja› used to be a common afternoon snack for working-class children here. About 60 Monja restaurants made the distinctive street of local food. Many tourists come to eat it at lunch time. After lunch they go sightseeing and shopping at the water-front. Tukishima became a popular tourist spot. This is the first impact of urban regeneration on Tukishima.

The second impact of regeneration is the boom of building super high-rise condominium towers. Tukishima is very close to the business district both of urban center and the water-front, it became the area filled densely with high-rise condominium towers where professional service class live. Tukishima is gentrified, and new residents enjoy to eat Monja as a traditional local taste.

The third stage of regeneration is about to begin. Tokyo has been chosen to the host the 2020 Summer Olympic Games. The venue is very close to Tukishima, high-rise tower residents can see games from their window. The price of condominiums goes up. Local food will be popular to visitors. The new era of Monja is about to start.

RC15-270.4

TAKEDA, WAKAKO* (the Australian National University, *takewa1111@gmail.com*)

Challenges for Healthy Eating: A Cross-Cultural Study of Conceptions of Eating Among Young Adults in Urban Australia and Japan

In the early 21st century when bio-medical view on health and medicine dominates global discussion on "healthy eating", most guidelines and recommendations are primarily concerned with fulfilling nutritional requirements and avoiding or limiting the intake of undesirable substances. They are motivated by the prevalence of chronic diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases and obesity in modern society. Consequently, cultural ideologies around "healthy eating" are being constructed around these rationales. Beyond food intake, some studies and public health policies assert further that commensal eating (eating with others) encourages healthy eating behaviours such as eating slowly and consuming a variety of foods.

I argue that the bio-medical approach mentioned above is often individualistic and overlooks unique socio-cultural aspects of eating and living in a local community such as commensal eating, culinary culture, history, lifestyle, and food supply chain. I explore the construction of "healthy eating" among young adults in urban cities of Australia and Japan through 71 in-depth interviews conducted during 2012-2013. I examine holistic aspects of eating by including contextual aspects of commensal and solo eating (eating alone)in the interviews. In contrast to previous literature, I find that the majority of participants see commensal eating as a good cultural practice and may associate it with mental health benefits, but that this practice is not necessarily associated with the healthy intake of food (portion size, pace and food content). This is due to the fact that commensal eating is rather complex and sensitive to socio-cultural circumstances.

In conclusion, this study identifies dynamics of eating contexts in different culture as challenges for healthy eating promotion in the modern society.

RC49-796.6

TAKENAKA, KEN* (Hiroshima Kokusai Gakuin University, *dotlaundory@yahoo.co.jp*)

How Japanese Male Narratives Are Made up?

We have recently researched Japanese university students' sexual lives for a few years and published as a book in Nov. 2011: "talking about sex with college students: contemporary sexuality through interviews". I was parted for gay students' sexual reality at the research and described how much they suffer from their lives. After the book published, I used that as a textbook in some universities. Then I happened to meet some gay students. The more I collected their narratives as a gay, the more I questioned why they so suffered from their sexuality are. I noticed a paradox of the narratives as a gay or that of 'gender identity disorder'; the more they talk, the more they are suffered. I wish I could suggest some case studies of their narratives what is to against 'male narratives' from their words and why they suffered from such unimportant miss much from their identities.

RC15-263.10

TAKENAKA, KEN* (Hiroshima Kokusai Gakuin University, *dotlaundory@yahoo.co.jp*)

Who Makes the Stories, Medical Professionals or Patients?

I am really interested in the arguments which should save patients more 'narrative based medicine' or 'narratives in Medicine? In my point of view, carers including medical professions should more forcus on patients stories about their illness and life. When patients' narratives are controlled by medical professioners, patients are cotrolled by others. That might means one's life is possibly controlled by medical stuffs which are strongly connected medical governance in their country. For instance, ones narratives about "How to die" or "how to give birth" should easily connected to economical point of view in one's country through the conversation with medical stuffs that should reflected by the systematic medical standards. I may contribute to your session as a small research-based argument rather than theoretical one. I have researched both alcoholics anonymous group and self help groups for mental illness in Hokkaido, Japan. Patient's narratives are strongly controlled by medical stuff indeed in Japan. This should be the result of 'Narrative Medicine' had been done in Japan I guess. If people focus on patient's Narrative more, they might have another chance to live more successfully. I wish I could show you some case studies of strongly controlled narratives of patients though Japanese mental carers at a self-help group. I will supply a small material for the argument who is to draw patient's narratives.

RC31-541.3

TAKENOSHITA, HIROHISA* (Sophia University, *h_takenoshita@sophia.ac.jp*)

The Great Recession and Unemployment Among Brazilian Immigrants in Japan

The economic recession which occurred during the period from 2007 to 2010 led to a massive growth in unemployment among workers in many countries. Conversely, it is important to note that the gap in unemployment between immigrants and native-born population differ markedly across nations. In particular, in Spain and Portugal, unemployment rates among the foreign-born increased much more than those among the native-born whereas in several other countries, there were few divergences between these two groups with respect to unemployment growth over time. This cross-national variation appears to depend on institutional arrangements of the labour market structure, industrial relations and employment policies.

Japanese labour market has been characterised by a higher level of employment security for regular workers. However, increasing global economic competition has forced the labour market to become more flexible and has thus led to rapid growth in the number of non-standard workers. During this period, immigrant workers who came from Asia and Latin America have been incorporated into the sector of non-standard employment. They can be easily dismissed during the time of economic slowdown because of their nature of employment contract. In fact, many immigrants became unemployed during the recent financial crisis.

This study focuses primarily on Brazilian immigrants in Japan because Brazilian workers represent typical cases of the precarity of employment status among immigrants in Japan. Approximately 80 per cent of Brazilian workers have been employed as temporary workers by temporary help agencies. Because of that, the growth of unemployment after economic crisis was considerably greater among Brazilian workers than among Japanese workers. This study addresses the question of what resulted in unemployment among Brazilian workers in Japan. I will investigate the effect of human capital and assimilation, employment status and industrial sector on their likelihood of unemployment during the economic crisis.

JS-78.2

TAKESHY TANIGUTI, GUSTAVO* (University of São Paulo, *gustavotaniguti@gmail.com*)
GATO DE JESUS, MATHEUS (University of São Paulo)

Sociology of an Immigrant Between Borderlines: An Intellectual Biography of Hiroshi Saito

This paper examines the intellectual biography of the Japanese-born sociologist Hiroshi Saito (1919-1983) by considering the dilemmas and impasses lived by him. Our goal is to explore the relationships between his personal trajectory and his academic work, mostly devoted to the subject of Japanese Immigration in Brazil. As well as the majority of Japanese people who emigrated to this country in the first half of the twentieth century, he worked as a farmer in the cotton fields at the State of São Paulo. In search of better opportunities, Saito moved to the capital city where, by the hands of the already well-known professor Donald Pierson, he became the first Japanese immigrant to build a successful academic career in Brazilian sociology. The analysis focuses on the strategies he developed and the political positions he defended between the 1940s and the 1950s in order to confront both the political repression of Brazilian State, on one hand, and the Japanese ultranationalist groups, on the other. Moreover, we seek to demonstrate that the author played a crucial role for the institutionalization of the studies on the Japanese immigrants in Brazilian social sciences, being himself one of the pioneer researchers on this subject.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

JS-61.5

TAKEUCHI, MAKI* (Ritsumeikan University, *ma.kit0311@gmail.com*)

Do the Small Firms Give Advantages to Female Employees? : Firm Size Effects on Taiwanese Women's Career Choice

This study examines whether the difference of firm size influences job career of female in Taiwan using the Panel Study of Family Dynamics (PSFD) data. Previous studies show that majority of Taiwanese women continue their job without a long career break by marriage or childbirth. Well-known explanation for this is that the industrial structure composed of large number of small-and-medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and family business provide women with flexible working conditions. However, existing studies testing firm size effects on a woman's career, have failed to reach a consistent result. To eliminate possible problems providing the inconsistencies, this study limit the objects of analysis to female employees with regular salary, excluding self-employed workers and workers of family business without payment. Also, previous studies usually treat job change and job turn over separately, but in this study those two actions are simultaneously analyzed in a discrete-time multinomial logit model.

This study tests mainly two hypotheses: female workers in small sized firm are able to (1) enjoy flexible working conditions by negotiating with their employees and (2) accumulate better skills which are useful for a labor market than their counterparts in large firms are. Dependent variable is employment choice, which have 4 categories; "continue the same job", "change job in SMEs firm", "change job in large firm" and "leave from working". Main independent variable is a dummy variable indicating working experience in SMEs and interaction terms SMEs dummy and two event dummies standing for marriage and childbirth. The result indicates that women who have working experiences in SMEs are more likely to have uninterrupted working careers than those who have experiences in large-sized firms.

RC46-761.1

TAKEUTI, NORMA MISSAE* (Univ Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, *normitk@gmail.com*)

Jeunes, inégalités, Sens Du Changement Social

De quoi parle-t-on à propos de "changement social" lorsqu'on prend en compte la problématique des jeunes confrontés aux longs effets des inégalités sociales, dans la société brésilienne, mais qui sont dans un processus collectif actuel de changements surtout au plan subjectif (de leur collectif et/ou collectivité)? Changement d'attitudes quotidiennes en face de leurs propres situations précaires de vie et vis-à-vis des rapports sociaux qui rétrécissent toujours leurs possibilités de participation (économique, sociale, culturelle ou politique). Les multiples transformations à l'intérieur d'une société ont des effets différenciés sur les sujets sociaux selon la place qu'ils y occupent, raison pour laquelle le sens du changement social ne peut être défini qu'à partir des perspectives sociales. Peut-on envisager une discussion sur le changement social et le *processus de subjectivation* (sens foucauldien) tout en considérant certains des effets inattendus liés au développement des réseaux sociaux appuyés sur les nouvelles technologies d'informations et de communications sociales? Peut-on réfléchir sur le changement social tout en s'affranchissant des concepts « classiques » de reproduction, déviance, antagonismes de classes...afin de permettre l'émergence dans le discours sociologique, et la conceptualisation d'autres modes d'existence sociale, d'autres espaces d'expérimentations, d'autres intensités de vie, d'autres modes de penser le monde ou d'autres modes de *plier les lignes de force* telle qu'une *multitude* en son essai d'une nouvelle *économie affective* où la subjectivité devient une puissance de vie (sens de Deleuze et Tarde) ? Des collectifs jeunes, au Brésil, en leur essai d'expérimentations culturelles, artistiques et micropolitiques qui se déploient dans les « périphéries » brésiliennes, mais aussi certains « mouvements sociaux » où les principaux protagonistes sont des jeunes, depuis 2011 (*'indignados'*, *'occupy wall street'*, *'printemps arabes'*, *'révolte brésilienne-2013'* ...) sont les fondements empiriques de notre réflexion sur le sens du changement social à l'intérieur de l'imposante logique des inégalités sociales.

RC02-48.7

TAKIKAWA, HIROKI* (Tohoku University, *takikawa@sal.tohoku.ac.jp*)

A Mathematical Model of Status Hierarchy

The emergence of status hierarchy, defined as a social order that ranks individuals in society from top to bottom, is one of the main topics in sociology. Although many empirical studies on this topic have been conducted, the complete theoretical understanding of it remains lacking. In recent years, Gould proposed a groundbreaking theory of status hierarchy. Using game theory and social network theory, he showed that status hierarchy can be considered as a type of equilibrium when players assign attachments to all other players on the basis of their qualities. The major difficulty in Gould's model, however, is the unwarranted assumption of limitless resources such as time and emotional costs that players

must pay in executing their attachment strategies. Here we extend Gould's model to be theoretically more coherent and empirically more valid by incorporating multidimensional choices for resource constraints. Unlike Gould's model, in our model, a player choose only one allocation strategy as a multidimensional choice; that is, a player must determine the attachment levels for all the other players at the same time. Our main result is to show what is called "the relationality of social status". Specifically, we show that an individual's status is entirely determined by the individual's relative quality in the social system. This observation contrasts with that of Gould's model in which an individual's status is dyadically determined. Our model can be considered as a type of network formation model having broad applicability.

RC07-143.4

TAKITA-ISHII, SACHIKO* (Yokohama City University, *stakita@yokohama-cu.ac.jp*)
FRIED AMILIVIA, GABRIELA* (California State University Los Angeles, *gfrieda@calstatela.edu*)

Remembering and Resilience after Traumatic Social Loss: A Multicultural Perspective

A challenging realm for Global Sociology is the cross-cultural thinking and processing of the experiences of collective remembering after mass social trauma and post-traumatic resilience across cultures and generations. In this presentation we will develop a theoretical and applied multi-cultural framework for working on the *intersubjectivity* of memory, with a focus on the unprocessed dimension of social experiences of traumatic loss, building on the latent, private, intimate individual and cultural aspects of experiences of collective memory and transmission. We will also work on the concept –building on Halbwachsian work of "undercurrents of memory," incorporating the more recent concept of "moral injury," a contemporary development out of the post-traumatic stress literature.

This line of grounded theoretical research, developed by collaborative efforts by the authors over the last decade, explores the underlying conflicts of the unresolved past as they are woven into the fabric of contemporary cultures, the effects of unprocessed experience lying in the undercurrents of collective memory, often excluded or absent from the public narratives of memory, but which paradoxically retain a profound intersubjective and cultural presence, until they finally push their way into the public realm. Social studies of collective memory need to include this realm of the unprocessed (latent but present) experiences and transmission.

The authors will develop a joint conceptual approach to look at individual/community and cultural traumatic remembering, and the resilience of certain memories, over time. Applied research cases will include Southern Cone political authoritarianism, the Japanese American incarceration experience in the US as well as the Japanese memories of the 3.11. Great Tohoku Earthquake.

RC40-681.3

TALBOT, JOHN* (University of the West Indies, *john.talbot@uwimona.edu.jm*)

Food Regimes and Food Import Dependency: An Analysis of Jamaica's Food Imports, 1950-2000

This paper uses food regime theory to analyze the changes in Jamaica's food imports in order to explain how it became so heavily dependent on imported food. It argues that food regime theory has a bias toward production and food exports; it tends to focus on the drivers of the food regimes: First World states and transnational corporations, along with the New Agricultural Countries, the few developing countries that have become major players in the global food system (e.g., Brazil, South Africa, Thailand). To correct for this bias, we need to examine how small Third World countries are connected to the global food system through consumption and food imports. As food regimes evolve, their characteristic commodity complexes change. In turn, the types of foods imported by Third World countries also change. However, once a country becomes import dependent for a particular type of food commodity, it is very difficult to go back to self-sufficiency. Thus the evolution of food regimes creates a cumulative food import dependency for more and more kinds of food. One element of food regime theory which does focus on consumption and food imports into the Third World is the analysis of how the US PL480 "food aid" program changed Third World diets, undercut Third World agriculture, and created food import dependency. This paper expands on that analysis and uncovers additional mechanisms through which food regimes tend to create food import dependency in small Third World nations.

JS-29.4

TALBURT, SUSAN* (Georgia State University, *stalburt@gsu.edu*)

Chilean Universities, Crisis Ordinariness, and Respatializing Knowledge

University competition for international excellence centers faculty research productivity (measured by indexed publications, research citations, etc.), global rankings, and international recognition. This presentation analyzes internationalization and research development in Chilean universities as a spatial reorientation of faculty work, knowledge, and subjectivity. Since Pinochet's dictatorship, Chile's neoliberalization has intensified everyday competition in a free market and declining welfare state. Following the regime's political repression, universities' knowledge alignment with popular subjects changed to creating practical, neutral knowledge through technocrats. More recently, Chilean university policy conforms to World Bank and OECD logics to increase research productivity and rankings.

I theorize globalization as a "spatial rationality" that attributes causal powers to space to create efficiency, utility, and normative ideas of "the good" that catalyze particular actions and subjectivities. Rhetorics of globalization's economic demands create "crisis ordinariness," naturalizing globally competitive preparedness for national, institutional, and individual well-being. Technologies of visibilization (e.g., rankings) and cosmopolitanism incite faculty to compete as entrepreneurs, a spatial reorientation that secures theory, methods, and research networks of the Global North as norms for knowledge production for faculty from "peripheral nations."

I present themes from interviews with twenty faculty across fields at two top Chilean universities: (1) Faculty describe becoming self-managers, securing grants, publishing in ISI journals, and participating in international networks, creating new privileges and hierarchies; (2) As faculty "become productive," some describe losses: research regulation through funding agency and journal standards, abandoning local projects of social change, and diminishing space to participate in national debates; (3) These constraints produce alternative knowledge projects, such as using grant funds to create digital platforms for public exchange or indexing long-existing Chilean journals to legitimize "expressions that expand our social imaginary."

This is not a simple narrative of research homogenization, domination, or resistance, but of how crisis ordinariness creates new spaces, subjectivities, and knowledges.

JS-91.4

TALVES, KAIRI* (University of Tartu, *kairi.talves@ut.ee*)
KUTSAR, DAGMAR* (University of Tartu, *dagmar.kutsar@ut.ee*)

I Miss My Mum and Dad: Children's Well-Being and Parents' Job Migration In Estonia

Estonia is fastly developing country, which has experienced many societal and economic changes after regaining independence in 1991. Although there has been many positive developments, the global crises has influenced the lives of many people in Estonia. One of the most recent developments is a growing job migration out from Estonia. According to Statistics Estonia since 2010 the number of people going to work and live abroad has been constantly increasing and in 2012 it has been doubled compared with previous years. Negative net migration together with negative reproduction rate has been the main indicator influencing drop in population of such a small country. Another tendency that is poorly studied is the well-being of children whose parents have gone abroad. In some cases they are taking their children with them, but in relatively same number of cases they are leaving children behind with one parent or if mother and father both leave, other relatives take care of the children. There have been also cases where children are left just by themselves without any proper care, in some cases just older children taking care of their younger siblings. Aim of the current study is to analyze social and psychological well-being (life satisfaction, personal well-being and relationships in school and at home) in group of children who are left behind by one or more parents and to compare the findings with control group – children who are living together with their parents in Estonia. For the analysis most recent data is used from the Jacob's Foundation survey Children's World (data collected in autumn 2013). Altogether 3000 children from Estonia are studied, covering the ages 8, 10 and 12, around which is the most vulnerable age in sense of psychological and social attachment and challenges of growing up.

RC04-95.6

TAM, TONY* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *soc.tam@gmail.com*)
HUNG, YUK LEONG* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *yl.soci@gmail.com*)

The Gender Gap in STEM Majors: Evidence on the Gender Belief Hypothesis from Taiwan

Why are women underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields in college and work? Drawing on an unprecedented range of survey datasets, Xie and Shauman (2003) rejected many common explanations (such as gender difference in math ability and the pipeline hypothesis) for the gender difference in college majors. Survey-based research has yet to explain much of the gender gap. Drawing on experimental studies, Ridgeway and Smith-Lovin (1999) develop a concept called cultural beliefs in gender (gender beliefs). Using survey data to corroborate the experimental results, Correll (2001) argues that gender beliefs result in biased math self-assessment (MSA) and MSA explains why females are underrepresented in quantitative majors. Yet, upon close scrutiny, her results actually show that MSA is at best a minor source of the gender gap. Interestingly, Cech (2011) shows that professional role confidence, as a form of gender beliefs, can explain the gender gap in persistence through engineering majors in college. This seems to indicate the causal importance of some gendered cultural and psychological mechanisms may well be at play.

This study re-examines whether gender beliefs can explain why more men choose the science track in senior high school and STEM majors in college. We draw on the core panel of the Taiwan Education Panel Survey (TEPS), a large and representative sample of first year junior high school students in 2001. In general, students' gender beliefs early in high school explain a minor portion of the gender differences but parents' gender beliefs when children were early in high school explain substantially more—about a half of the gender gaps. Taken together, the two beliefs explain most of the gender differences and the residual gender gaps become insignificant. For the first time, then, survey-based results can provide a simple and direct confirmation of the gender belief hypothesis.

JS-60.3

TAMA, YASUKO* (Osaka Prefecture University, *tama@hs.osakafu-u.ac.jp*)

Pregnancy: Supporting Networks and Families in Disaster

The aim of this research is to analyze pregnancy in its social contexts: privatization and familism. In post-WWII Japan, pregnancy has become privatized as a family issue. The disaster in 1995 and 2011 revealed us that there was much limitation of supporting system in these social contexts. My research is based on data as follows: (1) statistics on pregnancy, (2) relevant laws, (3) articles in professional journals, and (4) 10 interviews of women who were pregnant in disaster. My presentation is as follows: (1) To review development of laws for pregnant women in disaster as well as in peacetime for these twenty years in Japan, (2) To show what happened to pregnant women and their families in disaster, (3) To figure out a chain of caring support and women's power to change disaster into opportunities, (4) To point out further issues left to us, especially in Fukushima. In more concrete terms, I show invisibility of pregnant women in 1995, and then development of networks to support pregnant women and their families by the third sector since 2011. We can find a great deal of change in Eastern Japan Disaster in 2011, in comparison with Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995. The voices of women who had babies in the disaster show us that the disaster became a turning point to support pregnancy beyond privatization and familism. On the other hand, Fukushima remains as a harsh reality for families and mothers especially with babies. The facts tell us the way we construct families and supportive networking as well as their limitations after disaster.

RC01-30.2

TAMÁS, PETER* (Wageningen University, *peter.tamas@wur.nl*)

When Are Interviews Good Enough? a Reflection on Threats to Retrospective Methods Posed By Automaticity and Performativity

Research on respondent performance in the research setting and on automaticity in human cognition directly challenge the validity of interviews. Interviews, however, efficiently produce what looks like rich, relevant data and they are particularly appealing when studying complex work in difficult to research environments. This paper looks for evidence of the practical relevance of performativity and automaticity in transcripts of interviews with civilian and military staff just returned from their rotations in a reconstruction mission in a (post?)conflict environment. Re-analysis of these interviews suggests that that the validity of retrospective methods may degrade rapidly as complexity increases.

RC48-782.4

TAMAYO GOMEZ, CAMILO* (The University of Huddersfield, *u1169247@hud.ac.uk*)

Symbols, Communicative Citizenship Actions and the Claiming of Human Rights from a Transnational Perspective: The Case of the Social Movement of Victims of Eastern Antioquia, Colombia

In this paper I would like to present the experience of two social movements of victims of Eastern Antioquia (Colombia – South America) that have been developing different types of communicative citizenship actions and symbols in order to do political activism in regional public spheres and claim human rights from a transnational perspective in the midst of the Colombian armed conflict. Specifically, I will focus on the experience of *the Association of Victims of Granada Town* (*ASO-VIDA*) and *The Provincial Association of Victims to Citizens* (*APROVIACI*), and how these two association of victims have been implementing, transferring and adapting in their communicative citizenship actions different symbols and forms of political action having as a reference other victims' groups of the world such as Women in

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Black (Serbia), Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo (Argentina) and May our Daughters Return Home, Civil Association (Mexico).

My two principal arguments in this paper are: first, these two Colombian experiences (ASOVIDA and APROVIACI) are successful examples of how it is possible to transfer, adapt and implement different types of political actions and symbols from other parts of the world in order to improve social and politic activism in particular contexts. My second principal argument is that the concept of communicative citizenship represents the instrumentalization of a new dimension of citizenship where communicative action is at the centre of the social dynamic, and one of its primary purposes is to understand the different socio-communicative manifestations, actions, strategies, practices and tactics associated with the contemporary struggle for recognition, meaning and significance for different actors in public spheres. The analysis in this paper is based on results of a narrative analysis of 48 interviews that I conducted with different members of ASOVIDA and APROVIACI in October and November of 2012 as part of my doctoral research fieldwork.

RC47-771.5

TAMBE, SHRUTI* (University of Pune, *shruti.tambe@gmail.com*)

In Search of a New Framework: Collective Actions in Non-Metropolitan Cities of the South

Following Castells some scholars analysed urban conflicts in the framework of 'Urban Social movements'. Both urbanists and Social movements scholars in the South except a few, however completely neglected this framework, where the discussions were focused on different sets of issues.

In the last two decades cities in the South are experiencing explosion of collective action. Actors old and new are participating in the campaigns and movements around issues of access to livelihood, food and employment. Mostly these collective actions are woven around 'identity issues' and are therefore seen as 'aberrations' from the given theoretical frameworks.

Research on non-metropolitan cities shows that there is urgent need to go beyond binary understanding of collective action in terms of material and symbolic, old and new, urban and rural to capture the complex interplay of socio-economic and cultural factors and to encompass the scalar complexity that we have undermined so far. Race, gender, caste and religion are not just general categories underlying these collective actions, but these are historically and spatially intertwined to express new combinations, allainces and contradictions. Collective action arguing for citizenship rights is also articulated in very different ways. The novelty and the creativity of the actors from the South has to be seen not as 'pathological', but as an alternate way of enagaging with modernity and neo-liberalism.

There is an urgent need to reformulate the theoretical tenets of urban studies to incorporate the dynamics of collective action in the urban arena and the frameworks in Sociology of Social movements warrant reformulation so as to address new forms of urban collective actions which redefine social movements.

RC15-266.1

TAMURA-URANO, YASUKO* (Teikyo University, *yasuko8@main.teikyo-u.ac.jp*)

One Health Concept and the Uninsured in Japan

Objectives. The purposes of this research are: to provide a general overview of Japan's universal health insurance coverage system, to examine the social factors that explain the rise in the number of uninsured individuals using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, and to discuss the future universal health insurance agenda.

Background. Due to its universal health insurance coverage system, Japan's health and medical services are among the world's highest quality. Japan's system requires that all residents belong to either the national insurance system or an employer-based insurance system. However, total population coverage is not the reality. In Japan, 18.8% of households with national insurance fail to pay their premiums, and those who fail to pay their premiums for 12 months become uninsured, including the children in these households. In fact, a Japanese government survey (2008) revealed that more than 30,000 children under the age of 16 are uninsured.

Analysis and Discussion. One key social factor that explains the rise in the number of uninsured individuals is the increase in labor mobility, which was expanded by the 1985 Worker Dispatch Law and its legal amendment. In addition, the 2008 economic crisis increased unemployment and the numbers of unstable and low-income workers. Currently, one in three workers is a non-regular, contractual employee, and the wage gap between regular and non-regular workers is growing.

GIS analysis indicates that the uninsured rate by prefecture is related to the unemployment and urbanization rates within those prefectures. Big cities, such as Tokyo, offer a range of job opportunities; however, the cost of living is high and upward economic mobility is difficult, so many low-wage workers forego paying their insurance premiums. The number of uninsured children is a crucial issue. Therefore, the United States' State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) should be evaluated for its use in Japan.

RC22-402.3

TAN, CHEE BENG* (Sun Yat-sen University, *cbengtan@gmail.com*)

Coping With The Modern World and Re-Composing Ethnic Identity: Conversion To Christianity Among The Badeng Kenyah Of Long Geng, Sarawak, Malaysia

There has been considerable works on the anthropology of Christianity relating conversion and its impacts to colonialism and consciousness (such as the important work of J. Comaroff) or simply to the success of missionary activities. Works on conversion of indigenous minorities generally relate to the religious politics of identity in relation to the majority people, as pointed out by most contributors in the volume edited by Charles Keyes on Christianity among the indigenous peoples of Southeast Asia. There is often the tendency to see conversion as a passive process on the part of the indigenous people. This paper will use the data from ethnographic research among the Badeng (a sub-group of Kenyah indigenous people) of Long Geng in Sarawak, Malaysia, to show how the "thinkers" and ordinary people have played major roles in actively engaged in conversion to Christianity in their negotiation with their encounter with modern changes that had reached their part of the world. In this respect religion and religious change are used as a kind of capital to negotiate with both traditions and modernity and to open up a way of adjusting to the changing world. Conversion provided the legitimacy to redefine traditions and even to remove some old practices, leading to the re-composing of ethnic identity.

RC06-129.5

TAN, JOOEAN* (Nanyang Technological University, *jetan@ntu.edu.sg*)
SITUMORANG, AUGUSTINA (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)

How Has Reformasi Affected Family Life? The Views Of Women In Jakarta, Indonesia

When Suharto's New Order government fell in 1998, it ended more than 30 years of the highly intrusive *Pancasila* ideology that shaped the policies of the New Order. This conservative doctrine, in which conformity was a key element, had profound impact on everyday life including marriage and the family especially the participation of women in society. The end of the New Order was preceded and precipitated by the Asian economic crises. Indonesian GDP for 1998 shrank by14.3% and the value of the currency plummeted from 2,909 rupiah per USD in 1997 to 10,014 in 1998. Since then there have been a number of political developments such as a decentralization of government, democratic elections, an anti-corruption drive. *Reformasi* also saw a rapid expansion of the media and reports on the visible Islamization of Indonesian society.

Based on qualitative interviews of 100 women in Jakarta that will be conducted in the latter half of 2013, we will examine how the changes brought about by the *Reformasi* movement have affected family life. We are interested in if and how radical social changes affect family life, or does family life remain stable in times of turmoil? We are focusing on Jakarta because it is a microcosm of Indonesia with people from the different ethnic and regional groups represented in the city. Also, the impact of the policies of the New Order and its subsequent demise would be strongest in the capital city. We are interested in the views of women because their social roles were previous constrained under the New Order. Women who are at least 30 years old will be selected to ensure that they have some memory of life before and during Reformasi.

RC25-445.4

TAN, YIFEI* (Shanghai University, *diewuqingkong@163.com*)

Sociological Analysis of the Formation of Network Popular Words

In recent years, network popular words have become an useful tool of the expression of the public opinion. This artical analyzes the formation of network popular words in the perspective of social participation and interaction through connecting the buzzwords to the related social events. The writer attempts to illustrate that the new media such as micro-blog in China provide a more attractive and equal platform to the public and with the absence of physical proximity it creates a new form of equality to the political expression and social empowerment.

RC08-154.1

TAN, YUJING* (Leiden University, *tanyujing2@gmail.com*)

Negotiating the Knowledge: The Formation of Socio-Anthropological Discipline and Chinese Nation-State Building

This paper intends to trace the early history of the formation of sociology and anthropology in China, and interpret how it had been defined and became a disci-

pline under the nation-state building period. In order to illustrate the kaleidoscopic intellectual landscape, my paper divides into three parts:

Firstly, I will depict the general history of Chinese anthropology and the logic to facilitate the sociological and anthropological knowledge as a discipline "seeing like a state" before 1949. The Chinese anthropologists and state had to face up with two main intended or unintended social goals under the first round of nation-state building in China (1911-1949): the one is to construct a stable Chinese Nation (*Zhonghua Minzu*) community by which the modern state can identify itself and stand up to the external Others; the other is to mentally and physically develop and reform the country. Second, I will interpret how the academic circles and intellectuals of sociology and anthropology co-relate with the nation-state building projects from 1911 to 1949. Huang Xianfan (1899-1982), Wu Wenzao (1901-1985) and Lin Chunsheng (1902-1981)'s academic lives can vividly signify how and why different intellectual trajectories jointly push forward the Chinese sociological and anthropological knowledge. And I will close read their academic writings to show how the geopolitical facts impact their choice to produce the sociological and anthropological knowledge about understanding Chinese nation-state, and ask the questions how Huang's learning from Tokyo Imperial University combined with the understanding of Chinese social realities made him a scholar of sociology and anthropology different from the nationalists, how Wu and Lin went to different discipline-formation track and settled their knowledge in China and Taiwan. At last, I will give opening conclusion on dealing with the relationship between the geopolitical gain/production of the knowledge and the practice of the knowledge in modern China.

RC05-108.4

TANABE, SHUNSUKE* (Waseda University, *tanabe.sh@waseda.jp*)

An Intertemporal Comparative Analysis of Japanese Xenophobia Between 2009 and 2013

Japan is one of the most ethnic homogeneous countries in the world; however, Japan is also in the midst of rapid globalization with increasing numbers of foreign nationals living in Japan. Therefore the grassroots right-wing movements have spread and radicalized in recent years. But the causes and mechanisms of rapid growth of xenophobia in Japan remain unclarified.

The aim of this presentation is to reveal factors of xenophobic attitudes in Japan, especially the effect of social events. I analyze two survey datasets which were collected in 2009 and 2013 all over Japan. Between 2009 and 2013, Japan has experienced terrible diplomatic problems like Senkaku/Diaoyutai Islands dispute against China and also economic recovery seems to be caused by "Abenomics".

The hypotheses on relationship between social events and xenophobia are as below. The first one is the influence of "East Asian geopolitics" (Higuchi 2012) on Japanese xenophobia especially toward Chinese and Koreans. Japan has territorial disputes against China and Korea. There are also political debates on the understanding of history in the period of Second World War. This hypothesis assumes that those conflicts have negative effect on Japanese attitudes toward China and Korea. The second hypothesis is the realistic conflict theory (Sherif 1966 etc.). From this perspective, in the time of economic depression, competition between immigrants and native citizens over limited resources are intensified, therefore negative feelings toward foreign residents are also escalated. If this theory is correct, the relations between respondents' socio-economic status and xenophobia can be weaken from 2009 to 2013. Because in 2009 Japanese economy suffered in economic downturn precipitated by the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy, but "Abenomics" seems to show signs of economic recovery in 2013. I will confirm those hypotheses by using Multi-group Structural Equation Modeling.

RC05-107.1

TANABE, YOSHIMI* (Université Paris 13, *sd091012@g.hit-u.ac.jp*)

Post-Colonial Immigration Memory: Social and Academic Resistance to Epistemic Violence

Since the end of the 1980s, French Immigration Memory *(mémoire de l'immigration)* has gradually become visible in France. As a result of this process, the first immigration museum in France, *Cité Nationale de l'Histoire de l'Immigration*(CNHI), was inaugurated in late 2007. Immigration Memory, once an almost exclusive topic to the artists and activists born in a migrant family for more than a decade, then rapidly became one of the important objects of study and of public policies through the late 2000s. However, if certain dimensions of Immigration Memory have become visible, the other dimensions, that I would call post-colonial dimensions, have become invisible within the same process.

This paper, therefore, argues the exclusion of Post-colonial Immigration Memory in social and academic spheres as epistemic violence and aims to explore individual and collective resistance against it. The resistance against epistemic violence is practiced by activists and artists with post-colonial backgrounds through Memory Work. Memory Work is cultural and artistic practices of reconstructing certain past stories that they directly experienced or not and they find themselves inherited from. Their positionality and proximity to the past story, depending on

their gender, life-course and/or ethno-racial identity, gives a different signification to each Memory Work. Through the analysis of several exemplary Memory Works about "memory of struggles" based on my fieldwork in Lyon, Toulouse and Paris since 2009, I aim to empirically study epistemic violence in order to resist it as a researcher. Post-colonial Immigration Memory, in this sense, is not only an object of study but also a social and academic project to bring normative construction of knowledge and its violence into question.

RC38-651.3

TANAKA, HIROMI* (Meiji University, *hiromi@meiji.ac.jp*)

A Biographical Analysis of Women's Political Participation: The Importance of Politicization in Female Legislators' Biographies

Politics as a social institution remains highly gendered in many societies both quantitatively (few politically active women such as legislators) and qualitatively (androcentric political culture). It has been a major area of concern in both theory and practice for feminists and others who want to promote gender equity to change this gendered world of politics. Despite their efforts women are still minorities among those who are in the decision-making positions. This paper applies a biographical approach to a study of women's political participation and explores what promotes their participation in decision-making. Data used were collected in 2010 through qualitative interviews with female legislators in the local Tokyo assemblies. An analysis of the data revealed that women who used to be politically inactive, even uninterested, could be 'politicized' in middle adulthood or at a later phase of life. It is argued that this process of politicization can play an important role in women's decision to run for office. In Japanese society such politicization rarely occurs in women's lives. Women are traditionally ascribed to the private sphere of domestic work, being excluded from – or discouraging women from being engaged in – public life. Scholars of women's political participation have stressed the androcentricity of institutional politics and identified institutional and psychological obstacles to women's political participation, ranging from a lack of money, party support, publicity in running an election to women's reluctance of engaging herself in institutional politics. Our study looks at opportunities rather than obstacles for women's political engagement and focuses on how female legislators experienced the process of politicization and transcended the private-pubic divide.

RC40-681.4

TANAKA, KEIKO* (University of Kentucky, *ktanaka@uky.edu*)
BRISLEN, LILIAN (University of Kentucky)

First Land: Creating a Farm for the Future

According to the 2007 US Census of Agriculture, less than two percent of labor force in the nation is in agriculture; the average age of principal farm operators was 57 years in 2007, and more than a quarter of all US farmers were 65 years or older. In order to support the emergence of the next generation of farmers, we, as agricultural researchers and educators, need to provide them with pathways to economic as well as environmental and social sustainability. Based on the data collected from our multi-state, multidisciplinary research project on beginning farmers, funded by the Southern Sustainable Agricultural Research and Education (SARE), this paper examines the critical role that "land" plays in paving these pathways. We will first present multiple narratives used by beginning farmers that illustrate their understanding of the dynamics of finance capital in agriculture. Using the "economic map" as both a methodological and theoretical tool, we will then discuss the key patterns of how these beginning farmers position diverse financial/economic actors as critical resources for, or hindrances in, shaping their farming practices. We will also explore in these narratives how the concepts of "sustainable farming" and "economic viability" are articulated to guide their practices.

RC27-472.1

TANAKA, NOBUKO* (Toin University of Yokohama, *nobuko.t@toin.ac.jp*)
OKUDA, MUTSUKO (Kanazawa University)
SASAKI, TOMOKO (Toin University of Yokohama)

An International Comparative Study on the Sport Development for People with Mental Health Problems in 5 Nations

Aims: The aim of this study is to explore how sports for people with mental health problems have been promoted in 5 nations, which are Italy, England, Denmark, Germany and Japan. Those countries have developed sport for people with mental health problems, according to Tanaka et al. (2013). This study attempts to identify each support system in order to contribute to international sport movement for people with mental health problems.

Backgrounds: People with physical and intellectual disabilities in many nations have come to enjoy sport not only for rehabilitation but also as a normal part of everyday life. On the other hand, sport of/for people with mental health prob-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

lems is quite primitive. Although the values of sport for people with mental health problems have been recognized, the support systems for people with mental health problems in terms of sports activities have yet to be well explained. Nevertheless, Tanaka et al (2013) found that those 5 nations have developed sport for people with mental health problems over the last two decades.

Methodology: Meta-analysis, a questionnaire and semi-structure interview methods were employed. To deeply understand, this study utilises the policy frameworks such as advocacy coalition framework to describe characteristics, and similarities/differences of sport systems in those nations.

Discussions: This study has found a crucial point. That is, there are two types of sport development backgrounds, which are medical based (Italy and Japan) or sport based (England, Denmark and Germany). This point led to three important aspects. First, this point is relation to awareness of targeted illness by key actors. Second, it links to the types of national governing bodies. Third, nations whose ideas are based on the sport tend to organise sport games/championships, while nations whose ideas are based on the medical treatment organise sport promotion event.

RC50-815.4

TANAKA, TAKAE* (student,University of Tokyo, *tktanae@yahoo.co.jp*)

The Role of Tourism Companies in Forming Ethical Tourists: Case Studies of Tourists from China to Japan

The increase in Chinese tourists overseas and its socio-cultural and economical influence are of interest worldwide as well as in Japan. While many agents in the tourism industry actively invite Chinese tourists, the conditions of tourism between China and Japan are unstable, especially under the influence of political the relationship between the two countries. Further, media outfits tend to create a negative image of Chinese tourists.

This article focuses on the social and cultural interaction of tourists from China to Japan, particularly, the role of tourism companies. Previous works criticized the role of tourism companies in creating media images and promoting unsustainable mass tourism. The industry also needs to pay attention to sustainability and establish alternative forms of tourism, such as ecotourism, which is a trend in recent years. This study will examine the daily everyday practices of tourism companies from the viewpoint of their role in forming ethical tourists, but not limited to their practices of producing alternative forms of tourism.

Two case studies are examined. First is the case in which tourism companies teach their clients tourist ethics. In China, the government has recognized the importance of "tourist civilization," and in relation to this, I present a practice of "moral education" in tourism companies. I point out how they teach social and cultural order effectively in accordance with appropriate practices in Japan. The second case involves visits for inspection or training, which is a dimension of social tourism. In China, mobility for tourism is relatively strictly restricted, and consequently, many people with experiences of touring abroad support the inspection or training of visits under business visas, which tends to include sightseeing. I point out a type of development of social tourism that is not an alternative form of mass tourism.

INTE-21.4

TANG, ELIZABETH* (International Domestic Workers Network, *elizabeth.tang@idwn.info*)

Building a Global Domestic Workers' Movement: The History, Strategies and Activities of the International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF)

Formally launched in 2009, the International Domestic Workers Network aims to develop an effective global network of domestic workers. In the past campaign for the ILO Convention 189 for domestic workers, the IDWN coordinated and actively supported campaigns and activities of domestic workers at various levels, to enable them to speak for themselves and take leadership. Now that the ILO C189 has been achieved, we need to build a strong organization of domestic workers to ensure that countries around the world ratify the convention and national policies and laws are put in place to deliver real gains to domestic workers on the ground. In October 2013 the IDWF will hold its inaugural congress in Uruguay. In this paper we will discuss the history, strategies and activities aimed at building a strong democratic organization that can effectively protect domestic workers rights and change power relations in society to promote gender equality and human rights.

RC15-275.2

TANG, LYNN* (University of Warwick, *tanglynn@graduate.hku.hk*)

Recovery and Social Inequalities: The Use of Capabilities Approach and Intersectionality Analysis in Exploring the Social Conditions for Recovery

'Recovery' has become a dominant discursive feature in the UK mental health policies. Under the neo-liberal context, the mainstreamed recovery services tends to promote individualistic recovery strategies. Such policies and services fail to address the structural inequalities that give rise to distress and mental ill-health or place sufficient emphasis on the diversity of intersectional inequalities among service users that shape recovery journeys. This paper critically engages with the concepts of 'recovery', based on a case study of Chinese mental health service users in the UK which explores how structural factors, such as class, gender and ethnicity, contribute to their diverse recovery journeys.

To shed light on the complex interplay of structure and agency in shaping recovery journeys, a synthesis of the Capabilities Approach (Sen, 1999, Nussbaum, 2001 and Hopper, 2007) and Intersectionality Analysis (Walby, 2007 and Anthias, 2006) was developed as an alternative framework. Repeated in-depth life history interviews were carried out with twenty two Chinese people having received a psychiatric diagnosis, recruited from three cities in the England. Findings showed that participants strove, sometimes cautiously, to retain and exercise agency to move from patienthood to personhood. Their journeys were shaped by social inequalities demonstrating that targeting social inequalities is essential for facilitating and nurturing meaningful recovery.

Drawn on the findings in the case study, this paper will illustrate in what ways the medicalisation process enhances or hinders the (re)development of capabilities. It will also discuss about the use of the Capabilities Approach and Intersectionality Analysis in exploring the social conditions for meaningful recovery.

RC32-544.8

TANG, SHAWNA* (National University of Singapore, *shawna.tang@nus.edu.sg*)

Non-Normative Female Sexualities in Asia, and Singapore?

In the literature concerned with the globalisation of gay identities, same-sex desiring women in Asia have come under increasing attention for two reasons. Firstly, as evidence countering universalising Western assumptions of what it means to be a global gay or lesbian. Secondly, as a response to the tendency to lump lesbians and gay men together under the generalised rubric 'queer', which is dominated by research on gay men both in Western and non-Western contexts. Ethnographic monographs on female non-normative sexualities have therefore appeared in many parts of Asia, including Japan, India, Thailand and Indonesia. But the case of Singapore has been significantly missing in the literature. Why has Singapore been left out of an important queer Asian critique? This paper discusses the missing case of Singaporean women who love women. First, I explore the ways in which a queer Asian scholarship runs the risk of being constructed and produced through an Orientalist area studies approach, which inevitably leads to the omission of 'modern' Singapore and Singaporean lesbians. Second, I suggest that taken-for-granted images of local middle-class lesbians can appear, in the eyes of an Orientalist, as 'just like' the hegemonic Western queer, a thoroughly globalised version alienated from her indigenous region. Are 'modern', middle-class Singaporean lesbians merely another instantiation of the homogenising global gay identity, and hence ineffective as material for an Asian queer critique? Finally, the paper gestures towards a 'postcolonial LGQ' approach to comprehend the complex, contradictory and contingent sexual subjectivities of lesbians in Singapore. Using empirical material on lesbians in Singapore, I demonstrate the ways in which Singaporean lesbians re-queer hegemonic concepts of homosexuality and argue that their sexual lives and practices are crucial moments of reconfiguration and transformation, and not mere reception, of what it means to be 'modern' global lesbians.

TG06-962.1

TANG, WEN-HUI ANNA* (National Sun Yat-sen University, *wenhuianna@gmail.com*)

Navigating Domestic Violence Protection Law By Immigrant Wives in Taiwan

This paper seeks to explore the question: why do abused Vietnamese immigrant wives married to Taiwanese men find it difficult to escape from violence even though the Domestic Violence Prevention Law has been in place for more than 15 years and the government claims a supportive system has been established? By applying the institutional ethnography approach (Smith 2005) we contend that, even though there are laws, institutions (police, hospital, social workers, courts etc), and professional people that constitute a support system for abused immigrant wives, the structural forces of class, ethnicity and gender discrimination intersectionally influence them as they seek to find a way out of the abuse they face.

TG03-940.1

TANGALYCHEVA, RUMIYA* (St. Petersburg State University, *rimma98@yahoo.com*)

Intercultural Training Program as a Mechanism of Raising the Individual Level of Competition

Seventy people representing five regions, and 32 countries were involved in the research. 25 expert interviews and 6 focus-groups were conducted by the researches. Most contrast patterns of cultural clashes were observed in the interaction between the citizens of St. Petersburg and the representatives of western and eastern cultures. The strategies of acculturation of the people with diverse origin are very different. The representatives of Western Europe and the USA tend to believe that their difficulties in adaptation result from low standards of local people and Russian social environment. Newcomers from far eastern countries make enormous efforts to understand the motives guiding the local people's behavior, and try to adjust to the context of local culture. Africans tend to conceal their problems. The main problem of their adaptation is the lack of local people's tolerance resulting from physical and cultural differences. Weighing pros and cons of living in St. Petersburg they often try to focus on positive aspects and hush up negative sides. As for the citizens of the CIS and former Baltic republics (Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia), the process of their adaptation is the easiest one, because they speak fluent Russian, have been visiting St. Petersburg since childhood and do not feel enormous cultural differences. However, the lack of notable differences led to certain difficulties in constructing the cultural assimilators with their participation. At the same time, the migrants from the CIS, who came to raise their earnings and living standards, are often excluded from the social environment of St. Petersburg because of their limited access to economic and cultural resources.

RC06-120.9

TANGALYCHEVA, RUMIYA* (St. Petersburg State University, *rimma98@yahoo.com*)

Sociological Study of the Cultural Differences in Korean-Russian Mixed Marriages

According to Korean statistics in South Korean 90489 marriages between Koreans and foreigners were registered. The share of marriages with Russians was 835, among them 523 marriages between Russian women and Korean men. For the present study of the cultural differences in Korean-Russian mixed marriages the method of semi-structural interview was selected. This method gives a good opportunity to gather the necessary information and to interpret the object of research in details. The empirical research was conducted in Seoul, South Korea in 2010. Ten Russian women in the age from 19 to 31 years old, married the citizens of the Republic of Korea, participated in the study. Following the opinions of the respondents, the most difficult thing in family life in mixed Korean-Russian marriages - it is not even the difference in mentality with their husbands, but communication with husband's relatives, the obligation to visit them during the collective family holidays (Lunar new year, the harvest festival "Chusok") when crowds of relatives gather in parent's home. Russian women definitely emphasized the differences in celebrating holidays, family rituals and ceremonies of life cycle. Cultural differences in such marriages are quite big due to specific scenarios of children's socialization in two societies. In the same time various actual differences in presented research were not found out because of the length of marriage of the respondents. Young Russian women and their Korean husbands who participated in the research were in their so called "honeymoon" period. It is also worth mentioning that the cultural context of ethnic relations and global trends change nowadays so rapidly that in several years Korean-Russian marriages will turn from somewhat exotic and unusual into ordinary and routine practice.

RC40-679.4

TANIGUCHI, YOSHIMITSU* (Akita Prefectural University, *tani@akita-pu.ac.jp*)

Social Cleavages Caused By Radioactive Contamination of Food and the Environment: The Case of Fukushima

The nuclear disaster in Fukushima has inflicted devastating damage to agriculture and food of Japan in many respects. I will give an overview of the social cleavages caused by the disaster. First, the social estimation of organic agriculture was tremendously damaged because the regional circulation of organic matters, one of the most important characteristics of organic farming, was broadly contaminated by radioactive substances. Many consumers particularly concerned about food safety have stopped buying organic foods not only grown in Fukushima but in surrounding areas. Despite the fact that radioactive substances remaining in soil were not transferred to agricultural products, most of the consumers have not yet come back to the famers. The fall of the reputation of organic agriculture is the more serious because it is deeply connected with the growing distrust of Japanese food in general. Radioactive contamination of food has become a serious threat to the national food security. Second, a deep cleavage occurred between the farmers who are willing to live and farm in Fukushima at the risk of exposure of radiation and many anti nuclear activists who criticize these farmers insisting that they quickly leave the contaminated hometowns. The recognition gap concerning the risk of being exposed is so wide between them that it is difficult to establish the solidarity movement between farmers and anti nuclear movement.

Third, there appeared a great gap between Fukushima and the rest of Japan, or between Tohoku District, northeast part of Japan consisting 6 prefectures including Fukushima, and the rest of Japan. The nuclear disaster has reproduced the unequal development patterns that were often observed during the modernization history of Japan: taking the goods to the center and bringing the bads to the periphery.

RC13-237.3

TANO, DAISUKE* (Konan University, *dtano@center.konan-u.ac.jp*)

"Strength through Joy" in Japan

During the second half of the 1930s and into the 1940s, the National Socialist leisure organization "Strength through Joy" (Kraft durch Freude, shortly KdF) had a great influence on the development of Japanese leisure movement (Kôsei movement), and played a crucial role in the establishment of relations between the two countries. Since the World Recreation Congress in Hamburg 1936, the activities of the KdF, which should regenerate the "strength" of workers through "joy" in leisure, attracted public attention in Japan, where the general interest in the subject of leisure had been slight. The KdF gave the Japanese movement many suggestions and became its model. After the foundation of the Japanese Recreation Association (JRA, Nihon kôsei kyôkai) in 1938, the Japanese leisure movement made a rapid growth into the holding of the Recreation Congress for Asian Development (Kôa kôsei taikai) in Ôsaka 1940. At this congress, to which also representatives from Germany were invited, the slogan "Strength through Joy" was adopted and the Japanese-German cooperation in the field of social policy was proclaimed. However, the actual discussions between the two countries on issues relating to leisure were not deepened by the congress, and also the mutual perceptions of Germany and Japan contained contradictions in many respects. This report therefore examines the image of the KdF in Japan and that of the Kôsei movement in Germany, and also investigates the relationship between the two countries, in oder to clarify the features of the mutual perception and its significance.

RC31-529.6

TANU, DANAU* (University of Western Australia, *danau.tanu@gmail.com*)

Mapping out the Educational and Future Trajectories of the Children of Internationally Mobile Families

Children's education and future career trajectories are of paramount concern for many transnational families. Educational concerns impact upon whether and when families decide to move internationally together or stay apart. This paper focuses on teenage and young adult children of Asian and African backgrounds who experience a high degree of international mobility while they are growing up and are popularly referred to as "Third Culture Kids" (Useem & Downie 1976). It explores how they experience and articulate, in varying ways, their internationally mobile upbringing and the transnationality of their family lives in relation to their schooling and future. Some make multiple international moves with their families due to their parent(s)' job placement, while others are sent overseas by their parents to one or more countries on their own for educational purposes. Decisions about their schooling are tempered by their parents' and their own economic, social and cultural capital in the context of national and international economic and cultural inequalities (Bourdieu 1986). This paper highlights the way pragmatic considerations about education and economic futures intersect with the ambivalence that young people feel about their transnational upbringing and identity, as well as the way they imagine 'home'. Given that international mobility is the norm for the young cohort I studied, their experiences offer significant insight into the complexity of transnational family lives and its impact on children.

Data is drawn from a yearlong ethnographic research conducted in Jakarta, Indonesia in 2009 at an international school catering to foreign expatriate and local elite families. I conducted participant-observation of high school students (grades 9 to 12), as well as in-depth interviews with over 130 students, school staff, parents and alumni of international schools.

RC15-258.6

TAQUETTE, STELLA* (STATE UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, *stella.taquette@gmail.com*)

HIV/ Aids Among Adolescents in Brazil and France: Similarities and Differences

In order to analyze the Aids epidemic in France and Brazil, particularly among adolescents, a critical review of literature, official documents and on-site verification of services for sexual and reproductive health for adolescents was held. The concept of vulnerability and its categories were used as theoretical basics of analysis. In comparison to France, Brazil has three times the number of Aids cases in proportion to its population. In France there was a continuous decline in the incidence of this disease from 1998 onwards; in Brazil, the decline started in 2002,

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

but there was a rise in cases in 2008. Both countries offer universal access to ARV treatment and the epidemic shows a trend of impoverishment, feminization and heterossexualization. Among Brazilian adolescents, the number of cases is proportionally 3.5 times higher; they have an earlier sexual initiation, use condoms less frequently and schooling is shorter. In France schools are obliged by law to offer regular educational activities on sexuality, the notification of Aids and HIV are mandatory; the access of adolescents to health services with confidentiality is facilitated, there is availability of tests for STDs and of voluntary interruption of pregnancy, which offer conditions for prevention and treatment of sexual disorders.

RC24-421.2

TARASOVA, EKATERINA* (Södertörn University, *ekaterina.tarasova@sh.se*)

Anti-Nuclear Movement Discourse in the Countries of so Called "Nuclear Renaissance"

Since the first half of 2000s the world society has been observing the expansion of national nuclear energy programs in a number of countries, also called by nuclear power industry as "Nuclear Renaissance'. This development has been accompanied by the contemporary trend in public opinion showing positive attitude towards nuclear energy. The striking is, however, that this situation occurs in the countries with the history of significant anti-nuclear movements, e.g. Sweden.

The revival of nuclear energy programs, public opinion favouring the expansion of nuclear energy and the experience of anti-nuclear movements in the past are the points of departure for this study. The constellation of these circumstances in several countries encourages the following research questions to be considered in this paper. First of all, these national nuclear power strategies have affected the discourse of anti-nuclear movements, the primary task of this paper is to find out in what way. Then, the second question is to analyze how these policy changes account for a shift in contemporary understanding of nuclear energy by anti-nuclear movements. Thirdly, the connection between discursive opportunities embedded in these discourses and movement mobilization is studied. Finally, the paper aims to discuss whether there is a change in public perception of nuclear energy.

Several explanations and events are responsible for the mentioned changes, among others are the issue of climate change and the accident at Fukushima-Daiichi. This paper explores to what extent and how these turning points become part of the anti-nuclear movement discourse.

In terms of methodology this study is based on discourse analysis.

JS-44.17

TARDOS, KATALIN* (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, *Tardos.Katalin@tk.mta.hu*)

Multiple Discrimination: Personal and Institutional Perceptions, Impacts, and Actions

This paper investigates the phenomenon of *Multiple Discrimination* in Hungary, with special attention paid to cases of intersectionality based on ethnic origin. The research unfolds those mechanisms that lead to multiple discrimination in the field of job seeking, hiring, and employment. The phenomenon of multiple discrimination is studied, on the one hand, from the perspective of decision-makers representing public and private employment agencies; on the other hand, from those who are the victims of discrimination on multiple grounds. The research project identifies the personal and institutional perceptions, impacts of and actions taken with regard to discrimination by the various stakeholders. Through a series of semi-structured interviews and a survey of private and public employment agency clients we demonstrate how a low awareness level of discrimination, in particular of multiple discrimination, among victims, and a high inertia and inaction on behalf of decision-makers lead to the reproduction of social mechanisms responsible for discrimination.

RC13-232.1

TARKÓ, KLÁRA (University of Szeged)
BENKO, ZSUZSANNA* (University of Szeged, *benko@jgypk.u-szeged.hu*)

Education for Lifestyle (Leisure) Counselling in an Unequal World (Szeged, Hungary)

Max Weber's lifestyle model emphasizes the role of *life opportunities, life chances* and *choices*. Life opportunities provide the conditions for choosing one's lifestyle. Life chances are the chances of actually realising the given values. For realisation it is the social environment that ensures the structural prerequisites. Opportunities, chances and choices in everyday life mean that people have a free choice within the wider or tighter boundaries provided by their social environment and related social pressure. At the same time, lifestyle is not only a dependent of one's social position, but it also plays a considerable role in designating one's position in the social structure.

To make healthy lifestyle choices from among a set of given possibilities is not always easy. One needs proper background knowledge ensured by education or provided by professionals trained for lifestyle counselling. The *Health Promoter qualification within the Recreation Organisation and Health Promotion Bachelor education* offered by the University of Szeged, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education, Institute of Applied Health Sciences and Health Promotion (Institute) makes professionals competent in creating a "health map" for individuals – in the family, in the workplace - including physical and mental status and lifestyle elements (leisure, nutrition, time management, environment) and build personalized (individual and community level) counselling activity, health promoting actions, campaigns and projects on identified needs. With his/her knowledge in the socio-demographic determinants of unequal opportunities and the means and "language" of addressing and approaching different social groups this professional can bring the best out of life opportunities and life chances to promote healthy choices. The presentation will introduce the audience into the unique skills, knowledge and competencies the above professionals possess and the ways they can be the most effective promoters of lifestyle – with useful leisure highlighted – in an unequal world.

RC32-553.4

TARUM, HÄLI* (University of Tartu, *halitarum@hotmail.com*)
KUTSAR, DAGMAR (University of Tartu)

Does Local Level Policy Making Hinder Women to Participate in the Labour Market and Support the Gender Inequality?

Eurostat projections reveal that over the next 50 years, population aging is likely to attain unprecedented levels in European Union. In many of the countries, the labour force will decrease. Therefore, maintaining the national social-protection systems, it is essential that the majority of the working age population stay gainfully employed. However, political frameworks ignoring the gender mainstreaming ideas may contrarily discourage women with informal care responsibilities by hindering their possibilities to participate in the labour market. The aim of this presentation is to discuss policy frameworks and local policy makers' mindsets supporting (or restraining?) the women with informal care load to participate in the labour market. The presentation will also make insights into women's own interpretations and examine, what restrains their (re)entrance to the labour market. Presentation is based on theoretical approach of gender mainstreaming that through the European Open Method of Coordination is affecting the national and local policy making. The methodological starting point of the presentation is multi-level governance theory focusing particularly on the local level policy-making. The findings indicate that informal care of older people is not seen as a gender specific problem. Therefore, ignoring the ideas of gender mainstreaming the policy frameworks may hinder women to participate in the labour market and promote social inequality. The presentation will base on findings from the research project FLOWS funded by the EU 7FP, by drawing data from policy documents, interviews with local level policy makers and women with informal care responsibilities.

RC31-531.1

TARUMOTO, HIDEKI* (Hokkaido University, *tarumoto@bk.iij4u.or.jp*)

Emergence and Handling of New Trends in Migration

In the 21st century, international migration is becoming more active and more complicated than before. The state and other political agencies struggle to handle migration further. But how can they be successful in handling? This paper will pose the question to explore, with taking a comparative stance of Asia with other regions such as Europe, America and Oceania. As is well known, Asia is an highly active area in migration, following some new characteristics in recent years. Firstly, South Korea and Taiwan have set up the guestworker system to introduce unskilled migrant workers officially that Western European countries abandoned around the middle of 1970s. This seemingly anachronic guestworker system is based on bi-governmental agreeement, which created new flows: Now South Korea accepts migrants from Uzbekistan, and Taiwan introduces workers from Mongolia. Secondly, a points system has been introduced by Japan. Startegically, Japan planned and started the points system at the same period when it implemented policy to return Nikkeijin back to their own countries in the recession after Lehman shock. But the Japanese points system, immitated in Canadian and Australian systems, is a negative case: it is not successful in attracting highly skilled migrants. Thirdly, emigration policy of the Phillipines is still active and is developing further, with establishing educational institutions to safisfy criteria of migrant workers in receiving countries. As one result, the number of candidates of nurses and care workers are exported to Japan. These new trends press us to reconsider an migration issue. It should be explored not only what trend of migration has been emerging but also how the state and other agencies can adopt new, effective ways to handle them through control, regulation, management and citizenship.

RC16-285.6

TASCHEREAU MAMERS, DANIELLE* (University of Western Ontario, *dtascher@uwo.ca*)

Considering Looking: Political Spectatorship Distinct from Action

From museums commemorating genocide to human rights organizations issuing fundraising pleas, photographs of violence are a frequent means of calls to political action. Representations of suffering as a result of political violence invoke a theoretical trajectory that connects looking at images of suffering to actions undertaken in response to what is seen, culminating in a broader political change. This trajectory is also taken up in the models of spectatorship developed by contemporary visual theory, such as that of Ariella Azoulay. Attending to the assumptions and fantasies embedded in this broader trajectory, this paper reveals difficulties with Azoulay's argument for the political uses of photography and brings the possibility of such a politics into question. Alternatively, Jacques Rancière's theory of spectatorship provides a starting point for conceptualizing looking as an activity distinct from direct involvement in the looked upon scene. This paper will argue for a modest approach to looking, as a space for political and ethical imagination, rather than as the first step in enacting a response or mounting a campaign for change. If spectatorship is unmoored from the trajectory to which Azoulay and others confine it, then the political potential of photography requires reconsideration. I ask: If spectatorship does not necessarily lead to action, what is left of looking as a political practice? If given space distinct from action, how might practices of looking open up possibilities for appreciating the political dimensions of suffering?

WG03-913.3

TASCHEREAU MAMERS, DANIELLE* (University of Western Ontario, *dtascher@uwo.ca*)

Tools of Violence, Traces of Memory: Photographic Identity Cards and the Visual Narration of the Rwandan Genocide

Photo identity cards played a crucial role in the politics leading to and the perpetration of the 1994 Rwandan genocide. The identity cards and their portraits now figure prominently in Rwanda's national memorial sites as both evidence of the racist politics that culminated in genocide and as commemorative images. Attending to the interpretive shift prompted by the material transformation of bureaucratic portraits into memorial images, this paper will examine the complexities of using portraiture to memorialize mass violence. To critically examine the politics of transforming bureaucratic portraits into commemorative images, this paper draws on Ariella Azoulay's ontology of photography, which presents photography as an ongoing event capable of continually deriving alternative interpretations from the unfixed meaning of the photograph. By approaching the identity cards and their portraits through this relationally-focused ontology, this paper provides an account of the ambiguity present in the different uses of the photographs, focusing on the portraits' repressive and honorific capacities and attempts to stabilize their political meaning in the development of Rwanda's post-genocide narratives. While the Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre exhibit works to re-appropriate identity cards and their portraits for memorial ends, I contend that the changes to the photograph's material conditions cannot produce a fixed or stable interpretation.

RC14-252.3

TASSI, RAFAEL* (UNIVERSIDADE TUIUTI DO PARANÁ, *rafatassiteixeira@hotmail.com*)

Ciclo De Imagenes y Alteridad Migrante: Antropología De La Imagen 'brazuca' En La Cinematografia Contemporánea

CICLO DE IMÁGENES Y ALTERIDAD TRANSFORMATICA: ANTROPOLOGÍA DE LA IMAGEN 'BRAZUCA' EN LA CINEMATOGRAFÍA CONTEMPORÁNEA

El presente trabajo intenta producir una interpretación sobre las estructuras de las focalizaciones discursivas en las imágenes utilizadas en el cine mundial contemporáneo, retratando el universo de las realidades brasileñas singularizadas en los juegos de escena entre Brasil y los brasileños *mass media* expuestos en las películas ibero-americanas. A partir de una serie de imágenes relacionadas con la producción cinematográfica sobre Brasil y los brasileños en el cine ibero-americano, se pretende observar los procesos de transmisión de imagen y la confección de la exofobia "brazuca', articulados en los contextos operativos de los sistemas de reconocimiento y adopción de las prácticas de interpretación contrastantes a los éxodos migratorios a los países europeos. Las imágenes relacionadas con Brasil y los brasileños, son vistas a la luz del debate sobre las construcciones del imaginario de los brasileños en el exterior, con el objetivo de observar las intensificaciones recientes y las dicotomías discursivas sobre los lugares de recepción de colectivos migratorios y los extranjerismos tópicos del país mediático. En este sentido, el trabajo explora el impacto de la exclusividad de imágenes de referencia que adornan y dan fuga a una serie absoluta de etnocentrismo y representaciones monosilábicas donde Brasil y los brasileños son

conducidos e intensificados de forma urgente dentro de la cinematografía ibero-americana reciente.

Palabras-claves: cinema, migración e identidades; estudios visuales y adaptabilidad;

RC39-663.5

TATANO, HIROKAZU* (DPRI, Kyoto University, *tatano@imdr.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp*)
CHOI, JUNHO (Kyoto University)
SAMADDAR, SUBHAJYOTI (Kyoto University)

Mainstreaming Flood Risk Reduction By Enhancing Better Risk Governance in Japan

Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the development process is a key focus area of disaster risk management after Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA), 2010. For a decade, central and local governments have tried to implement the concept of mainstreaming DRR into development but actually few achievements were attained. The paper focuses on the case of Shiga Prefecture in Japan, which successfully established the basic policy of integrated flood risk management including flood risk information provision, land use regulation and restriction of new construction in the flood prone areas. Over a decade efforts to communicate with key stakeholders, prefectural congress of Shiga finally approved the basic policy in March, 2013. The paper divides the entire process into four phases: starting phase with city government officers, public meeting to make directions of the basic policy and give the ownership of the policy to the public, professional workshop to establish the basic policies, and administration workshops to overcome the difficulties to implement the policy in the real world.

Since one of the authors was involved deeply in the process, the paper investigates the reasons for the success based on data taken through internal observation, documents and interviews. In the case of the Shiga prefecture, gradual inclusion of the stakeholders looks successful. Opinions and concerns related to flood risk management were widely discussed and the collected concerns and opinions were used to develop policies. If the river authority cannot handle them, stakeholders were expanded by including other stakeholders with a capability or authority to present solutions. Comparing with the risk governance framework of IRGC, the process in Shiga Prefecture is examined whilst the implications for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction will be presented.

RC23-417.5

TATAR, DEBORAH* (Virginia Tech, *dtatar@cs.vt.edu*)

Gender and STEM: No Shift Required

In the past thirty years, several waves of opportunity have come successively closer to realizing Papert's vision of a world in which children can self-actualize as owners and creators of technology. Each wave, starting with Logo, has had strengths and limitations and while some have had considerable reach (FIRST Lego League, for example), none have as of yet become fixtures of childhood. Now, part of the opportunity that comes with a switch from a STEM to a STEAM or SEAD perspective is the chance to build foundations for female---and more widespread male---participation in computing on a wide, humane platform in which the outside world is involving, inviting and discovering rather than persuading, cajoling and selling. In particular, recent tools associated with the Maker or DIY ("Do It Yourself") movement have the potential to increase embodied, craft-oriented performance-focused behavior. Girls (and a range of boys) can now create inexpensive personalized, crafted objects that cause them to rub elbows with technology and technological thinking without having to first (or ever) label themselves as one of "them," the kind of person that actually likes technology. They can tinker, both with creations and identity. They can develop skills which will help them no matter what they go on to do, and their relationship to those skills can change over time. The crucial opportunity, ironically, lies in the relative unimportance of the technology in defining the students' projects. Supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No.1142510

RC24-423.1

TATEISHI, YUJI* (Kwansei Gakuin University, *tateishi@kwansei.ac.jp*)

Scientific Criticism in the Dispute over the Risk of Radiation Exposure

This study examines the role of scientific criticism in the dispute over health effects of exposure to low-level radiation, focusing on the situation in Japan after the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster. In radiation-related fields, it has usually been difficult for environmental movements to establish and utilize a network of scientists who provide a scientific basis for the movement, because of the strong connection between government officials promoting nuclear energy and scientists in these fields. Considering these difficulties, I will examine what enables

scientists to maintain an objective distance and conduct academic research with possible critical implications for the existing policy.

On the basis of a document analysis of historical materials and in-depth interviews with the people involved, we found a remarkable difference between scientific fields regarding research resources available for outsider scientists. In the field of dosimetry, many citizen groups measured doses of radiation using their own dosimeter, which enabled them to urge the government to adjust their policy of decontamination. However, in epidemiology, it is difficult for critical scientists to conduct large-scale surveys; therefore, they have concentrated on assessing and criticizing Fukushima Prefecture's "Health Management Survey."

We also found a complex relationship between academic research diversity and political mechanisms for constructing a unified view. Occasionally, articles in international journals express different views; for example, one uncovers the possibility of health effects caused by very low-level radiation and another denies it. Even though the academic discussion has not yet been completed, the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) has taken the position of creating a systematic regulation; consequently, the diversity of academic research has diminished. To maintain diversity in the circulation of scientific knowledge, we need alternative ways to organize critical scientists and the results of their research.

RC14-243.8

TATSIS, NICHOLAS* (University of Athens, *nicholas.tatsis@gmail.com*)

Television As a Global Kaleidoscope: Multiple Socio-Cultural Realities within a Paramount Political Reality

In recent years, due to a number of factors like the severe global financial crisis, the citizens of countries like Greece search for information through foreign media. Thus, globally broadcasting corporate or state television channels, (i.e. BBC, CNN, France 24, Al Jazeera, Russia Today, CCTV News), became very popular. This paper attempts to discuss these channels' (re)presentations as alternate sources, focusing on three levels. First, the formative one : They all (a) use English for oral and written discourse ; (b) follow standardized forms of Western broadcasting ; (c) utilize the media cosmogony of our epoch. Second, the substantive one: (a) Operating within a 'global village' framework, they function in their 'public sphere' without barriers ; (b) They manage to create 'media events', authenticated and explained by participating actors and professional experts ; (c) Cultivating a sense of relevant immediacy, they connect individual 'life-worlds' with projected 'world views'. Third, the conclusive one : (a) While documenting issues from 'multiple (socio-cultural) realities' (i.e. economy and business), with a presumably undisputed factuality, they express a 'paramount (political) reality'. (b) This 'reality' is a 'noematic construction' which reflects core values from a channel's ethnocentric perspective with a long historical tradition. Any interpretative scheme they provide derives from this perspective. (c) Thus, foreign channels offer planned images, which hide the impact of political ideology in (un)official "translations", becoming improvisations with inauthentic color schemes on the screen camvas. The critical question remains: Are those media nothing but a kaleidoscope for the world audiences to (re)live with fictional innocence our modern epic, or do they provide unintentionally another "agora" for the democratic forum of "a global civil society" as its needed debating orators in the new "polis" ?

RC09-175.5

TATSUMI, KAZUKO* (Fukuoka University, *ktatsumi@fukuoka-u.ac.jp*)

A Study of Women's Roles in Rural Livelihood Improvement: A Case Study of Yamaguchi Prefecture in Japan

This study aims to identify links between internal and external factors, where women famers developed an important role in rural life improvement. In a sparsely populated and aging society in Yamaguchi Prefecture, western Japan.

In Japan the rural livelihood improvement program was started in 1949 in response to the enactment of the Agricultural Improvement Promotion Law of 1948, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The program was introduced in order to create self-reliant famers, particularly women famers. Livelihood extension workers (all women) were hired as prefectural government officers to encourage rural development.

They made up groups of women to encourage extension activities. The groups carried out intensive rural life improvement activities.

There were three phases of rural life improvement as follows. The first phase, from 1948 to 1965 aimed to alleviate poverty in rural areas. The second phase, from 1965 to 1988 focused on the betterment of daily life in times of rapid economic growth. The third phase, from 1989 to present day, created employment opportunities through grass root activities.

As a result, the women's self-confidence improved and they became self-reliant famers. The prefecture employees were the driving force behind this progression.

The program was officially ended because of an amendment to the Agricultural Improvement Promotion Law in 2004. However rural life improvement has continued at grass roots level by the women, who still work in the farming communities.

Now women in the older generations carry on creating employment opportunities through agriculture business and tourism so that younger generations can live in rural areas in the future. What's more, they maintain close relations with retired prefectural workers who helped them in the past.

This study focuses on this development model, as a positive strategy which could be implemented in other rural areas.

RC24-422.1

TATSUMI, TOMOYUKI* (Hitotsubashi University, *tatsumi@micomo.net*)

Media Coverage and Stakeholders on Climate Change in Japan

Climate change has become a serious problem facing from global society in the 1980s and the 1990s. it is wide range subjects domain over science, economy, and politics.Although numerous attempts focused on consequences of climate change or effectiveness of policies. However, there are few reports on social acceptance of climate change. In Japan, What kind of frames is used in climate change? Which political stakeholders are mainly joined and how connected?

For this purpose, as a part of international comparative study of Comparing Climate Change Policy Network (COMPON Project), this project media analysis for articles of Japanese newspapers by using common methods among society cases of the project. In this project, we created climate change article database by searching for keywords of "Climate Change" or "Global Warming". Then we counted articles and extracted issues and stakeholders on climate change from the database.

In conclusion, this data suggest that (1) Coverage amount is linked international agreements (like Kyoto Protocol) and political international events (G8 and COP). (2) Issues have shifted to "domestic - economy" policies in 2000's from international contributions or sciences in the 1990s. (3) The corporate sector and government come up a lot, but civil society actors were found to be less. (4) After the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, interest in climate change has fallen sharply.

RC24-422.1

RC47-769.12

TATSUNO, YOUSUKE* (Sophia University, *tatucon0703@gmail.com*)

The Relationship Between "Global Meanings" and "Local Meanings": A Case Study of Protests Against the Construction of the "Kaminoseki Nuclear Plant" in Iwaishima, Yamaguchi Prefecture

How do global social movements relate to local social movements, and in what way does the former influence the latter? This presentation examines the relationship between "Global meanings" and "Local meanings" considering two analytic frameworks on social movements: cultural theories of social movements and the new social movement theories.

Cultural theories of social movements pursue the "construction process and the source of meanings" (Nomiya 2002). On the other hand, the new social movement theory pursues the construction process of "collective identities" (Melucci 1996), in other words, this perspective highlights the fact that movement groups and participants construct ideas through the various interactions between them.

In the present work, we provide a case study of a protest against construction of a "Kaminoseki nuclear plant" at Iwaishima located in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Attention is given to two groups. The first one is the "Iwaishima no shizen wo mamorukai", a group that specializes in the environmental aspects of biological diversity. The second one is "Kamininoseki genpatu wo tatesasenai Iwaishima toumin no kai", a group that specializes in the environmental aspects against construction of Kaminoseki nuclear plant. Using the investigation data of the voice of the participant in that two groups, we analyze the motive of participation, the resource of motive, and cultural factors (e.g. collective memories, local histories, and the scene), in order to find out the construction process of "global/local meanings" and "collective identities".

Lastly, we attempt to clarify that the "global meanings" was related to the significance of the "local meanings", and highlight the resource of the"global/local meanings" and construction process.

RC13-238.6

TAVAKOL, MOHAMED* (university of tehran, *mtavakol@ut.ac.ir*)
FAGHIH KHORASANI, ABBAS (university of tehran)

Sociological Study of E-Dating and E-Prostitution in Iran

Sociological Study of E-dating and E-prostitution in Iran

Abstract

Iran has provided the possibilities for virtual networks by facilitating internet access to the public. But the open nature and lack of "enough" control over the virtual community contradicted with the laws and regulations put into practice by the Islamic Republic. One of these contradictions is the dynamics of online dating and prostitution.

As a result of strict rules imposed by the government , dating, "illegal" relationships, as well as prostitution, has been looking for new opportunities in virtual environment. In particular, online social networks such as Facebook have provided a new market for sex trade. There has been a surge in Facebook subscriptions in Iran with the purpose of advertising and seeking sexual services. This study attempts to examine this phenomenon from a sociological perspectives focusing on prostitution;

Data collected from Facebook pages of Iranian users concerned have indicated that the following key points have led to the growth and popularization of this phenomenon:

- evasion of law
- freedom from the restrictions of family,
- passing the limits of time and space,
- achieving social identity in digital social stratum of prostitution,
- anonymous identities,
- ease of socializing,
- desirably setting the conditions/price for services,
- avoiding loss of earnings to pimps,
- screening and vetting the persons of interest
- sociological (e.g. economic, cultural, religious) reasons, implications, and lowering the risk of embarrassment,
- possibility of freely expressing hidden sexual fantasies and leisure,
- combating social exclusion and finding the strength to oppose popular culture.

The trend of e-prostitution in Iran is on growth and our study attempts to discuss the consequences of this phenomenon.

Keywords: Iran, cyber-space, Facebook, prostitution, leisure

RC26-463.4

TAVARES, FRED* (Universidade Fderal do Rio de Janeiro, *frederico.tavares@eco.ufrj.br*)

Women Go Shopping: Discussing the Behaviour of Generation Y and "Green Consumption" in Rio De Janeiro

This paper aims to discuss the buying behavior of the female segment with respect to the consumption of products with ecological appeals ("green products"), in the post-modernity, through the subject area of green consumption. The sample includes 100 surveyed women of Generation Y. For this study, we conducted a qualitative, exploratory research, with field survey using structured questionnaires. The interviews were held in January 2013, at the exit door of malls in Rio de Janeiro. The theoretical basis of this study are the concepts proposed by Bauman, Canclini and Lipovetsky. The data discussion reveals a women of Generation Y with a consumer behavior paradoxical, showing that the influence of fashion, media and academic information makes young people oscillate between following fashion trends and practices resulting of a deeper understanding of environmental issues, according glances of environmental responsibilities and conscious citizen seized through education and through the Internet. The results also reveal the idea of consumption as a process of a hybrid culture (through the influence of global culture produced and widespread by the socio-technical networks) and local culture, with traces of belonging, social recognition, especially from the perspective of the consumer-citizen relationship. This ambivalent condition of this

generation relies both from the perspective discussed by Bauman (dialogic relationship between the spectacle and the vacuum of consumption as a moral/social duty and the critical reflection of the consumption, through spaces as schools and universities), and by the vision of Canclini which emphasizes the logic of cultural hybridity and the idea that to be a citizen is required to carry a consumer identity. Complemented by Lipovetsky, both thoughts emphasize the consumption behavior of the social actor of female sex in the Generation Y as a reflection of a society that expresses the concept of a individualistic and consumerist ethic.

RC07-148.2

TAVERA FENOLLOSA, LIGIA* (FLACSO, *ligia@flacso.edu.mx*)
JOHNSTON, HANK (San Diego State University)

Cultural Artifacts in the Mexican Social Movement Sector: The Artifactualization of Performances and the Performativity of Artifacts in a Digital Age

Where residues of a less democratic past persist, as is the case in Mexico and several other Latin American states, challenges to the state often take more subtle and creative forms, which means that cultural insights to mobilization processes can be especially instructive. Drawing on several mobilization sites and moments from contemporary Mexican social movement sector the paper aims at exploring whether the tools of cultural analysis—performances, ideations and especially cultural artifacts—are used in the production of oppositional meanings and whether the unfolding events and actions around them can become central to the identity and to the genesis of social movements. The social construction of these cultural artifacts, their social embeddedness, and the diverse ways that audiences respond to them, mean that artifacts themselves can play key roles in mobilization trajectories, as social actors encounter them, appropriate them, discuss them, modify them, and mobilize around them. By focusing on the artifactualization of performances through digital technologies and vice versa on how artifacts can take on qualities of performances by being digitized and posted on a facebook page or blog, the paper also explores whether online social media have transformed the cultural analysis of performances and artifacts

JS-6.3

TAWA LAMA-REWAL, STEPHANIE* (CNRS, *tawalama@ehess.fr*)

Collective Action Between the Street and the Court: Public Hearings in India

Public hearings, in the contemporary Indian context, are public meetings organized around the implementation of a given public policy (for instance the right to education). These meetings take the form of a confrontation between the administration and the people, moderated by a panel of "experts". This peculiar form of collective action, characterized by a deeply ambiguous relationship to the judiciary, has become increasingly visible in India in the past decade.

This paper will attempt, firstly, to trace the genealogy of public hearings, back to the people's tribunals of the 1960s; it will show how the public hearing has since been reinvented and reinterpreted, and how it has met with a new popularity as it was used by very different types of actors and struggles. Secondly, the paper will describe and analyze the dynamics of public hearings in order to highlight their hybrid nature, in between the community meeting and the lawsuit. Finally it will try to understand the sources and the limitations of the efficiency of public hearings as a mode of mobilization.

RC14-249.5

TAYLOR, EMMELINE* (Australian National University, *emmeline.taylor@anu.edu.au*)

Punitive Pedagogy and the Political Economy of the Surveillance School

Surveillance Schools are emerging around the globe characterised by new technologies and practices that identify, verify, categorise and track pupils in ways never before thought possible. The school gates have been opened to a variety of surveillance technologies including CCTV, metal detectors, fingerprinting, online monitoring, facial recognition and palm vein scanners, to name just a few. Of course, Surveillance Schools are not just comprised of technological apparatus, many have full time uniformed police officers, armed in some countries, patrolling the corridors and classrooms, they subscribe to random drug testing and use sniffer dogs to search students and their possessions stored in transparent lockers and bags. Taking schools as microcosms of society, they can provide us with a prophetic glimpse into an emerging penal vista characterised by surveillance, containment and control. Set against this backdrop, the paper examines the new penal pedagogies and corporate priorities that have increasingly flowed into schools as successive waves of neoliberalism have come to shape the political landscape. Corporate schemas increasingly pervade schools, reclassifying citizens as consumers and aligning education with the needs of the post-industrial market. As the Surveillance School assesses pupils according to their value

as 'human capital' (Apple, 1998) they are sorted into two ideal types; complacent 'worker-consumers' and 'market rejects'; those that are disposed to poverty, or in the most extreme cases face a direct and expedited channel from the school to prison. The paper debunks the meritocratic myth to argue that the school-to-workplace pipeline has bottle-necked as neoliberalism desiccates jobs. The school production line is no longer only routed to the industrial workplace, but rather prisons have become the relief valve, filtering off the already marginalised poor into carceral warehouses.

RC49-802.1

TAYLOR-COLE, W.O.* (Mount Royal University, *wtaylorcole@mtroyal.ca*)
TAYLOR-COLE LLB, MOSI (Calgary Legal Guidance)

Mental Health and Illnes and Workplace Harassment

Even though every person is protected against harassment and discrimination in areas defined by Alberta's Human Rights Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act, The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Canadian Human Rights Act, general types of harassment or bullying are not prohibited in Alberta, so this qualitative analysis examines the avenues to resolve harassment issues within the context of Alberta Public Service in Canada. The goal is to achieve a healthy workplace for every person. The 'harrassed worker' has been explored within a psychiatric framework, so the paper searches for an appropriate framework namely labour code, union grievance, legal remedy or medicalization of deviant behaviours in the workplace.

Submitted by
W. Taylor-Cole
Mount Royal University
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
wtaylorcole@mtroyal.ca
Phone 403-463-9515
August 23/2013

RC31-527.3

TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (University of New South Wales, *c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au*)

Imagining Futures in Paper Homes. Ambivalence, the 'Politics of Becoming' and the Everyday Life of Temporary Immigrants

This paper asks whether changes in the patterns of migrant mobility have been accompanied by, or indeed have generated, the affective register of ambivalence as a way of coping with life as temporary, nomadic and often unwanted peoples. Migration is increasingly temporary in nature, with an attendant loss of access to the channels of full incorporation to formal citizenship and belonging. As a result, immigrants experience insecurities in meeting the basic needs of life as well as in the long-term projects of imagining a new life in host societies. This paper proceeds with a focus on the fluid contexts of immigrants' everyday lives, negotiating the complex pathways of globalised labour markets, national migration regulations and the localised experiences that constitute *place* and *home* making. Ambivalence can be conceived as a rational response to the uncertainties faced by immigrants: temporary and precarious work; second-class citizenship; marginality and invisibility. At the same time, ambivalence can also be understood as a more widespread emotional response, observable under the conditions of late modernity in confluence with economic globalization; a response heightened through the immigrant experience, though perhaps not distinct only to the immigrant experience. Drawing on the concept of a 'politics of becoming' as a rejection of the zero sum game approach of mere inclusion or subsumption of rights claims and identity politics (Honig 2009), the paper argues for a more holistic conceptualization of social change *with*, rather than *through* migration. That is, the immigrant experience is one among many contemporary modes and experiences of change. The paper draws on original qualitative data from interviews with temporary migrants in the Asia Pacific region, focused on the fluidity everyday life and securing work, subsistence and on imagining futures. The interview material offers insights from temporary migrants to the possibilities of a 'politics of becoming'.

RC05-109.6

TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (University of New South Wales, *c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au*)

'Rooted Cosmopolitanism' or 'Politics of Becoming'; A Thick Convergence?

This paper proceeds from a grounded understanding of cosmopolitan values as 'rooted' in particular experiences and ways of life, yet assumes those same values to be generalisable – as human rights. 'Rooted cosmopolitanism' speaks to an aspect of human rights, namely its relationship to the nation-state form. Though human rights are conceived as universal ideals, their fulfillment in tangible entitlements and claims occur predominantly at the level of the nation-state.

The possibility of human rights – and of our commitment to their primacy (as 'natural law') hinges on cultural understanding of rights and questions of what is it to be human. Rather than proceeding from the well understood logic of universal human rights as internationally held norms that ought to be realized and applied through the domestication of those norms in particular states, the paper proceeds with a view to the realm of affect; sympathy and love as well as disgust, shame and humiliation. Why do we intervene and feel sympathy and compassion for some individuals and groups, and not others? How does a politics of affect emerge in relation to vulnerable migrant groups such as asylum seekers, temporary and unauthorized migrants? Through examining the perspectives of 'rooted cosmopolitanism' (or cosmopolitanism from below) and the 'politics of becoming', the paper aims to map a theoretical convergence between hospitality and attention to proximity (nationalism).

RC50-809.4

TE KLOEZE, JAN* (Foundation WICE-DSL, *jan.tekloeze@wice-dsl.nl*)

Inequalities and Similarities Between Dutch Families: Holiday Making By the End of the 20th Century

In many studies on recreation and leisure as a social phenomenon, leisure is regarded as the opposite of work, or as compensation for work. Leisure is also seen as being complementary to an individual's line of work. However, a number of scholars question whether this is the most fruitful way of gaining insight into recreation and leisure. Philipsen (1963), Roberts (1981), Kelly (1983) and Te Kloeze (1985a) believe a family or household approach to be more productive, which means that the theory should be directed at the *social context* of leisure on a micro and a macro level. The social context of people refers to the primary life domains of leisure and family life – which are embedded in the wider context of society, both institutionally and socio-spatially. The question is how far the above is valid for tourist behaviour being an important part of (family) leisure life. The family tourism market is arguably more important now than it has ever been (Southall 2010).

An empirical study on family and leisure was conducted in the mid-nineteen nineties (Te Kloeze 1996).

Part of the data of that study haven't been analysed before. Those data were focused on tourism behaviour, the holiday(s) chosen, if any; the activities undertaken during the holiday; the organisation of the holiday; task sharing between husband and wife. Traditional and modern-individualistic families were distinguished.

The content of the problem statement is as follows: how do (partners from) families behave in time and space with regard to holiday making, and are there inequalities related to their origin? (urban – rural; low versus high status; caring role; and gender)? We used data from diaries and from extensive interviews with husbands and wives.

In this paper the main findings of that analysis will be presented.

RC34-600.2

TE RIELE, KITTY* (Victoria University, *kitty.teriele@vu.edu.au*)

Conundrums for Policy and Practice Regarding Vulnerable Youth

Many youth related policies and institutions are aimed at supporting vulnerable young people to prevent problems from arising, to catch problems early, and to assist young people who are experiencing problems. Identifying some young people as vulnerable (or 'troubled', or 'at risk' – the terminology varies) rather than providing such services for everyone enables limited resources to be targeted at those who need them most.

This poses several conundrums. First, selecting some young people for special attention creates the dual risk of stigmatising some and excluding others. However, not singling them out may lead to further disadvantage. This creates a dilemma for the provision of services for young people. Secondly, determining which young people warrant what kinds of support and when is a fraught issue. The criteria for such 'triage' are rarely clear-cut. At the policy level, this challenge focuses especially on which priorities to highlight in public announcements and through funding. At the practice level, enactment of policies may affect how and to whom programs are advertised, and who is considered eligible. How such decisions are made impacts on individual young people who are targeted (or not) and also impacts on their community and wider society. Getting this 'right' is important in terms of equity, social cohesion, cost-effectiveness and the quality of life of young Australians.

The presentation will engage with these conundrums by not only exploring how and why certain young people are identified as vulnerable in relevant policy, but also the policy-practice nexus and the potential impacts of such challenges.

RC04-91.9

TE RIELE, KITTY* (Victoria University, *kitty.teriele@vu.edu.au*)

Professional Ethics for Social Justice: Codes, Principles and Resources

---

It is likely to be widely accepted that ethical reflection by professional workers, such as teachers, is of benefit for improving equity and social justice in society. More controversial, however, is whether formalized codes and principles are helpful. In this presentation I begin by analysing critiques of formal frameworks for procedural ethics: both professional codes of ethics and guidelines for research ethics, especially within education and social science research. Specific concerns relate to the restrictiveness of codes, the impact of codes on undermining professional deliberation, and a lack of cultural relevance. I draw on Nancy Fraser's framework of social justice to relate these issues to considerations of inequality.

The second part of the presentation reflects on my experience teaching a module on 'professional ethics' in a pre-service teacher education course in Australia. Rather than pre-determining codes or principles for students to adopt, I started with a *Smörgåsbord* approach, offering various ethical theories and materials. These were resources for students in order to construct their own 'professional ethical toolkit'. I provide examples of these resources and how they were used by students

Finally, I return to the session question of how professional ethics may contribute to diminishing inequality. I examine principles commonly used in research ethics frameworks internationally (respect for persons / autonomy, beneficence / non-maleficence and justice) as well as ethical resources through Fraser's lenses of redistribution, recognition and representation. I conclude that in order to use ethics for equity, we need to carefully weigh up the potential impacts of formal, procedural approaches and more informal pedagogical approaches.

JS-79.6

TECHOUEYRES, ISABELLE* (ANTHROPOLOGY OF FOOD WEBJOURNAL, *i.techoueyres@orange.fr*)

When Food Aid Supports Local Farming : Towards a Sustainable Solution ? Case Study in France

In Europe an increasing number of people require the assistance of food aid organizations, while the EEC is revising food aid funding. Access to fresh quality foods gets difficult, impacting people health.

This contribution is an original on-going case study assessing the impact of an innovative food aid supplying mode supporting small local farmers. Besides developing links between urban consumers and local producers, it reveals the current conditions shaping the creation of fair and sustainable markets.

This case study is based on the pluridisciplinary intervention research ECOALES in partnership with the ANDES (national association for food aid) which has set up in 2012 an innovative short supply channel for fruit and vegetable for solidarity grocery recipients, in the Western regions of France. Objectives are to increase fresh fruit and vegetable consumption among food aid recipients and support local farmers by buying their products at sustainable price via a pre-order system. The intervention also includes cooking workshops and visits to farms. The network of local farmers is organised by a coordinator in charge of deliveries to food aid outlets.

We will focus on the diverse constraints: creating links between shops and farmers who are spread over a large territory; the articulation between support to farmers in a difficult situation and regular supply in quality fruit and vegetable; meeting consumers' expectations... We'll also assess necessary adaptations and the sustainability of the system.

Fieldwork (including participant observation) follows the lines of global approach, including the diverse protagonists involved: farmers, solidarity food outlet staff, recipients as well as financial and political partners, representing institutions involved. The original methodology, combining interdisciplinary perspectives (anthropology, epidemiology and economy), offers finer understanding of what is at stake. The analysis should highlight the favourable conditions for the viability of such a project.

JS-83.1

TEERAWICHITCHAINAN, BUSSARAWAN* (Singapore Management University, *puk2004@gmail.com*)
POTHISIRI, WIRAPORN (College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University)
GIANG, LONG THANH (National Economics University)

Intergenerational Coresidence, Support Transfers, and Psychological Wellbeing Among Older Persons in Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam

We analyze data from 2011-2012 nationally representative aging surveys from Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam to examine the associations between coresidence with adult child, intergenerational transfers, and psychological health among older persons in developing and rapidly aging Southeast Asia. Specifically, we ask: 1) How does coresidence with adult child and proximity of children influence the psychological wellbeing of older persons? 2) To what extent are support transfers from children associated with elderly mental health? 3) Do support transfers from children fully account for the relationships between parent-child coresidence and older persons' psychological health? 4) How do the associations between intergenerational coresidence, support transfers, and elderly mental wellbeing vary across the three societies? The mixture of commonalities and differences in political systems, cultural underpinnings, kinship systems, levels of development and degrees of population aging that characterize Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam render the comparative analysis particularly interesting. While a growing body of literature suggests that living arrangements of older adults are related to their psychological outcomes, most research focuses on the effect of living alone versus living with others, which may or may not include an adult child. Less is known about the effects of coresidence with an adult child and how cultural factors such as son preference come to play. There have not been any studies that examine the extent to which parent-child coresidence affects older persons' psychological wellbeing in the developing Southeast Asian contexts. An absence of a coresidential child may adversely affect mental health of older persons. Clinical depression and depressive symptoms have been linked to greater healthcare utilization, higher spending on care, and higher mortality rates. Given the region's rapid population aging, decline in fertility rates, and unprecedented levels of young people's migration, a decline in parent-child coresidence may have significant implications for public health system, policies, and planning.

RC06-122.8

TEISSEYRE, PIOTR* (University of Warsaw, *pteisseyre@gmail.com*)

A Challenge for Fathers, a Challenge for Social Policy? Shifts and Continuities of Fatherhood in the Poland's Transition 1989-2013

This paper discusses the relationships between social representations (Moscovici 1961) of fatherhood, social policies and social practices in the period 1989-2013 in Poland. It investigates how shifts and continuities of social policies affect configurations of fatherhood. The analysis considers cultural, institutional (laws, regulations, organizations) and societal dimensions of fatherhood. The main hypothesis states that the institutional order shapes the social representations of fatherhood and simultaneously the cultural images of fatherhood define the patterns of social policy reforms and block radical changes as well as create the realities of fatherhood.

The institutional context of the welfare regime in Poland is often characterized through the strong familiarism and maternalism. The poor access to institutional care (app. 2-4 % of children 0-3 y/o in institutional care) and the commodification of labor "strengthen" care function of families. This promotes male or dual breadwinner family model with a limited involvement of fathers in childcare and domestic work.

The 2013 leave entitlements' reform in Poland can be considered as a historical transition from familiarism *implicite* to familiarism *explicite* (Leitner 2003). An entitlement to 26 weeks of parental leave was introduced as a supplement to 26 weeks of maternity leave. However, the recent reform confirmed a strong link between the cultural images of fatherhood, the political agenda and the results of reforms. The rejection of father's quota also revealed durability of the regulations that reproduce gender inequalities in care-giving and domestic work. Basing on evidence from other countries with similar constructions of leave entitlements it can be assumed that in Poland parental leaves will be used almost entirely by women. This assumption is further confirmed by a limited take-up level of 2-week paternity leaves.

Legal acts, media and parliamentary debates, existing literature and qualitative data (IDI with fathers) serve as empirical material for this paper.

RC37-638.3

TEIXEIRA, ANA LUCIA* (Federal University of Sao Paulo, *alu.fteixeira@gmail.com*)

The Place of Art in Social Theory: A Possible Approach to Max Weber and Michel Foucault

Max Weber dedicates his work to the delimitation of the historical specificity of the West taken in terms of culture. His study on the rational and social foundations of Western music is his only formulation of that cultural specificity within the aesthetic sphere. This unique trial presents a precious articulation between the formal analysis of an aesthetic language and the definition of the specificity of Western culture through a method of historical sociology that settles the singularity of its objects by comparing them with similar expressions located in different historical contexts. In turn, Michel Foucault takes the literature, understood as a specific happening that emerges in the eighteenth century, as a privileged *locus* for defining the knowledges and practices, double dimension of his conception of experience that takes place outside of a discourse systematically ordered. Therefore, it is up to investigate it in order to define the present as historical uniqueness. The purpose of this communication is to examine the possible similarities between methodological arrangements proposed by both authors to undertake the analysis of aesthetic expressions in order to formulate the historical specificity of the modern world.

TG03-933.2

TEJEDO, JOEL* (Asia Pacific Theological Seminary, *joel_doulos@yahoo.com*)

Religion, Migration, and Human Trafficking: Experimental Evidence From Grassroots Practitioners

This study investigates whether faith-based organizations are making an impact in preventing or caring for the victims of human trafficking and prostituted women. This study assumes that human trafficking is closely linked with migration which often causes prostituted women to be trapped into sexual slavery. This study critically suspects that because human trafficking is closely linked with organized syndicate and criminal organizations, faith based organizations remain on the sideline of social engagements into the public sphere. This study executed an in-depth interview with particular faith-based organizations working among prostituted women to probe whether these organizations are actively engaged in combating human trafficking in their own respective area of ministry. This study utilizes critical questions to test whether there are indications of participatory engagement of these organizations in partnering with government agencies or the civil society. This study finds out that faith based organizations are driven by their passion to see victims and prostituted women transformed by the power of the gospel. This observation is based from the following evidences that faith-based organizations, despite the danger and risk involved, are actively engaged in providing various interventions and aftercare services for the victims fueled by their religious convictions and values. It was evident from the study however that migration, whether it is legal or not, is a mechanism of organized syndicates to deceive and betray victims of human trafficking. Also, it resonates to the study that combating human trafficking in local and international level requires corroborative network and engagement of faith-based organizations to non-government organizations and government agencies such as legal and justice experts. This study suggests a theological framework in which faith-based organizations adopt and suggests ways on how to mobilize Christian churches to combat human trafficking in the local and international context.

RC48-787.3

TEJERINA, BENJAMÍN* (Universidad del País Vasco, *b.tejerina@ehu.es*)

Democratic Upset and the 15-M Movement. the Social Basis of the Political Crisis in Spain

Recent years have witnessed a great diversity of mobilizations in authoritarian political regimes (Arab Spring, Colours Revolution) and consolidated democratic societies (Europe, North and South America). Driven by the consequences of the economic crisis, the implementation of liberal economic programs in different social sectors, and the persistence of significant democratic deficits, numerous citizens with a low level of previous political mobilization occupied the public space to show their discontent. The reasons are complex and, therefore, it is difficult to find a unique explanatory array that can be applied in all cases.

The Spanish case has served as an example to other subsequent mobilizations and although it displays obvious peculiarities, due to the depth of the economic crisis, it also presents similarities with other cases mentioned. The aim of the paper is twofold. Firstly, deepen in the reasons that activists and sympathizers of the movement 15-M consider as mobilization triggers: the immediate consequences of the economic crisis and people responsible for it, the politicians' behaviour and its role in the crisis, the functioning of democratic institutions, the elements that limit, condition and pollute democracy, and the crisis of the political link between representatives and citizens. Secondly, to analyse the contributions and proposals of 15-M claiming for a more democratic process, as well as the results and impact of the mobilization. The following data will be used: 1) the survey of the CIS (Center for Sociological Research) to the Spanish population on the 15-M movement; 2) eight focus group sessions and ten individual interviews with activists; and 3) the results of a survey carried out by the INJUVE (Spanish Youth Institute) on social and political attitudes on the 15-M based on the answers of 1,100 young people aged between 15 and 29 years old.

RC04-79.2

TENDO, MUTSUKO* (Meijo University, *tendo@meijo-u.ac.jp*)

Persisntent Invisible Inequality in Education: Sociology of Education and Gender Studies in Japan

Japanese sociology of education has a long history. Women and education and gender issues in education have bocme some of the main topics in the sociology of education since the 1980s. This presentation traces the transformation of feminist discourses in education in Japan, focusing especially on the hidden curriculum, gender classification through family socialization, and gender order penetrated in Japanese society deeply, while following the main issues of sociology of education since the 1980s to the present.

Gender is an important lens through which we can interpret the role of education in society and the ways in which it contributed to social change in late modernity. In this presentation, I will focus on the following three points; first, to understand gendered schooling and education in Japan, empirical data of Japanese education such as gender tracking, faculty components, the ratio of female teachers and principals, and female researchers in academic fields examined from a comparative perspective. Secondly, based on the analysis of the trends of articles related to gender issues in the Journal of JSES, the reality of persisntent inequality in education will be discussed. Thirdly, I consider the issues of inequality of gender and other disparities in Japan, knowledge transmission, power relations and reproduction within the era of Neo-liberalism.

RC35-608.3

TEO, LEE KEN* (National University of Singapore, *teoleeken@yahoo.com*)
NGE, SIEW MUN (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman)
LEONG, POOI YIN (Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman)

Bersih and Street Protest: National Consciousness and Social-Political Change in Malaysia

The starting point of Malaysia's legal-political history is based on the premise of a plural society and the presence of race-based political parties. By plural society we mean the coexistence of various ethnic communities that interact with one another but at the same time are segregated each according to their various spaces, ideas and expressions. This phenomenon is in turn mirrored in the political structure and representation of the National Front (BN) coalition comprising of the main political parties of UMNO, MCA and MIC that has ruled Malaysia for 56 years. This has significant implications. Because of this nation-building and nationalism is then internalised and expressed through the lenses of ethnic or separated nationalisms. Recent events however have shown new developments. On July 9, 2011, despite police presence, tear gas and chemically-laced water cannons, tens of thousands of Malaysians marched through Kuala Lumpur to demand for free and fair elections. Bersih 2.0, a coalition of non-government and civil society organisations, had called for the rally. Focus group discussions with Malaysian Chinese youth participants indicate that there is an emerging new discourse of national consciousness and political unity that is acquired from participating in the rally. This paper attempts to discuss what this new discourse is. It intends to explain how it arose and has been articulated, and why this alternative discourse has emerged. Finally it attempts to raise some implications of this revived and renewed consciousness, and the possibilities it offers for the reconceptualization of a different Malaysian society.

JS-5.2

TEO, YOUYENN* (Nanyang Technological University, *youyenn@mac.com*)

Undermining Poor Women's Labor and Caregiving: State Welfare Policies, Social Workers and Differentiated Deservedness in Singapore

"Work-life balance" as public problem has come to the fore in Singapore as in other developed countries. Women's capacities to balance wage-earning and caregiving has received a great deal of attention. In Singapore, research (including my own) has focused on the norms among middle-to-high income families that heavily involve foreign domestic workers and grandmothers. Less attention has been paid to the families and women for whom these are not viable options, and for whom "work-life balance" is a problem they lack access to. In this paper, I argue that the state's approach in public policy has produced uneven outcomes for women across class lines and thereby deepened the reproduction of inequalities across generations. I focus on how the state's welfare approach, with its principle of what I call "differentiated deservedness," constraints the lives of mothers who are poorly educated and in low-income households. I first outline the multiple ways in which they and their needs are negated in Singapore's pronatalist policies of the past three decades, before turning to a discussion of how the implementation of specific policies targeted at them, and the everyday practices of social workers who work with them, cast them as unimportant and undeserving both as workers and caregivers. I end the paper with a discussion of the importance of paying attention to this group of mothers: their invisibility in scholarship holds up the myth that "everyone has maids" and obscures the multiple ways in which public policy has failed to address the needs of care in contemporary Singapore.

RC04-80.5

TEODORO, ANTONIO* (Universidade Nove de Julho, *teodoro.antonio@gmail.com*)
GUILHERME, MANUELA* (Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias (ULHT), *manuelaguilherme@sapo.pt*)

European and Latin American Higher Education Between Mirrors

Higher Education systems all over the world have gone through deep transformation and extraordinary expansion. In Europe, major transformations in higher education took place during the first decade of the 21st century and resulted mainly from the implementation of the so-called Bologna process. The main goal was to establish a European Higher Education Area which allowed an increase in international competitiveness, attractiveness and comparability between European higher education systems. Evaluation of results and consequences of the Bologna process has largely depended upon the evaluators' perspective. At the political level, it is easy to conclude that the Bologna process has been successful since it allowed greater integration and harmonization between the various education systems of the 46 participating countries. However, at the institutional and local level, the response is more cautious due to the great variety of contexts involved.

In Latin America, timing was different since this was the first region were neoliberal policies were put in place, after Pinochet's military coup in Chile in 1973. Several authors described the end of the 20th century in LA as the "lost decades" The beginning of the 21st century brought with it important changes to the scene. The election of progressive governments in some LA countries gave way to policies which favored redistribution of wealth At the same time, in some countries, with robust indigenous communities, their cultures were granted political and social recognition and intercultural policies were developed. It is not meaningless that it is precisely in LA, where the first neoliberal experiment was carried out, that the search for alternative policies and the construction of other rationalities were undertaken. This paper presents the results of a research project developed by the Network RIAIPE, comprehending 31 universities from 21 countries of EU and LA, funded by the ALFA Programme through 2010-2013.

RC04-99.1

TEODORO, ANTONIO* (Universidade Nove de Julho, *teodoro.antonio@gmail.com*)
GALEGO, CARLA* (Lusophone University, *cmgalego@gmail.com*)

National Educational Systems and Academic Profession: Portuguese and Spanish Cases

The transformation by which the universities are faced now is a global phenomenon that is affecting all regions on the globe. This has led some states to unite in regional blocs to seek strategic responses to position themselves favourably in the global context increasingly competitive. In Europe there is an ongoing process of construction of the European Higher Education Space. In this regard, national political agendas are heavily influenced by what Dale's calls globally structured agenda for education. Despite identifying processes of convergence in national policies at the time of legislating there is a hybridization of the educational policies in higher education.

Assuming that the impact of political reform are felt and asked differently by social actors in two countries (Portugal and Spain) with consequences in demands on professional competences of professoriate and with the guidance methodological perspective of comparative education, this proposal aims to examine how the European guidelines for the Construction of a European Area of Education, firstly legislated by national governments, produce changes in the what is a professor in the context of economic knowledge societies and thereby assess the importance of the national state in the process of recontextualization of these policies.

RC54-868.2

TEODOSIO, MA. CASSANDRA YSOBEL* (University of the Philippines Diliman, *cretinoteodosio@gmail.com*)

Pealing the Skins of the Embodied Subject

The embodiment of the Subject relies on the discursivities of the prevailing hegemonic power-knowledge relations, the rhetoric of the foreign other and the deconstruction of identity wherein all of which pose as tension towards the coherence and integrity of the subject and serve as limits to its determinitations of thought, action and judgment. The Subject is subjected to the materiality and ephemerality of its body necessitating the self to experience itself first through these skins, before it experences itself as a Subject.

RC21-366.6

TEOTIA, MANOJ KUMAR* (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, *mkteotia@gmail.com*)

Housing Poverty in Urbanizing India: Emerging Trends and Concerns

Urbanization and housing shortage in India seem to go together. Housing Poverty, viewed as homelessness and inadequate shelter is acquiring alarming dimension in the wake of rapid urbanization, commodification of land and housing, distortion in land market and weakening of public sector housing provision in post liberalisation period. Housing shortage in urban areas is growing and situation is worsening for the poor (LIGs and EWSs). The segregated settlements emerging due to housing shortage may jeopardize the future economic and social development in urban India. The labour is shifting to urban areas with decline in employment in Primary Sector. Non-affordability of housing by economically weaker sections of society and low income families in urban areas is directly linked with the magnitude of poverty. Housing and urban development seem to be neglected in urban policy planning over successive planning eras and public sector investment in the same has declined drastically. It is also argued that JNNURM also did not adequately integrate housing and infrastructure delivery to the extent required. In particular, housing policies have failed to resolve the problems of displacement, affordability, cost-recovery and replicability. Housing affordability is a major issue and effective repayment capacity of the slum dwellers for better housing is very poor. The paper suggests that there is an urgent need to speed up social housing programmes to provide affordable housing to the houseless slum dwellers to tackle the growing problem of housing poverty and resultant inequality in urbanizing India. The paper relies on secondary data, Ph D synopsis, recently prepared two term papers on Housing Poverty in a Planned City and Slums in India: Socio-cultural Dynamics and also some recent studies by the author having housing one of the important focus areas.

RC10-195.1

TEOTIA, MANOJ KUMAR* (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, *mkteotia@gmail.com*)

Institutional and Peoples' Response to Cope with Growing Urban Challenges: A Case of Women's Participation and Leadership in Poverty Alleviation in Chandigarh

Chandigarh has distinctly implemented urban poverty alleviation (UPA) scheme called SJSRY unlike other towns in the region. The women as 'change agents' are leading various UPA activities in the city. The self help groups have been formed 'by the women' and 'for the women' who not only catalyze other fellow members but other women in the poor clusters to join the skill formation training programmes for setting up self employment ventures to earn the livelihood and also to strengthen urban community development networks etc. Three major women based activities i.e., 'Learning on Wheels', 'Eco-friendly Handbags manufacturing by HIV+ poor women SHG' and 'Women As Change Agent in Building Leadership and bringing change in their Community' have recently won the prestigious 'HUDCO Best Practice Award to Improve The Living Environment'. The new pattern of community leadership is emerging among the poor women. There is a positive institutional response to the UPA activities in the city which seems to empower the poor women. The Municipal Corporation has formed a dedicated Cell with adequate staff to implement SJSRY and other UPA schemes. There seems to be democratic strengthening through enhanced participation and leadership of poor women in local decision making in implementing UPA program. They are able to raise and articulate the voice and choice of disadvantaged women in a better way. The local participatory initiatives have multiplier impact on socio-economic conditions of the poor women. There is negligible poverty and better service provisions. The emerging pattern of women participation and leadership in Chandigarh is a positive step towards UPA, inclusive urban society, women empowerment and also coping with growing urban challenges. There are many success stories of emerging trend of women participation and leadership in UPA in Chandigarh which have been documented by the author for the paper.

RC34-586.5

TERACHI, MIKITO* (Ibaraki University, *mikitot@qg8.so-net.ne.jp*)

The Transformation of Youth Attitudes to Economic Success in Japan

The purposes of this study are to reveal the transformation of youth attitudes to economic success in 2000s Japan, and to consider the youth under unequalizing in the society which has the legacy of equality. Though the Japanese society had been seen as an egalitarian society from Western societies, it has being transformed to an unstable society with liquidity and disparity since the end of the 20th century. Particularly the situation of youth employment was becoming worse and has not recover after the bubble economy from mid-and-long term perspective. In this situation, the social challenge is how to recover people's motivation not just current economic gap.

In this study, we analyze the quantitative data which was collected in Suginami (Tokyo) and Kobe in 2002 and 2012 by the Japan Youth Study Group. Respondents aged from 16 to 29 were randomly sampled.

Major findings of our first analysis are summarized as follows: First, the percentage of young people who think of "individual effort" as the most important factor of economic success is little different between 2002 and 2012. Second, in 2012 the percentage of young people who think of "individual talent" as the most important factor of economic success is about 10% less than that in 2002. In contrast, in 2012 the percentage of young people who think of "family environment"

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

as the most important factor of economic success is about 10% more than that in 2002.

This difference can be contemplated that economic success for the youth are transformed from the individual matter to the social matter. This may mean the penetration both of the sense of inequality and the awareness that this matter should be treated publicly, not personally. In the presentation, we will discuss the impact of this transformation on the Japanese society and youth.

RC16-278.2

TERADA, MASAYA* (Tohoku University, teradamasaya@gmail.com)

The Pragmatic Social Theory of Sign in Shunsuke Tsurumi

While most critics may agree in applauding Shunsuke Tsurumi (1922-) as one of the most influential intellectuals of post-war Japan, no one has recognized him as an eminent sociologist. The aim of this presentation is to show some sociological implications of his thought and methodology. His works should be categorized as sociology of culture and cultural studies. Shuneuke Tsurumi's interest is in the life of ordinary people and in "pragmatism in Japan". He focused on a lot of cultural things, especially writing practices of elementary school children (TSUZURIKATA), comics and KARUTA (a Japanese alphabet card game). His notions on the so-called "disinterestedness of mass" aim not only to find the roots of the resistance to the government and bureaucrats, but also to criticize the conventional, scientific, or professional intellectuals and sociologists. Sociology can't read and find the potential hidden behind the unwitten words and thoughts of ordinary people, people who express themselves through work, games, talking, rhymes and poems, and art. He named such practices as "marginal art"(Tsurumi [1960]1991). The influence of these implications are widespread in contemporary Japan, but sociologists such as Keiichi Sakuta (1922-) and Shun Inoue (1938-) are the first to share and ackowledge the methodology and importance of Tsurumi's work.

In my presentation, I'll reconstruct Tsurumi's practices and works into " the Pragmatic Social Theory of Sign" through the reconsideration of his studies regarding the development of pragmatism in the US and Japan and his analysis of Japanese popular culture.

RC24-421.8

TERADA, RYOICHI* (Meiji University, teradary@kisc.meiji.ac.jp)

Toward Environmental Sociology of Risk Perception, Risk Literacy, and Risk Democracy in the Aftermath of the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster in 2011

Research on Environmental risk perception has been accumulated focusing, for example, on "irrationally" or "emotionally" biased perception of lay citizens. These researches have been mostly based on the assumption that environmental and other risks can be calculated by the formula: Risk = Hazard x Probability (or Degree of Exposure).

Recently, however, risks from environmental hormone disruptors, genetically engineered organisms, and radioactive contaminants are those that the formula is not directly applicable to estimate the gravity of impact. The level of hazard or exact probability cannot be decided by the present level of scientific analyses. In addition, we experienced the catastrophic and irrecoverable impact from the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Thus, the new criteria to evaluate risks, other than risk/cost/benefit analyses, such as environmental justice, risk information disclosure, and participatory decision-making have become more significant.

After the Fukushima disaster, the public have become more skeptical about the scientists/experts-centered risk assessment and more citizens have demanded for "risk democracy" in which wider range of stake holders can participate in environmental decision-making based on the equal "risk literacy".

However, the degree to which respondents claim "risk democracy" or pay the cost for "risk literacy" varies according to their socio-economic status. Those in the upper-middle strata, in general, have more resources to access newer information on risks with scientific uncertainty and risks with catastrophic results such as GMOs and radioactive residues. Those in the lower strata, on the other hand, tend to be concerned about well-known risks such as air pollution and waste incineration. However, they are even more seriously concerned about "environmental justice" issues because they are more vulnerable to disproportionate risk burdens in general.

Thus, the effect of socio-economic variables is ambivalent. However, there is consistent interrelationship among "zero" nuclear option, serious risk perception, environmentalist consciousness, "environmental democracy", participatory and transparent decision-making orientation.

RC08-165.3

TERRIER, JEAN* (University of Münster, jterr_01@uni-muenster.de)

The Nation As Greek Gift? Marcel Mauss on the Ambiguities of the Nation Form

In 2013, Marcel Fournier and Jean Terrier published posthumously a book by Marcel Mauss, entitled *The Nation*. An article bearing the same name, collected in Mauss's *Œuvres* at Editions de Minuit, had long been known to scholars. That article, in fact, is only the *first part* of a much longer book covering three topics: 1) a historical sociology of the national phenomenon, 2) a presentation of what a sociology of international relations may look like, 3) a reflection on the relationship between socialism and nationhood. Mauss started working on this book project during the war. To it, he devoted most of his research time in the subsequent years, until approximately 1924. The book was never brought to completion, but its huge manuscript can still be consulted in Mauss's archive.

It is this manuscript that Fournier and Terrier, after many years of archival work, have entirely transcribed and made public. This book sheds a new light on Marcel Mauss. It gives us a much better sense of his political thinking. It provides a new background against which to re-read and re-interpret his celebrated *Essay on the Gift*. Depending on the reception this book will enjoy, Mauss may soon be seen as one of the most articulate exponents of a "civic" concept of nationhood and as the spiritual father of the sociology of international relations. In this paper, I will present and explain Mauss's position on the nation and provide an assessment of the historical significance of this work.

JS-21.3

TEWARI, BABITA* (CSJM University, babita.tewari@yahoo.co.in)

Women, More Roles, Less Personal Leisure: A Case of Kanpur City

A need exists to understand leisure in the context of everyday life along with obligations and social structures. As women often occupy more roles than men (e.g., Housekeeper, mother, caregiver etc.(they may have less time available for their own autonomous or personal leisure. For anyone who is in a caregiver's role, leisure as free time may be irrelevant. Within the role of being a mother, for example, women have many expectations that must be addressed for leisure to happen either personally for women or within the family (Hunter & Whitson, 1991).

The underlying hypotheses of this analysis is that the more roles undertaken by a women, the more likely that the individual is to have less personal leisure. The present study takes the case of fifty household women of Kanpur City, through an interview questionnaire wherein leisure time vis-à-vis their roles were examined. A contradiction seems to exist between addressing the relationships and roles that are central to women's life and needing time for one. Establishing the findings of Wearing (1991), the present case finds leisure as a place where male power prevails and where traditional feminine identities and roles often are associated with putting men's wishes and serving men's leisure before most women claim their own personal leisure. The value of this research is in the theory that is leading to the broader understandings of how gender and roles affect the leisure possibilities of women.

RC27-467.1

TEWARI, SANJAY* (LN Mithila University, sanjay.tewari@yahoo.co.in)

Lessons From Uttar Pradesh and Bihar:Sport Development Initiatives and The Potential For India's Sociologies Of Sport

Despite the potential of sport development to highlight broader social complexities, sociologists in India remain disinterested in the area (and sport generally) as avenues of legitimate study. Yet, sport development programs provide sociologists opportunities to know and engage with body politics, questions of structure & agency, and social transformation. Accordingly, in this paper I draw on Bourdieu (1992; 1993) & Giddens (1990; 2009) to understand the construction and consequences thereof, sport development projects and the broader processes to which they are a part. I discuss my research with youth in two Indian states, and, consider how sport development agendas are often confounded by tensions, negotiations, and resistances contours of the local context.

The factors influencing sports participation have emerged as a point of interest among many academics (Wheeler, Sharon; 2011). In order to detect determinants of sports participation, a constructive and exploratory research methodology has been adopted. The data drawn upon in this study has a sample size of 500 interviews, spread over two States of India.

The inclination of parents given their socio-economic background towards putting their children in sports shows a declining trend. Involvement and attainment in a 'field' are based on a combination of one's habitus and cultural capital. With rise of income level, inclination towards sports does increase. In many ways sport represents a social 'field' (Bourdieu, 1990), a structured space of positions that impose specific determinations on those who enter it and this has been tested positive.

Rather than simply enhancing individual freedom and opportunity, sport-based programs serve as social control and regulation. Basic education is important for gaining foothold in sports in order to think of social neoliberalism. Social environment, geographical conditions, educational arrangements and the regional economy determine to a large extent if personal development and ambition are able to flourish.

RC32-550.8

TEXLER SEGAL, MARCIA* (Indiana University Southeast, *msegal@ius.edu*)
DEMOS, VASILIKIE* (University of Minnesota, Morris, *demosvp@morris.umn.edu*)
DEMOS, VICKY (University of Minnesota, Morris)

Narrations of the Shooting Death of Trayvon Martin and the Trial of George Zimmerman As Intersectional Challenge to the School-to-Prison Pipeline in the United States

Reactions to the shooting death of unarmed seventeen year-old Trayvon Martin in February 2012 and the not guilty verdict in the trial of George Zimmerman in July 2013 could be heard throughout the United States and around the world. In Al Jazeera, Susan Abulhawa, a Palestinian writer, wrote, "The contempt, the disregard, and the disrespect for the black body runs through this whole case. It runs through this country and transforms itself to adapt to the times."

On August 12, 2013, U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder announced that the Justice Department would work with the Department of Education, "to confront the 'school-to-prison pipeline' and those zero-tolerance school discipline policies that do not promote safety...."but instead lead to the criminal justice system. Reactions to the death of Martin and the announcement of a new approach to the disciplining of youth are acknowledgments of the systemic use of violence to control people of color in the United States.

While many accounts of the Martin/Zimmerman case have focused on race as a central theme, some have pointed to race as it intersects with gender and/or age. A narration is constructed so that it resonates with an audience, thereby providing a kind of truth. Intersectional analysis complicates a narrative, but it also provides a nuanced view of societal violence/power as well as a vantage point from which to exercise agency and bridge the research/practice gap.

Using content analysis of media from around the world, we identify multiple ways in which the Martin/ Zimmerman case has been narrated, focusing on intersectionally-framed accounts that along with race point to gender--masculinities deployed--and/or age—youth/adult to make sense of the violence.   Statistical data on incarceration in the United States will be used to show the relevance of the narrations to the school- to- prison pipeline.

RC05-106.4

THAKORE, BHOOMI* (Northwestern University, *bhoomi.thakore@northwestern.edu*)

"Just Like Everyone Else"? South Asians In U.S. Media and Society

In the 21st century, representations of South Asians in U.S. popular media have grown exponentially. This is a particularly interesting phenomenon when considering the status that South Asians occupy in the American racial hierarchy. In my research, I examine audience perceptions of South Asian/Indian characters and actors in American popular media. Using data from 50 in-depth interviews, I argue that South Asian media representations today no longer embody the overt stereotypes associated with this group: savage foreigner, heavily accented new immigrant, and cheap small business owner. Rather, respondents describe and discuss contemporary representations to indicate that they are portrayed as assimilated and even "Americanized." However, from a critical race perspective, I argue that while media representations of South Asians can be characterized as conforming to mainstream, white, American norms, these characters actually do little to challenge the racial status quo in American society. Additionally, these characterizations through intentional writing and casting decisions present a particular representation of American society in which racial hierarchies are maintained and not challenged.

RC32-560.5

THAKORE, BHOOMI* (Northwestern University, *bhoomi.thakore@northwestern.edu*)

Intersections of Race and Gender in U.S. STEM Careers

In the United States there are still discrepancies in the number of women and non-whites who achieve top positions in STEM fields. Despite vast infusions of money by the federal government to address this issue, little has changed in the last 50 years. Additionally, while it is assumed that Asians are the one non-white group to dominate these positions, they are in fact still outnumbered by whites in comparison. In this paper, I examine a sample of 22 Asian students who are pursuing careers in STEM to better understand intersections of race and gender for this sample, and larger implications regarding the assumptions around racial and gender "equality" in these fields.

RC08-157.2

THAKUR, MANISH* (Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, *mt@iimcal.ac.in*)

The Politics of Indigenous Social Science: A View from Indian Sociology

A deep sense of ambivalence towards the Western social scientific categories has been a characteristic feature of the growth and development of social sciences in post-colonial societies. Indian sociologists, in particular, have frequently turned their critical gaze on the ethnocentrism of the Western social sciences. They have demonstrated as to how the conceptual categories used by Indian social scientists are the precipitates of the Western social, intellectual and particular academic history that rarely fit Indian definitions of reality. Their treatment of Indian cultural realities in Western framework and the attendant imposition of an alien epistemology on Indian reality have at times provoked extreme responses – from the impossibility of an Indian sociology to the calls for an Indian ethno-sociology. At the core of such responses is the contestation over one's approach and orientation to Western modernity. Against this backdrop, the present paper seeks to investigate if Radhakamal Mukerjee's conceptual and theoretical innovations should be treated as rejection of Western modernity lock, stock and barrel or only as refutations of the Western ethnocentrism. The paper does not purport to look at Mukerjee's contributions in their entirety, which, even otherwise, is a daunting task to undertake within the space of a single project. Nor is it intended to assess his role as a 'pioneer' in the context of the history of the growth and development of sociology in India. Its aim is to selectively present Mukerjee's axial concerns and analytical thematics from his enormous body of writings with a view to examine his critique of western modernity. Of necessity, the proposal intends to appraise Mukerjee's critique of Western social science approaches to the study of Indian society and culture. It attempts to discern the elements of an alternative indigenous (Indian?) vision through a critical reading of his oeuvre.

RC24-438.31

THALER, ANITA* (Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt, *anita.thaler@aau.at*)
DAHMEN, JENNIFER (University of Wuppertal)

Picture That! a Social Media Approach for Communicating Pro-Environmental Behaviour

With a social media- and peer education-approach the European project „useITsmartly" aims at building a community of young people to not only share knowledge about energy saving, but moreover change behaviour and adopt a sustainable lifestyle. For achieving this aim, the transdiciplinary project unites educators, researchers and young people developing together innovative and target group specific communication strategies on pro-environmental behaviour exemplified by green use of ICT.

Facebook and Twitter are social media which can be used classically to enhance a public understanding of science. But besides communicating ideas about energy saving behaviour and promoting a "green lifestyle" the unique possibility of social media is the connection to others. Other projects, initiatives, interest groups can be used as multiplicators, like young people, who spread posts and pictures which are relevant to them. These two media channels can use videos and pictures, and have also the possibility of adding text and explain further details or include a link to another source of information.

However, knowledge is not everything. To know what is right, does not mean to act right. That is why beside Facebook and Twitter also an Instagram account has been set up for the project. This is a social media platform, where people only share, like and comment on pictures. With a hashtag (#) system like on Twitter metadata can be created on each and every photo very easily (like key words). By using hashtags the respective photo belongs to a sub-community of pictures from all over the world, which have one thing in common: the same topic (for instance #recycling).

In our presentation we will present findings from our on-going project evaluation, comprising statistics from the social media channels as well discussing possibilities and limits of social media in the scope of a project like useITsmartly.

RC23-409.5

THAVER, LINGHAM LIONEL* (University of Western Cape South Africa, *lthaver@uwc.ac.za*)

The Ambivalence of Modern Technology and the 'Digital Divide': Gathering and Scattering of Sociality and Sociability in the Global Network Society

This paper takes up Heidegger's (1977) concern that Modern Technology holds both a danger and a saving grace in light of the particular kind of relationship we may admit it to having with society. We are thus accordingly in the grip of a technological instrumentality deriving from our anthropological understanding of technology, with its attendant 'will to power' that paradoxically threatens to dis-

rupt our humanity and sociality. While, simultaneously, we are being presented with a modality of equipmentality (Heidegger, 1962; Dreyfus, 1991, 1992; Verbeek, 2005) from within the frenzy of technological activity, which paradoxically inures us in our sociality and sociability. This contention is carried through to its articulation in Castell's (2000, 2001) theoretical substantiation of the Network Society in the Information and Internet Age with a view to opening up and tracking into specific transformational dynamics of the new modalities of the social, economic, technological and the global. The aim behind which is to consider in which ways the Internet- based transformations offer themselves up as nodal points that gather our sociality and sociability in the 'virtual' world. And by contrast consider the ways in which the latter dimensions of social being as predicated upon individualism are scattered throughout the labyrinthine 'cyber world'. Taken together the paper seeks to think through how both moments of gathering and scattering are recast in the new global informational-intellectual division of labour as mirrored in the 'Digital Divide'. We close this line of thinking by reflecting on South Africa as engaged in this Internet-based New Global Network, with its ambivalences and consider the incorporation of Developing Countries into the new global order as a function of new social inequalities and subject positions that are emergent and made manifest in one of its forms as "Scatterlings" of the 'Digital Divide'.

RC23-419.8

THELEN, LIONEL* (European Research Council, *lionel.thelen@ec.europa.eu*)

The European Research Council... An Open Door For The Sociology Of 21st Century?

The European Research Council is the most recent and most successful Funding Body created by the European Union. Why successful? Because it allows the funding of single research teams in all fields of Science (up to 2.5 million EUR for a 5 years project) and it is the sole EU funding body directed by a Council of top-notch Scientists.

The author is for now more than 5 years the Scientific Coordinator of the so-called SH2 Panel, bringing together 15 panellists – from Sociology but also from Anthropology, STS, Political Science, Religious Studies, Law and Communication Studies – in charge of evaluating between 120 to 200 proposals.

The way the ERC assesses proposals - singularly in Sociology – is quite peculiar and tends to blur boundaries between disciplines.

The evaluation procedure is done in 2 steps and, at step 1, each proposal is given to 4 reviewers. The latter are, frequently, not specialists from the main proposal's discipline. It follows, from that, debates among them not only about the excellence of the proposal but also about its relevance in confront with its subject, hypotheses or methods.

This fruitful interdisciplinary debate 1) helps panellists understanding each other point of view while bringing them, in most cases, to a consensual decision about any given proposal; 2) gives interesting hints about the various paradigms in use in disciplines apparently close from each other; 3) raises a lot of questions about the fact that some disciplines seem more "successful" than others and 4) allows to grasp at best that having reviewers from different disciplines can have paradoxical effects for interdisciplinary proposals.

Such a debate is undoubtedly helping outlining the main features of Sociology as a discipline increasingly aware of the needed 'porosity' of its own boundaries and, by extension, of the other social sciences' ones.

RC19-336.6

THEOBALD, HILDEGARD* (University of Vechta, *hildegard.theobald@uni-vechta.de*)

Marketization in Long-Term Care and Growing Inequality within Care Workforce: A Comparison of Sweden and Germany

Since the 1990s, two distinct processes of marketization in long-term care provision can be found in Sweden and Germany. First, professional long-term care services were restructured inspired by ideas oriented towards New Public Management. Second, tax deduction policies were established to create a new mix of (ir)regular domestic and professional care services. Despite the international character of the development, the existing structure of professional and (ir)regular domestic services at the beginning and the approaches selected, their effects on the infrastructure and on the situation of care (and domestic) workers differ significantly between both countries. In both countries, research findings indicate – however country-specific - patterns of a worsening of working- and employment conditions of care workers embedded in distinct processes of hierarchisation among care workers. The paper aims to compare pre-existing service structures, policy approaches, their effects on service restructurings and the situation of care workers. Based on a comparison, it will reveal and explain the effects of country-specific policies and restructurings on processes of hierarchisation among care workers.

Conceptually, the paper combines international comparative research on care policies and marketization and intersectional approaches developed within sociology to relate the effects of marketization to the emerging patterns of inequalities within the care work force based on gender, social class (training levels and

positions) and ethnicity. Empirically, it will include documents and laws, literature review and representative statistics to analyze policy changes and existing- and changing infrastructure. Findings of a German-Swedish research project on the situation of professional carers with approx. 600 care workers in each country, will be used to reveal the country-specific restructurings and processes of hierarchisation within formal care provision, which is complemented by research on the developments within domestic service provision.

AUTH-981.1

THERBORN, GÖRAN* (University of Cambridge, *gt274@cam.ac.uk*)

Göran Therborn: The Killing Fields of Inequality

This is a theoretical as well as an empirical book. Theoretically, it sorts out the differences between difference and inequality, it sets out a moral argumentation for why inequality matters, it presents a multidimensional analysis of inequality, and it lays bare the mechanisms of equalization as well as of inequalization. Empirically, the book is global in scope, historical in depth and multidimensional in range, analyzing life expectancy, health and body measures, and existential recognition, rights, and respect, as well as income.

It also tries to answer three puzzles: Why have the Northern welfare states failed on vital inequality? Why has existential egalitarianism been so (relatively) successful in the past fifty years? What is the connection between the concurrent inter-national convergence of income and rising intra-national inequality?

The book ends with a discussion of the world politics of (in)equality and the possibilities reducing inequalities.

The Killing Fields of Inequality Polity, Cambridge, 2013

PLEN-7.1

THERBORN, GÖRAN* (University of Cambridge, *gt274@cam.ac.uk*)

Stunting and Deadly – Effects of Inequality

Inequality has to be understood and analyzed as a multidimensional phenomenon, and so have its effects. Drawing upon my new book *The Killing Fields of Inequality* this presentation will focus on the stunting effects on human bodies and personalities, and on consequences of early and premature death, set in a global perspective of class, gender, and territory

RC14-255.2

THEVIOT, ANAÏS* (Université de Bordeaux, *a.theviot@gmail.com*)

Des « Cyber-Résistants »? Résister Aux Pratiques Militantes En Ligne Au Sein Du Parti Socialiste

Encore marginal au début des années 2000, Internet s'est propulsé sur le devant de la scène politique française lors des campagnes sur le traité établissant une Constitution pour l'Europe de 2005 et lors de l'élection présidentielle de 2007. Cet attrait grandissant pour les technologies est particulièrement visible lors des campagnes électorales où les candidats se livrent une véritable « course politique virtuelle ». Les adhérents sont fortement incités par l'institution partisane à utiliser le web dans leurs pratiques militantes, si bien que certains en arrivent à militer uniquement sur Internet.

Helen Margetts parle de « cyber-parti », au sens où un parti tendrait à se détacher des structures traditionnelles et des modes de communication en face à face et privilégierait la machine sans intermédiaire humain (Margetts, 2006). Le PS serait-il en train de se transformer en « cyber-parti » ; tendance déjà amorcée en septembre 1998 avec la création d'une section virtuelle, Temps réels ? Ou reste-t-il fortement ancré dans des modes d'organisation traditionnels, réduisant les pratiques numériques à des effets d'affichage ?

Notre analyse se base sur un questionnaire diffusé auprès des militants PS (n=504) afin de dégager le profil sociodémographique du « cyber-militant » et du « militant-résistant » ; ainsi que sur 45 entretiens, réalisés auprès des militants PS au sein des Fédérations de Paris, de Gironde et des Alpes-Maritimes.

Nous verrons qu'au-delà de personnes âgées ou incompétentes sur la Toile, il existe de jeunes militants revendiquant les vertus de la militance sans l'intermédiaire de l'écran, préférant « le contact humain, au cœur même du socialisme » ; ou de façon plus modérée, se refusant à utiliser certains types d'outils numériques.

Référence citée Margetts H., « Cyber Parties », in Katz, Crotty (eds), Handbook of Party Politics, 2006, p. 528-535

RC24-436.5

THIANN-BO MOREL, MARIE* (Reunion Island University, *thiannbomarie@gmail.com*)

Attempt to Generalize the Policy Management of Nature in Post-Colonial Context: Social Innovation in the Folds of Postcolonialism

JS-50.1

THIERBACH, CORNELIA* (Technical University Berlin, *cornelia.thierbach@tu-berlin.de*)

LORENZ, ALEXANDRA* (Technical University Berlin, *alexandra.lorenz@tu-berlin.de*)

Simultaneity of Seeing and Doing in Wayfinding from an Ego-Perspective. Eye-Tracking and Video Analysis As Tools of Visual Sociology

We examine eye-tracking data that stem from an interdisciplinary user study that aims at evaluating different cartographic methods for indoor navigation maps (cartography) and at exploring social practices of orientation (sociology).

In order to collect data we have been conducting social field experiments every year since 2009. Participants' task is it to find their way from the ground floor of the university's main building (starting point) to the rooftop (goal) as fast as possible. To accomplish this challenge, they are asked to use specially designed maps that they should rate afterwards.

Each year, we broaden the range of our methodological instruments and test their usefulness for analyzing spatial practices. Among the instruments we are currently mixing are: different cartographic methods, surveys, ethnography (both participant and non-participant observation), photography and eye-tracking.

To use eye-tracking devices for data collection gives us the opportunities (1) to visually document an ego-perspective of participants' experiences during the way finding process and their use of the maps, (2) to capture the focus of their gaze and (3) to record simultaneously what they said and heard during the way-finding task. To combine all of that is not possible with any other data collection technique.

To analyze the data we used the video analysis method (Tuma et al. 2013). It includes the selection of relevant scenes, transcription (visually and in written form), their interpretation and the presentation of results.

In this paper we want to present some of our results, show how we got there and discuss what worked out well and what problems we had in applying this approach.

RC07-132.1

THIJSSEN, PETER* (University of Antwerp, *peter.thijssen@ua.ac.be*)

The Potlatch of the Young. the Paradox of Excessive Intergenerational Solidarity in Aging Welfare States

In this paper a new theoretical model is applied to a research field that is somewhat fragmented, namely that of intergenerational solidarity in aging societies. Inspired by utilitarian considerations many scholars tend to problematize the lack of commonality and reciprocity characterizing intergenerational exchanges. As some generations are longer old and more numerous they may receive excessive support of the younger generations, especially in a democratic setting. However, in reality there is limited empirical evidence of intergenerational conflict and theoretical explanations of this paradox are dim. An integrated and dynamical approach that incorporates Durkheim's solidarity theory, Honneth's intersubjective recognition theory, and the current work on reciprocal exchange is necessary in order to understand the survival of intergenerational solidarity in aging welfare states. Our integrated approach is inspired by a cyclical model of solidarity (Thijssen, 2012). According to this integrated model in a prefigurative culture where the status of the young has risen dramatically, the empathization of exchanges is the driving force of intergenerational solidarity. Hence, we come to the paradoxical conclusion that attempts to preserve intergenerational solidarity by denouncing excessive transfers might be counterproductive because they may erode the empathic underpinnings.

References

Honneth, Axel (2012) The I in We. Studies in the Theory of Recognition, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Thijssen, Peter (2012) From Mechanical to Organic Solidarity, and Back: With Honneth beyond Durkheim, European Journal of Social Theory 15 (4), 454-470.

RC30-516.3

THOEMMES, JENS* (CERTOP, CNRS, *thoemmes@univ-tlse2.fr*)

Intra-EU Mobility: Posting As Permanent Organization Of Poor Labour

An employee is legally considered as "posted" when working temporarily in a member state of the European Union other than its usual workplace. However, the temporary, neutral and legal status of posting tends to conceal the very nature of the process: organizing permanent mobility from south and east-European countries to the richer states, exerting of pressure on local bargaining standards (social dumping), giving legal appearances to illegal practices, underestimating the massive character of the phenomena. These are at least the first results of a transnational French-Portuguese research programme in the construction sector. From a sociological perspective more questions occur about how the legal rule of "posting is challenged. We distinguish here three different ways.

1) The first challenge is the existence of differences between legal and **social rules**. In fact the legal component is not opposed to the social component of the rule. It would rather be two sides of the same rule. There is not a peaceful legal side of posting and another conflicting social side.

2) The second extension of the legal rule we want to deploy in our research concerns the **social regulations** of conflict, agreements and collective action. They combine legal initiative, jurisprudence, the actions of the Labour Inspectorate, the tribunal but also the initiatives of the workers themselves, the unions and employer organizations.

3) The third shifting from the legal rule is related to **networks**. The first element concerns the Portuguese community in France. Posting that is based in large part on channels mounted on the initiative or with the help of employers who are former Portuguese employees. The second element of networks relate here to interpersonal relationships. Indeed, recruitment in Portugal is often effective because a friend or a colleague did already work for the same company.

JS-7.8

THOLEN, GERBRAND* (University of Oxford, *gerbrand.tholen@education.ox.ac.uk*)

Understanding The UK Graduate Labour Market: An Occupational Approach

The UK graduate labour market has in recent times received a lot of interest within policy, media and academic circles. With relative high levels of under- and unemployment and growing differences in labour market outcomes for graduates, there seem to be a changing relationship between degrees, skills, jobs, careers and rewards.

Our current understanding of the graduate labour market is currently lacking. We need to understand the graduate labour market in a wider framework rather than solely as supply and demand forces. There is a need to investigate as well as integrate how and where skills possessed by graduates are formed, what skills graduates offer employers, what skills employers want from graduates, how graduate skills are used and what impact graduates have on the workplace. Also, the majority of existing studies on the graduate labour market link labour market outcomes with aggregate educational categories and do not explore the role of skills and credentials within occupations or professions.

This paper explores the meaning of graduate skills within three graduate occupations and draws on qualitative in-depth case studies with software engineers, financial analysts and laboratory scientist in biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies. For each occupation it will show how and where graduates obtain their skills; how the competition to enter the occupation is organised; What the role is of degrees and other credentials within the competition; the employability strategies of those who enter the occupation; the skills demanded by employers to access the occupation; the skills and abilities that are utilised in the work process; and how careers are developed and maintained within the occupation.

By focusing on the variation in development, demand, supply and deployment of skills the paper will highlight the heterogeneous nature of the modern graduate labour market as well as outline a renewed sociological understanding of graduate labour.

RC15-259.4

THOMAS, GARETH* (Cardiff University, *thomasg23@cf.ac.uk*)

Expectant Parents, Expecting Perfection: Constructing Down's Syndrome in UK Antenatal Care

In the UK, expectant parents are offered screening for Down's syndrome, an incurable chromosomal condition, as part of routine antenatal care. Drawing on an ethnography of two antenatal clinics, I explore how the prospect of Down's syndrome is interpreted and negotiated by healthcare professionals and expectant parents during screening consultations. The potential diagnosis of Down's syndrome, despite the condition being recognised by professionals as "compatible with life", is confined within universalising discourses such as "risk", "problem", or "abnormality" which not only construct Down's syndrome as a detrimental pregnancy outcome (the common vernacular of risk, in particular, becomes synonymous with danger or threat), but also imposes a collective category which masks the considerable variation of the condition. By drawing attention to the mundane interactions and materiality (e.g. booklets, posters, architecture) of the clinic and by considering diagnosis as both a category and process, I capture how this framing of Down's syndrome structures, and is further embroiled in, cultural ideologies around perfection/imperfection and normality/abnormality. This creates a range of affects including producing self-blame among expectant parents, though particularly expectant mothers, who are enacted - within a neoliberal era

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

of "total motherhood" (Wolf 2013) - as individually responsible for their unborn child's welfare and who may have their maternal identities disrupted and shifted should they not produce a "perfect child". Nonetheless, I ultimately reveal how a diagnosis of Down's syndrome, before being fully established or even suspected, is demarcated as an emotional tragedy and future family disruption in the early stages of antenatal care. I conclude by reflecting on what this focus on one aspect of the reproductive process can contribute to the sociology of diagnosis and, at a general level, to exploring the tensions which develop once medical technologies intersect with the complicated world of Down's syndrome.

JS-59.5

THOMAS, TANJA* (University of Bremen, *tthomas@uni-bremen.de*)

Naked Protest, Vulnerability and Power: Gendered Scenarios of Visibility and Protest

'Allah made me visible'. This is what some young German women shouted while they were protesting IKEA's decision to remove all the women from the furniture catalogue for the Saudi-Arabian market. Protesting topless was meant to raise media attention and to get publicity; additionally it was unequivocally inspired by the Ukrainian feminist group 'Femen', which some have called one of the most successful campaigns of feminism in recent times.

In this paper I'd like to invite the participants to consider diverse examples of naked protests – e.g. fighting for peace and human rights in Liberia and Nigeria – from a transcultural perspective. In enacting nakedness as a performance of vulnerability and precariousness these examples draw our attention to particular corporeal actions, activities, practices, and events and they also clearly illustrate that 'the body' signifies more than a site of cultural inscription. At the same time one can realize that such protest performances and their depictions in the media in particular have been criticized as self-commodification, as pornography reinforcing power structures of heteronormativity, and as the idea of the (post) colonial West and the Rest. I would hereby like to argue, that these examples make us well aware of the ambiguities and dilemmas of visibilities and that they point to the challenges that those in the public sphere are confronted with by transcultural media.

TG03-929.3

THOMAS, TANJA* (University of Bremen, *tthomas@uni-bremen.de*)

On Cosmopolitan Solidarity for Women's Rights

1,127 is the number of dead people mentioned in the last reports on the disaster in the garment factory in Sabah, Bangladesh, 2013. The mostly female workers, who sew clothes for Western consumers were among the lowest paid in the industry worldwide. They died as a result of an accident that, according to critical voices, could have been avoided. Our research about 'Western' media coverage of this catastrophe is based on a concept of critical cosmopolitanism that strongly reflects the idea of recognition and solidarity. This means that on the one hand, we will discuss the media coverage of this disaster and how the portrayal of the victims as vulnerable could have evoked empathy. On the other hand, we will discuss different ways of making use of media to emphasize interdependencies among included populations and to demand social justice. This way we want to contribute to a renewal of cosmopolitanism as a concept of competence and practice and that may help us to elaborate the media's potentials to promote solidarity.

RC07-140.7

THOME-ORTIZ, HUMBERTO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *humbertothome@hotmail.com*)

Laboratorios Sociales De Turismo Experiencial. Exploración Colectiva De Un Paradigma Decrecentista Para El Turismo En áreas Rurales

La presente ponencia estudia el caso de los laboratorios sociales de turismo experiencial, un espacio de exploración colectiva para el desarrollo de un paradigma de turismo decrecentista en la comunidad indígena matlazinca de San Francisco Oxtotilpan, en el Estado de México. Esta propuesta vincula a las comunidades, la academia y la sociedad civil a través de una experiencia de viaje, orientada por los principios de respeto a la naturaleza, la dignidad humana, los valores locales, la cooperación social y la simplicidad voluntaria. En este sentido, cobra un especial valor el aprendizaje colectivo en el que los anfitriones descubren oportunidades alternativas para complementar sus necesidades materiales; y los turistas construyen una experiencia de viaje creativa, auténtica y enriquecedora. Estos laboratorios funcionan desde la articulación que la academia realiza entre las comunidades y los visitantes, y orienta sus acciones desde la búsqueda de alternativas para incrementar la calidad de vida y el derecho a disfrutar el tiempo libre. En estos términos tiene un especial interés la capacidad de *reconceptualizar*

el turismo como un puente de intercambio material, cultural y simbólico entre los seres humanos; *revaluar* los recursos locales como herramientas para el disfrute de un tiempo libre de calidad; *reestructurar* la actividad turística a partir una nueva escala de valores basada en la equidad, la ecoeficiencia y la simplicidad; *relocalizar* la actividad turística abriendo la posibilidad de redescubrir los espacios de proximidad y así ayudar a una *redistribución* de los recursos mediante una actitud de cooperación; *reducir* los impactos negativos a través de la conciencia de la relación entre sociedad, tiempo libre y naturaleza. Este trabajo explora las coordenadas para pensar un modelo de turismo rural basado en los intercambios sociales como vía para vincular recursos, territorios y personas, que se benefician mutuamente sin incentivar el crecimiento y la acumulación.

RC36-627.1

THOMPSON, MICHAEL J.* (William Paterson University, *thompsonmi@wpunj.edu*)

Reification: Reconstruction and Extension Of a Concept

This paper will seek to reconstruct the concept of reification and extend it along three different social-theoretic lines. I argue that reification needs to be seen not simply as the reduction of human relations to relations beyween things, but that it also constitutes a deep pathology in the capacity of individuals to conceive of the pathological nature of the social relations themselves. reification constitutes, on my reading, a cognitive defect wihin the thimnking subject and therefore as a pathology of epistemic, cognitive, and evaluative capacities of subjects. This renders them unable to perceive and understand the true nature of their social being and, as a result, they come to distort the social and material world of nature around them. The depth of reification therefore leads us to an explanatory model of why indivuduals are susceptible to accepting forms of social power and domination that do not serve common public ends. There is, I suggest, a social ontology that is barred from their world-view due to the defective nature of reified thought. I take this theory to move against contemporary forms of Critical Theory such as Habermas and Honneth to bring us back to the more radical impulse of the Critical Theory tradition through a reworking of reification.

RC11-215.4

THORPE, RACHEL* (La Trobe University, *r.thorpe@latrobe.edu.au*)

Women and Aging: Appearance and Age Appropriateness

Evidence suggests that Baby Boomer women may 'do' ageing differently to previous generations (Calasanti and Slevin, 2001). To date, there has been only minimal research considering Australian Baby Boomer women's embodied experiences of ageing. Drawing on data from semi-structured interviews and personal journals from 28 Australian women aged between 55 and 81, this paper explores the ways in which women's presentation of self was strongly informed by notions of appropriate dress, grooming and even behaviour for older women. Often these "rules" were taken for granted, and connected to broader ideas of 'doing' normative femininity and presentation of self.

This paper will consider the women's motivations for doing this "appearance work", and the impacts this had on their sense of self. While their endeavours were largely informed by established norms of female beauty and "appropriate" ageing, there was also considerable resistance to these norms and acceptance of the ageing process. Competing discourses, such as 'resisting age' and 'being yourself', were also apparent, and these processes of contesting and disrupting appearance norms will also be considered.

RC37-635.2

THORSEN, LINE MARIE* (University of Copenhagen, *lm.thorsen@gmail.com*)

Art As Acute Action: Art and Articulations of Public Concerns in the Wake of 3.11

In the wake of the immense earthquake disaster that struck Japan on the 11th of March 2011, a myriad of art-based projects were conceived and shaped instantaneously as a response to the issues and concerns faced by people in the affected areas. Responding to the acuteness of the situation, artists and art professionals – alongside various other social actors – turned their practices towards aiding the disaster-zones. In doing so, artists started shaping their artistic practices according to the realities faced by North-Eastern Japan, in close cooperation with those affected and other actors involved in disaster support. I suggest that such disaster-driven art projects can be fruitfully viewed through Bruno Latour's concept of matters of concern, and the wider theoretical context of Actor-Network Theory (ANT). With the notion of matters of concern, Latour allows for the analysis of new hybrid formations, prompted by public concerns and criss-crossing the spheres of art, activism and disaster relief. Analyzing specific artistic projects, I argue that this approach enables one to follow the practices and movements at stake as hybrid undertakings, which serve to publicly articulate, and thus give cultural shape to, the multiple concerns triggered by the disaster.

RC34-601.3

THREADGOLD, STEVE* (University of Newcastle, *steven.threadgold@newcastle.edu.au*)

Figurative Methods: Towards 'Bridging the Gap' Between 'Transition' and 'Cultures' Research

The study of 'youth transitions' has consistently highlighted the persistence of class influences on life chances and opportunity. The study of 'youth cultures' has had a more troublesome and fluctuating relationship with class. The foundational subcultural studies and more recent work continuing that tradition has been critiqued for (among other things) over-romanticising working class practice; finding 'resistance' everywhere; and having an unhealthy focus on the 'spectacular' while disregarding the 'mainstream'. Work done under the loose banner of 'post-subcultural' studies (including 'scenes' and 'neo-tribes') has been critiqued for giving too much heed to fluid notions of identity; ignoring structural constraints; and over-romanticising 'choice' in consumer culture. In general, youth researchers have tended to focus on 'people like us' or young people for whom we have empathy. There has not been a lot of work on what I would call the more 'mundane vulgar' end of youth cultural practice. By utilising Tyler's 'figurative method', this paper proposes that tracing the use of terms such as 'bogan' or 'hipster' can enable an understanding of the ways symbolic violence is disseminated at the same time 'class' is shunned from public discourse. Rather than (just) seeing class as something that is static and to be measured, a figurative method can shed light on the ways classes are relational categories produced through constant symbolic and moral struggles. This can help bridge the gap between 'transitions' and 'cultures' research and work towards ensuring that youth researchers do not unknowingly reproduce unhelpful stereotypes. Further, figurative methods can enhance knowledge of the ways young people are represented and the impact this has on their experiences of social (in)justice, symbolic and material inequalities and moral economies.

RC34-596.5

THREADGOLD, STEVE* (University of Newcastle, *steven.threadgold@newcastle.edu.au*)

Global Reflexive Hipsters Vs. Local Abject Bogans: Towards Understanding Affective Inequalities in Youth Cultures

This paper looks at terms like 'hipster' and 'bogan'. Using 'figurative methods', analysing the ways these terms are operationalised towards young people in media and popular culture can enliven global comparative youth sociology. These floating signifiers enable distinction to be performed while eschewing the very notion of class. Both terms are mostly used as a pejorative towards various youth taste cultures. The hipster is a global figure used in many English speaking countries. It tends to equate with middle class endeavours and is at least allowed a reflexive irony that sees the term used in a quite playful way. On the other hand, the bogan is a specifically Australian term but has relations in other countries that denote a similar class position such as 'chav', 'white trash', 'red neck' etc. Through processes of symbolic violence, the 'bogan' has rapidly become a prominent cultural folk devil in Australia. For Skeggs, 'Some people can use the classifications and characteristics of race, class or femininity as a resource [hipsters] whilst others cannot because they are positioned as them [bogans]' (my additions). These figures are indicative of the ways class is made and of the ways the boundaries between them, both local and global, are fuzzy sites of cultural conflict. As precariousness becomes normalised for even the well-educated middle classes, these figures also serve to highlight processes of global social change as they illustrate new forms of class based anxieties. The 'bogan' and terms like it tap into middle class insecurities producing forms of 'downward envy' (Everingham) and 'disgusted subject' (Lawler). The 'hipster' plays a dual role: it represents a kind of clown that allows the middle class to both 'reflexively' laugh at itself alongside an 'ambivalent' and somewhat sheepish recognition of the 'cruel optimism' (Berlant) of consumer culture.

RC31-526.5

THUESEN, FREDERIK* (Danish National Centre Social Research, *frt@sfi.dk*)

Segmented Social Capital and Ethnic Diversity in the Work Place

Work places employing many highly skilled and low skilled migrant workers and members of ethnic minorities are interesting focal points for investigations of the potential build-up of social capital along and across ethnic and national lines. Factories, retailer shops, offices etc. represent social spaces with varying degrees of social closure, interaction and formation of social relations between different employees depending on the composition of the work force, the work tasks, working conditions etc. Therefore these social spaces represent sites in which workers may build-up social capital encompassing members of other social and ethnic groups in their networks. However, so far research has paid insufficient attention to the way in which social capital formation among immigrants, ethnic minorities and locals in the work place is influenced by issues such as race and class. Nevertheless, we may expect differences in relation to social capital formation depending on the composition of the work force (highly skilled vs. low skilled workers), working conditions (permanent vs. temporary jobs), ethnic origin (western vs. non-western background) etc. This paper addresses research questions such as: Which is the impact of increasing ethnic diversity among the employees on social capital in the work space? In which ways does social capital formation differ depending on whether the employees at the work place are highly skilled or low skilled as well as on racial and ethnic origin? The analysis will be based on interviews with 49 employees from three highly ethnically and nationally diverse Danish work places. One of these sites employees many highly skilled migrant workers while the two others primarily employees low skilled workers, including low skilled immigrants and ethnic minorities.

RC13-233.3

THURNELL-READ, THOMAS* (Coventry University, UK, *t.thurnell-read@coventry.ac.uk*)

'Called to the Bar: Serious Leisure, Consumer Protest and the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA)'

Since its formation in 1971, the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) has been a frequent, if at times contentious and often derided, voice in debates relating to British drinking culture, the drinks industry and, by association, contemporary leisure. This paper explores the various ways in which CAMRA has sought to challenge and influence consumer tastes, brewing industry practice and government policy. Notably, during the 1970s and 1980s, CAMRA launched a string of attacks on the small number of large breweries that had, through aggressive takeovers and conglomeration, come to dominate the British drinks industry as the 'Big Six'. By analysing both CAMRA's early activities and contemporary campaigns, it is possible to see how the meaning of beer consumption and ale appreciation as a leisure practice has been fiercely contested over time. The paper presents findings drawn from extensive interviews with both salaried campaign staff and grass roots level volunteers. Drawing on Stebbins' notion of 'serious leisure', the paper will detail how involvement in CAMRA as a consumer movement and social network provides participants with a means for expressing both personal identity and a collective orientation to contemporary developments in the commercialisation, rationalisation and regulation of leisure and consumption. The paper concludes by reflecting on the wider temporal nature of the campaign which incorporates elements of nostalgia, utopian idealism and resistance to corporate, neo-liberal, agendas of market 'progress'.

RC50-809.2

THURNELL-READ, THOMAS* (Coventry University, UK, *t.thurnell-read@coventry.ac.uk*)

'Men, Masculinity, Travel and Tourism: Emerging Themes and Future Directions'

While the implicit masculine position of the tourist gaze has been identified and problematised, understandings of specific male tourists has often failed to engage with the gendered notions of independence, adventure, embodiment and 'risk' which underpin much tourism experience and practice. Drawing on the author's own ethnographic study of British stag party tourism in a Polish city, the paper will draw out key themes emerging from in recent debates about the positioning of masculinity in the complex social interactions fostered by tourist mobility and the creation of new and developing tourist spaces. Through observing how tourist enactments of masculinity interact and potentially conflict with the gender performances of others, the stag tour weekend offers an insight into wider notions of how masculinities are negotiated through embodied, relational, performances within tourist spaces and through tourist practice. In particular, the notion of masculinities being increasingly fragmented and pluralised must be reconciled with the apparently straightforward and taken for granted 'hyper-masculinity' commonly enacted during the stag tour weekend. The paper suggests that the emergence of such male bonding rituals which are frequently based around excessive inebriation, transgressive behaviour and disinhibition illustrate the convergence of numerous emergent strands in men's lives. As such, sociological knowledge of the stag tourism phenomenon is a pertinent catalyst to wider discussions of themes relevant to the critical study of men and masculinity. In conclusion, the paper will suggest various future directions for the study of tourism and masculinities.

JS-93.1

THÖRN, HÅKAN* (University of Gothenburg, *hakan.thorn@socav.gu.se*)
CASSEGARD, CARL (University of Gothenburg)

Perspectives on Environmental Justice in the North; The Case of Denmark, Sweden and Japan

What is the recent development of environmental movements (EM) in the North in response to the institutionalization and globalization of environmental issues and the speeding up of climate change? How and to what extent do activists link EM issues with those of global social justice? *This article will present preliminary results from a 4 four-year research project titled Environmental movements in a globalizing world: transformation and/or institutionalization?* In a pioneering study of the EM in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands from 1990, Jamison et. al. showed how the development of the EM linked to national political traditions and to different strategies adopted by each state in dealing with social movements. 20 years later, we analyse and compare the current development of the EM in Sweden, Denmark and Japan. In all three countries, the EM face the challenge of global politics as parts of relatively strong national political consensus cultures. In Scandinavia, the EM is increasingly focusing on climate change, while parts of the traditional movement seem to be in decline. Local mobilization has given way to intensive networking and interaction on the global level via internet forums, websites and social media, a development that actualizes and articulates the idea of climate justice. The Japanese EM is comparatively weaker, but since Fukushima, the issue of nuclear power is giving rise to new movements and to heated debates regarding its pros and cons in fighting climate change. While the nuclear accident has pushed the climate issue to the background, it has also stimulated interest in energy and public debate regarding democracy and the fair distribution of risks in relation to energy.

RC02-48.6

TIAN, FELICIA FENG* (Fudan University, *felicia.tian@outlook.com*)
LIN, NAN* (Duke University, *gnanlin@gmail.com*)

Changes in Social Interactions in Reform-Era Urban China

The pattern of social interactions represents social divides and inequality. The homophily principle suggests that people are likely to interact with others of the similar sociodemographic, behavioral and intrapersonal characteristics (McPherson, Simth-Lovin and Cook 2001). As resources are differentially embedded within networks, social interactions represent the hierarchical structures of the society (Lin 2001).

Tönnies (1887) argues that the industrialization changes the pattern of social interaction from Gemeinschaft (community), interactions based on kinships, to Gesellchaft (society), interactions based on education and work. It was confirmed by much empirical work documenting a decline of intergenerational interactions (Cherlin 2012) and an increase of marriage patterns based on education and work (Kalmijn 1998).

We examine the changes in the general pattern of social interactions in the reform-era urban China – a nation with strong cultural traditions regarding kinship ties and one that has experienced rapid economic and industrial development over the past several decades. Using the position generator from two social networks surveys collected in 1998 and 2005, we aim to answer two questions: First, is economic reform associated with interactions less based on kinships and more on occupations? Second, does the pattern differ by gender?

RC06-125.3

TIAN, FELICIA FENG* (Fudan University, *felicia.tian@outlook.com*)

Changing Pathways To Adulthood In China: Urban-Rural Divides, 1982-2005

Pathways to adulthood have been increasingly diversified in the United States and Western Europe in the economic globalization (*Buchmann and Kriesi 2011*; *Shanahan 2000*). The standard, tight, sequential pathway to adulthood (*Stevens 1990*) has been postponed, prolonged, or twisted (*Bruckner and Mayer 2005*). These patterns are divided across the socioeconomic line: while most middle-class youths postpone the transitions, an increasingly proportion of working-class youths no longer follows the sequence of education, full-time employment, marriage and parenthood (*Settersten and Bay 2010*).

Little is known, however, about how economic change affects the life experience of the youths in the developing world. This analysis aims to fill the gap, using reform-era China as a case study to examine how the pathways to adulthood have changed from 1982 to 2005.

It will also focus on the urban-rural difference. In these twenty-third years, China has experienced a noticeable increase in the urban-rural income gap (*Sicular et al. 2007*). The urban-rural divide arguably contributes substantially to the increasing income inequality in China (*Xie and Zhou 2013*). Therefore, it is both theoretical and substantial interesting to compare the pathways to adulthood between urban and rural youths, and explore the relative contributions of each institution (i.e., school, labor market, and family) to the difference.

To answer these questions, this analysis uses three censuses (1982, 1990 and 2000) and 2005 inter-censual survey. Instead of examining one transition at a time (*Yeung and Hu 2013*), this analysis incorporates education, work and family transitions simultaneously. Methodologically, it will treat each census as a synthetic cohort, and will use the entropy index to measure the level of heterogeneity in

these pathways (*Fussell 2005*) and the bootstrap to test the statistical significance. It will also use de-composition method to examine the institutional contribution to these changes. (References available upon request).

RC14-245.8

TIAN, YANG* (Bukkyo University, *s13-0034@bukkyo-u.ac.jp*)

The Power of Media Communication: How Propaganda Techniques Used in Advertising Influence Japanese Women

Media, as a communication tool, has a great impact on society. From the traditional simplex communication tools such as T.V., radio, newspapers, and magazines, to the most current bidirectional communication tool, the Internet, media has a great amount of influence on society. Media is a powerful tool that can influence a country's policies, shape public opinion, and even set the standard for societal norms. Consequently, research has shown that media outlets use propaganda within advertising. Advertising agencies skillfully manipulate female emotions, in order to create and bolster a perpetual culture of consumption. As a result, this directly contributes to gender inequality.

The primary purpose of this paper is to analyze how media propaganda influences females in Japanese society and the impact it has on their lives. Additionally, this paper will detail how media outlets use propaganda techniques, which have profound implications to female identity. This greatly affects how females view themselves and their roles within society.

Social problems including, excessive consumption, identity, and gender inequality, are viewed as generalized social problems. These social problems are often ignored or downplayed by the mainstream media. This paper will engage in a historical analysis, to include the studies that have been conducted, concerning media propaganda on women in Japan.

Although, the news media is supposed to report objectively, studies have shown that notion to be false. The news is often skewed to serve the interest of the power elite. As a result, the news media often reinforces the dominant social ideology. In Japan, the dominant ideology is largely male-oriented. Similarly, this paper argues that the propaganda techniques used by advertising agencies, even as a byproduct, serve that same purpose: to maintain a male-dominated power structure in society.

RC28-487.6

TIEBEN, NICOLE* (MZES/Mannheim University, *n.tieben@uni-mannheim.de*)
SCHINDLER, STEFFEN (University of Bamberg)

Gender Segregation in the German Vocational Training System

Transitions from education to work are known to be particularly smooth in Germany. This is mostly attributed to the "dual system", which combines firm-based training and vocational schooling (Müller/Gangl, 2003). In the dual system trainees spend 2-3 years in a company as apprentices and acquire firm specific skills. Both firm and apprentice thus invest in the training which leads to a mutual commitment and a high probability that the apprentice is taken over by the company after training.

However, the German vocational training system does not only consist of the dual system but also of school-based vocational training. In these schools, the contact to potential employers is limited and the curriculum is not firm-specific. We therefore expect that the transition from education to work is less smooth for trainees from school based vocational training. They should face a longer transition period and/or more job mobility.

As gender specific occupations coincide with the type of vocational training, training types are highly gendered in Germany. Women are more likely to enter school based vocational training. We therefore expect that their pathways into employment are less straightforward. The lower firm-specificity of their skills and the lower commitment of employer and employee also should lead to higher job mobility.

We use the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). This dastaset consists of detailed retrospective lifecourse information about educational and occupational biographies of approximately 11.000 individuals. We examine transition patterns of German women and men after completion of their vocational training and assess how much of the gender differences in the duration of the job placement process and early career mobility can be attributed to the type of training.

RC55-886.3

TIEFENBACH, TIM* (German Institute for Japanese Studies, *tiefenbach@dijtokyo.org*)
HOLDGRÜN, PHOEBE (German Institute for Japanese Studies)

Political Participation and Procedural Utility from a Gender Perspective: Activities in Neighborhood Associations in Japan

Political participation and participation in the community is often associated with higher levels of reported subjective happiness, but in the case of Japan a negative correlation between activities in neighborhood associations among female members was found by Tiefenbach and Kohlbacher (2013). The current study uses data gained from an online monitor survey (n=1600) conducted in September 2013 throughout Japan to get a better understanding of the relationship between happiness and participation in the community. A special emphasis is put on the sources of procedural utility (competence, autonomy and relatedness) as well as on voluntariness and loneliness as moderators and mediators of the effects of participation on happiness. Preliminary results suggest that participation in the community leads to higher or lower levels of happiness depending whether it is conducted voluntarily or not. In either case, participation leads to lower levels of loneliness, which in return has a positive effect on happiness. Finally, the sources of procedural utility can be linked to higher levels of happiness, but significant gender differences can be observed.

RC21-380.7

TIEN, CHIA-LING* (University of Tokyo, *tangeaya@gmail.com*)

Historic Preservation of Significant Cultural Sites in Taipei-Comparing 2 Case Studies in the Aspect of Cultural Heritage Management

Cultural heritage management has traditionally been concerned with the identification, interpretation, maintenance, and preservation of significant cultural sites. The public face of CHM, and a significant source of income to support continued management of heritage, is the interpretation and presentation to the public, where it is an important aspect of tourism. Communicating with government and the public is therefore a key competence.

The thesis focuses on 2 sites in the city of Taipei, Taiwan. Both targeted case studies are defined as art spaces of cultural property organized by Taipei City Government. Spot-Taipei Film House, built in 1926 with a southern colonial architectural style under the Japanese colonial period, was originally the residency of the U.S. Ambassador. Once closed due to Pacific war and reopened for the residency of the U.S. Ambassador under the rule of Republic of China. It had faced another closed due to U.S. changed its diplomatic recognition to PRC. Tsai Jui-Yueh Dance Research Institute, built in 1920, was a Japanese style house for the residency of the Japanese Governor. The later owner, Ms. Tsai Jui-Yueh, a dancer who was educated in Japan during the Japanese colonial period, had settled her dance studio in the dwelling, held a 24-hour-long creative activism to save it from demolition by the later ruling government of KMT. This paper will look at Taipei city government's action toward the two historical buildings. How did the two dwellings process their way to become cultural heritage? The difference movements represent the interpretation and preservation of the space. Additionally, the thesis will review how the two culture heritages present themselves to the public as well as the spatial reinterpretation of Taipei citizen.

RC34-587.1

TIERNEY, HILARY* (National University of Ireland, *hilary.tierney@nuim.ie*)

'standpoints': Attitudes to Global Justice Among Young People and Youth Workers in Ireland

This paper draws on an empirical study of attitudes among young people and youth workers in Ireland towards development and global justice issues, and of initiatives taken in youth work contexts to raise awareness and promote action in relation to such issues.

Young people's views ranged from the very knowledgeable, critically aware and insightful to the uninformed and apathetic, with the majority in between these two positions, showing some limited knowledge of global issues or relationships but an appreciation of their relevance and a willingness to explore them further. Youth workers (particularly but not only those with direct development experience) for the most part showed a high level of knowledge and awareness of global issues and relationships, and of the links between the global and the local. There were however considerable divergences of opinion among them as to the interpretation of certain key concepts, including 'global justice' itself.

Some young people gave examples of actions they had taken themselves in response to global issues and concerns (for example decisions about where or what to buy), but respondents on balance felt relatively ineffectual with regard to such issues. While the youth workers were much more likely than the young people to say that they thought they could make a personal difference to how the world works, there were very different views of how this could be done; and the researchers noted that workers commonly spoke in terms of what they *could* or *should* do in response to development and global justice issues rather than describing what they *had* done or were *currently* doing. Overall the research suggests that there is a high degree of *ambivalence* regarding the nature of global justice, the operation of key, related concepts such as power and agency and the relevance of these to youth work practice.

JS-54.3

TIILIKAINEN, MARJA* (University of Helsinki, *marja.tiilikainen@helsinki.fi*)

Transnational Somali Families and Resilience: Experiences of Two Generations

Transnational Somali families and resilience: experiences of two generations

Following the civil war and collapse of the Somali state, sizable Somali diasporas may be found in particular in North America and Europe. In Toronto alone an estimated number of people of Somali descent is around 100,000; in Finland the corresponding number is about 15,000. In many places of resettlement Somali migrants have faced challenges as regards education, employment, housing, discrimination and racism. Also economic recessions have contributed to low-income status of many Somali families, where not only the first generation, but also the second generation often ends up in low-paid and precarious jobs. A family unit, including transnational family connections, is important for increasing the overall resilience, wellbeing and safety of the family members.

This presentation will address the role of (transnational) family as experienced and narrated by both Somali parents and their children who have grown up in the diaspora. What kinds of expectations do parents have towards their children as part of the family? What are parents' strategies to support and protect their children and youth? In which ways do the children – young adults – contribute to the wellbeing and resilience of their families? How do they feel about and relate to transnational family members, including those in Somalia?

The presentation is based on ongoing research on transnational Somali families in Canada, Finland and Somalia, funded by the Academy of Finland (2012–2017). The data consists of ethnographic interviews of two generations in the families of Somali descent residing in Toronto and in Helsinki. In addition, transnational family members in Somalia and some European countries will be interviewed.

RC23-419.11

TILLEMENT, STEPHANIE* (Ecole des Mines de Nantes, *stephanie.tillement@mines-nantes.fr*)
STOESSEL, CHARLES (ECOLE DES MINES DE NANTES)
JOURNE, BENOIT (Nantes University)

"Generation IV" Nuclear Reactor Design Project As a Controversial Innovation Process: A Qualitative Study of the French Case

This communication aims to qualify the socio-material and organizational processes that affect local and institutional decisions related to the design of future nuclear reactors in France. In the post-Fukushima context, nuclear risk is less and less tolerated by society. Yet, France, along with thirteen other countries, is currently engaged in the design of new generation nuclear reactors, known as "GenerationIV". The "GenIV" concept and the renewal of interest for these technologies are linked to the launch in 2000 by the USA of the "GenIV International Forum" to coordinate researches' efforts on a global scale. It led to the identification of four "GenIV" objectives: highly economical, minimal waste, proliferation resistant and safer. Six concepts are currently being researched. Even if these designs are not expected to be available for construction before 2020, they arouse oppositions and remain highly controversial.

Our proposition builds on an on-going empirical study of the 'new reactors' design process in France, where one concept appears dominant: the sodium-cooled fast reactor, supported by the CEA. However, this choice is disputed, especially by academic scientists who try to re-open the choice. Based on qualitative data, we analyze this innovation process as an "interactive chain" (Callon *et al*, 2002) that involves distinct actants (Latour, 1987), both humans and non-humans, from university labs to industrial production unit, through industrial research centers and political organizations. By observing innovation "in action", we aim at showing how the "uncertainty/irreversibility" dilemma is collectively managed through the construction of scenarios relying on explicit and implicit hypotheses. We want to demonstrate how the positioning, the power and the level of knowledge of the different actors guide the hypotheses' formulation and can support technological "lock-in" phenomena, finally affecting the innovation process far from being of a pure rational choice based on the four "GenIV" criteria.

RC14-253.3

TILLI, NICOLAS* (Université Toulouse 1 Capitole, *nicolas.tilli@univ-tlse1.fr*)

Cuando La Participación Ciudadana Argentina Tomo La Palabra

La adopción en 2009 de la Ley de Servicios de Comunicación Audiovisuales constituye un paso muy importante en el proceso de democratización de los medios audiovisuales argentinos. Frente a un sector audiovisual fracasado (construido sobre el decreto-ley n° 22 285/80 -adoptado por el gobierno de facto de 1976-), esta ley se presenta como el punto de partida de la tentativa de reconstrucción del sistema audiovisual e instaura un nuevo modelo audiovisual democrático,

multicultural, pluralista, inclusivo y respetuoso de las misiones de servicio publico (los pueblos originarios, ocupan un lugar privilegiado en este nuevo sistema audiovisual).

Por primera vez el debate legislativo argentino implicó una participación ciudadana digital sin precedentes. Mas de 300 organizaciones sociales, sindicales y comunitarias y mas de 12.000 personas (inconformes con el modelo audiovisual en vigor) participaron, desde el 2004, a esta discusión a través de foros y debates con el objetivo de lograr un consenso institucional y social. Como resultado de esta iniciativa ciudadana llamada "Coalición por una radiodifusión democrática", se elaboró en julio 2008 un texto de 21 puntos que fue tomado en consideración por los legisladores argentinos. En este contexto, el activismo de las movilizaciones sociales orientado a participar al proceso de transformación del sistema audiovisual se vehiculó a través de la utilización de las redes sociales.

Esta que ley debió afrontar una fuerte resistencia del sector privado y que padece hoy en día las consecuencias de un sistema político-jurídico anómalo (freno a su eficacia como consecuencia de su judicialización) sigue siendo el centro de movilizaciones sociales generadas a través de la red. El objetivo de esta comunicación es de presentar esta experiencia argentina, de entender esta participación en la esfera publica, de analizar la fuerte expansión del uso de las TIC en diversos sectores de la sociedad (en especial : los pueblos originarios).

RC14-243.5

TILLI, NICOLAS* (Université Toulouse 1 Capitole, *nicolas.tilli@univ-tlse1.fr*)
FRUTOS, SUSANA* (Universidad Nacional de Rosario, *susanabfrutos@gmail.com*)

Identidades Políticas y Culturales. Entre La Crisis Económica, Mediatizaciones y Tecnologías

Esta ponencia tiene como objetivo presentar los avances de una investigación que estudia los procesos constitutivos de las identidades políticas y culturales en relación con las actuales formas de implicación y participación de los sujetos en la esfera pública.

Al mismo tiempo, se propone presentar reflexiones sobre las prácticas culturales con el fin de analizar las características más sobresalientes de la interacción de la sociabilidad propia de las relaciones que establece la población con las instituciones del orden público y social.

Los resultados aquí presentados contribuyen al conocimiento de la constitución de las identidades en relación con los procesos de mediatización actuales, sistemas derivados de las tecnologías digitales y la crisis económica y financiera de la fase actual del capitalismo.

El contexto empírico de la investigación se sitúa en dos universos institucionales y urbanos: la ciudad de Toulouse (Francia) y la ciudad de Rosario (Argentina), en el marco de sus respectivas regiones. Dos sociedades pertenecientes a dos países que también han sido diseñadas como ciudades potenciales comunes como hermanamiento entre sus respectivas autoridades en 2008.

Existen dos corrientes de investigación que encuadran de manera diferente el objeto de estudio que nos ocupa. Por un lado, todo lo relacionado con la llamada videopolítica y sus derivados en el desarrollo actual de las tecnologías digitales. Por otro lado, la tradición de la participación social, que se centra hoy en la emergencia de nuevos actores.

La cuestión que aquí se presenta es heredera de las dos tradiciones, priorizando la existencia de un nuevo orden político sesgado por la mediatización y la comunicación digital en un contexto de creciente crisis económica

RC44-739.13

TILLY, CHRIS* (UCLA, *tilly@ucla.edu*)
SARMIENTO, HUGO (UCLA)
DE LA GARZA, ENRIQUE (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)
GAYOSSO RAMIREZ, JOSE LUIS (Universidad Autonoma Metopolitana-Iztapalapa)

Workers Who Organize in the Public Square: A Comparison of Mexican and U.S. Informal Worker Organizing Models

The growth of informal employment in Mexico and the United States cries out for solutions. For informal workers, unprotected by existing laws, this requires developing new and distinct organizing strategies, and building alliances. Our study uses case studies of organizing of informal workers who contest over the use of public space in the two countries to understand this process in comparative perspective.

Our central questions are:
- What forms does this organizing take in the two countries? How and why are these forms different between the two?
- How do informal worker organizations formulate and implement their strategies, and how do they target and develop alliances, in the two countries?
- What is the role of worker identity in these organizing processes?

Our analysis undertakes two case studies grounded in interviews and participant observation: day laborers in the US, and street vendors in Mexico. It is a bit unconventional to carry out such a non-parallel comparison of different sectors in the two countries, but we have chosen to examine these two informal groups because the literature suggests that they are the most *advanced* instances of informal worker organizing in each country. We will need to take the sectoral differences into account in explaining differences in strategic direction and degree of success, but choosing the two most advanced cases should give us leverage on our central questions.

In our case studies, we will examine national-level organizations, but our main focus will be on day labor organizations in Los Angeles California and street vendors in Mexico City, Mexico. These respective cities not only house the greatest concentration of these groups of workers, but are also the home base of the leading national organizations representing these trades.

RC15-264.6

TIMMONS, STEPHEN* (University of Nottingham, *stephen.timmons@nottingham.ac.uk*)

Re-Imagining The UK National Health Service Patient In a Neo-Liberal Policy Context

Historically, the UK National Health Service (NHS) has been taxpayer funded, and largely free to patients. Though some private sector service has always been part of the NHS, this has increased substantially in the last 15 years. Hospitals are important sites for biomedical research, with many patients participating in studies, though this is voluntary. While much research is state-funded, there is also privately funded research in NHS hospitals. In policy terms, the NHS is now being seen as a potential driver for economic growth, as well as a service to citizens.

In this paper, I will analyse an initiative that represents a new configuration between public and private, and a re-imagining of the patient's role in the UK NHS. This is an NHS Biobank. A biobank is a repository of biological specimens combined with data about the donors of those specimens, stored for the purposes of medical research. In this instance, the aim is that samples will be collected routinely from NHS hospital patients (with consent), but, rather than patients consenting for a specific study, they will give an enduring and general consent for their samples to be used. At the same time, their samples will be linked to the data that is collected about them for clinical (rather than research) purposes. Biomedical researchers are excited about the possibilities that such a biobank may offer, and there is a significant private sector involvement in the funding of this initiative, though it remains part of the NHS.

I will argue that this initiative represents a re-ordering of the moral contract between the UK NHS and its patients. Rather than receiving NHS services as a right of citizens and taxpayers, there is now an increased expectation that NHS patients will donate samples and data to be used in (commercial) biomedical research.

RC11-207.2

TIMONEN, VIRPI* (Trinity College Dublin, *timonenv@tcd.ie*)
CONLON, CATHERINE (Trinity College Dublin)

Beyond Mannheim: Conceptualising How People 'See' and 'Do' Generations in Contemporary Society

It is sometimes argued that generation has been hollowed out as a sociological concept outside the family context, yet it continues to feature prominently in policy debates, media discussion and everyday talk. The solidarity, conflict and ambivalence frameworks continue to be widely and usefully applied, but are unable to capture the complex ways in which we perceive and enact generation within and across the family and societal spheres. This paper seeks to develop a more grounded conceptual framework for both characterising and explaining the evolving notion of generation. We view generations as dynamic and varied reflections of how people relate to family members, their own cohort, and groups in wider society. The paper draws on qualitative primary data collected in the course of several recent projects pertaining to intergenerational relationships and the life course; it also draws on learning from the application of this data with final-year undergraduate sociology students who were engaged as an interpretive community to examine ways of 'seeing' and 'doing' generation. Far from outdated, generation emerges as a still-relevant concept that encapsulates the meaning of generational family relations but also perceptions of how material resources, period effects and the welfare state context shape lives in contemporary societies.

RC24-430.6

TINDALL, DAVID* (University of British Columbia, *tindall@mail.ubc.ca*)

Social Networks and Environmentalism: Structural Embeddedness and Ongoing Participation in the Canadian Environmental Movement

"Common sense" arguments for participation in movements like the environmental movement often refer to grievances, or beliefs, as key factors that give rise to participation. However, structural analysts have demonstrated that neither discontent nor ideology are sufficient conditions to explain social movement participation. Rather, while discontent and beliefs might help to define those who might potentially be mobilized, individuals need to be connected to other movement participants in order to become active. We explore the relationship between social network ties and participation in the Canadian environmental movement. Data are from a self administered questionnaire, collected from nation-wide probability sample of environmental organization members. We find that ongoing participation is positively associated with ties to individuals in a range of environmental organizations. This effect is net of positive effects for identification with the movement, and the respondent's NEP score, on participation. Past participation is the strongest statistical predictor of network embeddedness. Thus we argue that both "social selection" and "social influence" effects are in play. People develop ties through their participation, and are more likely to participate in new activities because of their ties. We further examine the mechanisms underlying these patterns, and discuss practical implications of these insights.

RC48-789.1

TING, TIN-YUET* (Univ Illinois, Urbana Champaign, *tting2@illinois.edu*)

Social Media Use for Contentious Politics: Facebook-Activism Against Imposed National Education Curriculum in Hong Kong

This paper examines the use of social media for the protest against the "Moral and National Education" curriculum in Hong Kong. Employing media content analysis and archival research, it explores how social media use facilitated grassroots movement organizations and stimulated cyber-activism among atomized users in practice. On 30 August 2012, a local student organization – Scholarism – went on a hunger strike. Occupying the public area in front of the Headquarters of the Hong Kong Government, members of Scholarism protested against the controversial curriculum imposed by the Education Bureau. In the subsequent days, tens of thousands of people joined the protest. Nine days later, the government succumbed to the pressure and retracted its plans. While new information and communication technologies provide the technical infrastructures for organizing movement campaigns and protests, various uses of new media configurations offer flexible mechanisms for people to take part in contentious activities. During the occupation protest, Scholarism eagerly employed Facebook technologies to coordinate collective actions and mobilize participants. At the same time, numerous users made active use of Facebook to communicate about the movement, forge social networks, produce alternative knowledge, and create innovative protest activities. As diverse actors simultaneously undertook online activism, the patterns of their computer-mediated communication facilitated the emergence of counter-publics and the development of movement practices and culture. Borrowing insights from the growing theory on computer-mediated social movements that challenges the assumption about requirements for formal leadership and organizational hierarchies, this paper argues that new media use modified the relationship between social movement organizations and individual users, and permitted alternative forms of civic engagement for democratic participation.

RC17-302.3

TIRADO, RICARDO* (UNAM, *tirado@unam.mx*)

Blood Sacrifice, Instant Celebrity, Organization and Mobilization

The paper deals with cases in which almost unknown persons, because of a tragedy, suddenly jump from anonymity to the civil sphere converted in celebrities with great capacity for civil intervention.

These celebrities owe their instant fame to the fact that they are closely related to the victim of a bloody tragedy: the kidnap and murder of a child, a wife or a husband.

The paper will concentrate in these aspects:

1) The casual birth of a new (involuntary) celebrity, because of a blood tragedy.
2) Scandal, annoyance, desperation, and new tragic stars in the media.
3) The re-edition and impact of the old myth of sacrifice, blood spill and redemption.
4) The effectiveness of the myth that tragic death of an innocent victim is a sacrifice and sacrifice should be useful and deserve compensation.
5) The great impact of bloody sacrifice symbol. Bloody sacrifice and "conscience crisis" (Habermas).
6) The great possibilities of social action and intervention of some of these people.
7) The different strategies, goals and routes of social action.
8) The discovery of the possession of an unknown new great "magic" like power.
9) Amazement and improvisation of the action of the new celebrity
10) Why some of the co-victims can develop social leadership and others don't?
11) Resources for the mobilization of this mythical power.

12) The process of diminution or transformation of these leaderships.

The empirical base of the study relay in the cases of some co-victims who lose in Mexico their relatives by criminal actions, and which after the event, they lived a quick process of transformation into sociopolitical leaders who, after a short time since their loose, create organizations, to call huge mass mobilizations and to question severely the incapacity of the government to display public security to the people.

RC04-90.5

TIRAMONTI, GUILLERMINA* (Latin American School of Social Sciences FLACSO - Argentina, *tiramonti@flacso.org.ar*)
NOBILE, MARIANA (Latin American School Social Sciences)
ZIEGLER, SANDRA (Latin American School of Social Sciences FLACSO - Argentina)
MONTES, NANCY (Latin American School of Social Sciences FLACSO - Argentina)
ARROYO, MARIELA (Latin American School of Social Sciences FLACSO - Argentina)

Secondary Education in South America: Analyzing Expansion Dynamics in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay

This investigation examines the secondary school expansion process in four South American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay) from its origins at the end of the nineteenth century to present day. The objective is to compare the processes of growth that these countries share while contrasting their specific characteristics in order to identify patterns in secondary schooling in national contexts of late modernization. This study begins by conducting a statistical analysis that allows for a subsequent description of how varying factors specifically influence each national context.

Consolidated national education systems emerged in these countries due to a combination of modern educational models and distinct cultural "figuration" within each national context. These consolidated "national education matrices" derived from the particular blending of four elements: society, state, market, and education. Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay have had highly centralized educational systems typified by mass primary education, whose aim was to culturally homogenize the population, and an elitist and selective secondary education. On the other hand, educational expansion in Brazil has been much slower, characterized by development of productive forces and industrial advancement.

Secondary education expansion began to intensify in the 60s and has undergone strong transformations in recent decades. Chile and Argentina decentralized their educational systems. The former converted into an unequal market directly correlated with students' socioeconomic levels, while the latter is clearly a fragmented system in terms of the population's economic and cultural characteristics. Uruguay maintains a centralized, public, and secular model, which, at the secondary level, has expanded at a slower rate over the last several years. In Brazil, secondary education has experienced a strong democratization process due to a political order pushing them to reach standards consistent with the leadership role that it has acquired at both the regional and international level.

RC02-48.5

TODEVA, EMANUELA* (University of Surrey, *e.todeva@surrey.ac.uk*)

Business Network Theory and the Role of Country of Origin

Business networks are recognised as the new organisational form of doing business, where cooperation and competition take place simultaneously, where the interdependencies between firms co-evolve through complementarity of skills, assets and capabilities, and inter-firm relationships thrive in the form of long-term repetitive exchanges and alliance membership. The theoretical and empirical literature is very rich in assertions about the benefits from networking and the positive impact of alliances and cooperation on firm performance, on supply chain integration, on dissemination of innovation and on learning and development of individual firms. Business Network Theory represents an eclectic body of theorising that focus at three distinctive levels – the level of actors' attributes, the level of dyadic and multilateral inter-firm relationships, and the level of overall configurations of multinational business networks, or multinational business operations trespassing firms' boundaries and countries' borders.

Traditional concepts of International business theory, such as 'country of origin' could hardly explain the complexity of resource flows that take place on a global scale. While research on Asian multinational firms demonstrates clear evidence of distinctive patterns of governance and investment strategies, 'country-of-operations' has become a more dominant concept that can explain global collaborative strategies.

The paper presents a new argument that global supply chains and commodity chains, or multinational business networks in a number of industries exhibit a common characteristic, where the regulatory environment in countries-of-operation induces similar strategic behaviour.

RC25-440.20

TOE, TETSURI* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, *toe@socio.kyoto-u.ac.jp*)

Mothers' Use of Terms Referring to Their Child in Japanese Conversations: A Conversation Analytic Perspective

This study examines ways mothers refer to her child in conversations in Japanese from a conversation analytic perspective. Conversation analysis is a methodology to examine real time interactions from the perspective of the participants themselves (Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson, 1974). Person reference has been among the major topics of conversation analysis since the seminal work by Sacks and Schegloff (1979). Studies have shown that forms of reference can do a special interactional work other than referring to (a) person(s) (Schegloff, 1997; Stivers, 2007). For instance, Oh (2010) shows that Korean speakers use a quasi-pronoun based on the distal demonstrative *ce* ('that over there') in referring to a co-present third person in order to distance themselves from the referent. In this study, I focus on the kind of interactional work mothers are doing when they use different expressions to refer to their child in conversations. My data were collected at two *Kosodate Hiroba* in Osaka, Japan. *Kosodate Hiroba* is a place where mothers of a very young child spend time watching their child and enjoy conversations with other mothers and staff members, often sharing their problems in child-raising and getting advice from them. I found that the unmarked form of a mother's reference to her child is either the child's name or *kono ko* ('this child'), neither of which does anything more than refer to the child. By contrast, the mother's use of *kono hito* ('this person') to refer to her child can do a special interactional work. For instance, mothers recurrently make reference to their child with *kono hito* when they complain about the child. I argue that the expression *kono hito* makes a complaint more easily recognizable because the word *hito* ('person') conveys that the referent has independent thought and is difficult to control even for her/ his mother.

RC33-568.7

TOEPOEL, VERA* (Ultrecht University, *v.toepoel@uu.nl*)

Improving the Quality of Volunteer Web Panels: Evaluating Propensity Score Adjustments Methods for the Leisure Panel

With the rise of the Internet more and more data are collected via volunteer panels. These panels are not based on probability mechanisms and hence inferences are difficult to make. Post-survey adjustments techniques such as propensity score weighting are often used to improve data quality. However, which methods work best and which variables need to be taken into account differ per survey. In an attempt to structure methods of post-survey weighting techniques for the volunteer Leisure Panel, different weighting methods are evaluated as well as different weighting variables, such as behavioral, attitudinal, lifestyle, and socio-demographic variables. Results are compared to outcomes of a probability-bases panel (LISS Panel) and figures from Statistics Netherlands.

RC33-569.4

TOEPOEL, VERA* (Ultrecht University, *v.toepoel@uu.nl*)
FUNKE, FREDERIK (frederikfunke.net)

Investigating Response Quality in Mobile and Desktop Surveys: A Comparison of Radio Buttons, Visual Analogue Scales and Slider Scales

Mobile devices have smaller displays, touch screens and different methods of navigation compared to desktop computers. This may limit the amount of information that can be placed on a mobile phone screen and it can also affect how a survey is comprehended and completed.

The most traditional rating scales in Web surveys are made from radio buttons. Radio buttons require quite a lot of space, which is scarce on mobile devices like smart phones. Thus, only a limited number of response options can be presented simultaneously. Otherwise, respondents have to scroll to see all response options which may bias ratings.

Visual Analogue Scales (VAS) are operated by point and click: respondents move the mouse arrow to any position on the line and after clicking the mouse button a marker (e.g., a cross) appears at the very position. In contrast, slider scales have a handle visible directly on load of the Web page. Ratings are done by drag and drop. Both scales can either be implemented as continuous rating scales, or as discrete rating scales where only a limited number of different responses can be given. A continuous implementation is especially valuable if respondents use mobile devices like smart phone where an efficient use of space is required.

A comparison is needed of radio buttons, VAS, and slider bars to see how they affect data quality on mobile phones compared to regular desktop completion. Finger navigation on mobile phones is less precise than mouse navigation on desktops. This could result in selecting the wrong (not intended) answer option in radio buttons. Slider bars or VAS might be more efficient in selecting the intended response option. The usability of question formats is conjectured to be related to the number of scale points.

JS-33.1

TOGNATO, CARLO* (National University of Colombia, *ctognato@hotmail.com*)

Alien Money: A Cultural Sociology Of The Ecuadorian Dollarization

Over the past two decades scholars have extensively addressed the influence of money on the formation and consolidation of national space. After the launch of the European Monetary Union (EMU), though, their interest has increasingly focused on the struggles over the definition of who should belong in a currency community and what cultural credentials countries should exhibit in order to gain their ticket in. What happens, though, when countries surrender their own currencies, severing the link between national identity and the currencies circulating in its jurisdiction? How do they manage to hold onto such *alien* currencies? The literature has not fully addressed the social struggles and the cultural mediations that take place under such circumstances. By focusing on the full dollarization Ecuador has experienced since 2000, and therefore by addressing a case that comes close to an ethnomethodological breach of our expectations about what currencies should be about and how they should relate to their own societies, I hope to shed new light on the relationship between money and national space. The study of societies that take up foreign currencies as their own, even when these belong to countries they might not necessarily sympathize with, may shed some light on the factors and processes that sustain the legitimacy of currencies, especially in situations where the money becomes alien to the national identity. This case has implications for how we understand alien monies, national spaces, and legitimacy in such situations as the current Eurozone crisis.

RC16-283.4

TOGNATO, CARLO* (National University of Colombia, *ctognato@hotmail.com*)

Undrinkable Coke? Corporate Scandals, Civil Society and Cultural Difference

Over the past two decades corporate (mis)behaviour, scandals and accidents have stirred passionate debates around the world over the limits of corporate practices. By shaping public opinion over this issue, civil societies have sustained the action of those agents of civil repair, both outside and inside corporations, who have sought to resist and correct corporate malpractices. So far, social movement scholars have explored the cultural resources that social actors tap into for the purpose of mobilizing public opinion over these issues. Impression management scholars, on their part, have looked into the verbal accounts by which corporations seek to defend their legitimacy in public. Very seldom, though, have analysts accounted for the deep cultural metrics of legitimacy on which actors on both sides draw in public debates to win the support of their fellow-citizens and, when they have, they have mostly focused on the discursive structures that underpin the working of civil societies in well-established liberal democracies. Given the global horizon of transnational corporations, however, corporate crises have been increasingly occurring in Third World contexts within which different discursive structures compete to orient the functioning of civil society. In this paper I will focus on a scandal that had a far-reaching impact on international public opinion a decade ago and that hit Coca-Cola as a result of the accusation against its local bottlers in Colombia for using illegal paramilitary groups to intimidate, threaten and eliminate some vocal trade-unionists. I will show that the participants to the public debate in Colombia over the role and responsibility of Coca-Cola drew from two alternative discursive structures that contributed to orient local public opinion: the liberal discourse of civil society and the corporatist discourse of the *hacienda*.

RC24-439.2

TOIKKA, ARHO* (University of Helsinki, *arho.toikka@helsinki.fi*)

Energy Regime Change and Institutionalism: Understanding Developments in Carbon Capture and Storage

Many analyses of energy technology development disregard the importance of institutions and the interdependence of economic, technological, political and societal concerns and events. I propose a dynamic institutional systems framework to integrate the various concerns into a simultaneous analysis and demonstrate the frame with case analyses on the budding developments of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies in Europe.

The framework integrates cognitive institutionalism, Socio-Ecological Systems (SES) and socio-technical transitions theory. Institutions are the rules of the game in a society shaping human interactions; both formal rules, such as laws and regulations, but also informal institutions through traditions, practices and beliefs. Individual but shared beliefs about energy regimes shape how the systems develop, leading to issues of technology lock-ins, incremental change, institutional inertia and path dependency.

This paper focuses on self-referentiality in the mental models of stakeholders as a factor that shapes these issues. The institutions held by the actors are seen to organize in a nested mental model: the three levels of socio-technical landscape, socio-technical regimes and the innovative niche (Geels 2002) are seen nested holons or SESs.

This paper is based on case studies in Finland. The case studies are focused along two projects: one cancelled retrofit of a coal power plant and one case of technology in development, mineral carbonation. These two projects are deeply embedded in a national and international context, and the aim of this paper is to establish how stakeholder's institutional self-referentiality affected the developments in the projects and what these project issues tell us about CCS and energy regime change in general.

RC33-567.5

TOIKKA, ARHO* (University of Helsinki, *arho.toikka@helsinki.fi*)

Measuring Path Dependency in Politics through Text Mining

This paper demonstrates novel methodology to measure path dependency in policy-making. The method takes large text corpuses of policy documents, plans, scenarios, roadmaps, preparatory text and the like, and analyzes the flow of concepts, phrases and blocks of text as later documents inherit bits of earlier documents. The analysis proceeds by looking at relative frequencies of words and phrases in documents through a measure called term frequency-inverse document frequency, and translates this into two networks: the document-document network of similarities and dissimilarities describes how conceptual usage is inherited between documents and the concept-concept network describes discourses or network areas of concepts that are used together and start to institutionalize in the political language.

The paper demonstrates the method through an analysis of energy policies in Finland, and how various technologies, policy tools, and conceptualizations rose and fell over a fifteen year period from 1997-2012, from right after joining the European Union, through the rise of climate change negotiation and the Kyoto treaty, and into a period when energy policy came to be incorporated with climate policy.

RC05-100.8

TOIVANEN, MARI* (University of Turku (Finland), *marito@utu.fi*)

"Belonging" in the Study of Younger Generations of Migrant Background

This study discusses the analytic purchase of the concept of "belonging" to study identity formation among younger generations of migrant background. It is argued that "identity" has more usage as an empirical concept, whereas "belonging" provides more analytic purchase to grasp the underlying mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion that inform young people's identity formation.

The theoretical discussion will be informed by an empirical study on young Kurds' negotiations of belonging in Finland. The qualitative study looks at how young Kurds narrate their belonging in terms of various mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion, including institutional arrangements and (racialized) discursive categorizations. The broader theoretical premises of the empirical study lie on transnationalism, intersectionality and narrativity, and the theoretical discussion leads to question the analytical edge of "belonging" and how it addresses the questions of who gets to belong and who does not. The case study shows that young Kurds construct a sense of belonging in terms of the discursive construction of national belonging and "otherness" in the Finnish context. The racialized boundaries of "Finnishness" echo in their narrations and position them as the "other", namely the "immigrant", "refugee" or "foreigner" on the basis of their darker embodied signifiers.

Floya Anthias argues that belonging, in contrast to identity, assumes access and participation, and becomes activated in situations of denied membership and experiences of difference. In this sense, it is suggested that "belonging" better captures the political dimension of feeling at home among the younger generations of migrant background. Such theoretical choices also bear consequences on the methodological questions. This study employs the intersectional frame to analyse the intersecting attributes of gender, age and ethnicity impacting researcher positionality and the interaction situations with the interviewees. Hence, the theoretical and methodological challenges of employing "belonging" in juncture with the intersectional frame will be explored.

RC03-69.4

TOKUMITSU, NAOKO* (Japan Society Promotion of Science, *naoko.tokumitsu@gmail.com*)

The Impact of Community Size and Characteristics on the Articulation of a Doubled Security and Social Dimension: The Case of Urban Mediators in France

In France, an increasing number of local authorities have developed programs focusing on "urban mediators", which aim to reduce insecurity within districts referred to as deprived areas. These individuals make the rounds in such districts to ensure a calming presence for inhabitants as well as to speak with them. This street intervention allows mediators to meet with various persons distant from public services, such as drug addicts, juvenile delinquents, victims of domestic violence, or immigrants facing integration problems. This demonstrates that such interventions include security and social dimensions at the same time: The mediators intervene not only with persons who "cause" insecurity but also with those who suffer as a result of it. Therefore, they differ, on one hand, from the police, whose actions consist mainly of repression (Roché, 2004) and, on the other hand, from social workers, who intervene mainly in the long term as a result of requests.

These features led us to question the way the characteristics of different districts can influence the respective importance given to both dimensions (security and social) of the mission. The fieldwork and the analysis of archives performed since the year 2010 show that this action can be classified not only according to the degree of the municipal coordination but also to the community size (larger or smaller), the networks which the municipality has with other actors, and the social status and cultural background of mediators. This communication will reveal the impact of the municipal coordination on the articulation of these two dimensions, the process of construction of partner networks around the question of the insecurity, and the interaction between urban mediators and inhabitants.

RC41-688.4

TOLSMA, JOCHEM* (Radboud University Nijmegen, *j.tolsma@maw.ru.nl*)
VAN DER MEER, TOM (University of Amsterdam)

By Whom Do You Want Your Wallet to be Found in Ethnically Diverse Neighbourhoods?

The claim that ethnically diverse living environments drive down social cohesion between *and* within ethnic groups, remains disputed, despite abundant empirical tests performed all over the globe. The Netherlands have proven to be an intriguing test site for this so-called 'constrict proposition', as numerous studies – using different operationalizations of ethnic diversity and social cohesion, different data, performed in different time era and defining macro-level geographical units differently – reached rather similar conclusions: in general, ethnic diversity does not erode social cohesion. That said, within ethnically diverse neighbourhoods, trust in neighbours is indeed hampered. Yet, various questions remain. First, does ethnic diversity only drive down trust in neighbours of ethnic outgroups or also trust in coethnic neighbours? Second, is the neighbourhood the crucial geographical unit of which one would expect (negative) diversity effects? And related to the second question how should we define the neighbourhood and consequently operationalize neighbourhood diversity? In this contribution we answer these questions through analyses of the Religion in Dutch Society 2011-2012 dataset, supplemented with unique GIS-data. Our dependent variables are so-called wallet-items in which we systematically varied the ethnicity of the target of trust (co-ethnics versus outgroup members) and the location of the target of trust (neighbours versus non-neighbours). We introduced spatial thinking into the diversity-cohesion discussion and investigated to what extent the impact of ethnic diversity depends on the definition of the neigbhourhood (administratve units versus egohoods) and on the geographical scale of the neighbourhood. We applied spatial regression techniques and multi-level models to test our hypotheses.

JS-8.1

TOMA, KOTA* (Keio University, *k_toma222@hotmail.com*)

Isolation of Children Who Leave Social Care Facilities

On the basis of the results of a qualitative study in a children's self-reliance support facility, this presentation will discuss the reason why children, who leave social care facilities, become isolated. In Japan, the social exclusion of children who are, or were, placed in these facilities has been a pressing topic. However, the relationship between the purpose of social care and the lives of the children who leave these facilities has not been sufficiently discussed.

The study was conducted in a children's self-reliance support facility (called "Z" in this presentation) from May 2012 to June 2013. Beginning in September 2012, I conducted semi-structured formal interviews with twelve staff members. Each staff member was interviewed once or twice, and each interview lasted for 45-110min.

The results reveal the following: First, even children who overcome a particular issue while living in the facility may regress to their previous behaviors depending on the environment in which they live after leaving the facility. Second, children, particularly those who serve their time and leave the facility, are often compelled to choose between returning to their families and living independently. This problem is caused by a severe shortage of institutions that provide aftercare to children who leave such a self-reliance support facility. Third, although all staff members want children to depend on them when they confront difficulties after they leave the facility, in some cases, the children are sometimes reluctant to do so.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

On the basis of the above results, I will discuss the dysfunction of self-reliance as a social norm.

RC53-854.5

TOMA, KOTA* (Keio University, *k_toma222@hotmail.com*)

The Process of Children's Socialization in a Group

This presentation will discuss the process of children's socialization in a group. Although the socialization of children has been one of the most important research topics in sociology, the concrete aspect of it is still uncertain.

The study was conducted in a children's self-reliance support facility (called "Z" in this presentation) from May 2012 to June 2013. Beginning in September 2012, I conducted semi-structured formal interviews with twelve staff members. Each staff member was interviewed once or twice, and each interview lasted for 45-110min.

The results reveal the following: (1)In Z, living with a group is optimally used to treat, care for, and socialize the children. In particular, their rank in their relationship, which is based on age or phase of treatment, plays a very significant role. (2) It is important to note that such a rank is not permanent. As the upper-class children leave the facility, or when a new child enters the facility, the rank shifts. (3) Moreover, the children do not uniformly experience the reconstruction of these ranks. Rather, it is an individual experience.

As indicated above, living in a group and experiencing the construction and reconstruction of ranks in their relationship take very important role in children's socialization. This process can be interpreted as the process of "role-taking" in group dynamics. Moreover, such "role-taking" can be regarded as a type of anticipatory socialization that occurs after children leave the facility. I will conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for the field of sociology.

RC22-392.2

TOMALIN, EMMA* (University of Leeds, *e.tomalin@leeds.ac.uk*)

Gender, Development and the 'De-Privatization' of Religion

'Poverty has a female face' in many contexts, which has been exacerbated by the recent global economic crisis. Amongst the range of actors that have responded to declining levels of welfare support by the state are 'faith-based organizations', and international donors and agencies increasingly recognize these as significant 'development' partners. This 'turn to religion' within mainstream development policy and practice has taken place against the backdrop of a perceived 'religious resurgence' or 'de-privatization' of religion, which casts doubts upon earlier predictions that secularization and modernization are two sides of the same coin.

From a 'gender and development' (GAD) perspective, the 'rise of religion' coupled with declining levels of state welfare provision presents a threat to gender equality and women's rights. The preference for 'secularism' amongst numerous women's rights activists and GAD practitioners is no secret, and has been promoted as the best route for securing equality, freedom and security for women globally. Therefore, it is crucial to view the recent 'turn to religion' by mainstream development actors through a gender lens. This is not only because women are more vulnerable to poverty, but also because 'religions have a male face' (see also Tadros 2010; Tomalin 2011).

This paper examines the future of the 'secular' in the light of theories about the 'de-privatization' of religion and the implications this has for gender equality and women's rights, which are central to GAD. Currently, understandings of religion that influence mainstream development policy and practice rely upon frameworks for analysis that are outdated and unhelpful for addressing the above concerns. Focusing upon examples from South Asia, I will demonstrate that distinctions between the religious and secular, the private and public, and the idea of a clearly defined thing called 'religion' are unhelpful in addressing contemporary questions around 'gender, development and the de-privatization of religion'.

JS-48.5

TOME, EULALIA* (Sogang University, *eulalia_12@yahoo.com*)

Albularyo Ritual Healing: A Construction of Ethnicity of Filipino Immigrants in South Korea

The transnational movement of people around the globe has challenged migrants' belief systems and their quest for well-being. The movement of people in itself is a form of ritual performance, a journey towards a dream and the aspiration to acquire a new sense of self and identity. The goal of this research is to illumine how migrants reconstruct their ethnicity through access to the *albularyo* ritual healing of their homeland. In this paper, migrants are viewed as secular pilgrims who experience the manifold stages of *liminality* as they continue to seek well-being. Along the journey they suffer from *pneumopsychosomatic* illness, which has a certain connection with "home." They romanticize the memories of their homeland. They access shamanic ritual healing, which brings into the real "here and now" the interplay of memory and the self's narrative that defines their identity. The research is based on the ethnographic data collected April to June

2013 in South Korea. It focuses on the story of Filipino immigrants who experienced shamanic healing in their homeland and continue wearing the amulets given to them by shamans to prevent illness and protect them from evil while in a foreign land. The migrants' definition of their "new selves" is shaped by the core institution of modernity.

Findings indicate that the root cause of disease from pre-industrial society to the age of globalization is emotion. Negative emotion breaks one's social ties with the self, significant others, and the divine. Physical illness often stems from one's spiritual sensibilities in his/her religious worldview. Also, migrants' state of identity consciousness is "in betwixt and in between" – that is, "neither here nor there" – and they must undergo different stages of *liminality* in restoring selfhood. Thus, healing is an outcome of rebuilding relationships– practicing one's spirituality and reconstructing one's ethnic identity.

RC09-179.2

TOMESCU-DUBROW, IRINA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, *tomescu.1@osu.edu*)
SLOMCZYNSKI, KAZIMIERZ M.* (The Ohio State University, *slomczynski.1@osu.edu*)

Development, Inequality, and Discrimination in Europe: A Comparison of Post-Socialist and West European Democracies

This paper uses the European Social Survey 2002-2012 to examine trends in discrimination, taking into account two different groups: those who feel discriminated against because of their ethnicity, and those who espouse xenophobic attitudes. The country-level relationship between feelings of discrimination and xenophobic attitudes calls for explanations that consider economic development and social inequality. A complimentary research question is: To what extent does social inequality influence feelings of discrimination and intolerant attitudes, beyond economic-development factors, individuals' socio-demographics and various personal outlooks? Our analysis covers post-socialist and West European countries (N>16) in the period 2002-2012. Multilevel regression analysis on the ESS data provides the statistical means to examine the effects of country-level and individual-level determinants and their interactions on feeling discriminated and on xenophobic attitudes. Economic variables at the country level include national income per capita and Gini index of income inequality. At the individual level, we focus on social stratification – education, occupational status, and income – subjective evaluations of standard of living, as well as a range of attitude measures. Results demonstrate how these variables are related to ethnic discrimination and xenophobic attitudes, controlling for political views and national orientations. We show that in post-socialist countries ethnic discrimination became more salient as society embraced party pluralism and freedom of speech. At the same time, in both post-socialist countries and Western democracies right-wing and nationalistic attitudes are strongly fuelling discrimination. At the end of the paper, we discuss theoretical implications of our findings for analyses of development, inequality, and democracy.

RC32-562.4

TOMIC, PATRICIA* (University of British Columbia, *patricia.tomic@ubc.ca*)

Peruvian Immigration to Chile: Racism and the Deskilling of Female Transnational Workers

Historically Chile has been a country of emigrants rather than a country of immigration. There are around one million Chileans living abroad. However, in the last decades immigration to Chile has accelerated. Immigrants from Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, China and Korea confront a hostile and racist society. The largest of these groups is formed by Peruvian migrants. About 130000 Peruvians live today in Chile. Of these, 60% are women, many of whom end up working as domestic servants. Peruvians have become a large group among domestic laborers, in particular as live-in domestics. Although the levels of education of Peruvians are higher than those of Chileans, they are consistently pressed into low paid work with little protection. By using a netnographic methodology I investigate how racism, that has historically casted mestizo Chilean women in the role of *'nanas',* today streams Peruvian women into the homes of wealthier families as domestics, regardless of the levels of education and skills they bring with them at the time of immigration.

RC47-765.6

TOMINAGA, KYOKO* (University of Tokyo, *nomikaishiyouze@gmail.com*)

A Study of Policing the Protest in Japan: Effects for Social Movement Organizations and Arrested Activists

---

This study investigates the policing for social movements in Japan. Compared with other countries, a few studies empirically examined the policing in Japan. In 60s/70s movements, over 5,000 activists were captured by police. Though arrested activists had dramatically decreased since 1970s, policing still have an impact on social movement organizations (SMOs) and participants in Japanese political activism. In this study, the author conducted the research regarding the effect of policing for political activities from two sides: SMOs and individual participants. Three kinds of data are employed in this analysis: Interview data, event data and network data. We could find some features of policing in Japan from event data. In Japan, policing is relatively not violent, but the period of detention is extremely longer than other countries. On average, protesters have arrested from 10 to 20 days and SMOs have to do activity for helping the arrested person. On the other hand, seized participants face to the crisis collapsing their careers as a student, businessman, housewife, and other roles in their usual life. Participants received a wound in not their bodies, but their minds. From the interview and network data, the author cleared that policing becomes a barrier for participating and continuing the social movements. Once the participants are arrested, some activists avoid taking part in and continuing the social movements. SMOs have to spend their money and time to release the arrested one from police, thus their resource are decreased and it is difficult to continue the movements as they used to be. Moreover, arrested participants sometimes break off with external relationship from the social movements: his/her offices, friends, and families.

RC15-263.2

TOMOMATSU, IKUKO* (Medical Chibakenaikai Clinic, *i.tomomatsu@qmul.ac.uk*)

Heart Transplant Recipient Identities: Between 'a Patient' and 'an Individual'

This study explores how heart transplant recipients' (HTRs) post-surgery chronic conditions affect their identities, consisting of the roles of 'a patient' and 'an individual' in everyday lives.

HTRs need lifelong medical treatment to control their immune systems. After overcoming heart disease through transplant operation, HTRs tend to think of themselves as individuals, while doctors see them as patients. Therefore, the experience associated with lifelong chronic conditions presents a difficult challenge for HTRs regarding their identity.

Three key theoretical concepts can inform the subjective experience of the lifelong chronic conditions: biographical disruption, narrative-based medicine and identity reconstruction. These concepts address issues of stigmatization of chronic conditions, loss of self, and reconstruction of identity following a heart transplant.

The participants for this study were recruited through 'snowball' sampling. Inclusion criteria required individuals age 20 and over who had undergone a heart transplant operation more than one year before the time of the study. Nineteen Japanese HTRs were interviewed by using semi-structured face-to-face interview techniques. All interviews were recorded and transcribed into a simple text. Interview data was thematically analysed.

The results of this study show that HTRs do not simply face an issue of 'loss of self', but reconstruct identities between 'a patient' and 'an individual' through experiences of stigma. HTRs' identity reconstruction process is primarily influenced by the location of the surgery, its duration, and the presence or lack of fund-raising support from the public. Depending on these conditions, recipients tend to experience stigma, which can be categorized as 'enacted stigma' or 'felt stigma'. Their stigma experiences are attributed to their relationships with doctors, family, friends, and the public. HTRs tend to experience 'felt stigma' than 'enacted stigma'. This indicates that HTRs' distress may be internalised; apart from the medical support of immune control, they may not receive enough support.

RC30-515.4

TONARELLI, ANNALISA* (University of Florence, *annalisa.tonarelli@unifi.it*)

Repoussées Par Le Travail Ou Attirées Par La Vie Privée ? L'inactivité De Jeunes Diplômées En Italie

La monté des toux d'activité à intéressé les femmes de tous pays occidentales depuis l'après guerre. Cette croissance a été en Italie plus tardive et plus faible qu'ailleurs. Encore aujourd'hui, et encore plus dans le année d'après la crise économique, la composante de femmes qui travaillent ou qui sont prête à le faire demeure beaucoup plus basse que dans les autres Pays d'Europe même parmi les plus jeunes et le plus diplômées. Le recours à des explications culturaliste est toujours à porté de main, mais est ce que rester à la maison représente pour autant d'italiennes une véritable choix ou l'accomplissement d'un désir ? A' partir des résultats d'une recherche de terrain qui porte sur les expériences d'un échantillon de jeunes mères au foyer titulaire d'un niveau d'études élevé on montre d'abord que leur vécu est très loin du stéréotype d'antan. Ni choisie ni subie leur condition tiens plutôt à la façon dont elles font face aux évolutions qui, avec l'austérité, ont caractérisé à la fois le marché du travail e l'organisation de l'état

sociale y compris la disponibilité de famille d'origines à soutenir leurs enfants dans la conciliation antre vie privé et vie professionnelle. Dans un cadre de plus en plus caractérisé par la précarisation de l'emploi et l'affaiblissement de politique publique et privé d'articulation travail/famille, rester temporairement à la maison est aperçue, pour des femmes qui n'ont jamais expérimenté une insertion stable, comme une façon de faire face a des impératif professionnels et familiaux contradictoires. In ne s'agit pas, pour autant, d'une stratégie comme une autre. L'absence de toute sorte d'allocation et la réduction de dispositifs d'insertion et de formation continue, aussi que la persistance des inégalités soit sur le marché du travail que dans les ménages risquent d'enfermer ces femmes dans une condition plus que temporaire.

RC32-563.1

TONARELLI, ANNALISA* (University of Florence, *annalisa.tonarelli@unifi.it*)
ALACEVICH, FRANCA MARIA (University of Florence)

"Looking at Invisible Woman. the Experience of Housewifery in Contemporary Italy"

The contribution presents the outcomes of a research promoted by the Department of Political Science and Sociology, University of Florence. The aim of the research was to design an updated picture of nowadays housewives, as well as to investigate why so many Italian women still remain out of the labor market. In order to flush out a so "invisible" population, the research adopted a multiple methodology, reaching more than 500 women through online questionnaires, in deep interviews, meeting outside the malls and the schools, newspapers, blogs, etc. Outcomes show that the traditional label "housewife" is no more appropriate to describe a population more and more differentiated, with variable identities, personal histories, motivations and expectations.

The research investigate a high number of dimensions , nevertheless some of them (motivations, expectations, domestic life's organization, role identification) allow to identify at least four different types*: **grateful housewives***, aged women, who choose domestic life according to their traditional image of the family and firmly claim the value of their choice as well as a major social appreciation of the role of housewives; ***tailored housewives,*** aged women, who share a less traditional picture of the genders' roles, has been employed and "adapted" to domestic life without represent themselves as only "housewives"; ***forced housewives,*** mainly women expelled by labor market, inactive because discouraged, who experience domestic life as a sort of punishment and do not represent themselves as "housewives; ***temporary housewives,*** generally younger and highly educated women who, considering the uncertainty of their professional life, invest in their family and consider their role of wives and mothers as moratorium, waiting for more favorable times in the labor market.

RC51-825.2

TONELLATO, MARCO* (Carnegie Mellon University, *tonellam@andrew.cmu.edu*)
CONALDI, GUIDO (University of Greenwich)

The Coordination Mechanisms of Organizational Routines: A Case Study on a Free/Open Source Software Project

How might distributed, peer-production organizations that rely on the Open Innovation paradigm sustain task specialization and achieve effective coordination in the absence of formal hierarchical control? This question is increasingly relevant because a number of productions processes are being shifted from the physical to the virtual domain. Traditionally, scholars identified in organizational routines the building blocks of coordinated action in organizations. In this paper, we draw on the evolutionary perspective of organizational change (Nelson and Winter, 1982) to investigate the emergence and change of organizational routines in the context of distributed, peer-production communities. We argue that change emerges endogenously from routines - which we define as ordered sequences of actions linking problem-solvers and problems within organizations. More specifically, we investigate how routines emerge dynamically from the dual association connecting individuals (or "problem-solvers") and tasks (or "problems") in organizations. In particular, we ask: How do organizational routines (structured sequences of actions) emerge, evolve and persist despite the demographic turnover of participants and the ever changing character of organizational problems? To answer this question we run newly developed class of Relational Event Models on the entire sequence of actions undertaken by software contributors on software bugs during the entire lifetime of the Apache HTTP server, a very large Free/Open Source Software (F/OSS) project. By examining directly the micro-level, socio-temporal interdependencies generated by individual actions performed by problem-solvers, we find that self-reinforcing processes underpin the endogenous coordination of a decentralized production community, by fostering task specialization learning mechanisms. Different types of activities can coexist and be coordinated over time in a decentralized decision environment. Our analytical goal is to show how sequences of interdependent problem-solving actions become embedded in temporal sequences of relational events, which then trigger

       * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

specific self-reinforcing mechanisms that provide the social infrastructure sustaining the production of F/OSS.

RC44-730.3

TONG, XIN* (Peking University, *tongx@pku.edu.cn*)

Case Studies on Working and Organizing of Domestic Workers in China

The number of labors involved in informal employment is 163 million, which contributes to 58.85% of non-farm employment in urban areas. In order to analyze the social solidarity of informal workers, the article takes the domestic workers as case study to discuss the working condition of informal employment, as well as its possibilities of organizing. We found that there are at least four workers' solidarity types, labor NGO, trade Union, self-organization or grassroots organization and the internet. These social solidarities have different organizational culture, strategy , function and activities and play different role.

RC41-690.8

TONG, YUYING* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, *yuyingtong@gmail.com*)
PIOTROWSKI, MARTIN (The University of Oklahoma)
ZHANG, YUEYUN (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Age of Transition to Parenthood Among Married Adults: Social Determinants and Gender Difference

Using retrospective life history data from the 2008 Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) and event history analysis, this study investigated the timing of transition to parenthood for both adult males and females for marriage cohorts spanning from 1965 to 2008. Within the neoclassical economic and second demographic transition frameworks, we expect that there will be a trend toward delayed childbearing and a lengthening of the duration between marriage and first child bearing across the cohorts. However, we found that a shortening trend of marriage-first child interval across cohorts, and the more recent cohorts are more likely to transit into parenthood net of other effects. We also found that higher educated people are more likely to transit into parenthood earlier than those who have primary or no education. We speculate that the trend in China contradicts the tendency for delayed parenthood in Western countries due to the resistance to change the traditional childbearing norm of "earlier parenthood after marriage." This is because child rearing is an issue involving extended families, rather than couples' own independent decision. Under the one-child policy, extended families can pool more human and financial resources that they utilize for childbearing. We also speculate that increasing intimacy between newly married couples in the more recent cohorts contributed to this trend.

RC03-68.4

TOONEN, THEO* (Delft University of Technology, *T.A.J.Toonen@tudelft.nl*)
VAN BUEREN, ELLEN (Delft University of Technology)

An Institutional Approach to Autonomous and Connected Cities: Ostrom's Distributed Metropolitan Governance

Global cities are the economic and cultural centres in the world. They compete with each other for a number one status on various lists. International accessibility is essential for a city's ranking and for its 'supply' of people, goods and resources, putting a city's position in the international network of airports and harbours and in the international economy high on the political agendas of national and local governments.

Cities are constantly searching to improve their performance. Specialized planning models support city governments to deliver the various public goods and public services that are expected from them. More integrated models, such as the airport region and urban metabolism models, emphasize the tensions between international connectivity and local liveability. The extent to which current institutions are capable of managing these tensions is questioned by stakeholders. They search for institutional structures supporting the delivery of the public goods promised, with a prominent position for questions of scale. Technological developments have made these questions more urgent. The fast developments in the field of renewable energy technology, smart grids and electric vehicles call for redefinitions of rules and roles of consumers, producers, citizens, local, provincial and national authorities and of the public goods delivered to them.

In this paper, we address the search for institutions that match today's challenges by using the theoretical framework of distributed metropolitan governance as developed by Vincent and Elinor Ostrom. With this institutional approach, we explore current urban governance challenges in the Netherlands. To sustain their competitive position in the global network, Dutch cities strive to become resilient, self-organising and self-governing. We will explore how institutional mechanisms as consociationalism and pillarization, as identified by Lijphart, which have proven to be able to bridge conflicting values, are still relevant for a renewed conception of distributed metropolitan governance.

PLEN-11.3

TOPAL, AYLIN* (Middle East Technical University, *taylin@metu.edu.tr*)

Possibilities for New Forms of Resistance in the Neoliberal Era: Unification of All Rights Movements During Tekel Workers' Resistance in Turkey

The working class has become overwhelmingly disorganized in the neoliberal era partly due to the attacks on legal and institutional grounds of trade unions and partly due to the transformation of working class itself. Dialectically enough, the current phase of capitalism is pregnant with new crises and forms of resistance as a result of increasing precarious jobs, jobless growth, insecurity and extreme commodification. Under these conditions, unions are faced with altering their strategies. A possible formula is to organize unemployed and precarious workers as well as workers around counter-hegemonic united front a non-negotiable defense of collective rights (right to water, rights to transportation, right to shelter, right to decent work etc.). This study provides an historical account of a working class protest which took place in 2009-2010 in Turkey. It argues that this protest foretells the possibility of unifying all rights movements under an expansive struggle for collective social rights. June 2013 mass protests in Turkey also show that the sense of injustice is becoming stronger and felt increasingly by those who are subordinated to all sorts of unequal power relations.

RC08-150.4

TOPALOV, CHRISTIAN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *topalov@ehess.fr*)

A Scientific Controversy Across the Channel : Unemployment Theories, Sociology and the Rise of Mathematical Statistics in the Early 20th Century

In the early years of the 20th century, on both sides of the Channel, social reformers were struggling to define what « unemployment » could be. Political economy, sociology and social statistics were mobilized in the process of shaping the novel category. Defining unemployment scientifically seemed to imply that the unemployed should be enumerated or otherwise transformed in solid figures. Various statistical devices were imagined in both countries for trying to solve that same puzzle, but quite different scientific languages were mobilized : William Beveridge used the language of political economy (1909), Max Lazard that of Durkheimian sociology (1909), and Arthur Bowley the new tools provided by mathematical statistics (1912).

An argument developed in professional journals between Lazard and Bowley, who doubted of the statistical techniques the other one was using : Lazard had calculated an occupational unemployment rate, Bowley an index-number of the variations in the volume of unemployment. In order to describe this controversy, one can use the notion of « national scientific styles » and observe how tools circulated between British statisticians and French ones, through the International Statistical Association and an intense exchange of literature. The limited reception of the correlation coefficient among French statisticians raises an interesting general issue of the conditions of the circulation of knowledge.

Accounting for the difference between Lazard's and Bowley's formalisations implies analyzing sociologically what they were designed for and the relations that were being established between scientists and the users of their knowledge in the respective labour administrations. In both countries, a close relationship between scientists and administrators conditioned the development of abstract statitistical forms that could be applied to formalizing a new social issue and contemplated public policies : in France unemployment insurance by industries, in Britain public works providing jobs when an unemployment crisis would be looming.

RC33-567.1

TOPALOV, CHRISTIAN* (École Hautes Études Sciences Sociales, *topalov@ehess.fr*)

Network Analysis and Spatial Analysis Combined : The Case of Reform and Philantropy in 1900 Paris

Historical monographs on specific spheres of social reform are many when it comes to the late 19th and early 20th c. in the largest industrialised countries of the time – it was a « progressive era » for all of them. Every monograph points out that a good deal of the characters involved were simultaneously present in many other fields of reformist action – e.g. public health, housing reform, work relief, « protection » of women and children, prison reform, social science, etc. This invites scholars to cross the boundaries of specialisation and study reform and philantropy as a possible unified field of action, interaction and sociability. This can be done through network analysis : voluntary associations used to pub-

lish reports and lists of leaders, members and supporters – by making the names of their followers public they increased the legitimacy of the cause.

This circumstance made it possible to collect complete lists of members of 106 reform associations, totaling 17663 people in 1900 Paris. Two directories of Paris charities have been added to the data base, i.e. 1346 charities and 2060 people. Sources provide the adress of the charities and most of the individuals. A GIS was set up that allows it to locate every adress on the street plan of Paris (as of 1888). This material is exceptional by its quantity and systematic character.

Using the data base, we can separately and simultaneously consider both social and spatial links : the affiliation of people to the same institution, the residence of people in the same building or neighbourhood, the co-presence of two institutions at the same adress.

The paper presents the most interesting results and discuss the methodological solutions that had been developed for combining social and spatial analysis, and facing the problems related to the bulky character of the data.

RC34-600.1

TORBENFELDT BENGTSSON, TEA* (University of Copenhagen, *tb@soc.ku.dk*)

Negotiating Normalcy – Self-Narratives of Troubled Young People

Young people's risk-taking is in most contemporary societies a matter of concern. Research on troubled young people who have been placed in out-of-home care shows that these young people more often than other young people are involved in risk-taking behavior such as excessive drug use. What is rarely investigated, however, is troubled young people's own ways of understanding their risk-taking behavior in the context of their everyday lives. This paper analyses the role of excessive drug use and its influence on young people's self-narratives about their everyday lives. The young people's drug use experiences continuously inform their perceptions of what they consider a 'normal' youth life and thus how they negotiate their self-narratives accordingly. This paper is based on 15 in-depth interviews with young people at age 18 who in their childhood have been placed in out-of-home care and have experiences with extensive drug use. Drawing on theories of stigmatization and normalization the paper demonstrates that what the young people conceive as a normal youth life is influenced by their drug use experiences and troubled childhoods. Their risk-taking behavior thus challenges their wish to create meaningful and coherent self-narratives and the result is often the creation of fragile self-narratives based on subtle negotiations of what they perceive as normal.

PLEN-11.4

TORIGOE, HIROYUKI* (Waseda University, *torigoe@waseda.jp*)

Historic Environment as an Opposing Element to Inequalities

Taketomi Island in Okinawa Prefecture is one of the outer islands near the southwest border of Japan. Its islanders have suffered two-fold inequalities for years. The area of Okinawa Prefecture was a small independent nation until 1879. This nation was defeated by Japan and subsequently annexed by the national government. Afterward, mainland Japanese, especially uneducated ones, began to regard these islanders with contempt as defeated people. Another source of inequality was the location of the island, which was peripheral, even during its era as a small nation; the people of this small nation considered Taketomi islanders as non-cultured people. This tendency continued even after Taketomi's incorporation into Japan.

However, the "historic environment" that Taketomi islanders have preserved and created through an active movement in the last 30 years has changed their dismal situation dramatically. Preserving historic sites did not affect the situational changes per se, but it elicited widespread discussion of common shared values and examination of the daily lives of islanders. As such, Taketomi residents have created peculiar historic environments, which attract many visitors and tourists.

RC16-278.5

TORIGOE, SHINGO* (Graduate School of Keio University, *shingo1985@msn.com*)

Critics of Time in Modernity By Yusuke Maki

This presentation thematizes the series of works of Yusuke Maki, which is the pen name of Munesuke Mita. He is one of the most prominent sociologists in Japan. In this presentation, I would like to focus on the works of Yusuke Maki, and to define their significance and limitations.

For the abovementioned purpose, first of all, I will try to consider Yusuke Maki's series of works as a unified process in which his project of critics about "time in modernity (characterized as irreversibility and linearity; Newton's absolute time)" has been gradually deepening. Maki's critics of his initial works were based on Marxism, or strictly speaking, on theory of reification. For example, in *Gendaisyakai-no-Sonnritsu-Kouzou* (*Existential Structures of Contemporary Society*) (1977), Maki carefully examined Marx, and in *Ninngen-Kaihou-no-Riron-no-Tameni* (*Toward The Theory of Human Liberation*) (1971), he criticized the difficulties of an-

alytical reason on the basis of theory of reification. However, after that, the color of Marxism had gradually faded away from his works and he employed the perspective called "comparative sociology". As a result, it seems to us that his critics of time in modernity became more and more consistent. It is simply illustrated in the fact that he thoroughly relativizes even the Marxism view of time, depended on which his initial works were written, which is obvious in his *Jikan-no-Hikaku-Syakaigaku* (*Comparative Sociology of Time*) (1981), which is a fruition of his inquiry from the perspective of comparative sociology.

Furthermore, I would like to examine the terminal point of Maki's inquiry. In doing so, I will employ the view of time of "vertically accumulating time", which has been developed in phenomenological perspectives. This process aims to articulate the significance and limitations of Maki's works, and to find a way of developing his insight.

RC45-749.9

TORLO', VANINA JASMINE* (University of Greenwich, *v.j.torlo@gre.ac.uk*)
CONALDI, GUIDO (University of Greenwich)
LOMI, ALESSANDRO (University of Lugano)

The Network Dynamics of Status Construction: An Agent-Oriented Modeling Approach

Social Status is broadly understood as the position in a social hierarchy that results from accumulated acts of deference. In this paper we conceive the construction process of status as based on individual acts of deference driven by dynamic network dependencies. We suggest that status hierarchies are produced – and reinforced – by the accumulation of acts of deference all happening at the dyadic level. We adopt Stochastic Actor-Oriented Models (SAOM) to examine the *micro-foundation* of status ordering by looking at dyadic relations of deference and by linking mechanisms of status emergence and reinforcement to testable dynamic network patterns. To this purpose we develop and test a model of status allocation that accounts for the unfolding of dyadic acts of deference as well as the resulting status dynamics in a group of individuals. We provide empirical estimates for our model using a longitudinal dataset that we have collected on a cohort of students enrolled in a professional management degree. We report empirical evidence that status hierarchies can be conceived as partially ordered sets structured by a tendency toward asymmetry and transitivity as well as perpetuated by status competition among the higher-ranking actors. We also confirm the results of previous work showing that both a socially endogenous inference mechanism (underlying the effect of an actors' previous deference position on their future deference rewards) and a socially endogenous investment mechanism (underlying the feedback loop between status and performance), contribute to the self-reproducing and self-reinforcing character of status hierarchies.

RC11-212.9

TORREJON, MARIA-JOSE* (University of British Columbia, *mjtorrejon@gmail.com*)

Navigating the Institutional Context in Late Life: The Function of Social Capital in Chilean Older People

Some authors indicate that we should understand the macro processes affecting the social relations of older people in the context of the 'accentuated modernization', which makes reference to the loss of influence of traditional social structures and communities in individuals' lives and the greater responsibility that the individual has in shaping her or his life course. This description is in line with what has been defined as 'individualization' of modern society. In an individualized society individuals must constantly make decisions to conduct their biographies, which are no more—or at least not only— constrained by traditional and unquestionable assumptions and values. However, these biographies do not completely rest in free decisions because individuals can and must choose within the guidelines and norms imposed by the state, the market, law, education, etc. in order to manage risk. Some variants of this theory have mentioned the importance of personal ties in developing countries since they operate as key resources to be re-embedded into society and even as a central mechanism for social inclusion. Taking some elements of the New Institutional Analysis to analyze the current Chilean social policy on aging and in-depth interviews with Chilean people of 60-75 years old living in the city of Santiago, I examine how older people use their personal relationships to navigate their institutional context. I investigate whether the social policy on aging is related to the needs and resources of the older population and how individuals solve the gaps using the social capital embedded within their personal networks. This social capital can be used, for instance, to access to different types of support that are not provided by the policy instruments and to obtain help and information to negotiate with the public organizations.

RC06-131.3

TORREJON, MARIA-JOSE* (University of British Columbia, *mjtorrejon@gmail.com*)

Social Capital in Late Life: The Case of Chilean Older People

Chile is experiencing an accelerated process of population aging. People aged 60 and older currently constitute 13% of the population. This proportion is projected to reach 28% in 2050. In this context, questions have raised about the quantity and quality of older people's social capital due to the decrease in family size and changes at the value level related to more individualized societies. The theory of individualization proposed by Beck and Beck-Gernsheim states that in today's society people are less bounded by traditional forms of representation and control. At the level of personal ties, this means that family members would relate to and help one another because they 'want' and not because they 'must' do so. However, the latter does not necessarily implies negative consequences on older people's social capital, but rather it may produce a change of scenario. That personal ties can be developed based on voluntariness also means that older people can invest in relationships outside their nuclear family. From this stance, the practical and emotional help required by older people could be also sought in friendship relations and weak ties. Drawing on in-depth interviews with people between 60 and 75 years old living in the city of Santiago and secondary analysis of focus groups I aim to investigate whether the nuclear family is still the predominant source of social capital or, instead, older people are replacing and/or complementing family resources with other types of ties (e.g. friend, neighbors and/or state).

RC04-95.5

TORRES, ANALIA* (ISCSP-UL - Institute for Social and Political Science of the University of Lisbon, *atorres@iscsp.ulisboa.pt*)
SERRA, FERNANDO (University of Lisbon ISCSP)
TAVARES, LARA (ISCSP-UL - Institute for Social and Political Science of the University of Lisbon)
ASSUNÇÃO, FÁTIMA (ISCSP-UL - Institute for Social and Political Science of the University of Lisbon)
MACIEL, DIANA (ISCSP-UL - Institute for Social and Political Science of the University of Lisbon)
RAMOS, ELISABETE (ISPUP - Institute of Public Health of the University of Oporto)
BARROS, HENRIQUE (ISPUP - Institute of Public Health of the University of Oporto)

Gender and Education: Differences and Similarities in the Trajectories of Young Men and Women

The preliminary results of a longitudinal study, which has surveyed the same individuals at 13, 17 and 21 years old, indicate that there are convergences and divergences in the practices and attitudes of young women and men. Young women do better in school but, at the age of 13, they also report more depressive symptoms. On the other hand, at the age of 17 and 21, the trajectories of youngsters of both sexes are reshaped showing differentiations in some respects and similarities in others. Accordingly, young women's initial educational advantages may not have promising effects, culminating, sometimes, in early interruptions or corresponding, afterwards, to precarious experiences in the labour market.

Drawing on a theoretical framework which combines an intersectional gender approach with sociology of education, this presentation seeks to explain youngsters' trajectories and the differences and similarities found. In order to do so, we will analyze the ways in which the trajectories of young people are influenced by factors, such as social background and class, parenting styles, networks of sociability, leisure-time, subjective well-being and physical and mental health, body image and risk behaviours. These relationships will be analyzed with descriptive and multivariate analysis.

EPITeen, the study on which this presentation is based, was launched in 2003-2004 by the Institute of Public Health of the University of Oporto (ISPUP) and collects data from individuals who were born in 1990, in a total of 2 943 research participants. When the study began, respondents were 13 years old and attended the public and private schools in Oporto, which is the second largest city in Portugal. With the collaboration of the Institute for Social and Political Science of the University of Lisbon (ISCSP), a new wave will be carried out in 2014 when the youngsters will be at the age of 24.

JS-64.2

TORRES, SANDRA* (Uppsala University, *sandra.torres@soc.uu.se*)
FORSSELL, EMILIA (Ersta Sköndal University College)
OLAISON, ANNA (Linkoping University)

Cash for Care Schemes and Older Migrants: Perspectives from Needs Assessment Practice

The ethnic and cultural diversity of older care recipients around Europe has increased over the past decade posing new challenges to the elderly care sector. In some parts of Europe, requests for cash for care schemes have increased as a result of the fact that the elderly care services that are offered by different welfare states are believed to be ill-equipped to meet the needs that this diversity creates. In this presentation we will explore how care managers who perform needs assessments for elderly care handle increased requests for cash for care schemes from migrant families. This presentation will address how they experience these requests and the challenges that they face when handling them within the course of needs assessment regulations in Sweden. The data is comprised of 12 focus group interviews with 60 needs assessors from seven municipalities in Sweden and 202 case documents (101 concerning cases with older migrants and 101 with older Swedish-born). The material has been analyzed through thematic analysis (focus groups) and content analysis (case documents). The findings show that assessing the needs of older migrants is challenging especially when one is dealing with late-in-life migrants' requests for cash for care arrangements. The fact that these migrants' care preferences are very different from the individualist care understandings that lay at the core of needs assessment regulation in Sweden poses numerous challenges to needs assessment practice. The challenges are augmented by the fact that these migrants' younger relatives lack a foothold in the labor market and regard the formalization of their informal caregiving duties through these schemes as a potential source of income. The presentation will problematize the taken for granted assumptions about care that lay at the core of Swedish need assessment practice and the understandings of filial obligation from which care managers depart.

RC40-673.5

TORRES SALCIDO, GERARDO* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *tsalcido@unam.mx*)
RAMOS, ALEJANDRO (Facultad de Ciencias Políticas)

New Perspectives of Economic and Institutional Sociology. Local Agri-Food Systems and Territorial Development

This paper adds to the debate of Marshallian economic-industrial sociology and the reintroduction of Becattini's Industrial Districts theory. It aims to situate - within the context of territorial development - a Local Agri-Food Systems (LAFS) perspective, which highlights the profound relationship between food and territory, as well as the importance of collective action, rural agro-industry, local know how, the environment and food quality, among other issues.

The paper is divided in three parts: the first part addresses the theoretical-methodological development from a sociological perspective, but one that incorporates other disciplines such as new human geography, anthropology, complexity sciences and agronomy, all of which enable and form part of a LAFS perspective. The second part of the paper contrasts case studies from Mexico and other Latin America countries that were undertaken as part of research project funded by the Mexican National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and the European Union (EU). The final part of paper concludes that LAFS can potentially contribute solid arguments to implement public policies for territorial development that would enable rural peasant families to earn higher incomes and help overcome rural poverty.

RC23-410.2

TORRES-ALBERO, CRISTÓBAL* (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, *cristobal.torres@uam.es*)
FERNANDEZ-RODRIGUEZ, CARLOS JESUS (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid)
LOBERA, JOSEP A. (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)
MAHIA-CASADO, RAMÓN (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid)
DE MARCO, STEFANO (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)
ANTINO, MIRKO (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

Resistance to New Technologies: The Information and Communication Technologies Case in Spain

This paper summarises a study that analyses the surveys of different data bank containing data about social representations on science and technology in Spain, and specifically on Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). Based on these previous studies we conclude that, contrary to traditional theories of a uniform, positive image, there is significant ambivalence towards technoscience among citizens in advanced contemporary societies. This theory was confirmed both for social representations of technoscience in general and for ICTs in particular. On these results, our paper will show the precise mechanism that these technophobic or ambivalent social representations intervene in processes of individual appropriation of Information and Communication Technologies and its and its implications for the creation of the digital divide. Without denying the relevance of sociodemographic and psychological usual variables, the paper will highlight the importance of such social images about the technoscience and ICTs in the genesis and development of digital divide. In addition to the surveys of different

data bank, we will also provide empirical evidence from a study about spanish citizenship which have used both qualitative methods (with in-depth interviews and focus groups) and quantitative methods (using a representative survey). Finally, we will consider the consequences of this new explanatory approach to the use of ICT and the digital divide has for the processes of social exclusion in contemporary information and knowledge societies.

RC18-324.3

TOSCANO, EMANUELE* (University G. Marconi, *emanuele.toscano@uniroma1.it*)

The Rising of Neopopulism in Europe: A Comparison Between Italy, England and Denmark

European and Western countries are witnessing the rise of social movements, organizations and political parties directly inspired by populist discourses and practices.

Based on empirical research on populism in Europe, the paper aims to compare from a sociological perspective the different populist discourses, orientations and practice in three European countries: Italy, England and Denmark.

RC45-749.4

TOSHCHENKO, ZHAN* (Russian State University, *zhantosch@mail.ru*)

Trust As Indicator of Social Consciousness in Russia

Social consciousness has always included many indicators: results of activity, needs, motives, values, interests and other indicatives. Among them the significant place takes up the trust, which always reflects one of the main forms of comprehending existing social relations, and at the same time, level of knowledge, awareness and evaluation of the ongoing changes in the socioeconomics.

Role and place of trust in this sphere were studied in process of All-Russian comparative research of 1989 and 2012. The main goal was the comparison between the situation in the last period of Soviet time, when the market relations were beginning, and situation in Russia after 25-year realization of these reforms.

Data of this study showed, that there are the different tendencies in the development of trust. In connection with the division of levels of social organizations - All-Russian, regional, enterprises and personal - the researchers tried to analyze the specific features of trust on these levels.

This study showed that on the level of Russian society the trust to political, social, economic institutes to a great extent decreased. On the regional level the trust has the contradictory character in depending on situation in region: the reach or poor, agricultural or industrial, political activity and ethnical specifics.

Trust in enterprises depends from the forms of property - state or private, municipal or public company.

On the personal level the trust has increased and played the leading role among the kinds of trust existed all over the places.

RC18-316.3

TOSUN, TANJU* (Head of the Department, *tanju.tosun@ege.edu.tr*)
ERDOGAN TOSUN, GULGUN* (Head of Department, *gulgunster@gmail.com*)

Party Membership in Turkey and Members' Participation during Local Elections in 2014

Party membership in Turkey and members' participation during local elections in 2014

Scholars agree that since the 1980's there is a widespread disengagement from parties and party politics especially in many long-established European democracies, both at the electorate and voluntary party members' level. They also agree that decline both in terms of numbers and members' activities depends on different socio-economic and political factors explained by supply-side and demand led explanations.

This study is intended to present an overview of party membership levels and of participation in party activities during the local elections which will take part in March 2014 in Turkey. In this presentation we will evaluate "Party and membership decline" thesis and observe the current situation in Turkish case since 1980's. We will compare the number of party membership by using the official data which are registered in the Supreme Court of the Republican Attorney Generalship and observe the fluctuations or decline in each 5 years period between 1983-2013.

According to the scholars, there is a decline not only in numbers of the members, but also in members' levels of activism in long established democracies. In order to see and understand the current levels of activism of the members, we will conduct a survey with different party members during local elections period in Izmir, which is the third biggest city with its population. We also plan to discuss the results of the survey and see whether there is a decrease in member's level of

activism. Some issues guide our survey: Firstly socio-economic and demographic characteristics members have. Secondly why citizens enroll in parties and the third how they participate in party activities and to what extent they use new information technologies as participation methods during local elections in 2014.

RC37-635.4

TOTA, ANNA LISA* (University of Rome III, *annalisa.tota@uniroma3.it*)

Screening the 2001 G8 Summit in Genoa: An Italian Cultural Trauma

The paper is based on some results of a research project started in 2012 on the attack of the Diaz school in Genoa by the Italian police during the 2001 G8 summit. The school building was the temporary headquarter of the Genoa Social Forum. On July 21, 2001, shortly before midnight, mobile divisions of the State Police attacked the buildings. The police indiscriminately attacked the building's occupants, resulting in the arrest of 93 protesters. During the raid the police violently attacked those who were in the school, injuring 82 people out of a total of 93 arrested. 63 arrested were taken to hospital and 19 were taken to the police station of Bolzaneto, where they were tortured. According to Amnesty International these events represent: "The most serious suspension of democratic rights in a Western country since the Second World War". The raid resulted in the trial of 125 policemen. However, none of the accused police officers were punished, due to delays in the investigation and incompleteness of Italian laws under which torture is not recognized. The design of the research includes 50 depth interviews to the victims, to the victims' relatives, to the journalists, to Genoa citizens and to policemen of the State Police of Genoa. Moreover, it includes an analysis of all the cultural and media artifacts related to this case. In this paper the focus will be especially on the relation between cinema and the representation of this event in the national public discourse.

"Diaz. Don't clean up this blood", a 2012 Italian-French-Romania film directed by Daniele Vicari, focuses on the attack of the Diaz school and on what happened in Bolzaneto. It is based on the testimonies and reports from judicial processes. The paper analyses how the film reconstructs the event.

RC52-839.2

TOUSIJN, WILLEM* (University of Turin (Italy), *willem.tousijn@unito.it*)
CATALDI, LAURA* (University of Turin (Italy), *laura.cataldi@unito.it*)

Old Managerialism and New Professionalism? Social Professions Vs. Healthcare Professions

The aim of the paper is to discuss the tensions between the managerial and the professional logics, both at the theoretical and the empirical level. Original evidence comes from two qualitative studies (interviews) carried out in the Turin area: one on different occupations engaged in social work, and the other one on professionals engaged in healthcare-social team work. We move from a discussion of the nature of the managerial logic, seen as a complex puzzle stemming both from classical organizational theory (Scientific Management) and from the new institutional economics (Public Choice). Our findings suggest that in social work an "old" version of managerialism has been implemented, in which the managerial logic is reduced to hierarchical control. We then analyze professionals' strategies adopted to cope with managerialism, as they result from ours and other studies on social workers and healthcare professionals. One strategy (cooptation) stands as a non-zero sum game in which professionals act proactively to include managerial tasks within their activities and shows that the managerial and the professional logics can be reconciled, though social workers seem to be less eager and/or less capable to adopt it than healthcare professionals. The significance of this for a new concept of professionalism is finally discussed.

RC42-700.1

TOVUU, NATALIYA* (Tuva State University, *tovuu@mail.ru*)
HAYDYP, ARAT (Scientific Center of Ethnical Psychology and Social Practice)
HAYDYP, CHINGIS (Scientific Center of Ethnical Psychology and Social Practice)

Tuva Ethnos As a Large Social Group of Makrosociety

By empirically study, we found that Tuva ethnos, as a social group in the transition to market economy in the early 21st century has preserved their traditional ethnic values: caring for children and family-related communications, hospitality. In value orientations, especially in the female population, education is estimated highly enough. National feelings are characterized by high grades of love for Motherland and its people, Mother Nature and local Culture. Power relationships (relationship of management and submission) among the people of Tuva - is an

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

expression of respect, humility and tolerance for decision makers, particularly expressed in the male population. Family relationships are characterized by respectful and caring relationships between family members: husband and wife, children, close relatives, respect for elders, tolerance and civility.

One of the leading trends in the experimental work in social psychology: it is - the organization and conduct of scientific research projects, scientific field trips, "Categorical perception of facial expressions of racial characteristics", "The specifics of communicative and cognitive processes of the Tuva Todzha people", Congress "Steppe Civilization - 2004, 2009, and in 2012", " Human consciousness: traditional ethnic sustainable patterns of life and evolution". In today's world the holding of international and regional scientific conferences , research projects , seminars , meetings with prominent researchers and practitioners exchange experiences, and workshops, have now become a tradition in the region and identify the problems of society , groups and personalities. Search, comparison, meditation scholars, practitioners in the modern period of development of society and groups, with the position of the cultural and historical context, research approaches enriches the process of social cognition personality image of the world in a globalized world, the design and interpretation of environmental social reality of Tuva ethnos.

RC50-806.1

TOYOTA, MIKA* (Rikkyo University, *toyotamika@rikkyo.ac.jp*)

Medical tourism as national economic development in Asia: comparative case study of Singapore and Thailand, versus Japan and Taiwan

Medical tourism development has been put on the national economic development agenda by a number of Asian countries in the last fifteen years. Beginning with the forerunners of Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia, subsequently other countries, notably India, the Philippines and South Korea, joined the fray. Most recently, Japan and Taiwan also declared that they would promote medical tourism. The governments of these countries seem to share a common policy goal in developing medical tourism, i.e. to increase foreign exchange earnings, expand medical and other ancillary services, and generate employment opportunities. However, each country has developed different strategies in targeting specific niches in the international healthcare markets. In this paper we compare state strategies and market formation of two "early wave" countries, namely Thailand and Singapore, with the two most recent "later wave" countries, Japan and Taiwan. In their marketing strategies, Thailand and Singapore target diverse countries across the globe. In contrast, Japan and Taiwan have focused their strategies to solely target the emerging market in China. We explore the roots of these differences in the character of the states and the nature of domestic health policy. While Thailand and Singapore can be characterised as developmental states (or have come from such a historical background) with strong mandates to pursue aggressive economic development and growth strategies, Japan and Taiwan, being East Asian welfare states, have to be more cautious in balancing citizens' rights and private interest. By teasing out the differences in the medical tourism development policies of these countries and tracing their linkages to the characteristics of the states, we aim to contribute to deepening our understanding of changing public health policies in the context of globalization

RC11-207.4

TRABUT, LOÏC* (INED, *loic.trabut@ined.fr*)

Intergenerational Dependencies: Retirement and Old Age in the Prism of Family Geography

If the family is a determining element at every age in life, it is even more at old age. At the same time retirement and old age are more and more dissociated. What form does the family take for retired and ageing persons? How does the social constraint in family apply on its members?

The research undertaken until today has focused mainly on the one hand on the structural modifications affecting the households rather than the family and on the other hand on the residential mobility of the persons themselves rather than in the evolution of their environment. The aim of this research is to try to observe the spatial configurations and thus the places, not the individual or his household, but of his non co-resident family. When retiring, do individuals change their place of residence? Do they take advantage to move closer to their family? What about the following years when the individuals are ageing?

Based on a transversal approach we will choose three life periods (the active individuals aged over 55, the retired aged under 65 and the retired aged over 75) to observe which spatial family forms are dominating and if it is possible to establish a link between the life steps after 55 years of age. This work obliges us to take into account social and demographic characteristics of individuals and their families as their mobility and family geography depends on it.

This work builds on the survey « Famille et Logement 2011 », which collected data from 369 000 individuals of both sex aged 18 and over. The survey gives information on the different places of residence of the children and parents of the individual questioned and thus allows for a mapping of the families of individuals at different age.

RC39-668.4

TRAINOR, JOSEPH* (University of Deleware, *jtrainor@udel.edu*)
NAGELE, DANIELLE (University of Deleware)
SCOTT, BRITTANY (N/A)

Revisiting the Boy Who Cried Wolf: Tornados and the False Alarm Effect

While the origin of the story is not clear, the 1867 publication of *Aesops Fables* brought "The Boy Who Cried Wolf" into the homes and hearts of many families. The story is simple and the message clear. It tells of a shepherd boy who lies to his community about a dangerous wolf to make people run to his assistance for his entertainment. The moral of the story is "if you don't tell the truth people won't believe you when you need them to." Its appeal is massive and cultures around the globe use it to extol the moral virtues of truth, honesty, and honor. It is somewhat unsurprising then that building on the very same logic, academics and practitioners have long debated the "cry wolf" or more often the false alarm effects of warnings. The question is simple: Are we somehow acting like that little boy and "crying (insert some weather phenomenon)" too often. Using a playful reference to the original fable, this analysis breaks down the key moral elements of the classic story and reinterprets their connection to current tornado prediction and patterns of risk perception as a way to help illustrate the range of complexities in need of targeted scientific research. We go on then to provide sociologically based quantitative analysis of false alarm, public perception of false alarm, and behavioral response to a series of tornadoes that occurred between 2007 and 2010. Contrary to most existing research, we do find a statistically significant false alarm effect among other important predictors. Conclusions discuss the importance and limits of these results and suggest further research needs.

RC04-78.17

TRANCART, DANIELE* (Centre d'Etudes de l'Emploi, *daniele.trancart@cee-recherche.fr*)

The Impact of Social Segregation on Educational Achievement in France

Social and spatial segregation is increasingly present in debates on urban policy and in the analysis of the phenomena of violence among young people. In recent years the extent of social segregation among French secondary schools is mainly due to a greater social polarization in some urban areas.

There have been little studies about social segregation mainly because of the difficulties to build a set of relevant methods and measures.

The aim of this paper is to provide various measures of social and spatial segregation in order to assess the links between segregation, competitiveness and educational achievement.

RC26-461.2

TRANOW, ULF* (Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf, *tranow@phil.uni-duesseldorf.de*)

Internet-Mediated Cooperative Norm Setting: In Search of Institutional and Organizational Success Factors

Norms are an essential mean of any social group, organization or society to solve the problems of social life and to accomplish common goals. In a lot of social contexts norms are the results of formal processes, in which representatives, authorities or experts develop and impose norms on their recipients (e.g. parliamentary legislation or acts of authoritative imposing of norms in organizations). Current developments show an increasing demand for direct involvement in the process of collective decision making. The demand for direct participation is mostly justified with reference to democratic ideals, but there are also empirical evidences that the "quality" of norms increase if affected individuals take part in their development (Ostrom 1990, 2009). With the term "internet-mediated cooperative norm setting" we (a research group located at the University of Düsseldorf /Germany) define a process of drafting, discussing and deciding on norms that are binding for a group and in which all members of this group can participate in.

For a successful implementation of an internet-mediated cooperative norm setting two challenges are to be met: First, the individual contributions must be aggregated to an outcome. Second, people need to be motivated to take part in a process which might eventually be longsome and cost-intensive. If these challenges can be solved, is dependent on context factors like the institutional embedment and on design factors like the forms of participation and the modes of decision making offered.

In the contribution, I will first outline the concept of an internet-mediated cooperative norm setting. Second, I will present a framework for the analysis of the institutional design. Third, I will present results of an empirical evaluation of a project of internet-mediated cooperative norm setting which was realized in the summer of 2013.

RC24-427.1

TRANTER, BRUCE* (University of Tasmania, *Bruce.Tranter@utas.edu.au*)
SKRBIS, ZLATKO (Monash University)

Concern Over Climate Change Among Young Australians

A large survey of young people in Queensland, Australia, indicates the majority believe that climate change is occurring, that the planet is warming because of greenhouse gas emissions and that anthropogenic global warming poses a serious risk to Australia. Parental education has an important influence upon the development of environmental attitudes among young people, with the children of tertiary educated parents much more likely than others to be concerned about planetary warming. A strong gender divide is also apparent, with young women consistently more concerned about 'the environment' than young men are. Political party identification has an important influence upon environmental concerns even among these 16-17 year olds, with young conservative party identifiers far *less likely* than Greens or Labor identifiers to believe that global warming will pose a serious risk in their lifetime, after controlling for beliefs in human induced climate change. The party identification findings point to an emerging support base of young Australians for parties that adopt a progressive stance on climate change among.

RC06-122.21

TRAPPE, HEIKE* (University of Rostock, *heike.trappe@uni-rostock.de*)
KREYENFELD, MICHAELA (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research)
KÖPPEN, KATJA (University of Rostock)

Loose Ties? Determinants of Father-Child Contact after Separation in Germany

Growing separation and divorce rates have shaped the image of the family in the new century. As a consequence of this development, parents are increasingly at risk of becoming single parents or of living separated from their children at some point in their life courses. Despite the fact that the share of lone fatherhood has increased in some countries, the overwhelming majority of children co-reside with their mothers after separation. Thus, non-resident fathers have become a growing group in all European countries. This raises the question of how the relationship between the child and the non-resident father develops after separation. The contact that these fathers keep with their children is a policy relevant issue which has been intensively addressed in prior studies for English-speaking countries mainly. We add to this research by investigating the determinants of father-child contact in Germany, a continental European country with a slowly changing legal framework towards more paternal rights. Newly available data from the German family panel are used for our analyses. Preliminary results indicate that non-residential fatherhood is more prevalent in the eastern than in the western states of Germany. In both parts of the country, non-resident fathers are less educated and more often unemployed than resident fathers. Fathers who were married at childbirth more regularly see their children than cohabiting fathers or fathers in less institutionalized relationships, like living apart together relationships (LAT). However, after accounting for joint custody, we do no longer find differences in father-child contact by union status at birth. The union and fertility history of the father, in particular whether he has children with a new partner, is another important factor which impacts the frequency of contact between non-resident fathers and their minor children.

RC04-80.3

TREDE, INES* (SFIVET, *Ines.trede@ehb-schweiz.ch*)
KRIESI, IRENE (Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training SFIVET)

Stratification and Differentiation of Tertiary-Level Vocational Education in Switzerland: How Does It Affect Social Inequality?

Vocational education plays an important role in Switzerland. Two thirds of all adolescents enter upper-secondary-level vocational training. After completion they have the option to continue their education at the vocational tertiary level.

Over the last decade tertiary vocational education has been newly established on two levels: the ISCED 5A-level includes universities of applied science, the ISCED 5B-level professional colleges, which have lower entry requirements. Tertiary vocational education has thus become more differentiated but also more stratified.

Previous research has shown that highly stratified systems are more selective and lead to more social inequality. A high degree of differentiation, on the other hand, facilitates labour market entry also for low-achieving individuals (Shavit et al. 2007, Pfeffer 2008; Kerckhoff 1995). Whether this also holds for the vocational tertiary-level has, to our knowledge, been rarely investigated. Against this

background - and by using the large group of vocational healthcare students, our paper examines whether access to the ISCED A and B-level of tertiary-education differs by social background, gender and academic achievement.

The analyses are based on a longitudinal survey of a full sample of healthcare assistant students (n=953). The data were collected at two time points: (1) at the end of upper-secondary (apprenticeship) training and (2) one year after its completion. Educational choices were analyzed using multinomial logistic regressions.

Results show that access to the more stratified and thus more selective ISCED 5A-level education depends more strongly on social background and gender, facilitating the transition for men and students from affluent families. Academic achievement plays a similar role in the transition to both options. Given that access to ISCED 5A-level education seems to increase social inequality, future research should ask how entry barriers, particularly for women and individuals from lower social origins, may be lowered.

RC07-144.1

TREHIN-LALANNE, REMI* (CNRS, *remi.trehin-lalanne@ens.fr*)

The Modernization of Man By Numbers: Measures and Excess of the "Knowledge Society" (1945-2012). a Sociological Critique of Quantification

The starting point of this study is the adoption by the European Union in 2000 of numerical indicators and benchmarks to compare and stimulate the performance of the education systems of Member States. It looks closely at *the processing of this statistical information* during both fabrication and diffusion. These *tools for government* have been developed within the international institutions created after the Second World War (UNESCO, OECD) in an attempt to combine material well being and social harmony by shaping education to meet the challenges of the industrial world. This *policy of reliance on numbers* has created an increasingly voluminous structure, in permanent expansion as it generates new data. Its growth has been fuelled by new technologies that facilitate the direct collection of data in schools and classrooms. Because they increase the *traceability of school careers* and allow for more regular *evaluation* of schools and students, these tools are used by both management and social science researchers to improve education and administration. Presented as teaching aids, they are designed to improve teachers' performance by allowing them to evaluate, classify and grade both their students and their difficulties. The phenomenon of *quantification*, by which we mean the activity of giving numerical expression to realities not previously expressed in this way, is considered here from three points of view - *administrative*, *scientific* and *industrial* - in order to provide an understanding of the origins and the effects of the *avalanche of numbers* on the vitality of our democracies and their inhabitants.

JS-62.1

TREHIN-LALANNE, REMI* (CNRS, *remi.trehin-lalanne@ens.fr*)

Towards a Standard Measurement of Knowledge : What Is at Stake in the Revision of the International Educational Standard Classification?

RC28-495.3

TREIMAN, DONALD J* (University of California at Los Angeles, *treimandj@gmail.com*)

The Relationship Between Social Status and Health: A Conceptual Review

Although "health disparities" have been a long standing interest of public health researchers, the complex relationship between social status and health has only recently captured the attention of sociological students of social inequality. Indeed, the first appearance of a session on health at an RC 28 meeting was in 2003 in Tokyo. However, interest in this topic is expanding rapidly and it clearly is an important direction for future research by our community. The current paper reviews what is known about the relationships between indicators of inequality (primarily social origins, education, occupational status, and income) and health outcomes and also about the effect of health on subsequent socioeconomic status. The evidence regarding many of these relationships is equivocal. But, more important, even when empirical relationships are well established, the social processes that generate them are often under-theorized. In this paper I attempt to lay out the theoretical basis for expecting particular relationships with the intent of encouraging new research.

Research topics I will focus on include the following:
• The effect of trauma experienced in pregnancy on education, adult socioeconomic outcomes, and adult health.
• The effect of childhood illness and injury on education, adult socioeconomic outcomes, and adult health.
• The role of education in affecting health behaviors and health outcomes.
• The effect of social rank on health behaviors and health outcomes.

• The effect of income on health behaviors and health outcomes.
• The role of poverty as an added detriment to health.
• The effect of health on socioeconomic achievement.
• Methodological issues:
• Getting adequate retrospective data to measure childhood illness and injury in surveys of adults.
• Improving subjective health assessments through anchoring and other techniques.
• How useful are biometric measurements, including blood and saliva samples, in general population surveys?

JS-18.1

TREITLER, VILNA BASHI* (City University of New York, *vbt@baruch.cuny.edu*)

Making Global Inequalities Racial and Making Racial Inequalities Global

In the first instance, race was an invention of Western imperialists who sought to justify their conquest of land and people, and racial thinking accompanied the capitalist accumulation that eventually engulfed the globe. Today, the philosophy and science of race has expanded beyond its role as justification and has become a means of accumulation itself. Indeed, the very purpose of race is to determine who gets privilege and who is deprived of rights and resources. Bashi Treitler, in this paper, constructs an anatomy of race, or more precisely, establishes a theory of racial paradigms. This theory is empirically applied to racial thinking in distinctive historical times and geographic spaces, to demonstrate paradigmatic continuities among varied historical, national, and regional racial contexts. The idea is to explain how humans project racial thinking born 500 years ago into today's modern age, thereby perpetuating global racial inequalities.

RC47-766.2

TRERÉ, EMILIANO* (Autonomous University of Queretaro, *etrere@gmail.com*)

Between Empowerment and Paranoia: The Role of Social Media within the #YoSoy132 Mexican Social Movement

In May 2012 the #YoSoy132 movement emerged as a strong political actor, asking for the democratization of Mexican media and criticizing the strategy of the PRI Party and its candidate, Enrique Peña Nieto. The available literature on the movement has repeatedly stressed the importance played by social media platforms, but few have problematized and nuanced the uses and the appropriations of these digital technologies. Drawing on an extensive review of the literature, on group and individual interviews with activists of the movement, as well as on digital and offline ethnography, in this article I explore the use of social media platforms by actors of the #YoSoy132 movement. The findings of the investigation point out the pivotal role that digital media played in the formation of collective identities, the organization of resistance and the viralization of critical information. However, social media were also the origin of several conflicts and struggles within the movement, in relation to issues of surveillance, privacy and ownership. In conclusion, the article highlights that other (digital) communicative practices were more important for activist of the movement, and therefore urges to avoid "social media centrism" and insert their activities in a broad process of youth agency, empowerment and self-determination against the manipulation of Mexican mainstream media.

RC48-790.1

TRERÉ, EMILIANO* (Autonomous University of Queretaro, *etrere@gmail.com*)

Resistance Against the Narco-Machine: An Analysis of the Mexican Movement for Peace with Justice and Dignity

Violence in Mexico has increased exponentially, especially since the decision of former president Calderón to start the 'war on drugs' in 2006. During the six years of the Calderón government (2006-2012), victims of the narco-war were treated as simple numbers, 'collateral damages' of a necessary war to protect the 'security' of the Mexican people. The Movement for Peace with Justice and Dignity (MPJD) emerged in 2011 to expose the inconsistencies of the war against drug-trafficking, criticize the official discourse of the government and the media, and restore the dignity of thousands of victims of the narco-machine. Even if the MPJD represents one of the most important movement emerged in Latin America in the last decade, there has been a considerable lack of academic attention, in particular outside of Mexico, towards its practices and its achievements. Drawing on an extensive review of the literature and on in-depth interviews with key actors of the movement, this article aims to fill this gap by providing an analysis of its emergence, its repertoire of contention, its communication practices and the central role played by the victims.

RC29-500.4

TRINDADE, ARTHUR* (Universidade de Brasília, *arthur@unb.br*)

Governance and Public Security In Brazil: An Analysis Of State Departments Of Public Security -- CANCELLED

As in other areas, the public security policies have faced institutional, organizational and cultural obstacles. Sometimes are the limitations and conflicts of jurisdiction that hinder the implementation of new policies. On other occasions are the internal structures of the institutions of public security and criminal justice that hinder innovation. Moreover, the organizational culture permeated by mistrust and prejudice has hindered quite the implementation of new public security policies.

In Brazil, the State Departments of Public Security play an important role in the coordination and articulation of the actions of the various institutions that compose the criminal justice system. Its structure varies in each state, as well as the profile of the professionals who work there. Furthermore, there are significant differences with regard to their political status vis-à-vis the police. There are cases that the police are formally subordinate to the secretaries of public security. In other situations, police chiefs have the same powers of the secretaries. These differences ultimately reflect on the capacity of these departments to formulate and implement public security policies.

In this paper, we analyze the governance capacity of the Brazilian State Departments of Public Security. That is, the ability of these departments formulating and coordinating policies in the area of security.

RC33-571.2

TRONCOSO, PATRICIO* (University of Manchester, *patricio.troncoso@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk*)

Evaluating the Contribution of Schools to Pupils' Progress in Educational Outcomes through a Bivariate Multilevel Model

In the last few decades, school value-added studies have largely demonstrated the effects of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of schools and pupils on standardised tests performance. Traditionally, contextualised value-added models (CVA) have been employed to assess variation arising from the schools and pupils in standardised tests of Mathematics, Language, Science, etc. in separate univariate models. However, recent studies show analyses of schools' and pupils' performance significantly benefit from additional model complexity, including the specification of unexplored levels of variation, either nested or non-hierarchical, such as between classrooms or teachers, between neighbourhoods and local authorities, as well as carry-over effects from primary schools.

Using data from the 2004 and 2006 SIMCE database (Chilean National Pupil Database), an extended 5-level bivariate cross-classified CVA model estimating simultaneously the variation in Mathematics and Spanish Language between primary schools, between classrooms (within secondary schools) and between local authorities was implemented. This is in addition to the variation between pupils and secondary schools. This extended CVA model for progress in Mathematics and Spanish Language proved effective in reducing bias present in the traditional univariate value-added models, while controlling for the correlation between the two subjects. The model also controls for the fixed effects of prior attainment, household income, gender, grade repetition, school type and average school socio-economic status, as well as the random effects of prior attainment and gender.

This research intends to contribute to school value-added modelling by analysing additional relevant structural effects and by considering the relationship between two of the most relevant educational outcomes. The analysis of these data shows that using school averages or even 2-level CVA model is incomplete for the purposes of informing school-level effects, and therefore parental choice and school accountability due to overestimation of school effects and pupils' heterogeneity.

RC21-373.2

TRUBINA, ELENA* (Ural Federal University, *elena.trubina@gmail.com*)

Historic Heritage and Petitioning in the Context of the Run-up to International Summits in Russia

Neoliberalism entangles all states, including liberal democratic ones, in capitalist market economies. This restricts citizens indirect action—voting, petitioning, influencing public opinion, participating in public hearings, and protesting (Warren, 2002). I consider the ways in which in Russia, after the mass protests against the unfair elections and, more generally, the Putin regime of 2011–2012 were suppressed, society resorted to on-line petitioning. In particular, I look at the public response to the international summits held in many cities . Events-related social and cultural policy becomes a contested issue in the context of closely entangled economic development and political representation functions. If some summits

held in the West provoked fierce street protests, the summits held in Russia are widely and critically discussed online. Some intellectuals actively resist being complicit in the entrepreneurial discourse in their work and alternative discourses emerge. These discourses emerge by way of petitioning authorities. The lack of regulations regarding the predicament of evicted citizens; the absence of a program for the preservation of the cultural heritage of the city; an urgent remapping of the so-called "guarded zones" to accommodate the summits-related pressure to have enough vacant lots; and "a mess" (the metaphor of one of the interviewees) instead of systematic and logical administrative law making—all these factors contribute to an increased "client-patron mentality" among active citizens. By "client-patron mentality" I mean the active citizens' and political activists' reliance on petitioning as the way for themselves to be heard and to get things done. Whether it is the only effective means to prompt the patrons to share a piece of the state budget pie or a quite efficient way to engage more public into discussions, petitioning prompts us to more closely look at the ambiguities behind genuine citizen participation.

RC21-370.7

TRUBINA, ELENA* (Ural Federal University, *elena.trubina@gmail.com*)

The Dialectic of Rationality and Irrationality of Urban Growth in Post-Socialist Urban Development and the "Classic" Capitalist One

It was during the 1970s that urban studies scholars began to analytically investigate the dialectic of rationality and irrationality related to urban growth. These pioneering analyses were a response to the early stage of the post-Fordist transition of major Western economies and the emergence of consumption-based economic development. Having admitted "the general irrationality of the present urban system" (1978: 329), Molotch described the American urban system of the second half of the twentieth century, in which cities retained relative autonomy from the central government. For his part, David Harvey called cities "the irrational rationalizers" within the capitalist mode of production (1976: 112) and demonstrated why "the capitalist laws of accumulation" remain, for the time being, the only known laws of history. While both scholars emphasize a recurrent reconfiguration of urban alliances in order to cope with difficulties in financing the development of cities, Harvey, in his later work, described how neoliberal urban policies found a strong friend in the central state via neoliberalization of the state itself. Drawing on these path-breaking scholars, I argue that it is an irrational rationality which unites postsocialist urban development and the "classic" capitalist one. Today it is neoliberalism that figures as the global political rationality. It promotes market logic across all spheres of life. Part of this rationality is the expansion of state institutions. These act to broaden their administration into the practices of all societal spheres. Urban growth machines in Russia and elsewhere have embraced neoliberal policies and promoted global, market-led urban development. Since these processes have recently unfolded in the context of the global financial crisis, the growth machines often go awry. Yet this does not impede authorities at any level from investing, symbolically and economically, in the new iconic projects—by continually putting forward the rhetoric of efficiency and growth.

RC04-78.12

TRUCCO, DANIELA* (United Nations ECLAC, *daniela.trucco@cepal.org*)
RICO, MARIA NIEVES (UN ECLAC)

Education and Future Well Being of Latin American Adolescents

Latin America has shown great progress in average education attainments during the past few decades. An increased participation of women in the education system occurred together with this education expansion. On average and in most countries, there are more girls attending school at all educational levels than boys. Women's participation in post secondary education is also higher than men's.

In spite of this regional panorama favorable for women, there still are educational challenges to be confronted. This higher education level achieved by women is not being reflected later in their labor market insertion. Young women have a lower labor participation rate than men, higher unemployment levels, and a labor insertion in less protected sectors (with higher levels of informality, less productive, and with worse income trajectories).

Although this paradox is probably associated with labor markets' historic discrimination factors, this paper seeks to identify elements from the education system that help to explain this fact. It concludes that although access barriers to the education system have been overcome by women, there is still a lot to be done in relation to the mechanisms that perpetuate the traditional socialization forms. That is, the process by which unequal and discriminatory gender stereotypes are still formed within the teaching-learning process, interfering with the prospects of equal labor opportunities. The paper also takes into account the gender differences within the reasons for aborting school early and how that impacts the design of appropriate social policies.

RC04-94.1

TRUCCO, DANIELA* (United Nations ECLAC, *daniela.trucco@cepal.org*)

Education and Inequality in Latin America

Latin America has shown great progress in average education attainments during the past few decades. Most countries are close to achieving universal access to primary education and some of them have the majority of the younger generations entering the secondary level. However, these same developments in education coverage and access have driven to an important stratification of learning achievements and attainments within the education systems. In spite of the enormous expectations associated with education as the principal mean for social mobility, this region of the world has not been able to transform the education system in a strong mechanism to equalize opportunities. This is partly related to the importance that household social and economic conditions have in determining educational achievements. Most of the time, this inequality is also reflected in a marked segmentation of the quality and efficiency of the education offer.

This paper examines the development of the main education indicators in the past decade among Latin American countries. Data from the countries' household surveys is used to describe the main attainment indicators (coverage and conclusion by education levels and social groups); and data from some international standardized tests (such as PISA and ICCS) is used to discuss learning achievement inequalities. The document identifies the main challenges Latin American countries have in terms of education development and the reduction of inequality.

RC31-535.2

TRUMPER, RICARDO* (University of British Columbia, *ricardo.trumper@ubc.ca*)
WONG, LLOYD L.* (University of Calgary, *llwong@ucalgary.ca*)

Cyclical Migrants: Canadian Hockey and Chilean Fútbol Players in the Twenty-First Century

This paper compares the temporary international migration of Canadian hockey players and Chilean football players under the logics of the globalization of neoliberal sports businesses and the increasing importance of temporary migration. By comparing these seemingly widely different cases we aim at showing the growing similarities in the structuring of the business of sports in both "developed" and "underdeveloped" countries. We also aim to show through the lens of sports how, in these two countries construed as magnets for immigration, temporary emigration has become part of the strategies of increasingly skilled labour forces faced with precarious employment at home, even when workers have different mobility capitals.

RC39-665.4

TRUMPER, RICARDO* (University of British Columbia, *ricardo.trumper@ubc.ca*)

Disaster Capitalism and the Chilean Earthquake and Tsunami of 27 February 2010

This paper addresses the earthquake and tsunami that hit Chile in the early morning of 27 February 2010. It analyzes the responses of the neoliberal state, the private and public press, and the large economic conglomerates to discursively, politically and economically profit from the catastrophe despite the weaknesses that appeared in the neoliberal state's ability to prepare for the earthquake and for mitigating its consequences. It shows that a discourse of anomie and chaos fuelled by the press allowed for criminalizing the population, in particular the poor, and for occupying militarily vast regions of the country. It also discusses the deployment of charity as a means for the large monopolistic companies that dominate the Chilean economy to advertise their products and clean their images tainted by their practices during decades of neoliberalism. It finally addresses the resilience, solidarity and resistance of the population.

RC07-140.9

TRUNINGER, MÓNICA* (University of Lisbon, *monica.truninger@ics.ul.pt*)
WALSH, JUSTIN (Chapman University)
ASSIS FERNANDES, VERA (Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung)

Reconfiguring Outer Space Policy: Vulnerabilities and Responsibilities in Humanizing the Universe

Space exploration programs launched by emergent spacefaring countries such as China and India, together with private attempts to democratize space for the

masses (e.g., space tourism offered by Virgin Galactic) are growing quickly despite difficult economic times. These processes together with the increasing technological apparatus at the geostationary orbit are deemed as examples of the 'humanization of the universe' (Dickens and Ormrod, 2007). That is, the many ways humans may affect non-human cosmic bodies (e.g. potential environmental impacts of space exploration). Space and its exploration are subjects with "contemporary resonances in popular culture, frontier capitalism, and the restructuring of superpower status in the coming century" (Parker and Bell, 2009: 4). In this paper we aim at critically reflecting about some of the future consequences of space exploration by unpacking and extending the concept of planetary protection. This concept, located in space policy literature, is mainly confined to risks of biological contamination when transporting objects and people to outer space. We identify its primary limitations such as the damage caused to non-biological features and address some of its shortcomings through a multidisciplinary approach with a critical reading of the sustainable development literature. The paper suggests that there are a variety of important reasons for expanding the concept of planetary protection to include contemporary ethical approaches to the environment that will enable mitigation of possible future impacts.

JS-68.5

TRUONG, ALEXIS* (University of Ottawa, *atruo034@uottawa.ca*)

From Play to Career: Redefining the Value of Cultural Practices

Japan's transition into the 1990s was marked by the collapse of its bubble economy, putting a term to the long period of economic growth and prosperity which had come to characterize the post-war context. As social and economic structures began to change, so did their articulation with culture - a process which participated in slowly redefining the role and the importance of said culture inside of contemporary Japan. Although questions pertaining to culture had most often concerned discourses on Japanese identity (*nihonjinron*) in earlier years, many policy makers and academicians now turned their eyes to *Cool Japan*, and its potentially profitable popular culture. Indeed, even though it became increasingly difficult for young adults to find regular employment and adhere to social scripts institutionalized before the 1990s, play seemed to be saving the day.

To better understand the articulation of culture with both socio-economic structures and individuals' life paths, I look at a particular set of leisure practices which characterize both contemporary forms of play in Japan (*asobi*) and its popular culture - practices identified as *kosupure* and which revolve around costume play (e.g., *'cosplay'*). Following over two years of fieldwork in Tokyo, my research aims to better define how these cultural practices articulate participants' identities and how they interact with other significant aspects of their daily lives. For some, play became a 'career' - in both the literal and subjective sense of the word. In this presentation, I aim to better define the role and the importance of leisure practices and culture in a social and economic context perceived by participants as uncertain, and in which value has become an increasing concern; be it for Japan's economy, to better understand opportunities and constraints linked to access and participation in said practices, and for contemporary selfhood in general.

RC14-248.6

TRUONG, ALEXIS* (University of Ottawa, *atruo034@uottawa.ca*)

Self and Others in Transitions: How Moving from One('s) Self to the Next Isn't Being Done Alone

Up until the early 1990s, the Japanese post-war period was marked by important economic growth and the implementation of social reforms that set the stage for the standardization of many social scripts and the institutionalization of often gendered and classed life-courses. Following the collapse of the bubble economy, individuals were faced with new challenges in the course of their daily lives, adjusting to these changing socio-economic structures; young adults were particularly affected, as transitions that had become the norm in past periods became uncertain. Such changes are well documented, and include amongst other examples the increased difficulty to find regular employment after finishing education as well as changes in contemporary family structures. As such, young adults' experiences have become increasingly out of sync with formal and tacit expectations of what their lives 'should', or 'could' be.

In stark contrast, popular culture in 'Cool Japan' has continued to expand, gaining positive and negative criticism alike for policy makers and academicians. On one hand, it has proved profitable to the economy; on the other, the effects of practices associated with it have been said to have negative effects on fans (e.g., *otaku*), and especially on their social skills, attitudes and values (e.g., *hikikomori*).

Following over forty interviews and more than two years of participant observation, my presentation aims to better define how cultural practices known as *kosupure* (e.g., *cosplay*) are actually fostering new forms of sociabilities through the use of the body, definition of self, recognition, social distance and intimacy, and the creation of selective social networks through interactions. In other words, I aim to look at culture's mediating effect on the opportunities and constraints that

come to articulate the subjective experiences and trajectories of young adults facing an uncertain, and unequal world.

RC38-653.1

TRUONG, FABIEN* (Université Paris 8, *fabien.truong@univ-paris8.fr*)

Inside the French Hoods. Revisiting Juvenile Delinquency in Urban Relegated Districts

This papers aims to explore the constructed reality of the 'rising of juvenile delinquency in housing projects' social problem in France through the narratives told by the story of 3 chosen insiders, part of a larger population of teenagers studied in a longitudinal ethnographic fieldwork conducted for 6 years. This topic has been at the centre of the national political debates since the 2005 *banlieue* riots and has generated effective and consensual typifications categorizing the *banlieue* youth and its commitment with delinquent activities. Those typification associated to these teenagers - mainly separating the 'good ones' who are going to school and the 'bad ones' who are hanging around on street corners - does not only suffer from a very biased empirical material but also fails to explain the social, symbolic and economical significance of juvenile delinquent practices. The key separating outsiders from insiders on this particular topic is the way *time* is – or is not - taken into account. Outsiders do not consider delinquent activities within an historical and biographical process but as an illegal and immoral activity to be eradicated. On the opposite, listening to insiders allows us to understand that illegal activities have to be understood in relation to social *trajectories* and, hence, have to be considered as significant and inclusive *moments* rather than outcasted and outcasting states of being. Underlying behind this issue is a wider reflection about the way the French society has structured the relationships between its ethnic and social minorities and 'the majority'. Focusing on 3 cases allow to contemplate 'dense' ethnographical material which appears to be a potent sociological strategy to deconstruct engraved typifications. This paper is issued from my latest book : *Des capuches et des hommes. Trajectoires de « jeunes de banlieue »*, Paris, Buchet-Chastel, 2013.

RC04-80.8

TRUONG, FABIEN* (Université Paris 8, *fabien.truong@univ-paris8.fr*)

THE DISCIPLINE OF CHOICE. How students 'choose' further education in French priority education zones

Through an intensive, participant and longitudinal ethnographic fieldwork conducted during 6 years, this paper raises the issue of further education's choices of French highschool pupils in priority education zones ("*Zone d'Education Prioritaire*"), in the northern outskirts from Paris. Studied pupils statistically concentrate social properties that lead them to be objectively and subjectively placed at the bottom of the social structure as well as being less likely to have academic 'success'. The study will focus on pupils following the academic track who are about to pass the *baccalauréat*, hence having to start to select the aspired and expected curriculum in the higher education system they forecast to enter into. Contrary to the official discourse of "free choice" held by the institution, it shows the constitution amongst pupils of a *discipline of choice* (Truong, 2013) - a set of social rules for considering options and deciding between alternatives (Reay and Ball, 1997), as well as finding relative information to do so. This *discipline of choice* acts as a common rationale for subaltern students who remain undecided about their future, showing the importance of territorial stigma (Wacquant, 2007) and the rejection of university (Beaud, 2002) - vs. the praise of a more highly supervised type of further studies - in choices. This rationale leads to ambivalent and contradictory attempts to escape or dis-identify (Skeggs, 1997) - from a set of intwined illegitimate categories (working class group, immigrant background and race, residency in housing projects and stigmatised *banlieue*, 'muslim community' etc.) within a society promoting access to higher education for all by offering a complex, heterogeneous and hierarchical system designed for masses. It illustrates how the possible, the probable, the desirable and the acceptable are articulated in changeable patterns which have been produced by and against the school, underlining its very own internal contradictions.

RC04-82.4

TS, ROOPA RANI* (Assam University Silchar, *roopa.aus@gmail.com*)
SINGH, VIRENDRA P.* (IIDS, University of Allahabad, *etdrvps@gmail.com*)

Globalization and Higher Education in India

The globalization is a process which is now transforming every sphere of our social, cultural and political life both in the developing and developed countries. Transnational flow of the capital, commodities and people is an essential feature of the globalization. This creates homogenization of higher education although

in a very limited sense to enable the mobility of the potential population of the countries who opened their economy for global trade in last few decades. This requires the standardization of the education system in terms of content and quality of education throughout the world. In India, the system of higher education is highly fragmented and stratified and produces students of different qualities. A large number of students having different social background and different type of schooling up to secondary level also vary in their educational attainments as well as in their career graph. They usually fall short to the national and international standards. Only few institutions of higher learning have the capacity to produce the students who have potential to compete in the global job market. Thus, globalization poses a new challenge to make necessary structural and qualitative changes in the institutions of higher learning in order to cope with the changes taking place in the globalized economy of the country. The present paper analyses various dimensions of the intricate relationship between globalization and higher education in a developing society like India.

RC55-877.3

TSAI, MING-CHANG* (National Taipei University, mtsai@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)

YANG, WEN-SHAN (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)

Exchange and Life Satisfaction: Intergenerational Reciprocations in East Asia

Exchange plays a key role in affecting level of well-being. This study aims to develop a fundamental typology of exchanges across generations. By focusing on exchange of finance and household services between adult children and their parents (and parents-in-law), four types of exchanges can be identified: balanced, credited, indebted, and self-reliance. We then investigate if different types of exchange affect life satisfaction and marital satisfaction. Empirical data are drawn from the East Asian Social Survey, which allows a comparative study of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and China.

RC40-683.3

TSAI, PEI-HUI* (Shih Hsin University, sunmoonlakelady@gmail.com)

CHUNG, YI-TING (National Cheng Kung University)

CHEN, YU-HUA (National Taiwan University)

Land Grabbing in Taiwan: The Crisis of Food Security and Land Justice

Since the 1980s Taiwan had adopted liberalism economic policy and given up the principle of food self-sufficiency. The importance of agriculture had decreased and the land had been seen as valuable asset rather than the means of production. These changes together contribute an over-dependence on imported food in the local market and the loss of food sovereignty of the consumers and farmers. As a result, the food self-sufficiency rate has been extremely low in Taiwan (33%), far lower than China (95%), France (122%), the U.S. (128%), and even Japan (40%). In recent years, the implementation of neo-liberalism in agricultural policy has further worsened the practices of farming and the ways of land use in the rural areas. Since several local governments aim to promote rapid development in the high-tech industry, many farmers and rural residents have been forced to leave their farmland and assets. Over the past decade, Taiwan has consequently lost 4,000 hectares of farmland per year and totally lost 109,652 hectares in the last 30 years equated around 12% of farmland. In reality, the legalized land exploitation which in the name of scientific and industrial park and various developmental projects could be seen as a new form of land grabbing. In this paper, we present two case studies and explore how the recent land exploitation has changed the agricultural practices and social context in the rural areas and the long-term effect on the food security of the whole society. The two cases cover the events and outcomes which have happened in Dapu District of Miaoli County and Siangsihliao of Changhua County, the former representing the form of anti-land-grabbing and the latter of as anti-water-grabbing one. Finally, we will attempt to discuss the impact of land grabbing on the food security and the possible citizenship aspires to food sovereignty.

RC23-411.4

TSAI, YU-YUEH* (Academia Sinica, free123@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

Genetic Science in Identity Making: The Rediscovery of Taiwanese Origin and Ancestry

The global development of genetic science and technology has it's various manifestations in different local political and cultural contexts. The government of Taiwan began to support the development of biotechnology by funding projects during the 1980s, when this country underwent dramatic transition from authoritarian rule to democracy, emergence of ethnic politics, and conflict of national identity. After the rule by martial law ended, scientific research on the origin and the genetic background of Taiwanese began to emerge in the 1990s. Taking for example the research findings and scientific discourse of the team led by Professor Marie Lin, M.D., widely known as "the mother of the research of Taiwanese blood," my article aims to explore the particular process of co-production between genetic research and identity politics in Taiwan. Since the 1990s, she has devoted herself to unveiling the mystery of the origins of the ethnic groups in Taiwan by finding scientific evidences of blood attributes and genes. Based on the research findings of her team over the recent two decades, Lin argues that 1) 85 percent of Taiwanese have aboriginal genes; 2) the Han Taiwanese people (Hoklo and Hakka ethnic groups) are mainly the descendants of the Yue people from southern China; 3) a major part of blood attributes of the Han Taiwanese people is derived from plain aboriginal people and 4) aboriginal peoples in Taiwan have multiple origins. These arguments pose a radical challenge to the dominant Chinese nationalist ideology of the period of the authoritarian rule, which is still lingering on now. My article analyzes how the genetic research on Taiwanese origin and ancestry represented by Lin and her team's has been shaped by social, political, and cultural factors in the context of democratization and ethnic identity. My analysis also shows clearly how science and politics are mutually constitutive.

RC14-243.3

TSAPKO, MIROSLAVA* (Russian State University, ucprresearch@gmail.com)

Efficiency of Information Influence: Features of Measurement

Moscow is overloaded with outdoor advertisement that's why analysis of advertising campaigns efficiency becomes an extremely actual matter. We use tracking to solve a lot of research tasks, such as determination of the population percentage attracted by any advertisement, correlation between advertising images kept in mind and number of brands or company names recognized, poster attractiveness for target groups of any products or services, etc. In spite of considerable measurements, regular sociological surveys in this sphere were only conducted in England and Australia.

Espar Analyst Research Agency has conducted the first monthly tracking surveys in the outdoor advising market in Russia. The objects of its research are advertising posters within the territory of Moscow and the matters are brands and companies.

The goal of the research is to determine an efficiency rate of an outdoor advertising campaign. Efficiency means here the rate of poster penetration and brand recognition. This goal may be achieved in case if the main task of measuring general parameter for evaluation of each outdoor advertising campaign's efficiency is resolved.

The following factors shall be considered in the analysis of the data obtained:
- number, type and location of advertising media;
- duration;
- other media used for advertising the brand;
- creative solution;
- advertised product category.

One of the most important results of tracking campaigns is an opportunity to form a limited indicator basis for each group of products and services, which would allow to compare the campaigns and bring their characteristics into correlation with average indicators for different product categories or formats used. Such surveys are aimed at renewal the empirical basis of social sciences, which study the influence of different format advertising images of human consciousness that is extremely important when the so called visual culture is developed.

WG01-887.5

TSAPKO, MIROSLAVA* (Russian State University, ucprresearch@gmail.com)

Quality of Life As Local-Global Reflection

The changing world exacerbates so many contradictions of economic, social and environmental issues what affects the quality of life of the inhabitants of modern cities and villages. This kind of problem is especially perceptible for the most vulnerable socio-economically disadvantaged groups such as young people and the elderly.

Using this approach, according to which a QoL refers to a comprehensive well-being, that takes into account the various aspects of human life, the Department of Sociology of Russian State University for the Humanities conducted research using questionnaires in October 2012 and September 2013. It represented the adult population and distinguished four main studying groups: youth, senior citizens, urban and rural population of working age.

In the result, we obtained not only an idea of the self-perception of different socio-demografic groups representatives in relation to the assessment of individual aspects of life (personal economic status, social status, personal security, availability of education, social welfare and medical services, maternal and child welfare, employment, leisure etc.), but also identified mechanisms to increase self-perseption of QoL.

The first one (objective) defines QoL as a result of combinations of different statistics. The second model is based on affirmation that the real sense of QoL is reflected in subjective feelings of individuals, which are formed on the basis

of system developments level of individual, his life experience, emotional status, etc. The objective indicators (measures) include following main groups: natural, economic and social. Subjective ones are represented by life satisfaction, the feeling of happiness and depression, social support, personal competence, anxiety, stress, etc. This non-linear relation between the objective and subjective indicators allows to find a paradoxicalness of public consciousness and offers an original mechanisms to overcome the negative trend in QoL.

All these aspects will be considered as Local-Global reflection.

INTE-24.3

TSAY, RUEYMING* (Tunghai University, rmtsay@thu.edu.tw)

Regional Development and Social Inequality in the Age of Globalization: The Case of Taiwan

Modern societies all face a fast-developing and fast-changing global world. Recent development of tighter connection among Asian countries, especially with Chinese economy has brought significant impacts on the regional development and local life of these countries. It is expected that the emergence of the Pan Asian economy might have changed the class structure and social distributions in Taiwan. The paper proposes to study the changes of Taiwan's social class as well as occupational structures during the last twenty years. Further analysis might show the extent of the restructuring of Taiwan's occupational structure. In addition to occupational structure changes, this paper will also focus on the trend of economic development. To compete with other economies, Taiwan government has pursued a series of large-scale urban development and regional reorganization, during the years of fast globalization, which might have caused an unbalanced development among regions and skyrockets the housing price in urban areas and thus further exacerbates the income inequality. I will analyze both macro and micro data to test the hypotheses whether the regional development either in a national scale or within the national territory has affected the degree of social stratification in terms of social classes and the inequality of distribution.

Keywords: Class Structure, Social Inequality, Regional Development, Globalization

RC04-83.6

TSE, THOMAS* (CUHK, Hong Kong, kctse@cuhk.edu.hk)

Inclusion Or Illusion: The Romance and Reality Of Integrating Students With Special Education Needs In Hong Kong

Integrating students with special education needs (SEN) into ordinary schools is a widespread movement towards "Education for All" in many developed countries. In principle, a shift from allowing students with disabilities to be educated in segregated special schools to providing them with opportunities to be educated in ordinary schools is justified on educational and normative grounds. Following the proclamation of the Salamanca Statement as advocated by the United Nations, the Hong Kong Government initiated a pilot project in 1997, and promoted a whole school approach to integrated education in full scale starting from 2004. Despites its goodwill on the part of the Government, many difficulties and problems have arisen along the moves towards greater inclusion in the Hong Kong education system. For example, the practices of integration education are under criticism as many students with SEN are not properly cared or taught, and some are even bullied by fellow students. Provision of sufficient resources and support to ordinary schools or teachers is another matter of grave concern. Teachers also face with problems in maintaining classroom discipline and ambivalence in meeting the competing demands of academic excellence on the one hand and equality and inclusion on the other. Inclusive education is one of the most controversial education policies in Hong Kong. The progress of inclusion will be examined in the dimensions of access (the extent to which students with SEN attending mainstream classes); acceptance (the extent to which all students are treated as full school members); participation (the extent to which all students contribute actively in school's activities) and achievement in terms of academic, social and emotional development. Values dilemmas and paradoxes resulted from the integrated education measures will be examined with a focus on accommodating diversity, quality, equity and fairness, as well as reducing or enhancing social inequality.

RC15-268.1

TSENG, FAN-TZU* (Fu-Jen Catholic University, fttseng@mail.fju.edu.tw)

Silenced Controversies: The Professionalization of Psychiatry and the Biomedicalization of ADHD in Taiwan

ADHD (Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder), the most common mental disorder among children and adolescents in Taiwan, does not seem to be as controversial in terms of its entity, diagnosis and medical safety among local professional groups as it is in some Western countries such as the United States. This is not to say that Taiwanese psychiatrists uniformly embrace the biomedical model of ADHD. However, alternative paradigms and practices of psychiatry are excluded from the public sphere and discouraged by the National Health Insurance. Besides, the strategic alliance among psychiatrists, teachers and parents for dealing with various learning difficulties effectively justifies the medical framework of children's deviant behaviors. By analyzing the archives of the professionalization of Taiwanese psychiatry, and by conducting interviews with psychiatrists, relevant medical professionals, teachers, and the main parents organization, I unravel the interrelated processes of the development of the medical subspecialty, the publicization of health services and the medicalization of education, in order to elaborate that the biomedicalization of ADHD in Taiwan is not a necessary achievement of advancement in psychiatry, but a co-production with various social and political conditions. In particular, the "biomedical evidences" and "gearing to the international norms" constitute the driving rationality and emotion of the professionalization of Taiwanese psychiatry in a latecomer context; moreover, as a late-developing medical specialty, Taiwanese psychiatry lacks a sufficiently powerful legacy of the psycho-dynamic approach, which dominated Euro-American psychiatry before the 1980s and has thus far provided competition for the biomedical approach. Furthermore, Taiwanese child and adolescent psychiatrists are too few in number to encourage multi-paradigms. Therefore, although controversies and alternative practices concerning ADHD exist, they do not originate from the psychiatric in-group and thus find it difficult to shake the mainstream practices. Consequently, the biomedical discourses and treatment of ADHD have been stabilized and reproduced in Taiwanese psychiatry.

RC23-408.1

TSENG, SHU-FEN* (Yuan Ze University, gssftseng@saturn.yzu.edu.tw)

Digital Inclusion or Digital Exclusion? The Second Order Divide in Taiwan

The study of digital divide has shifted its focuses from unequal access to ICTs to the second digital divide that addresses the inequality resulting from the different ways people use ICT technologies. The shift to ICT usage is important because of its implication for social inclusion that ICTs play a critical role in all aspects of the new economy and information society. By including online activities in their measurement of digital exclusion, the studies of Oxford Internet Institute distinguished three levels of digital activities and found that individuals with specific disadvantages appear to be excluded from the digital activities that could help them most. This study, by employing secondary and longitudinal data of national Individual and Household Digital Divide Survey in Taiwan, aims at examining the barriers of second order digital divide and understanding the social implication of digital inequality in the information society. The results suggest that despite of the closing gaps of ICTs access across groups and declining usage gaps in basic internet activities (e.g. information searching, communication, entertainment), persistent or widening gaps are found across groups in intermediate and advanced internet activities, such as usages of online finance, e-government and civic engagement. These results imply that social inequality might accelerate in the information society for those well privileged groups take uneven advantages and benefits from effectively use of online activities in the social, economic, and political spheres, while lack of usage in needed digital resources will make groups that are already socially disadvantaged fall farther behind. Without proper intervention, the wider array of ICT usages in information society becomes the potent tools to deepen social divides.

RC32-563.8

TSHOAEDI, MALEHOKO* (University of Pretoria, South Africa, Malehoko.Tshoaedi@up.ac.za)

Vavilicious Scandal: The Politics of Sexual Harassment in Post-Apartheid South African Trade Unions

Vavilicios Scandal: The politics of sexual harassment in post-apartheid South African trade unions

In July 2013 the General Secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) (the largest trade union federation in South Africa), Zwelinzima Vavi was accused of rape and sexual harassment of a junior female colleague. While the rape allegations were later withdrawn by the accused, Vavi was subsequently suspended and investigations into the allegations of sexual harassment are being conducted by the federation. Much focus from the South African media is on the power struggles within COSATU and attempts by Vavi's enemies to capitalize on the scandal to remove him from his position. However, the significance of the incident for this paper is that it highlighted the patriarchal, unequal and hierarchical gender relations dominant in the South African trade union movement (Scott, 1986). Unions are organizations of power, which is often defined in masculine terms.

The incident also reminded us of the need to publicly acknowledge the importance of sexuality in organizations (Acker 1990:139), where women and men are perceived differently and assigned roles according to how they are perceived. The Vavi scandal has brought to the fore the embeddedness of sexual harassment within the masculine organizational culture of the federation and its affiliated unions. The paper aims to discuss the politics of sexual harassment in the

post-apartheid South African unions, where women continue to be marginalized from leadership positions in-spite of constituting almost half (48 per cent) of the union membership (COSATU 2011). The paper seeks to understand the significance of women's composition in COSATU unions in terms of raising their voices and challenging dominant patriarchal practices. What is the significance of the increase in women's membership in terms of their struggles to reconfigure the dominant masculine culture of trade unions?

RC32-556.6

TSIGANOU, JOANNA* (National Centre for Social Research, *jtsiganou@ekke.gr*)
THANOPOULOU, MARIA (National Centre for Social Research - Greece)

Women Academics Under Crisis: A New Field for Reflexivity

Research data show that the present economic crisis has worsened women's position in society. New categories of women become vulnerable to the impact of this crisis. To the traditional categories of vulnerable women (migrants, singe-parent families, women victims of domestic violence, unemployed young women etc.) are now added women coming from middle and upper-middle class ladders of society (women entrepreneurs, women of high educational and employment credentials, women owners of big properties etc.). Women belonging to these new categories seem to be threatened by the risk of status degradation and the risk of impoverishment.

This paper focuses on the impact of crisis on women of high credentials. Such is the case of women academics that work in universities and research centers in Greece, a category of women of hitherto recognized social status and established high position in social hierarchy.

Our presentation is based on qualitative data coming out of the living experiences of women academics facing the impact of crisis in their professional and personal life. Initial results indicate the gravity of the present economic crisis as it expands also to include women holding highly privileged academic positions in the social hierarchy. Austerity measures have not only diminished the income of academic women but also have enormously affected their living standards and worsened their working conditions. Moreover it is to be noted that the economic crisis seems to have brought into surface latent aspects of social crisis resulting from pre-existing social transformations which in turn also affect academic women's lives.

Thus our attempt is to develop a reflexive account on the living experiences of women academics as well as to discuss the impact of the present economic crisis on processes of women's downward social mobility.

RC26-453.1

TSIGANOU, JOANNA* (National Centre for Social Research - Greece, *jtsiganou@ekke.gr*)

Young People in Social Disadvantage: Opportunities and Threats in Local Environments

The arguments advanced in the proposed paper are based on the analysis of data concerning the means and ways of combating social exclusion of young people in social disadvantage at local communities by means of suitable educational and training programs.

In fact, in an era of globalization of economic and social relations, the employment structures may not be understandable on the basis neither of the model of "technocratic advancement" nor of the model of "specialization". If such is the case, there is an urgent need for the employment of other forms of "capital" in order to combat marginalization of those young people that suffer multiple social disadvantages. The question is how detached are modern societies from traditional forms of education, training and employment especially under conditions of austerity. Another issue for serious consideration is whether local environments possess new capacities for training and job opportunities for young people in social disadvantage. It is to be discussed also whether the local versus the global (i.e. in the sector of enterprises) may possess more opportunities than threats in combating unemployment and exclusion.

RC26-458.1

TSOBANOGLOU, GEORGEOS* (University of the Aegean, *g.tsobanoglou@soc.aegean.gr*)

The Systemic Crisis of Greek Labor

Abstract
The current crisis in Greece has brought to the surface the employment security aspect of the Greek "labour system". The employment relationship seems to be embedded upon a bifurcated system whereby labour is separated institutionally in a) a secured salaried public sector and b) a private sector defined by precarious labour conditions that are characterised by the technical separation of work from its social security (mainly pensions) relationship. The two systems have been cou-pled with separate health care systems developing separately (recent attempts to unify are in process). The paper explores this hidden reality by defining the organisation of the labour system in Greece, its politico-administrative controls that formulate a binary legal system (public/private) that does not allow for the emergence of the not-for-profit-law institutions.

The "social" reproduction of private labour is based upon the formally established private and "commercialised" interests that practice "trade" in basic needs (health, education). As a result, communities rely on the family, the Church, self-help and … out-migration. By focusing on this anachronistic and discriminatory system of political order for labour we may be able to unlock the reasons for the weakness of labour social economy organisations in Greece and the acute unemployment rates (the highest in the Eurozone). This approach will aid our understanding of the Greek crisis as a failure of Euro-Zone's public policy.

Key words

Greek institutional crisis; labour fragmentation; Euro-Zone, social development

RC05-103.5

TSOLIDIS, GEORGINA* (University of Ballarat, *g.tsolidis@federation.edu.au*)

Octopus Man and Tiger Woman - Why the Chinese Are Bad for Australian Nationhood

Historically Australia has considered itself a white, Christian and British bastion in the South Pacific region. The main threat to this status was conceived of as coming from the east, particularly from the 'hordes' of Chinese who would sweep down and over run the nation. These discourses were prominent during the Gold Rushes when Chinese men were constructed as a threat and represented as an octopus of evil. Immigration policies were instigated to stop the 'yellow peril'. While the so-called White Australia Policy was formally rescinded in the 1970s those from Asian are still constructed as a threat.

Most recently it is Chinese students who are 'taking over' the most desirable government schools. Because of their hard work and diligence they are excelling at entry exams and providing little incentive for mainstream Australian students to compete or be schooled in environments dominated by Asian students. Tiger mothers are represented as standing over their children, ensuring they work hard enough to achieve well. The work ethic associated with the Chinese is a form of racism. In contemporary discourses this is associated with rote learning for exams rather than independent thought.

In this paper historical depictions of Chinese men represented as an octopus ready to seduce Australian women, including through the provision of heroin, will be contrasted to depictions of Chinese women as Tiger mothers who stand behind their children ready to wield 'tough love' towards success. What does the promulgation of such representations in the media tell us about Australian nationhood and its reliance on gendered forms of racism for meaning?

RC22-392.1

TSOMO, KARMA LEKSHE* (University of San Diego, *tsomo@sandiego.edu*)

Sakyadhita and the International Movement for Gender Equity in Buddhism

During the 1980s, the glaring discrepancies between opportunities for women and men in Buddhist institutions and societies caught the attention of a small group of women living in different countries and practicing in different Buddhist traditions. Communicating by post, they decided to gather to discuss what could be done to address these inequalities. In 1987, at the conclusion of this first gathering in Bodhgaya, India, an international association of Buddhist women called Sakyadhita was founded. Since then, Sakyadhita has received scant attention from the academic community, but the consequences for women in Buddhist societies have resounded around the world. For twenty-five years, Sakyadhita has organized a series of biennial conferences and issued numerous publications that have educated Buddhists in the new global ethic of gender justice. The path to gender equity in Buddhist communities and institutions has not always been smooth, however. Consciously or unconsciously, entrenched interest groups continue their efforts to maintain the imbalance of power that disenfranchises women.

This paper explores how a small grassroots movement to improve conditions for neglected and undereducated women, especially nuns, has grown into a global movement to challenge inequalities on a structural and institutional level, recounting landmarks in the history and development of Sakyadhita and the international Buddhist women's movement from its inception until the present. In the first section, I describe the objectives of Sakyadhita and the key personalities who have helped propel the global movement for gender equity in Buddhist societies. Second, I explore the setbacks and obstacles that Buddhist women have faced over the years and continue to face in their struggle for gender justice today. Third, I trace the major achievements of the international Buddhist women's movement precipitated and explore potential directions and strategies that Sakyadhita has mapped out for the future.

JS-12.4

TSUBOTA, KUNIO* (Meiji University, Japan, *kuniorome@yahoo.co.jp*)

A Study on the Costs and Demand for Foreign Nurses/Care Workers in Japan – from the Angle of Hospitals and Care Facilities –

Many consider that the international migration of nurses and care workers is driven largely by economic factors. Wage and cost differentials should works as a 'push factor' in sending countries and a 'pull' factor in receiving countries, though rules and regulations may partly hinder it. Japan opened the gate for foreign nurses and care givers under the Economic Partnership Agreements for the first time in 2009. It was anticipated that application and entry would rise sharply because wage gaps with other Asian countries remained high and the rapid aging of Japan's society badly needed more nurses and care workers. However, the actual entry of such personnel has been on a declining trend in recent years, despite government efforts for reducing entry barriers. This study has attempted to analyze the pull factor, i.e. the economic costs that accrued in the hospitals and care facilities based on a survey conducted. The analysis revealed no statistically significant correlation between the economic considerations and the willingness to hire nurse candidates, implying the existence of non-economic reasons for the reduced entry of such workers. For the care givers, economic considerations seem to have had some impact on the willingness of care facilities to receive additional foreign workers. It would be imperative for the government to address institutional impediments for the nurses and pay more attention to the economic incentives for the care facilities in order to increase the number of foreign nurses and care givers in Japan.

RC05-111.3

TSUCHIDA, KUMIKO* (Tohoku University, *kumitsuchi@msi.biglobe.ne.jp*)

Organizing Immigrants in Rural Areas in Japan: Case Studies of the Tsunami-Devastated Areas

This study examines the process of organizing immigrant groups in rural areas in Tohoku, Japan, especially the 3.11 tsunami-devastated areas. In recent decades, Japan has witnessed the entrance of many more immigrants. Along with this influx of newcomers, their relationships with Japanese society and their social mobility have drawn attentions. Although previous studies tend to focus on the cases of labor immigrants in urbanized or highly industrialized areas, few studies have been conducted with a focus on the immigrants in rural areas that lack a concentration of immigrant populations, such as the Tohoku region.

Many of immigrants in the Tohoku region are female immigrants as spouses of Japanese nationals, who are mostly dispersed throughout small towns and villages. They tended to be marginalized from their local society and given the limited understandings and supports from the local government.

The Great East Japan earthquake that devastated many areas of the Tohoku region seriously affected these immigrants as well as Japanese nationals. The disaster and its aftermath consequently led them to form groups to help support each other and to change their social surroundings. How did they attempt to grapple with the difficulties after the disaster? To what extent did their organizational efforts contribute to changing their relationships with their local society?

With a focus on these questions, this study analyzes the process of organizing immigrants in the Tohoku region. The findings from my interviews with the actors and participatory observations suggest how they obtain resources inside and outside their community on the recovering process after the disaster, and the social issues they face to continue living in rural society. This study contributes to considering the possibilities and issues of "bottom-up" approach for immigrants to change their social surroundings in rural society in Japan.

RC11-211.6

TSUCHYA, YOKO* (Waseda University, *yoko-tsu@jcom.home.ne.jp*)
MACHIDA, KAZUHIKO (Faculty of Human Science)

Healthy Aging and Concerns Among Japanese Elderly People

Background: Japan is facing an unprecedented aging society. In 2011, 23.3% of total population in Japan was elderly people 65 years old and older. One third of the population in Japan will be at least 65 years old in 2035. Healthy aging is a crucial key for public health and society in Japan. However, under budget limitation of social security, policies and frequent policy changes have posed a great uncertainty and concerns on that elderly population. Given these circumstances, we conducted questionnaire surveys in 2010 to examine concerns in this age group. Method: In 2010, we sent questionnaires to university graduates 65 years old and older randomly selected from lists of graduates from 11 universities. The questionnaires were open-ended and asked them to write any concerns that they had about health care, health policy, health systems and their future. Results: We

received 331 (Age 73.18±4.43) responses. Among those who responded, 84.9% (281 respondents) said that they had concerns. We conducted text analysis (PASW Text Analytics for Surveys 3.0.1) and extracted keywords from their Reponses. The keywords that were extracted frequently were; Doctor, Hospitals, Health care, Japanese Government Policies, Expensive , Health care cost, Medical expenditure , Cost of medical care, Doctor scarcity, Prevention, Health insurance system for those 65 years and older, Quality of care, Long term care and others. Discussion; In this study, many elderly people in Japan have concerned about health care expenditure, health care systems and health policies. This may be caused by frequent health policy changes and uncertainties due to frequent administration changes such as unclearness of a raise of out of pocket payment rate from 10% to 20% for elderly people under budget constraint in Japan. Correct policy-making and determination are necessary for healthy aging by removing concerns from this vulnerable population in Japan.

RC15-261.8

TSUGE, AZUMI* (Meiji Gakuin University, *tsuge@soc.meijigakuin.ac.jp*)

Discussion of Factors That Drive Regenerative Science and Assisted Reproductive Technology

One of hottest ethical arguments in regenerative science is whether creating human eggs and sperm from iPS cells or ES cells should be permitted. Then whether to permit these eggs and sperm to be fertilized and to develop into babies. In 2012, Japanese scientists created primordial germ cells, which can develop into germ cells, both sperm and eggs from skin cells of mice. Another team in Japan has also created mouse sperm and egg cells from iPS cells and used them to grow young mice within the past year.

A guideline of Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in Japan requires prior notification of all efforts to generate sperm and egg cells from human iPS cells, but fertilization is prohibited. Two teams have already started the research.

We would like to consider the issue by logical steps through analyzing narratives of scientists and patients in assisted reproductive technologies. First, we would like to focus on how scientists explain the necessity for the research. What is purpose of the research? What do scientists recognize as advantages and disadvantages? Second, we would like to consider how patients in assisted reproductive technologies react to the news?What do they think about the technology and ethics? Third, we would like to show what a council which regulates the technique discusses. Through interviewing scientists in regenerative medicine and patients in fertility treatment, and analyzing conference minutes of the council, we will point out the driving force and the justifiable reasons of regenerative science and assisted reproductive technologies.

RC34-597.4

TSUJI, IZUMI* (CHUO University, Faculty of Letters, *tsuji@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp*)

Changes in Friendship Relations of Japanese Youth

This study aims at revealing the changes in friendship relations of Japanese youth. In their everyday life, friendship relations are becoming more and more important.

According to a recent report, "In response to questioning about when they feel their life is fulfilling, the largest percentage of Japanese youth answered "When I am with friends or companions" (74.6%)". This is also the largest percentage among the other five countries (South Korea: 58.1%, U.S.A.: 64.7%, U.K.: 45.1%, France: 68.2%), and that have basically increased from past years (1977~78: 50.1%, 1983: 59.2%, 1988: 62.0%, 1993: 70.8%, 1998: 74.0%, 2003: 72.5%, 2007: 74.6%). But in recent years, there are some interesting changes. The percentages giving "When I am by myself without being annoyed by anyone" (13.8% in 2003 to 19.8% in 2007) increased over the previous survey. (Naikaku-fu, 2009, "The JAPANESE YOUTH :In Comparison with the Youth of the World, A Summary Report of the Eighth World Youth Survey, http://www8.cao.go.jp/youth/english/worldyouth8-e/html/mokuji-e.html).

This is so complex situation that is difficult to be understood, and our recent research also shows the same situation.

In this study, there are two ways of approach. Firstly, I would like to review the hypotheses about the changes in friendship relations (e.g. the dilution hypothesis, the selective hypothesis and the homogenization hypothesis). Secondly, I would like to analyze the quantitative data, and reveal the present situation and the changes. The data was collected in Tokyo and Kobe in 2002 and 2012. Respondents were randomly sampled. Their age ranges from 16 to 29.

In conclusion, it is revealed that the number of friends are increased but the diversity of that is reduced. It suggests that the friendship relations of Japanese youth have been homogenized.

RC54-870.1

TSUJI, RYUHEI* (Shinshu University, *rtsuji@shinshu-u.ac.jp*)

Examining the Chain Relationship from Initial Contact to Classical Music to Socio-Economic Status Via Music Preference

This paper examines the effect of the initial contact to classical music on the music preference, and the effect of the music preference on the socio-economic status, in Japan. Especially, as in Bourdieu's reproduction theory, whether people's "orthodox" music preference from family affects their income is examined.

A questionnaire was handed to 2,000 audiences of Saito Kinen Festival in 2012. 594 audiences answered. The questionnaire included the questions of initial contact to classical music, preferences to 20 composers, and household income.

By latent class analysis of the initial contact, four types were found: (1) vague, or no particular initiation, the effect of (2) family, (3) eye-opening experiences, and (4) various sources and experiences.

By latent class analysis of the composer preferences, five types were found: (a) shallow listeners, who do not know many composers, (b) orthodox maestro devotees, (c) hardheaded devotees, who love orthodox maestros but dislike contemporary composers, (d) overarching lovers, and (e) contemporary music lovers.

Crossing the types of initial contact and the types of music preference, the following was found.
1. Those with vague initial music experience tend to be shallow listeners.
2. Those who are affected by family do not have a particular preference.
3. Those who had eye-opening experience are not shallow listeners.
4. Those who received various effects are not shallow listeners, not hardheaded, but overarching lovers.

OLS on the equivalent household income reveals the following. Those whose preferences were affected by family tend to have higher income than those with eye-opening experience. The orthodox maestro devotees have higher income than those with vague preference or hardheaded. However, as seen above, there is not an effect of family on orthodox preference. Therefore, we should conclude that there is no clear evidence for the chain relationship in Japan.

RC37-633.3

TSUKAYAMA CISNEROS, LUIS* (New School for Social Research, *tsukl431@newschool.edu*)

Food Aesthetics and the Unintended Construction of Civility in Peru

Peruvian food had always had important elements that connected it to national identity. However, in the last 10 years, food has acquired new -meanings that pertained to a strong sense of national pride, and new understandings of what it means to be Peruvian, which are reflected particularly in media and politics. In Peru's biggest city, Lima (where 35% of its population live), culture and cuisine reflect the diversity of its population through years of internal and external immigration processes since the times of the Spanish colony. In this paper I argue that, in great part, the "aesthetization" of food in Peru –a focus on aesthetics rather than just on flavor—was pivotal to the transformation of its social meanings during the mid 2000s. In the early 2000s, chefs and tourism operators considered this process of "aesthetization" essential for the promotion of Peruvian food and, consequently, for the promotion of tourism and the increase of economic revenue to Peru. An unintended consequence of the success of this process was that the newly named "novo Andean" cuisine became a central element of an invigorated Peruvian pride. Additionally, this pride in Peruvian cuisine, in great part, allowed for emergence of new spaces of social "civility" based on weak links in a society that historically has been strongly been divided by differences of class, socioeconomic status, race, etc. This "aesthetization" of food took place almost exclusively in the biggest urban centers of Peru, mostly because of the intrinsic characteristics of Peruvian media, the economic configurations of the country, and the importance of spaces of social communication in cities. These publics allow different people to discuss and experience food in big cities directly or indirectly (through conversations or food television shows, for instance), as opposed to the "immediacy" of food outside of these urban spaces.

RC11-207.14

TSUNEMATSU, JUN* (University of Tokyo, *vyb03233@nifty.com*)

Indirect Reciprocity in Intergenerational Support in Japan

Intergenerational familial support is a fundamental aspect of family relationships. It has critical effects on the welfare of family members and reflects the distribution of social capital in the family. This study focuses on the elderly over 50 years old as providers of non-monetary support to their adult children, and assesses how their own parents' support has affected their propensity to provide caregiving to their grown children. While directly reciprocal relationships in intergenerational support between parents and their children have been reported in the U.S. and Japan, we tested for the presence of indirect reciprocity from parents to children to grandchildren in Japan. The main research question is: Do the elderly who received more support from their parents tend to give more non-financial support to their adult children?

Models are examined with data from the National Survey of Middle- and Old-aged People's Life conducted in August 2010. The sample consists of 5,648 elderly people who were 50-84 years old with at least one child over 18 years old. To detect the indirect reciprocal association between from-parent-to-respondent support and from-respondent-to-children caregiving, some regression models are applied. The outcome variable is the number of types of non-monetary support that respondents gave to their first child within the year prior to the interview. The controls are socioeconomic status of the respondents and their first children, and the support exchanged between them.

We found that receiving greater non-financial support from parents raised the propensity to offer caregiving to children, after controlling for other relevant factors. This result offers some rationale for the indirect reciprocity model of intergenerational support.

RC27-470.2

TSUNEYUKI, YASUKO* (Kochi University, *tsuneyuki@kochi-u.ac.jp*)

The Current Situation and Future Tasks of Community Service Actions Conducted By Local Sport Clubs ⊡|a Case Study of Local Football Clubs in Shikoku, JAPAN⊡|

In recent years there's been impressive growth in sport team volunteering to local community service. The purpose of this study was to examine the current situation and future tasks of community service actions conducted by local football clubs in Shikoku, JAPAN. A survey was conducted using interviews, questionnaire and fieldwork from July in 2011 to July in 2013. Data of the questionnaire were collected from a sample of 104 clubs, while the return rate was 49.8%. The main findings were as follows : 1) About twenty five percent of local football club conducted local community service actions, 2) human communication related to unity of sport competition and promoting mutual friendship was important to local football clubs. It was characteristic for local football clubs to have human network closely related to local community, 3) sixty percent of local football clubs intended to continue or start the local community service actions. There were discouraged factors of the local community service actions, while members of local football clubs didn't know what to do. Moreover they didn't have enough money to conduct the local community service actions. This indicated that the share information and financial aid could seed potential local community service actions and 4) local community service actions deeply related to proper leader and frequency of practice. It was quite important to have good connections with outside the club like sponsor or football school. It is necessary to examine the assessment of people living in local community and differences of income between local football clubs.

RC55-878.2

TSUTSUI, JUNYA* (Ritsumeikan University, *junya_tsts@nifty.com*)

Constructing Social Cleavage Indicators Using the Mixed-Effects Model

This study demonstrates how we can construct national indicators by analyzing comparative surveys using mixed-effects (ME) model. ME model, also known as multilevel analysis, is usually understood as a method to analyze nested data. Few studies pay attention to its unique ability to estimate individual (or random) effects.

Estimating individual effects, country-specific effects in the case of national comparison, using ME model has two distinct advantages that existing methods do not have.

One is that we can "estimate" indicators with statistical confidence, not just "compose" them by adding up or averaging relevant figures. This merit addresses the problem of composing indicators using unbalanced comparative data. A comparison of attitudes between a country with sample size of 1,000 and one with sample size of 10 would be questionable if we just calculate means of several attitude values for both countries, because the value of a country with small sample size lack reliability. Estimating individual effects using ME method can avoid this problem by introducing "shrinkage estimator".

Another merit of ME estimation is that we can eliminate the effects derived from differential composition among countries. An indicator value of attitudes or happiness could be different because of different distributions of social groups such as gender, age, and classes. Also, simple averaging of different level of attitude among social groups can suffer from bias, because one social attribute (such as educational background) correlates with others (such as age or gender). ME method can deal with this problem because it uses linear regression technique.

This study applies ME method to compose "Attitudinal Divide Indicator" (ADI). ADI can be interpreted as indicating how an attitude toward government roles differs by social groups. A country with high ADI can be understood as a country where there is a sharp divide of opinion among people.

TG04-944.6

TU, JIONG* (University of Cambridge, *jt457@cam.ac.uk*)

Rebuild a Trust Relationship Between Doctors and Patients-- Informal Exchange in Chinese Health Sector

Trust lies at the heart of effective patient-doctor relationship. Chinese health sector is facing a trust crisis between patients and doctors as shown in the rising numbers of conflicts and dissensions. In seeking an accountable health care, patients widely employ informal exchange by giving gifts and red-packets to doctors, seeking connections and acquaintance relationship (guanxi) to get health care. The gift exchange and guanxi network involve the cultivation of emotion (renqing, ganqing, the emotional feelings of indebtedness and obligation), through which a trustworthy relationship is emergent and negotiated. However, in the changing moral context of China today, trust is very fragile amidst the inherent uncertainties of medical care. The individual efforts of gift-exchange and guanxi networking sometimes could not secure a trustworthy relationship, and patients frequently become the targets of defrauding, extortion and abuse of power. The paper, setting the context in the post-socialist China, shows how people try to counter the rising uncertainty in daily life and to secure a trustworthy doctor-patient relationship. It is about how trust is practiced, dismantled, and rebuilt in daily medical encounter. The paper recognizes the limits of individual informal exchange in building trust, and suggests more works to be done in building a trustworthy health system and improving the trust in society as a whole amid the wide mistrust.

RC50-809.1

TUCKER, HAZEL* (University of Otago, *hazel.tucker@otago.ac.nz*)

Gendered 'living Like The Other' In Turkey

Some tourists, those who decide to stay a longer while than other tourists in a place they like, might 'fetishise the idea of 'living like the locals' (Davidson 2005: 46). One of the ways Davidson suggests they might do this is through 'integrating themselves within and among local, indigenous communities, learning from them forms of experience and knowledge rejected and repressed by the West' (2005:51). Some might even enunciate their sense of belonging by becoming tourism entrepreneurs and playing the role of host to tourist guests.

Related to this, Soares (1998) talks about globalization as increasing the opportunities for copying which may be related to a desire to perform one's own fantasies about the 'other'. Soares adds that, therefore, 'mimicry can be a weapon against the political reification of identities' because 'the experience of being something else challenges reified identities and brings the possibility of circulating, shifting, and changing to the forefront of social and cultural life' (1998: 295). Such mimicry is riddled with paradox and contradiction, however, because it is never possible to fully *become* the other.

This paper considers the gendered dimensions of such tourist attempts at 'living like the other', at belonging and at becoming 'other'. Drawing on my long-term ethnographic study of tourism relationships in Göreme, Turkey, the paper discusses the different ways in which foreign (yabanci) women and men experience and negotiate their attempts at 'living like the locals'. The discussion will focus on the variable paradoxes and contradictions which foreign women and men face when attempting to live in Göreme for an extended period, as well as on how the paradox of it never being possible to fully *become* the other is different for each.

JS-77.8

TUDBALL, JACQUELINE* (La Trobe University, *jacqueline.tudball@sydney.edu.au*)
RYAN, KATH (La Trobe University)
SMITH, LORRAINE (University of Sydney)
WILLIAMSON, MARGARET (NPS MedicineWise)

Taking Medicines: Expanding Routines, Disruption and Management in Daily Life

RC47-769.11

TUDOROIU, THEODOR* (University of the West Indies, *tudoroiu@hotmail.com*)

The Triple Role of Social Media: A Case Study

The Arab Spring's 'Facebook dimension' has already received unprecedented attention. New technology was presented as an instrument used by protesters to build extensive networks, create social capital, organize political action locally and nationally, and put in place transnational links. A debate ensued between the views of 'cyber-enthusiasts' and those of 'cyber-skeptics' (or 'digital evangelists' and 'techno-realists'). A common element, however, is that very little of this research integrates political variables into its analysis. Moreover, the literature provides a rather fragmented picture of this complex phenomenon, with many scholars focusing on relatively narrow social media-related sub-fields. The present paper tries to overcome this division. Its goal is twofold. First, it argues that the full understanding of the impact of social media on Arab Spring regime change processes is possible only through the analysis of the key role played by this media at three interrelated levels that, until now, seldom have been studied together: as a tactical tool of mobilization, communication, and coordination; as an instrument of domestic and international revolutionary contagion; and, critically, as a means of enhancing pan-Arab consciousness which, in turn, was fertile soil for that contagion. The paper's second goal is to strongly anchor the analysis of social media in the political - and, more specifically, revolutionary - dimension of the Arab Spring. Social media may have been highly influential from many points of view. Still, one should not forget that the Middle Eastern process it influenced was fundamentally a revolutionary wave. As such, the role of social media needs to be addressed within the analytical framework of revolutionary contagion, which until now rarely has been done explicitly.

JS-50.2

TUMA, RENÉ* (Technical University Berlin, *rene.tuma@tu-berlin.de*)

Comparing Different Styles of (Vernacular) Video Analysis

The paper presents the outcomes of a project that focuses on activities of interpretation of video recordings. The interpretation/analysis of visual data is not only performed within sociology but in a growing number of professional fields and everyday situations ("**Vernacular video analysis**" [1]). My presentation draws on a focused ethnographic study of interpretation practices. I have done ethnographic fieldwork in three fields and recorded practitioners at their interpretation work.

The three fields each highlight different aspects of interpretation work.

In 1) **Police Work** the identification of actors and their ("criminal") actions is the police officials' main concern, in

2) **Football Training** the aspect of instruction is most important and in

3) **Market Research** the interpretation of eye tracking video is distributed and organized via means of information technology.

By itself **reflexively** applying Videography [2] onto the practices of video analysis I am able not only to study those three fields and the spread of visual analysis as a communicative form of generation of knowledge, but am also presenting a reflexive form of videography that allows for the reflection of our situated practices and knowledge that has been criticized as missing in the use of video in interaction analysis.

[1] Tuma, René. 2012. "The (Re)Construction of Human Conduct: «Vernacular Video Analysis»." Qualitative
Sociology Review 8(2):152-163. Retrieved Month, Year (http://www.qualitativesociologyreview.org/
ENG/archive_eng.php).

[2] Knoblauch, Hubert & Tuma, René. "Videography. An Interpretive Apporach to Video-Recorded Micro-Social Interaction". In: Eric Margolis und Luc Pauwels (Hg.): The Sage Handbook of Visual Methods. Los Angeles: Sage, 414-430.

RC32-561.5

TUNAL SANTIAGO, GERARDO* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, *gtunal@correo.xoc.uam.mx*)
CAMARENA ADAME, MARÍA ELENA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *gertunsa@yahoo.com.mx*)

Gender and Socialization of Knowledge

The purpose of this paper is geared towards analyzing how gender is an indicator that impacts scientific production in the administrative sciences perpetuating the differences between genders which affect the science. Particularly, significant differences that exist in the scientific visibility of men and women in Latin America are observed, as mentioned in the Latin American Quotes in Social Sciences and Humanities website (clase based on its Spanish initials) and the Network of Scientific Magazines of Latina America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal (redaly based on its Spanish initials) for year 2012. The analysis is made as evidence that in scientific research, as in any other human activity, there is a gender related division in work, which should be considered in the science and technology agenda at all levels of government.

JS-77.4

TURHAN, OZDEN* (Université Bordeaux Segalen, *turhan.ozden@gmail.com*)

Sociological Approach on the ART of Using Drugs By Patients Suffering of Oncological and Psychiatric Diseases

This study aims to analyze the strategies and tactics used by patients suffering of oncological and psychiatric diseases on the scale of social classes. This study would help to analyze and discuss the most comprehensive questions about the subjcet at hand.
- Which are the factors that determine the choice of the patient when he takes a medicine?

- Which are the motivations that characterize the behavior of the patients when they take a medicine?
- How the norms established by the public health instances influence the perception of the patients when they take a medicine?
- Basing my assumptions on how the patients take the medicine, I will investigate how the way of taking medicine is influenced by their belonging to a specific social class and which are the cultural factors that determine the way they take their medicine?

Pretti-Wettel and Moatti[1] uphold that the patient is not only the subject of his illness but at the same time assumes an active role with his illness by investigating it and by taking part in his healing process. In that context I will investigate the factors which determine the way the patients take the their drugs taking into consideration the influence of the media on them, their belonging to a social class, their dwelling environment, their gender, their profession, their educational background, the relation between them and their physician. With this study I hope to be able to assert that there is a similarity in the tactics of taking medicine by patients belonging to different socio-economic an cultural classes and that the practices of public health in Turkey play a unifying role between the various social classes in question.

[1] Patrick Peretti-Watel-Jean Paul Moatti, *Le Principe de prévention : Le culte de la sante et ses dérives,* Paris: Seuil, 2009.

JS-26.3

TURKUN, ASUMAN* (Yildiz Technical University, *asu.turkun@gmail.com*)

Stigmatizing Discourses in the Legitimization of Renewal Projects in Informal Housing Areas and the Historic Urban Center in Istanbul, Turkey

This paper aims to evaluate how discourses and accompanying interventions on the housing areas of the urban poor have evolved since the 1950s in Turkey, exemplified in the case of Istanbul. After 1950s, the import-substitution industrialization necessitated low-paid labor force in industrial establishments located in a few cities, including Istanbul. The governments directly or indirectly supported the development of informal housing areas, which served to decrease the cost of reproduction as well as state expenditure on housing. Those housing areas also helped building survival strategies for the urban poor through embedded social networks and mutual help mechanisms.

Since the mid 1990s, the vision of Istanbul as a center of international finance and tourism has guided the new urban policies, based on the development of real-estate and construction sectors. Therefore, urban regeneration/ renewal practices have become the major tool of urban policies, leading to an intensified pressure on the housing areas of low-income population in central locations. In the last decades, this pressure was coupled with disinformation and stigmatizing discourses, prevalent among the members of a hegemonic urban coalition, consisting of central and local governments, state institutions as well as developers, land owners, professionals, and the leading media. These discourses try to legitimate the clearance of those informal housing areas by stigmatizing the inhabitants as "invaders" or "criminals".

In this paper, the findings of the research made in six urban regeneration/ renewal areas will be utilized together with a comprehensive study of the leading media to analyze the changing discourses of prominent actors on the housing problem of the urban poor. This analysis will also cover the accompanying laws, regulations and implementations, which have led to the displacement or eviction of disadvantaged segments of population in most cases, as well as social movements for the right to housing and the city.

RC22-391.2

TURNER, BRYAN* (Australian Catholic University, *bryansturner@yahoo.com.sg*)

Post-Westphalian America? Religious Conservatism and American Exceptionalism

In the sociology of globalization there has been much talk of porous borders, the effects of the international flow of labour, legal pluralism, the fragmentation of civil society by multiculturalism, and the decline of state sovereignty. America however appears, as ever, to be an exception. After 9/11 and the Patriot Act, there has been considerable emphasis on the securitization of society as a whole. The focus of national security is echoed in the agenda of the Republican Party which has opposed the naturalization of illegal migrants, supported a hawkish foreign policy, warned against the dangers of creeping Shari'a, and rejected cuts to the Pentagon budget. Despite its ideological opposition to 'big government', the Tea Party has driven the GOP further to the right over national security and defence expenditure. While the rightward drift of Republican Christians is consistent with traditional millenarianism and Christian Zionism in America, it is reinforced by fears of American decline. Confronted by economic weakness foreign policy now faces a dilemma: isolationism versus confrontation. The foreign policy of Christian conservatism in the United States was famously captured by Sarah Palin in her recommendation 'Let Allah sort it out'. Despite the cultural divisions, there is however little evidence of any post-Westphalian erosion of American state sovereignty.

RC28-486.2

TURNEY, KRISTIN* (University of California, Irvine, *kristin.turney@uci.edu*)
SCHNEIDER, DANIEL (University of California, Berkeley)

Incarceration and Household Wealth

A large literature documents the deleterious economic consequences of incarceration. But little is known about the consequences of incarceration for household wealth, an indicator of economic wellbeing that may be especially important to the survival of low-income families for whom incarceration is common. In this article, we use individual-level data (from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study) and state-level panel data (from 1985 to 2005) to examine how incarceration is associated with asset accumulation and asset loss among formerly incarcerated men, their romantic partners, and their communities. Results from the individual-level data, which pay careful attention to the social forces that select individuals into incarceration, document that incarceration is negatively associated with vehicle and bank account ownership among men and that these associations are concentrated among men who previously held such assets. In addition, the economic consequences of incarceration spill over to the romantic partners of these men, especially those living with men prior to their incarceration, who report a lower likelihood of home and vehicle ownership. Results from the state-level data document that incarceration rates diminish homeownership rates among Blacks and, in doing so, widen Black-white inequalities in homeownership. Taken together, the results show that the considerable collateral consequences of incarceration may increase inequality in household wealth.

RC53-853.5

TUUKKANEN, TERHI* (University of Jyväskylä, *terhi.j.tuukkanen@jyu.fi*)
WILSKA, TERHI-ANNA (University of Jyväskylä)

Online Environments in Children's Everyday Life: Children's, Parents' and Teachers' Points of View

Online environments, which cover broadly all websites, are a pervasive part of many children's lives today. More than 90 percent of children and young people in America and Europe use the online environments (Madden et al. 2013; Livingstone et al. 2011). This has led to a public debate about the role of online environments in children's everyday life and about the ways childhood is being transformed by virtual worlds (Plowman et al. 2010). On the one hand, children are seen as experts of the online environments. On the other hand, the online environments are often regarded as a threat for children, because the opportunity to act anonymously causes misbehavior (Livingstone et al. 2011).

The paper explores the role of online environments in children's everyday life. By analyzing 27 interviews with Finnish children aged 11-13, parents and teachers, we examine and compare the viewpoints of both children and adults. We analyse the self-perceived effect of online environments on children's everyday life and particularly focus on the opportunities and risks of the online environments. As a result of our study, we found five types of perceived effects that represent opportunities and risks: learning and socialization, sense of community and empowerment, antisocial behavior, overuse and threat to security.

To our informants, the online environments represent a new form of community and friendship, which helps children to maintain their social relationships. There are positive effects of the online environments, such as enhancing the users' sense of community, social capital and learning (e.g. Wellman et al. 2001). On the other hand, the online environments may decrease social interaction between people in the "real" life. Another reverse side of this "online communality" is social pressure: in order to avoid being bullied, some children used Facebook before they were old enough.

RC23-419.3

TUUNAINEN, JUHA* (University of Helsinki, *juha.tuunainen@helsinki.fi*)
KANTASALMI, KARI (University of Helsinki)

University and Its Societal Environment: Reflections on the Triple Helix Model and Ways Forward

Universities are central institutions in the current knowledge society. Their role is to provide new scientific and technological knowledge, to educate people to serve the society and to alleviate societal problems of various kinds. To these ends universities have been streamlined to perform more efficiently. Simultaneously, the separate institutional spheres of science, university, government,

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

industry and the civil society have intermingled giving rise to many theoretical interpretations that underline the professed radical change of universities and sciences. Of these theories, the current article focuses on the triple-helix of university-industry-government relations. The model claims that intensified interaction between university, industry and government has given rise to a new kind of research, which not only seeks to advance knowledge but also tries to attain commercially viable products. As a normative policy model, triple helix might be transporting into analysis certain understanding of the developmental role of scientific research. The present paper summarizes the major viewpoints of this theory and reflects on the commentary given to it. To better understand the vices and virtues of the model, it also analyses the model's distinct theoretical status and claims that it is ambiguous, as it combines three types of sociological theory, i.e., diagnosis of an era, general sociological theory and research theory. After assessing the status of triple helix, the paper contributes to the discussion about the model by probing different theoretical avenues that research associated with the concept might proceed. Of central importance here is systems theory by Niklas Luhmann, as major protagonists of triple helix have frequently used his ideas in discussing the model. The current paper draws concepts from Luhmann's theory to specify ways in which empirical research associated with triple helix could be made more responsive to the multi-functional and internally contradictory character of the contemporary research university.

RC11-215.3

TWIGG, JULIA* (University of Kent, *j.m.twigg@kent.ac.uk*)

Dress and the Embodiment of Age in Everyday Life

Clothes lie on the interface between the body and its social presentation. Getting dressed is an everyday body practice, one of the ways in which bodies are made social, given identity and meaning. When we get dressed, however, we do so within the bounds of a culture and its norms; and these include ones in relation to age – as they do gender also. The presentation which draws on an ESRC project published as *Fashion and Age: Dress, the Body and Later Life,* Bloomsbury, explores the role of dress in the day to day performance of aged - and gendered - identities.

RC11-201.1

TWIGG, JULIA* (University of Kent, *j.m.twigg@kent.ac.uk*)

The Challenge of Cultural Gerontology: New Directions, Critical Perspectives

This introductory paper will explore the principal intellectual and social developments that underlie the emergence of cultural gerontology. Opening with a critical review of the sources and scope of the approach, it will trace from where these new impulses came, the theoretical traditions that inform them, and the challenges they present. The paper will draw together the key themes informing the forthcoming *Routledge Handbook of Cultural Gerontology*.

RC53-852.1

TÜRKYILMAZ, AYTÜRE* (Wuppertal University, *tuerkyil@uni-wuppertal.de*)
BÖTTNER, MIRIAM* (Wuppertal University, *boettner@uni-wuppertal.de*)
MORGENROTH, STEFANIE (Wuppertal University)

New Approaches to Inequality Patterns in Education Science and Childhood Sociology

New approaches to inequality patterns in education science and childhood sociology
From a perspective that considers children as social agents we analyze how socialization- and learning environments are designed, processed and have an influence on children's self-orientation and autonomous learning. By using an interdisciplinary approach that combines sociological and pedagogical theories different dimensions of the 'self' are put into the center of attention. Thereby we aspire to gain new insights into causes of inequalities.
This article uses data provided by the (longitudinal) study "SEBI – Self-orientation and Self-directed Learning: An Analysis of Socialization and Learning Environments of Primary School Children". First quantitative results of the ongoing study assessed the importance of parenting for children's self-confidence in primary school. A perceived parental interest in the own personality – associated with parental interest in the child's specific hobbies, activities and interests – can be seen as central for the academic self-concept. However, a perceived parental emphasis on efforts for the child's academic success does not have such a significant effect. Further, these findings could not be related to social class or ethnicity, which makes a difference to common findings of the majority of socialization studies. Thus, this study contributes to an extended view on inequalities in education by focusing on different socialization practices in families and institutions and how these interrelate to the child's academic self-concept and performance. The per-

spective gained by these findings can be supplemented by qualitative interviews concerning aspirations, parental practices and children's perspectives on school and family life with parents and children across various social backgrounds.
Based on this multi-method way of proceeding we aim to identify different patterns of inequality in socialization related to the self as a central variable. In how far this is a track worth following will be shown by presenting relevant data.

RC26-460.3

TYURINA, IRINA* (Russian Academy of Sciences, *director@isras.ru*)

Consolidation of Russia and Characteristics of Russians' Identities

Under conditions of globalization the national identity takes on special significance. Globalization creates unprecedented opportunities for the cultural convergence, expansion of the communicative space, lifestyle enrichment. However it causes many challenges and destructive tendencies, including a trend which is defined as «identity crisis». Ambivalence and ambiguity of globalization practices affecting not only the outer structure of social relations, but also individuals' inner world reinforce the need to define their own national and cultural identity. This need is global. However in every society it has its specific manifestations and gives rise to different social consequences. Russia isn't unique in the fact that it experiences the problem of identity. As elsewhere Russians are rethinking, comparing themselves and the world, trying to understand the general and the particular in their identification characteristics. Problems of transformation of Russian identity assume ever greater importance. They mediate the future of the country, its ability to face the challenges of modern world as well as to carry out cultural, economic, social and political modernization. The images which will dominate in mass consciousness will affect the prospects for civil society in Russia, the functioning of political institutions, the social climate of the society. At the same time the Russians' perception of themselves, of their own place in the world and of the others affects the formation of political, social and cultural orientation, which mediates the mass sense of place and role of Russia in the modern world, people's attitude to the Western countries, institutions and values.

RC08-151.4

TZENG, ALBERT* (International Inst Asian Studies, *p.w.tzeng@gmail.com*)

Geopolitics, Identity Politics and Sociology in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore

The paper compares the traditions of sociology in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore based on a systemic bibliographic review, and relates the findings with the identity politics of the three places which reflect their respective roles within a broader context of post-war geopolitics. Four categories of literature that are considered essential to defining the domestic sociological tradition were reviewed: domestic journals or paper series, writings about domestic history of sociology, normative-epistemological debates, and edited collections of domestic social studies. To make sense of the findings, the concept "domestic disciplinary identity" was developed with three forms of 'subjectivities' distinguished: *domestic disciplinary subjectivity,* the degree to which sociologists of a particular locale were considered (or acted) as if they belonged to one bounded community; *domestic empirical subjectivity,* the degree to which a geographical territory was seen as a legitimate epistemological subject; and *civilizational subjectivity*, the degree to which sociologists perceived that they belonged to a culture distinctive from the Western civilizational frame in sociology. The patterns are further associated with the post-War geopolitical statues and identity politics of the three places: the 'imposed Chinese nationalism' in Cold-War Taiwan and its challenge from the rising indigenous identity after the 1980s; the 'colonial denationalisation' policies in Hong Kong and the ambivalence toward the reunion with China in 1997; the 'multi-racial nation making' project in Singapore following its unexpected independence in 1965.

RC07-148.3

TZENG, ALBERT* (International Inst Asian Studies, *p.w.tzeng@gmail.com*)
ZHANG, JING-WEN (National Tsing-Hua University)

Internet-Facilitated Social Activism in Taiwan: Modes and Constraints

On 3th Aug 2013, a group of 39 anonymous 'netizens' mobilised, largely via the internet, a crowd of estimated 250,000 people in front of Taiwan's President Office to mourn for the man-made death of a military corporal, Mr Hung Chung-Chiu, and to protest against how the government responded to the case. The pressure forced the government to concede, agreeing to abolish the distrusted military judicial system during peace time.
The 803 protest marked a new mode of the internet-facilitated social activism in Taiwan. Its sudden surge and the much-acclaimed 'success' drove many veter-

an social activists and oppositional politicians into self-questioning why they had failed to stage a rally at a comparable scale in recent years—even with the help of internet. The question calls for a comparative analysis of this incident and other internet-facilitated social movements.

Drawing from literature review, interviews and some participant observations, this paper surveyed the existing practices of internet-facilitated social movement in Taiwan— a young democracy known for its strength in computing and communication technologies. Four ideal-typical categories are identified and discussed: (1) online activism of conventional advocacy/concern groups, (2) communication platform aimed at facilitating public deliberation and social empowering, (3) issue-specific protest initiated in a decentralised, less consolidated fashion among concerned 'netizens' and (4) various 'open access' projects initiated within an IT-savvy community (e.g. the 'g0v,' zero time government project).

A model will be theorized from the comparative analysis to account for the varying *scales* of public participation with three factors: emotional epidemic factor, cognitive entry barrier and technological entry barrier. At last, a normative ethic on *managing* the scale of activism will be developed with the 'public attention' considered as a scarce public resource. The various modes of internet-facilitated activism will be critically evaluated with the ethics in mind.

RC52-835.3

TZENG, CHIEN-CHUN* (University of Oxford, *joshtzeng513@gmail.com*)
HSIEH, WEN-HUA (Central Election Commission, Taiwan Government)

A Comparative Study on the Inter-Professional Collaboration Among Actors Involved in Active Ageing Programmes: Lessons from Denmark and Taiwan

This research aims to investigate the inter-professional collaboration among actors involved in the collective actions of Active Ageing campaigns, from NPOs to the state, the media, political parties, and commercial companies. It asks how do actors interact with each other and to what extent can inequality be eliminated? Denmark and Taiwan, with their differences in welfare regime, population ageing process, development of democracy and union movement, can be good cases to be compared. With the theoretical framework developed by Nahapiet and Ghoshal (1998), this study examines the relational dimension of inter-organizational social capital. Strikingly, three patterns of perceived relational social capital can be concluded in both the Danish and Taiwanese organizational fields, and each has its implication of obstacles to collaboration.

In Pattern 1 where actors continuously measure who needs whom more and for what, an unequal power relation can be noticed. Actors at a more disadvantageous position are more vulnerable to collaboration availability and they identify with their partners in exchange of their trust. Moreover, when a collaboration project is accepted, actors' identification of being in the same community is formed. However, with numerous back-and-forth circumambulations, actors keep asking if they should trust their partners. This is the Pattern 2 in this study and its kinetics can be categorized as follows: a) toward mutual trust because of complementary needs and ideal type of identification; b) toward distrust with problems of obligations and expectations as the crucial reason; c) toward distrust with imperfection in norms as the basic problem. Last but not least, Pattern 3, which features in harmony and stabilization, differentiates itself from other two patterns by harmonized conflict of interests among actors and a shared enemy - usually the state. Overall, embedded trust, which is weighted with identification, functions as the key mechanism in shaping such inter-professional collaboration.

RC41-696.4

TZENG, CHIEN-CHUN* (University of Oxford, *joshtzeng513@gmail.com*)
HSIEH, WEN-HUA (Central Election Commission, Taiwan Government)

It's Time to Change: How Does Kid-Focused Business Survive and Benefit from Population Ageing?

Ageing is a dynamic process involving responses at both individual and societal levels. Theoretically, the existence of an organization is a consequence of temporal societal demands. This study asks why and how kid-focused business can survive and benefit from ours ageing society. Particular emphasis is on their strategy in terms of legitimacy and organizational social capital. Japan and Taiwan, with their similarities in filial piety and inter-generational solidarity, can be good cases to study this issue. Various methods, such as in-depth interviews and content analysis of publications and government statistics, are applied to identify the underlying governance structures.

Social innovation across institutional boundaries can be recognized. Charities for the elderly and cram schools both recruit senior volunteers to teach children after school hours. Institutional re-design can also facilitate social innovation. Examples include kindergarten and nursing homes to be set in the same building, and public school campus turning into tourism resort. Vague vision is another

strategy for actors to find legitimacy and incorporate as many projects as possible. Moreover, institutional reframing based on institutional reproduction but with actors' minor modification due to institutional leaks and personal interests, can create alternatives for those whose jurisdiction is territorially defined. A good example is public schools in the cities with students changing their household registration from the countryside but in reality commute everyday.

To sum up, actors' agency and conditioning of institutions can both pave the way for kid-focused business. The concept of New Institutionalism can explain actions within a given institutional environment while the notions of organizational social network and social capital can help to understand why Active Ageing campaigns are widely utilized. This study ends with suggestions for re-thinking the meaning of Active Ageing campaigns and if the elderly are hence empowered or exploited.

RC16-289.8

TÖRRÖNEN, JUKKA* (Stockholm University, *jukka.torronen@sorad.su.se*)
TIGERSTEDT, CHRISTOFFER* (National Institute for Health and Welfare, *christoffer.tigerstedt@thl.fi*)

How to Include Material Elements in the Analysis of Life Stories? Applying Actor-Network Theory to the Analysis of Autobiographical Narratives on Alcohol Dependence

Often the aim in the analysis of life stories is to identify cultural meaning structures that tell about the values and norms that regulate people's life choices and give purpose to their aspirations. Hence, the life stories are often approached, for example, by applying Vladimir Propp's theory on narrative functions or William Labov's theory on narrative categories.

By applying actor-network theory (ANT) to the analysis of autobiographical narratives on alcohol dependence, the paper shows how the methods that focus on the identification of cultural meaning structures have a tendency to detach action described in life stories from its material and bodily mediations and overemphasize the importance of psycho-social and cultural factors in action. In ANT action is understood as an effect of network where both human and material elements can act by a set of links of relations. ANT offers tools to grasp how alcohol dependence, for example, is produced and mediated by a network of material, bodily, psychological, social, conceptual and cultural entities that transforms the action in an unforeseen way.

The paper uses empirical examples from the life stories on alcohol dependence to discuss how material entities, like physical spaces, material resources and bodily reactions, may trigger a dependency to alcohol, stabilize it, prevent it or abolish it as part of networks that connects human and non-human material elements. It proposes that as we follow the mediations of action and their conglomerations in many surprising sets of agencies, we should focus on situations/events and their concrete processes. That is, cultural meaning structures, like narrative functions or categories should be considered as mediators among other mediators, acting as part of complex actor networks that include also material elements.

RC42-703.1

TÖRRÖNEN, JUKKA* (Stockholm University, *jukka.torronen@sorad.su.se*)
ROLANDO, SARA (University of Helsinki)

Women's Responsibilities, Freedoms, and Pleasures: An Analysis of Italian, Finnish and Swedish Women's Magazines' Alcohol-Related Advertisements from the 1960S to the 2000S

Since the 1960s, feminist movements have emphasized that men and women should be seen as equal in their roles as parents, breadwinners, and citizens. This conception is not confirmed by the images produced by advertising. The article presents an analysis of alcohol-related advertisements published in Finnish, Italian and Swedish women's magazines from the 1960s to the 2000s. The advertisements are approached as representations of gendered performances in which gender is made visible "here and now" by placing women in particular subject positions (identities, gender roles) that are related to private or public spheres and associated with specific kinds of gender expectations and norms reflecting women's shifting responsibilities, freedoms, and pleasures. The article asks what kind of drinking-related subject positions have been portrayed as desirable in women's magazine advertisements over the past few decades and how those positions have changed as we move closer to the present day. The analysis reveals both continuity and variability in alcohol-related subject positions in Finnish, Italian and Swedish women's magazine advertisements. It shows how women's responsibilities, freedoms, and pleasures have expanded from the traditional domain of the private sphere to multiple new areas as Finland, Italy and Sweden have developed from modern societies to late-modern societies. However, the expansion of women's identities has occurred differently in each geographical area. Furthermore, the analysis shows that the expansion of women's identities does not mean that the traditional gender norms have disintegrated and been replaced by equal gen-

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

der norms. Rather, it seems that traditional gender norms continue to be reproduced in alcohol-related advertising.

U

RC24-438.28

UANG, SHIAW-TSYR* (Minghsin Univ Science & Technology, *uang@must.edu.tw*)

Changing Consuming Behaviors By Designing Eco-Efficient Green Products

People continue to create and consume more innovative technology products in order to make life more convenience and comfortable than the past. However, huge industrial processes bring significant changes in the Earth. Natural resources are getting to dry up; ozonosphere has been destroyed; environment has been contaminated and so on. These environmental changes cause serious threats to the survival of the Earth's species.

Therefore, in recent years, environmental awareness began to be respected, and researchers explore green issues hoping to make living things can be survival sustainable. Many countries have implemented environmental protection laws to reduce the environmental impacts of industrialized society. For instance, WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive), RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive) and EuP (Energy Using Product) organizations under the auspices of the European Union try to limit the environmental pollution caused by products. Laws and regulations seem to be a "pushing" force on changing consuming behaviors.

On the contrary, this research examines the possibility of a "pulling" force on changing consuming behaviors by designing eco-efficient green products. The present study attempts to integrate 39 engineering parameters of TRIZ (Theory of Inventive Problem Solving, developed by Genrich Altshuller) with 7 eco-efficient elements (Reduce material intensity; Energy intensity minimized; Dispersion of toxic substances is reduced; Undertake recycling; Capitalize on use of renewable resources; Extend product durability; Service intensity is increased. REDUCES, in short) proposed by WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development) to construct a green product design matrix, and use patents to verify the validity of this innovative green product design process. The green product design process of this research may allow designers to generate green products by improving eco-efficient elements as well as resolving conflict design issues. Hopefully, eco-efficient products may attract consumers' attention and thus unconsciously change consuming behavior, and approach sustainable goals.

RC24-432.2

UDA, KAZUKO* (Senshu university, *kazuko_u@mse.biglobe.ne.jp*)

Industrial Food Pollution: A New Perspective on Food Safety Risks Beyond the Current Legal Definition

This study proposes a new perspective on food safety risks, with reference to the 1968 Kanemi rice bran oil poisoning in Japan. This poisoning was brought on by Polychlorinated Biphenyls and dioxins, which are hormone-disrupting chemicals. As a result, the victims had chronic illnesses and passed on the poisoning to their children. Despite the victims' ongoing need for compensation and relief, no adequate policies as yet exist.

Similar to the Kanemi case, East Asian society has experienced many other food contamination, e.g. the 1955 Morinaga arsenic milk poisoning in Japan, the 1979 Taiwan rice bran oil disease, and the contamination of food with melamine in China and Korea in the 2000s. These cases show that salient issues regarding food in East Asia have changed from security to safety. Furthermore, they indicate that this study can be applied to other contamination cases.

In contrast to neglected those cases, environmental pollution incidents such as Minamata disease - caused by the methylmercury contamination of Minamata Bay in the 1950s - were officially recognized as 'public nuisance'. The victims of them therefore received public compensation in accordance with the law. However, the government denies that serious food poisonings are 'public nuisance', leaving victims without compensation.

From the sociological perspective, the social damage structure of the Kanemi was not similar to typical cases of food poisoning. Rather, with regard to the victims' possibility of recovery, the negative effects on daily life and community, and the cause of the contamination, it was similar to 'public nuisance'.

In conclusion, I propose a new perspective of 'Industrial Food Pollution', beyond the Japanese legal definition of 'Food poisoning' and 'Environmental pollution as public nuisance'. Based on this perspective, I recommend the establishment of 'Relief Fund for Industrial Food Pollution', which institutionalize compensation systems for victims.

TG04-957.6

UDAGAWA, YOSHIE* (Claremont Graduate University, *yoshieudagawa@yahoo.co.jp*)

Rights and Responsibility - Investigation of the Emergence of Entitled Children and the Amendment of Juvenile Law in Japan from the 1990s into the Next Century

In Japan during the 1990s, concepts of childhood changed, both within the domestic and international contexts. The emerging notions of self-determination, freedom, and responsibility, being debated on several fronts, were applied to children. The application of these notions extended into the functionality of juvenile law. The questions to be raised are: Is the child considered as an object in need of protection and guidance? Should the child be viewed, similar to the adult, as an independent being who has an innate ability for self-determination? How has Japanese society perceived the child? These questions form the core for investigating social, political, and legal transitions within Japanese culture in regards to its *entitled children* who newly emerged in the 1990s and started emphasizing their rights as they thought were rightfully theirs. In this research, *entitled children* are defined as those who consider themselves as an independent adult holding the rights concerning the choice of their actions. This research aims at reconsidering and reconstructing Japanese society during this time concerning the topic of *entitled children* and their degree of self-determination as conceptually developed by their observers, such as educators, psychologists, sociologists, legal professionals, and others. This research also enables the production of interdisciplinary discussions between areas of law, sociology, cultural studies, media studies, and qualitative fieldwork. Investigating the developed observations of multiple disciplines is beneficial for formulating a broader context in order to analyze and comprehend the topic (235 words).

RC08-165.15

UDEHN, LARS* (Stockholm University, *lars.udehn@sociology.su.se*)

Power in Classical Sociology

Power in Classical Sociology
Lars Udehn, Stockholm University
This paper is an attempt to synthesize the various ideas of power that we find in classical sociology. By "classical" sociology is understood sociology from its emergence in the nineteenth century until the beginning of the 1960's. This means that it covers the writings, not only of Marx, Weber and Simmel, but also the structural-functionalism of Parsons and the exchange theories of Emerson and Blau. The paper takes the form of answers, found in classical sociology, to a number of questions, including: "What is power?, What gives power?, and How is power exercised? In answer to the first question, a distinction is made between power in a broad sense, as a capacity to influence other people, and power, in a narrow sense, as an asymmetric relation of domination. The answer to the second question is that there are two sources of power; resources and rights – the first highlighted by Marx and the second by Weber - which are analytically distinct, but usually intertwined in reality. The answer to the third question is that power is exercised in four principal ways: (1) by the promise and/or use of rewards, or *inducement*, (2) by the threat and/or use of punishments, or *coercion*, (3) by trying to make people change their minds, or *persuasion* and (4) by an appeal to their duties, or in the words of Parsons, by an *activation of commitments*.

RC49-800.6

UDRIS, REINIS* (Osaka University, *reinisu@gmail.com*)

Online Disinhibition As a Predictor of Cyberbullying Among Adolescents

Bullying in schools is a serious problem that has commanded attention from scholars the past few decades. However, with the ongoing changes and developments in technology a new dimension to the problem has emerged: cyberbullying. Research has shown that cyberbullying can lead to depression, suicidal thoughts, decreased self-esteem and academic problems among others.
This presentation addresses the issue of cyberbullying based on the results from a survey of nine-hundred and ten high school students (mean age 16.31). Various theories and approaches have been used to explain cyberbullying. One possible factor that could lead to cyberbullying is online disinhibition. Up to now there have been no studies that specifically examined the link between online disinhibition and cyberbullying. The questionnaire included the Online Disinhibition Scale (ODS), a new instrument developed to assess online disinhibition levels.
Results from logistic regression analyses revealed that those students who were more disinhibited in online environments were consequently more likely to have cyberbullied someone. Examination of individual items of the Online Disinhibition Scale showed varied results.

PRES-2.3

UENO, CHIZUKO* (University of Tokyo, *ueno@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)

The Coming of the New Class Society: Gender Matters

Back in the 1960s, Daniel Bell predicted the coming of the new class society based on the knowledge and information capitalism. Assuming that gender would not matter in the knowledge society, women expected that this society would change in a more gender-equal direction. In reality social change has promoted neo-liberal reforms that have resulted in a widening class gap and decreased social mobility, wherein gender matters a great deal. Women are cast into the labor market in the name of the "equal opportunity," which handicaps by virtue of their care-burden. In addition, the rapidly ageing society added further burdens to the care-takers, mainly women. The result was extremely low fertility. Most OECD countries try to solve issues of care through public policy or markets, both of which depend heavily on migrant labor. In the absence of this solution, in Japan gender serves as the functional equivalent along with race and ethnicity. This explains why the women's status in Japan as measured by the Gender Equity index or Gender Gap Index is relatively as relation to its ranking in the Gender Development Index and the Human Development Index.
The recent disaster of the Fukushima nuclear power plant following the giant tsunami has sent out a warning that we must change our over-competitive society that places such a high value on wealth and growth. Nevertheless, the Japanese nation does not want to learn the lesson of history, despite paying an enormous price. I will argue that there is much to be learnt, both positive and negative, from the Japanese experience.

RC44-728.2

UENO, KAYOKO* (The University of Tokushima, *icf31837@nifty.com*)

Facebook Activism By Foreign Domestic Workers in Singapore

Studies of foreign domestic workers are now numerous in the social science literature, with much attention paid to left behind families. Since new research is required to contemplate the latest change, this paper uses authentic accounts related to the current explosive growth of social networking by live-in domestic workers in Southest Asia. Evidence was gathered through 54,000 posts on a Facebook group, most from Filipina domestic workers in Singapore. Interviews were held with Facebook group members, including a founder of the NGO responsible for starting the social network group. Findings confirm that internet technology has become integral in the lives of foreign domestic workers, enhancing their social interactions and mobilizing their self-expression. There is evidence that *Facebook* reduces psychological and physical costs for live-in workers, making it relatively easy for them to participate in activist social networking. Evidence suggests that, in addition to providing entertainment for foreign workers, *Facebook* motivates an increasing number of distantly scattered individual workers to engage in social activism.

RC29-498.3

UENO, KAYOKO* (The University of Tokushima, *icf31837@nifty.com*)

How Japan Imports Social Problems from the West: Child Abuse from Early 20th Century to the Present

For more than a century, Japan's approach to the child abuse problem has been stimulated and shaped by developments in western countries, particular in the US. Early in the 20th century, a national discussion of child abuse was initiated by hundful Japanese who had been exposed to western philanthropy. In the 1970s, Japanese medical professionals raised awareness of battered child syndrome proposed by a leading American pediatrician. Starting in the 1990's, a massive discourse on child abuse problem emerged from various professional groups who admired prevention and treatment measures from the US. Official data show that child abuse cases in Japan are most common for people of lower economic class. However, social policy on child abuse problem downplays the importance of economic stability and attributes the problem to individual families. Thus, government policy prioritizes identifying settings where there is a risk of child abuse and counseling parents instead of focusing on bringing families out of poverty. A child abuse risk assessment tool from the US is applied to every Japanese family in which there is an infant. The present study shows evidence of increased social panopticism and shows that risk technology morally penalizes mothers, leading to social exclusion.

RC42-714.1

UENO, KOJI* (Florida State University, *kueno@fsu.edu*)

Moral Identity in Friendships Between GLB and Straight College Students

People make moral claims about sympathizing with and providing support for stigmatized individuals, but past studies tended to focus on this type of moral identity construction within formal organizations. The present study seeks to extend the literature by identifying the process of moral identity construction in a personal setting—friendships between gay, lesbian, and bisexual (GLB) people and straight people. Analyzing data from in-depth interviews with college stu-

dents in the southeastern US, we show that straight students claimed their moral worth by emphasizing their deliberate decisions to develop and sustain friendships with GLB people and by highlighting how the friendships led them to personal enlightenment and political actions. GLB students, as a stigmatized group, also claimed moral worth by emphasizing their ability to cross the community boundary and to be accepted in the larger society. Organizational and life course contexts strongly shaped students' strategies to construct moral identity as these contexts specified constraints and resources available in their friendships.

RC41-690.6

UGAL, DAVID* (Federal College of Education, *daveugal@yahoo.com*)

Socio-Economic Background/Women Empowerment and Maternal Health in Cross River State, Nigeria: Using Data from the Ndhs 2008

Gender equality and women's empowerment are important indicators in development strategies that focus on poverty reduction and improved maternal health. Despite the importance of these factors to the overall wellbeing of women and the nation, research in this area is neglected. Besides the condition of women in relation to women empowerment, indicators have remained poor. The study used data from the latest national Demographic and Health Survey (nDHS, 2008) to examine the socio-economic condition of women in relation to their level of empowerment and as a correlate to maternal health outcome in Cross River State. The study utilized data of a representative sample of 735 women of age 15-49. A majority of respondents reported Poor/low socio-economic status ranging from low educational status, unskilled occupation, low income per month, seasonal employment etc and this affected the level of empowerment in all the indicators. These are women's participation in household decision making, their attitude towards wife beating and their attitude towards a wife's right to refuse sexual intercourse with her husband or partner. This condition is manifested in high maternal morbidity, mortality, inability to determine number of children, spacing and antenatal care options available to them. This is in line with the prevalent scenario in the entire country. There is therefore an urgent need for improving and enhancing women socio-economic condition as it will improve their level of empowerment and will bring about better maternal health status.

TG06-967.2

UGARTE, MAGDALENA* (University of British Columbia, *magdaugarte@gmail.com*)

Colonialism, Land Use Planning, and Indigenous Rights: Using Institutional Ethnography to Understand the Colonial Rationalities of Planning in 21st Century Chile

This paper shares some initial findings of a theoretical and methodological exploration, in which I use institutional ethnography (IE) to examine the role played by planning in the dispossession of Indigenous peoples in Chile. Over the past fifteen years, the planning literature started to recognize the complicity of the discipline with colonial domination and imperial aspirations of territorial expansion, in particular how land use planning has been one of the main mechanisms used by European settlers to appropriate Indigenous lands. Starting from the premise that planning processes are embedded in complex and broader institutional structures, I further argue that planning has contributed to the reproduction and perpetuation of colonial injustices until this day, in part through the existence of institutional, legal, and decision-making frameworks that are colonial legacies.

Although IE has not been widely used by planning scholars, I claim that to understand how colonial rationalities are reproduced through everyday planning practice it is critical to look at how written texts –especially plans, legal documents, regulations, and policies– shape planning action and help reveal colonial ruling relations. To answer this empirical question, I draw on in-depth interviews and document reviews, discussing how the daily actions of government planners in Chile bring to life colonial visions and understandings, although in subtler and more invisible ways than in the past. I use as an example the planning and implementation of the first Consultation on Indigenous Institutions, led by the Chilean Government in 2011, which was developed in the context of the recent endorsement of ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This exploration shows how the recognition of Indigenous rights challenges Indigenous/State relations and simultaneously reinforces colonial notions of state sovereignty, Lockean ideas of land use and property rights, and liberal understandings of human rights.

RC01-44.3

UGWU, CHUKWUKA* (UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA NSUKKA, *chuka_ugwu44@yahoo.com*)

Facing An Unequal World: The 1967-70 Civil War In Nigeria, Its Causes, Consequences and Implications On The Biafran Side Of The War In Contemporary Nigeria

SHORT ABSRACT: The paper examines the causes and effects of the 1967-70 Civil War on the Biafrian side of the country, even decades after the actual war.

LONG ABSTRACT: Violent conflicts of inter and intra state wars of myraid conceptualization have become synonymous with post colonial states in Africa. The Nigerian-Biafra war of 1967-70 tooka genocidal dimension in which the killing of people on the Biafran side of the war became a state industry. These dceeimations took the features of a pogrom against the "Biafrans" which resulted in millions of people of that side of the country examinated in the war.

This paper, therefore, analyses the causative factors of the war, the consequences of the war in terms of the massive human deaths, the refugees' problems and the excruciating economic and social aftermath of the war on the then citizens of Biafra and Nigerins in general. The paper argues that even in the contemporary globalization world of today, the people from the major tribe that constituted victims of the secessionist war still suffers from unequal treatment in the present Nigerian socio-political context, being a hangover of the Nigerian-Biafra civil war of post-independence Nigeria.

RC29-504.4

UHNOO, SARA* (University of Gothenburg, *sara.uhnoo@gu.se*)

The Social Meaning of Racial Humour Among the Police

This paper explores a controversial side of police culture: the use of ethnicized humour among the police. The empirical material consists of twenty-two interviews made in context of an assessment on the work environment for ethnic minority officers and civilians within a major Swedish police force. The qualitative analysis illustrates how officers and civilians with an ethnic minority background talk about the widespread use of racial humour within the police. On the one hand, they criticize their colleagues for using racist jokes, as it reproduces ethnic stereotypes and tends to position minority officers as 'outsiders', but, on the other hand, they contribute to the reproduction of racial jokes and consider it to be an unavoidable, quite unproblematical, part of daily police jargon. Finally, the difficulties of walking the thin line between police jargon and ethnic bullying and the problems that racial humour implies for diversity work within the police are discussed.

RC02-46.5

ULBRICH, NINA* (University of Kassel, *nina.ulbrich@uni-kassel.de*)

China's Involvement in Africa: New Approaches of Solidarity in Economic and Development Policies or Just South-South Rhetoric?

The increasing Chinese activities in African countries are often stated as different or competing against Western approaches of development aid and economic relations. Not only regarding quantity but also quality, the Chinese involvement seems to develop specific patterns of a development model, for example the principle of non-interference. This paper analyses Chinese conceptions of economic and development policies towards African states. By putting these policies and their implications in the context of historical structures and social relations of forces, the asymmetrical power relations, the counter-hegemonic potentials as well as the interests and strategies of the stakeholders involved within this "third way" between (Post)Washington Consensus and South-South-Cooperation can be identified.

However, there has not been much research on African perspectives on characteristics and patterns of Chinese involvement. Therefore, in its second part, the paper focuses on the perception of Chinese activities in Ghana and the impact on local developing role models. Being the "darling" of Western donors and simultaneously experiencing a rapidly increasing Chinese involvement on different levels of its society, Ghana presents a crucial case study with conflicting constellations of interests. According to (neo)gramscian concepts of hegemony, a sustainable impact on the local development model, manifested in reciprocally combined elements of institutions, ideas and material capabilities, must include aspects of consent (considering the specific background of the Ghanaian society by including theoretical perspectives of peripheral statehood and postcolonial approaches). Do Chinese stakeholders accomplish a broadly-based consent on their activities and therefore establish patterns of a „different" development model in Ghana? Does the Ghanaian civil society perceive them as an alternative to the dominant (Post)Washington Consensus? Following a qualitative mixed-methods design, combining expert interviews, media analysis, and secondary analysis, the findings of three core areas of the Chinese economic and social activities will be presented and compared: construction, mining and trade.

RC32-554.3

ULFSDOTTER ERIKSSON, YLVA* (Dept of Sociology and Work Science, *Ylva.Ulfsdotter_Eriksson@socav.gu.se*)

Gender Representations in Occupational Descriptions

The Swedish labour market is to a vast degree segregated by gender, likewise as in many other nations. Women and men work in different occupations, branches and even sectors and a majority (73 percent) work in occupations where 60 percent or more of the employees are of the same sex. Women are engaged in occupations such as nurse, social worker, teacher, assistant nurse and child minder, while men primarily work in manufacturing or with diverse technical occupations. The separation of men and women in the labour market can be explained by the structural relationship between the sexes and it contributes to stereotyped gendered images of occupations. Both tasks and occupations tend to be sex-typed and we associate them with being either female or male. . "Female" occupations include different aspects of caring for other persons and thereby correspond with dispositions assumed to be held by women. "Male occupations" are associated with physical strength, technical skills and logic – dispositions traditionally associated with men. Sex-typing is an ongoing process, part of the overall gender system in society, and is related to hegemonic cultural beliefs about gender.

This paper draws on empirical data consisting of occupational descriptions produced by the Swedish Public Employment Service (Arbetsförmedlingen). It presents the results from the on-going research project that studies whether descriptions of occupations are a mechanism for social reproduction of gender, social class and ethnicity. The paper focus how gender is represented in the 30 most common occupations for women and men respectively. The aim is to find out whether these occupational descriptions reproduce stereotyped images of gender, and how. The study was conducted through a qualitative content analysis. Preliminary results reveal that they both reproduce and break stereotypes:by emphasizing that nurses need to be technical and that a janitor must have social skills.

RC06-117.3

UMEDA, NAOMI* (Osaka Prefecture University, *cnu21419@osakafu-u.ac.jp*)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and "Isolated Child-Rearing" in Japan

This paper explores how ICT affects social movements for dealing with "isolated child-rearing" through analysis of political documents and qualitative interview data, especially focusing on the relation between ICT and neighborhood relationships or regional networks for families.In Japan today, these social movements for dealing with "isolated child-rearing" have been active. They problematizes "isolated child-rearing" which result from the urbanization, the increasing number of nuclear families and the dilution of neighborhood and family relationships, mainly on the assumption that the isolation relates to "child abuse" and "child-rearing anxiety." For this reason, they try to strengthen supports for parents by neighborhood or special local agencies.On the other hand, recently some governmental ICT projects for preventing "isolated child-rearing" have been promoted , such as building a social networking service site for parents and developing e-learning environments to foster advisors on child-rearing. These projects enable parents to seek advice or to talk with other parents on their smartphone or personal computer without leaving home regardless of their regional contacts. So, how does the promotion of these ICT projects affect the need for developing a sense of community and building regional networks for preventing "isolated child-rearing"? In conclusion, the governmental ICT projects in Japan are rigidly focusing on "local community.", so in the name of "community informatization," many local governments are engaged in developing ICT to strengthen neighborhood relationships and regional networks. Similarly in a real-life situation, most of the parents who replied this investigation prefer to ask for help and talk with someone they know by sight rather than only online. For these parents, the primary objective of using ICT in their child-rearing lives is to communicate with their family or neighbors. Thus, in Japan the utilization of ICT for preventing "isolated child-rearing" is directed to strengthening neighborhood relationships or regional networks.

RC35-604.3

UMLAUF, RENE* (University of Bayreuth, *reneumlauf@gmail.com*)
HÖHNE, STEFAN (Technische Universität Berlin)

Actor-Network-Theory and Its Applicability in the "Global" South

Within the last decade Actor-Network Theory (ANT) has received increasing attention but was mainly applied to phenomena in "Western" societies. The paper starts with a revision of the view studies that applied ANT assumptions to human-nonhuman relations in non-western contexts. Through a critical discussion we try to probe ANTs compatibility with large-scale socio-political claims implicit in modernity theory.

RC02-59.4

UNDURRAGA, TOMAS* (Research Associate University of Cambridge, *tomas.undurraga@gmail.com*)

Producing Economic Knowledge: An Ethnography of Newsrooms in Brazil

Producing economic knowledge: an ethnography of newsrooms in Brazil
In line with recent ethnographic research concerned to shed light on knowledge production in advertising agencies (Ariztia, 2013), trade floors (Beunza & Stark, 2010) and news agencies (Boyer 2011), this investigation considers the newsroom as site of economic knowledge production in Brazil. In particular, this paper presents the early results of a multi-site ethnography of economic news production in the mass media in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo in 2013. It draws from more than fifty interviews with economic journalists, media commentators and economists, as well as from participatory observations of journalistic practices within newsrooms. The paper looks at how relationships – both competitive and collaborative – between the following four entities help create economic knowledge, and how this knowledge interacts with the generation of news. The entities in question are: 1) people (individual actors and groups, e.g. journalists, economists, commentators, editors, etc.); 2) non-human instruments (devices, models, rankings); 3) structures (classes, professions) and 4) networks (relationships between actors, instruments, structures). The paper pays special attention to how news about the economy is constructed and circulated, and how this news in turn draws upon, contests, and helps to produce economic knowledge. This research forms part of the ERC funded ECONPUBLIC project, which study how the ideas about the economy have been produced in the mass media in the UK, US, France, Argentina and Brazil in the post-war period. *http://www.econpublic.hps.cam.ac.uk*

RC39-672.4

URANO, MASAKI* (Waseda University, *muranolt@waseda.jp*)

Democratization of Local Leadership--- the Role and Function of Local Governance in the Disaster-Processes of the Great East-Japan Earthquake and the Tsunami

The gigantic earthquake of magnitude 9.0 which occurred on 11th March, 2011 caused tremendous damage to the huge coastal area around Northeast Japan. The tsunami was of historical record in terms of its height and area affected. As of the end of March, 2012, over 20 thousand people were reported as dead or missing related to this disaster.

Moreover, serious accidents at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plants that happened sequentially had a great impact on the huge area. The catastrophic damaged communities had been in financial difficulties with a high percentage of aged people, revealing various types of precariousness in the social structure of the communities and the vulnerability individual resident groups have.

In terms of mitigation, temporary living, restoration and reconstruction processes, the role of local political leadership that could listen to requests and meet the demand of the residents on the one hand and that could negotiate with the central and prefectural governments in order to get necessary assistance to help people in the disaster areas on the other hand, is getting more and more important. Based on the in-depth interviews to local leaders of the hard hit areas we explore the role and function of local leadership and its effectiveness, as well as the condition on which they are doing well with these jobs.

Among the democratic countries Japan has a rather centralized political and social system with a strong central government in terms of budget-control, regulation of prefectural and local government system etc. Furthermore after the earthquake we experienced the change of governing party from the Democratic Party of Japan to Liberal Democratic Party, which seemed to mean that it is necessary to consider deeply the way of the political leader, not only at national level but also at local level.

RC49-798.2

URANO, SHIGERU* (Mie Prefectural College of Nursing, *shigeruu@blue.ocn.ne.jp*)
AYAYA, SATSUKI (The University of Tokyo)
KUMAGAYA, SHINICHIRO (The University of Tokyo)

An Ethnomethodological Explication of the Usage of Diagnostic Categories: On the Relation Between Diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder and Self-Identity (2)

Through the lens of medicalization in sociology, the relations that people have with medical categories are considered subordinate to medical professions. Therefore, how individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) come to terms with the category of "ASD" is considered a manifestation of that subordination (Conrad, 2007). However, this perspective prevents us from understanding actual situations in which those individuals come to terms with the diagnosis of ASD. Many studies have investigated the various relations people actually have with their diagnostic categories (Hacking, 2009; Jutel, 2011). Based on these precedent studies, this presentation examines the sessions of *tohjisha-kenkyu* (which roughly translates as "sufferers' first-person study") and explains the interactions of the settings in which participants refer to their own diagnostic categories. The Japanese word *tohjisha-kenkyu* refers to a collaborative activity in which the indi-

viduals suffering from social isolation due to their impairments talk about their troubled experiences and study the structures of these experiences in their own words. *Tohjisha-kenkyu* began in a mental patients' group in the town of Hokkaido, Japan and has since been utilized in many other groups of individuals with various impairments (Ayaya and Kumagaya, 2008; Ishihara, 2013). The sessions of *tohjisha-kenkyu* this presentation examined were for individuals with ASD and conducted by these individuals. Using ethnomethodology and analyzing audio recordings of the sessions, we focused on the following questions: (1) What is the significance and what are the roles of the participants' self-reference to diagnostic categories? (2) What relationships do these usages of diagnostic categories make possible between participants? (3) What consequences do these usages give to the meanings of these diagnostic categories?

RC49-798.4

URANO, SHIGERU (Mie Prefectural College of Nursing)
AYAYA, SATSUKI* (The University of Tokyo,
  ayayamoon@live.jp)
KUMAGAYA, SHINICHIRO (The University of Tokyo)

How Diagnostic Categories Influence the Self-Description of Person with a Diagnosis: On the Relation Between Diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder and Self-Identity (1)

Previous studies have revealed that there is a mutual relationship between the self-description and social cognition/interaction (Spreng and Mar, 2012; Nelson and Fivush, 2004). These studies have found that to infer the intentions, feelings and beliefs of others from their behaviors requires the structured self-description which serves as a reference frame. On the other hand, self-description is structured through the social interaction.

The persons with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), the medical definition of which is qualitative deficits of social cognition/interaction, are suggested to have difficulties in semanticizing their own autobiographical memories through social interaction, which gives atypical structure of self-description (Crane et al., 2010; 2011; Bon et al., 2013; Lind et al., 2010; Williams et al., 2010; Uddin et al., 2011). However, performance of social cognition/interaction and self-description depends on 'how' to interact 'with whom', and may not be reduced to individual characteristics (Crane and Goddard, 2008; Bruck et al, 2007; Crane et al., 2012).

As a practice in which alternative self-description and social recognition/interaction are generated simultaneously, we focus on *Tohjisha-Kenkyu*. '*Tojisha*' means first-person in Japanese, and '*Kenkyu*' means research. In a nutshell, *Tohjisha-Kenkyu* is studying oneself through communication with others who share similar experiences. *Tojisha-Kenkyu* is a novel method of self-help and intellectual exploration born in Japan, which neither accepts without question nor rejects completely existing technical terms and diagnosis, but rather uses and customizes them to make more suitable descriptions for each experience.

In this presentation, the speaker, who is diagnosed with ASD and is a facilitator of *Tohjisha-Kenkyu* meetings for ASD, will introduce 7-year experiences of *Tohjisha-kenkyu*. She also talks about how she has utilized technical terms to change her own self-description, which ranges from implicit body schema to explicit self-narratives, and the relationship with others (Ayaya, 2013).

RC19-334.3

URBINA-FERRETJANS, MARIAN* (United Nations University,
  urbina-ferretjans@unu.edu)
SURENDER, REBECCA* (University of Oxford,
  rebecca.surender@spi.ox.ac.uk)

Social Policy in the Context of New Global Actors: How Far Is China's Developmental Model in Africa Impacting Traditional Donors?

China's role as an emerging donor and its conceptualization of social policy in Africa has generated polarized reactions in the West. Many argue its 'productivist' approach is driven less by notions of citizenship and social rights, and more in terms of accumulation functions. Social investment is justified for broader economic development goals in contrast to current safety-net or 'welfarist' models of western donors. While some international organisations perceive the Chinese approach as antithetical to Western goals and practice, others welcome it as an opportunity to develop new ideas about social development.

This qualitative research explores to what extent and in which direction Chinese aid to Africa is influencing Western ideas about welfare policy in developing countries. The study comprises a systematic review of Sino-African and Western policy documents and semi-structured interviews with senior Chinese, Western and African stakeholders. It investigates how social policy is conceptualized by those involved in Chinese aid to Africa, to what extent this differs from traditional Western approaches, and what it means for Western social development policy. The implications for understanding the drivers of global policy development and links between the economic and social dimensions of welfare will be explored.

JS-62.2

URBINI, LIA* (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina,
  maildalia@gmail.com)

The Transfer of Public Schools's Management for the "Public Non-State Sector" in São Paulo, Brazil: Challenges When Education Becomes "a Care Service to the Consumer"

An overview of the author's master's research (in progress), which discusses participation and social control specificity in "public non-state" educational services in Brazil during the last decades, after a major structural change in the country's public educational services.

It investigates how the funding architecture of state services take place after 1998, when the transition form "full public" to "public non-state" took place. It attempts to explain how the as called "financialization" and internationalization - key features in capital globalization - interfere on participation and social control in public education sector. The case study analyses a legal entity created to this end - the OSCIP - specifically the branch of education that began to operate in the first schools with public non-state management in São Paulo. Marked by incisive participation of the business community in partnership with the higher authorities of planning education (Education Departments of State and Municipality), their intention is to draw a OSCIPS school management model that copies central countries' school structure. This experience in São Paulo is crucial: it's a pilot project for all public education in Brazil. If successfull, all municipalities and States should also adopt this new model and all public schools shall be run by non-state entities.

The intention is to unfold and underline the mechanisms of production of a specific kind of participation and social control over public services, which is based on the logic of "care services to the consumer". As a result, the strategies for a non-state organization, which presents itself as a nonprofit one, obtain profit arises. And, therefore, it can be said that there are private intentions supporting entrepreneurship in these supposed non-profit sectors.

RC37-637.1

URQUÍZAR HERRERA, ANTONIO* (Open University UNED,
  aurquizar@geo.uned.es)

Social Narratives For Noble Art Collecting (Spain, 1750-1850)

The main purpose of this paper is to study the role that collections of art works and other artifacts played in the definition and exhibition of social discourses of legitimacy and differentiation of the estates. Since noble collections embodied social theory and social legitimacy, old noble houses transformed their artistic policies in the transition between Early Modern and Modern and Contemporary Europe, as a response to the competition environment due to the new nobility and other groups climbing the social ladder. Also these old noble houses had to answer the coincidence with the institutionalization of the new artistic system represented by academies and museums. All these elements promoted the rearrangement of old collections and the display of new social narratives for their public interpretation.

This aim is intended to be pursued through the analysis of the ideological narratives on collecting deployed by Spanish ancient nobility, 1750-1850, focusing on the houses of Osuna, Alba and Medinaceli, among other families. These old noble houses had been displaying social narratives through collected objects since 16th century. Portraits, religious and historical paintings, a few masterpieces with acknowledged aesthetic value, weapons and many other different items had been collected, organized and narrated through the ideas of lineage and differentiation of social groups and estates. The analyses of the reorganization of these collections and their new discourses at the end of the Ancient Régime could offer valuable information about the social profile of these objects and their use as means of social structuration.

JS-41.2

URREA-GIRALDO, FERNANDO* (Universidad del Valle,
  furreagiraldo@yahoo.com)
TELLES, EDWARD* (Sociology Department,
  etelles@princeton.edu)
FLORES, RENÉ* (Phd Student Princeton University,
  renef@princeton.edu)

Why Skin Color Captures Inequality Better Than Census Ethnoracial Identification in Latin America

Why Skin Color Captures Inequality Better than Census Ethnoracial Identification in Latin America
Edward Telles*, René D. Flores* and Fernando Urrea-Giraldo**
* Princeton University
** Universidad del Valle (Colombia)

For the first time in modern history and with the region's turn to multiculturalism, most Latin American censuses now ask respondents to identify by race or ethnicity. These new data allow researchers to systematically examine ethnoracial inequalities, which have long been ignored or denied. However, reliance on census ethnoracial categories could be problematic because of classification ambiguity in the region and because the categories themselves may hide racial heterogeneity. To overcome this, we modeled the relation between skin color as well as census ethnoracial categories and educational inequality, using innovative data from the 2010 America's Barometer from the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) and 2010 surveys from the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA). We found that skin color was strongly related to educational inequality in all examined nations (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru), even after controlling for parental occupation and other factors. On the other hand, ethnoracial identification was a weaker and less consistent predictor.

RC05-111.7

USMANOVA, LARISA* (Kazan Federal University, *OUSMANOVAL@GMAIL.COM*)

Between Europe and Asia; Cross-National Marriges in JAPAN (RUSSIAN CASE)

The paper focuses on modern Russian diaspora in Japan and based on research conducted in 2012 in Kyoto (Japan). Although Russians in Japan have more then 100 years-history, in fact the Russian-speaking Diaspora has been formed just last decade. There were only 322 Russian (Soviet) citizens in 1985, but in 2004 the Russian community in Japan has counted more then 7 000 members. If we take in account that Russian-speaking community can include the CIS' citizens, it is understandable how many Russian-speaking foreigners in Japan now - about 10 000. All population of the Russian community in Japan could be divided into two groups: labor migrants and members of cross-national marriages. I pay attention to the second, larger group of the Russian community in Japan, because it is still studied a little. It is a marginal community, still not Diaspora in due its small and dispersed numbers. Having many problems of identification, they want to keep their transnational identity, influence on cultural environment of host country and to be a root between it and homeland, between two cultures - Europeen and Asian. This study (interview with Russian women married Japanese men) shows us an impact on Japan of many new ethnical communities and how Japan is becoming the society of multi-cultural coexistence. So, under influence of the small Russian community, Japan will take a new identity as a multicultural state, but not homogenous one. To prevent depopulation, Japan has to accept 17 million immigrants between 1995 and 2050, immigrants and their descendents would total from 18 up 30 percent of the total population of the country by 2050. There are two main state's coalesce policies – assimilation (melting pot) and multiculturalism (the salad bowl). In case of Russians, they don't want to assimilate and prefer the multiculturalism (diasporic) model.

RC34-600.6

USUDA, AKIKO* (Showa Women's University, *9a9m5j8n93@kza.biglobe.ne.jp*)

Japanese Teenagers' Perception of Their Mothers' Employment and What They Do in after School

Japanese junior high school students and high school students (age 13 to 18) are rarely reported internationally regarding their behaviors after school and attitudes towards their mothers' employment. I interviewed approximately 40 these teenagers, 20 each from relatively wealthy area, Setagaya and the down town, Taito in Tokyo. The result showed that most of their mothers were working part-time regardless of their areas and this affects family supper. Some of them were suffering from neglect or somewhat of neglect by mothers particularly concerning supper. The difference was teenagers in Setagaya are more likely to complain it, while Taito counterparts were more likely to accept their severe situation in family.

In addition, comparison between this study and the result of Australian researcher, Barbara Pocock's in-depth interview of teenagers (2006) will be shown. The result was different from the Australian one and the largest gap is that almost no Japanese teenagers referred their parents' joy gained from paid work, while Australian counterparts did. Probably due to Confucianism, many of Japanese teenagers seem to thank their parents' paid work, although some of them were not provided supper. And this tendency is more obvious in down town.

Neglect of these age groups is difficult to be recognized in the society, due to their own pretense as normal and their affection or sympathy towards their parents. Also there are no DV marks on their bodies and no yelling is heard from nighbours. Therefore, these teenagers' vulnerability remains invisible. I believe this study has significant meaning in youth studies, family studies and Japanese studies.

RC46-756.1

UYS, TINA* (University of Johannesburg, *tuys@uj.ac.za*)

Whistleblowing and Intervention: A Role For The Clinical Sociologist

Worldwide there is a tendency to view the act of whistleblowing as making an important contribution in the fight against corporate misconduct. However, a more ambivalent attitude is often displayed towards the whistleblowers. There are global debates about whether whistleblowers should be considered as heroes or traitors and what kind of protection they should have.

Whistleblowing takes place when a present or past member of an organization discloses suspicions about organizational wrongdoing to those they believe to be in a position to take action. Whistleblowing could occur internally when the whistleblower communicates the message inside the organization (using prescribed or non-prescribed channels) or externally when the whistleblower resorts to an external agency, which could include the media. Regardless of how the disclosure is done, organizations generally regard whistleblowing as illegitimate. The disclosure of information about organizational wrongdoing, especially if it is placed in the public domain, is regarded as a form of betrayal and often leads to retaliation by the organization. Acting as 'loyal and caring' employees, whistleblowers generally do not expect the severe negative responses they receive as a result of disclosing irregularities in their places of work.

This paper discusses whistleblowing in the USA and South Africa and considers the role clinical sociologists could play in designing and/or implementing interventions that would ensure better outcomes for the whistleblower as well as the organization. Clinical sociologists attempt to improve people's quality of life by designing and/or implementing interventions based on an analysis of problem situations. In the case of whistleblowing their role could include advising the organization with regard to the implementation of confidential reporting systems that would pre-empt whistleblowing; developing support systems for whistleblowers before, during and after the disclosure is made; mediation between the organization and the whistleblower and advocacy to improve legal protection for whistleblowers.

RC22-394.5

UZAR ÖZDEMIR, FIGEN* (Middle East Technical University, *figen.uzar@gmail.com*)

Public Religious Activities of Muslim Women in Turkey

This paper aims to analyze the effects of Sunni Muslim women's increasing public religious activities on their everyday lives and social status within their close relationship circles such as family and neighborhood. The analysis is an account of a two-year-long ethnographic field study in two state Quran courses and one informal Quran course in Ankara and twenty six interviews with the participant pious women. Muslim women's public visibility has been increasing in the world as well as in Turkey. This is firstly due to the increasing rates of public participation of women in Turkey (there is positive development in women's employment and education rates). Since working women spend most of their time outside their homes, pious women choose to fulfill their religious obligation of daily prayer (salat) in the mosques and mesjids which are public spaces. Secondly, more and more pious women claim their right to the public religious places such as mosques which have traditionally been male spaces and public religious activities such as Friday prayer which have been dominated by men as male religious activities. As a result, more women attend public religious activities at public religious places. This paper argues that pious women reorganize their everyday lives according to their public religious activities and that pious women's public visibility elevates their social status within their families and among their neighbors and friends. They are seen as the "people in charge" of the religious affairs by their families and by their friends.

RC23-404.1

UZCANGA, CATALINA* (University of Deusto, *catalina.uzcanga@deusto.es*)
RIEZU, XABIER (University of Deusto)
OIARZABAL, PEDRO (University of Deusto)
MAIZTEGUI, CONCHA (University of Deusto)
ARETXABALA, ESTHER (University of Deusto)
SETIEN, MARIA LUISA (Faculty of Social and Human Sciences. University of Deusto)

Building "Ethnic Ghettos" or "Intercultural Bridges"? the Use of ICTs in Migrant Organizations in Spain

The use of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) by migrant organizations is a relevant factor for the enhancement of social cohesion. Migrant associations develop in-group solidarity, and this often generates out-group mistrust. There is a general consensus regarding the value of ICTs in maintaining both strong and weak ties, but there is not any consensus on whether ICTs are

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

useful in forming new ties and whether those are strong or weak. This study aims at explaining the impact of ICTs use in the migrant associations' social capital. Are migrant associations using ICTs to expand bridging social capital or to reinforce homogeneous networks? In depth interviews to the representatives of 25 immigrant associations in Spain, from five different origins, namely Romania, Morocco, Equator, Colombia and Bolivia, have shown that the use of ICTs is increasingly essential for their organizations. Furthermore, ICTs are used to access to information on both the origin and the host country. However, the organizations' communications, both online and offline are mainly addressing their local communities. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the associations that use more diverse ICT tools are those who are more oriented to social cohesion. The study shows that, indeed, bonding social capital is essential for migrant associations and that the use of ICTs helps maintaining strong ties, while fostering the creation of new weak ties and political participation of their communities in the host society. In sum, ICTs come up as an opportunity for migrant associations to improve their public image, collaborate with other public, private and non-profit organizations and thus to enhance social cohesion, in general. Therefore, an effort should be done from public and private initiatives to facilitate this digitalization. This paper is part of a larger research financed by the Spanish Ministry of Economy.

RC24-435.7

UZZELL, DAVID* (University of Surrey, *d.uzzell@surrey.ac.uk*)

Workplaces In Tncs: Can Green Practices Be Transported Across The Home-Workplace Border?

Just under 50% of the world's GHG emissions in 2004 were attributable to energy supplies and industrial production (IPCC, 2007). The demand for manufactured goods is expected to rise by at least 100% by 2050 (from 2006 levels), with a consequence that industrial emissions, if unarrested will lead to a 90% increase in CO2 emissions by 2050 compared to 2007. Following new EU regulations, national governments have created policy instruments designed to reduce or compensate the level of emissions of specific organizations. However, these regulations have not proved to be effective, neither in terms of production nor consumption. The research project: *Low Carbon at Work*, attempts to understand the drivers for and barriers to environmentally sustainable practices at work and at home, and recognises not only the crucial contribution of industrial production to GHG emissions, but also that consumption is an inseparable driver of production. Investigating two TNCs (vehicle production and oil industry) in Sweden and the UK, we have asked under what conditions workers and managers are encouraged to transfer "green practices" from work to home and/or vice versa. We have also investigated how relationships between managers, employees and trade unions might encourage or prevent the adoption of 'greener' production processes. Both case studies include informational and life-history interviews to understand changes at different times of their life course. Our findings explain why workers are often unable and unwilling to carry practices between home and work, why they draw borders between those areas and under which conditions they become permeable and "green practices" are carried from home to work and vice versa. We have found how limited communication between hierarchical levels within companies as well as inflexible management practices discourage workers to suggest and implement environmentally valuable changes.

V

JS-47.2

VAALAVUO, MARIA* (National Institute Health & Welfare, *Maria.Vaalavuo@thl.fi*)

Population Ageing and Distributional Concerns

This presentation will look at the transformation of the welfare state from the perspective of increasing spending on various elderly and health care services. One of the main arguments of the presentation is that a new distributional paradigm put forward through demographic and structural changes is emerging. The presentation has two objectives: 1) It examines the distribution of elderly and health care spending across the Finnish population with register data on the use of services in 2011. 2) With macro-level data from the EU countries, it analyses policies and social spending targeted to different age groups in the society and discusses how their balance has changed in the past two decades.

The increasing spending on elderly care services raises distributional concerns as the welfare state paradigm shifts to new forms of spending and new types of beneficiaries. Countries already display considerable imbalances in the distribution of public spending for today's young and old generations.If we spend more money on old age in-kind benefits, who benefits the most? Do all ageing citizens benefit equally and to what extent this development in spending patterns digs a gap between generations? Are there signs of proportionally more pro-elderly spending as the median voter's age increases? The topic is politically even more relevant in the midst of the current economic crisis when social budgets are being cut, welfare state policies recalibrated and intergenerational justice is emerging as a significant policy issue.

The preliminary analyses with the Finnish register data indicate that the distribution of old age in-kind benefits has a remarkably pro-poor pattern. The final article will investigate further if this is explained by the greater morbidity of the elderly in lower income classes or if the result is connected to other socioeconomic factors, such as living alone or older age.

RC19-332.6

VAALAVUO, MARIA* (National Institute Health & Welfare, *Maria.Vaalavuo@thl.fi*)

Welfare Dependency, Accumulation of Social Problems and Marginalization

9.2 per cent of the population in Helsinki claimed social assistance in 2011. Media often portrays these people as a homogeneous group while the evidence tells otherwise. This presentation contributes to the development of a typology of social assistance recipients and focuses on those worst-off. Is there a new group with multiple needs that should be targeted with specific policy measures? But also, are there new claimants recruited from middle classes?

40 per cent of recipients claim social assistance for less than 3 months. These short-term recipients can hardly be called the core of destitution – especially if we consider long-term deprivation as a characteristic of destitution.

An entirely different type of subgroup includes those who receive the benefit long-time or recurrently. Indeed, long-term social assistance receipt has increased and a growing share of claimants faces many problems simultaneously. Health problems, substance abuse, long-term unemployment and housing problems often accumulate and make these people more vulnerable to marginalization.

In order to develop better policies and actions by social workers, information on the heterogeneity of clients and the depth of the various problems they face is of profound importance. Should we improve the accessibility and content of health services, to whom should the rehabilitative work be targeted and who still have the potential to re-enter the labour markets?

The presentation analyses social assistance clients in Helsinki with register data from 2006–2011. The data is complemented with information on the use of health and social services and pharmaceuticals. Using factor, latent class and descriptive analyses, the objective is to locate the core of destitution and classify clients on the basis of their background, benefit dependency and welfare problems. This categorization can facilitate the design of actions, setting of realistic objectives of policies for different subgroups, and analysing social assistance data in general.

ADH-991.2

VAID, DIVYA* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, *divya.vaid.09@gmail.com*)

Educational Inequality and Social Mobility: A Two-City Study in India

Patterns of intergenerational social mobility provide an indication of the equality of opportunity and "openness" of a society. This paper studies the impact of educational attainment on social mobility chances in India for both women and

men. India presents a novel case to test theories of inequality and to examine social change given its diversity and the pace of recent growth that has excluded a significant proportion of the population, and due to persisting educational and gender inequalities. Specifically, large cities in India that have expanded both in terms of population and economic growth are ideal contexts for such a study of social mobility. This paper analyses primary data collected through a survey of over 1800 respondents in two cities, Delhi and Patna. In-depth interviews with some of the surveyed respondents provide the much needed context to this study of persisting inequalities.

RC37-631.2

VAIL, JOHN* (Newcastle University, *john.vail@ncl.ac.uk*)

Bearing Witness to Social Suffering: The Emotional and Social Complexity of Social Documentary Photography

There is a highly contested debate in the social sciences and the humanities about the artistic bearing of witness to social suffering. If we take the paradigmatic case of social documentary photography, does prolonged exposure of individuals to images of social suffering have de-politicizing effects, dulling empathy and leading to compassion fatigue or does it spark an empathetic imagination and ethical reflection, and thereby stimulate an active solidarity and sense of shared responsibility that constitutes a cultural pathway to an active citizenship. Although we sympathize with the latter judgment, we admit this is based more on wilful optimism than persuasive evidence because, in actual fact, there has been very little rigorous social science research investigating this debate.

We are attempting to partially redress this oversight through on ongoing research project with the Side Gallery in Newcastle, UK. For over 35 years, the Side has hosted exhibitions of social documentary photography, many of which have been dedicated to exploring large scale social and political transformations with a special focus on social suffering and hidden injuries. For each exhibition, the gallery has kept a comments book and we have coded and analysed a sample of 25 exhibitions across three decades featuring diverse forms of social suffering and distinct subjects.

We use these contemporaneous comments to trace how the images impacted on individual emotional states (what kind of emotions were triggered, whether particular images generated specific responses). We also explore whether these exhibitions acted as a force for social learning: increasing people's understanding of social complexity and power; recovering people in the photos as proper subjects, worthy of dignity in their own right; and enhancing knowledge of possible alternatives. Finally, we are interested in whether we can observe how individuals employ distinct ethical, emotional and critical judgments when encountering these kinds of images.

RC06-127.3

VALARINO, ISABEL* (University of Lausanne, *isabel.valarino@unil.ch*)

Fatherhood and Doing Gender. How Challenging Can Institutional Changes be?

Transition to parenthood in Switzerland takes place in a particularly gendered welfare state. It is the only European country where men do not have access to any kind of statutory parental or paternity leaves. Following a conceptualization of gender as a social structure, we consider that parenthood is shaped by social mechanisms producing difference and inequality between fathers and mothers at the institutional, interactional and individual levels. This paper investigates empirically the extent to which institutional change - such as the introduction of a paternity leave - can challenge the construction of gendered fatherhoods. It is based on a case study conducted in a public sector organization which implemented in 2010 a one-month paid paternity leave. Sequence and cluster analyses are performed on register data about the patterns of employees' leave uptake (N=95). Interpretive analysis of interviews with fathers who took paternity leave (n=22) and with managers who experienced leave uptake in their team (n=8) is conducted.

Results indicate a limited challenge of the gender structure. At the interactional level, although paternity leave enables fathers to spend more family time, a gendered division of childcare tasks is observed: fathers still have a secondary role with the newborn child. The majority of interviewees adopt a modified male breadwinner family model, similar to the dominant norm in Switzerland. As regards interactions in the workplace, paternity leave contributes to make fatherhood more visible, but informal norms about the legitimate leave pattern are observed. On the individual level, paternity leave uptake contributes to men's appropriation of their fatherhood identity and to increase their sense of competence and duty as fathers. However, their conception of fatherhood is structured according to contradictory discourses which highlight *change* in gender relations and persisting *differences* between motherhood and fatherhood.

RC31-535.9

VALAVIC☐IENE, NATALIJA* (Lithuanian Social Research Centre, *natalija.valaviciene@gmail.com*)

Highly Skilled Migration As a Structuration: What Is New?

This paper examines the role of interaction between social structure and human agency in the process of international migration of the highly skilled professionals. The discussion draws from Giddens's structuration theory and Bourdieu's forms of capital. It revisits Giddens's analysis of duality of structure and relocates this in a migration field. This presentation is devoted to explore second questions: Why do highly skilled professionals migrate even they are financially satisfied? Why others do not consider migration? What kinds of forces in migration decision process do participate? This paper is based on results from twenty in-depth open ended interviews with highly skilled professionals of Lithuania in the fields of natural and technological sciences. Migration and social status is seen as endless process constructed from set of events passed on micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

In the view of structuration theory migration is seen as recursive process formed and transformed by active agents and itself shaping and structuring subsequent social behaviour of agents. Both structural determinants in the countries of emigration and immigration and acknowledgment of migration as efficient strategy for life betterment creates new cultural element in the social structure that influences migration-decision making of other peoples. International migration is a continuous interaction between migrants and economical, political, social, and cultural contexts on macro level in the sending and receiving countries.

New insights shed light on deeper than just economic considerations layers involved in forming attitudes towards international migration. The structural ant socio-cultural context where individual is acting, migration experience in parent family, seek for higher social status, personal freedom, and need for professional recognition are just several pieces of the puzzle, the outcome of which is decision to (not) migrate.

RC18-325.17

VALDIVIEZO-SANDOVAL, RENE* (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla , *valdiviezo.rene@gmail.com*)
VALDIVIEZO-ISSA, ANGELICA (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla)

Mexico: Democracy and Inequality in the States

In Mexico only electoral democracy has been developed. There is no growth, neither social nor political important presence from social and civic organizations that show developments on social democracy and that allow an effective control of the government by the society. The elections alternation in every aspect has been a proof of the presence of electoral democracy.

México's ranked place 61st on the Human Development Index. Nevertheless, inequalities on the 32 national entities are quite evident.

This paper analyzes the evolution of the electoral democracy on the 32 Mexico's states and relates it with inequality according to the HDI.

The unit of analysis is the alternation on municipal governments during 10 years, identifying those entities with a greater percentage of municipalities with alternation in their governments and searching the relation with the evolution of the HDI and the evolution of income poverty.

RC18-314.1

VALDIVIEZO-SANDOVAL, RENE* (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla , *valdiviezo.rene@gmail.com*)
VALDIVIEZO-ISSA, RENE (Universidad Autónoma de Puebla)

Mexico: Electoral Geography from the States View

Ever since year 2000, Mexico has had very competitive presidential elections. Two of these electoral processes, have been pinpointed as fraudulent, because of several irregularities that have happened.

The electoral geography has introduced the states behavior in the three elections to be studied (2000, 2006 and 2012), showing more or less territorial aggrupation.

This paper introduces the elections geography based on the electoral results from the capitals of the 31 states in the country, taking into consideration, that generally, the states capitals concentrate the higher amount of voters, and have the major political diversity from each state.

This paper also presents the political-governmental evolution from each entity, as a political and geographic context that supports the explanation.

RC43-724.6

VALE, LARRY* (MIT, *ljvale@mit.edu*)
SHAMSUDDIN, SHOMON (MIT)

All Mixed up: Defining Mixed-Income in Public Housing Redevelopment

Since the 1980s, politicians, government officials, and real estate developers have popularized the strategy of building mixed-income housing to replace trou-

bled public housing projects in the United States. Although the term is used to describe a growing number of developments, "mixed-income" has never been officially or consistently defined. Drawing upon a newly-constructed database of income-mixing in projects completed under the HOPE VI program since 1993, as well as on other initiatives, this paper investigates selected public housing sites that have been redeveloped into so-called mixed-income housing in order to understand what qualifies as mixed-income and to develop a more analytically precise way of describing these projects. We reveal that the mixed-income label is applied to a wide range of income mixes, from projects that try to minimize the presence of low-income housing (less than 1/3 of total units), to projects that attempt to preserve a substantial majority of units for low-income households. In addition, we develop a new way of identifying and categorizing mixed-income developments in terms of *how* income mixing is implemented: 1) mixing in a few low-income residents into a mostly high-income project or vice versa, 2) mixing together roughly equal proportions of low-income and high-income families into a single project, 3) mixing in new high-income residents around low-income residents living in an existing project, and 4) mixing in low-income residents by spreading them out into a larger neighborhood, rather than a project. The categories reflect divergent ideological positions about both the physical and social place that low-income people should have in mixed-income communities, and by extension, the role of public housing in American society. Although mixed-income developments can be a useful tool to insert affordable housing into tight housing markets, we argue that these developments are too often used to displace formerly all low-income communities.

RC51-819.3

VALENZUELA, FERNANDO A.* (Universidad Andres Bello, *fervart@gmail.com*)

Domestic Violence As Eigenvalue in Contemporary Society: A Sociocybernetic Approach to the Construction of a Form of Gender Based Violence in Chile

Domestic violence, including several forms of gender based violence, does not exist independently from an observer, neither is this observer limited to a domestic realm. In contemporary society, domestic violence is constructed as such in a network of operations that encompasses both private and public realms. This network involves a diversity of human and non-human agents – questionnaires, photographs, medical instruments, etc. – and coordinates public policy, legal, scientific and political criteria. As a result of these operations, experiences of violence are transformed into cases of domestic violence, which overflow into courtrooms, state agencies and other sites. In this sense, domestic violence is an Eigenvalue (Heinz von Foerster), a referential correlate of this complex network of operations.

This paper, which is based on field observations made in Santiago, Chile, describes a section of this network: the section that goes from the moment a report is made to the moment it enters a courtroom transformed into a case of domestic violence. It is stated that three problems of reference (Niklas Luhmann) give meaning to the diverse operations that are involved in this network: a) the attribution of cases of violence to the environment of the system; b) their observation as forms against a medium; c) and the constitution of chains of transformations (Bruno Latour) through which references to the lived experiences of violence are mobilized into the courtroom. Specific mechanisms that contribute to solve these problems are presented and analyzed.

Finally, two main consequences are explored. At the same time that the constructed reality of domestic violence becomes inscribed in the lives of victims and their relatives, shaping their experiences and descriptions of the world, it is shaped as a stream of facts that feed state mechanisms of population control.

RC08-150.5

VALENZUELA, FERNANDO A.* (Universidad Andres Bello, *fervart@gmail.com*)

The Circulation of Two Epistemic Objects That Carry Social Science Knowledge: Domestic Violence and Bullying

This presentation follows the circulation of two epistemic objects, namely domestic violence and bullying, in Chile, from their appearance in this country in the decades of 1990 and 2000, respectively. Social science knowledge plays a major role in the configuration of both epistemic objects. Also, both objects have important normative and emotional contents, making them relevant for the orientation of actors. In this manner, domestic violence and bullying are part of performative processes through which social science knowledge shapes reality.

The definitive positioning of domestic violence and bullying as part of everyday reality in Chile resulted largely from State-led processes of measurement, diffusion and regulation. Their arrival and diffusion was induced by several social processes. In the case of domestic violence, the feminist movement, with its claims during the 1980s, was a crucial lever. Bullying, instead, has a more diffuse arrival, being mass media, particularly television, its fundamental driver. International organizations such as the World Health Organizations and UNESCO played a key role in the circulation of both constructs. They have provided conceptual

and methodological tools, as well as facilitated and disseminated research and provided funding. Moreover, international organizations have incorporated in these constructions a decisive normative framing that is associated with developments in Human Rights.

Some repercussions of these processes are analyzed regarding the globalization or universalization of these realities or cognitive objects and to the respective effect of perceptual and normative shaping. The empirical study is based on interviews to relevant agents (state functionaries, policemen, educators, psychologists, physicians, etc.), ethnographic work regarding measurement and classification practices, and revision of documents related to processes of constitution of these constructs.

TG04-952.1

VALENZUELA, LEONARDO* (The University of Sydney, *leonardo.valenzuela@sydney.edu.au*)

The Atmospheres of Chilean Copper Moralities

From ancient times copper mining has been a key element for the materialisation of the civilisation processes. From the weapons and ornaments of the Western Asian settlements 1.000 BC to the chips and wirings of contemporary hybrid cars, copper has had a privileged position advancing human capacities with its versatility. However, intensive pollution derived from copper mining has also been a prevalent issue that can be traced twenty five centuries back to the smelters of Roman Empire times, as some recent sediments analysis in Greenland have recently shown (Hong et al, 1996). Additionally, copper has been relevant in international disputes over natural resources, as can be seen in Chile in the middle of the Cold War, with a process that sought to recover national sovereignty over copper and ended up with the imposition of a dictatorship. Following an actor-network perspective, this presentation is focused on the role of copper shaping the institutional settings of Chile. The analysis is mainly based on the negotiation of air quality standards and emissions caps that lasted for more than twelve years (between the late 1990's until 2012), and explores the different copper ontologies related to health, pollution, energy, and globalisation among others, mobilised during that process. Reviewing the proceedings of the expert panels and public statements made by the bodies involved in these negotiations, the agencies of copper are rendered visible as well as the dependency and subordination of Chilean institutions to the needs of the currently in place copper production schemes. This refers not just to the local schemes, but to its intimate connections with the global copper dynamics, which are currently dominated to a great extent by China. It is argued that a way out of this entanglement should be designed, cutting across the cause-effect relations that compose current Chilean copper moralities.

JS-19.5

VALIAKHMETOV, RIM* (Russian Society of Sociologists, *rim_m_sifat@inbox.ru*)
BAIMURZINA, GUZEL (Russian Society of Sociologists)

Contemporary Family and Human Development

Human development is the expansion of people's opportunities live long, healthy and creative lives; to advance other goals that are valuable for themselves and the entire society. Human development implies that people engage actively in expanding equity and respect for human rights.

Family is not only an institutional cell but also is a micro-social basis of human development and its reproduction. It is a family where the key elements of human development (health, education, well-being etc.) originate from. The potential of these elements predetermine perspectives of socio-economic, scientific and cultural development of the country and ultimately of the person himself.

It is a family where a person should be brought up to respect fundamental principles of equity, recognize human rights, interests and needs of other family members and people around. Family is the only social institution providing for retranslation of values and norms to the following generations; ensuring succession, stability and sustainability of human development.

At present in many countries the family institution experience crisis, which is intensified by discrepant and often negative demographic processes. These tendencies affected Russia as well. Along with decrease in birth rates, there have been negative changes in marriage and family structure; in the number of incomplete families and illegitimacy. The most common feature of the russian families is poverty, which is deepen with every subsequent child.

Responding to contemporary challenges in marriage and family processes the governments of developed countries realize explicit family policies. In Russia family-oriented measures were always regarded as a part of social and demographic policies. But nowadays National family policy, its statements, principles and priorities are being conceptualized. This is reflected in the work of experts' and scientists' communities; in broad public discussions of the draft project of the National Family Policy Concept.

RC30-510.5

VALIAKHMETOVA, GULDAR* (Russian Society of Sociologists, *baimur@mail.ru*)

A New Global Approach to Pursue Global Justice and Development

The liberalization of economy and global economy formation have fundamentally changed the mode of interaction between government, employers and employees; have greatl y affected the employment structure, labor markets and socio-labor relations. Uncontrolled world capital markets, and as a consequence, risen instability, uncertainty and inequality in society have led to a weakened sense of common purpose of social partners in labor sphere.

At the same time, understanding that stability and considerable culture in socio-labor relations guarantee social and economic well-being, determined the need in a new base for consensus between tripartite partners in global scale. This role is performed by Decent Work (DW) concept, presented by Director General of The International labor organization (ILO) in 1999. In accordance with definition, DW involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and *equality of opportunity* and treatment for all women and men.

Decent Work has become leading course of international and national policies, which is proved to be effective programmatic approach allowing to solve simultaneously a series of socio-economic problems and responding challenges of contemporary world. Nowadays DC programs are being realized in more than 40 countries. In Russia it is implemented through the cooperation program between ILO and Russian Federation. The timeliness and urgency of DC idea is proved also by The European Union's Post Lisbon Strategy. The European network of 53 NGOs "SOLIDAR", working to advance social justice in Europe and worldwide wrote: «We would like to see the quality jobs and decent work agenda translated into European legislation, policies and programs, with its key components and objectives reflected in the Post-Lisbon Strategy».

RC19-332.10

VALLE, MELISSA MERCEDES* (Columbia University, *melissamvalle@gmail.com*)

Contesting Stigma: Afro-Descendant Migrants in Santiago, Chile

The purpose of this exploratory study is to provide a qualitative empirical account of the experiences of Afro-descendants presently living in Santiago, Chile, and contribute to the debate on the migratory realities of people to Latin America from the perspective an understudied and often marginalized and excluded population. While this study can only provide a snapshot into the lives of some Afro-descendant immigrants presently living in Chile, preliminary findings suggest that this population is experiencing racism and xenophobia with which they must regularly contend. It seeks to understand the justification process by which marginalized groups contest stigma and how they disavow perspectives that suggest their identities have been devalued. Forty-eight semi-structured interviews were conducted with adult immigrants of visible of African-descent (27 female, 22 male), from 4 continents and 15 countries, between April and May 2013. They lasted between 10 and 25 minutes and were conducted in either Spanish or English. All but 11 were audio-recorded.

RC25-451.3

VALLE, TRINIDAD* (Fordham University, *valle@fordham.edu*)

The Resistance of Bare Life: Media Narratives on Mapuche Hunger Strikes in Chile

The current Mapuche movement emerges in the context of processes of globalization and modernization affecting Latin America. Since the 1990s conflicts have arisen between Mapuche communities and private companies, due to the development of economic mega-projects in Mapuche territory. The government role has been contradictory: while they promote politics of recognition in education and culture; politics of repression are used to suffocate Mapuche protests regarding those mega-projects.

The mainstream media narratives have constructed a particular framing of the conflict. Due to the lack of plurality of Chilean mainstream media, a critical discourse analysis of media discourses is fundamental to deconstruct how a particular narrative is imposed as the unique *regime of truth*. An alternative discourse has been developed by the ethnic media, which emphasizes an historical and contextualized reading of these confrontations and its consequences for Mapuche communities.

The paper compares the discursive formations underlining ethnic and media narratives regarding the Mapuche hunger strikes of 2008 and 2010. The media coverage of those hunger strikes provided a space for contestation of notions of ethnic and national identity. The analysis of these narratives brings to the forefront the concept of bare life (Agamben, 1998). The management of the 'bare life' of the Mapuche is at the core of the modern politics. The hunger strike becomes

the only mechanism of resistance of those subjects reduced to the category of bare life. The application of the anti-terrorist legislation locates the Mapuche body outside the realm of law by creating this state of exception (Agamben, 2005) where bare life can be scrutinized and managed.

The comparison of the mainstream and ethnic media narratives shows how the Mapuche hunger strike has been constructed in contradictory terms. A critical discourse analysis problematizes notions of power, legitimacy, ethnic and national identity, involved in those media narratives.

RC32-548.4

VALLEJO, ELIZABETH* (Pontificia Universidad Católica , *vallejo.er@pucp.edu.pe*)

La Violencia Invisible: Acoso Sexual Callejero a Mujeres En Lima Metropolitana

El acoso sexual callejero comprende un conjunto de prácticas cotidianas como frases, gestos, silbidos, sonidos de besos, tocamientos, masturbación pública, exhibicionismo, seguimientos, entre otras, con un manifiesto carácter sexual. Estas prácticas revelan relaciones de poder entre géneros, pues son realizadas sobre todo por hombres y recaen fundamentalmente sobre mujeres, en la mayoría de casos desconocidas para ellos. Las realizan hombres solos o en grupo. No se trata de una relación consentida, sino de la imposición de los deseos de uno (s) por sobre los de la(s) otra(s). Se realizan en la vía pública o en (desde) el transporte público o privado, de manera rápida e intempestiva. Pese a tener impactos en la libertad sexual y el derecho al libre tránsito, estas prácticas han sido normalizadas y hasta justificadas en nuestra sociedad.

Esta ponencia mostrará los resultados preliminares de una investigación en curso sobre el tema, realizada gracias al financiamiento de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP). Los resultados de la Encuesta Nacional de Género 2012 realizada por la PUCP muestran una mayor incidencia en Lima y Callao que en otros ámbitos del país, lo cual revela su carácter fundamentalmente urbano. Asimismo, el segmento más joven de mujeres (18-29 años) es el más afectado, lo que revela que estas relaciones de poder entre géneros tienen un componente de edad: a mayor juventud, mayor probabilidad de ser afectada. A nivel cualitativo hemos podido recoger también discursos que justifican estas prácticas.

La ponencia presentará también la experiencia del proyecto que dirijo: "*Paremos el acoso callejero*", que desde el 2012 ha colocado el tema en la agenda pública peruana, logrando que medios de comunicación, municipios e, inclusive el Ministerio de la Mujer, se hayan pronunciado y estén realizando acciones para combatir el problema.

RC19-337.8

VAMPA, DAVIDE* (European University Institute, *davide.vampa@eui.eu*)

Territorial Politics and the Emergence of Sub-National Welfare Models in Italy, Spain and Great Britain: Regionalist Mobilization, Institutional Asymmetries and Left-Wing Partisanship

This paper investigates the relationship between sub-national politics and the emergence of region-specific models of welfare governance in Italy, Spain and Great Britain. Data on spending, legislation and implementation of social policies in all the regions of these countries have been collected and analyzed. The main finding is that in all three countries territorial mobilization – through the creation of regionalist parties – has been an important factor in the development of well-structured and distinctive welfare models at the sub-national level. In countries with relatively flexible constitutional arrangements (Spain and, especially, Great Britain), regionalist parties have promoted distinctive models of welfare governance by engaging in bilateral bargaining with central authorities and obtaining *special* formal powers for the regions they represent. In the absence of constitutional flexibility (the Italian case), the intervening effect of formal institutional asymmetry is less relevant and what really matters is the fact that regionalist parties have used *standard* self-governing authority in distinctive and 'creative' ways. In this paper I also consider the 'welfare effect' of left-wing mobilization and I show that its importance varies depending on the role that mainstream centre-left parties play in national policy making and on their relationship with regionalist movements. In Italy the Left has been excluded from central government for many decades and has therefore acted as a 'regionally-focused' political force, which, despite not representing regional minorities, has used the regional arena to promote distinctive social policies. On the contrary, in Spain, the main party of the Left, the PSOE, has been a dominant force in central government and has therefore mainly focused on the promotion of state-wide, standardized social policies. In Great Britain, left-wing mobilization and 'sub-state nationalism' have been closely linked in recent decades, thus having a combined effect on welfare development in Scotland and Wales.

RC12-224.3

VAN AEKEN, KOEN* (Tilburg University, *k.vanaeken@uvt.nl*)

E-Justice in the Lowlands

It seems rather odd that in today's network society, with its increasing penetration of information technology, online administration of justice and online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanisms appear to be fairly absent in Belgium and the Netherlands. Drawing on empirical exploration, the pervasiveness and forms of existence of so called e-justice initiatives are mapped. Next, an attempt is made to explain the current situation. The contribution will be rounded off with an in-depth investigation into the opportunities and limits of e-justice in the context of contemporary welfare and Rule of Law regimes. More specifically, we ask ourselves to which degree such online initiatives could improve various aspects of access to justice, while at the same time safeguarding deeply rooted procedural and democratic principles such as due process and equality of parties. From this exploration of opportunities and limits flows a set of principles that might inform policy making in the cutting edge field of the online administration of justice and ODR.

RC49-796.1

VAN DE VELDE, SARAH* (Ghent University, *sarah.vandevelde@ugent.be*)

Religion That Heals or Harms? an Examination of the Association Between Religion and Gender Differences in Depression

Gender differences exist in religious involvement and depression, with women reporting significantly higher levels in both. Most research finds that women benefit more from religion than men, as they are more involved than men in many facets of religion. Research has for example shown that prayer offsets the noxious effects of stress on well-being for women, but not men. Other research showed that women are more likely than men to make use of supportive religious networks through church attendance and other religious activities, and are therefore more likely to reap the instrumental and psychological benefits with those relationships. However, in contrast a small number of studies suggest that women may face unique challenges in the church that diminish or offset the benefits of religion to mental health. Compared to men, women are more often prescribed to traditional role patterns and a subordinate role in the worship service. In addition, in secular settings, women may be confronted with the "cost of caring" by trying to maintain both extensive church-related ties while also remaining active in more secular networks.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of current research is conducted in Anglo-Saxon and non-secular settings. In the current study, we aim to examine the association between gender differences in depression and religion from a cross-national comparative perspective. First results based on the European Social Survey (2006-2007) showed that religion, as measured by subjective religiosity and frequency of praying is associated with higher levels of depression, in both men and women, but more pronounced in women. These finding contradict the most frequent finding that religiosity is related to fewer depressive complaints, especially among women. We intend to further investigate our results by incorporating both individual indicators such as church attendance, as well as contextual moderators, such as religious context into our model.

RC14-244.4

VAN DE WINKEL, AURORE* (Catholic University of Louvain, *avandewinkel@yahoo.com*)

Ces Rumeurs Qui Racontent Les Crises Politiques

SourceURL:file://localhost/Users/aurore/Documents/PropositionISA2014.doc
L'avènement des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication a contribué à la diffusion internationale et à l'accessibilité de discours informels divers, à l'éclatement et à la déhiérarchisation des pôles d'énonciation et de productions de textes et au journalisme influencé par l'utopie de l'information en direct. Dans ce cadre, de nombreuses informations non vérifiées (rumeurs, hoaxes, ragots et légendes urbaines) circulent, font ou interprètent l'actualité et, plus particulièrement, les crises.

Depuis quelques années, le mot « crise » revient quotidiennement dans les médias pour désigner une situation économique, politique, sanitaire, socioculturelle ou organisationnelle. La crise intervient dans des situations d'instabilité, d'incertitude et d'ambiguïté. Face à elle, les individus vont alors développer des techniques, des procédés pour la prévoir, l'aborder, la comprendre, lui donner un sens ou les aider à la traverser.

Les rumeurs et autres énoncés rumoraux font partie de ces procédés qui permettent d'anticiper les crises, de les créer et/ou de les évaluer collectivement. En tant que discours officieux, ce sont des informations non confirmées qui révèlent soit des informations véridiques mais non encore officialisées, soit des informations fausses, postulant une réalité non avérée ou une explication du monde alternative. Ils permettent aux individus d'évaluer leurs causes, leurs conséquences potentielles et les changements qu'elles amorceront.

Comment les rumeurs et autres énoncés rumoraux parlent-elles de la crise ? Comment la décrivent-ils ? Quelles causes lui attribuent-ils ? Proposent-t-ils des solutions pour l'endiguer ? Dans l'affirmative, lesquelles ? Dans cette com-

munication, nous nous focaliserons sur les rumeurs et autres énoncés rumoraux politiques, visant soit une personnalité politique, un parti, un gouvernement ou tout autre crise impliquant les autorités belges ou françaises de 2011 à 2014, et diffusés sur le Net. Nous présenterons les résultats d'une étude sémio-pragmatique de ces énoncés et des discussions qui en découlent, récoltées sur Internet.

RC22-397.7

VAN DER BRACHT, KOEN* (Ghent University, *koen.vanderbracht@ugent.be*)

The Social Transmission of Religiosity to Second Generation Migrants: An Interactive Model

In this paper, we examine the social transmission of religiosity to second generation migrants in cross-national perspective. We apply theories on cultural transmission and assess the influence of vertical interactions (i.e. through parents), horizontal interactions (i.e. through peers) and oblique interactions (i.e. through social institutions) and the religious context on the transmission of first generation religiosity to second generation co-ethnics. We use data from four waves (2-5; 2004-2010) of the European Social Survey (ESS) comprising 8,123 second generation migrants coming from 102 origin countries and living in 26 European destination countries. We apply cross-classified multilevel analyses to examine subjective religiosity and the frequency of praying. Results indicate that the social transmission of religiosity is quite successful: second generation migrants tend to be more religious the higher the religiosity among first generation co-ethnics. The transmission is more successful when interactions are favorable for this transmission process, however: when second generation migrants grew up in traditional families, are less socially integrated, have spent less time in educational institutions and in countries where religiosity is lower. Our research also shows important divergences between the transmission of subjective religiosity, which is more universal, and the frequency of praying, which is more susceptible to the influence of interactions. This could indicate a trend towards the privatization of religiosity among migrants in Europe in the long term.

JS-24.2

VAN DER MERWE, SINTECHE* (University of Johannesburg, *sinteche@gmail.com*)

Engendering Corporate Social Histories: Reflections of White, Afrikaans-Speaking Businesswomen in Gauteng, South Africa

Using a qualitative, gender-sensitive approach, this particular case study explores the narratives of a group of white, Afrikaans-speaking, women employed in the financial sector of Gauteng in South Africa. Based on semi-structured interviews this study has aimed to explore corporate women's political and personal experiences and how this affects their career choices and ideals on how to 'balance' work and home life. The study shows how women exude agency when they attempt to challenge out-dated but 'embedded' patriarchal norms and values. The study also illustrates how working women try to manage spending the little free time they have with family and their children and how most of them still have to assume the bulk of the responsibilities at home. This particular group's position is fairly ambiguous within contemporary South African society, since they have been known to have enjoyed certain privileges in the past relative to other groups, but they have also suffered and still suffer gender discrimination and gender inequality under patriarchy. Recently some have come to question whether white women should also benefit from Affirmative Action policies. This is not an easy question to answer since it has been widely acknowledged that women experienced discrimination and gender inequality during the apartheid era differently (Kongolo & Bojuwoye 2006: 364). Thus, it is important to understand their accounts of the past, as well as, the future.

WG02-904.1

VAN DER MEULEN, JAN (Leiden University)
SCHUT, MICHELLE* (Netherlands Defence Academy, *m.schut.03@nlda.nl*)

Dilemmas of Combatting Corruption; Afghan and Dutch Perspectives

Dutch troops in Afghanistan are confronted with situations in which the local population violates values and norms, that the soldiers themselves take for granted and/or deem essential. As a consequence they regularly have to decide whether or not to intervene and try to stop and change undesirable behavior. This is not only a matter of operational feasibility, but also and especially of cultural and moral desirability. In Afghanistan corruption is one such ingrained practice that brings with it difficult dilemmas for soldiers.

Corruption weakens the trust in and the legitimacy of public offices and the government. Therefore, corruption has been identified as a major stumbling block to successful peace-building. As Afghanistan ranks among the most corrupt countries in the world, the abolition of its widespread corruption has grown into a main concern of the international community.

In principle ISAF is part and parcel of these efforts, but in practice it is not always self-evident how soldiers should act. Should fighting corruption be a priority in peacekeeping and training missions as well? Or should soldiers, in order to achieve their primary mission targets, sometimes tolerate it? How do Dutch soldiers solve culturally and morally critical situations in this particular area? What's more: what about their Afghan counterparts? How do they view the cultural and moral dilemmas of the foreigners? Based on recent fieldwork in Kunduz, this presentation depicts and analyzes answers and opinions from both sides.

RC15-258.4

VAN DEURZEN, IOANA* (Tilburg University, *i.a.vandeurzen@uvt.nl*)
VAN INGEN, ERIK (Tilburg University)
VAN OORSCHOT, WIM (Leuven University)

On Inequality and Physical Health: A Bio-Markers Based Test Of The Neo-Materialistic Argument In Low and Middle Income Countries

This paper re-examines the relationship between wealth inequality and two measures of physical health: anemia status of women and of their children and the experience of women with child mortality. We test the role of individual resources (i.e., wealth) and of the countries' resources relevant to health (i.e., the level of wealth of the country, the private financing of health and the efficiency of health services) for explaining the empirical association between inequality and physical health. We use data collected between 2000 and 2011 by the Demographic and Health Survey in as much as 52 low and middle income countries. Our binary logistic multilevel models reveal that higher wealth inequality is significantly associated with worse physical health, but this relationship is weaker and ultimately statistically not significant when individual and countries' resources relevant for health are taken into account. We conclude that at least in the low and middle income countries the relationship between inequality and health is mainly explained by compositional effects while the health institutions have a limited role for improving physical health. Based on our results we cannot endorse the idea of a true contextual effect of inequality on health, at least not in the low and middle income countries or in relation to physical health measures.

RC11-211.3

VAN DULLEMEN, CAROLINE* (Free University Amsterdam/ WorldGranny, *cvdullemen@worldgranny.nl*)

Are the Chinese Saving for Old Age? the Precautionary Motives of High Household Savings

The one-child policy in China, put in force in 1979, converged with the macro-economic developments over the last two decades. The Chinese GDP increased at an annual rate of 9% between 1995 and 2010. Poverty had declined from 65 percent of the population in 1981 to about 13 percent in 2010, lifting hundreds of millions out of poverty at an unprecedented rate. The share of household savings more than doubled to almost 25% of disposable income, the highest saving rate in the world after India.

As the parents of one-child generations grow older, the steep demographic changes pose increasing insecurity. The old-age dependencyratio - number of people over 65 for every person of working age- is expected to double over the next two decades. What kind of policies the Chinese central government initiated to prevent old-age poverty and the overburdening of the middle generation? And, is the high household savingquota an indicator that the Chinese are aware of the financial risks of longevity? Though the Chinese government launched various pension programs, these payments are not yet adequate for older Chinese to make a decent living. Therefore, we assume the high household savingquota has been an indicator of the awareness of the risk of longevity, though many other theories are proposed. We analyse the correlation between pensions and savings whereby those entitled to pensions are expected to save significantly less and hypothesize that these two are more or less communicating vessels.

First we analyze China's transforming economy and household income from the perspective of the growing dependency rate. Because we are interested in the question if the Chinese are preparing for old age, we analyze the data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS).

RC11-205.10

VAN DYK, SILKE* (University of Jena, *silke.vandyk@uni-jena.de*)

Active Aging in East and West Germany. Life-Course Influences in a Formerly Divided Country

When it comes to life courses of older people in Germany it has to be taken into account that they had been living in different countries and political systems for decades. Next to highly different experiences of life in youth and midlife, people aged 60 plus nowadays have been socialized within very different cultures of old age. Material living conditions of retirees, employment rates in later life, social images as well as social expectations towards older people were quite different in the former GDR and FRG. Whereas older people in the Western part were pictured as retirees, enjoying leisure and earned repose, elderly in the GDR were seen as veterans, who had fought against fascism and capitalism. They were continuously addressed as productive parts of the socialist society, while the living conditions were rather precarious at the same time. However, it is not just the different settings before 1989 that make a difference in people's life stories, but also the experiences following the re-unification, namely the wide-spread unemployment in the new federal states. At the same time, the Western model of early retirement and deserved disengagement has been challenging since the early 1990s, too, giving way to a re-negotiation of old age as an productive phase of life. The presentation asks, in how far the different experiences of life before and after re-unification influence how older people think of and cope with this development. Are we witnessing ongoing East-West-differences or even profoundly different age cultures? The presentation is based on empirical findings from the research project "From retirement to active aging? Images and practices of old age in the transformation of the German welfare state after reunification" – drawing on biographical interviews with elderly from the Eastern and Western part.

RC11-199.1

VAN DYK, SILKE* (University of Jena, *silke.vandyk@uni-jena.de*)

Ageism in Times of Population Aging. Rising Awareness and New Forms of Discrimination

Age and aging have become highly popular issues in industrialized countries recently – namely in a twofold manner: Next to doom scenarios on population aging and increasing costs, older people have been discovered as active, productive and successful citizens, which is particularly true for the non-frail and healthy elderly. Each of the notions, no matter if it comes to activity, productivity or success, revolves around the idea that older people are capable of living a self-reliant life, being able to contribute productively to the public good, serving for themselves and others. Though often instrumental with regard to elderly's resources in times of population aging, negative age-stereotypes are challenged in new ways: We establish a rising awareness towards discriminatory effects of age stereotypes as well as various political and academic endeavors to foster positive images of ageing and old age. However, this attempt turns out to be at least ambivalent when it comes to ageism: Since the rising awareness is mostly about the supposed "unjustified" negative stereotyping of capable "young retirees" and older workers, discriminatory images of aging are rather deferred to dependent and deep old age than fundamentally challenged. Moreover, the strong focus on achievement, productivity and success in old age generates new constraints for those who do not fulfill these criteria and who are indeed frail or demented and dependent on care. Against this backdrop it is the aim of the presentation to debate on whether and in how far the new appreciation of capable so-called "young-old" finally produces new age inequalities. Since awareness of ageism as age-based discrimination is much more advanced in liberal Anglo-Saxon countries than in continental Europe, the presentation opens up comparative insights to this ambivalent configuration from Germany and the US.

JS-38.1

VAN GENT, WOUTER* (University of Amsterdam, *w.p.c.vangent@uva.nl*)
JAFFE, RIVKE (University of Amsterdam)

Normalizing Displacement: Cinematic Representations of Gentrifying Amsterdam

Focusing on recent cinematic depictions of Amsterdam, this paper discusses the relation between the socio-spatial processes of gentrification and their popular culture representations. Formerly taken as an exemplar of inclusive, democratic urbanism, in recent years Amsterdam has been characterized by increased socio-spatial polarization. Gentrification is evident in the rapidly growing middle-class residential presence in the historical city center and in the associated assertion of consumptive and cultural middle-class practices. Drawing on popular Dutch films in which Amsterdam's city life is a central feature, we argue that these representations not only document or reflect the recent social transformations. In addition, they serve to normalize and even glamorize urban gentrification. This normalization of a classed and ethnicized urban order is produced through narrative structure and – even more forcefully – through visual techniques. In the recent productions on which this paper focuses, the city of Amsterdam plays an important role, not so much in terms of plot and decor, but as a spatial imaginary in which urban inequalities are mapped onto symbolic sites and landscapes. While the spaces and agents of gentrification are glamourized, peripheral, non-gentrifying neighborhoods and their inhabitants are visualized and stigmatized as underworld spaces of vice and squalor. The films portray middle-class, White protagonists, while Urban Others in terms of class and ethnicity serve mainly as a foil to these "normal" Amsterdammers. Parallel to the forms of physical and social displacement that gentrification causes in Amsterdam, these cinematic representations can be understood as effecting the cultural displacement of racialized

and ethnicized non-White and lower-class White residents. Studying gentrification processes in Amsterdam in light of their cinematic representation, we argue that in their celebration of urban middle-class and elite consumptive practices and life-styles, these representations serve to legitimize a newly unequal urban order.

RC10-188.4

VAN GYES, GUY* (KULeuven, *guy.vangyes@kuleuven.be*)
LIAGRE, PIETER (KULeuven)
DE SPIEGELAERE, STAN (KULeuven)

Employee Representation Regimes in Europe: Do They Exist in Practice and Have They Changed in the Crisis?

Forms of employee representation have been legally institutionalised in most of the EU countries. These ER regimes have also been recently framed in European directives. However, there exists a great variety of institutional ER structures among the Member States: union-based or works council type; single or dual channel, complementary or exclusionary. Institutional differences exist also in the powers assigned to the ER, in particular whether the ER has not only consultation, but also co-determination rights (see for example DE). A next dimension of diversity is the role these bodies play in collective bargaining. In many systems they play only an additional role in relation to supra-company bargainng, in other countries they have a key role.

Recently theoretical classifications have been constructed to cluster these different institutional regimes. We can refer to the general typologies of Visser (2009) and Bryson et al. (2012) of IR-regimes. More specific has been the typology of Altmeyer (2005), which is also applied by Van den Berg et al. (2013). Management style, type of body, assigned powers, bargaining role are used to develop a 5-type model. However, this clustering has never been empirically tested. The paper will in a first step do this empirical test by conducting a cluster analyses on the relevant European Company Survey data of 2010. In a second step and for a country selection, the paper would compare these results with the ECS data from 2005 and investigate the effect of the crisis on the typology.

Concretely the paper would tackle the following questions:

1. A confirmatory analysis of the Altmeyer model of ER in Europe: are the country clusters statistically to distinguish?
2. Which type of companies show a different pattern in the country typology?
3. Has there been an evolution in the regime types since the start of the crisis?

RC44-727.20

VAN GYES, GUY* (KULeuven, *guy.vangyes@kuleuven.be*)
LIAGRE, PIETER (KULeuven)

Social Dialogue on Green Mobility in Belgian Enterprises: Interpreting the Results from a Social Movement Perspective

Belgian trade unions are known for their 'social movement unionism'. Within this framework they have been picking up issues like environmental challenges and sustainable development. They obtained also legal information and consultation rights on these matters at enterprise level. Among others, the works council and health&safety committees obtained consultation rights on (sustainable) mobility issues.

The paper present empirical results of 50 in-dept cases on 'how' and 'when' these issues of green mobility are dealt with in Belgian workplace social dialogue. The paper tackles the 'how'-question by clustering first the cases in 5 types on form and content of social dialogue on green mobility. In a second part the paper investigates where and when these configurations can be distinguished. A conceptual model of 'workplace industrial relations' is used for this purpose that takes into account context, actor and process characteristics. A QCA mixed-method is adopted for this interpretation of the case data.

The results show that a specific mix of joint cultural framing and specific knowledge resources determe if a social dialogue between trade unions and management develops on green mobility and not only the creation of a political opportunity structure by assigned legal powers on the matter to the information&consultation body.

RC30-513.2

VAN HOOTEGEM, GEERT* (University of Leuven, *Geert.vanhootegem@soc.kuleuven.be*)
VERMEERBERGEN, LANDER (University of Leuven)

Predicting Workplace Characteristics. an Inductive Research on the Influence of Country Characteristics on Workplace Characteristics in the European Union

Abstract

Workplace innovation increases the quality of working life and the organizational performance (Oeij e.a., 2012; Kramer e.a., 2008). Moreover, the European Economic and Social Committee (2011) underlines that workplace innovation is essential for the future of Europe. The sociotechnical theory stresses that workplace innovation need to take place by an intervention in the technical system and in the social system (De Sitter e.a., 1997). In the social system, workplace characteristics (e.g. job complexity and job autonomy) influence the quality of working life and the organizational performance (Kramer e.a., 2008). Consequently, workplace innovation needs to stimulate an optimal balance between workplace characteristics. Smith e.a. (2008) show that European countries differ in workplace characteristics.

This research examines, inductively, the conditions which cause different workplace characteristics in European countries. In addition, country level conditions such as welfare regime, union density, participation rate and varieties of capitalism will be used in the analyses. The European Working and Condition Survey will outline the aggregated workplace characteristics in the different European countries.

References

De Sitter, L, den Hertog, J. & Dankbaar, B. (1997). From Complex Organizations with Simple Jobs to Simple Organizations with Complex Jobs. *Human Relations 50*(5), pp. 498-534.

European Economic and Social Committee (2011). *Innovative workplaces as a source of productivity and quality jobs*. Brussels: EESC.

Oeij, P., Dhondt, S., Kraan, K., Vergeer, R. and Pot, F. (2012). Workplace innovation and its relations with organisational performance and employee commitment. *Lifelong Learning in Europe*(4).

Smith, M., Burchell, B., Fagan, C., & O'Brien, C. (2008). Job Quality in Europe. *Industrial Relations Journal 39*(6), pp. 586-603.

Kramer, E., Kuijper, H. & Van Amelsvoort, P. (2010). *Het nieuwe organiseren. Alternatieven voor de bureaucratie.* Leuven: Acco.

RC05-113.1

VAN HOUDT, FRISO* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *vanhoudt@fsw.eur.nl*)

Governing the Migration Control Predicament: Reconfiguring Sovereignty-Discipline-Government

This paper explores the contemporary government of migration and integration and is based on an analysis of the 'strategic case' of the Netherlands. By analogy to what David Garland has called the 'crime control predicament', it describes the "migration control predicament": a problematization of the rates of migration combined with a realist position on the problems of integration and an acknowledgement of the limitation of the national state and its previous policies to deal with these issues. This predicament of control poses a challenge to three forms of power discerned by Foucault: sovereignty, discipline and government. As a response all three forms of power are mobilized in the government of migration and integration in new ways. To restore sovereignty the tactics of detection, detention, deportation and deterrence are deployed. The disciplinary techniques under the migration control predicament involve the production of the good citizen (e.g. citizenship tests) and the effective state. Finally, in terms of government, there is the introduction of a market order government, a numbers game of performance and the selection of skilled- and exclusion of risk migration. The Netherlands serves as a strategic case because an extension of the argument is possible for a variety of Western-European countries (e.g. the UK, France and Germany) as well as for developments in Australia and the US. In addition to arguments that claim divergence of state responses, it can be argued that there is a convergence in the problematization and government of migration and integration as a control predicament.

RC29-506.7

VAN HOUDT, FRISO* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *vanhoudt@fsw.eur.nl*)

The New (Biological) Culture of Control: Neoliberal Communitarianism and the Singularity of the Contemporary Homo Criminalis

At stake in this article is an understanding of the new biological culture of control (cf. Garland 2001). It discusses the emergence of the New Homo Criminalis: the new biological subject in the government of crime (Rose 2000; cf. Rose & Abi-Rached 2013). This paper investigates the power/knowledge relations between contemporary penal government and criminological theory. Three leading questions are: 1) what conditions facilitated the re-emergence of bio-criminology, 2) how to understand bio-criminology, and, 3) what are the possible effects on the government of self, others and the state? Answering these questions the paper argues, firstly, that the last thirty years witnessed the emergence of a regime of government that can be called neoliberal communitarianism. It explicates how criminological theories can be placed in the discursive space of neoliberal communitarianism. This also implied a fundamental rupture in the assumptions of government. One of the effects of this paradigm-shift is that it made possible the re-emergence of bio-criminological approaches. The latter will be under-

stood, secondly, in its 'singularity' (Foucault 2000). It will be argued that it is not simply the re-emergence of Lombroso and Homo Criminalis because the question that should be asked is precisely how the new biocriminological approaches problematize crime, criminality and contemporary crime control in radical new ways. This singularity of the bio-criminological program will be analyzed, thirdly, by a study of the strategic case of 'neurocriminology' (Raine 2013). This paper explores its claims, assumptions and how this involves a change in the government of self, others and the state.

RC23-410.1

VAN INGEN, ERIK* (Tilburg University, *E.J.vanIngen@uvt.nl*)

Who Benefits from Internet Usage? the Digital Divide of Mobilized Online Resources

Several studies have shown that the higher educated possess more or better Internet and computer related skills, such as the ability to find and process information. This implies that Internet usage should therefore also be more profitable for the higher educated, which is something that has not been studied often. We study this *profitability* of Internet usage in terms of the resources that people mobilize through their Internet usage, and we examine whether the higher educated mobilize online resources to a greater extent than the lower educated.

In order to learn more about these mobilized online resources we look at negative life events that are experienced by respondents and the way in which they dealt with those events. We analyze newly collected data from a questionnaire that was designed to test an inventory of online coping resources. This inventory consists of seven dimension of online coping (with 3 items each), such as emotional and instrumental support, active coping, and finding distraction.

We hypothesize that the higher educated mobilize online resources to a greater extent with regard to all seven dimensions. This challenges some of the insights of social capital research, which often finds the extent of emotional support to be unrelated to social status. Moreover, unlike what is normally found with regard to offline networks, the support comes from weak ties relatively often.

RC24-425.4

VAN KOPPEN, KRIS* (Wageningen University, *kris.vankoppen@wur.nl*)

Humans, Animals, and Morality in a Nature-Inclusive Sociology

Disruption of natural systems and depletion of natural resources have become major concerns in society, both in their global reach and in their local impacts. Natural science insights into human behaviour - particularly from the fields of neuroscience and evolutionary biology - have increasing impact on our understanding of the social world. Sociology has to embrace these insights in its analysis, but not by abandoning its hermeneutic method. Starting from these tenets, this paper sketches principles of a nature-inclusive sociology, building on studies of Moscovici and Foucault, and on earlier work of the author. In applying and elaborating these principles it explores the social implications of the commonalities of human and animal bodies. While similarities found in evolutionary, neurological and ethological research have profound impacts on the understanding of animal and human behaviour and the ethics of animal-human relationships, they fall short in supporting the environmental morality tied to these findings by Edward O. Wilson and other conservation biologists. The paper then sets out to describe a social practices approach to human-nature relationships that gives due attention to natural science findings and natural system dynamics while leaving intact the role of human agency and responsibility in protecting our natural world.

RC17-308.3

VAN KRIEKEN, ROBERT* (University of Sydeny, *Robert.van.Krieken@sydney.edu.au*)

The Celebrity Logic of the Global Financial Elite

This paper examines a particular aspect of the development of a global financial elite, its organizing around the production of particular kinds of celebrity CEOS and financial 'stars' which then intersect and form alliances with those at the peak of other elite fields such as sport, entertainment, journalism, and science. The analysis looks at the workings of what Robert Merton called the 'Matthew effect', which concerns the ongoing accumulation and leveraging of advantage, and how it works across a variety of fields including finance, to produce a global system of interlocking elites. In a sense the paper is an attempt to re-work C. Wright Mills' *The Power Elite* for the present day, looking at the performative aspects of the global financial elite and the competitive demands placed on the presentation of self and representation of elite status. The overall aim is to show how the process of 'refeudalization' outlined by Sighard Neckel has its core in the production of global celebrity across a range of field, as the contemporary version of a global aristocracy.

RC19-328.4

VAN LANCKER, WIM* (Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy - University of Antwerp, *wim.vanlancker@ua.ac.be*)
VERBIST, GERLINDE* (University of Antwerp, *gerlinde.verbist@uantwerpen.be*)
HUFKENS, TINE (Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy - University of Antwerp)
VANDELANNOOTE, DIETER (Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy - University of Antwerp)

Child Benefit Reforms and Principles of Redistribution

Child benefits systems embody objectives of horizontal redistribution (i.e. from families without to families with children) as well as vertical redistribution (from high to low incomes). These principles are reflected in the characteristics of the child benefit system: is it universal or selective, or a combination of both? In this paper, we use these principles to position the current system of child benefits in Belgium in terms of horizontal and vertical redistributive outcomes. As an indicator for vertical redistribution, we use the impact on income inequality and poverty, as well as how these benefits are distributed over income groups. We also present a measure for horizontal redistribution, trying to capture the fiscal flows from families without children to families with children, as well as between families of different sizes. Using the microsimulation tax-benefit model MEFISTO/EUROMOD, we calculate vertical redistributive effects of the current system (baseline scenario) in terms of inequality and child poverty reduction. Our approach is innovative in that we take into account actual costs of childrearing based on a normative budget standard, and not only rely on the modified-OECD scale. Next, we calculate the effects of a set of alternative scenarios of three extreme positions: a fully universal system, a strongly income selective system and a strong categorically selective system. What balance between horizontal and vertical redistribution is struck by these different scenarios, compared to the benchmark of the baseline? We conclude with the outcomes of a mixed system, and some generalizable recommendations for policy makers to combat child poverty.

RC46-759.4

VAN NIEKERK, PIERRE* (North West University, *pierre.vanniekerk@nwu.ac.za*)
WATERMEYER, MARLIZE (North West University)

The Doctor-Patient Relationship: Inequality in Pain Construct

The doctor-patient relationship refers to the quality of interaction process; also to the influence and control that role players have within the relationship. This signifies the notion of inequality of experience as well as the perceived and actual outcomes thereof. The objective of the research was to explore the assumption that there is a correlation between patient consultation and anticipated and actual levels of pain reported by males and females who were operated for knee and hip replacement in Libya. The research questioned the impact the doctor-patient relationship has on the 'pain construct' that allowed exploration of the 'divide' between the role players, amongst other variables the influence of gender and culture. Face-to-face in-depth interviews were conducted with medical doctors who undertook the surgery and with patients, while observations were carried out during doctor-patient consulting sessions. With reference to gender, more male than female patients experienced a higher level of organic pain than anticipated prior to surgery, and both male and female patients experienced higher organic pain levels who had not received 'informing consultation' prior to surgery. These findings indicate that 'inequality' of doctor-patient is still prevalent in some societies highlighting cultural factors at play, while it also poses the question to what extent congruence of 'pain construct' can be attained through a doctor-patient relationship that is characterised by actual and perceived narrowing of the divide 'traditionally defined' by control and influence.

RC23-404.6

VAN OORSCHOT, IRENE* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *vanoorschot@fsw.eur.nl*)
BOERSMA, SANNE* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *boersma@fsw.eur.nl*)
HERTOGHS, MAJA* (PhD Student, *hertoghs@fsw.eur.nl*)

Epistemic Practices, Logics of Visualization: Migrants, Asylum-Seekers, and Deviant Subjects

In its study of 'epistemic practices' (Lynch 1993), the field of Science and Technology Studies has displayed a sensitivity towards the local articulation of objectivity and (scientific) truths, and the deployment of optical devices and inscriptions in these practices. In this presentation, we wish to take this sensitivity with the situated 'fabrication' of truths (Latour 1999) into the study of three practices other than those of natural scientists: those of immigration officials deciding over the

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

acceptability of asylum applications, those of social scientists measuring immigration and integration, and those of criminal law judges deciding on verdicts.

Based on ethnographic research into these sites, we explore these practices in the following ways. First, we will focus on the precise ways differences are made and remade, focusing in particular on the taken-for-granted classifications that are not 'looked at' but 'seen through', i.e. the figure of the immigrant, that of the asylum-seeker, and that of the deviant subject (Bowker and Star 1999; Mitchell 2012). Second, we will pay attention to the techniques, instruments, and inscriptions that allow for such difference-making. In particular, we focus on the visual materials (graphs, charts, etc.) social scientists produce in their work practices, and on the visualizing technologies (case files) and truth-finding procedures (interrogations, court hearings) both judges and immigration officials deploy in their practices. Seeing and visualization, we argue here, are capacities concentrated in specific centers of expertise and are enabled by and produced in a knowledgeable engagement with the instruments and optical devices of the 'trade' (Cf. Goodwin 1994; Haraway 1988). As such, they exhibit logics of visualization.

RC18-311.1

VAN PUYMBROECK, NICOLAS* (University of Antwerp (Belgium), *nicolas.vanpuymbroeck@ua.ac.be*)

The Multidimensional Spatiality of Citizenship: Understanding Tensions in a Mobile World

While theoretical discussions generally assume citizenship to be anchored in a particular geographic community, little attention has been devoted to how the geography of citizenship should be conceptualized. This paper argues that scholarly disagreement on the basic traits of citizenship as membership has over the years displaced the question of how to think citizenship spatially. The result of this is that political sociology still silently draws on the outdated idea of citizenship as anchored in a national and homogeneous territory with clearly delineated borders. In an age of increasing cross-border mobility however, territory is no longer the only, nor necessarily the most important, spatial form citizenship can take.

In this paper I will therefore *firstly* propose a typology for understanding the multidimensional spatiality of citizenship. The typology stems from an engagement with social geography, and distinguishes four spatial forms of citizenship: territory, scale, place and network. *Secondly*, I argue that the different dimensions of citizenship as membership link up with the spatial typology. Conceived in statist terms as a legal status and rights entitlements, citizenship is structured in a territorial or scalar fashion. Understood as a practice of participation and belonging, citizenship is anchored in a place or a network. *Thirdly*, the paper ends by discussing the possible tensions derived from this multiple spatiality of citizenship. It does so by elaborating on the example of cross-border workers in the enlarged European Union. As a single space for free movement and labor, each European citizen can work wherever s/he wants on the territory. From the perspective of rights entitlements however, connections to the national level remain strong, leading to tensions between territorial mobility and scalar fixity. Simultaneously however, belonging and identification often remain grounded in a local place of origin, or become dispersed across space in networks of (ethnic) affiliation.

WG03-918.2

VAN REEKUM, ROGIER* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *vanreekum@fsw.eur.nl*)

Varieties of Visual 'Europe' in Images of Illegalized Mobility

The governmental management of mobility is a crucial way in which contemporary Europe is being made. Images are part and parcel of the increasingly elaborate network of organizations, expertise, legal codes and material infrastructures set up to manage the 'desirable' and 'undesirable' mobility across EU-borders. Visualizations of registered data, routes, maps, risks, opportunities and uncertainties are implicated in governmental attempts to gain overview, anticipate the future and authorize control. However, these images of governmental surveillance and security exist and become visible in a wider field of image production and dissemination. State institutions are far from alone in their attempts to see and disclose 'what's going on at the border'. This paper will analyze the relations between images implicated in border management and alternate visualizations of cross-border mobility. The latter concern the work being done by NGO's, advocacy groups, policy evaluations, political actors and activists. More specifically, illegalized migrants themselves work to make themselves visible in circumscribed ways, often to claim rights and gain political agency in highly precarious circumstances. How are images and the craft of making them copied, translated, disfigured and redeployed within this field of images? How can we conceptualize affinities and contradictions between different visualizations in order to assess multiple ways in which 'Europe' and 'not-Europe' can become visually enacted? Images and their interrelations may both confirm, contest and confuse existing imaginaries of 'Europe' and its 'outside'.

RC39-664.2

VAN ZANDT, SHANNON* (Texas A&M University, *svanzandt@tamu.edu*)
PEACOCK, WALTER GILLIS (Texas A&M University)
HIGHFIELD, WESLEY (Texas A&M University-Galveston)
HAMIDEH, SARA (Texas A&M University)

Obstacles to Housing Recovery for Socially Vulnerable Populations

Notions of resilience indicate that more resilient communities will experience less severe shocks to systems and will return to stasis more rapidly than less resilient communities. Concepts of social vulnerability suggest that different populations within communities have varying capacities to anticipate, resist, absorb, and recover from shocks. Consequently, different populations may be expected to manifest different recovery trajectories, both in terms of the magnitude of the shock as well as the rate of return to stasis. The literature suggests differences in recovery trajectories may lead to long-term redevelopment, displacement, and demographic change in the affected communities.

We analyze these variations using longitudinal household survey data, coupled with damage assessment and tax appraisal data from Galveston, Texas collected since Hurricane Ike, which struck in September 2008, causing one of the costliest disasters and most widespread power outage in U.S. history. Previous analyses indicate substantial differences in the severity of damage incurred by socially vulnerable populations immediately after the hurricane, as well as differences in the rates of recovery of housing values.

Here, we assess the relationship between the recovery of housing values and actions taken by occupants and owners. Panel models of housing recovery are enhanced with household survey data regarding occupant characteristics, financial resources, and repair behavior. These analyses build on our previous findings to better understand the obstacles to recovery for socially vulnerable populations. Understanding the vulnerability of a community to social and physical impacts from disasters helps local governments and planners, as well as the agencies that aid them, to support the development of resilient communities that are able to respond effectively to hazard events and recover quickly after impact.

RC04-94.8

VAN ZYL-SCHALEKAMP, CECILIA* (University of Johannesburg, *cjvzschalekamp@uj.ac.za*)

Inequality in Tertiary Education: The Case of Hungry Students in South Africa

Education is seen by many people, especially in the global south, as the route out of poverty, towards development and social mobility in society. However it has become apparent that many students at South African universities do not have enough food to eat on a daily basis. Much research, mostly in North America and Europe, has focused on the role of nutrition in learning capability and learning behaviour, and it is generally acknowledged that a healthy diet contributes to successful learning and performance. On the other hand, little seems to be known about food consumption patterns and the extent of hunger among students in developing countries. Research has been conducted, within a quantitative and qualitative framework, on the phenomenon of "hungry students" at the University of Johannesburg over the past few years. Since becoming aware of the problem in 2010, the University management has launched interventions of various kinds to assist students in need, in having at least one balanced meal per day. This paper will trace certain demographic and other characteristics of "hungry" students at the University of Johannesburg campus, as well as outline the institutional interventions undertaken to alleviate the problem. At a national level, the government, while cognisant of the problems experienced by tertiary students, particularly given South Africa's apartheid history, has appointed a committee in 2010 to review the provision and conditions of student housing at South African universities. Their report included a section on a budget meal plan for students.

RC34-587.2

VANDEGRIFT, DARCIE* (Drake University, *darcie.vandegrift@drake.edu*)
COE, ANNA-BRITT (Umeå University)

Global Vocabularies, National Outcomes: Latin American Youth Activist Strategies For Bringing Transnational Social Justice Rhetorics Home

This paper explores how youth in Latin America draw from global vocabularies of social justice to imagine and advocate for social change at home. The globalized circulation of media, interpersonal communication, and commodities has, we argue, shifted the cultural repertoires youth use to imagine citizenship. This is a heterogeneous phenomenon, but many examples point to a cosmopolitan sense of justice and ethics among youth. Youth draw on social media to engage with transnational publics to demand rights and new definitions of citizenship. They

hybridize non-Latin and Latin musical genres to argue for pro-indigenous equality and student rights. Finally, they obtain information from global sources to argue for policy changes on issues pertaining to the environment, same-sex rights, and Latin American sovereignty.

Amidst this turn to what can be seen as globalized ethics, we draw from Latin American youth studies literatures to argue that the outcome of this transformation requires scholars to *pose young people's relationship to politics as a question* in need of investigation rather than assuming a pre-defined relationship. As youth from Latin American imagine the future from global vocabularies, they seek to transform the *national*, the *local,* and the *personal.* Rather than localities serving as a barrier to cosmopolitan outlooks, Latin American literatures on youth political activism indicate that an awareness of an unequal world is embedded in transforming the immediate spaces in which they live.

RC11-200.1

VANHOUTTE, BRAM* (University of Manchester, *bram.vanhoutte@manchester.ac.uk*)

Life Course Pathways to Later Life Wellbeing: A Comparative Study of the Role of Socio-Economic Position in England and the U.S

A main paradox in comparative social epidemiology is that subjective wellbeing in the U.S. tends to be higher than in England in later life, although physical health is worse by all measures (Banks, Marmot, Oldfield, & Smith, 2006; Zivin et al., 2010). One proposed mechanism, the differential distribution of education and wealth in both countries, is at the core of this paper and will be extensively tested. Multiple measures of wellbeing, such as depressive symptoms (Radloff, 1977), satisfaction with life (Diener, 1984), and more eudemonic approaches to wellbeing such as CASP (Hyde, Wiggins, Higgs, & Blane, 2003) and psychological wellbeing (Ryff & Keyes, 1995), will be considered. Using a growth curve approach that investigates not only differences between people, but also within people over time, we will investigate to what extent life course approaches to socio-economic position, such as accumulation, social mobility or latent period, explain baseline differences and rates of change in wellbeing in later life. This analysis will be conducted using multiple waves (2002-2012) of two sister studies of ageing, the U.S. Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). Both panel studies have a large, representative sample (N~20000 for HRS and N~10000 for ELSA) of the community residing population aged 50 or more, and contain comparable information on a wide array of life circumstances, among which gender, marital status, health, and both current and childhood socio-economic circumstances will be the most important for this analysis.

TG07-969.2

VANNINI, PHILLIP* (Royal Roads University, *phillip.vannini@royalroads.ca*)
TAGGART, JONATHAN (University of British Columbia)

In Love with Place: Off-Grid Living and Place-Making

Why do residents of Western world live off the grid? This presentation provides answers to this question. The expression "off-the-grid," refers to the living condition of a household or a community lying outside the electricity and natural gas infrastructure, but often also denotes disconnection from other infrastructures such as municipal water conduits, natural gas pipelines, road networks, garbage and waste collection, food supply chains, and telecommunications. Drawing from and contributing to the literatures on sense of place, rural studies, and voluntary simplicity we argue that while off-gridders embrace values typical of the voluntary simplicity philosophy, their biographical and geographical trajectories reveal that living off-grid is not a clear and free choice. The performance of the mundane complexities typical of the lifestyle renders off-grid living a uniquely radical, but also contradictory and even paradoxical, constellation of practices through which new marginal spatialities are constituted. Drawing from ethnographic fragments culled from a multi-sited ethnographic project unfolding across Canada we present a thickly descriptive look into the motives and lifestyles of off-gridders.

RC04-88.3

VARJO, JANNE* (University of Helsinki, *janne.varjo@helsinki.fi*)
KALALAHTI, MIRA (University of Helsinki)

Controlling the Social Cost of Local School Markets?

Education policy is evidently in a state of change across industrialised countries. The fragmentation of modernity has manifested in a local government reforms, privatisation and agencification, whilst the core executive's capacity to steer has eroded. *In toto*, a wide variety of endeavours to move away from the firm idea of state-funded, state-controlled and state-provided compulsory education have emerged. Along that trajectory the Finnish compulsory education system shifted during the 1990s from one of the most centralised to one of the most decentralised. Consequently, segregation between municipalities, residential areas and families has emerged also in Finland, and the variation between schools, measured by PISA scores, has recently increased.

Our aim is to elaborate the Finnish local spaces for school choice, and the ways in which the negative outcomes of school choice and overall diversification are governed by contrasting three distinctive local contexts. By analysing administrative statistical and documentary data, we aim to model how local authorities respond to novel, *local* inequalities, and the demands of freedom to choose and equality of opportunity, simultaneously.

Our analysis models three different sets of policies in the municipalities in Metropolitan Area of Helsinki (approx. 1 million inhabitants). First (the municipality of Espoo), the local institutional space for school choice is constructed in favour for choice, without any current policies for positive discrimination. Second (Vantaa), school choice is more restricted, the policy is to prevent segregation by emphasising the uniformity of schools. Third model is 'very pro-choice' (Helsinki), where the policies to prevent segregation have included actions in regional policy and direct positive discrimination to schools located in sub-standard socioeconomic status neighbourhoods. By revealing the diversified policies concerning positive discrimination and other forms of control of negative externalities, we discuss about the formations and estimations of social cost for school choice.

JS-21.5

VARMA, CHITWAN* (Sri JNPG College (KKC), Lucknow University, Lucknow, *chitwan.varma@gmail.com*)

Leisure in an Unequal World: Assessing Causal Relativity Between Resources and Leisure

Leisure in the global sense is an unfamiliar phenomenon in the toil-ridden lives of the marginalized and poor women in Indian villages, where moving out of homes in groups, into the open fields for privy is a leisure activity. Leisure for them is freedom from the restrictions on mobility outside the home. The multitude of toilets built with government aid, being used as storage places for fodder prove the argument of this deliberate choice of practice of leisure by women . Examining the data collected by questionnaire categorized in four leisure activities like reading a newspaper, listening radio, watching television and sitting at the computer. Study revels with 30 married women age group of 18 to 40 in backward villages of Bundelkhand. Findings are that nearly 78% of women do not have access to all besides most of these activities are considered leisure activities indulged by men. The resultant recurring themes were of denial and lack of resources. The data affirmed that television is most popular mode of leisure and access to computer negligible. As a gender norm women practice enormous denial: whether in food, leisure time, questions of health, desires etc…They prioritize their tasks as wives, mothers, sisters and daughters and 99% of them adhered to the retrograde practice of purdah system. All these activities were directly related to the level of education and income of the household. The study reaffirms the implication of possibility for enjoying leisure activity -as defined globally is directly proportionate to one's education and resources "instability and uncertainty that characterize the world today have their origin in the fact that an immense and vertiginous accumulation of wealth by a few has precipitated the dispossession, impoverishment and exclusion of millions of human beings in all latitudes of our planet."

RC01-42.3

VAROGLU, A. KADIR* (Baskent University, *kvaroglu@baskent.edu.tr*)
SIGRI, UNSAL (Baskent University)

Assessment of Managerial Skills in a PSO: The Eufor Case and Its Capacity Building Role

The European Union (EU) launched a military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) in 2004 named "EUFOR - Operation Althea" to assist Bosnia by ensuring safe and secure environment and conducting capacity building and training tasks in support of the Armed Forces Bosnia and Herzegovina to facilitate their progress towards EU and Euro-Atlantic integration.

In the meantime, militaries directly and indirectly are suffering from spending cuts and efficiency and effectiveness have been core issues of defense forces. Eventually this emphasizes a better assessment of training of military personnel in peace operations. The current attention is focused on how to train prospective military personnel for asymmetric warfare. Developing management skills may help to better PO practices. The aim of this paper is to assess the managerial skills of EUFOR peacekeepers from participant perspective and to emphasize the individual capacity building role of PSO experiences in removing the training deficiencies of peacekeepers. The research will also try to discuss wide-ranging impacts of asymmetric warfare on the officer profession, military training and education.

Ten different managerial skills (leading, decision making, stress management, problem solving, team working, motivation, and conflict management etc.) under personal, interpersonal and group level are studied in this research. The data (perspectives of participants of EUFOR) were collected from the interviews with five high level military managers of EUFOR and also with the "Assessment of Managerial Skills Questionnaire" filled by 32 peacekeepers from nine differ-

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

ent countries including; Austria, BiH, Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, The Netherlands, Romania, Spain and Turkey. The collected data was analyzed by the content analysis method and it was found that there are training gaps in some areas, there is no "one-size-fits-all" model for training in PSO's and the operational experience itself helps to fill these gaps.

RC21-375.3

VARRIALE, ANDREA* (Bauhaus-University of Weimar, *andreavarriale@hotmail.it*)

The Management of Public Spaces in Naples: An Essay in Urban Legal Geography

The main red thread crossing the debate about the disparity between Italy's northern regions and their southern counterparts is the polarity between the categories of "modern" and "pre-modern". This polarity has been used to portray the two regions as intrinsically different in their economies, politics and cultures. Although the use of this dichotomy has proved useful for emphasizing the gap between the two, this has been achieved, I argue, at the cost of exaggerating their differences: the South has been described with the categories of pre-modernity, community, informality. Symmetrically, the north has been associated to modernity, society and formality. The attributes of "developed" and "under-developed" have been assigned accordingly. I argue that a study of formality and informality can be helpful to understand how these territorial imbalances are reproduced, provided that the former are understood as simultaneous, not mutually exclusive systems of rules. To do so, I analyse how three significant public spaces in Naples, southern Italy's biggest city today and its capital in the past, are regulated via formal and informal rules. With personal observation and interviews with local authorities, planners, local activists and users, I seek to understand how the interaction of formality and informality produces these spaces. Both formal and informal regulation, it is posited, exist in the city, and neither is intrinsically desirable or conducive to development. Rather, well-functioning public spaces are posited to result from a distinct mix formality and informality, whereby the two are both present and complementing each other. An explorative case study will be carried out in January 2014. There, the two sets of indicators (measuring the relative and the absolute strength of formal and informal rules) will be tested. At the RC21 conference I wish to present that case study and an assessment of the methodology adopted.

RC04-85.5

VASCONCELOS ELIAS, IVI* (Instituto Universitario o Rio de Janeiro - IUPERJ, *ivi.v.elias@gmail.com*)
ESTEVES NEVES, FABIANA (Lasalle University)

Knowledge Production, Learning and Cognition in International Relations Theory: A Case Study in Brazil

This paper investigates the learning and the sociological production of theoretical thinking in International Relations (IR) undergraduate courses in Brazil. One of the greatest problems faced by professors in Brazil is students' inability to read and write academic texts, especially in understanding the relations between arguments and their importance to the development of scientific theories. This situation is further aggravated by the character of IR theoretical disciplines whose traditional theories – realism and liberalism – still permeate most of the curricula. However, it is assumed that these theories do not provide knowledge that is related to the context of developing country in which Brazilian students are inserted. As a result, they fail to stimulate a critical cognition among students, who tend to simply repeat concepts when producing academic texts about international politics. Thus, it is important to combine critical theories and pedagogies in the expansion of thinking spaces. The theoretical basis comprehends principles from critical pedagogy, sociology and cognitive sciences, mainly linguistics and psychology.

RC37-634.2

VASCONCELOS OLIVEIRA, MARIA CAROLINA* (Universidade de São Paulo, *mcarololiveira@gmail.com*)

Consecretion and Reputation Among the Independents: Reflections on the Case of Contemporary Independent Cinema in Brazil

The communication brings some findings of the author´s ongoing PhD research to discuss *consecration and legitimation among those who play "independent" roles in fields of symbolic production*. The research focuses on the social organization of contemporary independent cinema in Brazil. Mobilizing mainly elements of Bourdieusian theory but also contributions of authors such as Raymond Williams, David James and Sarah Thornton, the study analyses the main independent filmmakers' groups in Brazil, their main instances of legitimation and the principal social arrangements that make independent production possible.

Independent film production, characterized mainly by its low budgets and by the absence of a hierarchical division of labor, acquires increasing recognition by consecration instances of traditional Brazilian cinema. It is also notable a proliferation of specific instances – such as independent film festivals or distribution companies focused on independent production –, which may indicate the begginging of an autonomization process.

Here we bring empirical data to situate the contemporary independent production in the large Brazilian cinema field and especially to show *how reputation and consecration here are constructed in opposition to the values/practices of industrial cinema*. And it means not only the adoption of certain aesthetic positions, but also the adoption of some *practices* in terms of social organization of production. We also call attention to the fact that, among the independents, consecration sometimes brings the "reverse effect" of threatening the representation of independence – which is a subject of dispute.

How to understand independent agents, for which categories as dominant or dominated, established or newcomers, are all unsuitable in some extent? How to analyse the construction of consecration in a context where the many forms of institutionalization (including some kinds of recognition) may threaten the very condition of "independent"?

RC41-698.2

VASEY, HUW* (University of Manchester, *huw.vasey@manchester.ac.uk*)

Diversity and Inter-Ethnic Marriage – An Agent-Based Approach

Inter-ethnic marriage, both a cause and a consequence of immigrant integration, is generally used to imply that the social distance between groups is low and, by extension, that community cohesion is high. The decision to marry outside (or even within) one's group is often regarded as stemming from individual preferences and opportunities for contact. However, many anthropologists and sociologists have noted that culture-specific norms of kinship and reciprocity have a profound effect on who may be seen as eligible partners (Ballard 2008; Gardner 2006), echoing segmented assimilation theory's focus on the importance of community and family influences in shaping assimilation processes.

Using a descriptive agent-based modelling approach, we seek to investigate the *processes* of partner selection in diverse communities, focussing on individual preferences, opportunities for contact, and group norms to uncover how these may lead to differential rates of inter-ethnic marriage. Agent-based approaches provide an ability to study 'global' phenomena simultaneously with their causal 'local' processes (and vice-versa) in a dynamic setting. They allow us to investigate the development of population-level phenomena from a simulated 'local' social space of norms and values populated by acculturated agents familiar to sociologists, potentially providing insights into community cohesion and inter-ethnic marriage which would not be available from other sources. Whilst agent-based models of inter-ethnic marriage have been developed previously, they have overestimated rates of inter-ethnic marriage and largely ignored the group-level processes necessary for a global understanding of inter-ethnic marriage. Utilising research and evidence from quantitative and qualitative sources from across the social sciences, we thus seek to develop a complex model of emergent processes of differentiation and change in the marriage patterns and social cohesion of migrant communities.

WG02-900.4

VASILIEVA, LESSYA* (docent, *lessya-vasilieva@ya.ru*)

The Quality of Political Elite and the World Crisis

The quality of political institutes of society depends from qualities of *political leader as a representative* of elite or ersatz-elite. The representatives of **elite** have such mental qualities as *sophisticated cognitive intellect*, *diverse range of behavior* and *social attitudes* and *aims* allowing them to bring maximum benefit to the society. The **ersatz-elite** have some common qualities with elite. But its representatives haven't diverse range of behavior and their ideas of values are mainly targeted at satisfaction of personal interests not regarding public interests. The representatives of elite and ersatz-elite are presented on all levels of social hierarchical pyramid. The quality of political institutes of society depends from qualities of *political leader as a representative* of elite or ersatz-elite.

Ersatz-elite introduce or develop social mechanisms depriving people of any control over political machinery. It turns out that in political and economic spheres of society deficient motivation and deficient satisfaction of basic needs are displaying through political indifference, social and economic frustration.

The present crisis does not have only economical but mainly social roots and cultural effects. It needs to specify the term *Social Rent* with new scientific definition. An equivalent formulation may be given in terms of the social parasitizing when given such a status by government. Social rent is a form of uneconomical compulsion. It is necessary that such status must be admitted by productive, market and state forces. The power and economical monopolies are the social factors which are converted into settled rent factors. Institutionalization of social rental relationships destroys economic and social competition.

The main subject of social rentiers is the ersatz-elite. As they develop and become the ruling class, the economic and political systems either arise with seizure of new resources or destroy themselves.

RC37-639.7

VASILKOVA, VALERIYA* (Saint-Petersburg State University, *v-vasilkova@list.ru*)
CHERNOVSKAIA, MARGARITA (Saint-Petersburg State University)

Constructing Social Myths in the Modern Mass Literature (the Narrative Analysis of the Female American Novel)

Constructing Social Myths in the Modern Mass Literature (the Narrative Analysis of the Female American Novel)

The paper problematizes the literary text that becomes a subject of the sociological analysis when representing social processes and phenomena as well as social practices of certain groups. The narrative analysis reveals a deep structure of the text reflecting values, norms and social attitudes used for describing social groups and social processes. The analysis correlates with structural hermeneutics of G. Alexander implying sociocultural research of semantic structures of the modern mass literature where social myths and archetypes are updated, serving as interpretive models to explain and organize (construct) the social world.

The paper aims to show the results of the empirical research while proposing an original method of the narrative analysis of 18 American female novels, top rated in the largest specialized websites. The method synthesizes various courses in narrative analysis (event-structure analysis by D. Heise and L. Griffin), structural approach (R. Barthes, V. Propp, T. van Dijk) and K.Yung's theory. It consists in constructing a causal sequence of narrative events interpreting it in the context of the social myth. The method's steps include:
- studying the life course of the heroines;
- selecting significant events (based on structural indicators);
- narrativization of the chosen events using the grammatical approach (verbs as action highlighters);
- forming causal sequence of the events;
- detecting the general narrative structure interpreted in the context of the social myth.

The resulting narrative schemes form 3 basic archetypical female role-models within the cosmogonist myth and can be considered as interpretive patterns for describing gender roles transformation in modern American society. The results of this empirical research can be verified in the context of feminist and post-feminist theories.

RC20-353.6

VASSERMAN, YURIY* (Perm State Technical University, *imv@pstu.ru*)

Modernization of Values and Its Implications

This work is based on the understanding of culture following the lines laid out in the works of L. White, P. Bohannan, A. Montague etc, and defined, loosely, as a system of non-biological regulators of human behavior (such as values, norms, attitudes, etc.). Just a few generations ago the majority of Russian population was rural, lived in the countryside environment and was engaged in natural-subsistence economy. Their culture corresponded to the low-level technological environment. The process of modernization has changed the environment in just a few dozen years, leaving the some cultural adaptors far behind. Some people experience conflict with impacts and challenges of modernization such as new women status, political democracy, market economy etc. We can see cultural differentiation on culture modernization continuation. Two poles of the continuation axes can be found. One of them is pole of modern culture acceptation, another one is pole of modern culture rejection. The both poles are Weber's ideal types. The Likert scale was used for culture modernization measurement in our survey. The scale was validated by R.Indelhart's index and S. Schwartz's scale.

Socio-cultural types often differ according to the condition of socialization also corresponding to the generational differences. More modernized type of culture is adapted to more modernized type of social environment. New generation has an opportunity to enjoy a more modernized culture than the old one. In this work, we attempted to evaluate the cultural changes between generations and polar socio-cultural types quantitatively. This longitudinal study was mostly based on a survey response data among university students in the city of Perm (Russian Urals) since 1991 till 2013. All samples covered more than 500 students. We can compare values of modernization between last Soviet generation and first Post-Soviet generation. The study also discovers the implications of these value changes.

RC05-106.11

VASSILOPOULOU, JOANA* (University of Sussex, *j.vassilopoulou@gmail.com*)

MUSTAFA OZBILGIN, MUSTAFA* (Brunel University, *mustafa.ozbilgin@gmail.com*)
TATLI, AHU* (Queen Mary University, *a.tatli@qmul.ac.uk*)
CHANLAT, JEAN-FRANÇOIS* (Université de Paris IX Paris-Dauphine, *Jean-Francois.CHANLAT@dauphine.fr*)

Bringing History In: The Management Of Ethnic Diversity In The Shadow Of German Nazi-Past

Diversity and equality concerns and patterns of disadvantage in the labour market are historically constructed, and they draw the framework of diversity agenda at the national and organizational levels. Therefore, attempting to understand the notion of managing ethnic diversity in Germany requires the acknowledgment of the importance of history in diversity management research. Drawing on data from a company case study and thirty stakeholder interviews, this article revealed the generative influence of history on the diversity management agenda. We demonstrated that the Nazi-past, and particularly the treatment of this past, casts a shadow on contemporary diversity management efforts in Germany, generating several points of resistance and blind spots in dealing with ethnic diversity of the workforce in a creative, resourceful and fair way. It is the ongoing and current treatment of history, rather than the history itself as an essential reality, which shapes how we generate meaning and frame life. We illustrated that the post-holocaust collective guilt, which must be seen as the treatment of the German Nazi-past and not as the history itself, shaped the contemporary diversity management agenda in such a way that race related issues are excluded from it. For instance, the discrimination topic is marked by a collective silence, which affects the field of diversity management as well as the organisational adoption of the diversity management concept in Germany.

RC05-112.5

VASSILOPOULOU, JOANA* (University of Sussex, *j.vassilopoulou@gmail.com*)

Integracism At Work. The Case Of Germany

This paper further explores the notion of integracism, which has been introduced by the author briefly in a previous paper. The notion of integracism refers to a specific interpretation of the notion of integration with implicitly racist assumptions. This racially biased and ethnocentric notion of integration frames the meanings of managing ethnic diversity in Germany. Integration polices and measures are deployed to 'aid the better integration' of ethnic minorities, who are widely seen as deficient and difficult to integrate, rather than adopting diversity management measures to foster equality, fairness and inclusion at work. In that frame, ethnic diversity is depicted as a source of potential problems.

There is a surge in the use of the concept of integration in management of immigration, not only in Germany, but also in France and in the UK in recent years. The notion of integration is the dominant concept in the management of ethnic diversity in Germany. The aim of this paper is to examine the corrosion of the notion of integration with racial bias, which undermines the overdue proposal of equal opportunities at work. Arrangements of integration for immigrants include requirements of extensive documentation, training, point based calculations based on qualifications, economic wealth and experience, citizenship rituals. Most of these requirements are highly variable, based often on racial profiling. It could be argued that these politics and practices of managing ethnic minorities and immigrants are not as innocuous as they may seem at first sight. This paper shows how ethnocentrism and racial bias influence employment practices, leading to the exclusion of highly skiled ethnic minority workers

The paper operationalises Bourdieu's key concepts, field, habitus and symbolic violence and draws on a large qualitative study based on more than 40 interviews, a case-study, focus group as well as visual material and a research diary.

TG06-960.3

VAUGHAN, SUZANNE* (Arizona State University, *svaughan@asu.edu*)
LUKEN, PAUL C. (University of West Georgia)

Teaching Ourselves and Reviewers Institutional Ethnography in the Process of Publishing

Methods textbooks in the United States often introduce institutional ethnography(IE) as one of a number of qualitative methodologies used by researchers, rather than as a mode of inquiry whose aim is to provide an alternative sociology. Institutional ethnography, as proposed by Smith (1987), is a much more radical departure meant to challenge "the objectified subject of knowledge " including the discursive practices of established social science discourse. This presentation focuses on how the work of institutional ethnographers differs from qualitative researchers who are often sympathetic to IE, but fail to recognize these differences in practice. Drawing on our experience of publishing our research in standard sociology journals, we explore how reviewers' comments and questions turn subjects into objects of investigation and explanation, standpoint into a subject

     * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

position or category within society, everyday world into the object of study, and generalize forms of consciousness into generalizations about people. We discuss the ways we have responded to reviewers and how this process has taught us more about the distinctive features of institutional ethnography as an alternative sociology.

RC14-241.6

VAZQUEZ GONZALEZ, EDGAR* (Universidad de Guanajuato, *edrvazquez10@gmail.com*)

GUTIÉRREZ PADILLA, CLAUDIA (Universidad de Guanajuato)

La Adopción De Un Modelo Organizacional Como Estrategia De Comunicación Para La Tranferencia Del Conocimiento y Tecnología En Centros Públicos De Investigación

El presente trabajo se plantea la necesidad de contar con un modelo organizacional como estrategia de comunicación institucional para la transferencia del conocimiento y de la tecnología en centros públicos de investigación de la región del Bajío, a fin de identificar la forma de comunicación mas efectiva en materia de difusión de los procesos de transferencia de conocimiento y tecnología de cada Centro. Se parte de la premisa de que el conocimiento se presenta como el activo principal para la transformación y el progreso de toda sociedad, particularmente en organizaciones que se han creado con la intención de contribuir al progreso de la sociedad a la que se debe, fortaleciendo la economía del conocimiento, a través de la transferencia del conocimiento, y de la tecnología. Se concibe a los Centros Públicos de Investigación como sistemas vivos, en permente movimiento, cambio, adaptación y evolución. La estrategia metodológica con la que se ha realizado la investigación, es desde un enfoque cualitativo, siendo el estudio de caso como uno de los instrumentos metodológicos. En este artículo se pretende mostrar formas para una adecuada comunicación institucional de los procesos de transferencia y tecnología en Centros Públicos de Investigación.

RC36-622.2

VDOVICHENKO, LARISSA* (Russian State University for Humanities, *vdlarissa45@yandex.ru*)

Alienation of Scientists in Post-Communist Europe

This paper focuses on the alienations' problems of scientists: researchers in scientific institutes, centres and universities in Post-Communist Europe. This topic hasn't yet received enough attention, especially in sociological researches of these countries. After the clash of the USSR it was seen decreasing of scientific study especially in fundamental branches of science but also in humanitarian knowledge. This process was accompanied by cuts of wages of researchers, their social exclusion from decision-making process and growing alienation. From the other side many researchers went abroad from the countries of their residence and some of them begun to participate in different projects and programs of foreign countries. They didn't identify results of their researches with former Homeland but linked their achievements with the place of present residence. This situation provoked appearance of the new forms of alienation. The paper analyzes manifestations and consequences of such alienation in scientific practices. I'll try to give certain contribution to the discussion about alienation in Post-Communist Europe. Haw did dramatic social changes that had taken place in these countries stimulate growing alienation of scientific researchers in different Post-Communist countries? From the other side scientific cooperation contains reserved possibilities to help scientific researchers' overcoming self-estrangement. Haw the changes of political life in their Homeland could influence their isolation? Thus the paper focuses attention on this background of people's alienation. My analysis builds on media accounts, interviews with scientific researchers and data's of sociological monitoring of different materials. The paper provides useful information for an outlook necessary for understanding sources of alienation in the scientific sphere of the Post-Communist European countries and for development of the general Alienation Theory.

WG01-891.3

VDOVICHENKO, LARISSA* (Russian State University for Humanities, *vdlarissa45@yandex.ru*)

Identities through Big Sportive Events

This paper focuses on the identities' problems of participants of big sportive events: Olympic Games, international championships and competitions. This topic hasn't yet received enough attention, especially in sociological researches. In real practices of last years it was seen increasing of athletes who participate in different competitions as representatives of foreign countries. From the other side many fans go to the games identifying their self with sportive clubs and fan-movements and with their states. Thus the new forms of identities appeared. The paper analyzes the sources and manifestations of such new forms of identities in real sportive practices. I'll try to give certain contribution that looks into the role of national factors and local cross-national relations in the region of the residence of

big sportive events in formation of different identities. Many local places of international championships are characterized by multinational population with very long and complex history (London, Sochi, Rio de Janeiro, Tokyo and so on). Haw big sportive events impact on local, regional and national identities in different countries? From the other side sport contains reserved possibilities of cooperation and solidarity not only on the local and regional but also on the global levels. Haw the Olympic spirit and changes of political life in the Region of the residence of big sportive events could influence the choice of identities? Thus the paper focuses attention on this background of people's identification. My analysis builds on media accounts, interviews with officials from the Organizing Committees of big sportive events and data's of sociological monitoring of different materials. The paper provides useful information for an outlook necessary for understanding national and regional identities.

RC55-877.1

VEENHOVEN, RUUT* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, *veenhoven@ese.eur.nl*)

Why Sociological Theory of Happiness Falls Short

Happiness in the sense of life satisfaction is a psychological phenomenon in the first place. Consequently most sociological explanations draw on psychological theory, often implicitly and with little view on its limitations. A dominant perspective in sociology is that happiness results from comparison between perceptions of life-as-it-is and standard of how-life-should-be, which view fits with the notion that happiness is a social construct and as such culturally variable. Explanations in terms of universal affective appraisals and needs are marginal in sociology, as is wider biological sociology.

Though not suited for explaining happiness as such, sociological theory is apt for explaining conditions for happiness, societal conditions in particular. Empirical research shows that conditions for happiness are quite good in modern society, where its inhabitants live now longer and happier than ever in human history. Yet most sociological theorizing is about the miseries of modern society.

Some sociological explanations for this sociological short-sightedness are discussed.

RC34-597.7

VEGA, JESICA* (Universidad de Guanajuato, *jesicamariavega@gmail.com*)

Violence in Scholars Students in Latin America

Violence in Latin America has become into an issue that that is growing and emerging new violence expressions (Jiménez, 2009). Young people and teenagers are one of the social groups most affected by this problematic (See Youth Violence Prevention in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2013).

Mexico youth has been affected for this violence in the latinamerican región violent dead between young people are growing more.

In recent researches about the young people in the region (Alvarado, 2010-2012) one of the most violent places in Mexico is the Secondary Schools. This paper proposal shows the results about one exploratory research among students of this scholar level to know causes and effects on its social interaction find out prevention.

RC41-691.2

VEGA-LOPEZ, MARIA GUADALUPE* (University of Guadalajara, *mgvega.lopez@gmail.com*)

GONZALEZ,, GUILLERMO (University of Guadalajara)

Violencia, Armas De Fuego Y Mortalidad Juvenil EN Mexico

La violencia en México ha ocasionado un alto número de víctimas -sobre todo entre los jóvenes-, muchas de ellas provocadas por el uso de armas de fuego. Objetivos: Analizar el comportamiento de la mortalidad por armas de fuego en el grupo de edad de 15 a 24 años en México en los últimos 20 años e identificar factores socioeconómicos asociados a sus variaciones interestatales en el trienio 2009-2011. Material y Métodos: Con la información oficial sobre defunciones y población se calcularon tasas de mortalidad por armas de fuego entre 1990 y 2010 por género, edad y estado; mediante un análisis de regresión múltiple se identificaron las variables asociadas a las variaciones interestatales de la tasa en el trienio 2009-2011. Resultados: En 2011 se produjeron más de 5,000 defunciones por armas de fuego, por lo que sería la primera causa de muerte más importante del país entre los 15 y 24 años. La tasa de mortalidad por armas de fuego se incrementó en 62% entre 2000 y 2010. Las tasas más elevadas se encuentran en hombres entre 20 y 24 años. Variables relativas al narcotráfico y el consumo de alcohol están asociadas a las variaciones de la mortalidad por armas de fuego entre estados. Conclusiones: El aumento de la mortalidad por armas de fuego, especialmente entre los jóvenes, es un obstáculo para el incremento de la esperanza de vida en México. Este es un problema social y de salud pública que debe ser abordado de forma interdisciplinaria.

RC15-266.3

VEIKHER, ANDREI* (National Research University,, *aveykher@hse.ru*)

Social Norms of Morbidity As Specific Factors in the Demand for Health Services

Seeking professional medical help is caused not only by medical criteria health pathology. There is a complex system of social factors of the transition from the physical sensations of discomfort or psychological distress to get help from a professional medicine, i.e make it socially relevant fact. This is the most important cause why the accounting treatment for medical help and he true morbidity can not match . The different access to health care for different social groups is the most actively studied. among these social factors. But there are many other social factors and in countries and cities where the network of medical institutions sufficiently developed they are more important. This result was obtained in representative survey in St. Petersburg (2007-2011). The most part of them are the social attitudes / norms which give rise to refuse treatment in medical institutions and relates to the culture of health behaviors. This culture is very contradictorily. Improving education increases the tendency of self-medication. Massive short duration diseases (e.g ARDS) are treated within the family without recourse to occupational medicine in 75% of cases. Social attitudes of non-professional care are supported by widespread corporate informal norms to continue work in diseases with partial loss of ability to work. Such practice is supported by other informal social contract employees with employers: rejection of the fixing of cases of the disease in the social insurance company. This and other identified dependencies suggest that the indices of morbidity are subject to change without unambiguous connection with the actual number of patients and the duration of their illness. Methodological conclusion: for the considered social and medical conditions the survey are necessary for the correction usual morbidity data. Conclusions on the basis of registration of patients who seek health care may reflect the actual changes of many factors

RC33-577.1

VEIKHER, ANDREI* (National Research University,, *aveykher@hse.ru*)

The Indicator of External Validity As Aggregate Criterion Quality of Survey

The external validity criteria in sociological survey methodology and practice are used rarely. The exceptions are electoral polls. The well known Gallup and others polls obtained the trust of public and professionals due to external (predictive) validity, although the term had not yet been coined. The predictive validity is the simple and most convincing proof of the high quality of all elements and stages of the survey.But the range of sociological topics allowing simple criteria of the predictive validity is limited. Methods for assessing the external validity developed in psychology, medicine and experimental economics where in many research single target parameter and one external parameter analogue of an unbiased independent source are used. Therefore, in the most sociological survey various complex internal validity criteria are used for evaluation of survey quality. These methods allow to evaluate the common error for all variables of a survey under the condition that the sample is random. However the last few decades a number of difficulties with probability sampling have been cropping up in the expanding range of survey topics. The basis of application of the internal validity methodology has been shrinking too. The paper offers a few steps expand the application of criteria of external validity: – install for surveys on specific topics limit application of the criteria of internal validity - "unamendable nonresponse rate" (nonresponse is the main factor that makes a non-random sample); – develop and apply external validity indicators for assessing the quality of a survey on selected topics - "item external validity"; – include ancillary questions in the questionnaire, which will compare the survey data with data from independent external sources. In our surveys of social settings in Saint-Petersburg (2007-11) we used as a measure of external validity and simple distribution, and complex calculated indicator of latent social phenomena.

RC05-104.4

VELAYATI, MASOUMEH* (Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education, Scotland, UK, *m.velayati@almcollege.org.uk*)

The Disadvantage Position of Muslim Women in the UK Labour Market and the Formation of Religious Identity

The Disadvantaged Position of Muslim Women in the UK Labour market and the Formation of Religious Identity

Among ethnic minority groups in the UK, Muslims are generally in a disadvantaged position, experiencing many social and economic inequalities. Muslim women suffer from high unemployment rates and inactivity levels compared to their male counterparts and other ethnic minority women. This is despite policies to reduce the diversity gap in the UK labour market based on gender and reli-

gious affiliations. The disadvantaged position of Muslim women can be seen as Muslim penalty and failure of integration and social cohesion. Many of my young educated informants, belonging to second and third generations of immigrants, resonated "ontological insecurity" leading to the formation of Islamic identity. This can often be manifested by embracing visible Islamic dress, which is a conscious decision, despite the disproportionate discrimination and negative attitude towards veiled women as a result of displaying their faith in public.

Applying feminist theory and questioning Muslim women's place as a marginalized group at the centre of social inquiry, this paper explores Muslim women's experiences of work in the UK labour market and the ways in which religious and cultural norms and values are negotiated. Collected questionnaires and interviews with more than 60 Muslim women in the UK, illustrate their attitude towards religion and work, particularly paid work outside the home environment. My findings indicate a feminist consciousness within the Islamic framework, whilst searching the principles of Islam on gender issues free from cultural contaminations. They promote their interests, rights and gender equality both in the family and wider society in multifaceted and sometimes contradictory ways.

RC52-836.2

VELAYATI, MASOUMEH* (College of Higher Education, *m.velayati@almcollege.org.uk*)
VELAYATI, SHIVA (University College of Nabi Akram)

The Occupational Challenges of Female Architects in Iran

The Occupational Challenges of Female Architects in Iran

In the recent decades, Iranian women's access to educational opportunities including the professional field of architecture, urban planning and engineering has been broadened. However, despite the considerable number of professional women with qualified success and technical expertise, patterns of gender inequalities have been sustained through traditional social and cultural systems. Some of the patterns of gender inequality are related to monopolisation of managerial roles by men at senior level and job polarisation. Some are career-related experiences and authority issues in terms of practicing the profession. Traditionally architecture, building industry and construction management have been considered as male domain. When professional women enter these fields as engendering engineers, surveyors, or officials and hold the positions of power, their authority is challenged not only by un/semiskilled male workforce, but also by educated men under their management.

Having said that in the educational institutions, particularly private institutions, they receive positive discrimination compared to their male counterparts, as they do not demand high financial demands.

Research on the challenges of female architects in Iran is scarce. Based on interviews, this paper aims to reflect the social, structural, and cultural challenges that young professional women in Iran experience. The paper will also shed light on women's agency in overcoming the barriers and claiming their rights and authority within the male-dominated social structures.

JS-2.2

VELAYUTHAM, SELVARAJ* (Macquarie University, *selvaraj.velayutham@mq.edu.au*)
WISE, AMANDA (Macquarie University)

Hierarchies of Middling Transnationals: Indian It Workers in Singapore -- CANCELLED

This paper builds on emerging literature around 'middling transnationals' (cf Ho 2011). Drawing on empirical research among Indian IT workers in Singapore, the paper advances two propositions. It argues that there has been insufficient consideration of skilled migration in terms of national and racial hierarchies of opportunity, rights and conditions; and that so far, literature on skilled transnationals has been too receiving country centric. IT is an interesting example of a highly transnational skilled occupation that has become associated with workers from India. It is argued that IT has become associated with India in ways that naturalise precarious forms of employment and attracts less favourable conditions than occupational categories more associated with White professionals. Using the example of Singapore, we argue that conditioning occurs via four intersecting factors. First, Singapore has a long-standing tradition of visa hierarchies which situate White, European transnational elites at the apex of the occupational hierarchy, and dark skinned workers from the Indian sub-continent at the bottom. Although 'dark skinned' workers have traditionally been low waged low skilled, perceptions of the recent flow of middling transnational skilled Indians builds upon this history of racial sorting. Second, we suggest consideration needs to be given to deeper social, cultural and historical analysis of how labour has been conditioned historically and in the present era in sending countries like India and how this in turn translates into conditions in receiving countries with respect to what workers accept as 'their due' and what they consider to be normal. Third, we suggest a more global circulation of colonial era ideas of racial hierarchy continue to cast a long shadow even to the most modern of occupations like IT. Finally, IT as an industry has emerged as a quintessential post-industrial service industry characterised by highly precarious sub-contracting forms of transnational labour supply.

RC19-337.6

VELAZQUEZ LEYER, RICARDO* (University of Bath, *rvl20@bath.ac.uk*)

FERRERO, JUAN PABLO* (University of Bath, *J.P.Ferrero@bath.ac.uk*)

The Politics of Social Policy Expansion in Latin America

Welfare systems in Latin American countries have been significantly expanded during the twenty-first century. After decades of a social policy based on social insurance programmes which tended to cover formal sector workers and their families, new social programmes have been introduced and coverage of existing ones has been extended to reach population groups previously excluded throughout the region. This expansion processes have been explained as an outcome of the consolidation of multi-party electoral systems, since parties in government now compete for the sympathy of the electorate by introducing policies that favour the majority, notably social policies. However, even if this perspective clearly demonstrates the effects of democracy on welfare policy, it falls short of explaining the variations in the expansion models adopted in different countries. This paper aims to contribute to the existing literature on Latin American social policy by attempting to explain such differences, combining institutionalist and interpretivist approaches. The chosen case studies are Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, the three largest countries in the region, where different expansion models have been adopted. The paper examines and compares the socio-political arrangements that enabled and triggered the changes in each country. Findings show that the variations can be explained in terms of the effects of democratic transitions and the party systems that emerged from them, the degree of social mobilisation around social policy issues and the capacity of social movements to break with the neoliberal hegemony established in the region during the last two decades of the last century. Social welfare expansion, as a consequence, contributed to temper gross inequalities as well as to displace and redefine the fault lines governing social conflict. The article concludes with an outline of the main features dominating post-liberal/corporativist social policy hegemony in the region today.

RC14-241.7

VELÁZQUEZ SAGAHÓN, FRANCISCO JAVIER* (Universidad de Guanajuato, *fvsagahon@hotmail.com*)

ZÁRATE NEGRETE, LAURA ELENA (Universidad de Guanajuato)

Construcción De Una Secuencia Didáctica Universitaria En Modalidad Presencial Integrando Aplicaciones Para Ipad y Smartphones

La necesidad de innovar la práctica docente en el aula se hace cada vez más evidente ante la falta de interés de los jóvenes universitarios por el modelo tradicional de clase en donde predomina la presentación unidireccional de información. Con base a la reflexión de Díaz-Barriga (2013) sobre la importancia de construir secuencias didácticas diferentes que despierten en los alumnos el interés y la motivación de su aprendizaje, se presenta el resultado de analizar y construir secuencias didácticas innovadoras mediante el uso de aplicaciones y software para Ipad, Tabletas digitales y Smartphones de los alumnos. Esta investigación se inserta en el paradigma de la investigación-acción, para lo cual se ha conformado un grupo de profesores no especialistas en tecnologías de información y provenientes de diversas disciplinas que se enfocan en analizar y probar diversas alternativas tecnológicas para adaptarlas a las necesidades de educación y formación en el contexto de la Educación Superior en México. El resultado ha sido la selección y elaboración de una guía de uso de 3 herramientas de software diseñadas para el tipo de dispositivos señalados, que han permitido construir secuencias didácticas innovadoras presenciales enfatizando la interacción profesor-alumno y del alumno-alumno, permitiendo instrumentar una primera fase del Modelo Educativo de la Universidad de Guanajuato enfocado en el aprendizaje significativo y el desarrollo de las competencias deseables del alumno.

RC52-843.5

VELEMA, THIJS* (National Taiwan University, *thijsvelema@gmail.com*)

Professional Interests, Organizational Goals and the Mobility of Football Players in Europe

The mobility of professionals has important repercussions for organizational performance and the objective and subjective career success of the professionals involved. Within professional football, team quality is directly affected by the movements of players to and from the club. Transfers have a big impact on player careers as well, as footballers changing clubs increase their income or revitalize their career with a renewed chance on first team football. Whereas previous research examines these movements from the perspective of individual players, this study analyzes to what extent player transfers are shaped by the interaction between institutionally embedded organizational goals and the interests of footballers.

Using event history analysis to estimate the probability that a player moves to a different team, I argue that player transfers are a function of the location of an organization in the field and the position of a footballer in his team. In general, fringe players are more likely to move. This is especially so for high status teams, where such players move to pursue their interest of first team football. Moreover, players of underachieving high status teams are bound to be transferred, as the club lets go of the players it blames for its relatively low performance

This contrasts with the transfer probabilities of players in low status teams. The key players of these teams have a higher probability to move, as they are looking to increase their career rewards by moving to a higher placed team. Moreover, key players in overachieving low status teams are particularly likely to be transferred, as such teams sell their best players to cash in on their hard earned success.

In sum, this study highlights how professional labor mobility is shaped by the interaction between the institutionally defined interests of professionals and the goals of the organizations they work for.

WG01-892.1

VELIKAYA, NATALIYA* (Russian State University, *natalivelikaya@gmail.com*)

BELOVA, NATALIA (Russian State University)

Gender Asymmetry As the Barrier of Political Modernization in Russia

Considering activity of the women organization in the context of Russian political life we establish the fact of Gender Asymmetry in Russian politics. Representatives of women in Parliament (State Duma) vary from 10% to 14%.

The main features of social context determining gender asymmetry are the following: feminization of poverty, latent labor discrimination; Social and cultural inertia accompanied with gender stereotypes; Ignoring gender interests in political sphere. As the result one can see marginalization of women in the political and economic spheres.

We consider Globalization as the factor inspiring political activity of women in Russia and analyze role of more than 1500 thousands women organization and pay attention to the positive dynamic of their activity. Most of them act in social sphere (Maternity and childhood protection (39%), The help to socially deprived groups (29%), Providing of public services and amenities to city environment (29%), Healthcare (21%) and Education (22%), Protection of social interests (13%), Human rights (10%).

Main reasons of low representative of women in Politics can be described in different terms: Peculiarities of political socialization; structural factors (unequal distribution of resources owned by men and women; situational and biographical factors. For many years even the very consideration of the Law "On guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women" was blocking. The Law about quotas for women in the party lists also was not adopted, despite the extensive discussion in the information and the public sphere. The trend of gradual increase in the proportion of women MPs in the federal and regional legislatures is very low still.

Hidden discrimination in the political sphere restricting activity of women leads to the different problems of social sphere.

RC22-394.3

VELLENGA, SIPCO* (University of Amsterdam, *s.j.vellenga@uva.nl*)

Parliamentary Debates on Ritual Slaughter. a Contextual Discourse Analysis

Parliamentary Debates on Ritual Slaughter: A Contextual Discourse Analysis

During the last three decades the visibility of religion has increased in the public sphere of many European societies. This has not only to do with the arrival and settlement of large numbers of Muslims and other non-western immigrants in these countries, government policies for managing religious and ethnic diversity, but also with political agenda setting of powerful secular forces. Illustrative for this is the political debate on ritual slaughter in the Second Chamber and the Senate of Dutch parliament in 2011, initiated by the Party for the Animals. In this presentation, the argumentation used in this debate will be analysed from the perspective of contextual discourse analysis. The arguments will be related to features of the main participants in this debate as well as to the wider context of Dutch politics in the wake of '9/11' and 'the Fortuyn revolt' in 2001. These events have attributed to a reframing of Dutch identity in cultural and secular terms. Within the new created frame religious rites such as Jewish and Islamic ritual slaughter are defined in opposition to secular Dutch identity.

RC29-497.5

VELOSO, DIANA THERESE* (De La Salle University, *dmveloso1@gmail.com*)

Criminalizing Inequality: The Narratives of Women Formerly on Death Row in the Philippines

This paper delves into the pathways to prison of women who once received the death penalty in the Philippines. Drawing upon extensive participant observation at the only two existing women's prisons in the country and in-depth interviews with 27 former death row inmates, I examine how the women framed the circumstances that brought them to death row, based on their understanding of their identities, relationships, and social worlds. I analyze the link between the women's histories of victimization, social and economic marginalization, and substance abuse problems and their crimes. I also consider how the experience of deception and betrayal in close relationships, compounded by corruption in the criminal justice system, constituted a pathway to death row for the majority of the respondents. I discuss the implications of their narratives for the discourse on women and crime.

The women in my study were largely in marginalized positions in their families and relationships, at work, and in society in general. Their crimes resulted from their efforts to survive on a day-to-day basis and cope with their circumstances. Their narratives reflect many facets and social realities of low-income and working class culture in Philippine society. Their accounts of victimization, violence against specific men and even women and children, drug abuse and/or drug dealing in response to social and economic marginalization, cooperation with illegal activity as a result of relational responsibilities, corruption on the part of government and law enforcement agencies, and fatalism and passivity in the face of injustice, illuminate the contours and dynamics of their conflict-ridden world. My paper exposes the challenges to the dominant discourse on women's crime, as illustrated by their narratives—as predominantly low-income women in a postcolonial, low-income nation enmeshed in poverty and institutional corruption.

TG04-959.3

VELTRI, GIUSEPPE A.* (University of Leicester, *gv35@le.ac.uk*)

Microblogging and Macro Weather: Climate Change Risk Discourse on Twitter

The social web represents a new arena for local, national and global conversations and will play an increasing role in the public understanding of science and the creation of risk discourses. This paper presents an analysis of climate change social representations on Twitter, analysing over 60,000 tweets collected using a random week method. The analysis includes a combination of web metrics, latent semantic analysis and semantic network analysis. Results indicate that most active users on climate change are distributed according to a power law distribution and that web metric indicators suggest a moderate conversation on the topic. In terms of content, there is a remarkable complex network of topics that hints to a rather multi-dimensional and complex risk discourse accounting for complex causality links between climate change and natural, social and economic consequences. Most of the tweets cluster around the domains of the effects of climate change, the measures that are proposed to adapt to it, the policy debate between policymakers and energy industry and call for actions for offline events. Moreover, the media ecology of the tweets, the web links shared in them, are from a wide set of sources with a major role played by traditional media but with a substantial presence also of scientific journals and NGOs websites.

RC49-804.3

VÉLU, ANNE-ELISE* (Paris Dauphine University, *anne-elise.velu@dauphine.fr*)

Psychology and Learning Difficulties

In the context of a sociological thesis conducted in France in primary schools, the focus has been on the issue of the diagnostics and devices used to help children with learning difficulties. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the role of psychological approach in the management of academic difficulties. In the attempt to understand how the family, the mother figure in particular, are blamed for the learning difficulties of their children. It will be seen that the lifestyle and educational habits of families are analysed by teams of professionals, and that when considered as deviant, they suggest help to the family. Indeed, from the professionals perspective, these learning difficulties are due to family dysfunctions, and educational deficiencies of the parents. This would damage the mental functioning of the child and lead to difficulties in their learning. In schools where children are mainly or exclusively of modest background, it seems that these psychological remediations are nearly exclusively the methods being used. Thus, children going to these schools are more likely to be diagnosed with mental illness than in a school with students from the upper-class. This psychologising tends to put the responsibility on the family or the child for his failure, while ignoring the issue of the gap between the culture of the school and the one of children from modest backgrounds. (Bourdieu, 1964, Morel, 2012) It will be demonstrated that the psychological approach used by teachers allow them to suggest reasons for the difficulties faced by children and to put in place solutions. Indeed from a psychological perspective, the parents are seen as 'actors' of the success or failure of their children. The challenge for schools is then to accompany parents to transform their habits and their way of parenting.

RC31-531.3

VERDUZCO, GUSTAVO* (El Colegio de Mexico, *gverduz@colmex.mx*)

Changing Trends In Migration Flows From Mexico To The United States

Although some observers tend to view Mexican migrations to the United States as a common socio demographic phenomenon due to the vicinity of the two countries in the context of unequal economies, late drastic reduction in migration flows from Mexico to the United States pose several questions. In the views of some analysts this is mostly associated to the security measures practiced by the U.S. government on its southern border after September 11, however there are other indications that point out in a different direction suggesting that these changes might be associated with a set of several factors in which demographic variables along with economic, labor market and political ones are closely interconnected, or if not is the case they coexist and interact in the same political arena.

Other variations of Mexican migration flows have to do with the repatriation to Mexico of huge numbers of irregular or undocumented migrants most of whom were previously residing with their families in the U.S. On another dimension there have also been some changing characteristics in the flows of Central American migrants crossing Mexican territory on their way to the United States. This new trend has been offering a challenge to Mexican authorities with new implications to the legal Mexican political framework.

One objective of this presentation is to offer data and information related to the kind of changes that have taken place lately not only in terms of Mexican migrations to the U.S., but with respect to the different political actions in the U.S. as well as in Mexico with reference to Central American migrants crossing the country and staying in the country.

A second objective is to interpret these new modifications at the light of other general changes especially those concerning the "management" of migration flows by other governments.

RC19-334.2

VERGER, ANTONI* (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, *antoni.verger@uab.cat*)
MUNDY, KAREN* (University of Toronto, *karen.mundy@gmail.com*)

The World Bank and the Global Governance of Social Policy: A Strategic-Relational Approach to the Education Case

The World Bank's original mandate did not include education, but its involvement in education policy and reform has grown substantially since the 1960s. Today it is widely recognized as the most powerful and hegemonic of the international organizations operating in the education for development field. The Bank is the largest single international funder of education for development in low-income countries, and its technical and knowledge-based resources tower over those of other international institutions. This paper develops a global governance approach for understanding how the World Bank's agenda and policy outcomes in the education field have been constructed and have evolved with the passage of time. According to such an approach, research on agenda settlement in international organizations (IOs) needs to focus on three main dynamic: the political opportunities created by geo-political and ideological shifts among the most powerful member governments; the IO's relationships with borrowing (or "client") countries; and finally the internal dynamics and organizational culture of the IO's own bureaucracy as it aims to reproduce itself and manage shifts in the previous two dynamics.

The paper explores how these three dynamics interact in the constitution of the Bank's educational agenda and policies in four key periods: from the 1960s to the beginning of the 1980s, when the debt crisis exploded in many developing nations; from 1981 to mid nineties, a period marked by structural adjustment lending; from the mid nineties to 2008, when the Post-Washington consensus emerged; and from 2008 to present, characterized by significant shifts in power in the world system and an accompanying rise of strategic uncertainty at different levels within the Bank.

RC21-359.1

VERLOO, NANKE* (university of amsterdam, *n.verloo@uva.nl*)

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Learning from Informality? A Case Study to Rethink the Misfit Between Formal Policy Strategies and Informal Tactics of Citizenship

Dutch disadvantaged city neighbourhoods face a wide variety of policy strategies to regenerate housing and public spaces, integrate migrants, support families, and make these urban areas safer and more attractive to the middle class. Residents in these areas, however, reveal very different tactics to make their living environment more equipped for their lives. They perform tacit and informal practices to deal with experiences of threat and develop community activities from the bottom-up. Informal practices – like everyday routines, tacit use of public spaces, and interactions at a square – tell much about the urban experience. Socio-economic disadvantages and a lack of linguistic skills make it hard for residents to engage in formal participation schemes. They experience the state through street-level interactions, but their stories do not find acknowledgement in the public sphere as governments hold on to formal repertoires. Recent needs for welfare cuts and a growing fear for violent escalations make local governments eager to rethink citizen's involvement. How could sociologist but also policy practitioners learn from informal performances of citizenship in relation to the dominant actors and institutions? This paper analyses the misfit between informal tactics of residents and top-down strategies of government in a neighbourhood in Utrecht. An ethnographic case study of performed interactions between citizens, welfare practitioners, and policy makers unravels how strategies to involve residents paradoxically disrupt informal mechanisms and thereby disengage residents from taking part in the political process. Latent tensions deepen in the unhandy mismatch between well-intended strategies and everyday tactics. Could local governments use tacit knowledge without 'taking over' or 'disrupting' the tacit fabric of the neighbourhood?

RC42-708.3

VERMA, DEEPAK KUMAR* (National Institute Social Sciences, *dkvmhow@rediffmail.com*)

Relative Deprivation, Affirmative Status Generalization and Social Identities

The paper is based on caste-based graded inequalities and social identities emerging from the perceived relative deprivation by the socio-economically and educationally backward castes and affirmative actions based on identification of backwardness by the State agencies in India. The emerging social identities are discussed under a new concept 'Affirmed Status', besides, Achieved and Ascribed, as explained by Ralph Lynton. The affirmed status characteristics generalization are empirically verified to reconstruct the social structure, in modern Indian context. The process of such generalization and thereby emerging identities are explained with the help of a theoretical assumption, 'Social Devolution'. Affirmed status is explained as the social identity of an individual or group (s) of individuals who has acquired a status higher than their ascribed status albeit, positively discriminated by the state in their favour but mainly because of their perceived relative deprivation. And their own achievements, at whatever level, could not have been possible without such support from the state. Thus, the social identities of the affirmed status group(s) are resultant of aspirations and achievements of individuals belonging to a group(s) but due to support of the state. The status and mobility among affirmed status group(s) required to be higher could only increase with the continuation of the policy of positive discrimination, as more and more opportunities and benefits would become available and could be redirected to them. "Social Devolution" is construed as a process of elevating social power, prestige and dignity to relatively deprived, socio-economically and educationally low status groups by way of positively discriminating them to provide opportunities by a central agency (state in the case of India) without redistributing supremacy and forwardness of so-perceived-higher -status groups which also now, aspire to achieve the affirmed status for perceived fairness given by that agency.

RC53-858.3

VERMA, SMITA* (Isabella Thoburn College, *smitten_yeah@yahoo.com*)

CHILD Abuse in India : Navigating the ZONES of Silence

A growing body of text have begun to furnish information and data on the widespread pervasiveness of child abuse in India. The paradox is that the perpetuator or the offenders are often someone known to the child and more often someone from the extended family. Though in some situations it is beyond their control, but many times the family fails to protect the child from sexual abuse given to the cultural tradition of family being a 'private space' where no intercession of public into critiquing its members is implicit. Moreover social stigmas make it difficult to talk about child incest in public. However, there is still a absence of in depth understanding and empirical evidence to support general observations because of the lack of the sensitivity to the issue and the failure to acknowledge it in the first place. This paper assess the perception of child abuse among young college students in the age group of 17-20. The focus of the paper is the in-depth case studies of 10 victims of child sexual abuse and incest .The

purpose is not only to get quantitative data on the issue as understood by young girls but also get an insight into the manifold dimensions and meaning of abuse to the victims through case studies which is mostly anecdotal. It reflects on the excessive influence of normative standards of families also looks into the long term consequences of this in the lives of the victims.

RC34-599.5

VERMA, SMITA* (Isabella Thoburn College, *smitten_yeah@yahoo.com*)

YOUTH , Social MEDIA and Emerging Alternative Spaces for Socio-Political Movements : Analysis of 'nirbhaya' IMPACT

With the swelling proportion of youth population, India today is becoming one of the biggest Social Media market .The emergence of youth as new actors empowered with the technology - mobiles, facebook twitters and the like have resulted in organized demonstrations/protests developing an intercultural platform to build solidarity. This new 'youth brigade' by engaging in political conversations for collective action has not only ignited mass social movements but also challenged the academia to reposition itself on the role of youth and social media as active partners of social change. This study analyzes the role of social media as perceived by the youth in the age group of 18-30 years in the city of lucknow. The case in study is the December 2012 New Delhi Gang rape case - **'NIRBHAYA'** Movement. This paper attempts to gain in depth understanding of youth activism at the intersection of multidimensional identities and their unified perception towards transformative socio-political change through social media campaigns . It also focuses on why and how the youth organize in to online social activism fearlessly and bring in a faceless movement for collective political action by actively engaging in dialogue and building public opinion thereof creating strong youth pressure. The paper examines how far such campaigns have been successful not only on focussing on punishment but challenge the cultural assumptions which creates spaces for violence against women.

RC52-840.6

VERONESI, GIANLUCA* (University of Leeds, *G.Veronesi@leeds.ac.uk*)
VALLASCAS, FRANCESCO (University of Leeds)
KIRKPATRICK, IAN (University of Leeds)

Hospital Management and the Contribution of Non-Sector Expertise

A belief in the value and superiority of private sector management expertise has been central to NPM reforms (*Ferlie et al., 1996*; *Hood, 1991*; *Pollitt & Bouckaert, 2000*), leading to concerted efforts to re-structure public organisations and recruit senior managers from the commercial sector, including accountants (*Clatworthy et al., 2000*; *Ferlie et al., 1995*). It is assumed that such expertise will have a transformative impact on public organisations, moving them away from models of professionally dominated 'custodial' or 'consensus administration'. Commercial managers will emphasise the importance of resources, the need to meet performance targets, and have the ability to implement changes.

However, while these assumptions and expectations lie at the heart of policy making worldwide, there is little research that has tested them directly. Some work has been done on the impact of senior leaders in local government (*Boyne, 2004*; *Boyne et al., 2011*) and school districts (*Meier & O'Toole Jr, 2002*; *Moynihan & Pandey, 2005*). As yet however, there continues to be a dearth of evidence supporting the assumption that diversifying the skill mix of senior managers in public organisations will lead to enhanced performance.

To address this deficiency, we focus on the impact of this non-sector specific commercial expertise on the boards of acute hospital trusts in the English NHS. Drawing on the governance literature focusing on the human (and social) capital of board members (*Haynes & Hillman, 2010*; *Kor & Sundaramurthy, 2009*), we first investigate whether a more diverse skill mix of senior managers makes a difference and if so, under what conditions. Given the dominance of clinical logics in the fields of health care (*Reay & Hinings, 2005*), we, then, look at the nature of performance outcomes and whether other factors, such as tenure and autonomy, mediate the impact of commercial and accounting expertise

RC14-244.5

VERPRAET, GILLES* (sophiapol, *verp@ehess.fr*)

Discours De Crise, Périodisation économique Et Quotidienneté

L'objet de l'intervention est de croiser la périodisation des discours économiques, (- hauts salaires, crise bancaire, crise de la dette publique, compression salariale) avec les discours de quotidienneté en France, recueilli dans le discours sociologiques (selon les groupes sociaux et les générations)

Deux thèmes importants de la mythologie politique apparaissent dans ce corpus de crise (2007/ 2012)-Le sentiment d'inégalité se décline sur différents registres ' salaires, impôt); -Le sentiment d'impuissance économique face aux

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

1029

contraintes économiques globales (finances, capitalistiques, restructuration économique.

Nous nous interrogerons sur le rôle des interactions médiatiques pour véhiculer ou masquer ces deux mythologies de base. Il s'agit de conjuguer les effets de trois types de médias (local, national, global)

RC52-841.6

VERPRAET, GILLES* (CNRS, *verp@ehess.fr*)

Multilevel Approach of Professional Fields : Differentiation of Professional Status inside Governance

Multilevel approach of professional groups set up a large differentiation of issues, practices and status inside the same professional groups. This approach will be developed for planners and secondary teachers in France. Local surveys frame the observation on a rich diversity of practices and capabilities. National surveys focus on the normative requirements of professional integration (certification, regulation). European survey focus on the governance models inside the convergence of professional standards (Swensson).The notion of profession can be framed inside three repertoires of issues. We recognize a differentiation of perceptions and of professional claims within the relations between qualification and autonomy for teacher, between status and recognition for knowledge workers (Larsons, Abott)

The sociological question comes to specify the place of professional groups inside the networks of globalization. The convergence of expert knowledge standards at the global level do not mask the intense differentiation inside each professional groups (Freidson), between the level of practices and the definition of professional responsibility, between meritocracy and salarees. The professional fields frame a tensive reorganization between these different levels and different status.

TG03-931.5

VERSCHRAEGEN, GERT* (University of Antwerp, *gert.verschraegen@uantwerpen.be*)

Human Rights As a Social Institution

Human rights as a social institution

Contrary to legal-positivistic approaches to human rights, sociologists often argue that human rights need not be restricted to legal norms. Rights have to be seen as more than legal norms discerned by judges trained in legal reasoning. For human rights to have social meaning, they must become institutionalised socially and become embedded in people's mindsets as well as in the day-to-day workings of societal institutions such as the judiciary, the schooling system, healthcare and the family. The aim of this paper is to develop such a sociological-institutional approach to human rights, which provides an important contrast to standard legal-positivistic approach of human rights. Based on the work of a.o. Meyer and Luhmann I will argue that fundamental rights can be seen as a social institution playing a crucial role in the protection of individual agency in a modern, horizontal and heterogeneous society.

RC14-245.7

VIANA, SILVIA* (EAESP - FGV, *silvianarodrigues@gmail.com*)

Real Fantasy

Real fantasy

As new format of the cultural industry, reality shows are usually approached from two opposite and irreconcilable views. Sometimes they are taken as a sham, ie, programs that falsify reality by pretending to reproduce it. Otherwise, they are considered the immediate exhibition of Real (in the Lacanian sense of the term) – in this case, these programs would be a kind of window that opens to the display of objects beyond the symbolic field, such as violence and intimacy. Either thinking of them as a fake, or approaching them as attractive or generator of perverse pulse – therefore, as an exceptional phenomenon –, both perspectives tend to isolate the show from the society that forged it. The purpose of this paper is to present a third perspective that takes into account the world that such format is fed and which returns as mirroring: the flexible accumulation capitalism. From this perspective, it is possible to think of reality shows as a reproduction, not of the Real, but the reality itself, understood as the fantasy that ties our daily practices. Our hypothesis is that such programs take the form of social structure to organize practices such as surveillance, selection or evaluation of performance, all central devices for labor control in contemporary capitalist enterprise. The shift in the television format approach allows us to understand, at the same time, the new organization of the cultural industry – also looking for flexibility – as well as a cultural production incapable of achieving any form of transcendence.

RC52-839.7

VICENTE, MARA* (ISCTE-IUL, *maravicente@gmail.com*)

Professionalism and Managerialism: How Do Teachers and Physicians Deal with Management Measures

The implementation of reform measures in public administration has conducted to critical changes in the functioning of services and had a great impact on several professions. Changing to a management culture, oriented by efficiency, results control and meritocracy affected professionalism. For instance, the management measures applied in the portuguese health sector, such as corporatization of hospitals, organizational decentralization and deregulation of the labor market conflicted with the interests of the medical profession, opposing to its core values (i.e. caring and altruism) and ethos code, leaving to a loss of autonomy and power in decision making related to its duties. Besides this, the attempt to implement a performance appraisal system led to resistance from physicians, saying that the model doesn´t take into account the specificities of medical profession. In the education sector, there was also specific conflicts between managers and teachers due to the application of this system. However, these two professions dealt with the same management policy in different ways. While physicians (through their main trade unions) negotiated with the government the necessary adaptations of the model and guaranteed it was not implemented before that, teachers showed a collective resistance to its implementation in schools since the beginning, and failed to get an agreement with the government.

Thus, we observe different ways of dealing with the same management measure by two different professions, and even more, we can ask if physicians hold greater bargaining power than teachers to protect the profession interests.

Despite these differences, there has been an effort of trade unions and professional associations to maintain the status and interests of the professions, resisting to NPM policies. Kindiack and Randall (2008) call it a postprofessionalization process (instead of deprofessionalization). Moreover, the management measures, although opposing to the interests of these professions, seem also to contribute to reinforce professionalism.

JS-7.3

VICENTE, MICHAEL* (University of Technology of Compiegne, *michael.vicente@utc.fr*)

Free Software Workers and The Myth Of a Deterritorialized Knowledge Production

Software and Information Technologies of Communication have an important place in the development of globalization (Castells , 1998). Since the mid 1990's, in opposition to capitalist globalization based in intellectual property,we have seen the rising of Free software (Linux , Firefox ...). This new way of producing software, thought Internet communities involve a free participation, and give the image of an happy deterritorialization of production. This social model of knowledge production is presented as having many virtues that potentially eliminate geographic and social determinants related to a territorialization . From a critical perspective, we propose first to describe the main discourse features of the actors of Free Software supporters and then from an empirical study, we will compare these theses to the quantitative study of data that we have collected. Using social network analysis on a large sample (N = 10,494) of free software developers , belonging to hundreds of different free software projects, we therefore chose to study the coupling between coordination and territoriality , including investigating the homophilies (Lazarsfeld and Merton , 1954).

While we might expect a territorial decoupling , we analyze quasi systematically homophily phenomena: territorial ones, but also in terms of skills . This setting light of homophily phenomena allows us to question the perspective and deterritorialization present in discourses.

Also, we can realize a strong embedding of these communities in the elitist academic institutions , as well as a strong professionalization of the activity.

RC15-257.7

VICERRA, PAOLO MIGUEL* (Chulalongkorn University, *pmvicerra@gmail.com*)

Adherence to Preventive Illness Control Among Filipino Women through an Autonomy Perspective

The focus of this study is the capacity of women to assert themselves within the household and how it may affect the sufficiency of their utilisation of antenatal care and which practitioner to visit. This behaviour regarding choice may well be connected, albeit affected, with relations with their partners and be the demonstration of their household autonomy. Autonomy here is inclusive of education and employment status but also considers other facets as attitude toward intimate partner violence and mobility and economic dependency within the household.

Using regression models, it is found that the usual education and employment for cash indeed affect health-related behaviour but as in Philippine context, number of children ever born affect it as well, but at differing degrees. All these mentioned have particular thresholds that may be positive or negative in effects. What is central is socioeconomic status of the household which is positive in effect.

Results support the oft considered health gradient that access is based on the perception of finances. This becomes the main barrier for women to seek sufficient antenatal care and medically-trained personnel as well. Also, seemingly counter-intuitive findings had lead to having initial interviews with mothers in selected provinces in the country. What is supported by this approach is that traditional views on healthcare shape their views but perceptions of gradients that some types of care are only suitable for those who can afford them.

RC40-677.5

VICOL, MARK* (University of Sydney, *mark.vicol@sydney.edu.au*)

Food Security, Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Change: Evidence from a Case Study of Potato Contract Farming in Maharashtra, India

Despite decades of sustained economic growth, food insecurity remains a seemingly intractable problem for many households in rural India. In recent years, food security has been elevated to pre-eminence in the political discourse of India with the passage of the much-debated National Food Security Bill (2013). At the same time, there has been a growing recognition among researchers that achieving food security in rural areas is not simply about solving food production or distribution problems, but rather addressing broader questions about household *livelihood* security (Pritchard et al, 2013).

Concurrently, the majority of rural Indian households continue to rely on smallholder agriculture as their primary livelihood activity. The nature of agriculture, however, is changing in India, as liberalisation policies open up the sector to domestic and foreign capital. One such change has been the spread of contract-farming schemes. Where they operate, contract-farming schemes are changing the dynamics of smallholder agricultural production, as land owning households are increasingly exposed to modern inputs, technology and markets. These schemes present new opportunities for some households, yet it is unclear how these changes will influence patterns of social differentiation at various scales.

This paper discusses the nexus between household livelihoods, food security and modernising agriculture in rural India, using evidence from a case study of a potato contract-farming scheme in Maharashtra. The paper argues that by understanding agricultural change through a rural livelihoods lens, we can reveal the nuances of how rural households negotiate change specific to time and place, and who is in a position to benefit from such change. If we understand food security as primarily a livelihoods issue, then understanding how modernising agriculture is influencing patterns of social differentiation will be critical to the long-term food *and* livelihood security of India's most vulnerable rural households.

RC27-470.1

VICUNA, LA FAEMEAR* (Social Weather Stations, *mear.vicuna@sws.org.ph*)
MONTEMAYOR, EUNICE* (Social Weather Stations, *eunice.sarsonas@sws.org.ph*)

Subjective Functions of Participation in Sports or Games: A Comparison of Findings in Israel, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines

Using the 2007 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) Surveys on Leisure Time and Sports, this research paper looks at sports, games and physical activities most frequently participated in in selected Asian countries. More importantly for this study, it examines the subjective functions that taking part in sports or games serve, i.e., as a means of social interaction, competition with others, or for the betterment of one's personal well-being. On the topic of subjective functions of participation in sports or games, the study specifically compares the importance of 1) physical and mental health, 2) meeting other people, 3) competing against others and 4) looking good as reasons for taking part in sports. Cross-country comparison of the findings focus on Israel, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines, in particular.

RC11-203.7

VIDOVICOVA, LUCIE* (Masaryk University, *lucie.vidovic@seznam.cz*)

Is Poverty a Key Aspect of Ageing?

The poverty in old age is one of the most persistent stereotypical images of ageing. Due to the significant differences between income before retirement and pension benefit, there is an objective drop in the income with the retirement. However, with the individualisation of pension provision and weakening the link between statutory retirement age and labour market exit, the connection is not so straightforward anymore and the image gets even more colourful when social class and different forms of capital are taken into consideration.

Using the secondary analysis of different surveys carried out in last decade among the Czech population aged 40 years and above, I will show the attitudinal data on the role of poverty and financial exclusion in old age definition. I will address issues such as expected (sources) of income after the retirement, marginalisation in consumption, indebtedness, age discrimination in financial services provision and subjective poverty. I will use the paradigm of heterogeneity of older population to show how these differ in different age-, gender-, income-, and social capital- groups.

RC02-52.5

VIDU, ANA* (University of Barcelona, *ana.vidu@ub.edu*)
CAMPDEPADROS, ROGER (University of Girona)

Transferability of Successful Cooperativist Actions: The Case of Albacete's Cooperatives

The Integrated Project INCLUD-ED (FP6 of the European Commission) identified Successful Actions (SAs) in diverse social domains. In the field of employment, the successful case of the cooperatives of Mondragon in the Basque Country was analyzed. The Mondragon Corporation (MC) has proven to be a non-capitalist alternative to the traditional organizational and governance models of capitalist firms, combining democratic principles, values of solidarity and strong competitiveness that allow it to achieve both efficiency and equity. In this organization, five successful cooperativist actions (SCAs) were identified and considered crucial in explaining these accomplishments. In order to analyze the transferability of the SCAs, some of them have been recreated in the poorest and most marginalized neighborhoods of Spain: La Estrella and La Milagrosa in Albacete. In 2011, a cooperative was created on the basis of developing the SCAs to provide decent, stable and sustainable employment to people from these neighborhoods. This paper aims to explain the success of the transferability of the latter to the cooperative in La Estrella and La Milagrosa and the ways in which this successful actions approach is contributing to overcome inequalities while contributing to generate alternatives to the capitalism. This work is developed in the framework of the international network of research on cooperativism coordinated by Erik Olin Wright and Ramon Flecha.

RC24-438.39

VIEIRA, IZABELLE* (UFRRJ - Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, *representar.mg@hotmail.com*)
PORTILHO, FATIMA (Univ Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro)
NUNES, JOSE MAURO (UERJ - State University of Rio de Janeiro)

Sustainable Consumption Practices in Brazil's "New Middle Class"

In recent years, Brazil and other emerging economies are showing a significant change in their socio-economic composition, which highlights the increasing income of the poorest sectors of the population. Some Brazilian authors claim that such economic improvement fosters the emergence of a "new middle class", prompting a debate on such socioeconomic changes, and on the very concept of social class, as this concept is not consensual within the Brazilian social scientists.

Regardless of the classification which assigns to this stratum of the population, this represents a profound change in Brazilian society, with implications for their consumption patterns. This phenomenon occurs in a scenario where environmental issues gain public notoriety and the discourses that advocates the responsibility of the State, enterprises and non-governmental organizations to address them now include the role of the individual in their daily practices, including that related to consumption. So, it sets up a paradox between the possibility of increased levels of consumption and access to material goods by this economically emerging stratum (labeled as the "new middle class"), and the diffusion of the discourse and the proposals that advocate sustainable consumption and the need to reduce the consumption patterns as a way of coping with environmental problems.

Given this paradox, the paper will present results of an ethnographic study that aims to map the debate about the economic rise of the phenomenon of the less affluent in Brazil and the trajectory of environmental thinking until the moment this includes a concern about consumption patterns. This also aims to determine, from empirical cases, how these subjects are positioned in relation to the new morality established by discourses and proposals for sustainable consumption advocated by environmental groups, government agencies and businesses, and whether or not alter their daily consumption practices.

RC41-691.1

VIEIRA, JOICE MELO* (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, *jmvieira@nepo.unicamp.br*)
AIDAR, TIRZA (Universidade Estadual de Campinas)

Mortalidad Juvenil En América Latina: Factores Asociados y Desafíos Pendientes

En las últimas dos décadas América Latina presentó importantes resultados en la reducción de la pobreza, aumento de la esperanza de vida y reducción de la mortalidad infantil. Sin embargo, el incremento de la incidencia de muertes violentas, sobretodo, entre los jóvenes en este mismo período sigue siendo un desafío pendiente. Así como ocurre con la mortalidad infantil o el embarazo adolescente, las tasas de homicidio inciden diferentemente sobre los individuos de acuerdo con su posición en la estructura social. Los estudio sociodemográficos evidencian que hay una alta selectividad en la mortalidad juvenil por sexo, color/etnia y clase social. Irónicamente, las vidas ahorradas en los primeros años de vida en las áreas más vulnerables por medio de políticas específicas de saneamiento y cuidado en la niñez continúan siendo interrumpidas prematuramente en la adolescencia o juventud por causa de la violencia. En los países latino americanos, la sobremortalidad masculina alcanza considerable magnitud. En muchos de nuestros países los chicos mueren de 4 hasta 6 veces más que las chicas de misma edad. Estos datos solo pueden ser comprendidos dentro del marco de una cultura que aun sostiene fuertes rasgos machistas y una visión muy arraigada de valorización de la virilidad. Este trabajo discute las relaciones existentes entre las elevadas tasas de mortalidad violenta entre los jóvenes, especialmente los homicidios, e indicadores de condición de vida. Nuestra línea investigativa enfatiza el rol de la educación. Los avances cuantitativos alcanzados en la educación no son acompañados por elevación de los niveles de calidad. La baja calidad de la educación en América Latina que se observa por medio de los bajos rendimientos en las evaluaciones internacionales, a ejemplo del PISA, está muy correlacionada con una estructura de oportunidades restrictas que en su versión más perversa se reflete en altas tasas de mortalidad juvenil.

TG04-948.4

VIEIRA, MARIA MANUEL* (University of Lisbon, *mmvieira@ics.ul.pt*)

Trajectories of Risk and Uncertainty? Medical School Students and Their Vocational Choices

In Portugal, the imposition of a *numerus clausus* system at the HE entrance has contributed to the strengthening of a hierarchy of excellence in the school system. At the same time, it has introduced an increased uncertainty regarding the possibility to accomplish future projects and ambitions.

The case of medical courses has been paradigmatic in this regard. Its high demand has fixed permanently, academic excellence as an entry requirement. The access to a medical school implies some effort and sacrifices that not every young student is willing to take. Namely, because it implies a tension between the need to invest in studying on a highly competitive basis (thus focusing on future projects) and the desire to invest in youth sociability practices, under a high peer pressure (which are rooted on the present).

Obtaining and maintaining high grades along the secondary education is a long-term process (built during the three years of secondary education), but highly *uncertain* and *risky*: a single moment (an exam, an assessment) can ruin everything.

This presentation aims to analyze the processes involving Medical School entrance in Portugal. In particular, we intend to confront students' investment on a highly competitive vocational pathway (Medicine) with their awareness of risks that may emerge along with their option.

The analysis is drawn upon data collected within the project "Failure and dropout at the University of Lisbon: scenarios and trajectories", a recently completed research project sponsored by the Portuguese Science and Technology Foundation (Project No. PTDC/ESC/64875/2006). In particular, it will explore data from in-depth interviews conducted in the academic year 2009/2010 to the students that in the previous academic year had entered the 1st year of medical school at the University of Lisbon.

RC05-109.3

VIETEN, ULRIKE* (University of Sheffield, *u.vieten@sheffield.ac.uk*)

Did Someone Say Cosmopolitanism? a Critical Feminist View on Cosmopolitan Citizenship, Post-Nationalism and Trans-Nationalism in Europe

By Dr Ulrike M. Vieten (University of Sheffield, UK)

Since the early 1990s cosmopolitan visions evolved as an endeavour to transgress 20[th]century's understanding of national communities; the post2001 intellectual climate of some kind of hegemonic 'security and surveillance totalitarianisms' demands a serious 'reality check'.

Speaking from Europe, and witnessing a rise in nationalistic socio-economic interests and neo-fascist political orientations in various EU Member States it is difficult to uphold any ideal of post-national political communities, not even talking of cosmopolitanism.

Nonetheless, I will argue from a feminist perspective that transnational belonging and cultural hybridity are equally on the rise providing some futuristic space to envision social justice and equality encompassing a *subaltern cosmopolitanism*in the plural. It seems we also live in a very rebellious civic world society; also

very much connected to structural changes of the social fabric as far as ethnicities, race and religion is concerned in metropolitan cities all over the world.

While critically analysing Habermas' and Soysal's take of the 'post-national' and turning to Young's concept of the 'social connection model', the first part of the paper proposes an alternative reading of transnational and diasporic urban political spaces. It is argued that complex diversity and social contradictions nurture intensification and widening of trans-cultural cosmopolitan habits alongside a backlash of parochial opinions.

In a second part of the paper these emerging trans-national identity containers of multi-layered belonging will be tested while introducing some research results of a comparative study on new European citizenship and vernacular cosmopolitanim with respect to different ethno-national minorities in Britain, Germany and the Netherlands.

RC52-842.7

VIGOUR, CÉCILE* (CNRS, *c.vigour@sciencespobordeaux.fr*)

Autonomy and Heteronomy of Managerial Changes in European Judicial Systems

For a long time reluctant towards managerialism, Dutch, Belgian, French and to a lesser extent Italian judicial systems have undergone deep changes, since the Ministry of Justice implemented new management policies and tools. In terms of professionalism, accountability procedures, new norms (a more customer- and efficiency-driven approach), the valuation of other competences than legal ones, budget restrictions modified professional practices and identities of clerks and the magistracy. New models of what constitutes "a good magistrate / clerk" emerged.

The paper will focus on the part of autonomy and heteronomy of professional groups and political actors who either decided, implemented or had to cope with those managerial changes. Ambivalence prevails regarding their promoters and impacts.

Managerialism was partly promoted by other national or international institutions (the Ministry of Finance, the Parliament...). But even when they felt reticent about this trend, hierarchy at local levels (regional court chiefs and managers, judges and clerks at the head of diverse services) also took initiatives to gain efficiency, even though it might create conflicts with the law or their colleagues. Thus they contributed to the profession's definition of relevant managerial criteria and procedures.

But this autonomy varies according to the professions and hierarchical positions. The intermediate hierarchy received increased responsibilities (in priorities definition, budget allocation...). Yet, professional identities of ordinary magistrates and clerks got somehow weakened by the priority given to productivity and by contradicting orders (both making quick court rulings and listening to citizens, reinforcing crime repression and reducing short prison sentences...).

Finally, we observe a hybridism between legal and managerial values reinforced by the recent involvement of consultants and professionals other than law professions in the judiciary.

Combining sociology of professions with public policy analysis, this research relied on an empirical study based on observations and 130 interviews with bureaucrats, lawyers and clerks.

RC30-519.4

VIGOUR, CÉCILE* (CNRS, *c.vigour@sciencespobordeaux.fr*)

Lean Production in Public Services: Selective Transfer and Jurisdictional Conflicts

Lean production has spread to public services, even in countries and institutions for a long time reluctant towards a managerial approach. The French State agency in charge of the "modernization of the State" (DGME) perceived it as an efficient tool to implement State reforms. How understanding this focus at the French State level on lean system? How was it re-appropriated by the Ministry of Justice, where other tools (such as ISO standards) had just been experimented, so much so that lean management is about to be generalized in the civil judiciary system?

My hypothesis is that lean system was a means for transversal ministries such as the Ministry of Finance (to which the DGME reported) to reaffirm their power on specialized ministries and impulse reforms otherwise than by budget cuts.

Moreover lean production was implemented in the judiciary by emphasizing its "soft side" (considering a court ruling as a collective work) and by presenting the efficiency goal in a positive way (reducing the wastes of time to focus on the core business of clerks and lawyers). This selective transfer was facilitated by the fact that the DGME supported its cost and that there were no staff cutbacks in the Ministry of Justice.

The paper will show how the success of lean production relies on its adaptability (the selection of some characteristics), its capacity to be compatible with values of diverse professions (even though it may generate jurisdictional conflicts with consultants or between professions when the division of labor is modified), and on strategic uses made by professional groups and political actors.

Studying lean system in public services requires therefore to associate sociology of work and a political sociology perspective. This empirical study at national

    *** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

and local levels is based on observations and interviews with bureaucrats, lawyers and clerks.

RC44-739.2

VIJAYAKUMAR, GOWRI* (University of California, Berkeley, *gowri@berkeley.edu*)
CHACKO, SHUBHA (Aneka)
PANCHANADESWARAN, SUBADRA (Adelphi University)

Intimate Unions: Sex Workers' Labor Activism in Karnataka, India

Recent scholarship has de-exceptionalized sex work and positioned it within the theoretical framework of intimate labor (Boris and Parreñas 2010). However, academic studies of sex workers' *activism* as laborers remain scarce (Jenness 1990; Kempadoo and Doezema 1998; Hardy 2010). What tensions emerge when a labor framework for sex work serves not only as an analytic, but also as a basis for collective action?

This presentation, a scholar-activist collaboration, examines the trajectory of the Karnataka Sex Workers' Union (KSWU) in India, drawing on 8 focus group discussions, 50 in-depth interviews, and our experiences. KSWU organizes sex workers using a trade union model. Rejecting state practices that either criminalize or pathologize sex workers, especially after large-scale HIV prevention programs directed at sex workers in India, KSWU has attempted to articulate an alternative claim on the state, positioning sex workers as citizens and workers.

We argue that KSWU has provided a meaningful alternative to existing relations between sex workers and the state. It has built alliances with other informal laborers and feminist and Dalit rights groups, and developed an independent trade-union-like funding approach. However, traditional trade union models have not always been adequate in the face of stigma; dispersed spatial patterns of work; no fixed "employer"; fluid identities of those who move between sex work and other informal work; systematic violence; and differences among women, men and transgender sex workers in their relationships to sex work. Many sex workers in Karnataka prefer the safety of invisibility, but KSWU's politics pull toward greater public visibility. KSWU's experiences highlight the inseparability of claims for recognition and redistribution, and suggest the need for strategies of organizing that respond specifically to intimate labor spheres--strategies that draw on the insights of Southern labor and feminist movements and develop creative, safe spaces for solidarity.

RC17-306.10

VIKKELSO, SIGNE* (Copenhagen Business School, *ssv.ioa@cbs.dk*)

On the Work Itself: Task and Organizational Reality

In classic organization theory, 'purpose' and 'task' were key concepts. In order to understand the situation of a particular organization and to assess the form and necessity of managerial action it was considered crucial to address the organization's basic purpose or core task. Without this, an organization could not realistically assess the strengths and weakness of its inner arrangements and the threats and opportunities posed by its 'environment'. In contemporary organization theory, 'task' or 'purpose' is no longer a natural point of departure and figures only as one among many 'aspects' of organizational life. A widespread argument for this decreased significance holds that it is no longer relevant to speak in terms of overarching purposes as organizations manoeuvre in rapidly changing environments where tasks and purposes are multiple, ambiguous and in flux. Another is that the definition of 'tasks' by management is ultimately a 'political' or 'instrumentalist' reduction of the creativity and multiplicity of an organization. Thus it has been suggested that organizations are no longer relevant to understand as total entities, but only as 'partial organizations' (Ahrne & Brunsson, 2011). In the paper, I revisit Barnard's concept of 'organizational purpose', and Miller and Rice's concept of 'the primary task', which share a number of family resemblances. I argue that the authors were aware of the challenges in sorting out the core tasks of an organization, but that they also explain and illustrate the problems of bewilderment and fragmentation arising from neglecting the issue. A bewilderment and fragmentation that also characterises contemporary organization theory as a discipline, I argue. Employing the notion of 'reality device' I conclude that understanding the core tasks of an organization is an indispensable means to register and evaluate the empirical reality of organizations and the work to be done in order to accomplish those tasks.

JS-13.8

VILARINHO NETO, SISSILIA* (Federal University of Goiás, *sissiliavilarinho@gmail.com*)
SILVA, LETÍCIA E. (University of Brasilia)
BAPTISTA, TADEU (Federal University of Goiás)
SILVA, ANA PAULA (Federal University of Goiás)
ALVES, CAROLINA (University of Brasilia)

ALVARENGA, JOSÉ PEDRO (Federal University of Goiás)

The Discussion about the Body Between University Teachers: A Case Study

The debate about the concepts of the body is justified by the fact that the noviciate is a key element for the formation of the body conception of undergraduate students, this is the first step to consolidate how to think and act in different fields. We aim to discuss the conception of body from teachers of a philanthropic University of Goiás. The research is a cross-sectional study of a descriptive nature. Made sure a case study with a questionnaire developed and validated specifically for this study. Was distributed approximately 20 questionnaires and one teacher refused to answer. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the PUC Goiás under No. 1256/09. Identifies the fact that 26.7% of teachers working with sporting activities, 40% with the humanities, and 33.3% with the area of biology. About the body conceptions that prevail among teachers, nine replied the question, 66.67% consider the body as a machine, or as a organism, comprising separately from other components. Was also questioned whether teachers read authors who discuss the issue, 88.9% of teachers mentioned have already read. Was also asked if teachers talk about the body in their classes and again 88.9% said yes. The completion marks the fact that teachers' conceptions of body can be considered traditional, since there was no overcoming the dualism of body and soul, or the condition of a body "thing" (machine or organism). This conception among university teachers can affect the thinking about the subject among academics, fact that is shown by other researches.

RC42-700.4

VILAS BOAS, ANA ALICE* (The Federal University of Lavras, *analice2006@oi.com.br*)
MORIN, ESTELLE M. (HEC Montréal)

Mental Health in Public Universities: A Comparison Between Brazilian and Canadian Professors

Mental health, an important object of research in Psychology as well as Social Psychology, can be determined by the relationship between psychological well-being and psychological distress. In this context, we search to understand: How do compare mental health of professors working in public universities in an emerging country like Brazil with the one of professors working in a developed country like Canada? What are the main differences in the indicators of mental health in work domain? How Mental Health affects Work-Life Balance? To answer these questions, this paper assesses Mental Health and Work-Life Balance for professors working in these two countries and test for their differences. The sample consists of 354 Brazilian professors and 317 Canadian professors. Data were collected through an on-line questionnaire assessing the following Mental Health indicators: anxiety, depression, loss of control, general positive effectiveness and emotion ties. We compared the components of Psychological Distress and Psychological Well-Being with the indicator of Work-Life Balance to analyse their relations. Reliability analyses demonstrated that all tested components are consistent to evaluate Mental Health and Work-Life Balance. Correlation analyses showed the components of Psychological Distress are negatively related to Work-Life Balance, whereas the components of Psychological Well-Being are positively related to Work-Life Balance. There are some small mean differences between Brazilians and Canadians professors in all five components of Mental Health, but these differences are not statistically significant. Mean differences for Work-Life Balance, gender, age, and Bias of Conformity are statistically different, although the size effects are small. Linear regression analysis, step by step, controlled for Life Events, showed that General Positive Effectiveness, Anxiety and Emotion Ties predict 31.5% of the scores of Work-Life Balance. Additionally, we observed that Brazilian professors find more balance between professional and private life than do their Canadian colleagues.

RC07-145.6

VILLA LEVER, LORENZA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *lorenza.villalever925@gmail.com*)

Higher Education: Inequalities and Globalization in Some Emergent Countries Using the Mexican Examples

Higher education: inequalities and globalization in some emergent countries using the Mexican examples.

This paper refers to the last question suggested in the proposal of the symposium: Since data and methods to investigate inequalities mostly refer to national unities, how to produce quantitative evidences of global inequalities?

I will try to explain the implications of the process of globalization of the national higher education system in Mexico, having as a background the Bologna process as one of the best examples of the intense globalization of national education systems.

The paper has three parts:
1. The first one focuses in a comparison of the imbalance regarding economic and material resources among students, in order to gain access

to higher education in some selected countries, based on international statistics.

2. The second one is based on an empirical research undertaken in six universities in Mexico City, that are classified by academic characteristics, and by the implications that these have in the process of globalization of knowledge, and will examine the material and symbolic inequalities of the students that obtain their professional degrees.

3. The third one, will consist on a reflection that, based on empirical national data versus international data, allows the design of some elements of comparison regarding the inequities experienced by the young students that succeed in finishing their degrees, in some selected emergent countries.

RC25-446.2

VILLALON, ROBERTA* (St. John's University, *villalor@stjohns.edu*)

Argentina's Dirty War: Counter-Hegemonic Collective Memories & Frame Analysis

In this paper, I analyze the contentious and long-lasting collective process to document, understand and reach justice for victims of Argentina's Dirty War, based on fundamental texts produced after the end of the last military dictatorship. By looking into the Nunca Mas (Never Again) report prepared by the National Commission on the Disappearance of People (CONADEP), which included hundreds of testimonies by survivors of torture and acquaintances, reading scholarly analyses on this matter, and finding testimonies published in other venues, I discuss how this report became a master narrative from which subsequent interpretations of the Dirty War emerged. I apply Goffman's (1986) frame analysis theory to understand the complexities and nuances of processes of collective memory-making, and identify how hegemonic and counter-hegemonic frames were used to create meanings and organize experiences of the Dirty War. Then, I propose alternative frames (an "intersectional frame" and an "emotions-conscious frame") with the aim of contributing to ongoing and long-lasting collective efforts to comprehend this phase of history. While this use of frame analysis may be considered unorthodox given that scholars do not generally impose a frame on a document, I intend to demonstrate the power of framing and reframing as tools to animate what existing frames may be masking and thus reach deeper levels of understanding through furthering the production of counter-hegemonic knowledge.

RC32-556.3

VILLALON, ROBERTA* (St. John's University, *villalor@stjohns.edu*)

Economic Crisis, Politics and The Menace To Battered Immigrants' Rights

The anti-immigration measures and xenophobic sentiments that have spread since the eruption of the financial crisis in 2008 have been significantly detrimental for immigrant survivors of intimate partner violence in the United States. In common times, this group is particularly vulnerable to abuse because of the intersection of their members' gender, sexuality, nationality, race, ethnicity, language, religion, immigration status, isolation, cross-national frames of cultural and legal reference, and socioeconomic standing. All of these factors influence the way in which aggression is inflicted and endured, and affect the availability of resources for immigrants to escape and overcome abusive relationships. The economic recession, anti-immigration policies and a rising xenophobic environment have all created additional hurdles for battered immigrants given that employment opportunities have declined, exploitative work conditions have worsened, and immigration controls have increased. In this pressing context, immigrant survivors of intimate partner violence have been faced with empowered abusers whose threats of deportation became real; ambivalent law enforcement officers who instead of protecting battered immigrants may be forced to collaborate with immigration officers; and a widespread sense of fear with its paralyzing and isolating effects. At the same time, most nonprofit organizations providing services for battered immigrants have met serious budget cuts that curtailed their ability to serve the increasing number of survivors approaching them. Based on interviews with service providers across the nation, participant observation of networks of battered immigrants' advocates, and a close reading of debates around the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), I analyze how these dire circumstances have been critical for not only immigrant survivors of gender violence, but also the battered immigrants' and battered women's movements.

RC32-555.4

VILLANI, MICHELA* (Institut Universitaire de l'Histoire de la Médecine et de la Santé Publique, *Michela.Villani@ehess.fr*)

Excision and Migration : Between "Legality" and "Loyalty" in the Transmission of a Traditional Practice in Migratory Context

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is forbidden in many countries of the North (Europe, Nord-America) and of the South (Africa). However, this traditional practice is still transmitted from generation to generation by women.

If medical and pathological consequences of FGM are well-known, the social and symbolic implications in the intergenerational process of transmission of the practice and especially in the migratory context are poorly understood. The social and symbolic universe of the countries where sexual mutilations persist, implies that women who are not excised are considered "dirty " or "obscene". Non-excised women are stigmatized in their sexual identity and within African community. On the other side, young women living in a migratory context are confronted with other sexual models and may starting to feel a sexual disability. Communication around the practice of excision is almost absent in the families where women and girls are nevertheless excised. The perpetuation of the practice is intrinsically connected to the gender system stakes and in particular to the unequal status between women and men in some of these societies (Zimmerman, on 2011). Introduction to sexuality can become one moment of distance between the parental and family standards and the social standards of the local society (Andro, Lesclingand, Pourette, on 2010).

This qualitative survey involves both social sciences and biomedicine. To seize the representations and the narratives on practices connected to sexuality and to health, a series of semi-directive detailed interviews have been conducted with ten African women living in Switzerland and have undergone FGM. On one hand, transmission of FGM on the second generation of immigrants in the migratory context, is the way for keeping memories and traditions alive. On the other hand, teenager's sexual socialization becomes a ground of resistance against the western colonization, which takes place in the field of the sexuality.

RC15-276.8

VILLANI, MICHELA* (Institut Universitaire de l'Histoire de la Médecine et de la Santé Publique, *Michela.Villani@ehess.fr*)
POGLIA MILETI, FRANCESCA (University of Fribourg)
MELLINI, LAURA (University of Fribourg)
SULSTAROVA, BRIKELA (University of Fribourg)
SINGY, PASCAL (CHUV)

« J'ai Peur Du 'Kongossa' (commérage) » : Stigmate Et Contrôle De L'information Sur Le VIH/Sida Auprès De Migrantes D'origine Subsaharienne Et Séropositives En Suisse

Trente ans après l'identification du virus du sida et l'apparition d'une nouvelle épidémie, la séropositivité reste stigmatisée et difficile à dire. Quel que soit leur statut, origine et contexte socioéconomique, les personnes concernées tendent à taire leur infection, craignant d'être discriminées (Mellini et al., 2004). Cela est particulièrement vrai pour les migrant-e-s d'origine subsaharienne qui sont souvent réticent-e-s à révéler leur séropositivité en dehors du système de santé (Anderson, Doyal, 2004 ; Calin et al. 2007 ; Dieleman, 2008).

Fondée sur une étude qualitative financée par le Fonds national suisse de la recherche scientifique portant sur 30 entretiens approfondis avec des femmes séropositives d'origine subsaharienne vivant en Suisse, cette communication montre comment le stigmate rattaché au VIH/sida place le contrôle de l'information au cœur de leur vie quotidienne et oriente leur construction des liens sociaux.

Selon les représentations de la maladie dans les différentes sphères sociales (« maladie de putes », « punition de Dieu », « sorcellerie » ou autre), les femmes choisissent de taire ou révéler leur infection. Le cloisonnement des relations sociales découle de la peur que le secret ne soit dévoilé et que le stigmate, de perçu, devienne agi (Green, 1995). Les femmes se confient peu à leurs proches, craignant le rejet. Seuls quelques membres de la famille, partenaires ou ami-e-s, sont soigneusement sélectionné-e-s. Le VIH est gardé strictement secret dans les communautés Africaines et religieuses, par peur de l'exclusion. En revanche, les hôpitaux et les associations de lutte contre le VIH/sida sont perçus comme les lieux sécurisants pour parler de l'expérience de la maladie.

Finalement, le stigmate de la séropositivité a des effets réels sur la santé et la vie sexuelle : la peur et la nécessité de se cacher augmentent la vulnérabilité des femmes subsahariennes en contexte migratoire.

RC23-415.2

VILLAVICENCIO, DANIEL* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, *dvillavic@correo.xoc.uam.mx*)

La Cooperación Científica Entre Universidades De México y Francia: Qué Prácticas, Estrategias y Alcances Podemos Identificar

No cabe duda que vivimos en una era en que el uso de las TIC permite mayor flujo de conocimiento, donde se multiplican los acuerdos de cooperación económica entre países que muchas veces incluyen el tema de la colaboración científica y tecnológica entre universidades y centros de investigación de los países involucrados. Los Programas Marco de la Unión Europea y particularmente el 7° abrieron nuevos horizontes para la cooperación científica y el flujo de conocimiento entre investigadores de Europa con los otros continentes. En este contexto, cabe preguntarse en qué medida las universidades y centros de investigación han lo-

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

grado construir estrategias de cooperación científica internacional como una vía de acceso al conocimiento y para reforzar sus capacidades científicas.

La cooperación científica ha sido estudiada desde el ángulo de las co-publicaciones entre investigadores. Es un método que da cuenta de la construcción de redes de colaboración, de la emergencia de campos disciplinarios y de la densidad de flujos de conocimiento en el ámbito internacional. La movilidad estudiantil es otra forma con la que se ha analizado el flujo de conocimiento y entre países. Las copublicaciones y la movilidad de estudiantes reflejan decisiones y trayectorias de individuos, pero metodológicamente no dan cuenta de las estrategias institucionales que hay detrás, como tampoco del aprendizaje organizacional que llevan a cabo las universidades y centros de investigación.

La ponencia resume los resultados de una investigación sobre las prácticas y estrategias de cooperación científica y tecnológica entre universidades de México y Francia en los últimos 5 años. Mediante un cuestionario electrónico aplicado al personal de oficinas de relaciones internacionales en las instituciones académicas, hacemos una clasificación de los instrumentos, las prácticas y resultados disponibles. Analizamos en qué medida existen estrategias y políticas de cooperación internacional, cuáles son y qué alcances tienen.

RC30-515.2

VINCENT, FANNY* (université paris dauphine, *fanny.vincent73@yahoo.fr*)

Travailler « En 12h » à L'hôpital Public : Quand Les Politiques D'austérité De L'hôpital Public Rencontrent « L'accélération Sociale Du Temps »

Dans nos sociétés prises dans ce que le philosophe allemand Hermut Rosa appelle l' « accélération sociale du temps », et face à la dégradation des conditions de travail dans un contexte d'austérité, maitriser son temps de travail est un enjeu. Et ce d'autant plus dans le milieu hospitalier où temps de travail est souvent synonyme de don de sa personne.

Depuis une dizaine d'années une forme de travail atypique se développe, à la limite de la légalité, dans les équipes soignantes des hôpitaux français : le travail en 12 heures d'affilée. Présenté par les directions des hôpitaux comme une solution pour pourvoir les postes vacants, le travail en 12h permet aussi à court terme d'économiser des postes en supprimant les temps de chevauchement entre les équipes.

Mais pour les soignants eux-mêmes, ne travaillant « plus que » 12 jours sur 28, les 12h permettent d'avoir plus de temps pour sa vie privée. En effet, à la différence des plannings traditionnels en 8h, travailler en 12h permet d'obtenir un roulement fixe et de dégager mécaniquement du temps pour cumuler une deuxième activité face à au gel des salaires.

Notre exposé s'appuiera sur les premières conclusions d'une enquête ethnographique de plusieurs mois menée dans divers services d'hôpitaux parisiens, ainsi que d'entretiens avec les soignants, dans le cadre d'une thèse engagée depuis octobre 2012. Nous montrerons que ce qui apparait comme un consensus inédit entre les directions et les soignants autour d'un meilleur équilibre entre travail et famille, est en fait un moyen pour les soignants de fuir un travail qui s'est intensifié depuis que les politiques de restriction des dépenses et de maximisation de la productivité se sont imposées ces dernières années à l'hôpital : « au moins on ne revient pas travailler tous les jours ! ».

RC40-683.1

VINGE, HEIDI* (Centre for Rural Research, *heidi.vinge@bygdeforskning.no*)
RØNNINGEN, KATRINA (Centre for Rural Research)

Private Lands, Collective Values? Framing of Food Security in a Norwegian Land Use Conflict

The principle of food security is in recent agricultural policy documents in Norway being used to re-legitimize increasingly neoproductivist farming policies and systems. Thus conservation of agricultural land is once again prominently positioned on the political agenda. With only very limited availability of farmland, only 3% of Norway's land area is in productive agricultural use, the issues of agricultural land conservation and food security have become more or less inseparable in Norway. Further, Norway, as a non-EU member, has insisted internationally on maintaining a very protectionist agricultural policy to meet the objective of being 50% self-sufficient in calories produced from agriculture.

A large proportion of the best quality farmland is within the vicinity of the country's major urban areas. While Norway was urbanised relatively lately by European standards, there is now a very strong centralisation tendency with in migration from rural areas. This, combined with increasing in-migration from abroad, is placing considerable pressure on the remaining farmland – particularly fertile land on the outskirts of major cities. Conflict between agricultural policy objectives for conserving farmland and an increasing financial interest following the demand for housing, roads and infrastructure is thus becoming a major issue in the public and political arenas. Based on a Norwegian case study, this paper will show how food provisioning and food security as collective goals is framed

and positioned in discursive struggles on land between financialization, climate concerns and urban growth.

RC33-568.4

VINK, GERKO* (Statistics Netherlands, *g.vink@uu.nl*)
VAN BUUREN, STEF (Utrecht University)

Multiple Imputation Of Squared Terms

We propose a new multiple imputation technique for imputing squares. Current methods yield either unbiased regression estimates, or preserve data re- lations. No method, however, seems to deliver both, which limits researchers in the implementation of regression analysis in the presence of missing data. Besides, current methods only work under a MCAR mechanism. Our method for imputing squares uses a polynomial combination. The proposed method yields both unbiased regression estimates, whilst at the same time preserving the quadratic relations in the data for both MAR and MCAR mechanisms.

JS-25.2

VINKOV, SERGEY* (National Research University of Higher School of Economics, *svinkov@hse.ru*)

Russian Housing Care for Orphans: Equal Rights in Unequal Opportunities

A great number of decrees, regulating various aspects of social security for orphans (including housing), have been adopted by the Russian government in 2013, which put Russian Orphan Care among the paramount issues of social policy.

This paper analyzes the housing care laws in relation to orphans in Russia, including federal laws, regional statutory documents and case law protecting the housing rights of orphans.

At present, the Russian government has a duty to provide orphans with housing regardless of their age, which is made at the expense of both the federal budget and the resources of local authorities. At the same time, orphans are unequally allocated in regions with various levels of economy, which collides with the variety of housing needs that orphans have at various points in their lives. For example, during the period of professional studies orphans are provided with a room in the university's dormitory, thus their housing need is partly met by the funds of their educational establishment. However, after graduation orphans are required to have a permanent registration, i.e. living space of their own, in order to have a job and for other purposes.

In general, the paper combines the case study methodology with legal analysis of effective housing rights for orphans and young care leavers who are in need of housing. The study leads to the following key point: equally guaranteed rights to housing care are hampered by the lack of (i) a unified mechanism for different regions of Russia and (ii) appropriate economic resources to implement the rights.

RC47-765.5

VIRCHOW, FABIAN* (Univ Applied Sciences Düsseldorf, *fabian.virchow@fh-duesseldorf.de*)

From Right-Wing Violence to Racist Terror – Exploring Factors of Radicalisation

In November 2011 a racist terror group in Germany that claimed responsibility for the murder of nine migrants and one police-woman was discovered by chance. For more than thirteen years security forces had no real idea of the activities of the group, assuming that the killings were caused by criminal motives. After the existence and activities of the racist group has become known several high-ranking security and secret service officers resigned and the security apparatus is still under reconstruction.

The paper addresses the attempts by researchers to locate the factors why a terrorist group developed from a much broader racist violence-prone movement and tries to weigh up the role and actions (as well as non-actions) taken by state actors towards the extreme right in Germany in general and against the regional right-wing movement in Thuringia from which the terror cell emerged in particular. In doing so, the investigation tries to find out if in the first phase restraint by the state might have encouraged right-wing violence while in a later phase adamant decisions by public prosecutors may have contributed to a radicalisation processes resulting in racist homicide.

RC05-102.2

VIRCHOW, FABIAN* (Univ Applied Sciences Düsseldorf, *fabian.virchow@fh-duesseldorf.de*)

The Identitarian' Movement

In autumn 2012, the Génération Identitaire, a French group, launched a video message on Youtube declaring war on multi-culturalism. In order to gain a maximum of public attention and as an example of how the movement's performance would look like the group occupied a mosque in Poitiers, chosen for the final victory of Karl Martell against the invading Moors in 732 AD.

While, in France, the group's roots date back into the early 2000s, the occupation of the mosque quickly inspired imitators in neighboring countries like Austria and Germany. Although presenting themselves as being non-racist its ethno-pluralist approach and public statements on several issues clearly indicate that the movement belongs to the spectrum of right-wing racist populism.

The paper will outline the emergence and the development of the ‚Identitarian' Movement taking the variations in several countries into account. A focus will be given on the analysis of the movement's claim of not being racist on the one hand and the de facto involvement of known right-wing protagonists on the other hand. Finally, the public performance of the movement that is web-based to a large extent is investigated. In sum, the paper offers an analysis of a new political phenomenon and situates this into a broader understanding of more recent developments of right-wing populism as a whole.

TG06-966.5

VIRKKI, TUIJA* (University of Jyväskylä, *tuija.virkki@jyu.fi*)
JÄPPINEN, MAIJA (University of Helsinki)

Gendering Responsibility: Work Practices and Institutional Responses to Intimate Partner Violence in Finland and in Russia

This paper examines how the highly gendered phenomenon of intimate partner violence (IPV) is encountered in various institutional settings of social and health care services in Finland and in Russia. The empirical data comprise (1) 16 focus group interviews with staff members (n=73) in various social and health care units in Finland and (2) 74 interviews with staff members (n=56) and services users (n=14) in three public crisis departments and one NGO crisis center in Russia. Based on the analysis of this data corpus, it seems that one of the dominant institutional discourses is that of making the female victims responsible for dealing with the problem of IPV. According to the interviewed professionals, it is difficult or even impossible to address the topic of the responsibility of male perpetrators due to various reasons, e.g. inadequacy of existing work practices or insufficient legislation. This paper takes a closer look at the ways in which the above-mentioned discourse operates to organize work practices that result on "gendering responsibility" at the level of local activities. Following the ideas of institutional ethnography (Smith 2005), the basic assumption of this paper is that institutional discourses organize the ways of "seeing" and "knowing" the solutions to the problem of IPV in institutionally actionable ways. Of special interest here are the interconnections between the institutional processes carried out locally and those organized at state, national and even international level. In addition, this paper addresses some cultural differences between Russia and Finland in the ways in which the female victims are made responsible for dealing with the problem of IPV in the everyday work of the institutional settings under investigation.

RC52-839.8

VISSER, MIRANDA* (University of Groningen, *m.s.visser@rug.nl*)
HEYSE, LIESBET (University of Groningen)
MILLS, MELINDA (University of Groningen)
BOLLETTINO, VINCENZO (Harvard)

Testing the Effectiveness of HRM Practices Among Expatriate Humanitarian Aid Workers

Abstract: Staff turnover has become a major concern for humanitarian organizations. On the one hand this can be seen as something humanitarian organizations have to live with, but on the other hand it has also been blamed for reducing effectiveness and efficiency due to discontinuity in staffing and loss of institutional memory. The general public pressured for greater efficiency and accountability. Professionalization, and especially adopting for-profit management practices, for example regarding human resource management (HRM) was deemed to be key to achieve enhanced efficiency and accountability. In short, no sector is this dependent on the employees and their loyalty and at the same time is experiencing a very high risk of turnover. Therefore, this is the perfect setting to study the effectiveness of HRM practices. Yet, while much discussed, in-depth research on the consequences of human resources practices on attitudinal outcomes of employees, like trust in management, job satisfaction and leaving intentions in this sector has so far not been conducted. So far, most studies have been conducted in the for-profit sector and to a lesser extent in the public sector. While it is assumed that HRM practices should also be effective in humanitarian organizations empirical data was lacking in order to actually test this. To the knowledge of these authors, this is the first empirical attempt to study these issues among a sample of humanitarian workers (N=140) working for one of the largest agencies in the field: MSF. Preliminary results show that HRM practices are positively influencing individual attitudinal outcomes (job satisfaction and turnover intentions) and that trust in management is an important factor mediating this relation. HRM practices are conducive to building trust in management, which in turn is positively related to job satisfaction and intention to remain with the organization.

RC04-85.2

VITALE, PHILIPPE* (Laboratoire Méditérranéen de Sociologie, *philippe.vitale@univ-amu.fr*)
FRANDJI, DANIEL* (ENS- Institut Français d'Education, *daniel.frandji@ens-lyon.fr*)

Les Droits Pédagogiques Chez Bernstein : La Normativité Sociologique En Questions

Cette communication visera à questionner ce qui apparaît comme le modèle normatif explicité dans la théorie de Basil Bernstein : le modèle des « droits pédagogiques » par lequel il introduit son dernier ouvrage et qui semble fonctionner une ontologie (Bernstein, 2007). Il s'agit d'un positionnement ontologique, au sens il affirme ce que sont les droits pédagogiques notamment au regard des institutions et des individus, et normatif au sens où il décrit ce que devrait être le dispositif pédagogique, et singulièrement le dispositif scolaire en rapport à son ambition démocratique. Ces deux dimensions associées permettent de poser l'enjeu d'une normativité objective. En relation avec quelques hypothèses simples permettant de penser les conditions de possibilité d'une démocratie minimale, l'auteur en vient ainsi à poser la nécessité pour les dispositifs pédagogiques d'instituer trois droits reliés entre eux : le Droit à l'Amélioration (DA), le Droit à l'Intégration (DI) et le Droit à la Participation (DP). Il est cependant possible que ce modèle ne joue pas encore totalement le rôle qu'il est appelé à jouer, et que Bernstein entend lui faire jouer dès l'introduction de son ouvrage : « un modèle auquel je pourrai comparer tout ce qui se passe dans les divers systèmes éducatifs ». Y compris dans les analyses de Bernstein lui-même, en témoigne d'ailleurs le fait que les trois droits ne sont plus jamais par la suite mentionnés tout au long de l'ouvrage. Ils semblent peu repris explicitement aussi par la communauté actuelle des bernsteiniens.

RC12-223.1

VITOVSKY, VLADIMIR* (University of Coimbra, *vladimirvitovsky@ig.com.br*)

How Courts Must Act To Provide Democratic Access To Justice On Civil Disputes? The Experience Of Brazilian Federal Court In Slams Of Rio De Janeiro

The aim of this communication is to discuss how could brazilian federal court act in marginal urban communities with peacekeeping police forces units (UPPs) to promote democratic access to justice in civil disputes. A federal court in Brazil has the competence to judge the conflicts involving the Brazilian federal state, as well as their federal organs, as the mail office, the social security institute, federal banks, the national regulatory agencies and others. The field of research is the implementation of programs and projects of the federal justice in underserved communities, implemented by the federal court of Rio de Janeiro. These programs began in 2010 and last until 2013. The implementation of such policies was extremely heterogeneous and plural. Initiative began with a realization of hearings, production of expert evidence and offering agreements by the social security institute approved at the same time by the Federal Judges (judgment), and then became itinerant events to provide legal advice and assistance, and legal education for citizenship, without rendering jurisdiction in *strict sense*. Presented through the analysis of Boaventura de Sousa Santos on the relationship between law and community and the tension between regulation and emancipation, I report the experience in Cidade de Deus, Rio de Janeiro. I conclude that pedagogical access to justice, wich means, legal education for citizenship can offer a third way to rethink the relation between courts and communities for dispute resolution in civil conflicts.

RC37-632.2

VIVANT, ELSA* (Université Paris Est Latts, *elsa.vivant@univ-paris-est.fr*)
ARAB, NADIA (Université Paris Est)

Art Works and the Production of Knowledge on Cities

Artists work on the built environment mainly through the production of art works in the public realm. This implication has recently taken a new orientation where artists work, in some cities, on issues related to urban projects along with the project team. They contribute to the early stages of urban projects and take part in field studies. Besides the use of urban planners' and architects' know-how, they collect data in various forms -sound, images, objects, words, impressions- and they transform this data into art works which are qualified as territorial. They produce through this work and their actions, knowledge on the city, the project site and the local community.

This paper presents the results of a research project based on five case studies where artists are invited by urban professionals to work and produce knowledge on cities and project sites in France. They are digital artists, sound artists, choreographers, visual artists, actors. They work mainly through intensive field work. Site immersion and (in)formal interviews are singled out as the key elements that are used.. We will first discuss in which way and to what extend artists produce knowledge that is different from that produced and used by city professionals . What kind of knowledge do artists produce? In which aspects is this knowledge different? Are these differences due to artists' specific skills? To their methods? To their unique gaze? To their capacity to represent the reality? Then we will discuss how can urban professionals use and work with this new kind of knowledge. How do they analyse it? What are the epistemological, methodological and analytical problems encountered in their understanding and their transposition in urban studies?

RC52-833.10

VIVANT, ELSA* (Université Paris Est Latts, *elsa.vivant@univ-paris-est.fr*)

Young Graduates Self Entrepreneur: Searching for Job or Creating a Company?

Precariousness is a rising condition of high skilled and knowledge work. The implementation of new kind of work contracts is supporting this movement. In France, a new fiscal regime for self-entrepreneur had been created in 2009. This consists of lower tax rate and simplified administrative procedure for small companies (turnover under 33 000 euros).

This communication presents the results of a research on graduates (master or PhD in social sciences) who enter the labour market by creating this kind of self-entreprise. It appears that they didn't choose this scheme of work: it had been required by employers to low their labor cost, flexibly the working relationship and externalise administrative procedures. While graduates are administratively independents, their conditions of work are mainly those of salaried: in the firm, with fix schedule, prescription from the superior, etc.

In these situation that fuzzed and hybridised working regime and working conditions of independents and salaried, how are these graduates (as specific population of knowledge workers) adapted ? Their working conditions, activities, projects and discourses reveal different feelings about that situation. This paper will explore these three idea-types of young self entrepreneur: subordinated, independent, or in inclusion. To what extend does this situation trained them to become entrepreneurial worker?

ADH-992.2

VIVEROS-VIGOYA, MARA* (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, *mara.viveros@gmail.com*)

Masculinities, Violence and Multiculturalism in Latin America

Male violence has occupied a foundational place in Latin American history. Latin America's past has been marked by men's violent acts, such as the Spanish Conquest and Colonization in which not only colonized "women" were powerless within their communities, but also colonized "men" were subordinately placed within a hierarchy of masculinities. This societal structure was based on mechanisms of racial inferiority and gender subordination, which established relationships of opposition and of complicity between the people and their colonizers. The postcolonialist period manifested the consequences of such brutality and its difficult to speak about Latin-American social history where violence hasn't been present, not as a Latin-American cultural trait but as a social fact.

While I'll reference the Latin-American context generally, I'll particularly focus on the situation in Colombia, an area on which I have extensively worked. Due to the old and painful reality of the Colombian armed conflict, exceeded only by the Israeli-Palestinian and Indian-Pakistani conflicts, the need has become apparent to promote initiatives, which introduce discussion and action into the public and academic agenda on the two following issues: first, the conflict continues to differentially affect the lives of Colombian women and men because of their social place in the gender order; and second, the difficulty of dissociating the violence of masculinity, as it has been designed and constructed socially in the Colombian context.

This paper will first reflect on the relevance of social intervention programs developed with men oriented towards violence prevention. It will then address male resistance to change and the attempt to trivialize violence against women and reaffirm masculinity based on domination, in which some geopolitical and internal social hierarchical considerations are present. Finally, this paper will discuss the forceful effects that multiculturalism in the region may or may not have on gender violence and its eradication.

WG05-927.7

VIZCARRA-BORDI, IVONNE* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *ivbordi@hotmail.com*)

THOME-ORTIZ, HUMBERTO (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
MONDRAGON-DELGADO, MIRTHA (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Mexico)

La Invisibilidad o La Falsa Visibilización Del Maíz Nativo En La Cruzada Nacional Contra El Hambre

Como base sociocultural de la alimentación de la población mexicana, es de esperarse que el maíz tenga un importante papel político en el diseño de programas contra el hambre, pues se sabe que es el cereal que ha mantenido una importancia central en las economías de subsistencias rurales. Además, por la favorable relación entre precio y valor nutricional, el maíz cobra mayor relevancia entre la población de menores ingresos. Ciertamente, en México la contribución del grano a la dieta ha disminuido en las últimas décadas por una diversificación del consumo alimentario promovido por un proceso global y voraz de la occidentalización agroalimentaria, y aunque el maíz (nativo) sigue siendo un recurso estratégico para recobrar la soberanía y de las seguridades alimentaria y nutricional, las complejas relaciones de complicidad que se han entretejido en las tres últimas décadas entre monopolios biotecnológicos agroalimentarios, programas sociales de combate a la pobreza y políticas de desarrollo agropecuario, han dado como resultado que en México cada vez exista más población en situación de pobreza extrema, donde el hambre aparece como un elemento político fácilmente explotable para vender la idea "moralista" de dar de comer a quienes menos tienen. Bajo este contexto, el gobierno federal de Peña Nieto puso en marcha a inicios de 2013 un gran proyecto para alimentar a la población en situación de hambre llamada la "Cruzada Nacional contra el Hambre" (CNH). Aparentemente hasta el mes de septiembre de 2013, el maíz nativo no ha aparecido visible ni en la campaña mediática ni en las acciones derivadas de la CNH, por lo que esta ponencia tendrá el objetivo de mostrar si se trata de una omisión estratégica para posicionar nuevos actores en la CNH, condenando la pérdida de la bioseguridad alimentaria y junto con ello profundizar las desigualdades sociales existentes.

RC26-454.3

VLACHOPOULOU, EIRINI IOANNA* (University of the Aegean, *socd12054@soc.aegean.gr*)

Fisheries Cooperatives: The Solution to Fisheries Mismanagement?

As fisheries have a vital role in maintaining the social and economic cohesion in insular areas, where the majority of the population is employed within the fishing sector, regulation and control of the activity affect directly the fishing communities. Self-regulation has a significant impact on managing effectively Fisheries Protection Areas by gaining access to local expertise, resources and developing working relationships between the fisheries professionals and the local control and regulation authorities. In Greece, 18.8% of the territory consists of insular areas, enhancing thus the significance of fisheries communities for social cohesion. However, the notion of participation in regulation and control is still not widespread in the fishing communities as it is only practiced sporadically. Insufficient statutory control of illegal fishing heightens the need for promotion of self-regulation as a means to protect the marine resources, as well as promote local development, local employment and economic growth. Thus, creating incentives for fisheries professionals' participation in regulation and control of the fishing activity is pivotal for the realisation of self-regulation. However, providing the fishermen with incentives has its drawbacks, as they do not always guarantee the expected outcome, namely productivity coupled with sustainability. One of the most common issues with incentives is the enforcement of the legislation and the decisions. This research focuses on the potential of fisheries cooperatives as solution to the problem of legislation and decision enforcement and, thus, as promoters of self-regulation in the fish stock management sector. Through the examination of international case studies, the study gives suggestions for the promotion of fisheries cooperatives in the Greek national waters that greatly lack self-organisation and the after effects that the adoption of such a policy would have in the area under examination.

RC24-432.16

VLACHOPOULOU, EIRINI IOANNA* (University of the Aegean, *socd12054@soc.aegean.gr*)

Living with the Sea: The Satoumi Concept

The importance of sustainable marine resource management through the Ecosystem and the Participatory approaches is widely accepted and supported by contemporary science. Fisheries management based on the internal knowledge of the local artisanal communities, which operate with traditional techniques and tools, are considered the key to sustainability and protection of the marine and coastal ecosystems. In Japan, the participation of fishermen in the decision-making process as well as the enforcement and realisation of conservation plans is being researched and promoted widely. The most promising conservation framework, the satoumi, is based upon the interaction between traditional human activity in fishing communities and ecosystem management. These ecosystems

still maintain high productivity and biodiversity, coupled with human activity. The satoumi is based upon traditional resource management techniques which aim at the protection of the targeted ecosystem. As the depletion of fish stocks and the degradation of marine habitats expand around the globe, the provisioning, regulating and cultural services that the marine ecosystems provide for the fishing communities are disappearing. Through extensive literature review, this paper explores the capacity of the satoumi concept for the sustainable use of the marine resources. The most important aspect of the research is the exploration of the significance of the implementation of the satoumi for the survival of the communities that have adopted it. The majority of these communities depend on the local marine resources for their livelihoods and maintain a strong bond with the sea, as their ancestors have passed down to them their maritime tradition. The satoumi practitioners have shown evidence of adaptability and resilience whilst maintaining high levels of productivity and sustainability.

RC18-319.4

VLADIMIROVA, ALINA* (National Research University, *avvladimirova@hse.ru*)

Perceptions of Rising Powers: Are Russia and China Still Brothers Forever?

'Russia and China are brothers forever' was a popular slogan in the Soviet Union time, that perfectly shows how important it is for political science to understand differences in perceptions. While in Russian culture a brotherhood can be relationships of the equal, in mind of Chinese people an hierarchy is always formed and one of the brothers has to be elder, has to be a leader. Even though China has proclaimed a need for a new fairer international system and a new type of superpower, that relays more on soft power than on hard, it is struggling with the China Threat theory and problems of misinterpretations of the Harmony World concept. In order to predict the role of China in the future many specialists turn to its imperial past, the tribute system and roots of the strategic culture, so processes of a politization of history can be clearly observed. Thus, debates on how the rise of China is influencing this country image and relationships with other actors in the international arena are a crucial part of political discourse now, to which scientists and policymakers pay close attention.

RC28-491.4

VOGEL, CLAUDIA* (German Centre of Gerontology, *claudia.vogel@dza.de*)
SIMONSON, JULIA (German Centre of Gerontology)
MOTEL-KLINGEBIEL, ANDREAS (German Centre of Gerontology)
HAGEN, CHRISTINE (German Centre of Gerontology)

Unequal Social Participation in Later Life

The concept of active ageing comprises the maintenance of societal participation throughout the life span into old age. 'Good' ageing in line with this activity paradigm develops into a starting point of social inequality rather than being its result. Based on the German Ageing Survey (DEAS) and on the German Survey on Volunteering (FWS) we investigate the access to volunteering and to educational activities depending on social and spatial aspects of inequality. The DEAS is a nationwide representative cross-sectional and longitudinal survey of the German population aged 40 and above, so far data was collected in four waves in the years 1996, 2002, 2008 and 2011. The FWS is a representative cross-sectional survey on voluntary work, honorary office and civic engagement of the population living in Germany aged 14 and older. Data is currently available for the years 1999, 2004 and 2009.

Societal participation is socially and spatially structured: Individuals from a lower social class are less often involved in educational activities or in volunteering. The results of our multi-level-analyses clearly support these inequalities in societal participation known from the literature among individuals in both, middle and later life. Moreover, our findings indicate that individuals living in economically disadvantaged regions are less likely to participate than in economically strong regions. Disadvantages cumulate in case that low individual resources overlap with poor economic conditions in the living area. Therefore, measures to facilitate participation should be taken on the local level to enhance opportunities for volunteering and educational activities throughout the life course and especially in later life. This should help to increase the participation of individuals from lower social classes sustainably.

RC24-434.1

VOGL, DOMINIKUS* (University of Bern, *dominikus.vogl@soz.unibe.ch*)
FARYS, RUDOLF (University of Bern)
SEILER, SIMON (University of Bern)

Environmental Attitudes before and after Fukushima

The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster revealed the dangers of nuclear power and might have changed people's attitudes towards this energy source. Therefore this paper examines whether a nuclear accident like the Fukushima accident has a long-term effect on attitudes towards nuclear energy. After we describe the overall impact and trend before and after the accident for different countries we test hypotheses about the structure of the effect. On the one hand, whether the effect is temporary or persistent; on the other, whether the average treatment effect depends on individual characteristics, like age, gender, education or nationality. According to availability heuristics (Tversky and Kahneman, 1974) we would assume a temporary effect (declining media coverage, memories fading away), classical rational choice theory (Coleman, 1990) might expect a long-term effect which is caused by an updated risk evaluation due to new information we got from the Fukushima accident (e.g. how tedious it is to stop nuclear chain-reaction or a lack of trust in authorities because of bad disaster management). Using data from the latest ISSP 2010/2011 environmental module III we design our study as a natural experiment as we have both people surveyed before and after the accident. Within the causal framework of a Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD) and a Difference-in-Difference Estimator (DiD) we assume heterogenous treatment effects so that some individuals change their attitudes more drastically than others. Our results indicate that young people are more likely to be influenced by the accident while gender does not matter. Moreover we find different patterns between countries that need further research.

RC20-352.1

BARTOLOMÉ, EDURNE* (Univerysity of Deusto, *edurne.bartolome@deusto.es*)
VOICU, MALINA* (GESIS Leibniz INstitute for Social Sceinces, *malina.voicu@gesis.org*)

Religious Heterogeneity and Civic Participation In Comparative Perspective

The effect of diversity on civic participation is a hot issue in social sciences during the last decade. While some authors point out that diversity erodes social capital and decreases political participation, other researches prove that different type of diversity (namely ethnic or linguistic diversity) have different effects on political and civic participation. The current research focuses on the effect of religious heterogeneity on civic participation, taking into account the effect interaction between the religious heterogeneity and individual belonging to a particular religious denomination. The result of multilevel hierarchical models run on EVS 2008 data shows that religious heterogeneity has a negative effect on civic participation, but the moderate effect depends on the individual religious denomination.

RC05-100.3

VOISIN, AGATHE* (Observatoire Sociologique du Changment, *agathe.voisin@sciencespo.fr*)

Researching Youth Ethnicities in East London and in Paris Banlieues: Methodological Challenges and Explorations

This contribution explores the methodological challenges I faced while carrying a qualitative study on ethnicity among young people (aged 15 to 25 and chosen to maximise diversity across gender, age, ethnicity, social class, education and type of housing) in the London Borough of Newham in East London and in the city of Bondy in Paris northeast *Banlieues*. The research aimed at investigating the impact of French republicanism and British multiculturalism on everyday life and identities of these young inhabitants. But how to study ethnicity, a deeply relational phenomenon, socially and symbolically violent, and often – especially in France – considered taboo?

The paper starts with positionality and how I dealt methodologically, ethically and personally with the power relationships involved in the research. As a middleclass white French female student I was perceived in opposite ways during fieldwork: a white rich middle class Parisian in Bondy; a strange, lost, and possibly East European young woman in Newham.

It then shows how both the willing to reduce symbolic violence and the choice for a constructionist approach defined my research design and the structure of my interviews. Two methods especially helped me investigate intersectionality while decreasing symbolic violence: self-portrait and mental maps. This fed a reflexion over the use of categories.

At last, I discuss how each method involved specific power relationships and revealed - produced - different aspects of ethnicity: individual semi-structured interviews fostered the presentation of particular yet universal selves who rejected categorization and stressed a distinctiveness based on intimate experiences; focus groups [carried out every other week in secondary schools with the same participants for one or two semesters] politicized discourses and built collective actors defending group identities based on Us/Them dichotomies. At last, observations disclosed autonomous, playful, situational and instrumental aspects of ethnicity and discrepancies between attitudes and practices.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC09-177.5

VOLKOV, YURY* (Southern Federal University, *infoippk@sfedu.ru*)

Creativity & Creative Class in the Transformation of Russian Society

Russia is a country of creative minds, rich in talents. Creativity - is a fundamentally new state of Russian society, associated with the formation of the creative class, the integrated group, which unites representatives of various professions on the basis of a demand of self-realization and service to the public good. Investigation of the conditions , the vector of development and activity of the creative class shows that, despite the spontaneity of social initiatives steady trend of actualization of potential creative class occurs, which gives us hope for a successful modernization of Russia , the qualitative renewal of all aspects of public life.

Today Russian society gets its second wind, gets rid of "post-reform fatigue syndromes and skepticism". It requires the formation of the creative person, creative education , creative managment of all aspects of Russian society. It is with the growth of creative trends and shaping the creative society, a society of social creativity the future of Russia is linked. What responsibility has society and what a social dialogue should be to implement a real historical breakthrough depends on the creative class.

RC05-112.4

VOLKOVS, VLADISLAVS* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, *vladislavs.volkovs@inbox.lv*)

Discourse of the Integration of Society in Latvian Sociology

If sociological theory considers social integration as a universal process which involves the whole society and all types of its diversity, the public consciousness in Latvia, as well as the scientific discourse, persistently relate this term to just one dimension – ethnic. The findings presented in the article demonstrate that the scientific research on the integration processes in Latvia has become more critical towards the methodological assumptions which appeared in the 1990s, but in the theory there is a reconsideration of the values of those ideological approaches to the understanding of society integration which first were formulated in T. Parsons' conception. At the same time, the ideas of J. Habermas who considered it necessary to recognize a collective identity of ethnic minorities in the multicultural society might become a significant ideological resource for the research on society integration in Latvia. The article presents some data from the sociological research carried out in the largest city of Eastern Latvia – Daugavpils, the city with an ethnically diverse population. The data obtained in the run of the research demonstrate the possibility to reconcile the liberal conception of society integration in Latvia with the recognition of the value of a collective identity of ethnic minorities.

RC47-771.1

VOLLMER, LISA* (Technische Universität Berlin, *lisa.vollmer@metropolitanstudies.de*)

The Formation Of Political Subjects

The Formation of Political Subjects. Tenant Protest in Berlin and New York

A crucial point in the development of urban social movements is their ability to form coalitions to overcome the deep entrenched structural and discursive fragmentation and particularization of neoliberal societies. The urban seems to be the context in which this can be achieved. In current tenant protest in Berlin and New York, though highly specific in their issues and demands, we can see such an abstraction from personal interests making affiliations of broader political positions possible. In the process of legitimizing their right to stay put some of the protest groups go as far as to make universal claims to (represent) the common good.

But social movement research lacks concepts to fully grasp this process. To counter these shortcomings of social movement research I propose a re-thinking of social protest through the lenses of the formation of political subjects. Such an approach would offer the opportunity to overcome social movement research's one-sided focus on the actors of protest as merely strategically acting, identity-based and self-interested activists by shifting the focus to the impact of the interplay between structure and discourse on peoples subjectivity, the subject positions they shape in the process of protest and the possible links they thereby offer to others.

RC19-334.1

VON GLISZCZYNSKI, MORITZ* (University of Bielefeld, *m.glisz@gmx.de*)

The Poor As Drivers of Development – How Global Discourses Legitimised Social Cash Transfers

Since 2005, social cash transfers (SCT) have become a legitimate and widely used instrument of global development policy. This is surprising, because development organisations have long rejected direct cash transfers, citing concerns of dependency and lacking capacity for implementation in the Global South. In this paper I attempt to explain how and why development organisations changed their position on social cash transfers. Previous research indicates that a shift in global discourses may have caused development organisations to reconsider SCT as a policy option. Therefore, using an approach of sociological discourse analysis, I check in how far changes in global discourses prior to 2005 have had an impact on the legitimisation of SCT as development policy. Indeed, I find that three global discourses have played a role in the rise of social cash transfers: One on poverty, one on development and one on human rights. Since the late 1980s, each of these discourses has shifted in specific ways which have facilitated the legitimisation of SCT in development policy. Even though the shifts in the three discourses do not seem to be causally connected, they had a joint effect: I argue that the shifts in global discourses fundamentally changed the perception of the poor in development policy. While the poor were long regarded as passive beneficiaries of development, discursive shifts during the 1990s led to their perception as potential drivers of development due to untapped economic potential. This shift in the perceptions of global actors legitimised social cash transfers, because they were successfully portrayed as a direct investment into the poor which can help to fulfil their untapped potential.

RC49-802.3

VON GOTTBERG, CAROLIN* (Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Ulm University, Günzburg, *carolin.vongottberg@uni-ulm.de*)
BECKER, THOMAS (Ulm University)
KILIAN, REINHOLD (Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Ulm University, Günzburg)

Area Characteristics and Admission Rates of People with Schizophrenia and Affective Disorders in a German Rural Catchment Area

Background Research on environmental risk factors for mental illness in rural areas is sparse, although the same risk factors as identified in urban areas may be present. Especially municipality characteristics reflecting economic uncertainties may have an impact on mental health.

Methods From 174 rural municipalities in the catchment area of the state psychiatric hospital in Günzburg (Bavaria – Germany), hospital admission rates from the years 2006 through 2009 were computed and combined with structural and socio-economic data. Relationships of overall and diagnosis-specific admission rates with municipality characteristics were analysed by means of negative binomial regression models.

Results Admission rates of patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and affective disorder combined decrease with increasing population growth, population density, average income and percentage of green areas, while admission rates are positively correlated with commuter balance, income inequality, unemployment rates and percentage of traffic areas. Admission rates for schizophrenia are negatively related to population growth, average income and percentage of agricultural areas, but positively related to mobility index, income inequality and unemployment rate. Admission rates for affective disorders are negatively related to population growth, population density, average income and (percentage of green areas, while higher admission rates are correlated with commuter balance, high income inequality, unemployment rate and percentage of traffic-related areas.

Conclusions Previously reported effects of wealth and economic inequality on psychiatric admission rates form urban areas also seem to apply to rural areas. This study once more shows that lack of financial security is a major risk factor for the occurrence of mental disorders. In contrast to findings in urban areas, the present study suggests that population density may have a ameliorating effect on mental health.

RC31-530.5

VORHEYER, CLAUDIA* (Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich, *vorheyer@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

Multiple Migrations: Who Moves On and Why? – Answers From a Biographical Informed Perspective

Even though multiple migrations have and continue to gain in importance due to contemporary internationalization processes, to date they have hardly been subject of systematical examinations in migration research. Not only are the dimension and significance of their repeated migratory movements in the society as a whole underestimated, but also bring they out a methodological challenge for social research, especially quantitative methods. The multiple transnational paths of those onward migrants usually don`t appear respectively go missing in survey statistics. Nevertheless, according to certain targeted quantitative studies a notable part of international migration can be characterized as repeat migration. Based on them limited data are available on their demographic characteristics

such as age, income, employment, educational background and country of origin. However, even less is known about their individual motivations, decision-makings and experiences. In order to contribute to an understanding of who is moving on and why, results of a qualitative, biographical oriented study on serial migrants from different national and social backgrounds are presented. Therein the underlying structures of meaning and patterns of orientation of their multiple migration movements are reconstructed and analyzed as constitutive elements of their transnational trajectories and social contexts.

RC12-221.6

VORHEYER, CLAUDIA* (Institute of Sociology, University of Zurich, *vorheyer@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

Prostitution and The "Law-In-Action" – A Study Of Public Administration In Germany, Poland and Czech Republic

The talk presents the results of a qualitative-empirical research project on public administration of prostitution in Germany, Poland and Czech Republic. Therein administrative practices of both governmental institutions and civil society organizations (e.g. police force; public order, public health and tax authorities as well as social work) will be described and analysed. Using semi-structured expert interviews with organisational frontline-actors governance of prostitution is approached and investigated from a bottom-up perspective. Germany with the Regulation model on the one hand and Poland and Czech Republic with the Abolitionism type on the other hand follow different laws and policies regarding prostitution. However, concerning their "law-in-action" the role of social actors` professional habitus formations revealed to be highly significant. Moreover, it can be shown how executives` patterns of perception, thought and action have a crucial impact on legal changes and its implementation; given the circumstances the study took place after an explicit legal and political paradigm shift of governing prostitution in Germany. Based on case reconstructions and contrastive comparisons a theoretical model on prostitution governance has been developed. It enfolds the conceptualization of administrative actors` professional habitus consisting of three general dimensions: their definition of subject, definition of self and definition of environment. Furthermore, empirically emerged challenges and ambivalences of governing prostitution in terms of an everyday practice attempt to explain the relevance of professional habitus formations affecting "law-in-action".

RC44-740.2

VOSKO, LEAH* (York University, *lvosko@yorku.ca*)
GRUNDY, JOHN (Wilfrid Laurier University)
THOMAS, MARK (York University)

Challenging New Governance: Evaluating New Approaches To Employment Standards Enforcement In Common Law Contexts

A mounting crisis in employment standards enforcement is prompting experimentation in common law contexts with new instruments aiming to improve workplace regulation. This experimentation across all stages of the enforcement process indicates the increasing influence of 'new governance'. Focusing on reforms in five jurisdictions, this paper raises serious cautions around 'new governance' styled enforcement mechanisms, demonstrating that, put into practice, enforcement models envisioned in the new governance literature fail to account adequately for the power dynamics of the employment relationship. Furthermore, assumptions about the inevitable collapse of state enforcement capacity are premature and can impede strategies for more effective ES regulation.

RC44-728.7

VOSS, KIM* (University of California, Berkeley, *kimvoss@berkeley.edu*)

What's the Best Way Forward for Immigrant Workers? the Dynamics & Efficacy of Building Unions and Building Social Movements

In 2000, the peak association of the U.S. labor movement, the AFL-CIO, reversed its longstanding opposition to the legalization of undocumented immigrants and committed itself to organizing immigrant workers. Only a handful of its 57 affliated unions actually heeded the call, but those that did successfully unionized immigrant workers in some key cities and states.

Yet, the number of immigrant workers involved in these unionization drives pales in comparison to the millions of immigrant workers involved in a very different kind of action: the massive nation-wide rallies for immigrant rights that took place in the United States in the spring of 2006. Here, too, a couple of labor unions played a critical role, both in the immediate lead-up to the rallies and 3 years earlier in a campaign to help build a social movement for immigrant rights. Two unions (SEIU and UNITE HERE) sponsored the Immigrant Worker Freedom Rides (IWFR). Bus rides of immigrant workers and activists were used to bring publicity to the plight of undocumented workers in the U.S. and also to foster relationships among local labor unions, community-based organizations, and religious, student and immigrant-rights groups in the cities and towns where the buses stopped. Recent research shows that the IWFR laid much of the institutional foundations for the 2006 rallies, especially in new destination communities (Voss and Bloemraad 2011).

In this paper, I examine these very different types of campaigns—those focused on unionization and those focused on building alliances and a social movement—comparing their dynamics and effectiveness. This assessment is far from straightforward; as one has to take into account not only immediate impacts but also longer-term effects, including the backlash against immigrants in some of the new-destination communities that had rallies in 2006. Moreover, this backlash continues to be conditioned on state and local political climates.

RC10-196.2

VRATUSA, VERA* (Belgrade University, *vvratusa@sezampro.rs*)

How Does Class Affiliation of Sociologists Impact Their Choice of Theoretical-Methodological Research Paradigm for Study of Social Structuration and Inequality and of Corresponding Practical -Political Strategies ?

The paper proposes self-reflective examination of the impact of the class affiliation of sociologists on their choice of theoretical-methodological and practical-political research paradigm starting from which sociologists attempt to explain and/or understand dis/continuities in social structuration and propose corresponding strategies for conservation, mitigation or elimination of socially structured inequality.

The main hypothesis of the paper is that sociologists like other highly educated experts are affiliates of the new small bourgeoisie, incarnating contradictory class affiliation. Sociologists like other professionals, possess formal certificate of acquired specialist knowledge. Diploma makes accessible to them salaried employment and work place privileges of performing planning and commands' mediating work functions, but does not relieve from permanent worries not to lose them and fall into the ranks of the manual wage laborers in times of high unemployment. This contradictory place in the class division of labor of direct producers of legitimizing ideologies, leaves sociologists greater margin for the choice of the world view and social standpoint than to the affiliates of the main antagonistic classes.

The core finding of the paper is that from the time of institutionalization of the sociology as the academic discipline, the majority of sociologists tend to retain/improve the standpoint/interest of exploiting class of commanding managers to conserve or only to reform the existing relations of reproduction of civil society's social life and inequality, articulating simultaneously the corresponding mainstream consensus or conflict version of the positivist "old-materialistic" and / or phenomenological-hermeneutical "idealist" research paradigm of eternal hierarchical social structure/stratification. The minority chooses to attempt to come over to the standpoint/interest of the class of exploited executors, to overcome class division of labor which reproduces social inequality and to establish the relations of self-managed "socialized humanity", articulating simultaneously the corresponding critical "new-materialistically inverted dialectic" research paradigm of liberating potential of self-organized class struggle.

RC47-766.4

VRIKKI, PHOTINI* (KINGS COLLEGE LONDON, *photini.vrikki@kcl.ac.uk*)

Social Media Collaborative Storytelling: The Occupy Movement and the Narratives Constructing It

Social Media developed in the 21st century have become tools for people to transmit and express their opinions for the global political scene. At the same time a worldwide recession and financial crisis has lead the people to make use of these technologies in means that were never intended to when they were launched. Looking specifically at the Occupy movement and the role of social media, this paper will argue that Twitter cultivated the ideal conditions for this social movement to bring together online and offline activist communities that shared common values. Considering the use of Twitter during a number of protests that adapted the 'Occupy' name, slogans or rationales, incubated in New York, London, Madrid and Athens, this paper will be premised upon the following advances. First, that this platform is increasingly evolving into means for collaborative storytelling by the social movement activists, endowing them with a collective identity and a sense of belonging. Twitter's discursive identity appoints an interactive role to the activists who use the medium as a tool to synergetically construct the movement's story. Second, that this Occupy collective identity is now traceable in an one-time system where the realization of the Occupy movement is portrayed simultaneously *in* the world and *inside* its networks of production, online and offline. Presenting the story of Occupy, Twitter becomes the score and the machine by the same token: the digital container of the story. A story that begins with solid social conventions, evolves through stages of dispute and crisis, and ends with a rather permanent openness or lack of resolution.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC34-599.1

VROMEN, ARIADNE* (University of Sydney, *ariadne.vromen@sydney.edu.au*)

Contrasting Young People's Personal and Political Uses of Social Media

Recent debates have highlighted the increasingly blurred boundaries between everyday personal social media use to maintain social networks and its use for broader engagement with politics. Young people use social media extensively and many see that active use of social media by political actors will enhance young people's reconnection with formal politics. In this paper we analyse how young people themselves conceptualise the relationship between their everyday social media use, their use of it for political expression, and how both politicians and celebrities try to engage with them in politics. Most existing studies tend to treat young people's political engagement as homogenous; instead we analyse young people's attitudes towards political use of social media by comparing both active participants with non-participants, as well as those from an advantaged social-economic status with less advantaged young people. This data analysis is based on 12 asynchronous online group discussions participated in by 108 young people in Australia, UK and the USA. In each country the groups were divided into four segments: high/low participation by high/low SES to ensure that the discussion groups themselves had high homophily.

SOCI-978.1

VRYONIDES, MARIOS* (European University of Cyprus, *m.vryonides@euc.ac.cy*)

Social Reproduction Strategies and Participation in Higher Education during the Economic Recession

The current economic crisis in many Southern European countries has inevitably affected the number of students (male and female) progressing to higher education. The way young individuals and their families make their choices for the future is connected to the new social realities that this crisis has created. New inequalities are expected to take shape; such inequalities for example seem to arise from the unequal horizons for choice making. Middle class students and their families engage in choice-making in higher education with broader options while lower classes have restricted horizons often stemming from mechanisms of self-selection and self-exclusion. These eventually produce stratification in the educational system due to factors that are not always educationally related or connected to individual characteristics. The decision making process needs to be located in macro sociological factors that relate to the structure of available opportunities on offer.

RC04-96.3

VRYONIDES, MARIOS* (European University of Cyprus, *m.vryonides@euc.ac.cy*)

Experiencing Interethnic Relations in Cypriot Schools

The aim of this paper is to examine the way teenagers experience and report interethnic relations with emphasis on interethnic violence in the school environment in Cyprus. It will report findings from a qualitative investigation from an EU funded research project titled: "Children's Voices: Exploring Interethnic Violence and Children's Rights in the School Environment". The qualitative investigation included semi-structured interviews with school teaching staff and counselors and with experts whose work was related with interethnic relations in schools. Additionally, eight focus groups with children (4 in primary and 4 in secondary schools) were conducted to explore teenagers' perspectives. Findings indicate that in Cyprus there is an environment of growing concern about the presence of migrants. People coming mostly from Asia and Eastern Europe and people of Islamic faith appear to be more vulnerable to prejudice. Overall there are mixed perceptions about interethnic tolerance in schools ranging from negative to (politically correct) positive ones. While the prevalent discourse of multiculturalism in Cyprus uses the rhetoric of integration, what appears to be happening in the Cypriot educational system is assimilation practices focusing on language acquisition. Whenever the latter is successful potential tensions tend to minimize. These findings point to interesting directions for educational policy regarding the whole gamut of interethnic relations in Cyprus at a period in time when the current economic crisis appears to have largely negative effects on multi-ethnic coexistence and to the prospects of a resolution to the prolonged ethnic conflict between the two main communities of the country.

RC28-490.1

VUOLO, MICHAEL* (Purdue University, *mvuolo@purdue.edu*)
MORTIMER, JEYLAN (University of Minnesota)
STAFF, JEREMY (Pennsylvania State University)

The Effects of School-to-Work Transition Pathways on Economic Outcomes through the Great Recession

Whereas the term "school-to-work transition" (STW) implies a clear, discrete event, this increasingly prolonged transitional period is not always unidirectional and typically includes involvements in both school and work. Destandardization in the STW transition makes it difficult to assess the extent to which young people today "flounder" during this period. Using longitudinal data from the US Youth Development Study and hierarchical latent class analysis, this paper examines the interplay of educational and career attainment and its longer-term economic consequences. Four STW pathways were observed from age 18 to age 30: two groups that attain careers through postsecondary education (via Bachelor's or Associates/Vocational degrees) and two floundering groups that do not (those with some college and those with no postsecondary experience).

Regression models demonstrate the negative effects of floundering pathways on economic outcomes and the heightened difficulties of those pursuing these pathways during a recession. While the High School Flounderers were consistently the worst off, the Some College Flounderers (SCF) also experienced relatively poor economic outcomes. Both pre-recession (2005) and in 2009, respondents in the SCF pathway were less likely to have a savings account and own a home, and had more financial problems and lower job satisfaction than those who moved into the labor force with Bachelors' degrees. Even starker were their circumstances in turbulent economic times, with the SCF pathway now more likely to be unemployed, receive financial help from parents, and to have recently lost a job. The fact that most differences between the Associates/Vocational into Career group and the Bachelors into Career group were non-significant, despite their unequal educational attainments, suggests that the pathway from an Associates or Vocational degree to a career is a viable alternative. We discuss implications of these findings both for the U.S. context, as well as for transition dynamics in other countries.

TG03-941.2

VYAS, DR. HAMENDRA NATH* (teaching, *hamendravyas@yahoo.co.in*)

Rural Upliftment and World's Largest Welfare Scheme Mgnarega : A Sociological Learning of Southern Rajasthan in India

Despite the preeminent efforts during the different Indian plan periods, the state of affairs of rural masses do not change significantly and the primary goals such as an increase in productivity, employment, eradication of poverty and social-cultural transformation of society remained an illusion for several years. Therefore in order to achieve the twin goals of rural development and employment, the government of India was promulgated the world's biggest welfare program entitled as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on December 7, 2005. It aims at enhancing livelihood and security of homes in rural areas of the country by providing 100 days' guaranteed wages in each financial year. The NREGA became operational on 2nd February 2006 and initially covered 200 most backward districts. In the second stage this scheme was further expanded in 330 backward districts and finally it made available for all the districts of the country.

As far as the impact of MGNREGA in Rajasthan is concerned it has helped the poor and needy in the villages of Rajasthan in several ways. Aside from offering jobs to the rural needy, it has been assisted in the creation of durable rural assets like plantations over degraded forest land, pasture land development, cleansing of ponds, improving the water harvesting system creation of gravel roads etc. It has helped in deepening the grass roots participatory democracy by making the system more transparent and accountable at every step. The scheme has also assisted in controlling the migration of poor villagers towards cities and towns in search of employment.

In this context, the present paper is an attempt to assess the effectiveness of implementations of MGNREGA in southern Rajasthan comprising of Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Partapgarh, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara districts. These districts of Rajasthan are most backward and extensively populated by scheduled tribes.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

1041

W

RC47-765.4

WADA, TAKESHI* (The University of Tokyo, *wada@waka.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)
AOKI, YOSHIYUKI (The University of Tokyo)
MAKITA, HIROMI (The University of Tokyo)
SUZUKI, HIROYUKI (The University of Tokyo)

A Cross-National and Cross-Actor Comparative Analysis of Violent and Nonviolent Interactions Between State and Civil Society Actors

While civil violence is almost always countered by state violence, the opposite is not true. It is unclear, according to Christian Davenport, whether state violence triggers or contains civil violence. In fact, one of the most difficult issues in the study of contentious politics is to predict civil society actors' reactions to state violence. Will those who have witnessed state repression pick up a weapon in anger or quiet down in fear and despair?

This paper tackles this repression-dissent problem. The literature on collective violence emphasizes the importance of institutional and structural contexts—e.g., political regime characteristics, state capacity, ethnic, religious, and class cleavages, levels of socioeconomic development, etc.—to understand the repression- dissent dynamics. A major stumbling block in the effort to carry out such a research agenda is methodological. On one hand, small-N case studies, while good at revealing exact processes of state and civil society interactions, cannot measure adequately the effect of multiple contextual factors. On the other, typical quantitative analyses of annual event counts, while good at estimating the contextual effects, fail to detect interactive dynamics.

By conducting a cross-national comparison of contentious event sequences, this study attempts to examine both the contextual effects and the interactive dynamics at the same time. We use a data set of 10 million events world-wide, reported by Reuters, between 1990 and 2004. This unique data set records event information at a daily—instead of yearly—basis and, thus, helps us detect interactive dynamics. Moreover, we distinguish the actors who are more likely to resort to violence after state repression from the actors who are more likely to give up any further attempts to make claims by using multilevel analysis of actor-target interactions. This paper presents an original analysis of national contexts, actor characteristics, and actor-target interactive dynamics.

RC07-148.4

WADA, TAKESHI* (The University of Tokyo, *wada@waka.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp*)
KOO, YOOJIN (The University of Tokyo)
HOSHINO, KAYO (The University of Tokyo)

Predicting Future Action Patterns Based on the Cultural Hypothesis about Repertoires of Contention

Contentious events—such as the collapses of socialist regimes around 1990, the Seattle anti-globalization protests in 1999, and the Arab Spring since 2010—often catch many by surprise. It appears that future contentious events are totally unpredictable. The literature of repertoires of contention, however, suggests that future actions by contentious actors are highly predictable because actors' selection of action forms is dependent upon their familiarity with these forms. In a word, people cannot perform if they do not know how. This paper explores such a cultural hypothesis about repertoires and asks to what degree we can predict future action patterns (violence, nonviolent protests, and conventional institutional actions). Specifically, we ask, what is the most important predictor of action patterns, (1) institutional regime characteristics such as degree of democracy and state capacity, as political process theorists have argued, or (2) actors' familiarity with contentious forms, as the cultural hypothesis claims? To find an answer to the question, we conduct a cross-national comparison of action patterns using a data set of 10 million events world-wide, reported by Reuters, between 1990 and 2004. Using multilevel analysis, we estimate and compare the national-level effects of structural-institutional characteristics (e.g., regime characteristics, levels of development) and the actor-specific effect of cultural factor (actors' familiarity with specific forms of contention, measured by action patterns in the past years). We also uncover the conditions under which new innovations of action patterns are likely to occur. This study contributes to the study of contentious politics both theoretically and methodologically by explicitly integrating cultural dimensions—rather than by treating culture as a residual explanatory factor—into the analysis of repertoire selection. While the prediction of future events and actions is difficult and, therefore, is not a popular topic, this study makes an important step toward such a research direction.

RC47-769.10

WADDELL, PHIL* (University of Southampton, *phil.waddell@soton.ac.uk*)

#StopG8 - Activist Perceptions Of Social Media Use In Contemporary Global Justice Protest

In June 2013, a group of global justice activists occupied an abandoned police training academy in central London. The building became a "convergence space" from which a series of events were organised in protest against the G8 summit that was simultaneously taking place in London. The group were known as "Stop G8" and had an online presence with a blog, facebook group and a unique hashtag (#StopG8) on Twitter, which pointed to awareness by organising members of the group regarding the value of maintaining a presence on the Web.

This paper presents an ethnographic account of a week spent with these activists in the convergence space which was carried out in order to explore the position of the Web and of social media in the real-time process of protest participation. Through participant observation and interviews with activists, a picture emerged that runs in some ways counter to the mainstream understanding of the benefits of social media towards political activism.

It became clear during this study that these situated activists had a broadly apathetic, in some cases hostile view of using the Web. Two clear concerns noted during the ethnography were; the shift in recent years from public forums and well-connected networks of committed activists to a more fragmented network of individual social media profiles, a filter bubble effect which appears to have reduced the ability of activists to create coordinated alternative media for protest events and the clear adoption of social media by not only the public at large, but corporations and governments existing within clear power structures that present little opportunity for decisive political change. It may be that the opinions of these activists are a signal of a shift within activist networks away from corporately controlled, mainstream social media towards more ideologically suitable Web services and virtual communities.

RC34-586.3

WAECHTER, NATALIA* (University of Graz, Austria, *natalia.waechter@uni-graz.at*)

The Interplay of Youth Culture, Social Media and Political Participation: New Reflections after the Arab Spring

The recent Arab youth's rebellion offers a valuable insight into new forms of online participation, alongside the role of youth culture, for political participation. For communicating their unease, for organising protest and for mobilising themselves young people utilise social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. Furthermore, youth culture, also communicated through social media, played in important role for acting out their vision of the world. In the paper, I will present the elements of online participation and youth cultural participation throughout the Arab Spring; questioning the media label of a 'Facebook revolution'. Our analysis (which serves as basis for a large empirical study carried out in the MENA region 2013-2014) shows that online social networks contributed to the cause of the protesters in various ways: as an organising tool, as a news source and as a public arena for building a community of like-minded activists. As organising tool social media played a powerful role in mobilising protesters onto the streets and coordinating demonstrations. When there is – as in Tunisia – a suppression of free press, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and other local social media sites also become essential in getting news out of the country, as well as in providing a rather independent news source of the current events. Before using Facebook to bring people on to the streets, the activists also used it to articulate their political critique and to build a constituency and growing community around those ideas. Our analysis further reflects on the Middle East and Northern Africa events in demonstrating that Hip Hop cannot only be used for self-expression, but also for mobilising the (young) masses. We show how youth culture seems to be a perfect tool for reaching the young population, especially when distributed through new social media such as Facebook or YouTube.

RC35-616.4

WAGNER, ELKE* (JGU Mainz, *wagnere@uni-mainz.de*)

Communities, Networks, Swarms. Internet-Collectivities As Supplements for the Notion of Society?

Sociological observations of social formations emerging with the internet have seldom pictured their object as a society; instead, there are many references to community, network, or swarm. These different notions are in many ways loose constructions and unrelated to the sociological theoretical discourse. They describe different phenomena: on the one hand, there is a sort of community feeling in online social groups. On the other hand, internet practices produce social contacts between strangers. What is referred to as "Internet communities" is fluid and diverse. They change all the time and combine different forms of networks. Thus, concepts switched to theoretical tools found in network analysis. Contem-

porary sociological writings go back to the concept of swarms to describe internet collectivities. The notion of society does hardly appear within the sociology of the internet. Instead of simply taking that as a sociological blind spot, this paper argues for an empirical perspective. Discussing different supplements (Derrida) of the notion of society within internet culture it thus addresses internet practices as societal practices. Internet practices are social practices – and within modern society there has always been a typical figuration of proximity and distance, fluidity and diversity. But at the same time the different supplements for the notion of society could indicate that societal forms are changing (through the influence of new media practices), e.g. the figuration of proximity and distance or the figuration of privacy and publicity. For the special case of the internet, this might be an instance of "writing (society) into being" (boyd). The paper discusses the sociological discourse on internet collectivities from an empirical point of view. It emphasizes that internet practices take place within society. And it works out how the new supplements to/of the notion of society could be indicators for social transformations.

RC25-445.2

WAGNER, ELKE* (JGU Mainz, *wagnere@uni-mainz.de*)

Internet Communities As Intimate Publics

The culture of the internet has long between described as community culture (Rheingold, Wellman, Thiedeke). But what does community here actually mean? On the one hand there is a sort of community feeling and support in online social groups (Baym, Greschke). On the other hand internet communities are often communities between strangers who have never met or will never meet. Even in Social Network Sites like Facebook the Friending-Practices don't often mean true friendship but simply contacts between different addresses. Therefore Danah Boyd (2006) has suggested to describe community-building on the Internet as "writing community into being": communities don't exist per se, they have to be fabricated by writing practices. This paper wants to illustrate these community writing practices. It shows on the basis of screen-shots from Facebook and interviews with Facebook users how the special feeling of community does emerge here: On the one hand community means here an intimate sphere where contents between true friends are published. On the other hand contents remain indeterminate enough to include different friends from the contact list. Thus, community appears in Social Network Sites like Facebook as intimate publics. They are intimate because they assemble a list of close persons, but they are publics because there are different circles (Simmel) of close persons who have to be integrated in the writing practices. That is why indeterminate writing practices emerge.

RC05-102.5

WAHLBECK, OSTEN* (University of Helsinki, *osten.wahlbeck@helsinki.fi*)

True Finns and Non-True Finns: The Minority Rights Discourse of Populist Politics in Finland

This paper analyses the minority rights discourse found in political statements of the populist party called the True Finns. The party won a historic electoral result in the Finnish Parliamentary Election in 2011, increasing its share of the votes from 4 to 19 per cent. A theoretical framework for this paper is provided by research about the development of political approaches to multiculturalism in western democracies. Will Kymlicka (1995) distinguishes between the minority rights of two different types of minorities in modern nation states: on the one hand, old national minorities, and on the other hand, new minorities that have emerged as a consequence of immigration. Kymlicka (2010) argues that the international so-called backlash and retreat from multiculturalism has mainly occurred in relation to the acceptance of ethnic-cultural diversity among immigrant groups. In this paper, the support for a backlash against multicultural policies is found in the minority rights statements of the political party called the True Finns. The paper argues that Kymlicka's assessment is not completely accurate in this particular case. The statements of the party are not only about policies relating to immigrants. In the political rhetoric of the party the basic principles of group-specific rights for minorities are disputed. Thus, any real or imagined minority who is not considered truly Finnish, or not considered sufficiently representing 'Finnishness', can become the target of the rhetoric.

RC24-430.1

WAHLSTRÖM, MATTIAS* (University of Gothenburg, *mattias.wahlstrom@gu.se*)

Variations and Continuities of Motives for Climate Protest: A Comparison of Cop-15 Protesters in Copenhagen 2009 with Cop-19 Protesters in Warsaw 2013

In connection with the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-15) in Copenhagen 2009, many activists had (at least reasonably) high hopes about successfully pushing for a new international climate agreement. After the complete stalemate between different country positions in Copenhagen, many climate activists lost their faith in the possibilities of achieving substantially changed international climate policies through the COP meetings. Four years later, facing the COP-19 meeting in Warsaw 2013, the climate movement mobilizes protest in a political situation with ostensibly more limited political opportunities. How do participants' motives for protest and sense of efficacy vary between two equivalent climate protests when political opportunities change over time? The paper also explores shifts between the two points in time regarding what political strategies the participants in transnational climate demonstrations claim to prioritize. This is analysed based on two surveys of protest participants, one collected at the largest demonstration during the COP-15 meeting in Copenhagen 2009, and the other one at the main climate demonstration during the COP-19 meeting in Warsaw 2013. The data collection is based on a strict standardized methodology established in the international research programme CCC (Caught in the act of protest, Contextualizing Contestation) which ensures reliability as well as comparability across protest events. Inevitably, the research design not only involves comparison of cross-sections of climate protest participants over time, it is simultaneously a comparison of two national mobilizing contexts. However, these two aspects can be sufficiently disentangled by controlling for demonstrators' country of origin in the highly transnational demonstrations. The study aims to contribute to current scientific discussions about protest mobilization, as well as to tap into the contemporary developments of the (European) climate movement, from the perspective of individual climate protesters.

RC11-200.3

WAHRENDORF, MORTEN* (University of Düsseldorf, *wahrendorf@uni-duesseldorf.de*)
BLANE, DAVID (International Centre for Life Course Studies in Society and Health, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London)
BARTLEY, MEL (International Centre for Life Course Studies in Society and Health, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London)
DRAGANO, NICO (Institute for Medical Sociology, Medical Faculty, University of Düsseldorf)
SIEGRIST, JOHANNES (Faculty of Medicine, University of Düsseldorf)

Variations of Stressful Work and Effects on Health after Labour Market Exit. Results from Share and Elsa

Recent research has highlighted the importance of former life stages in explaining social inequalities in health at older age. In this paper, we describe working conditions during adulthood and analyse their influence on health after labour market exit. Analyses are based on two longitudinal studies with comparable information across 14 European countries: the English Longitudinal Study on Ageing (ELSA), and the Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We measure working conditions in terms of psychosocial stress at work (as defined by the demand-control and the effort-reward imbalance models), as well as working careers are regrouped using sequences analyses. Moreover - given cross-national dataset – we explore the relationship between specific indicators of social and labour market policies (e.g. expenditure on active labour market policy) and working conditions. Results show important variations of working conditions according to gender, socioeconomic position and countries. In addition, results illustrate the importance of work and employment for health among older adults, where effects of stressful work and unstable careers on later health were more consistent for men.

RC02-52.1

WAINWRIGHT, HILARY* (Transnational Institute, *wainwright.hilary@gmail.com*)

Origins and Dynamic of the Solidarity Economy

JS-32.1

WAKUI, TOMOKO* (Tokyo Metropolitan Inst Gerontology, *t-wakui@umin.ac.jp*)
AGREE, EMILY (Johns Hopkins University)
SAITO, TAMI (National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology)
KAI, ICHIRO (The University of Tokyo)

Disaster Preparedness Among Older People with Long-Term Care Needs and Family Caregivers: Who Is Vulnerable and What Do They Need for Preparedness in Communities?

Background: Hurricane Katrina in the U.S. highlighted the potentially fatal effects of a natural disaster on older individuals. This experience was reinforced by the Great East Japan Earthquake, where community-dwelling elderly were again at the greatest risk of mortality. Understanding the needs for and concerns of older persons with long-term care needs and their caregivers is vital to the development of public health programs for community level disaster planning.

Purpose: The preparedness of community-dwelling older people with long-term care needs were examined to identify characteristics of care-recipients and caregivers that are associated with worse preparedness and greater concern.

Methods. A self-administered survey among family caregivers of older Japanese with long-term care needs (n=952) were conducted in 2011. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify the predictors of disaster preparedness, including evacuation plans and caregiver's concern about preparation. Data were analyzed in 2013.

Results. Most older people had no concrete evacuation plans, and those with dementia were 40% less likely to be prepared. Caregivers who were responsible for older persons with worse mobility, as well as those in worse health or poor financial situations, reported higher levels of anxiety about their disaster preparation. However, more experienced, wealthier, and better socially integrated caregivers in the community were more prepared.

Conclusions. Older people with long-term care needs are at heightened risk in disasters, and rely upon caregivers who may be ill-prepared to respond in emergencies. Education of caregivers and development of community support programs could provide important sources of assistance to this vulnerable group.

PLEN-5.1

WALBY, SYLVIA* (Lancaster University, S.Walby@lancaster.ac.uk)

What Is Justice? Gendering Visions of Equality and Justice

Equality is key to justice. Debates on gender relations have challenged simple concepts of equality. Going beyond the static notions of equality as either equal opportunities or as equal valuation of different contributions, emergent concepts of equality depend upon visions of transformed gender relations. The paper critically engages with the limitations of Fraser's account of the cunning of history, to produce an analysis of the varieties of gender regimes, not only domestic but also public, not only neoliberal but also social democratic, not only in the economy, but also in violence, polity, and civil society. The paper goes beyond the limited Sociological engagement with violence, drawing on Gramsci to offer a stronger basis for analysis. It engages with the debates on democracy, in the tensions between statist and horizontal conceptions, offering resolutions drawn from feminist politics. The paper offers a gender lens to develop debates on justice from Harvey and Wallerstein to Esping-Andersen and Sen.

RC02-56.1

WALBY, SYLVIA* (Lancaster University, S.Walby@lancaster.ac.uk)

Gendered Neoliberalism and the Crisis

Much historical materialist analysis of the crisis leaves gender out of focus; while much feminist analysis focuses on culture or experience; although there are exceptions. This paper offers a re-engagement of feminist theory and historical materialism; it genders neoliberalism and materialises gender. The inequalities on which the financial crisis draws and exacerbates are not only those of class, but also of gender. The paper analyses the intersection of gender with: the deregulation of finance; the ongoing recessions (gendered changes in job loss); government expenditure cuts (tax is a feminist issue); and emergent economic growth strategies (regimes of accumulation are gendered). I argue that the conceptualisation of the crisis as either pushing women out of production into reproduction or as a process of re-familialisation is mistaken. Rather, the crisis has produced a shift from a more social democratic form of public gender regime to a more neoliberal form of public gender regime. A more neoliberal form of public gender regime is emerging out of the crisis, in which there is intensification of exploitation but not the re-domestication of women.

RC13-237.2

WALKER, GORDON* (University of Alberta, gordon.walker@ualberta.ca)

Social Class, and Leisure and Paid Work Need Satisfaction, in Hong Kong

The purpose of this study was to examine how need satisfaction during leisure and paid work varied, by class, among Hong Kong Chinese.

A Chinese-language telephone survey was conducted in Hong Kong. Potential participants had to work at least 20 hours per week in one job. Those who qualified reported: (a) their occupation and total working hours; and (b) how well their needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness (Deci & Ryan, 2000) were satisfied during leisure and paid work

Class was determined using Florida's (2012) scheme; specifically: "super-creative" (n=99), creative professional (n=110), working (n=83), and service and sales (n=281). An ANOVA indicated that working class participants were employed significantly more hours (M=52.1) than super-creative (M=46.7), creative professional (M=47.5), or service and sales (M=45.7), employees. Dependent t-tests examined the discrepancy between each of the three needs during leisure and work, by class. Results indicated that autonomy was significantly greater during leisure regardless of class; competence was significantly greater during work regardless of class; and belongingness did not differ by class. A second series of dependent t-tests examined differences between the three needs during leisure, and during work, by class. Results indicated that: (a) during leisure, autonomy was significantly greater than belonging except for working class Chinese, and belonging was greater than competence for creative professionals and sales and service workers; and (b) during work, belonging and competence were both greater than autonomy, regardless of class.

These results are noteworthy because they: (a) do not support Florida's (2012) contention that the super-creative class's leisure and work overlap; (b) suggest that while autonomy is the primary need satisfied during leisure, it is tertiary to competence and belongingness satisfaction during work, regardless of class; and (c) are not always congruent with findings from a comparable study conducted in Canada (Walker, & Glover, 2013).

RC42-713.3

WALKER, LISA SLATTERY* (UNC Charlotte, lisa.walker@uncc.edu)
GUR, SHAHAR (UNC Charlotte)

Behavioral Versus Questionnaire Measures of Influence

In this project we examine the relationship between attitudinal measures of expectations and influence and a behavioral measure in an experimental setting. The attitudinal measures are typical questionnaire items regarding a study participant's views of themselves, a partner, and their task after interaction. The behavioral measure, P(s), is the standard dependent variable for the kinds of experiments from which the data comes. P(s) reflects the participant's resistance to influence from his/her partner and is thought to reflect underlying expectations for competence. In this study we regress P(s) on the series of attitudinal questionnaire items regarding expectations, influence, and affect. Results indicate that there is a strong relationship between attitude and behavior. Further, attitudes about ability, particularly the partner's ability, are more closely associated with behavioral influence than affective sentiment is.

RC06-131.10

WALL, KARIN* (University of Lisbon, karin.wall@ics.ul.pt)
GOUVEIA, RITA* (University of Lisbon, rita.gouveia@ics.ul.pt)
AEBY, GAËLLE* (Université de Lausanne, gaelle.aeby@unil.ch)
CESNUITYTE, VIDA* (Mykolas Romeris University, v.cesnuityte@mruni.eu)
WIDMER, ERIC (Université de Genéve)
RAMOS, VASCO (Institute for Social Sciences - University of Lisbon)

Changing Meanings of Family in Personal Relationships: A Comparative Perspective

Personal relationships are today less dependent on marriage and blood ties, with commitments going far beyond the nuclear co-resident family to include kin, non-kin and ex-kin. The aim of this presentation is to examine the meanings of family ties by exploring the changing boundaries within kinship and a wider array of affinities, in three European countries with different historical and social pathways and characterized by distinct welfare regimes: Portugal, Lithuania and Switzerland. Drawing on a comparative survey including national representative samples of two cohorts from each country (individuals born in 1950-1955 and in 1970-1975), we begin by analysing the ties which individuals consider as "family" within their personal networks and describe the main types of family configurations. Then we examine the determinants of including non-kin as "family" and excluding kin from the family network. We intend to grasp whether family configurations reveal different levels of kinship integration, as well as the degree of fluidity in the social construction of family ties, in particular through the inclusion of friendship ties in the family setting. Do the different social and economic backgrounds that have been affecting family life in late modernity in these countries shape the patterns of family configurations? To what extent do other factors, such as the life-stage, structural conditions (gender, education), family circumstances (partnership, parenthood) or relational characteristics of the ties (duration) moderate these cohort effects? Findings reveal the salience of kinship ties, as well as greater fluidity in the social construction of family bonds, in particular through friendship. However the degree of salience of kinship ties varies across the three countries. Structural, life stage and family variables are shaping factors, but relational effects (quality of the tie), are of particular importance.

RC21-361.2

WALLACE, ANDREW* (University of Lincoln, awallace@lincoln.ac.uk)

Forgotten Estates: The Precarity of Neighbourhood Restructuring in Salford, UK

Since the 1980s, the Northern English city of Salford has undergone intense deindustrialisation and been subject to systematic waves of urban regeneration. A key aspect of these regeneration efforts has been to rebrand and reconstitute the city and its districts from 'grimy' and 'old Salford', to dynamic and cosmopolitan. Under the aegis of the 'New Deal for Communities' policy, one specific district in the mid 2000s was earmarked for a distinct process of redevelopment entailing the demolition of public housing stock and the construction of private housing developments within newly enclosed estates and along the profitable local riverside. Ten years on and amid a challenging fiscal climate, this redevelopment vision has largely stalled resulting in an amalgam of complex neighbourhood impacts and processes encompassing partially demolished public housing estates, threats of further eviction for housing tenants, the arrival of new private owners and a severly disinvested community infrastructure. Drawing on a programme of recent qualitative research, this paper examines the impact on new and established resident experiences of this stagnated and disrupted restructuring process to unpack the damaging, but under-researched effects of a neoliberalised regeneration logic gone awry in an already severly unequal city. The findings of the research invite us to consider how spatial injustice is compounded not only by rational, unstoppable forces of eviction, erasure and gentrification, but by the limbos, uncertainties and abandonments wrought by entwined market-led dismantling and renewal agendas.

RC54-862.4

WALLENIUS-KORKALO, SANDRA* (University of Lapland, sandra.wallenius-korkalo@ulapland.fi)
VALKONEN, SANNA (University of Lapland)

Parody of Reality / Reality of Parody. Body Politics and Intersectional Representations of Women in Two Finnish Television Series

This paper studies representations of women and women's bodies in multi-dimensional intersections. An intersectional approach emphasizes the multitude of factors that distinguish people from one another, such as gender, ethnicity, age, religious conviction, or social class.These differences are manifested in the human body, and by studying the representations of bodies, the embodiment – as well as the social construction – of these categories can be examined. In visual media the shaping and materialisation of these differences becomes visible through poses and gestures, costumes, make-up, staging and storytelling. Looking at the body allows one also to analyze control, the use of power, and possibilities of action and subjectivity.

We approach these questions through empirical study of two Finnish television series. 'On the skin' (Iholla) is a documentary reality-TV in which number of ordinary Finnish women film their everyday life and thoughts for six months. Season two of the series portrays Sanni, a young woman with a background in conservative Christian revivalist movement, as she struggles with her identity and the different expectations and norms of religious community and secular society. 'Wet leggings' (Märät säpikkäät) is a comedy show created by two young Sámi women. The show can be characterized as self-reflexive parody wherein the stereotypes of both indigenous Sámi ethnicity and Finnish mainstream culture are tackled with brisk humor. In these TV-shows, the cultural conceptions and conventions related to gender, the female body, ethnicity, and religiosity are made visible – as are the projects of exclusion and inclusion leading to multi-dimensional inequalities. Reality-TV and parody allow both emphasizing and re-interpreting and deconstructing established understandings of these categories. Hence emancipation from the norms becomes possible and these shows can also be seen as producing models for new types of agency for women.

PRES-1.3

WALLERSTEIN, IMMANUEL* (Yale University, immanuel.wallerstein@yale.edu)

ISA Award for Excellence in Research and Practice. Acceptance Speech

WG03-914.1

WALSH, SHANNON* (City University Hong Kong, swalsh@cityu.edu.hk)

Film Screening 1: Jeppe on a Friday (2012) + Discussion: Contradictions in the Cracks: Filming with Johannesburg

JEPPE ON A FRIDAY (2012), DOCUMENTARY FILM (SOUTH AFRICA / CANADA), ENGLISH, ZULU
DIRECTED BY SHANNON WALSH & ARYA LALLOO
Film synopsis: A city can be seen in news reports, crime statistics or Hollywood blockbusters. It can be explored through guided tours, from behind car windows or through history. "Jeppe on a Friday" explores a different city; the Johannesburg that exists through the men who occupy it.

Discussion: All visual meaning-making consists of choices: what we see and what we don't see. In our documentary project on Johannesburg *Jeppe on a Friday*, layers form upon layers of what is seen and what is hidden. Part of this were conscious choices made for the stories we wanted to tell and the images that would reflect the city we saw in front of us. But part of the layers and visibilities were also about the way in which the city, and the neighbourhood, chose to reveals itself to us. The tensions between these various ways of seeing are present in film, and often emerge in the discussions that followed as we presented the films to different audiences. Of course all filmmaking *always* consists of making choices, but not all choices are *always* allowed. The city, then, becomes a protagonist and a storyteller. Jeppestown is one more collaborator in the team of filmmakers creating this imagined, and real, portrait. What can we learn by digging up these visible and invisible traces left in the film? What can we see about our own practice as image-makers through looking more closely at what remains?

WG03-915.2

WALSH, SHANNON* (City University Hong Kong, swalsh@cityu.edu.hk)

Film Screening 2: St Henri

On August 26th, 2010, sixteen filmmakers followed multiple stories in the Montreal neighbourhood of St-Henri. The result is a touching, funny and fascinating day-in-the-life of this eclectic community. Doris travels the streets collecting bottles; Belinda is a dynamic hair stylist from Togo; Babyface, the 15 year old Canadian feather weight boxing champion prepares for a match; Robert and Edmée enjoy their golden years together; Danielle, an urban explorer scales abandoned buildings and descends into St-Henri's sewers. These are just a few of the characters we follow in "St-Henri, the 26th of August", a film that asks what community means today, and how we inhabit our neighbourhoods.

Inspired by the 1962 ONF film "À St-Henri le 5 septembre", this unique collaborative film brings together some of the brightest talents in the contemporary Montreal documentary community to capture this story.

RC45-744.1

WALTER, MARCEL* (University Duisburg-Essen, Germany, marcel.walter@uni-due.de)
MÜLLER, NORMANN* (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training, Germany, normann.mueller@bibb.de)

Explicating Individual Training Decisions Based on Instrumentality Theory

Participation of individuals in continuing vocational training (CVT) stagnated or even declined since the late 1990s in numerous countries. In light of the long-standing predictions of an increasing need for CVT, this development is puzzling.

Several theories exist to explain CVT participation. Nevertheless, most empirical studies use merely personal and occupational characteristics as the main predictors of CVT participation. Also, many studies scrutinize the decisions of either participants or non-participants relying on ex-post survey data. Respondents, however, may rationalize their past behavior and give distorted assessments of their ex-ante training motives. Hence, these works do not provide an integrated explanation of individual training decisions and give no answer as to why participation does not live up to scientific and political expectations.

We apply instrumentality theory to explicate individual training decisions. Based on novel German individual data, we estimate the effect of subjective expected utility (SEU) from CVT, the effect of restrictions, and the effect of personal characteristics on the willingness-to pay for CVT. To construct individual SEU-scores, we confronted interviewees with a specific training scenario and gathered information on

- importance-ratings of nine potential CVT-outcomes,
- the perceived probabilities that successful training would actually help achieve each outcome
- the perceived probabilities of training success.

Our results imply that

- SEU is a main driver of training decisions.
- Financial restrictions are most decisive for persons with higher training tendencies.
- Lack of time helps explain why some individuals are entirely unwilling to participate.

- The regional infrastructure is a crucial training determinant.
- Age and vocational degree do not directly affect training decisions. Yet, persons in specific occupational settings do exhibit a lower training tendency. Also, training behavior of these persons appears to be more rigid and less likely to react to changes in their cognitive training attitudes.

RC05-106.15

WALTON, JESSICA* (Deakin University, *jessica.walton@deakin.edu.au*)
SCHORCH, PHILIPP (Deakin University)
PRIEST, NAOMI (University of Melbourne)
PARADIES, YIN (Deakin University)

Encountering the 'Other': Interpreting Student Experiences of a Multi-Sensory Museum Exhibition

The Immigration Museum in Melbourne, Australia launched the *Identity: Yours, Mine, Ours* (IYMO) exhibition in 2011. Aimed primarily at young adults and secondary school students, this major long-term installation seeks to foster reflection on identity and belonging as well as dialogue about racism through a reflexive, empathetic and interactive museum experience. Drawing on findings from three secondary schools, this paper reflects on a multi-method approach that included narrative interviews, video diaries and focus groups with Year 11-12 students as well as key informant interviews with principals and teachers.

While focus groups were a catalyst for dialogue about everyday experiences with cultural diversity and racism, the 'identity' lens privileged in these groups could not account for the complexity of embodied experiences of belonging that were, to at least some extent, captured in narrative interviews and video diaries. For example, the narrative interviews allowed students to talk about themselves in relation to aspects of the exhibition rather than directing and framing their experience *a priori*, thus capturing a complex understanding of the students' IYMO experience through an entanglement of their life worlds, at home and school.

Overall, the combination of qualitative methods revealed the ways in which an interactive and immersive museum space can support students to encounter and engage with individual stories and faces, move beyond an abstract tolerance of cultural diversity, unsettle the Self and destabilise stereotyped and prejudiced interpretations of 'the Other'. We conclude by discussing the potential of multi-method qualitative approaches to draw upon students' meaning-making, including the narrative barriers experienced in multilingual contexts, in order to provide a rich emic perspective on multi-sensory exhibitions.

JS-46.7

WANG, CHENGWEI* (Tsinghua University, *chengwei.thu@gmail.com*)
WANG, LUHAO (Tsinghua University)

Internet Public Sphere Under Construction: A Grounded Theory Analysis to Sina Netizens' Comments on "Toilets Standard"

The dilemma for China to construct its internet public sphere does not result from the lacking of the same physical foundation as the western world has. On the contrary, the structural constrains such as no clear boundaries between public and private, the inner-circle communication oriented caused by "*Chaxu Geju*", as well as the non-stand against as the "weapons of the weak" do matter, that finally prevent from the opinions transforming from personal to public. To break through the deduction circulation that whether the virtual or physical public spheres should make the first move, this paper try to get the answer from the induction from the Comments on "Toilets Standard" by Sina Netizens using the constructing grounded theory as a research method. It is easily to find out after a series of coding that, the public all agree that this standard has very bad operability, likely to be power rent-seek, and really approach to what we call formalism and projectism. This regulation of course didn't answer the call for putting decision-making on a more scientific and democratic basis from the central government, and couldn't solve the real problem bothered in the toilets. What's more important is the practice of online speech doesn't consider the stand as it stands. More "hidden transcripts" like mordacity, ambiguity and metonymy are conducted to pierce into the political forbidden area to make the dissent loud and clear.

TG06-962.3

WANG, FRANK T.Y.* (National Chengchi University, *tywangster@gmail.com*)

1. How Indigenous People Are Excluded from Caring Their Children?

The "residential school" symbolizes the ultimate form of cultural violence by the state toward indigenous peoples in the Western history of child welfare, with the victims of residential school named as 'the stolen generation' by indigenous

scholars. Although residential school has never been adopted in Taiwan, I argue that similar effects of residential school policy are replicated through the social organization of child care. The case of the aboriginal community-based child care program in 2008 will be analyzed to illustrate how indigenous peoples are excluded from caring their own children and how indigenous ways of care disqualified in the bureaucratic discourses of 'safety' and 'quality' in child welfare. Choosing the experiences of community workers for indigenous communities as the standpoint of my study, the analysis shows how the definitions of safety and quality reflect the worlds of urban Taiwanese people and indigenous perspectives are excluded as 'unsafe' and 'inferior'. IE is adopted to give voices to front-line child care workers and validate indigenous perspectives in the coalition-building process among indigenous communities. Alternative discourses on safety and quality will be presented as a way to interrupt the circle of colonial relations in the context of the child welfare system.

RC31-533.2

WANG, HONGZEN* (National Sun Yat-sen University, *hongzen@gmail.com*)

Labor Migration Regime and Factory Dormitory in Taiwan

Taiwan adopts guestworker scheme to hire migrant workers from Southeast Asia for its labor shortage in elderly care and manufacturing sector. To efficiently govern migrant workers, the government issues many regulations to constrain their labor rights, which is effectively implemented through the labor brokerage system. In this paper, I will explore the factory dormitory regime which assists to monitor migrant workers to become a docile working machine.

Based on the fieldwork of a big semi-conductor manufacturing company in Kaohsiung in 2006 to 2007, I find that, in addition to government regulations, company, broker and dormitory owner work together to control migrant worker's life round the clock. It is almost impossible to escape from such multiple surveillance forces, and through such a dormitory regime the capital can obtain not only cheap but also taming labor force.

RC16-282.6

WANG, HORNG-LUEN* (Academia Sinica, *hlwang@sinica.edu.tw*)

The (Im)Possibility of the "East Asian Community": Reflections on Nationalist Sentiments and the "Structures of Feeling" in East Asia

The recent development in East Asia has witnessed two contradicting trends: on the one hand, there have been reviving interests in Asianism (especially inspired by Takeuchi Yoshimi) and/or the so-called "East Asian Community" in both official and intellectual discourses; on the other hand, there has been an escalation of nationalistic politics in the region, manifested in such incidents as territorial disputes (between Japan and China over the Senkaku/Diaoyu islands, as well as between Korea and Japan over the Dokdo/Takeshima islands) and the debates over the so-called "historical consciousness" and history textbooks. How can we make sense of such a seemingly paradoxical situation, and what are possible outcomes of this contradictory development? This paper is a modest attempt to explore the answers to the above questions from a sociological perspective. Drawing on the theoretical insights from British cultural critic Raymond Williams and German social thinker Max Scheler, this paper provides a preliminary examination of what can be called "structures of feeling" in East Asia. Three dimensions of these structures are outlined for analysis: (1) grief/victimhood and the politics of memory; (2) resentment (or *ressentiment* in Scheler's terms) and value systems; and (3) power relations and the multi-layered structures of *ressentiment* in East Asia. It is argued that the true reconciliation among different people in this region has to be reached before any ideal of Asianism or East Asian Community can be carried out. Towards the end of the paper, the implications for the reconciliation in the region will be further explored.

RC16-279.6

WANG, HORNG-LUEN* (Academia Sinica, *hlwang@sinica.edu.tw*)

The Quest to "Overcome Modernity": War, State-Building and Nationalism in Japan and China

Drawing on Japan and China as two illustrative cases, this paper intends to shed new light on our theoretical understanding of modernity by articulating the relations between war, state-building and nationalist discourse in the non-Western context. From its very burgeoning, the historical formation of modernity in East Asia has been intertwined with the experience of the defeat of war (or war threat) that, in turn, gives rise to nationalism. Moreover, understood as originating from the West, modernity to the East has been regarded as something to be achieved and overthrown at once. On the one hand, it is considered that the East has to catch up with the West in terms of material achievements (particularly economic performance and military power); on the other hand, it is also contended

that Western modernity has intrinsic contradictions that will eventually lead to self-destruction, of which the only redemption is through the alternative path provided by the East. Such a dichotomous view of modernity has been dominating nationalist discourses in many instances in East Asia. Thus, nationalist projects in East Asia often have a double task: to pursue modernization through state-building, on the one hand, and to "overcome (Western) modernity", on the other. However, due to the legacies of war, which leads to a lack of reflection on state ideology and violence, such nationalist projects often fall into the trap of modernity itself without being able to become the genuine critique of the latter. This paper will use the attempt to "overcome modernity" in wartime Japan and the search for "anti-modern modernity" in contemporary China as two examples to examine such a paradoxical situation. It is concluded that, to better theorize (and critique) modernity, the intertwined relationships between war, state-building, nationalism and global inequality have to be taken into account.

RC28-485.2

WANG, JIA* (Hong Kong University, *jwangaf@ust.hk*)
XIE, YU (University of Michigan)

Feeling Good about the Iron Rice Bowl: Economic Sectors and Happiness in Post-Reform Urban China

Situated in China's market transition, this study examines the relationship between economic sectors and individuals' happiness in post-reform urban China. Based on pooled data analysis of restricted urban samples from the China General Social Survey (CGSS) 2003, 2006 and 2008, the subjective premium enjoyed by workers in the state sector is noteworthy: individuals working in the state sector have significantly higher levels of happiness than their counterparts in the private sector, other things being equal. After considering selectivity in mobility into the private sector, differences between those remaining in the state sector and those moving from the state to the private sector are highlighted: those remaining in the state sector are significantly happier than former state sector workers who moved into the private sector, whether the move was voluntary or involuntary. Possible underlying causes of these psychological costs are further explored: Institutional segmentation in the allocation of social welfare benefits rather than psychological factors serves as the primary nexus linking state-to-private mobility and happiness. On the one hand, those who moved voluntarily experienced a trade-off in enjoying higher paid-offs while losing a sense of security. On the other hand, involuntary, downward mobility leaves long-term psychological scars to those who experienced layoff or unemployment after controlling for social welfare benefits. People who experienced sectoral mobility, whether voluntary or involuntary, suffer from loss of the *iron rice bowl*. Results from robustness checks indicate that neither observed nor unobserved confounding factors, if any, would bias our conclusions. This study emphasizes the role of social security as an important dimension in determining individuals' happiness that should be explored in future research.

RC21-376.4

WANG, JUN* (City University of Hong Kong, *June.wang@cityu.edu.hk*)

Re-Territorialization and Social Resistance in the Remaking of Dafen Village, Shenzhen, China

After exhibited in Shanghai EXPO2010, Dafen Oil Painting Village has been advocated as an innovative "best practice" of governing that has transformed urban villages with low-skilled labors and chaotic landscape into a cultural cluster. Many scholars have noted that, in China, couples of famous cultural clusters have emerged and prospered in places with a near vacuum of governance, such as villages or remote suburbs, only to drastically change upon the extension of state governance. Nevertheless, there seems to be a marginalization of scholarly attention to the trade-painting community of Dafen Village, perhaps due to the common critiques on authenticity of trade-painting industry and thus, negligence of everyday life of trade-painting workers and their struggles.

What concerns us is the changing landscape of social relations when a particular area is demarcated as a special cluster subject to the state's regulation in name of objectifying the imagined economy. Instead of debating the nature of trade-painting industry, we argue that the remaking of Dafen Village into a cultural cluster is a project of re-territorialization, driven by the state with a market mindset. The fabrication of the cultural cluster thesis into the settlement of the trade-painting community entitles the state to try new logic and new forms of inclusion and exclusion. More specifically, we are concerned about the differentiated treatment given to different social groups through calculated policies and the corresponding social struggles of various social groups for their rights. Particular attention is given to two major calculated rules: spatial planning for land use regulation and differentiated welfare access rights. Through the study, we attempt to offer a critical yet nuanced perspective toward the heterogeneous society and changeable alignments or blurred boundaries between the state and society in the dialectic process of re-territorialization and counter-territorialization.

RC55-885.2

WANG, LIH-RONG* (College of Social Science, NTU, *wanglr@ntu.edu.tw*)

Gender Differences in Social Quality in Taiwan

This paper will try to explore the social quality through gender lance. Taiwan is under quick transition in terms of democracy and economic and social progress. However, unstable and anxious social atmosphere tend to occupy the society quite often. This paper is going to see whether there in gender difference in perception of social quality.

The data is derived from 2nd wave SQSQ survey done by National Taiwan University. This questionnaire has been originally designed by the Seoul National University and modified by ACSQ network and Taiwanese SQ team member. Here are about 1200 sample are collected and CATI system has been utilized during data collection. Stratified random sampling has been used for sample representation purpose.

The data will address that here is gender difference in subjective feeling about social inclusion and social empowerment. Women compared their counterpart tend to be more satisfied in those area. More detail will be discussed in this paper.

RC34-603.7

WANG, MIAO* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *kittymiaomiao86@gmail.com*)

Effects of Social Capital on the Psychosocial Development of Children in Middle Childhood in China

In this analysis, the effects of social capital (including family, school, peer and community social capital) on the psychosocial development of children from two-parent families in China have been investigated. And five dimensions of psychosocial development are analyzed, including social competence, emotional competence, self-esteem, resilience and pro-social behavior. In total, 140 children studying in grades 4 to 6 from two primary schools in Tianjin have involved. And all of the participants are selected randomly. The outcomes suggest different effects of social capital on the five dimensions of psychosocial development. The interaction effect between family and community social capital significantly affects children's social competence, emotional competence and resilience at the same time. School social capital and peer social capital are interacted, and influence emotional competence. Meanwhile, the interaction effect between school and community social capital has significant effect on resilience. However, except for the direct effect of family social capital on social competence, no other direct significant effects of social capital have been found surprisingly. It is also surprising to find no significant effects of social capital on self-esteem or pro-social behavior, which is conflict with the current literature from Western culture. The outcomes from empirical analysis suggest that, simple social capital can not promote the psychosocial development of children in middle childhood in Chinese context. To strengthen the interaction between family and school, school and community, and family and community, will be very important to improve children's psychosocial development level. Furthermore, more potential predictors are supposed to function to promote self-esteem and pro-social behavior in Chinese context, such as cultural capital.

RC02-48.9

WANG, SHUIXIONG* (Renmin University of China, *xiongshui@ruc.edu.cn*)

The Guanxi Hierarchy - Family Ties and Finance in China's SMEs

In his seminal work, From the Soil, Xiao-tong Fei found that solidarity in social ties fades with distance from primary group relations. Thus the power of guanxi (i.e., connections or relationships) would differ according to it's source. Most powerful would be guanxi based on kinship, with the power of such connections fading as one moved down the scale from kinship, to regional location, thirdly to school ties, and finally to business ties.

Fei's early work has returned to prominence in analyses of group ties in private enterprise, following market reforms over the past four decades. For instance, Yu-sheng Peng (2004) highlighted the economic benefit of kinship networks in China's rural industrialization programs. He found that kin solidarity played an important role in protecting the property rights of private entrepreneurs. In the absence of credible market institutions or a legal order protecting property rights, kinship ties reduced transaction costs during the early stages of market reform.

Yan-jie Bian (2009) broadened the thesis, arguing that the emergence of private firms can be traced back to guanxi networks. However, He and Jia (2005) discovered a reverse hierarchy in the strength of guanxi ties. They found business-based guanxi gaining prominence more recently in the management and operation of domestic private firms.

I look then to the pattern of guanxi ties, and relevant hierarchy in the strength and significance of such ties among owners of private enterprise. Data were drawn from about a thousand SMEs between October 2008 and March 2009. I found that strong kinship network ties were correlated with positive effects on

the financial support provided for private rural enterprise. At least regards investment, the original hierarchy dominated by kinship-based guanxi appears to remain at the center of most enterprise.

References:

Anne S. Tsui, Yan-jie Bian (Editor), 2006, China's Domestic Private Firms

RC55-876.2

WANG, WEI-PANG* (Tunghai University, *weipang@thu.edu.tw*)
FAN, GANG-HUA (Shih-Hsin University)
FAN, TAI-HSI (Taipei Medical University)
CHAO, HSING-KUANG (Tunghai University)

The Influence of Early Trauma on the Quality of Life in Taiwan: The Moderating Impacts of Religiosity?

A growing body of life course research based on the Western societies has displayed the long-term negative effects of childhood and teenage trauma on life conditions in later life stages and has pointed out that religion plays an essential role in moderating or buffering the critical impact of early trauma. However, whether similar patterns appear in Asian societies remains largely unexamined. It is especially ambiguous whether the effectiveness of religion's coping impacts applies to Asian societies where religious compositions are more diversified with non-Christian religions. As a result, this research regards Taiwan as an ideal setting to elaborate the associations among early trauma, religiosity and two indicators of adulthood life quality: happiness and self-reported health.

With the utilization of the data drawn from two nationwide representative samples: the 2009 Religion Module of the *Taiwan Social Change Survey* (TSCS) and the *Survey of Religious Experience in Taiwan* (REST), three sets of questions are investigated. The first sets of analyses enable this research to ascertain the impacts of diverse dimensions of early trauma on the life quality, including *quantity views* (as indicated by the number of early traumatic events), *category views* (as classified as parental-related, sibling-related, self-related, and economic early trauma), and *juncture views* (as sorted into childhood traumas and teenage traumas). Furthermore, this research discusses whether the Taiwanese with higher level of childhood and teenage traumas tend to display higher level of various types of religiosity during adulthood, including *belonging aspect* (as grouped into no-religion, diffused-religion, and institutional-religion), *belief aspect* (as measured by attitudes toward supreme god and spirituality), and *behaviors aspect* (as determined by public religious attendance, private observance, and religious techniques). Last but not least, this research gauges whether the negative influence of early trauma on adulthood life quality is moderated and buffered by religiosity during adulthood.

RC32-564.22

WANG, YI-HAN* (National Changhua Univ Education, *evawang@cc.ncue.edu.tw*)

Immigrant Wives As Volunteers in Taiwan: Their Characteristics and Experiences

The prevalence of transnational marriage can be witnessed in Taiwan in the late twentieth century where Chinese and Southeast Asian women, mainly from Vietnam, dominate numerically. Most of the women got married to Taiwanese men through the operation of profit-pursuing marriage agents. These immigrant wives, contracting "commodified transnational marriage ", are labeled in Taiwan as "foreign brides", a derogatory term that implies exclusion and discrimination. It has been recognized that immigrants can improve their economic, social and emotional well-being, civic participation and integration in the host society by undertaking volunteering activities. Nevertheless a variety of factors can prevent them from voluntary work. In other words, it is significant to disclose immigrant wives' experiences of being volunteers in Taiwan. However, the studies to date on the issue of these women have largely concentrated on adaption; little attention is paid to their participation in volunteering. Thus this paper aims to learn about the characteristics and experiences of immigrant wives who participating in volunteering in Taiwan by conducting qualitative research. The major questions raised for this paper are: 1) What are their factors for volunteering? 2)What are reasons keeping them from volunteering? 3) What types of volunteering work do they do and why? 4) What does volunteering work mean for them? The research results can put forward recommendation to policy-makers and mainstream organizations with a hope of promoting volunteering participation of immigrant wives in order to improve their well-being in Taiwan.

RC32-544.3

WANG, YINGYI* (The University of Hong Kong, *syywang@hku.hk*)

Cooperative Marriage: Queer Politics of Chinese Lalas and Gay Men

Being a new and under-researched phenomenon since 2005, cooperative marriage attracts attention and generates debate in and out of the mainland Chinese LGBT community. Cooperative marriage is a heterosexual marriage performed and negotiated by two non-heterosexual parties, a *lala*(lesbian, bisexual and transgender woman) and a gay man.

Being a popular coping strategy of *lalas* and gay men in contemporary China, in facing the institution of family, marriage and heteronormativity, cooperative marriage offers great insights into Chinese families, *tongzhi* kinship and alternative forms of intimacy and queer alliances. Filial piety, compulsory heterosexual marriage and potential housing, legal and financial benefits in heterosexual marriages are major momentum for this type of highly ritualized marriage. In cooperative marriage, both parties are fully aware of the obligations and nature of the marriage, however many of them struggle to make a balance between the conjugal family, natal family and their same-sex desire.

Various strategies are developed in finding and sustaining the (superficial) harmony of such families: different family practices, new family arrangement, the performance of masculinity and femininity in their conjugal houses and relevant public spaces. Friendship and even family bonds are thus developed and strengthened, forming new sexual alliances in the society.

Like all heterosexual marriages, cooperative marriage is also a gendered experience; therefore the study is especially interested in *lalas*' experiences and narratives, their definition of love, family and intimacy. This research studies cooperative marriage from multiple aspects of family practices including domestic, consumption, kinship, marriage, emotion and parental practices, in order to understand their lived experiences and how they do gender and families. Feminist, interpretivist qualitative approach is adopted in the research. Semi-structured interviews were conducted and participant observation as well to gain insights of such marriages, 13 *lalas* and 7 gay men were interviewed, as well as activists from the LGBT community.

RC02-48.4

WANK, DAVID* (Sophia University, *davidwank@yahoo.com*)

The Embeddedness of Corruption in Contemporary China: The Bo Xilai and Lai Changxing Cases

Economic corruption cases are a window into networks linking state office holding with wealth accumulation. This paper draws on the concept of embeddedness (Granovetter 1985) to examine two prominent cases in contemporary China. The cases are, I claim, ideal typical of agents and their networks coming opposite social positions. One is "corruption from below". Its agent is an entrepreneur from a humble background, Lai Changxing, who forged networks with hundreds of officials in an immensely profitable smuggling operation that was exposed in Fujian Province in 1999. The other is "corruption from above". Its agent was a high-level official born into the political elite, Bo Xilai, who accumulated great wealth through networks in his social circles that were revealed in 2013. This paper's analysis centers on how the agents select, monitor, and sanction others in their networks. There are two key findings. One is that the networks are organized through third-parties (proxies). The other is that the networks' institutional basis is constituted not only by trust, but also by coercion. The paper's subsequent discussion considers some mirrored differences reflected in the humble and elite positions of the agents, and how their two kinds of networks can interact. In the conclusion, I use the paper's argument to stress the need to develop an economic sociology of corruption.

JS-89.3

WANKA, ANNA* (University of Vienna, *anna.wanka@univie.ac.at*)

Cool Towns for the Elderly - Protecting the Health of Elderly Urban Residents Against Heat Stress

Background: The 2003 heat wave in Europe resulted in 70,000 deaths. Particularly at risk were socially disadvantaged persons over the age of 65 years. The STOPHOT project explores how the elderly Viennese population perceives adjusts their behavior to heat. Of specific interest are the behavior patterns of older persons with lower SES living in socially deprived urban areas.

Methods: Using a standardised questionnaire, a telephone survey was conducted in summer 2011. 400 subjects (>65y) living in four different residential area types in Vienna were interviewed. In addition, face-to-face interviews with residents of retirement homes (n=200) and 15 in-depth interviews with stakeholders were carried out.

Results: Heat primarily affects the elderly's energy balance. Most frequently mentioned conditions are fatigue (58%) and sleeping problems (48%). Older people adjust their behavior during a heat wave mainly by wearing lighter clothes, increasing liquid intake and staying indoors during daytime. High-risk groups are persons with a lower socio-economic status and activity level as well as poor health condition. This group is also more likely to withdraw from the public for the duration of the hot periods. Those who don't withdraw suffer from fewer heat-induced ailments. Factors that increase the likeliness to stay at home are a disadvantaged neighborhood, dissatisfaction with and lack of neighborhood networks

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

and age discrimination in the residential area. Whether older socially deprived individuals go out during a heat wave period is not so much a result of available green spaces, but rather of existing socio-spatial conditions.

Conclusion: The elderly are particularly vulnerable towards heat stress. With urban populations ageing, and urban temperatures rising, design of urban areas must increasingly consider the interaction of social and climatic factors to increase age-friendliness. Vulnerability towards heat is not natural, but produced by socio-spatial conditions and can be counteracted by community-building initiatives.

RC43-720.5

WANKA, ANNA* (University of Vienna, *anna.wanka@univie.ac.at*)

Older People in Public Space(s) – Engagement or Disengagement?

Background: Public spaces are in transition, and it doesn't head towards age-friendly cities. Instead, spaces are turned into functions of mobility – lacking opportunities for social interactions and integration. This tendency intensifies in times of economic crisis with the withdrawal of public maintenance and the fortification of socio-environmental injustice. Older people are particularly affected as they are highly dependent upon their immediate residential environment for maintaining their quality of life.

Methods: The main research question is how older people cope with the deprivation of public places and what role the specific localities play in their strategies. A comparative case study of contrasting residential areas in Vienna, Austria, will be presented. A mixed-methods design combining both quantitative and qualitative methods is deployed.

Preliminary Results: The quality of the residential area significantly correlates to older people's outdoor behavior. Factors that reduce the likeliness of spatial engagement are a disadvantaged neighborhood and age discrimination in the residential area. Who owns little resources is even more affected. However, older people also own specific resources that can contribute to the revitalization of public spaces, increasing not only their own quality of life but the quality of city life in general.

Conclusion: The intersectionality of old and new dimensions of inequality - like age intersecting with education and gender - poses new challenges for environmental justice discourse. Hence, environmental justice can be discussed under the keywords of age-friendliness. Without counteraction, environmental deprivation and the corresponding withdrawal of older people from public space will increase inequalities in older age – both in regards to health and significance. Who withdraws from public space becomes invisible in society. However, older people are also a highly competent group that is yet hardly targeted by urban revitalization initiatives. Here lies potential for inclusive 'gentrification' of urban areas.

RC33-581.3

WARAT, MARTA* (Jagiellonian University, *marta.warat@uj.edu.pl*)

Gender Equality Policy Revisited. the Case of Poland and Norway

Gender equality is one of the most complex and contested concepts in recent decades in Europe and worldwide which has been developed by academics, practitioners as well as politicians. It is seen as a tool for economic growth and sustainable development. While some European countries have made significant progress as far as the gender equality is concerned, there are still evident examples of inequalities in the economic, social and political sphere. The aim of this presentation is to discuss the possibility to use the new framework of gender equality created by the MAGEEQ project to analyse the equality policy in Poland and Norway. Comparing both models will allow to identify specific social contexts for development of GE policy in Europe and allow to answer the question if it is possible to integrate various approaches and measures to GE policy on the European level. In other words, the policy analysis in both countries will help to suggest the areas of potential improvement for gender equality policy and a new methodological framework for gender equality.

This paper will present the result of research project: Gender equality and quality of life - how gender equality can contribute to development in Europe. A study of Poland and Norway funded by Polish-Norwegian Research Programme.

RC22-383.3

WARBURG, MARGIT* (University of Copenhagen, *warburg@hum.ku.dk*)

Mission and Management of Meagre Resources in Religious Organisations

Religious organisations must organise labour and raise money for diverse purposes, such as preparing and holding religious feasts and social events, communicating internally and externally, maintaining property, and in most cases also proselytising. It is resource-demanding, however, to recruit new adherents and subsequently educate and socialise them into the religious and communal life.

Since resources are limited, it is a common dilemma for religious organisations how much of their resources should be allocated for these different purposes. This dilemma can be approached analytically by distinguishing between *Gemeinschaft*-oriented and *Gesellschaft*-oriented activities, drawing upon Ferdinand Tönnies' classical ideal types of social relations. Both kinds of activities are important for achieving a sustainable religious organisation with a potential for long-term growth. The author's studies of the Baha'is and of fund-raising in Danish churches abroad provide empirical material for developing this proposition into a generally applicable model of the internal dynamics of proselytising organisations in terms of *Gemeinschaft* and *Gesellschaft*. It will be argued that *Gemeinschaft* and *Gesellschaft* are complementary to each other and not opposing ideal types of social relations. On the one hand, the organisation must fulfil the members' expectations of *Gemeinschaft* – otherwise, in the long run they will become passive or even resign. On the other hand, the functioning of the organisation must not be jeopardised by neglecting the need for administrative efficiency and proper management of resources, which by definition are *Gesellschaft*-oriented activities. If proselytising is a more permanent activity, it requires formal organisation, rational planning and money to be efficient. When resources are limited, investing in proselytising usually occurs, at least partly, at the expense of activities that strengthen *Gemeinschaft*. Eager proselytising can therefore easily lead to an organisational and human strain which is not sustainable.

RC43-719.9

WARD, PETER* (University of Texas at Austin, *peter.ward@austin.utexas.edu*)

The Reproduction of Informality Among Low Income Self-Help Settlements in Texas

Insights from a major cross-national study of low income consolidated irregular settlements in Latin America (*www.lahn.utexas.org*) reveals a reversion to informality as previously regularized (legal) property titles become clouded by household and home owner practices. Ongoing research in low income neighborhoods in the USA reveals similar and parallel contemporary processes of informality and reversion to informality. Home building in ex-urban colonias and associated informal subdivisions, as well as home improvement and urban regeneration in inner-city (first suburb) neighborhoods demonstrate informality in a number of dimensions such as: land titling practices, financing mechanisms for home construction and improvement, non-code compliance, lot and dwelling subdivisions and infilling, and inheritance practices – all conceived as highly rational responses to poverty and poor market performance. Data come primarily from Mexican and Mexican American communities in South and Central Texas and draw upon three major datasets compiled by the author. The realms of informality discussed are: forms of land acquisition; types of title and proof of ownership; financing of home building and improvements; compliance with codes; lot subdivision among kin or petty landlord-tenant arrangements; practices of servicing and solid waste disposal; health practices to deal with chronic morbidity and mobility problems and aging; inheritance and disposition of property to heirs.

RC52-840.2

WARING, JUSTIN* (University of Nottingham, *justin.waring@nottingham.ac.uk*)

The Contingent Legitimacy of Professional-Managerial Hybrids: Towards a Relational Sociology of Hybridisation

Despite increased interest in professional-managerial hybrids, the unit of analysis for most research remains on the hybrids themselves, i.e. practices, interests and identities, or the processes of hybridisation, i.e. moving into the role. There is limited consideration to the experiences or influences of other professional or managerial actors with whom these hybrids must relate and achieve a sense of legitimacy. This highlights a relatively neglected aspect of professional-managerial hybrids and requires a shift in analysis from the hybrid to the wider constellation of relationships and stakeholders. Drawing on theories within relational sociology, especially the work of Bourdieu and Crossley, the paper examines the relational ties of 36 medical-managerial hybrids working in different areas of service organisation, including executive management, clinical leadership and clinical governance. Each of these hybrids exhibits different relational networks and points of 'professional-organisational intersection', which are drawn up, developed or dissolved when taking up and seeking to legitimise their new hybrid roles. It examines the responses of co-workers, from both medical and managerial communities, to these new hybrid roles, where co-workers are often found to question hybrids in terms of their expertise, inter-occupational relations, strategic alignment, and reputation with colleagues. The study shows how hybrid medical-managerial roles are contingent upon the relationships and sanctioning power of both other doctors and managers, and in fulfilling their hybrids roles and this involves drawing upon different forms of social, symbolic, cultural and, increasingly, economic capital. The paper concludes by calling for greater attention to the relational dimensions of professional work in organisational contexts and the relevance of Bourdieusian social theory within the sociology of professions.

RC03-66.1

WARR, DEBORAH* (University of Melbourne, *djwarr@unimelb.edu.au*)

New Approaches to Sociospatial Network Analysis: Understanding and Responding to Neighbourhood-Level Poverty and Disadvantage

While socio-economic-spatial divisions within cities and towns have long been evident, in post-Fordist cities they are generally considered to be growing sharper and differentiating at the scale of suburbs and neighbourhoods. This produces effects in which the poor and non-poor increasingly live apart from each other and is referred to as 'sociospatial polarisation'. These socio-economic-spatial processes have significant implications for the ways in which poverty and socioeconomic disadvantage is being reproduced through converging socio-economic and spatialised processes. Drawing on a series of studies conducted in Victoria, Australia, and exploring social network structures and experiences of community in disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged neighbourhoods, this paper explores the implications of converging socio-economic and spatialised processes with particular focus on settings of place-based neighbourhood disadvantage. Issues addressed are: 1) discussion of findings from network analyses that show contrasting patterning of social networks between residents of poor and non-poor neighbourhoods; 2) consideration of the implications of divergent network patterning for experiences and potential of community in place-based settings for poverty reduction strategies. Network analyses use a range of methods to collect network data on residents' networks including contact diaries, CATI surveys and ethnography and, more recently, mobile phone and Global Positioning System [GPS] technology. Evidence from these and other studies suggests that residents of socioeconomically disadvantaged neighbourhoods are likely to have more local networks and fewer extra-local networks, than residents living in other kinds of neighbourhoods. These findings have significant implications for poverty reduction strategies that assume neighbourhood 'community' to be potentially transformative mechanisms for driving socioeconomic change at local levels. Rather, efforts should focus on understanding macro processes that are contributing to socio-spatial disconnections among vulnerable populations and developing poverty alleviation strategies that include efforts to connect residents into extra-local and socioeconomically diverse networks.

RC32-556.4

WARREN, TRACEY* (University of Nottingham, UK, *tracey.warren@nottingham.ac.uk*)

Unpaid Domestic Work and the Economic Crisis: Reinforcing or Diluting Gender Inequalities in Britain?

The recession of 2008-9 and the prolonged economic downturn have brought to the fore fundamental questions about the ramifications of the crisis for the working lives of diverse social groups. In Britain, a marked absence in the plethora of research projects exploring the work and employment outcomes of the crisis is explicit attention to 'housework'. Whilst campaigning women's organizations have made multiple predictions about the impact of crisis on the gendering of work inside and not just outside the home, there has been little empirical attention paid to domestic work and the crisis. The evidence that does exist is patchy, often anecdotal, and hints at diverse ramifications of the crisis. This is a key gap in our current knowledge. It is significant because domestic work talks powerfully to change, and continuity, in the work roles of women and men. Crises can offer valuable opportunities to re-evaluate, rethink, challenge and change everyday work practices. Attention to domestic work within the home is also pertinent in times of economic crisis because the domestic sphere can carry a very heavy burden, absorbing the fallout of crisis in multiple ways. The domestic sphere might support family members who have lost jobs or are economically insecure, both financially and emotionally. In previous periods of economic crisis in Britain, the hardship caused by economic crisis was not equally distributed by gender within the home. Rather, women bore the heavier burden of increasing domestic and caring work as they sought to support their families in troubled times. The paper draws upon large-scale survey data from contemporary Britain to consider the ramifications of the current economic crisis for gender inequalities in domestic work.

RC11-212.5

WATANABE, DAISUKE* (Seikei University, *dwatanabe@fh.seikei.ac.jp*)

Promoting Elderly Volunteers and Long-Term Care Policy Reform: Through an International Comparative Analysis Between Nederland and Japan

The aim of the presentation is to examine how the elderly join volunteers in home and residential care setting.

In Nederland and Japan, expenditure on LTC for the elderly is a matter of immediate concern due to rapid demographic aging. Nederland is the first country which introduced a national health insurance scheme (AWBZ) for covering LTC services from 1968. Japan also implemented public LTC Insurance since 2000. Nowadays, in both countries, LTC policies need serious improvements in order to react increasing expenditure for LTC services and keep quality of these services. The promoting and utilizing elderly volunteers in care setting is focused as one solution of the LTC reforming.

Based on semi-structured interviews to staffs of volunteer organizations, elderly volunteers and public officials in Leiden, Nederland and Yokohama, Japan, I would like to show (1) features of long-term care (LTC) policy reforms on promoting elderly volunteers and (2) elderly volunteers' minds under the reform. Both Leiden and Yokohama adopt new innovative LTC policies to work in closer cooperation with LTC service providers.

What follows are the three observations. Firstly, we shows the different goals of utilizing volunteer at a policy level. The goal in Nederland is to supplement and alternate current LTC services. In contrast, Japanese goal is care prevention of volunteers. Therefore, what volunteers do in care setting are totally different between two countries. Secondly, work experiences before retirement have effects on their volunteer experiences, and provide a broad frame of reference for their worlds after retirement. Thirdly, only Japanese volunteers emphasize that volunteering create new social bond in local community. On the other hand, Dutch volunteers tend to think volunteer work is important but personal work, and put little emphasis on pragmatic purposes. The differences is based on the difference of LTC regimes between two countries.

JS-39.3

WATANABE, MASAKO, EMA* (Nagoya University, *masakowat@cc.nagoya-u.ac.jp*)

Entrance Examinations As a Tool for Socialization and System Maintenance: Comparisons Between the United States, Japan, and France

Examinations have visible and invisible functions in education and society. In particular, entrance examinations for higher education have a great impact on shaping compulsory education, and they reveal the types of abilities and attitudes that each society is attempting to nurture. Moreover, the immutable modes of entrance examinations inevitably reproduce indigenous education, its system, modes of knowledge and pedagogy, although the influence of globalization on education is apparent and educational reforms are continually introduced. Thus, entrance examinations function as a form of system maintenance, even when alien elements are grafted onto education. Since the modes of these examinations are often consistent in both schools and the wider society (e.g., in employment and civil service exams), examinations contribute to the maintenance of much bigger systems, outside schools.

This paper examines the various functions of examinations by comparing three countries, France, the United States, and Japan. Special attention is paid to the socialization patterns in each country. The Japanese National Center Test for University Admissions was modeled after the American SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test), but what each test examines is quite different in terms of modes of knowledge and students' faculties. Unlike the SAT and the National Center Test, the French Baccalaureat employs essay-type exams. The Baccalaureat is accepted as a rite of passage to becoming "French" through the acquisition of a dialectic for writing and talking that is based on an idea of a shared culture. With this analysis of three types of examinations (contents and systems) and the preparatory education involved, the paper attempts to model different types of socialization and the links between education and society.

RC32-551.9

WATANABE, MEGUMI* (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, *soc-mwatana@unl.edu*)
FALCI, CHRISTINA (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Gender Difference in Network Homophily By Parental Status Among Faculty at a Research Intensive University

Increasing attention is paid to work-family conflict among faculty fathers. Generally, however, women faculty tend to have a heavier share of family responsibilities and experience greater work-family conflict than men faculty. Previous research suggests that faculty, especially women faculty, are often hesitant to bring up personal life or discuss work-family conflict in the workplace because they are afraid that their colleagues might doubt their commitment to work. The purpose of this study is to better understand the academic work culture by exploring informal (non-work related) social networks of faculty focusing on parental status and gender. Social identity theory predicts that we tend to form homophilous social networks integrating ourselves with those who share status characteristics, such as race, gender, and social class. This is because when we meet someone with the same status characteristic, we expect the person to have similar viewpoints and interests and thus find it easier to talk with them. This study considers parental status as a status characteristic and examines if there is a gender difference in

the tendency to have informal social interactions (e.g., discuss personal matters, share free time) with departmental colleagues who share parental status (parents or non-parents). We use social network data on about 380 faculty within the natural and social sciences at a large research-intensive Midwestern university. For the preliminary analyses, we ran OLS with permutation tests and did not find a significant gender difference in parent homophily, which was measured using the point bi-serial correlation (PBSC). The next step is to ran Exponential Random Graph Models (ERGMs) and test the gender difference controlling for dyadic dependence.

RC02-48.8

WATANABE, YASUO* (Chukyo University, *yasuowat@gmail.com*)

Why Do Organizations Form Groups?: Complex Structure and Behavior of Japanese Groups from 1977 to 1998

Although it has been a well-known fact that Japanese business groups have consisted of two types of network, the structural difference between them has not been paid enough attention to by researchers. Applying the techniques of network analysis and regression analysis to data on a total of 2,972 large Japanese firms over a 22-year period, this papaer demonstrates the correspondence between network structures and the three different goal-pursuing behaviors of firms.

Corporate Complexes (i.e., the largest six cross-industrial corporate networks with a circle pattern of bilateral equity ties) had a significantly positive effect on member firms' status-oriented behavior as well as on firms' technology-oriented behavior. However, the effect on firms' efficiency-oriented behavior was not confirmed with the same dataset. Meanwhile, Corporate Groups (i.e., the seven corporate networks in the automobile industry with a tree or star pattern of unilateral equity ties) had a positive effect on member firms' economic behavior as well as a negative effect on member firm's technological behavior. In the case of the economic effect, however, only superordinate firms benefited from corporate groups. The effect of corporate groups on member firms' social behavior was not confirmed. The patterns of group structures and member firms' behaviors did not change throughout the observation period despite the fluctuation of the macro economic environment.

From the analyses, these findings suggest that Corporate Complexes were a system of resource-acquiring by means of firms' high social status, while Corporate Groups were a system of making profits to sustain the costly system for superordinate firms. (For subordinate firms, corporate groups were the system for bare survival.) Both structures were thus complementary to each other. Shielding the member firms against environmental fluctuation and technological uncertainty, Japanese business groups, by virtue of their complex structure, simultaneously pursued multiple goals as a united body.

RC30-518.4

WATANABE, YUKO* (Japanese Nursing Association, *t_harayama@s4.dion.ne.jp*)
HARAYAMA, TETSU* (Toyo University, *t_harayama@toyonet.toyo.ac.jp*)

Worlds of Nurses in the Care at Home, a Comparison France-Japan

Most of the Japanese nurses in the care at home in the regions Fukushima and Nagano are married, having children, but they had an interruption in their careers, longer than the French nurses. So we observe it in difference between length of having D.E. (Diploma of State) and experiences as nurse in the care at home. In France, the nurses in the care at home stress the activity and more exactly on their condition of exercise, at the levels of motivation and difficulty, unlike the nurses in hospitals, who like working in team, emphasize the cooperation with other professionals. The French nurses mention practically never the relations with patients' families. So, the professional world of the first ones focuses on the market convention, while that of the second on the industrial agreement. In Japan, the nurses in the care at home, quite as the hospitable, suggest the relations with patients in terms of motivation and difficulty; but the first ones often mention the relations with the family of the patient. The professional world of the nurses in the care at home is characterized by the proximity or domestic convention. However, the nurses in the care at home in Fukushima differ from those in Nagano. The second criticize care managers in the point of view of cooperation. The first ones suffer from the difficult situation after the disasters to improve the quality of life of the patient, but they think of the role of the professional associations in terms of civic convention. This requirement of collective organization comes along with a bigger autonomy and, doubtless, with a grip of more important responsibility. This will have important and positive consequences on the image of the profession.

RC19-342.5

WATARAI, TOMOKO* (Yokohama City University, *watarai@yokohama-cu.ac.jp*)

Communicating the Discrepancy: Operational Outcomes of the Activation Policy in the Field of Local Support Activities for Migrant Residents in Germany

This paper addresses the question of how migrant residents and local welfare organizations experience the recent political changes to the "activation" welfare policy in Germany.

Because of a radical transformation of the political landscape in the last decade in Germany, people with migrant backgrounds are subjected to activation politics in two ways. Since there are twice as many jobless migrants compared to Germans, the migrants are necessarily the addressees in the new job placement measures, which may be well compared to the workfare policies in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, migrants are involved in the activation scheme through the formation of an integration policy in Germany that strongly reflects the concept of activation by requiring total engagement, self-responsibility, and willingness to get involved in the life and norms of the host country.

To assess the practical outcomes of such a political arrangement in the direct surroundings of the involved actors, the author conducted narrative interviews with migrants and local actors who are either in charge of job placement measures in the job centers or are working on educational support programs in elementary schools in migrant-dense city areas in Munich. A wide range of administrative documents were also referred to.

On the basis of these sources, this paper demonstrates the cognitive discrepancies among the actors and discusses that one of the most significant outcomes of these activation measures may be achieved by promoting a reflexive mindset among local institutions and migrant residents. The discussion is concluded by indicating that the operational interest of local welfare organizations is paid increasingly to enhance their communicational sensitivity so that they could deal with the highly complex demands of their individual clients; i.e., the sensitivity that relativizes the predominant distinction between Germans/non-Germans in the traditional welfare community.

RC51-818.2

WATARAI, TOMOKO* (Yokohama City University, *watarai@yokohama-cu.ac.jp*)

The Death or the Reinventing of the Social?: A System-Theoretical Contribution to Changing the Semantics of Inclusion and Exclusion in Activation Welfare Strategies

This paper addresses the question of how the landscape of inclusion and exclusion can be recast in the light of Luhmann's systems theory by referring to narrative interviews with local actors from migrant support organizations.

The ongoing discussions about social inclusion and exclusion, which are mainly conducted in socio-political studies on poverty and inequality, represent a normative understanding of "the social" that is reflected in the notion of solidarity, social policy, and welfare state. On the contrary, Luhmann's systems theory concerns another tradition of "the social" i.e., the tradition of social action, interaction, and communication in a particular way. According to his definition of inclusion/exclusion, neither membership in the legal rights nor a status in the central labor market is crucial; only communicational relevance matters. Taking this definition seriously, even a bankrupt or jobless person is economically "included" insofar as (s)he is communicatively relevant in the economic system, which finally leads us to the conclusion that there is no "social exclusion" in the "social systems."

Applying the systems theoretical understanding of inclusion/exclusion, this paper assesses how the communicational form of migrant support organizations is changing because of a radical shift in the activation policy of the last decade in Germany. The range of political reforms is generally considered a symbolic move to a neo-liberal arrangement of the welfare state, which would be comparable to the diagnosis of "the death of the social" (N. Rose 1996).

This paper presents another scenario by highlighting that operational sensitivity is increasingly enhanced in local welfare organizations; this enhancement is meant to deal with the highly complex demands of individual clients and to ensure their cooperative engagement. Finally, it calls for "reinventing the social" (S. Lessenich 2008), particularly by aiming at a constructive contribution to link the very different assumptions of the social.

RC27-476.3

WATARI, TADASHI* (TOKUYAMA University, *t.watari0711@gmail.com*)

The Interactional Accomplishment of "Impairment and Disability" in a Sport : From Game Analysis in Wheelchair Basketball Games

How can the Impairment and Disability be accomplished in the sports games? Answering this question, I apply interaction analysis and game analysis to the Wheelchair Basketball games.

The social model of disability is very important in the way that "disability" is "the Social". But this model is rarely used for the studies of the sports sociology. The social aspect is simply used as a factor to block personal sports participation. However, from a viewpoint of the Ethnomethodology, we can regard the severity of the impairments and the disability as the cooperative accomplishment in / by the interactions of people. The purpose of this study is to illustrate "the sociality of disability" from experiences in the sports practice. In this study, I classify games of wheelchair basketball, the top-level, middle-level, low-level and examined the play in each game.

The game analysis of sports paid attention to the result of a game and illustrated each play related to the result of the game for an index. However, the game analysis does not consider that the performance of the game "achieved" something.

In the wheelchair basketball, it is empirically-known that a competition power of the team is closely concerned with the skill of the low-point player (a player with severe impairments). In the team having high competition power, the implication of a player with severe impairments may be different from a low team. In the logic of the wheelchair basketball rules, "impairments" is indispensable. The game performance shows it. While, "impairments" is experienced as difficulty in the game when the low-point player does not function effectively by the team. The negative side of "impairments" is achievement and maintained as a result of play interactions. "impairments and disability" are accomplished as a play interactions in a game.

RC49-802.4

WATSON, DENNIS* (Indiana University Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health, *dpwatson@iu.edu*)

Reducing Uncertainty and Improving Recovery through the Provision of Flexible Services

For many individuals living with mental health and substance abuse problems, it is difficult to obtain the safety and security that are necessary components of recovery. This is because they do not have access to recourses such as food, housing, transportation, and employment that are needed to begin the process of stabilizing their lives. When these resources are available, they are often also attached to a variety of caveats that make it difficult to exercise personal agency, another important component of recovery. Recognizing this, new approaches to mental and behavioral health care have begun to emphasize the importance of immediate access to resources through the provision of flexible services that give individuals the latitude to establish their own goals and plans for obtaining them. This presentation will focus on this emerging paradigm and the effect it is having within the mental and behavioral health fields. Housing First (HF) and Access to Recovery (ATR) are two services approaches that will be highlighted as examples. HF is an intervention developed in the United States—and spreading internationally—that provides immediate housing with low service demands to chronically homeless individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. ATR is a program funded by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) that engages individuals with substance use disorders to develop their own recovery goals. ATR also provides individuals with stipends that can be used to access a number of services that are not provided by traditional programs. Discussion of both service approaches will emphasize findings from the author's own research, which demonstrate how these models assist individuals in their recovery processes by reducing uncertainties related to the lack of resources and by increasing personal agency.

RC34-602.4

WATSON, JULIET* (Victoria University, *Juliet.Watson@vu.edu.au*)

Gender, Homelessness and Social Capital: Young Women's Management of Disrupted Housing Transitions

Mainstream understandings of young people's housing transitions inadequately reflect the diversity of experiences and social processes that shape the course to independent living. By only recognising normative pathways for young people leaving the family home significant experiences are either being misrepresented or lost. In Australia, a largely hidden aspect of youth housing transitions is the presence of homelessness. Many young people in need of accommodation are faced with a difficult housing market where there is a short supply of safe and affordable properties. For young people, to be without a home is not only to be homeless but also to be removed from all the subjective meanings a home carries. In addition, increasingly globalised economies and deindustrialisation have had serious implications for young people's transitions to secure accommodation due to employment insecurity and financial instability. I argue that the complex relationship between disrupted housing transitions and youth homelessness needs to take into account structural factors relating to gender, race/ethnicity, class, location, sexuality and dis/ability. Accordingly, the variety of young people experiencing homelessness in Australia demands new ways of conceptualising

the phenomenon. The application of a gendered lens to homelessness research is one possible way to challenge dominant discourses of youth housing transitions. In this paper I explore young women's experiences of homelessness and the utilisation of intimate relationships as a form of context-specific capital for accessing material support, particularly access to stable accommodation. To this end, I draw on theoretical perspectives of social capital developed by Pierre Bourdieu. These concepts are examined from a feminist standpoint to explain how Bourdieu's work may be appropriated to advance knowledge of how gender impacts on both the management of homelessness as well as transitions to stable accommodation.

JS-26.10

WATT, PAUL* (University of London, *p.watt@bbk.ac.uk*)

Housing Market Restructuring and Inequalities in London and the UK

This paper aims to do two main things. Firstly it provides an overview of UK housing market restructuring which has occurred as a result of longer-term shifts in tenurial patterns, and shorter-term impacts of the 2008 credit crunch aftermath and the Coalition Government's welfare and housing policies. The impact of this restructuring is that the tenure boundary between social and private renting, in terms of rents and security, is becoming increasingly blurred, while homeownership is being transformed via shifts in mortgage finance availability. The result of these trends is the 'end' of both social renting and home ownership as we know it. Secondly, the paper focuses on London and it demonstrates how the national trends are exaggerated in the capital, partly as a result of the central London housing market providing a 'safe haven' in relation to global capital flows, and partly as a consequence of urban regeneration schemes which have had the net effect of reducing the proportion of social housing throughout much of London. The paper uses Census and other data to examine the dramatic rise private renting in London since 2001, a rise which is predicated on the buoyancy of the buy-to-let mortgage markets, foreign capital inflows which generate build-to-let developments, and also the increasing outflows of ex-public housing into the private rental market. The Coalition Government's recent welfare and housing reforms, such as the 'bedroom tax', overlay these longer-term trends. The net result in London is a marked heightening of housing-related inequalities including increased insecurity that parallels and arguably reinforces the labour-market based 'precariat' identified by Guy Standing (2011) and Loic Wacquant (2008).

RC43-724.10

WATT, PAUL* (University of London, *p.watt@bbk.ac.uk*)

Public Housing and State-Led Gentrification in London

This paper sets out a framework for understanding how state-led gentrification has occurred in London with reference to public (council) housing and urban regeneration policies. It argues that council housing played a key role as a 'buffer' against gentrification in London from the 1960s to 1980s, with certain inner London councils such as Camden and Islington, using the municipalisation of private housing as a deliberate policy strategy to counter gentrification. However since the 1980s, this 'buffer' role has been diminished under neoliberalism, firstly by the 1980 Right-to-Buy policy, but more recently by New Labour regeneration policies, notably stock transfers to 'not-for-profit' housing associations, plus the direct sale of estates (or estate land) to the private sector. The paper understands the state-led gentrification of London's council housing via developing the notion of a 'state-induced rent gap', whereby the actual stock has been inadequately maintained while land values have risen. Finally, the paper examines how the diminution of public housing is negatively impacting on London's low-income population and is thereby exacerbating social and spatial inequalities. In doing so, the paper draws upon a range of data sources, including official statistics, but also interviews with young people living in temporary accommodation for whom council housing represents an elusive 'gold standard' of housing that they aspire to, but a standard that is increasingly out of reach.

RC08-153.4

WAWRZYNIAK, JOANNA* (FSU Jena, *wawrzyniakj@is.uw.edu.pl*)

Are There Only Detours and Dead Ends? Durkheimian Routes to the Suburb of Europe

The paper aims at extrapolating several qualitative hypotheses concerning detours and dead ends in social science from a case study of three generations of Polish scholars influenced by a Durkheimian school in sociology. By this, it attempts to contribute to a larger and seemingly paradoxical question: whether a foreign reception of a school of thought might lead it into a dead end?

In the narrative of history of sociology, the origins of a Durkheimian approach in Poland are associated with Stefan Czarnowski (1879-1937), a student of Henri Hubert and Marcel Mauss, the author of *Le culte des héros* (1919) and the founder of the first chair in sociology in Warsaw in the 1930s. On the basis of the analysis of his unpublished letters to Mauss and Hubert (rediscovered by the author

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

of the paper), the paper shows the initial organizational and cultural obstacles to the institutionalization of the discipline and to the transnational exchange of ideas. Then, it moves to the case of Czarnowski's student Nina Assorodobraj-Kula (1908- 1999), showing how she combined the Durkheimian thought with Marxism. Although the results of this unusual merge were interesting, the question arises whether they could be considered Durkheimian anymore. Finally, the works of a third generation (represented by Assorodobraj's students) show that what was still left from the Durkheimian core was more and more undermined by a reception of American sociology. Several tentative conclusions are drawn from this overview: 1. Although relatively influential in Poland, the Polish Durkheimians were internationally unknown, which already forms one of the dead ends of the school; 2. The way Durkheimian thought was reinterpreted, provokes the question whether it was still Durkheimian; 3. There has not been a conceptual innovation starting with the third generation. These observations can be extrapolated for the sake of future comparisons.

RC06-129.6

WAYACK PAMBÈ, MADELEINE* (University of Ouagadougou, *wayack_madeleine@yahoo.fr*)

Interrogating Female Household Headship from Women Heads of Household Perspective: Findings from a Qualitative Study in Ouagadougou

Background and Objective

Despite its extensive use, the notion of female headship is a matter of constant controversial debate among scholars. This study analyzes how women household heads in Ouagadougou perceive themselves, versus the ways in which female household headship is conceptualized by researchers. Studies on female headed households are scarce in Burkina Faso, and it is our expectation that this study will contribute to fill the gap.

Methods

Semi-structural in-depth interviews were conducted to explore women's view of and experience on household headship, in relation with domestic power and decision-making. A sample of 20 female household heads was derived from a previous quantitative survey by using a purposive sampling method, in order to have women of different marital status and educational levels. Data were analyzed using a manual grid.

Findings

Findings show that all respondents acknowledged themselves as the current head of their respective households, even though all women mentioned the absence of a male partner as the reason why they defined themselves as the 'head'. In terms of authority on family matters, the respondents made no spontaneous association between their being head and having domestic power nor making decisions in the household. It emerges from the responses that for female heads mothers of young children, the consistency of authority on household matters was mediated through women's relationship with in-laws, mostly men. Conclusion

The study reveals that women's experience of household headship differ significantly with the conceptualization of female household headship by researchers, in terms of control over family matters. While the husband/wife transition in the occupancy of household headship seems quite 'natural', the authority tied to this position seems to wane when held by a woman. The study challenges key conceptual understanding of female headship and current debate around the dynamics of domestic power in their household.

RC20-345.3

WEAKLIEM, DAVID* (University of Connecticut, *weakliem@uconn.edu*)

Explaining the Rise in Top Incomes

Since the 1970s, the concentration of income at the top has grown in most advanced capitalist nations. The standard economic explanation is that the development of information technology has increased the productivity of managers and professionals and reduced the demand for blue-collar and white-collar workers.   However, the extent of growth in top incomes varies widely among countries, suggesting that it is necessary to go beyond the common technological factor. This paper suggests three factors that seem to have the potential to explain the national differences. The first is changes in the power of labor and capital. A decline in the strength of labor may have led to a decline in the wages of ordinary workers and an increase in profits and the wages of top management. The second is a combination of deregulation, especially in financial markets, and the degree to which the political system facilitates "rent-seeking."   Where the "rent-seeking" is possible, financiers and top managers may have been able to shape the regulations in ways that worked to their advantage. The third is changes in social norms. There has been a good deal of discussion of the influence of social norms on pay, but most of it has focused on lower-level workers. However, it seems possible that the same factors also influence top earnings. On the one hand, a concern for reputation might put some restraint on top earnings. On the other hand, social comparison might lead to a "race" for relative position among top earners. It is possible that the increase in top earnings reflects the degree to which the forces that produced stability were weakened or disrupted.

The paper will discuss the implications of these three hypotheses and offer a preliminary test using data for OECD nations.

RC23-414.7

WEBER, ARND* (KIT, *arnd.weber@kit.edu*)

Policy Actions for Securing Computers

Societies rely on information technology, be it for business operations, private life, or for critical infrastructures. However, IT systems are not reliably protected against attacks on data integrity or confidentiality, as the debates around the Stuxnet worm and the NSA have shown. It is expected that powerful organizations, such as foreign competitors or secret services, will launch significant attacks on businesses or infrastructures in the future.

Industry cannot invest large sums to create highly secure systems, as users who did not yet suffer large damages will not be willing to pay for their development costs. Therefore, only a slow migration takes place towards, e.g., the use of virtualization to isolate sensitive or risky applications. Moreover, the paths to highly secure systems are not clear. One path would be to have careful specification, implementation and evaluation. This path is known to be expensive but would provide a level of protection so far unknown. However, even such implementations might be hacked. Therefore, a path towards provably secure systems might be preferable. Though significant progress has been made, the development of provably secure computing systems faces three challenges: first, a large open source software base needs to be created. Second, matching hardware needs to be designed and ultimately an entire secure system. Third, means need to be explored to make sure that actual implementations match the system design, without insiders planting Trojan horses, and without having any implementation errors.

In either case, a policy push is needed which must take place in at least some economically significant countries. It is needed (1) to make the problems and solutions better known, (2) to explore the costs and benefits of the paths, and (3) to make some path mandatory. The latter could be done in a gradual way, starting with some devices and applications.

RC01-29.5

WEBER, CLAUDE* (French Military Academy of Saint-Cyr, *claude.weber@st-cyr.terre-net.defense.gouv.fr*)

Lessons Learned about Different Experimented Researcher Positions within Military Organization

This paper will focus on ethnographic methods used to analyze military organisations and groups and, more precisely about immersion which has been – and still his – a priviledged tool use during my research within military universe during the last twenty years.

Four positions will be questioned. A first one, as member of the Army when I was drafted and when I realised my very first research in order to complete my master's degree (study about incorporation and instruction of a draftee). A second one, one year later when I was a researcher completely outside the institution. A third one, as PhD student financially supported by the French MOD but also in a technical way to realise my immersions in the Army, in the Navy, in the Air Force and in The French Gendarmerie. At least, my current position as a researcher and a teacher on secondment from the French University within the French Military Academy of Saint-Cyr where I conducted a research on the socialisation processes of the French Army officers through a class of cadets[1]. Each one of those positions presents its own advantages or disadvantages, inevitably associate to the intelligible dimension of each study produced. The presentation will consequently stick to consider aspects which appear to me as most important: those relating to the posture of the researcher and his statute ; those of the delicate question of distance and the differences between the « participating observation » and the « observing participation » ; those correlated with the challenge of restitution and the significant stage of the writing with a possible self-censorship ; those still of the tricky question of the researcher's identity in a male dominant universe ; etc.

1 Claude Weber, *A genou les hommes... Debout les Officiers – La socialisation des Saint-Cyriens,* Presses Universitaires de Rennes, juin 2012, 405p.

RC11-203.5

WEBER, TINA* (Technical University Berlin, *tina.weber@tu-berlin.de*)
KAHL, ANTJE* (Technical University Berlin, *antje.kahl@tu-berlin.de*)

Elderly Suicide - A Question Of Social Standing?

The growing social inequality in Germany features a strong spatial component, which is why attention to the concentration of poverty in specific urban areas triggers so much attention, beyond just the social sciences. Subsequent we argue

that the reported suicide statistics in the Berlin Health Report require a closer inspection because the zones used in reporting are not sensitive enough to provide a robust picture of the articulation of social status and suicide. For example, in 2009 the Berlin health report suggested that there was no relationship between elderly suicide (individuals over 60) and social status.

Although Germans have never been healthier, or had such high life expectancy, social inequality continues to rise. While the population as a whole is experiencing this positive social development, it runs counter to the findings that people who are on the periphery, those who are socially and economically disadvantaged, experience less of this good health and extended life. Often these people are clustered together geographically.

The identification of these zones or socially weak areas is based on the research of the working group "Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung" in Berlin. They aim to describe and analyse the socio-structural transformation of parts of the city and different districts through a statistical indicator system. Their very precise development index for smaller spatial areas was correlated with the comprehensive coroner data we collected. Then, by ranking the districts with the highest suicide statistics and comparing them to the Berlin health report, we detected a strong correlation between social status and elderly suicide. This suggests that incorporating the legal and medical records from the coroner and altering the definition of a municipal district to capture this fine level of detail establishes a real and concerning trend.

RC33-578.6

WEBER, TINA* (Technical University Berlin, *tina.weber@tu-berlin.de*)

KAHL, ANTJE* (Technical University Berlin, *antje.kahl@tu-berlin.de*)

Is Suicide a Question Of Social Standing? Elderly Suicide Rates In Cosmopolitan Berlin

Although Germans have never been healthier, or had such high life expectancy, social inequality continues to rise. While the population as a whole is experiencing this positive social development, it runs counter to the findings that people who are on the periphery, those who are socially and economically disadvantaged, experience less of this good health. International studies have shown that these people are often clustered together geographically.

We argue that the reported suicide statistics in the Berlin Health Report require a closer inspection because the age groups and zones used in reporting are not sensitive enough to provide a robust picture of the articulation of social status and suicide. For example, in 2009 the Berlin health report suggested that there was no relationship between elderly suicide and social status. We will introduce our comparative study which aims to test whether there is indeed no correlation between elderly suicide and districts when (a.) more comprehensive data from coroner statistics is being deployed and whether there is indeed no correlation between elderly suicide and specific spatial areas when (b.) more comprehensive data from smaller heterogeneous urban zones beneath the district level are being accounted for.

The identification of these zones or socially weak areas is based on the research of the working group "Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung" in Berlin. They aim to describe and analyse the socio-structural transformation of parts of the city and different districts through a statistical indicator system. Their very precise development index for smaller spatial areas was correlated with the comprehensive coroner data we collected. We detected a strong correlation between social status and elderly suicide. This suggests that incorporating the legal and medical records from the coroner and altering the definition of a municipal district to capture this fine level of detail establishes a real and concerning trend.

RC21-380.1

WEBER-NEWTH, FRANCESCA* (University of Aberdeen, *f.webernewth@abdn.ac.uk*)

The White Building: Integration or Commodification of East-London Culture?

A key aim of the London 2012 'Regeneration Games' was the integration of deprived and marginal working-class areas of East London into the global city London. Urban regeneration in Hackney Wick, a neighbourhood directly adjacent to the Olympic Site, embodied this goal of direct intervention into everyday cultures. The neighbourhood was re-defined as a 'cultural quarter' and is now experiencing a culture-led urban regeneration strategy, as a solution for post-industrial decline. Emphasis is on preserving the everyday vernacular culture of the area, once a thriving industrial hub of light industry and warehouses, but now commonly referred to as 'housing the densest concentration of artists in Europe'.

The White Building in Hackney Wick provides a lens through which these tensions can be analysed. It is a valuable case study for scrutinising the complex processes of urban transformation, specifically the relationship between a surge of Olympic-led investment and existing structures, cultures and communities. The White Building - located at the heart of 'local' urban regeneration - once provided

local residents with factory employment, but has recently been renovated and now houses a gallery space, artist studios, micro-brewery and restaurant.

This paper argues that despite planners' attempts to integrate existing local residents (The Bingo Ladies, The Rowing Club, The Trowbridge Estate) into the regeneration plans, the commodification of industrial heritage for the mobile and transient 'creative classes' has served as an instrument to sharpen the neighbourhood's inequalities: polarising those who *can* and *cannot* afford to consume in its space. The paper draws on research conducted in Hackney Wick over the past 3 years. It has a strong empirical grounding, with over 40 interviews with residents, planners, politicians and activists. Additionally, visual methodologies (photographs and mapping), walk-along interviews and oral histories are used to provide rich narrative basis to complement formal planning documents.

RC44-727.1

WEBSTER, EDWARD* (University of the Witwatersrand, *Edward.Webster@wits.ac.za*)

JOYNT, KATHERINE* (University of the Witwatersrand, *kath.joynt@gmail.com*)

A New Global Labour Studies?

The rapid growth of a new labour studies presents us with a paradox: in a context where the traditional labour movement is in decline, labour studies is thriving. What this new labour studies is identifying are the initiatives, organisational forms and sources of power that are emerging at the periphery of traditional labour. There is a "growing interest in a new political subject of labour… women, immigrants, people of colour, low-paid service workers, precarious workers… Groups that have been historically excluded from the moral and material boundaries of union membership… Rather than traditional scholarship on industrial relations, new labour scholars are exploring transformations occurring at the periphery of mainstream labour movements" (Jennifer Chun, 'The Power of the Powerless', 2012: 40).

In this paper we analyze the content, methodology and authors who contribute to this new global labour studies through an examination of the Global Labour Journal (GLJ). The GLJ was launched in 2010 as a scholarly response to the new forms of labour action, organization and ideas emerging in the age of globalization. It grew out of the activities of the International Sociological Association Research Committee on Labour Movements (RC 44) which has been transformed over the past fifteen years into a truly global forum for the study of labour. Over the past four years the GLJ has begun to record and analyze the forms of action and organization that fall outside the traditional focus of labour studies to include labour linked organisations such as NGOs and community organizations. What emerges from our analysis is the growing focus of submissions on labour in India and China. An emerging theme is the growing informalisation of labour and its implications for traditional trade unionism.

RC44-736.2

WEBSTER, EDWARD* (University of the Witwatersrand, *Edward.Webster@wits.ac.za*)

Book Critic for Global Unions, Local Power

RC44 author meets critic session: book critic

RC50-814.3

WEE, DESMOND* (Karlshochschule International Univ, *dwee@karlshochschule.de*)

WEE, DESMOND* (Karlshochschule International University, *desmondwee@hotmail.com*)

Home Away at Home: Tourism Narratives of the German Village in South Korea

'Where do you come from?' is a question that haunts tourists. Here, places are conceived as fixed spaces in the same way destinations are considered an end in tourism. In the context of multi-strata mobilities, places are increasingly being reproduced through embodied relationships in a world that is never quite finished. They are performed on unstable stages as they are being reimagined. It becomes apparent then that spaces are emergent and need to be considered alongside the sedimentation of identities.

Places emerge as tourist places when they are appropriated and made part of memories and narratives through the experiences of people engaged in embodied social practices. They are not only packaged for touristic consumption, but are also constantly redefined especially in terms of spatial identities located through everyday tourist practice. This paper focuses on the German Village on the island of Namhae in South Korea, which was built over a decade ago as a tribute to the Korean workers who lived in Germany as *Gastarbeiter*. It explores the question of identities of the 'locals' as portrayed in the film, 'Endstation der Sehnsüchte' by Cho Sunghyung and juxtaposes this alongside the huge influx of 'tourists' indulg-

ing in photographing experience on the film set of Korean TV drama 'Couple or Trouble'.

As the second German Village is now in the process of being built elsewhere in Korea, we need to ask even more so, how the notion of 'place' is reproduced through spatialities in which embodied performances and practices are facilitated within complex infrastructure, networks and mobilities. This paper incorporates reflexive and visual methodology to explore how identities are being configured through local narratives and practice, and questions how we identify the 'tourist' in this era of transformative change as exemplified by the German Village in Korea.

RC50-814.3

WEE, DESMOND* (Karlshochschule International Univ, *dwee@karlshochschule.de*)
WEE, DESMOND* (Karlshochschule International University, *desmondwee@hotmail.com*)

Home Away at Home: Tourism Narratives of the German Village in South Korea

'Where do you come from?' is a question that haunts tourists. Here, places are conceived as fixed spaces in the same way destinations are considered an end in tourism. In the context of multi-strata mobilities, places are increasingly being reproduced through embodied relationships in a world that is never quite finished. They are performed on unstable stages as they are being reimagined. It becomes apparent then that spaces are emergent and need to be considered alongside the sedimentation of identities.

Places emerge as tourist places when they are appropriated and made part of memories and narratives through the experiences of people engaged in embodied social practices. They are not only packaged for touristic consumption, but are also constantly redefined especially in terms of spatial identities located through everyday tourist practice. This paper focuses on the German Village on the island of Namhae in South Korea, which was built over a decade ago as a tribute to the Korean workers who lived in Germany as *Gastarbeiter*. It explores the question of identities of the 'locals' as portrayed in the film, 'Endstation der Sehnsüchte' by Cho Sunghyung and juxtaposes this alongside the huge influx of 'tourists' indulging in photographing experience on the film set of Korean TV drama 'Couple or Trouble'.

As the second German Village is now in the process of being built elsewhere in Korea, we need to ask even more so, how the notion of 'place' is reproduced through spatialities in which embodied performances and practices are facilitated within complex infrastructure, networks and mobilities. This paper incorporates reflexive and visual methodology to explore how identities are being configured through local narratives and practice, and questions how we identify the 'tourist' in this era of transformative change as exemplified by the German Village in Korea.

RC30-512.3

WEHLE, BEATRIZ* (Univesidad Nacional de Quilmes, *beawehle@gmail.com*)
MACERI, SANDRA (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Las Tendencias De Polarización Social En El Conurbano Bonaerense De La República Argentina. Su Impacto En El Trabajo De Los Jóvenes

En la República Argentina desde fines del siglo XX han surgido nuevas formas de desigualdad social. Una de sus consecuencias es la polarización social y su relación con el trabajo. A pesar de que, en el año 2008, disminuyó la incidencia de trabajadores insertos en empleos precarios o indigentes en un 12,7%, el problema persiste e impacta preocupantemente en el trabajo de los jóvenes.

En este trabajo presentamos un ejemplo paradigmático de la polarización social y su repercusión en el trabajo de la juventud. Del universo de jóvenes hemos seleccionado como objeto de estudio los jóvenes de zonas suburbanas que bordean la ciudad de Buenos Aires. Tomando en cuenta este universo se realizaron encuestas semi-estructurada sobre una muestra no aleatoria a individuos de entre 18 y 25 años del partido de Pilar y sus zonas aledañas (Campana, Exaltación de la Cruz, Luján, Gral Rodriguez, Moreno, José C. Paz, Malvinas Argentinas y Escobar) y del Partido de Lomas de Zamora (Barrio Santa Marta y El Ceibo). La brecha social que se observa dentro del mismo partido de Pilar se exacerba entre Pilar y las villas de emergencia de Lomas de Zamora. El resultado de las encuestas muestra claramente esta brecha social en el conurbano bonaerense de la República Argentina, así como su impacto en el trabajo de los jóvenes que sigue sin lograr una solución. La juventud desempleada o con empleos precarios continúa sufriendo las consecuencias de las políticas sociales de los años 90.

Frente a este contexto de desigualdades planteamos el debate en torno a la aplicabilidad del desarrollo de las capacidades en el sentido de la política social de Amartya Sen. Brevemente, se trata del desarrollo de las libertades positivas, voluntad política mediante.

RC32-544.2

WEI, WEI* (East China Normal University, *weiw1974@hotmail.com*)

The Gao-Ji/Gaau-Gey Discourse in Chinese Youth Culture: Homosexually-Themed Language, Homosociality, and the Transformation of Masculinity

Literally meaning "to engage in homosexual conducts" and originally from Cantonese *gaau-gey*, *gao-ji* (doing gay stuff) is a derogatory term to refer to homosexual people in mainland China. Thanks to the rapid development of Internet and cyberculture in recent decades, the use the *gao-ji* as well as other derived terms such as *ji-qing* (gay romance) and *ji-you* (gay buddies) have been going mainstream, particularly among Chinese urban youth. Other than referring to homosexual behaviors and relationships, the use of the *gao-ji* discourse becomes increasingly popular to describe the homosocial bonds among heterosexual-identified young men. Focusing on this newly emerging sociolinguistic phenomenon, this research provides an alternative reading of homosexually-themed language that has been traditionally associated with homophobia at both institutional and interpersonal levels. Drawing on findings from mainstream media sources and ethnographic interviews with young people living in Shanghai, combined with a nuanced analysis informed by social constructionist theories on gender/sexuality and other empirical studies done by western counterparts, the paper reveals the construction and transformation of *gao-ji* discourse in today's urban Chinese society. Although acknowledging the decline of homophobia, as shared by other countries, has largely contributed to the rise of *gao-ji* discourses in popular culture, I contextualize my discussion of this sociolinguistic practice in relation to 1) the continuing Chinese tradition of male homosociality; 2) the transformation of Chinese masculinity that gives more credits to intimacy and expressiveness; and 3) the urban youth communities that are stratified along the lines of class, gender, and sexuality in contemporary Chinese society. I conclude my paper by discussing how the *gao-ji* discourse, as one manifestation of queering the mainstream, could affect the public views towards homosexuality as well as its implication to the LGBT politics in mainland China.

RC19-334.4

WEIBLE, KATRIN* (Bielefeld University, *Katrin.weible@uni-bielefeld.de*)

Children's Unequal Entitlements to Social Assistance: A Rights-Based View on the National Social Cash Transfer Arrangements Across the Global South

In most countries of the global South, social cash transfer programmes have spread considerably since the early 2000s. Many of these public social assistance programmes in cash to people considered in need explicitly target children and families, respectively. What can we conclude from this increase of social protection programmes with respect to the children's right to social security? I restrict the investigation to social cash transfers as a test case of social security: In what way are children entitled to a social cash transfer?

Based on a huge and newly constructed database including all social cash transfer programmes throughout the global South (produced by the FLOOR research group, Bielefeld University, Germany; *www.floorgroup.de*), I analyse the institutional design of the programmes from a rights-based perspective. I mainly focus on two questions:

1.   What categories of children are targeted and which restrictions are applied to their entitlements?
2.   If a particular group of children is entitled to a social cash transfer benefit, to what degree is this entitlement "secure" and reliable?

Whereas the first question sheds light on the aspect under which conditions the children in a country are considered to be (particularly) deserving, the second question refers to the degree of institutionalization of the entitlements in terms of legal foundation, funding etc.

According to preliminary analyses, I find that both regional and global patterns of children's entitlements to social cash transfers exist, expressing different constructions of vulnerability and desert. However, there are huge differences both between countries and within countries. I maintain that the institutionalization of the children's right to social security in form of social cash transfers varies according to the following items: firstly, the child's characteristics such as age, disability, orphanhood, gender, ethnic origin, and secondly, his surroundings, such as the district of residence and the household composition.

RC36-626.4

WEINER, MELISSA* (College of the Holy Cross, *mfweiner@holycross.edu*)

Curricular Alienation: Multiculturalism, Tolerance, and Immigrants in Dutch Primary School History Textbooks

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

1055

The stories found in a nation's history textbooks are profound statements about the way the nation sees itself. Textbooks that exclude certain groups alienate these children and may lead to disengagement from education and lower levels of educational attainment. The Netherlands is known internationally for its tolerance and multiculturalism, particularly towards immigrants, and sees these elements as critical to their national identity. However, historical and contemporary policies and social attitudes towards immigrants reveals levels of racism not unlike their European peers who, like The Netherlands, have experienced increased immigration and xenophobia in the last decades. In the educational domain, multicultural policies of the 1990s have shifted to those emphasizing assimilation, with immigrants often blamed for low educational attainment. This paper examines how immigrants, multiculturalism, and tolerance are represented in all Dutch primary school history textbooks published since 1980 to identify trends to determine whether or not they reflect larger political discourses and speculate as to the potential effects of these depictions on the children who read them. Preliminary analysis suggests that immigrant groups are depicted as culturally different outsiders from underdeveloped, poor, and violence nations who cause problems for the Dutch society that benevolently allows them entry. Textbooks fail to meaningfully address discrimination in The Netherlands suggesting that immigrants' failure to integrate is due to cultural differences, which likely enhances social alienation among the many immigrant students encountering these texts. Findings are of relevance to multiple nations with large immigrant populations.

RC45-743.4

WEINGARTNER, SEBASTIAN* (University of Zurich, *weingartner@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

The Role of Preferences and Attitudes in Film Consumption

The sociological analysis of cultural consumption is usually situated in the field of social stratification research, identifying the way how cultural consumption is related to social position and examining the role cultural consumption plays in social boundary formation. Much less attention has been given to the theory of action underlying cultural consumption. Broadly speaking, there are two major perspectives that come into consideration here: The first conceives cultural consumption as the result of a deliberate (rational) decision making process based on the weighing of aesthetic preferences and situational opportunities. In contrast, the second perspective points to the importance of culturally and aesthetically shaped attitudes and dispositions guiding cultural consumption in a rather automatic way, given relevant situational cues. Since either of these perspectives brings about both theoretical and empirical problems, it seems reasonable to conceptualise cultural consumption as a joint process of conscious preference weighing and automatic attitude following. This in turn askes for a "dual-process"-model of action which is assumed here to offer a more accurate picture of the individual foundations of cultural consumption. Drawing on recent survey data from Switzerland (conducted in February 2013), this assumption will be tested in the domain of film consumption. This dataset includes measures of the frequency of attendance to various types of films, and measures of the respondent's preferences for as well as attitudes towards these types of films. This allows for (1) comparisons between the effects of film preferences and film attitudes on film consumption, (2) the identification of the relationship between film preferences and film attitudes, and (3) the examination of the interplay of film preferences and film attitudes in the process of film consumption.

RC04-97.1

WEISS, FELIX* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, *felix.weiss@gesis.org*)

From School to Work and Back – Inequality in Late Postsecondary Education As Part of the School to Work Transition in the US, Germany and Sweden

Varieties in the school-to-work-transition are often discussed against the background of differences between education systems and labor markets. The focus of most studies is the integration into the labor market. In this paper, I take a different perspective and compare differences between education systems in a. the patterns of school to work transitions with particular focus on non-traditional education and b. the decision to re-enroll into postsecondary education. In order to explain country differences, I refer to the openness and institutional flexibility for non-traditional students of the postsecondary education system.

Non-traditional patterns, such as late re-enrolment after an initial phase of work, vocational training or motherhood differ by country in their relevance for the typical school-to-work transition. In several industrialized countries, in particular children from lower social origins follow these patterns and take "educational detours". As a second step, I pay particular attention to the re-enrolment decision, which is sometimes suggested as an option to ease the transition from school to work. Existing single-country studies raise the question how differences are shaped by institutional settings. Therefore, I compare the US, Germany and Sweden regarding to the role of inequality in non-traditional educational careers for school to work transitions. While Sweden and the US clearly are societies with broad and open access to the tertiary education, Germany is an ideal of a rigid, inflexible system. Analyses are carried out using longitudinal micro-data data from Germany (German Life History Study), Sweden (Level of Living Survey) and the US (National Longitudinal Study of Youth, 1979). The findings indicate that in the two open and flexible systems social origin effects on the patterns of educational careers are indeed larger than in inflexible systems such as Germany. However, this is more than compensated by their overall smaller educational inequality.

RC04-87.2

WEISS, FELIX* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, *felix.weiss@gesis.org*)

You Snooze, You Lose? Returns to Interrupted and Delayed College Education in the US

Postsecondary is frequently not acquired straightforward, but through detours and along with initial phases of labor force experience. This circumstance raises the question of the role of timing of higher education for the returns on the labor market. It is further a fortunate situation for separating the role of work experience and education for labor market returns. Since educational detours are more often taken by minorities and young adults from lower social origins, this question also has implications for social inequality in postsecondary education.

The research question is whether delayed entries into and interruptions of educational careers of varying type and duration affect employment outcomes upon labor market entry. The situation of graduates and college-goers never completing is analyzed separately applying propensity score matching. The labor market outcomes studied are whether a job could be found which offers medical insurance, the logarithmized wage and occupational outcomes measured as Hauser and Warrens 1997 version of the Socio Economic Index (SEI). Results show that graduates with a B.A.-degree are not affected by their educational pattern. For incomplete college, the timing matters more. While there are small penalties for interruptions in general, small bonuses can be gained if the time out of the education system was spent with full time work. The dataset analyzed is the US National Longitudinal Study of Youth 79 (NLSY79).

RC22-389.2

WEISS, SABRINA* (Ruhr University Bochum, *sabrina.weiss@rub.de*)
MARLA, SANDHYA* (female, *Sandhya.Marla@rub.de*)

Third Culture Kids and Intergenerational Challenges in Migrant Communities: Korean Christians and Tamil Hindus in Germany

After several decades of coexistence, the research fields *migration studies* and the *sociology of religion* have built a strong theoretical and empirical exchange. The impetuous was a sociological conceptualization of migration as a decisive factor of religious dynamics in modern societies. This idea, in turn, triggered investigations of religious dynamics *within* migrant communities as they transmit religious knowledge to second generations and their way of adapting religion (*doing religious culture*). We propose, that intergenerational dynamics in migrant religions are reflected in areas of tensions between and among generations.

The paper presents the results of two research projects on intergenerational dynamics in Asian migrant communities in Germany: Korean Christians and Tamil Hindus. The parental generations of both communities were highly engaged with re-establishing a religious life in a foreign land. They created a "home away from home", not least to transmit religious knowledge to their children in an authentic setting, linked to their country of origin. However, the second generation, who will inevitably take over the community, was raised in two cultures. Do these youngsters still relate to their parents' beliefs and practices? Which kind of intergenerational tensions challenge the transmission and reproduction of religious identities and thus institutionalized religion? We will discuss such questions in the paper. Special attention will be given to three areas of tension that affect religious continuities and discontinuities in the Korean and Tamil milieu: (1) religious practices now considered "obsolete," (2) differing ideas of religion and gender and (3) critique of religious organizations.

In accordance with the topic of this panel, the main focus of our comparative analysis between second generation Korean Christians and Tamil Hindus will be drawn to dynamics, which emerge during the *transition to adulthood* phase.

RC35-612.1

WEISZ, EDUARDO* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, *eduardoweisz@hotmail.com*)

The Concept of Nation in Max Weber: Back to Gemeinschaft?

The Concept of Nation in Max Weber: Back to *Gemeinschaft*?

The paper will be centered in Max Weber's concept of Nation and, more specifically, it will try to focus on it through the categories posed by Tönnies and, in his own way, used by Weber: *Gemeinschaft* and *Gesellschaft*. The different uses of these concepts by Weber in both parts of *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* have been

sufficiently explained, as well as the turn to *Gemeinschaft* while referring to the relations established in the battlefield, as it is mainly developed in the famous "Zwischenbetrachtung" of his sociology of religion. While in the historical frame of the First World War there are deep coincidences between Weber and Tönnies on the national issues, many differences can be found in the way the latter's referred to the relation of Nation and modern societies in his most famous work of 1887.

Our aim will be to depart from these differences to develop in which senses Weber's much more deeper and longstanding commitment to the German Nation –in comparison with Tönnies- can be read in terms of *Gemeinschaft* (the national *Gemeinschaft* is one of the examples provided by Weber's "Soziologische Grundbegriffe"), as well as to put forward a relationship between his emphasis in the Nation and his desperate intention to sustain a communitarian feeling against the historical-universal tendency -in an ideal-typical sense- towards the bureaucratization of societies.

That will lead us to analyse Weber's use of Tönnies' categories, in order to be able to tackle from this standpoint his political positions in relation with the Nation, which are boldly stated from his early studies on East-Prussia onwards. The tensions between *Gemeinschaft* und *Gesellschaft* will be confronted with this author's prospective on the rationalization process, and his positions on the Nation looked through this prism.

JS-63.6

WEISS, ANJA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, *anja.weiss@uni-due.de*)

Social Layers in a World of Territorial Containers, Political Closure, and Socially Differentiated Functionings

The sociology of social stratification is caught in a dead-lock: Data and concepts remain bounded by the nation-state while recent theorizing as well as popular debate focus on the global level.

Based on a theoretical book project, but illustrated by results from two inter- and transnationally comparative research projects on skilled migration, the paper suggests a novel approach to the challenge. Building on individualist traditions with their focus on the resources of persons and households but emphasizing the relational character of capabilities I take a closer look at the social contexts in which resources are put to use. In times of globalization we must assume that persons are placed in more than one social context and we should part with the assumption that the nation state can frame a congruent set of economic, political, cultural and territorial borders. By clarifying the ways in which persons and their resources are embedded in territorial, political, and functional contexts sociology can identify social layers in the world that are structured (a) by their resources and (b) by the socio-spatial autonomy of persons and resources.

The proposed model of social layers in the world is adequate for both an analysis of populations residing in strong national welfare-states and for the larger part of humankind who is mobile and/or embedded in zones of weak statehood and/or in transnational social fields. As socio-spatial autonomy can be operationalized the model will contribute a distinctly sociological perspective to empirical research on global inequalities.

WG02-903.1

WEISS, ANJA* (University of Duisburg-Essen, *anja.weiss@uni-due.de*)

The Glocalization of Professional Knowledge and Practice

Current debates about migration and high skilled labor markets are characterized by an ambiguity: On the one hand knowledge, especially in the natural and health sciences, appears to be globally versatile. On the other hand, the application of this knowledge in professional practice is inhibited by many factors, including national systems of higher education and licensing as well as migration regulation claiming that the knowledge of migrant professionals may be "different" or less reliable. Put shortly: professional knowledge is viewed as basically globalized while professional practice is not.

In an attempt to overcome prevailing universal/local and theory/practice dichotomies in globalization research the paper suggests a diversity of ways in which professional knowledge and practice can universalize and/or remain bound to specific locations and in which the mobility of people and the spatial extension of bodies of knowledge co-constitute each other.

A review of newer theories in global studies (neo-institutionalism, migratory transnationalism, field theory, cosmopolitanism and social studies of science) firstly shows that their concepts of knowledge diverge: Knowledge is seen as (a) codified and explicit or as (b) comprising tacit and incorporated components. The latter perspective implies that knowledge (c) must be recognized in order to function. Also, knowledge should be able to solve socio-material problems (d) embedded in situations (e). The review secondly identifies a diversity of ways in which knowledge may glocalize, namely: the setting and emulation of standards, the migration of professionals, transnational homologies in habitus, the formation of transnational communities, field specific struggle, and the "local universality" (Timmermans/Berg) of solving socio-material problems embedded in specific situations. By reviewing diverse but mutually complimentary theories the paper

expands on Robertson's notion that cultural forms can be part of universalizing and localizing processes simultaneously.

RC36-630.1

WELLGRAF, STEFAN* (European University Viadrina, *stefan.wellgraf@gmx.de*)

Contempt. Dealing with Disrespect and Misrecognition Among Berlin Hauptschüler

The issue of disrespect and misrecognition will be discussed both on a conceptual and an empirical level and shown to be part of a neoliberal logic.

1) According to Honneth, people experience misrecognition as a deprivation of vital requirements for a positive development of the self. In German, Honneth refers to these deprivations as *Missachtung* (misrecognition), while I prefer the slightly different term *Verachtung*, which better captures the emotional dynamics of this process and also has a more active connotation: in the sense that the students are not only deprived something but that their human dignity is actively harmed. The most appropriate English translation of 'Verachtung' is 'contempt'. The social production of contempt defines forms of exclusion via processes of social ascription in which low socio-economic status is linked with disregard, in turn 'producing' a disrespectful or contemptuous treatment of others.

2) In an ethnographic study of "Hauptschüler" in Berlin, Germany, I have shown that the problem of misrecognition is a pervasive experience among this status group. The main problem for the students proved to be misrecognition on emotional, legal, and social levels – the frequent coupling of social stigmatization with the deprivation of citizenship rights and precarious family situations. In this context, the social practices of "Hauptschüler" can be considered mechanisms of coping with contempt and as struggles for recognition. This can take the form of searching for respect within peer groups based on ideas of mutual support, it can take the form of emotional reactions (shame, anger, envy) and it can take forms of playing with stigmatizations through jokes and irony. What unifies these various reactions is the active approach of dealing with and reacting to the social contempt with which the students are confronted.

RC31-527.5

WELLGRAF, STEFAN* (European University Viadrina, *stefan.wellgraf@gmx.de*)

Disputed Ambivalence. Berlin Hauptschüler As Strangers

Disputed Ambivalence. Berlin *Hauptschüler* as Strangers
The multifaceted problem of the ambivalence of the stranger – how it is produced, how it can be researched and how it is lived – will be the focus of my paper, dealing specifically with "Hauptschüler" (secondary students, often migrants) in Berlin, Germany. These students are faced with a variety of exclusionary mechanisms – besides discrimination on the job-market also media stigmatization and the denial of full citizenship.

I will treat the morally loaded ambivalence of the cultural figure of the "Hauptschüler" from three different perspectives: How are "Hauptschüler" made into strangers? How could one describe the ambivalent positions and positioning of the students? And how do the students themselves deal with their situation? In the first part, based on a media analysis of a public debate about the "Hauptschüler", I will show how structural problems of the school system are construed as problems of ethnicity and religion. In the second part, I will describe the actual intermingling of class, ethnicity and gender in school. In the third part, I will turn the view on the question how the students themselves deal with negative stereotypes and racial or social classifications of being inferior.

The ambivalence of the „Hauptschüler" as a stranger appears in all three perspectives in a different light: In the media debates ambivalence appears as a problem, in the ethnographic section ambivalences and intersections are treated as a challenge for sociological analysis and in the subversive practices of the students ambivalence is used to resist negative ascriptions and processes of self-victimization. The morally loaded processes of constructing, reproducing and deconstructing ambivalence are thus at the core of understanding the Berlin "Hauptschüler" as a stranger. The task of sociology is to show these processes are functioning and what kind of subjectivities they produce.

JS-74.4

WENDT, CLAUS* (University of Siegen, *wendt@soziologie.uni-siegen.de*)
MISCHKE, MONIKA (University of Siegen)
REIBLING, NADINE (University of Siegen)
BÖHR, DOROTHEA (University of Siegen)
ALTIN, SIBEL (University of Cologne)

The Social and Institutional Context of Decision-Making in the Case of Sickness

---

Illness has a major influence on people's lives. Studying healthcare-seeking is therefore of vital importance. Patients' decisions about healthcare fundamentally influence the performance of the overall healthcare system in terms of a population's health, the quality of healthcare services, and the level of expenditures. Even though illness behaviour has been an intensively studied research topic over the past five decades, previous work has largely overlooked the embeddedness of these decisions in social and institutional contexts. We will present first insights from a project that aims at theoretically, methodologically, and empirically enhancing previous research. It contributes to the development of an integrative theoretical framework of illness behaviour and provides an important test case for institutional theories and the theory of frame selection.

For analyzing healthcare decision-making a new survey is constructed to collect data on the basis of 2,000 face-to-face interviews in Germany that will provide a unique data source covering the healthcare needs and the way these needs are managed. At the conference, we will provide first results from the survey. We will analyze people's decision making when having a medical condition with a particular emphasis on the interpretation of symptoms and the utilization of healthcare, and generate information about the extent and variety of self-care strategies. Our paper covers how social networks and institutional features of the healthcare system influence the decision making of healthcare seeking.

RC44-739.9

WENTEN, FRIDO* (School of Oriental and African Studies, *f_wenten@soas.ac.uk*)

Capital-Labour Relations in China's Car Industry – What Is "Chinese" about Them?

Facing shrinking profit margins, and driven by a quest for cost-efficiency and market access, manufacturing enterprises intensified their expansion into the global South since the 1970s. It was especially the automotive industry that was eager to venture into promising markets, first and foremost China. Though global car manufacturers have been present in China since the 1980s, research on their operations is still limited – especially when dealing with sensitive issues such as labour relations and unrest.

The presentation thus sets out to shed light on workers' reactive and pro-active agency in relation to enterprise strategies, trade union culture and developmental policy in a global car manufacturer operating in China. Based on intensive field-work in Mexico and China multiple factors determining the specific patterns of workers' agency in China's car industry shall be mapped out and questioned for whether they are rightly attributed to local "Chinese" specificities – or aspects that are better explained by reference to the qualities of the industrial sector and a capitalist global economy, respectively its current stage. On the one hand this will concern the enterprise orchestrating its established strategy with local conditions – of which labour issues are merely one factor amongst others – thus producing boundaries, potentials and vehicles for workers' political-economic agency on the shop floor. On the other, it will focus on workers' subjective concerns, rooting their agency in their more complex social conditions of existence. Relating these findings to a functional examination of certain political and institutional patterns in China, the uniqueness of Chinese capital-labour relations will be raised to question.

RC35-612.4

WENZEL, MELANIE* (Technische Universität Berlin, *melanie.wenzel@tu-berlin.de*)

Comparison and Topicality of Three Classical European Concepts of Community

Without any doubt, *community* is one of the most central sociological terms and concepts – particularly in the German/European sociological tradition, where Ferdinand Tönnies might be seen as the forefather of this concept. Taking relevant sociological literature regarding this issue in consideration, one may come to the conclusion that there are two traditional main ideal types of *community*: in one tradition, *community* is theorized as a collective with specific relationships, in the other tradition, *community* is conceptualized as a collective with a shared consciousness of kind, a collective identity (this questions the section of the social reality, which is emphasized). Furthermore, there are two main types of the intended use of the concept: theoretical ideal types on the one hand and terms for the application in empirical social research (this questions the interest, which is tight to the conceptualization of *community*).

Taking these basic categories, three classical concepts of *community* will be analyzed and compared: the ones of Ferdinand Tönnies, Émile Durkheim, and Max Weber. Afterwards the question of the topicality of their concepts of *community* will be dealt with. Especially the possible application of the classical terms of *community* to new forms of communitarisation, presented by the example of so called *brand communities*, will be discussed.

TG04-959.1

WENZEL, MELANIE* (Technische Universität Berlin, *melanie.wenzel@tu-berlin.de*)

The Discursive Construction of Risk

In the past few years, an intensified discussion and dispute about the existence and extent of risks of anthropogenic organic micro-pollutants (OMP) and pathogens in drinking and surface water is taking place in public or semi-public discourses. These discourses influence how one perceives possible risks, what risks one states as true or false, and finally how one acts and behaves in everyday life and in times of risk-based uncertainty and crisis.

In this paper, discourses are understood as social practices of producing, reproducing and stabilizing social reality. These practices are usually controversial and conflictive – moreover they are always guided by specific interests. Discourses about the existence and extent of risks of anthropogenic OMP and pathogens in the water occur in and in-between the following main different discourse fields: media, general public (the "normal" consumer of water in everyday life), topic-related sciences (engineering, biology, toxicology, ecology, medicine ...), politics, and water supplier (including their representatives).

This paper aims to analyse, how knowledge about and attitude towards the existence and extent of these risks are being produced in the mentioned discourses above and how these discursively constructed "truths" effect social actors. Especially the role of the media will be emphasised.

An extensive survey was conducted to cover the different discourse fields and to explore how these risks are produced in and in-between these fields, which discourses are most powerful and dominant, and why. Methods of qualitative content analysis are used to extract different lines of arguments, the various levels of the discourses and the diverse discourse positions from the empirical data. Data include in-depth qualitative interviews with "normal" consumers and professionals from science, industry and politics; press articles, TV and radio broadcasts of regional and national media institutions; and published texts and documents from scientific, political, non-profit, charitable, educational, and economical organisations.

RC35-616.3

WERRON, TOBIAS* (University of Bielefeld, *tobias.werron@uni-bielefeld.de*)
HILGERT, CHRISTIAN* (University of Bielefeld, *christian.hilgert@uni-bielefeld.de*)

The National Society As a World-Societal Model

The concepts of national 'societies' and of a single 'world society' are often presented as mutually exclusive alternatives. While sociological theorists take pride in having left national concepts of society behind, the latter still dominate the popular usage of the term. This paper transcends this impasse by taking a sociology-of-knowledge perspective, asking how globalization processes have contributed to the plausibility of these diverging connotations. Informed by world society theories (neoinstitutionalism, systems theory) and recent approaches to 'banal nationalism', we (1) analyze the sources of support that the idea of a national society has found on the global level since the mid-to-late 19th century. Here, we distinguish two trends: A trend towards the construction of nation-states as endogenously developing units ('societies') created by 'rationalized others' (John W. Meyer) such as international organizations, social scientists, economists, etc.; a trend towards the integration of national identities in global fields such as economy, mass media, arts, sports or tourism ('the global banalization of the nation'). Both trends have fuelled the current association of national identities and state borders that is captured in the mainstream understanding of the term society. The second trend, however, also points to (2) the subordination of national identities to global fields, transcending the image of the nation-state as a spatial container of social processes and thus rendering the idea of a single world society more plausible. The analysis suggests that conceptual ambiguities of 'society' not only reflect differences between theoretical approaches or between an everyday and a scientific understanding of the term. Rather, these ambiguities indicate the complex interaction and mutual enforcement between two different social processes: global nation-building and the differentiation of global fields. Since the pattern of this interaction can be traced to the mid-to-late 19th century, we suggest studying it in a historical-sociological perspective.

RC16-277.3

WEST, BRAD* (University of South Australia, *brad.west@unisa.edu.au*)

Western Tourism and Dialogical Remembering Of The American War In Vietnam

The history/tourism nexus has typically been theorised in relation to either parochialism or simplification. However, this binary neglects the diversity of tourist forms and the different social actors involved in their production. This paper ex-

amines international tourism at the Cu Chi Tunnels in South Vietnam by focussing on the narration of the war by Vietnamese tour guides and its interpretation by young American, Australian, British and European tourists. While the oversight of tourism in Vietnam by the state sees tourists at Cu Chi presented with some strong anti-American rhetoric, this is offset by a strong dialogical narrative of the war presented by local guides. It is argued that guides are important reputational entrepreneurs who in order to account for post-Fordist tourists privilege the local while also drawing together different national traditions. For Western tourists this typically results in a greater recognition of Vietnamese suffering and a questioning of the anti-authoritarian and post-heroic narratives that have dominated Western projections of the war. However, the dialogical dimensions of the tour and their experience of everyday life in Vietnam also commonly provides tourists with greater agency to mourn the death of Western soldiers. It is argued that through media portrayals and word of mouth such 'dark' tourist experiences have a broader influence in the understanding of history and in shaping debate within the cultural public sphere.

RC28-491.5

WESTERN, MARK* (The University of Queensland, *m.western@uq.edu.au*)
HUANG, XIANBI (La Trobe University)

Social Networks and Subjective Wellbeing in Australia

Previous research into social networks and social wellbeing has tended to examine objective aspects of well-being such as employment and socioeconomic attainment, physical security, and political participation. Fewer studies have examined relationships between social networks and subjective well-being, and those that have have tended to emphasise limited aspects of social connectedness, such as social support. This paper develops a comprehensive theory of the relationship between social networks and subjective well-being, with the latter concept defined in terms of cognitive (life satisfaction) and affective (happiness) evaluations of one's own life. The theoretical framework defines social networks precisely, specifies different mechanisms for positive and negative network effects and also attempts to account for mechanisms and selection processes whose omission some critics argue undermines much previous social networks research. We examine this theoretical model empirically using data from a new national Australian survey currently being undertaken that is specifically designed to investigate social networks and subjective well-being. In the paper we describe our theoretical framework and the cross-national comparative project we are undertaking on the relationship between social networks and subjective well-being in Australia, China and the United Kingdom. We then present early results from the Australian survey, including measurement models of key scales and constructs, and substantive models examining some of the central relationships posited by the theory.

RC07-138.1

WETZEL, DIETMAR J.* (University of Bern, *dietmar.wetzel@uni-jena.de*)
WETZEL, DIETMAR J.* (University of Bern, *wetzel@soz.unibe.ch*)

Alternative Lifestyles in Growth-Critical Societies – Conceptual Reflections on Social Movements

This paper attempts to give some conceptual reflections about the ongoing debate in social philosophy/social theory with regard to the conditions and the possibilities of an embodiment of the good and the right in sociological research. To look more closely and empirically to the outcomes of these debates, the focus lies on the conceptualization of lifestyles which are taken from different social movements/thoughts in Switzerland dealing with questions of (post-) growth (e.g. Décroissance). Concerning these lifestyles for the actors it seems to be not so much whether or not the GDP is growing, but for them it is all about the rejection of growth as the dominant social imaginary (Castoriadis 1990, Latouche 2009) and instead of thinking about the design of alternative lifestyles. Two main themes will be presented:

(1) Social-theoretical focus: From the background of a discourse analytical approach the genealogy of growth will be examined and how this concept is treated in different movements. Besides the study of social and cultural practices, the (value) beliefs are primarily considered from an overall theoretical perspective. One main question is how individuals and communities are capable to make experiences of resonance in times of growth-critical societies.

(2) Empirical focus: Some hints can be given concerning the (sometimes disparate) designs or experimental lifestyles that are compatible with the requirements of a post-growth society. The central intuition here is that a successful life management depends not only on ethical and aesthetic ideas of a singular individual, but includes as well moral and political justice considerations (Sandel 1995, Nussbaum 2010).

RC07-138.1

RC33-568.6

WETZELHÜTTER, DANIELA* (Johannes Kepler University, *daniela.wetzelhuetter@jku.at*)

Higher Response Rates - at What Price? Effects of Different Strategies to Increase Participation By Motivating (Un)Motivated Participants

Different approaches – e.g. normative explanations, rational choice models or social exchange frameworks – have been used to explain motives on survey participation. This paper deals with one of them, the rational choice theory.

However, both commitment (e.g. triggered by appeals to attend to social norms (Misra et al, 2011)) and consideration of benefit/cost ratio (e.g. positively influenced by incentives) are regarded as decisive for survey participation – at least for the initial items. These strategies may result in higher response rates but also in satisficing (*"Instead of generating the most accurate answer, respondents settle for merely satisfactory ones"*(Krosnick, 1999)). Consequently, the longer a survey takes to finish "No-Opinion-Responses" (ibid) but also "Non-Responses" are expected to be more likely and both may affect data quality.

The central issue of this paper is to examine the effect of different motivating strategies on refusals to answer. For this reason experimental arrangements were included in a survey dealing with student participation at university. The survey population was randomly divided into several groups. The information provided to each group differed concerning the presence and combination of the following "triggers":

i) the possibility to make profits (incentives),

ii) appeals to social conscience (commitment) and

iii) information on duration and progress (related to effort/burden).

Additionally the answer categories of several questions varied with regard to including a "No-Opinion-Option" to control for satisficing. Finally, pros and cons of the presented "manipulations" in order to gain higher response rates will be discussed.

Literature:

Krosnick, J. A. (1999): Survey Research. Annual Review of Psychology, 50. (537-567).

Misra, S.; Stokols, D.; Marino A. H. (2011): Using Norm-Based Appeals to Increase Response Rates in Evaluation Research: A Field Experiment. Sage. Download: *http://aje.sagepub.com/content/33/1/88.full.pdf+html*, 2013-09-20.

RC33-570.2

WETZELHÜTTER, DANIELA* (Johannes Kepler University, *daniela.wetzelhuetter@jku.at*)

"I Haven't Got a Clue!?" Do Clueless Respondents Affect Data Quality through Response Behaviour?

Several papers are dealing with the effect of different numbers of response categories (e.g. Preston & Colman: 2000; Lai et al: 2010). However, irrespective

of the number of categories it can be assumed that respondents are facing difficulties in answering questions if they do not already have an opinion for the topic. If a "don't-know-option" is offered the participant might tend to choose it even if it were possible for him or her to form an opinion. This is *"making survey researchers reluctant to offer this option unless absolutely necessary"* (DeRouvray & Couper: 2002).

However, if the "DK-option" is missing, respondents may skip the question and increase items missing. Offering a middle category in rating scales may even enlarge biases if perceived as "neither-nor-option". In this connection personal characteristics and the type of question (e.g. opinion, attitude or behaviour) are expected to influence corresponding ad hoc decisions.

According to these consideration, the paper

i) focuses on the effect of different numbers of categories in combination with "don't-know-options" on missing values,

ii) takes several question types into account and

iii) considers effects of personal characteristics on scale quality.

The results are based on methodical experiments included in three online surveys in Austria and Germany.

Literature:

DeRouvray, C.; Couper, M. P. (2002): Designing a Strategy for Reducing "No Opinion" Responses in Web-Based Surveys. Sage, http://ssc.sagepub.com/content/20/1/3. Download 2013-09-11.

Lai, M; Li Y.; Liu Y. (2010): Determining the optimal scale width for a rating scale using integrated discrimination function. Elsevier, http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0263224110001867. Download 2013-09-11.

Preston, C., C.; Colman, A. M. (2000): Optimal number of response categories in rating scales: reliability, validity, discriminating power, and respondent preferences. Acta Psychologica, 104. S. 1-15.

WG03-922.6

WHITE, THERESA* (California State University, Northridge, *theresa.white@csun.edu*)

The Racial Divide? African American College Students: Mitigating Digital Visual Culture

The most important development in terms of Internet users between 2000 and 2005 was the radical increase in the number of women, ethnic and racial minorities online. In the early years of the Internet's massification, cyberculture scholars discussed online with only marginal references to online media produced by African Americans, Asians and Latinos, instead focusing on representations of racial and ethnic minorities produced for consumption by white users and audiences (Nakamura, 2002).

Notably, social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, are platforms of web and mobile-based technology that enable consumers to turn communication into interactive conversation, much of which is widely consumed by college students today. Demographic studies on Internet use emphasize African American's position as consumers. But surveys of access, race and the "digital divide" that fail to measure digital production in favor of measuring access or consumption, cannot tell the whole story. This suggests that minorities are more or less successful consumers of a commodity, rather than producers or active audiences. But how might African American college students use the Internet and mobile technology as sites of resistance?

This study will visually document the level of internet/social media usage, the propensity and style of Internet user-created content, as well as its effect on cultural and social capital for African American college students. The project will gather visual data (videotaped interviews, focus groups and cyberspace photo mapping) on students who are engaging in content creation (e.g., developing Web sites, posting music, images and videos, managing and contributing to Listserves, or adding content to other textual sites). The study will demonstrate how these students are not only active consumers of the Internet, but also Internet content producers and creators.

RC06-122.17

WHITEHOUSE, GILLIAN* (The University of Queensland, *g.whitehouse@uq.edu.au*)
HEWITT, BELINDA* (The University of Queensland, *b.smeaton@uq.edu.au*)
BAIRD, MARIAN (University of Sydney)
YERKES, MARA (The University of Queensland)

Australian Fathers' Use of Leave for Parenting: Changing Patterns and Policy Implications

In the absence of policy measures widely-recognized as conducive to fathers' parental leave-taking, such as well-remunerated and non-transferable leave arrangements, a relatively low proportion of Australian fathers (around 30%) use paid paternity or parental leave, although around half take some paid annual leave in association with the birth of a child. These figures suggest persistent barriers to more gender egalitarian divisions of parenting and raise questions over the pace of change in Australia. Using survey and interview data collected over the past three years we examine fathers' leave usage in detail, analyzing the factors that influence leave uptake and duration and seeking evidence of changes in patterns of use. Change might be expected in part as a reflection of evolving expectations and behaviors associated with increases in the labour force engagement of mothers and/or as a result of a greater awareness and legitimacy of parental leave stimulated by recent policy initiatives. Our surveys suggest a complex picture in which the overall duration of leave taken by fathers increased somewhat in recent years, although the duration of leave specifically designated as 'paid paternity leave' decreased. We test these results for consistency when controlling for sample differences. The data also illustrate different patterns of leave usage among fathers, with a significant group taking leave for parenting purposes after their child was six months old. We use interview data with mothers and fathers to probe further into influences on fathers' use of leave arrangements around the birth of a child. Overall our analysis provides an assessment of changing patterns of leave usage by Australian fathers over a period of policy innovation, as well as a more nuanced picture of fathers' leave usage to inform future policy development in the interests of more gender egalitarian family outcomes.

RC30-515.3

WHITEHOUSE, GILLIAN* (The University of Queensland, *g.whitehouse@uq.edu.au*)
MARTIN, BILL (The University of Queensland)
HEWITT, BELINDA (The University of Queensland)

Parenthood and Career Mobility: Implications of Transitions to Part-Time Work Among Australian Mothers

One of the main strategies adopted by Australian mothers to minimise work-life interference is to work part-time hours. The prevalence of this working pattern in Australia underlines contradictions between gender equality and care and raises questions about the contrasting possibilities for career retention and advancement associated with the transition to part-time work, particularly in the context of austerity pressures. In this study we examine the employment patterns of Australian mothers and assess the career implications of transitions made on return to work. Our analysis draws on data from the first two waves of a longitudinal survey of Australian mothers who had given birth to a child in 2010 (Wave 1, n=4,201;Wave 2, n=3,487).

As a basis for our analysis we map employment trajectories among these women, illustrating the prevalence of transitions from full-time to part-time work: 77% of those who had returned to work in Wave 2 of the survey were working part-time, and among those who had been working full-time prior to the birth of their child, 75% returned part-time. We use multivariate models to examine the impact of these and other transitions on indicators of career mobility, utilising changes in hourly earnings and occupational mobility as objective measures and responses to a question on perceptions of career prospects as a subjective measure.

Our analysis identifies some risks associated with the transition to part-time: for example, around 40% of mothers making this transition perceived that their career opportunities had declined compared with only around 20% of those who maintained their pre-birth working-time status. Our models explore the complex relationships between these and other potential influences on career mobility, including the type and duration of parental leave taken. The analysis establishes a baseline from which longer-term effects may be examined and the contradictions of the Australian context explored.

RC50-806.2

WHITTAKER, ANDREA* (Monash University, *andrea.whittaker@monash.edu*)

From intimate industry to rotten trade: reproductive travel in Southeast Asia

Intimate processes of conception and reproduction have become increasingly global in expectation and practice. They have become the focus for a new form of global commercialized reproductive trade, often termed 'reproductive tourism' whereby people travel to seek reproductive health services in other countries. This can involve the movement of patients, but also of service providers, ova donors and surrogates, as well as ova or embryos across the region. In this paper I concentrate upon the intimate industry of cross border IVF involving the movement and in some cases trafficking of women for reproductive services. The social and medical realities in many parts of the region compromise attempts at 'regulation' of the trade. Examples of the internet advertising for Thai surrogates and testimonials of commissioning parents illustrate the ways in which Thai surrogates are marketed and constructed as willing and available to service the needs of foreigners. Implicit presumptions of race privilege are woven through exchanges between *farang* and Thai often glossed within the discourse of 'Asian service values'. In parallel to the legal circulation of these bodily commodities has arisen an unregulated market, a 'rotten trade', in which 'bioavailable' women and their body parts are trafficked to feed the demand for their reproductive capacities.

RC28-488.3

WIBORG, ØYVIND* (University of Oslo, *oyvind.wiborg@sosgeo.uio.no*)
HANSEN, MARIANNE NORDLI (University of Oslo)

Income and Wealth Inequality during the Life Course. - a Study Based on Sibling Correlations

How should intergenerational inequality be explained? A common idea is that parents transfer resources to their children and that parental investments influence their children's attainments. Most studies have emphasized the effects of parental investments in education. It is easier for parents to directly influence their children's attainment of education than their success in the labor market. Therefore early parental investments are considered to have the largest impact on their children's life chances. This is not the case for wealth transference between generations. Wealth may be easily transferred during the whole life course, and in many cases transferred quite late in life.

In this paper, we measure intergenerational inequality through the life course using sibling correlations. A sibling correlation provides an omnibus measure of family background and neighborhood influences, a measure that includes both observable and unobservable characteristics. There are no prior studies to our knowledge that assess life course changes in sibling correlations using wealth as measurement.

Following recent theoretical developments, we explore the consequences of different parental investment strategies. Put simply, one strategy is that parents make equal investments in their children, something that leads to the expectation that sibling correlations in wealth should decrease over the life course. If, however, the parents seek to compensate for initial differences in talents and attainments among siblings, by transferring most to the least successful sibling, we expect an opposite trend. We discuss how these patterns may be influenced by children's labor market success and savings, and by variations in parental strategies in different socioeconomic layers.

We use register data from Norway for brothers and sisters born 1955-1960, tracked annually 1993-2010. Our measures include earnings and capital income, as well as two measures of wealth (net and gross wealth). We also take into account sibling differences in education.

RC21-378.5

WICKES, REBECCA* (University of Queensland, *r.wickes@uq.edu.au*)
HIPP, JOHN (University of California Irvine)
SAMPSON, ROBERT (Harvard University)

Changing Patterns of Immigration, Social Identity and Social Cohesion: Investigating the 'Diversity Decline' Thesis in Two Cities

Increasing immigration poses a serious challenge for many countries. Empirical studies from around the world indicate that immigration and increasing diversity lead to decreases in social cohesion and increases in social withdrawal, particularly in disadvantaged areas. Less understood, however, are the mechanisms that explain these relationships. We contend that these associations are at least in part due to two key factors: how residents' perceive the neighborhood composition and how these perceptions influence residents' own social identity. Further we suggest that that these relationships will differ in cities with different immigration histories. In this paper we integrate census data and the Australian Community Capacity Study survey data from approximately 10,000 residents living across 298 neighborhoods in Melbourne and Brisbane, Australia. Using a multiple indicators multiple causes model, we first consider the cues that lead individuals to distort the presence of non-whites in neighborhoods. Here we focus on recent immigration increases, ancestry, language and religion as important cues of difference. We then employ multi-level models to test if these distortions influence residents' superordinate or subordinate identities. Finally, we consider the independent effects of these distortions and social identity orientations on residents' reports of social cohesion and interactions with fellow neighbors.

JS-16.2

WIERENGA, ANI* (University of Melbourne, *wierenga@unimelb.edu.au*)

Awakening Activist Sensibilities in the Hills: Across Age and Gender

Children and young people's civic engagement has occupied the attention of researchers and policy makers globally during recent decades, but there is a growing acknowledgement that young people's political engagement can only be understood in the context of wider social cultures and practices. This paper explores the social dynamics of civic engagement, in the context of one community's democratic practices and targeted activism, involving the 'nannas' as central players as well as mothers, children and young people.

In the Dandenong Mountains near Melbourne, Australia, a small community has taken up a prolonged battle with a multi-national fast food giant. The battle is a symbolic one as much as it is about a capital and a building site. The picket line, the on-line world, the legal system and mass media are the different fronts of the battle, providing multiple sites for experiences of political engagement, confronting ideas about political issues, power inequalities, social justice and the role of the state.

In facing an unequal word, one of the challenges for global sociology is about creating the conditions where the systemic drivers of injustice can be recognised. Analysing material from the campaign's social media pages, this paper identifies critical moments where activist sensibilities are awakened and identified, within, despite and across generations. It shows how the progression through fear and anger, humour and hope can be heightened when elements of difference in power, class, gender and generation are named and mobilised as resources.

RC28-491.3

WIERTZ, DINGEMAN* (University of Oxford, *dingeman.wiertz@nuffield.ox.ac.uk*)

Voluntary Association Involvement Among First- and Second-Generation Immigrants in the Netherlands: Addressing the Role of Different Layers of Social Context

Voluntary association involvement is both a cause and consequence of immigrants' integration into their host societies. Yet, while previous work has demonstrated that immigrants generally lag behind in civic participation as compared with natives, the causes of these differentials and especially any differentials between immigrants of different ethnic origins and migration generations remain far from fully understood. This study analyses immigrants' selection into voluntary associations, both as members and volunteers, in order to examine the scope for voluntary association involvement to fulfil its alleged role as vehicle for social integration.

Recognizing the importance of social networks for explaining civic behaviour, I pay particular attention to the influence of various layers of social context. More specifically, I look at the impact of personal networks (the characteristics of parents, partners and friends), local living environments (the affluence and ethnic diversity of neighbourhoods and municipalities), and the ethnic composition of voluntary associations. Finally, I contrast the observed associational involvement patterns for different immigrant groups with their engagement in informal volunteering.

My analysis employs data from The Netherlands Life Course Study (NELLS). The first wave of this panel study was carried out in 2008-2010 and the second one in 2013. Its oversampling of respondents from Turkish and Moroccan descent helps to overcome the statistical power problems that usually haunt research on ethnic minorities. Moreover, its panel design allows me to shine a light on immigrants' involvement trajectories over time.

Exploratory analyses of the NELLS yield intriguing results. Most notably, I find that, given all immigrants being less likely to volunteer than Dutch natives, second-generation Moroccans are in fact catching up as compared with their first-generation counterparts, whilst Turkish immigrants exhibit the exact opposite pattern (controlling for amongst others educational attainment and religiosity). This puzzling finding invites the question of what is behind these differentials.

RC09-179.4

WIESBÖCK, LAURA* (University of Vienna, *laura.wiesboeck@univie.ac.at*)
HAINDORFER, RAIMUND (University of Vienna)
REINPRECHT, CHRISTOPH (University of Vienna)
VERWIEBE, ROLAND (University of Vienna)

Intra-European Labor Mobility from Post-Socialist Countries: The Example of Hungarians, Slovaks and Czechs in Austria

This paper deals with job-search strategies and related labor market outcomes of cross-border commuters residing in the regions of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary bordering on Austria. This European core region has a long history of cross-border mobility and social exchange, from Habsburg Monarchy to post-war period and after 1989. Several years after the fall of the Iron Curtain a process of European re-integration began which led to the accession of post-socialist countries into the EU. However, substantial social inequalities between Central European countries still exist in terms of wages and unemployment. Cross-border mobility on an emerging transnational labor market therefore can be seen as an "individual response" to massive transformations in this region.

So far the given circumstances for participants in this transnational labor market have not been investigated in depth. Our paper aims to close the research gap by pursuing the following research questions: What job search methods do cross-border commuters from Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic use in order to find employment in Austria (1)? What are the labor market outcomes of these job search methods in terms of wages (2)? Theoretically, we build upon a model developed by Aguilera and Massey on the nexus of social networks, job search methods and related labor market outcomes. Methodologically, we use a longitudinal survey on employment careers of cross-border commuters conduct-

ed in 2012 (N=2,550). Our results show that human and social capital resources serve as key factors for job finding strategies and successful labor market integration. There are also substantial gender differences and differences related to previous occupational status and migration experience within the group under study. Overall, our results reflect cross-border commuting as a renewed form of social practice in this European core region, which may reduce structural inequalities between Central European countries in the mid-run.

ADH-994.2

WIEVIORKA, MICHEL* (Fond Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, wiev@msh-paris.fr)

The Limits Of Multiculturalism

1.Multiculticulturalism and transnationalism are concepts that belong to the present historical era. They have been produced in western countries, and are used often, with a deep unconscious ethnocentrism. Aren't they part of the intellectual hegemony of the west, and in the same time, maybe, of its decline?

2. There is in some parts of the world at least a feeling that multiculturalism, if not a failure, is at least in a difficult situation, and there are important criticisms of the idea of transnationalism

3. The political concrete limits of multiculturalism are connected with the rising importance of globalization, including transnational phenomenons. But globalization does not necessarily mean the decline or the crisis of the Nation and/or the State, which is the natural framework for multiculturalist policies and institutions. And the limits of transnationalism are given by States that still control borders, deliver passports, authorisations for transit, visas, etc. If societies are not entering in an era where multiculturalism and transnationalism are stronger and stronger, how will they deal with cultural differences, on the one hand, and with identities and practises that are not liited to one national state?

RC33-569.1

WIJNANT, ARNAUD* (CentERdata, *Wijnant@uvt.nl*)
DE BRUIJNE, MARIKA (CentERdata)

From Web Surveys to Online, Multi-Device Surveys

Unintended mobile survey completion rates have risen largely in the past couple of years, with around 7% of the online respondents attempting to access surveys using tablets and 2% using smartphones (LISS panel, June 2013). While these rates are expected to continue to grow, the question arises whether one can speak of traditional web panels as we know them anymore. Expecially the tablet user group has become too large to ignore anymore.

While regular web surveys can be accessed via mobile browsers, this can be burdensome if the layout has not been adapted. To avoid coverage, nonresponse and measurement error, new strategies are needed for offering web surveys which can be properly accessed by the most common online devices.

We present the strategy for the Dutch LISS panel to develop from a web panel towards providing true, multi-platform compatibility to the different online respondent groups. We start with presenting the latest rates of unintended mobile response in online panels and provide a profile of the mobile respondent. We discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different multi-platform approaches and report the latest experimental findings from the field.

JS-71.3

WILD, KAYLI* (La Trobe University, *k.wild@latrobe.edu.au*)
RYAN, KATH (La Trobe University)
TEAM, VICTORIA (La Trobe University)
TUDBALL, JACQUELINE (La Trobe University)
MAYPILAMA, ELAINE LAWURRPA (2Yalu Marnggithinyaraw Research Centre)
SMITH, LORRAINE (University of Sydney)

Visual Narrative and the Internet: Ethical Approaches to Engaging Australian Aboriginal Participants on Their Experiences of Ageing

Aims: The wider accessibility of video equipment and the internet provides new possibilities for involving culturally diverse participants in research. We explore the benefits and challenges of using visual methods to engage remote-dwelling Aboriginal elders about their experiences of ageing in Australia.

Methods: We interviewed 50 people from throughout Australia, including three Aboriginal elders living on a remote island in the Northern Territory, using DIPEx methods (Alexander & Zeibland, 2006). This involved narrative interviews recorded in a documentary style format on film, thematic analysis, and findings presented via video clips on the *www.healthtalkonlineaustralia.org* website. This was the first DIPEx project to include the experiences of Australia's first people in their own language.

Findings: Using these methods had benefits for individuals, communities, and the research project. On an *individual* level participants' personal stories were

documented, leaving a record for future generations. They could express their personal agendas and have their voices heard via a public internet platform. Video narratives recorded in the Indigenous language provided an ethnographic record in a rapidly changing culture, thus benefitting the *community* by making the narratives more widely accessible to other speakers of the language. These methods benefitted the *research project* as they provided more information about participants and their environment. Visual narratives are also a powerful educational tool for healthcare providers and students. Challenges of this approach included additional equipment and technical expertise; gaining community permission; interviewing and translating across languages; and negotiating cultural processes around the use of images after a participant dies. These were mitigated by working closely with Aboriginal researchers from the beginning, and building additional time and funding into the project budget.

Implications: Video and the internet are more engaging for a lay audience than academic writing and provide a more reciprocal way of involving traditionally marginalised people in qualitative research.

RC23-405.1

WILKESMANN, UWE* (TU Dortmund University, *uwe.wilkesmann@tu-dortmund.de*)

Which Form of Organizational Governance Supports Freedom of Teaching and Increases Their Perception of Relevance? Empirical Evidence from Two Types of Higher Education Institutions

New Public Management caused an 'economic turn' in universities to managerial governance. The leadership literature distinguishes two modes of governance, which can also be applied to the governance of universities: transactional and transformational modes of governance. Transactional governance encompasses all forms of managerial governance, which includes selective incentives and monitoring capacity. The theoretical underpinning of this mode can be found in Principal-Agent Theory which is the theoretical underpinning of New Public Management. Whereas transformational governance covers, on the one hand, the means of restructuring the roles of principals and agents or the interaction situation in the organization, on the other hand, it also addresses all the means of restructuring the relationship between perceived environment and motivation, as can be seen in Self-Determination Theory. Other elements of transformational governance are social norms such as those that inform the quality of research or approaches to teaching. As such, the main research question is: What has more impact on professors' perceptions of the significance attributed to academic teaching in Germany – transactional or transformational governance? Two hypotheses for transactional and two hypotheses for transformational governance are developed. The research question is answered with the help of two quantitative surveys, one conducted in 2009 with a sample of 1,119 German research university professors and another conducted in 2011 with a sample of 942 German professors from universities of applied sciences. The main findings are that transactional governance has no impact on the perception of the significance attributed to academic teaching whereas transformational governance has ample influence. Under the bottom line, economic instruments could produce not intended effects but without an increase of the perceived relevance of teaching.

JS-9.4

WILKINSON, LORI* (University of Manitoba, *lori.wilkinson@ad.umanitoba.ca*)

A Longitudinal Examination of the Intersections of Ethnicity and Sex and Their Influence on Perceived Racism Among Newcomer Youth in Canada

Perceptions of racism and discrimination are powerful forces influencing social cohesion of members of any society. Real or not, those holding a perception that they are victimized by discrimination feel marginalized and ostracized socially and may experience instrumental forms of discrimination in various aspects of their careers, access to education and health care and others. The consequences of the belief that racism affects life chances mean that many people are unable to achieve their potential in employment, school, and health. This has a significant impact on their feeling of belonging. This paper uses data from a longitudinal national study of newcomer youth in Canada to examine the extent and factors influencing perceptions of discrimination. We follow nearly 4200 11 to 17 year old newcomer youth over 8 years on a variety of different topics. The data analysis technique involves a multivariate analysis of the changes in perceptions of discrimination and the factors involved in perceived discrimination and changes in this perception over the eight year study period. The main control variables are sex and place of birth. Findings indicate that female newcomer youth are significantly more likely to feel marginalized than their male counterparts regardless of their place of birth. Other factors influencing perceived discrimination include entry class, parents' income, degree of match between parents' pre-arrival education and post-arrival employment. These findings have significant influence over the sense of belonging in Canadian society among immigrant and refugee born youth and are interpreted through a lens of intersectional and identity theories. The presentation concludes with a discussion of policy and practical implications.

RC02-52.7

WILLIAMS, MICHELLE* (University of the Witwatersrand, *Michelle.Williams@wits.ac.za*)
AASEN, BERIT* (Norwegian Inst Urban & Regional Res, *berit.aasen@nibr.no*)

Economic Democracy in South Africa: Women at the Grassroots

In this paper we explore the ways in which women are creating spaces for economic and political participation in South Africa. The post-apartheid South African Constitution has been hailed as one of the most progressive constitutions in the world with its entrenchment of socio-economic rights and recognition of equality along various cleavages such as gender, race, and sexual orientation. There are myriad policies and legislation entrenching women's rights. Despite the conducive policy environment, the state has not created spaces for women's participation at local levels. Nevertheless, women are creating their own spaces of political and economic participation, linking up with the state when and where it is possible, and forging ahead when it is not possible to link with the state. In this paper, we look at a township north of Johannesburg and a rural area in the Eastern Cape to see the ways in which are creating and engaging economic production within their communities. Are these simply survivalist strategies or do they represent an emergent alternative that is rooted in economic equality and social justice? Are they practicing economic democracy? What role has the state played in this process?

RC09-174.5

WILLIAMS, MICHELLE* (University of the Witwatersrand, *Michelle.Williams@wits.ac.za*)
AASEN, BERIT* (Norwegian Inst Urban & Regional Res, *berit.aasen@nibr.no*)
AANDAHL, GURO* (Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, *guro.aandahl@nibr.no*)

Practicing Women's Agency: Women's Participation in Local Spaces in South Africa and Kerala

In this paper we look at the conditions for and effects of increased participation of women in political spaces in Kerala, India and South Africa. In both places, women enjoy supportive policy environments, yet patriarchal gender norms continue to limit women's agency. Drawing on interviews of two communities in Kerala and two communities in South Africa, we show that despite the conducive policy context, women face various challenges in practicing their agency and citizenship.

Based on empirical research in four localities inhabited by economically and politically marginal populations (a Johannesburg township and rural Eastern Cape in South Africa and a Trivandrum slum and a fishing village in Kerala), we show that women's participation is influenced by electoral dynamics and party politics; the relations and networks that women are part of both collectively and individually; the intersectionality of gender with other social structures based on caste, class, and race; and relations in the wider political economy including changing market relations as a consequence of globalisation. Kerala (as well as India at large) has targeted women directly in policies aimed at increasing the participation of women in public, economic and political life, through electoral quotas in local governments, the establishment of Self-Help Groups for poor women, and the involvement of these groups directly in local planning processes. While South Africa has one of the most progressive constitutions for gender equality, it has not established such "invited" spaces for women's political participation at the local level, directly targeting poor women. In South Africa, we find quite a few very interesting "invented" spaces of women's political participation, from the bottom-up, through cooperatives, various forms of voluntary work, and political engagement. The comparison of the opportunity structures and political agency of women in these two different contexts therefore allows for interesting theoretical reflections.

RC15-274.6

WILLIAMS, ROSALIND* (University of York, *RGW511@york.ac.uk*)

Cords of Collaboration: Exploring Political, Clinical, Private, and Third-Sector Interests within the Emerging British Umbilical Cord Stem Cell Bioeconomy

The paper illustrates how attempts are being made to redress ethnicity-based social inequities in health through collaborative governance of umbilical cord stem cell banking. This technology has enjoyed a growth in popularity among clinicians delivering treatment to cancer patients, partly because it is believed that ethnic minorities are more likely to find a tissue match in umbilical cord stem cell biobanks than in extant bone marrow registries (Anthony Nolan Trust 2013). In response, clinical experts, third-sector charities and policy makers have sought to develop an infrastructure to increase the public collection of immunologically diverse umbilical cord stem cells (Brown et al 2011).

As such, we are witnessing the novel intersection of clinicians, charitable bodies, patient advocacy organisations and private enterprise. These stakeholders come together in parliamentary meetings to discuss barriers to development, produce policy documentation (APPSSCT 2012, UKSCSF 2010) and foster further dialogue.

As has been noted by Emerson et al (2012), such a model of collaborative governance can facilitate discussion between parties seemingly separated by impermeable boundaries of profession and politics. This paper explores the means through which expertise and interest are brought together toward opening policy discussion to a wider field of stakeholders. In this way, it is a case study of an emerging collaborative governance model that hopes to add to this burgeoning area of theoretical development.

The presented data, including interviews with stakeholders and observation of parliamentary meetings, also investigates the manner through which a recognised ethnicity-based health inequity can be strategically deployed for specifically professional, political or civic interests; that is, how socially charged notions of race and ethnicity can be mobilised toward potentially beneficent ends (St Louis 2010; Benjamin 2013). Finally, the paper also brings into relief the tenuous position of the "expert" within a widening forum of stakeholders.

RC05-109.7

WILLIAMSON, REBECCA* (University of Sydney, *rwil2924@uni.sydney.edu.au*)

Rescaled Citizenships and Vernacular Cosmopolitanism in Sydney, Australia

In the Australian context, notions of cosmopolitanism have had less airtime than the nationally sponsored program of multiculturalism. Cosmopolitanism has emerged in academic theories of living together with difference, as well as in the realm of urban governance, where it is strategically employed as a place marketing technique, for example, in marketing Sydney as a multi-ethnic, globally competitive city. Academic theories of vernacular cosmopolitanism have been used to analyse forms of quotidian engagement across ethnic difference in Australian society, and are usually synonymous with notions of 'everyday multiculturalism' (Velayutham and Wise, 2009). However, these theories have been less explicit about how such everyday, intercultural exchange might be part of a rescaling of belonging for migrant residents, and how this might impact on the nation-state (Kay, 2000). In this regard, I suggest drawing on notions of urban citizenship (Holston and Appadurai, 1996) as a form of post-national or sub-national belonging to scale up the potential implicit in quotidian modes of cosmopolitanism. Urban citizenship – as a set of substantive rights relating to inhabitance in the city – enables a more explicit framework for thinking about how everyday practices of urban dwelling might complicate the dominant scaling of belonging at the level of the nation-state. The paper draws on qualitative research in two multi-ethnic neighbourhoods in Sydney, Australia to explore localized belonging amongst migrant communities and emergent forms of urban citizenship that destabilize dominant narratives of national belonging. The paper argues that urban citizenship as a form of post-nationalism can complement and augment the potency of everyday cosmopolitanism – which is easily appropriated by the state and commercial interests. Also, arguments about emergent urban citizenship should draw on ethnographic understanding of ordinary cosmopolitanism to better understand the multiple ways migrants negotiate identity and socio-spatial belonging in urban settings.

WG01-896.4

WILLING, INDIGO* (Griffith University, *i.willing@griffith.edu.au*)
WOODWARD, IAN (Griffith University)

Cosmopolitan Spaces in Non-Cosmopolitan Places

Encounters are an important part of the texture and form of social life, in a global world where opportunities for people to foster positive cosmopolitan outcomes are increasingly visible and accessible. The concept of cosmopolitan encounters offers a grounded way to understand the everyday dimensions of cosmopolitanism through considering certain practices and performances that people draw upon to negotiate situations of diversity. Questions of the spatiality, configurations and locations of where encounters take place, in both likely and unlikely places, are also central to understanding how cosmopolitanism may emerge and flourish, or falter, fade and fail. But while places can serve as a vector of cosmopolitan possibility, the distinction between 'place' and 'space' is also important.

Drawing on empirical, qualitative research as part of a three-year project into cosmopolitan encounters, our paper argues that both cosmopolitan and 'unlikely', non-cosmopolitan places can be the sites of emergent cosmopolitan spaces. Our research sites include urban, regional and rural locations across Australia. Across these sites, our research employs observation and interviews with a broad range

of Australians to shed light on various 'spaces' of cosmopolitanism that provide the opportunity for cosmopolitan encounters.

Rather than revealing a linear pathway to a final, utopian cosmopolitan destination, we highlight various gradations of opportunities enabled by certain spaces, and in a range of places, that may or may not nurture the seeds of cosmopolitan to their full potential or permanency. We conclude with recommendations for deeper understandings of the relationality between space, place and performance into what constitutes cosmopolitan encounters. We then propose particular research strategies for uncovering cosmopolitan encounters, and highlight unlikely contexts worthy of investigation in future research.

RC27-469.4

WILSKA, TERHI-ANNA (University of Jyväskylä)
GRENMAN, MIIA* (University of Turku, *miia.grenman@utu.fi*)

Fitness As Leisure - Exploring Physical Activity through Consumption and Lifestyle

Drawing on the discussion on the commercialization of the fitness culture, this study examines fitness as a leisure activity. Fitness is prominent both in media and consumer culture, and it plays an important role in individuals' everyday life as everyone is surrounded by the social world of the fitness culture, its meanings and signals. Fitness activities are practiced in numerous ways and due to various reasons. Also the fundamental aims of the activities have changed; they have become commodities of the leisure industry.

The core of leisure is in the production of value, and it can thus be associated either with freedom from work and responsibility, or as freedom for self-production. Fitness is understood in relation to both health and appearance, which have become central not only to the social order, but also to individuals' occupational success and social status. Fitness has both instrumental and non-instrumental value, but the rationale for fitness is still instrumental; fitness is seen as an investment in the body's physical capital.

This study takes a quantitative approach to examining how consumption and lifestyle are related to the motives for physical activity. The data is derived from The National Student Health Survey (n=4403) conducted in Finland in 2012. The results revealed three consumption styles/lifestyles: hedonistic, healthy and sustainable. Moreover, four main motives for physical activity were found: sociability, health, target-orientation and appearance, which all correlate with the appreciation of well-being emphasizing different aspects. Hedonistic lifestyle correlated with all fitness motives, the strongest relation being with the motive of appearance. Also healthy lifestyle was related to all fitness motives, emphasizing the motives of sociability and health the most. Sustainable lifestyle, on the contrary, had no correlation with any other fitness motive than health, even having a slightly negative correlation with the motive of appearance.

RC14-243.15

WILSON, ANDREW* (George Mason University, *awilso25@masonlive.gmu.edu*)

Glorious Mission: Social Media, Video Games, and Propaganda

Governments and social movements have long used information technology to promote their causes. In the past books, songs, radio, and television where used to persuade people that political and social actions where necessary. With the growth of information and communication technologies there are now new media that can be used for propaganda and persuasion. Technology such as Twitter, Facebook, and Video Games have emerged in the past decade as growing forces in protest movements and government propaganda.

This paper will discuss how new technologies have been used for purposes of propaganda around a number of political issues in Asia. Analysis is based on content review of Twitter archives, online newspapers, blogs, and Video Games associated with political issues in East Asia. The issues to be addressed will include territorial disputes such as the Dokdo/Takeshima islands, North and South Korea, and Chinese internet censorship. Results suggest that governments in East Asia have been quick to recognize the propaganda power of new media and have quickly organized to provide a government perspective on ongoing disputes. Protest movements may have had an initial advantage in recognizing the power of new technologies and new media, but government quickly responded to remove or reduce the political advantage they had. Even though new information technologies have become common the issues of public discourse and propaganda remain fundamentally the same. Propaganda through Twitter and Video Games has the same motivation as in the past, but presented using current and emerging technology.

TG04-959.4

WILSON, ANNABELLE* (Flinders University, *annabelle.wilson@flinders.edu.au*)
HENDERSON, JULIE* (Flinders University, *julie.henderson@flinders.edu.au*)

CALNAN, MICHAEL (University of Kent)
CARAHER, MARTIN (City University)
COVENEY, JOHN (Flinders University)
MEYER, SAMANTHA (University of Waterloo)
WARD, PAUL (Flinders University)

Does Newsworthiness Influence Construction of Food Risk? Views of Media Actors

In modern society, many risks are invisible and are brought to the attention of the public through the mass media. This is particularly relevant for food, where the widening gap between producers and consumers in the developed world has increased the need for consumer trust. Therefore the media play a crucial role in how risk is constructed and presented to the public. It is pertinent to gain an understanding of the construction of food risk as this is likely to influence consumer trust in food. This paper presents empirical data from research investigating how the media construct food risk and ultimately affect consumer trust across three countries: Australia, the United Kingdom (UK) and New Zealand (NZ). Interviews were undertaken with media actors from each country including 20 from Australia, 10 from the UK and three from NZ. First, our findings identify that newsworthiness is important when constructing a story about food risk. This followed a hierarchy, with risks affecting children and babies perceived as the most newsworthy. Second, risk reporting follows a cycle with precedence given to the dissemination of *any* information about the risk, regardless of the severity of the risk to public health and safety. This is followed by tempering of the risk, coverage of new angles to keep the story going and seeking to uncover the 'truth' such as the source of contamination that led to the food incident. Third, working conditions of media actors, including limited time, limited space and short deadlines were found to diminish the ability to report a balanced story, hence adding to newsworthiness and augmenting construction of risk. Our findings indicate that the construction of food risk by the media is influenced by newsworthiness and this is likely to impact the ways in which consumers regard the food risk presented.

TG04-954.2

WILSON, ANNABELLE* (Flinders University, *annabelle.wilson@flinders.edu.au*)
WARD, PAUL (Flinders University)
WEBB, TREVOR (Food Standards Australia New zealand)
LLOYD, SUE (City University)
CALNAN, SIAN (University of Kent)
MCCULLUM, DEAN (SA Health)
COVENEY, JOHN (Flinders University)

Managing Risk in a Complex Food System: The Importance of Inter-Personal, Professional and Organisational Trust

A challenge of managing food safety risk is the multi-sectoral nature of the complex system set out to do so, with responsibilities lying with expert actors from both food industry and food regulation. Amidst this complexity, a unified message must be conveyed to consumers so that food risks are managed. This paper presents research conducted to navigate this complex system. We investigated the role of expert actors from the food regulatory and food industry settings in developing/ breaking/ repairing/ maintaining trust with consumers about food. Qualitative interviews were undertaken in Australia (n=30), the United Kingdom (n=15) and New Zealand (n=5). Respondents identified that risk management, including increased consumer trust, could only be established if trust existed within and across the expert actors. As such, the nature of the trust between actors became central to the research. Inter-personal, professional and organisational trust between these actors was observed. Interpersonal trust and relationships were developed between actors through transparency, good communication and regular phone and face to face informal meetings. Organisational trust was built and maintained through documents such as memorandums of understanding and regular, formal meetings. Professional trust was particularly apparent between actors within the regulatory and industry systems who both had responsibilities for managing food risk. Some actors indicated that they did not understand the perspective of the other system, because of the different processes and systems in which they worked. Despite this, each system had a common goal (to avoid foodborne illness). When this common goal was recognised by industry and regulatory actors, stronger trust was formed which enabled a unified message to be communicated to consumers. Therefore one way to manage the complexity of the food regulatory system, and ultimately better manage food risks, is to develop inter-personal, professional and organisational trust between expert actors in the food system.

WG03-913.5

WILSON, KRISTI* (Soka University of America, *kwilson@soka.edu*)

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

CROWDER-TARABORRELLI, TOMAS (Soka University of America)

A Walk through Memory: Urban Interventions and the Sensual Battle Against Oblivion

In the years following the Latin American military dictatorships of the 1970s and 80s, historians and activists noticed a disappearance of documentary evidence that paralleled the disappearances of human beings. Decades of activism by the Mothers and Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, human rights groups, and political administrations that value human rights, has fueled an archive of memory; an ongoing city-wide network of projects and museums dedicated to remembering the Dirty War years throughout Buenos Aires.

This paper explores the roles of mural art and street flagstones in the production and reception of two post-conflict memory projects in Buenos Aires. The *Olimpo* museum (a former clandestine torture facility) and the *Barrios x Memoria y Justicia* collective flagstones project (traversing upper and lower-class neighborhoods, to form a city-wide visual map of disappearance) both represent attempts to inscribe memory onto public spaces.

The *Olimpo* project began in 1995 in the City Council of Buenos Aires. The building housed the automobile registration office of the Federal Police before being converted into a torture facility. Many Argentines wanted the facility razed to the ground once democracy returned. The museum owes its existence to an ongoing local community struggle to manifest the identities and experiences of individuals made abject and invisible by the military dictatorship. The Flagstones project, created by the *Barrios x Memoria y Justicia* collective began as an ongoing endeavor to replace parts of sidewalks with small, colorful plaques, in front of places where victims of state terrorism were born, lived or were kidnapped.

We consider two-decades of historical data reflecting the struggles to establish memory projects that bring into conflict state authorities, human rights organizations, neighborhood groups and university students. These concrete visual reminders of state-sponsored violence are both memorials and fuel for the battle against forgetting and/or rewriting history.

JS-43.5

WILSON, SARAH* (University of Stirling, *sarah.wilson@stir.ac.uk*)
KROCHMALNY, SYD* (University of Buenos Aires, *sydkrochmalny@gmail.com*)

The Origin of the World: Analysis, Representation and Performance

This paper focuses on an artistic experiment or performance, 'The Origin of the World', in which over a two year period, 50 male artists were provided with charcoal, paper and instructions quickly to draw a vagina (only) with no human or other model. 20 of the drawings were later re-presented in a video in which the drawings slowly morph together and apart consecutively to music. Later, the drawings and video were exhibited in a university space. This paper explores this process and these data from a methodological perspective, discussing their potential as both representation and performance. First, the drawings were analysed interpretatively in relation to Lacanian psychoanalytic theory and feminist critiques of the same. This analysis highlighted the notable lack of consensus in the shapes produced, the extent to which the artists stuck to or deviated from the instructions given, and the clues they provided as to the artists' responses to the exercise (anxiety? disgust? humour?). This work raised further questions as to the nature of the data analysed and the potential contribution to such analysis of interviews exploring the artists' perspectives on the exercise, its distance from their habitual artistic practice and perhaps their own gender/ sexual identities. However these data are also performative (Law 2009) in that they enact multiplicities, thereby interrogating categorisations and, in more general terms, illustrate the potential of such methods and data to provide an opening to the uncertain and less defined. Further the video itself constitutes an interpretation and interrogation of the drawings, as well as an aesthetic argument as to their significance, one in which conventional, commercial representations of female bodies become strange. The later presentation of the artefacts produced (drawings, video) in a university exhibition produced a further space in which to open dialogue, debate and alternative understandings.

WG02-900.1

WILTERDINK, NICOLAAS* (University of Amsterdam, *n.a.wilterdink@uva.nl*)

Trends in Wealth Inequality

Nico Wilterdink: Trends in Wealth Inequality
This paper will present new estimates of inequality in household wealth in the Netherlands 1993-2011. Changes in this recent period will be connected with long-term trends in Dutch wealth inequality (from around 1900), which will be compared to trends in other Western countries. Preliminary findings are: there has been an overall tendency of partial collectivization (a shift from personal to collective wealth) and diminishing wealth inequalty in the Netherlands and other Western countries during the greater part of the twentieth century, followed by a tendency of decollectivization and growing inequality since the 1980s. The latter trend will be explained by connecting it with processes of deindustrialization, globalization and politico-institutional change. The paper will give special attention to recent changes under the impact of the financial crisis, and discuss the question to what extent national government policy can be used to modify wealth inequality.

RC12-223.3

WINCZOREK, JAN* (University of Warsaw, *janwin@janwin.info*)
ARASZKIEWICZ, MICHAŁ (Jagiellonian University)

Legal Costs Insurance (LCI) – an Attempt at Comparative Analysis

Legal aid systems are best conceptualised as complex entities, comprising different institutional and non-institutional mechanisms enabling the individual to obtain legal advice. In this perspective, commercial, public-subsidized, pro bono or prepaid legal services are all one method of providing access to legal advice, just capitalising on different resources. The same can be said about private/informal mechanisms of dispute resolution, self-help, and unbundled legal services. Yet another widely-recognized mechanism for providing legal aid is legal costs insurance (LCI). Despite relative prevalence of this channel of access to legal advice in some countries (such as Germany, Netherlands or Austria), legal aid literature (with some notable exceptions) does not devote much attention to LCI. In particular, it by and large neglects the interactions between the LCI as a channel of access to legal aid and other types of provisioning such services. Not much is also known about the institutional and cultural conditions of establishment of LCI systems.

The paper aims to contribute to filling this gap. It undertakes an attempt to answer the question of the factors driving emergence, prevalence and stability of legal costs insurance and the interaction it enters with other channels of provisioning of legal aid. To this end, the paper does two things. First, it analyses the hitherto literature in the search for theoretical explanations of said phenomena. Second, it juxtaposes theoretical explanations with the outcomes of an comparative study of LCI in Europe, utilising existing data on LCI, legal systems, disputing behaviour as well as values and culture.

TG04-953.5

WINCZOREK, JAN* (University of Warsaw, *janwin@janwin.info*)

Why Do Procedures Have Unexpected Outcomes?

According to a famous statement by Adam Przeworski, the difference between democracy and dictatorship lies in the fact that in a democracy the content of a political decision cannot be known in advance: democracy, not dictatorship, institutionalizes uncertainty. Sociology has largely ignored the institutionalized uncertainty thesis that follows from this observation. In particular, one has to be careful not to confuse Przeworski's argument with that of Robert Merton, which has animated the sociological discussion about unintended consequences for decades. Merton argued, famously, that important factors exist, which may keep the outcomes of action from the sight of the acting party, yet he perceived unintended consequences of action as largely undesirable and non-institutional.

This paper attempts to contribute to both the discussion of Mertonian unintended consequences and to the developing of a legal sociology of institutionalised uncertainty, a la Przeworski. It aims to do this by translating the intuitions of both authors into the langue of Niklas Luhmann's systems theory. The particular field under investigation is akin to what Przeworski found remarkable: procedures and their outcomes. Yet, against Przeworski's theses and some theories of procedural law and democracy, it is argued that procedures are not necessarily outcome-neutral and that they do contribute to certain outcomes of political and legal processes. Against Merton's observations, but in accord with these of Przeworski, it is demonstrated that macrosociological and indeed deeply institutionalised factors exist, which contribute to the production of unintended consequences of individual actions. Finally, against theories of procedural justice in sociology and psychology of law, it is argued that procedures do not provide individuals with a sense of ontological security, but to the contrary, are but one form of "institutionalized uncertainty"

The paper has been published in Mica, Peisert, Winczorek (eds), Sociology and the Unintended. Robert Merton Revisited, Peter Lang 2012.

JS-59.6

WINTER, BRONWYN* (The University of Sydney, *bronwyn.winter@sydney.edu.au*)

(In)Visible and (im)Mobile : Lesbians, Exile and Global LGBT and Womens' Rights Movements

In a world that is supposedly more and more mobile and in which globalised LGBT rights claims are now firmly on the UN and many national agendas, lesbians often remain, paradoxically, invisibilised and immobilised—but to varying degrees. This paper will consider this paradox with reference to the issue of political asylum.

On one hand, social movements campaigning nationally, transnationally and internationally for both women's and LGBT human rights have facilitated access to asylum, mostly in Western countries, for lesbians from the many countries where homosexuality remains illegal (76 countries), or where the state fails to protect homosexuals from abuse, despite decriminalisation (another 60-70 countries). The European Union, for example, now explicitly includes references to the specificities of LGBT experience and needs in its new standardised asylum procedure.

On the other hand, continued cultural taboos and in some cases political backlash have, in many countries, maintained or even exacerbated the isolation of lesbians, depriving them of easy access to global LGBT rights networks (including the very important online networks that have proliferated over the last decade, but which frequently continue to privilege gay men). Moreover, the significantly lower levels of financial and cultural autonomy for women in many countries have meant that access to escape routes is much more limited than for men—a problem that lesbians share with heterosexual women but can be even worse in their case. Yet, access of lesbians to asylum presents as one of the world's most urgent human rights issues, as almost without exception, lesbians seeking asylum have suffered multiple forms of physical and psychological torture.

The paper will discuss the above issues with reference to the importance of transnational social movement activism and support that specifically addresses the situation of lesbians, as well as to case studies from France in particular.

RC05-114.2

WISE, AMANDA* (Macquarie University, *amanda.wise@mq.edu.au*)
VELAYUTHAM, SELVARAJ (Macquarie University)

"My Boss Is like Family" – a Singaporean Case Study of Race Relations at Work -- CANCELLED

A growing literature on race relations foregrounds cultural 'contact' in developing stronger intercultural understanding and forms of community that bridge difference (cf Amin 2002). Yet little of this literature takes the actual site and social field of 'contact' as important in mediating difference. The workplace is a special kind of micro-public, where the rules and codes of contemporary working cultures interplay with collegial and hierarchical relationships, which in turn mediate inter-ethnic relationships. In addition media cultures and wider national structures and discourses on diversity resonate through situated encounters difference.

This paper focuses on a case study of low and 'middling' workers in a multi-national firm based in Singapore. The case study is drawn from a larger comparative study of inter-ethnic relations in workplaces in Singapore and Sydney. Drawing on the work of Lamont & Aksartova (2002) and others, the paper explores the discourses, scripts, rituals and practices (Noble 2009) workers engage to create or overcome boundaries of difference.

Employees in the case study multinational framed experiences of belonging and collegiality in familial terms, drawing on ideas of reciprocity, care, friendship and intimacy to describe positive feelings towards co-workers of same and different backgrounds. Race and cultural difference was described by most as having little salience in everyday working life. Yet we argue that the quality of collegial intercultural relations at work does not necessarily translate into shifts in racialised hierarchies nor views about cultural and racial 'Others' more generally. Indeed, the use of ideas of family and informal modes of recognition and care actually reinforces and legitimised certain forms of vulnerability and discrimination. This is so especially in a context like Singapore which is a highly racialised society with a variegated system of temporary work visas where opportunities, rights, and conditions differentially distributed according to national origin and race.

RC08-151.3

WISSELGREN, PER* (Umeå University, *per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se*)

Alva Myrdal, Unesco, and Cold War International Social Science, 1951-1955

The paper is concerned with the international organizing of the social sciences during the early Cold War era. Empirically it is focused on UNESCO's Social Science Department (SSD) during Alva Myrdal's directorship, 1951-1955. The SSD was set up in 1946, as part of the wide family of intergovernmental organisations that emerged with the United Nations in the aftermath of the Second World War. When Alva Myrdal (1901-1986) became the Director of SSD, it has been suggested that she "set the department on its feet". But what difference did she actually make? What ideas, visions and hopes did Myrdal have regarding the SSD? How did she try to realise them? Which projects did she initiate during her time as director? Which issues lay closest to her heart? What did she oppose? How did she view her own role as Director of the SSD? With which people and organisations did she collaborate? By employing a STS-perspective and analyzing the everyday practices at the SSD during these five years, the paper intends to discuss the above mentioned questions in relation to the contemporary geopolitical setting.

RC21-370.3

WISSINK, BART* (City University of Hong Kong, *bartwissink@me.com*)

Beyond Generic Urban Theory? Grand Narratives, Assemblages, and Urban Critique

In the late 1970s, in his well-know proclamation, Lyotard announced the end of grand narratives. Nonetheless, thirty years later, urban studies research remains strongly structured by a selection of generic storylines. Developed in specific – mostly Anglo-Saxon – settings, these narratives are used to interpret and critique urban developments in cities around the world. This paper questions the implicit relationship between the narratives of urban theory and urban realities. It argues that storylines can play an important role as 'sensitising devises', but that they should be critically confronted in urban research. The paper underlines this argument with an analysis of the relevance of two grand narratives in two Asian cities: the 'end of public space' in Mumbai, and 'splintering urbanism' in Bangkok. The analysis shows that both storylines are relevant, but in ways other than the theory suggests. A direct translation of theory to specific urban settings will therefore lead to mistaken interpretations and inadequate critique. Unfortunately, urban studies research rarely incorporates such a critical confrontation of urban theory. From this observation, the paper draws conclusions on the practice of urban research, the value of urban theory, and the possibility of urban critique.

RC17-306.8

WITTROCK, CHRISTIAN* (Aarhus University, *chr@wittrock.dk*)

A Typology and Analysis of "World-Changing Management Concepts": Beliefs, Unanticipated Consequences and Anomie

I develop criteria for and analyze consequences of what I call "world-changing management concepts" (WCMC), drawing on Lean, TQM, BPR, JIT and coaching. To qualify as a WCMC, the authors claim that the concept: 1) yields specific, predictable results if implemented correctly; 2) enables fundamental, groundbreaking changes leading to a superior competitive advantage for the organization, regardless of the context; 3) is a more humane form of management practice, making previous approaches obsolete, and 4) will change the world for the better. I.e. they are presented as grand theories. However, the knowledge content in these concepts is based on studies of distinct or disparate cases, industries, or cultures (e.g. the Automobile Industry in Japan), or they are based on ideas from other fields of practice (e.g. sports).

I draw on translation models (by Lillrank (1995) and Røvik (2007)) to show how treating management concepts as theories of the middle range, rather than grand theories (like WCMC's), is likely to greatly enhance the local translation of management concepts and reduce unanticipated consequences. I further show how the claims of WCMC's logically require changes to basic underlying assumptions in the organizational culture (Schein 2010). Such requirements create a situation where the culture is at odds with what employees are asked to do, potentially creating anomie (Merton 1968), and in a further sense creating a double bind for employees (Bateson et al 1956).

Although theoretical in scope, the presentation builds on ethnography from management consultancy.

References:

Bateson et al (1956). *Toward a Theory of Schizophrenia*; Journal of Behavioral Science 1,4:251-264.

Lillrank (1995). *The transfer of Management Innovations from Japan*; Organization Studies 16:971-989.

Merton (1968). *Social Theory and Social Structure*; New York, Macmillan.

Røvik (2007). *Trender og Translasjoner [Trends and Translations]*; Universitetsforlaget, Oslo.

Schein (2010). *Organizational Culture and Leadership 4th Ed*; Jossey-Bass, San Francisco.

RC30-519.2

WITTROCK, CHRISTIAN* (Aarhus University, *chr@wittrock.dk*)

Lean between Practices and Ideology: the diffusion of a "World Changing Management Concept"

In my international review of quantitative studies of lean diffusion, surveys indicate recurrent problems with the implementation of lean: managers report that a "lean culture" is difficult to attain. Furthermore, positive outcomes are scientifically unsubstantiated (Freytag & Arlbjørn 2011). Lean is an example of what I call a "World-Changing Management Concept," characterized by holding ideological ambitions to create a better world, while claiming that practices work regardless of context. I use the seminal texts of Womack et al (2007 [1990]) and Womack & Jones (2003 [1996]) to show how lean is in part a theoretical construct, inspired by "Japanese management", but ideologically aimed at creating a sustainable management practice in a globalized economy.

I draw attention to the distinction between the adoption of a management idea as a practice and as an ideology (Guillén 1994). I then use Guillén's neo-institution-

al framework to show how lean draws heavily on practices and ideologies that do have a long standing in Japanese history, including ideologies of co-prosperity (Goto-Jones 2005). I show how institutional factors in the organization adopting lean will be decisive for whether lean will come across as Taylorism in disguise or something closer to the original ideological intensions. In keeping with my arguments, recent research on work environment issues in lean projects gives a mixed picture of consequences for employees (Edwards et al (eds.) 2010).

References:

Freytag & Arlbjørn (2011). *Lean og evidens [Lean and evidence]*; Samfundsøkonomen 5: 50-56.

Edwards et al (eds.) (2001). Lean og Arbejdsmiljø [Lean and the Work Environment]; L& R Business, Copenhagen.

Goto-Jones (2005). *Political Philosophy in Japan*; Routledge, London.

Guillén (1994). *Models of Management*; the University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Womack et al (2007 [1990]). *The Machine that Changed the World*; Simon & Schuster, London.

Womack & Jones (2003 [1990]). *Lean Thinking*; Simon & Schuster, London.

RC14-255.5

WOJCIK, STÉPHANIE* (Université Paris Est Créteil (UPEC), *stephanie.wojcik@u-pec.fr*)

Information Et Participation Politiques En Ligne: Inégalités Ou Fracture ?

Dans les recherches interrogeant les rapports entre politique et numérique, l'une des thèses les plus discutées porte sur l'existence d'une "fracture civique" entre citoyens, engendrée par la difficulté croissante à trouver et organiser l'information pertinente, dans un contexte de profusion, de flux informationnels démultipliés par les réseaux numériques. Autrement dit, les individus qui seraient déjà motivés et intéressés par les questions politiques bénéficieraient pleinement du web comme ressource d'information, mais ceux qui seraient peu motivés n'en tireraient pas réellement profit, ce gain informationnel serait donc marginal. Cette fracture civique reposerait sur l'inégale répartition des compétences d'individus disposant de manière variable de capitaux culturels et cognitifs. A cette fracture, viennent s'ajouter d'autres thèses sur la contribution des médias, de masse et numérique, à soutenir voire à accroître l'apathie civique. En effet, la multiplication d'offres thématiques numériques ou câblées et la personnalisation des contenus permettraient aux individus qui préfèrent le divertissement de profiter d'opportunités encore plus nombreuses de ne pas être exposés à l'actualité politique. Les technologies de l'information et de la communication apparaissent dès lors comme les auxiliaires du désengagement civique d'individus auxquels ferait de plus en plus défaut un niveau même basique de connaissances politiques. Le caractère alarmiste de cette proposition a été récemment contrebalancé par plusieurs récents travaux qui incitent notamment à appréhender de manière modulaire l'intensité des effets de l'information en ligne sur les internautes certes en fonction de déterminants classiques (âge, sexe) mais aussi de leurs préférences à l'égard de certains types de dispositifs numériques. Nous proposons de discuter ces différentes thèses à partir de données recueillies par questionnaire durant les trois semaines qui suivirent en France l'élection présidentielle de 2012, auprès de 827 internautes français ayant utilisé Internet à des fins électorales (recherche d'information ou prise de parole en ligne) pendant la campagne.

RC33-579.5

WOLF, CHRISTOF* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, *christof.wolf@gesis.org*)

Assessing Nonresponse Bias with Microdata from Official Statistics – the European Case

"Data without Boundaries" – a project funded under the 7th European Framework Programme – aims at improving access to microdata from official statistics in Europe. This overarching goal is reached through several tasks, among them: compiling information on available data and access conditions, proposals for harmonized accreditation access conditions, building a remote access network and offering web-based, structured and searchable codebooks for Eurostat data. Among the data sources that Eurostat produces and disseminates and that "Data without Boundaries" is creating a service for is the European Union Labour Force Survey, the largest household survey of the continent. EU-LFS is a continuous household survey currently carried out in 33 countries. In many of these countries EU-LFS is mandatory leading to very high response rates. Because of its size and the high quality of its sampling this survey is often used as benchmark to measure nonresponse bias in social surveys.

After introducing "Data without Boundaries" the presentation will demonstrate how EU-LFS can be exploited to assess nonresponse bias in surveys conducted in Europe. The empirical analysis focusses on the European Social Survey, the European Values Study and the European part of the International Social Survey Programme. Nonresponse bias will be assessed relative to the variables sex, age, education, employment status, household size and where available region or size of place.

The analysis demonstrates how not only those directly interested in micro data from official statistics but also survey researches benefit from the efforts of "Data without Boundaries" and the improved access to Eurostat's data.

RC33-576.6

WOLF, CHRISTOF* (Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences, *christof.wolf@gesis.org*)

Problems of Survey Measures of Social Networks

Since Fischers (1982) and Burts (1984) seminal contributions to collecting egocentric network data in social surveys the method has been employed in numerous studies and can be regarded as standard in this field. Recently this approach has been severely criticized. Several authors have pointed out that the standard approach to measuring egocentric network data suffers from strong interviewer effects which may lead to misleading conclusions (Paik/Sanchagrin 2013; Brüderl et al. 2013).

The presentation will discuss the methodological problems with the standard approach to collecting egocentric network data. Several adjustments to the standard approach will be discussed and alternative methods to capture aspects of "social capital" will be presented. The presentation ends with a plea to use a combination of several independent measures of social embeddedness thereby overcoming the shortcomings of each of the single measures.

Brüderl, J., Huyer-May, B., & Schmiedeberg, C. (2013). Interviewer Behavior and the Quality of Social Network Data. In P. Winker, N. Menold & R. Porst (Eds.), *Interviewers' Deviations in Surveys* (Vol. 22, pp. 147-160). Frankfurt/Main: Peter Lang.

Burt, R. S. (1984). Network Items and the General Social Survey. *Social Networks, 6*, 293-339.

Fischer, C. S. (1982). *To Dwell Among Friends. Personal Networks in Town and City*. Chicago-London: Chicago University Press.

Paik, A., & Sanchagrin, K. (2013). Social Isolation in America: An Artifact. *American Sociological Review, 78*(3), 339-360.

JS-10.1

WOLFSON, TODD* (Rutgers University, *twolfson@rci.rutgers.edu*)

Democracy and Autonomy: The Contradictions of Global Social Movement Networks

Scholars of emergent global social movements and other transnational activist and new media networks have hailed the coming of horizontal, flat, democratic networks tied to new communication technologies. The shared claim is that these networked organizational forms, and accompanying cultural practices, are creating a new more egalitarian social world. At the foundation of this argument is the unexamined embrace of the twin concepts of local autonomy and participatory democracy. However, within transnational networks these dual aspects of the cyber age, democracy and localism, are often in tension with one another.

In this paper, I use the indymedia movement as an exemplar of a transnational media network where the dynamics of global democracy and local autonomy come into tension, offering a more nuanced look at the intersection of the global and the local in global networked social movements. Founded during the WTO protests in 1999, indymedia is a globe-spanning media network, with over 200 active nodes on six continents, where news and journalism is produced in multiple formats in over 30 languages. In specific, in this chapter I look at the decision of the global indymedia network to reject a large grant from the Ford Foundation because of Ford's history in the Argentine dirty wars. The heated episode almost forced the young dynamic network to shut its doors, and brings to the fore the complex tensions of local autonomy and global sovereignty, highlighting the conservative and oft-times reactive nature of transnational communication networks. Moreover, this episode and indymedia in general, brings to light the inability of decentralized networks to build proactive power, highlighting the disorganizing and at times debilitating organizational logic of contemporary social movements.

RC08-165.14

WON, JAEYOUN* (Yonsei University, *jywon@yonsei.ac.kr*)

K. D. Har : A Public Sociologist in (Post)Colonial Korea

K.D. Har (1897-1951) is one of the first pioneers of Korean sociology, and maybe the very first Korean public sociologist. He was the student of Richard Cabot and James Ford at Harvard, and his book <Social Laws: A Study of the Validity of Sociological Generalizations> was published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1930. In his book, he argued that sociology is not science like natural sciences, but we should see it more as "social arts." Sociologists can not separate ourselves from the society, but only parts of the society that we are studying. In this sense, he argues for the need to engage in the public action to reform the society.

However, his hope to become a public sociologist in Korea was not possible due to the Japanese Colonial rule and the authoritarian post-colonial South Korean government Japanese colonial government regarded sociology as a disci-

pline to teach the ideas of communism and social action, thus banned teaching sociology at universities in Korea. K. D. Har was not able to teach sociology, and eventually kicked out from the university. After liberation from Japan, he pursued the career in journalism, but his newspaper was not allowed to publish due to its critical report on post-Colonial South Korean government. Using K.D. Har as a case study, this paper discusses the potentials and limits of public sociology in (post) colonial context, and explores the challenges of global sociology in (post) colonial context.

RC32-544.1

WONG, DAY* (Hong Kong Baptist University, *daywong@hkbu.edu.hk*)

Passing and Crossing: A Study of Transgender Embodiment in Hong Kong

Issues of transgender and transsexuality provide a new impetus and a practical need to problematize assumptions about bodies and identities and to rethink the categories of women and men. While transgender studies have exposed the artificiality and mutability of sex/gender/sexuality categories, a tension exists between the transgender/transsexual discourses which are oriented toward a search for a gendered home and the queer emphasis on creating trouble for the gender order through non-normative, unintelligible embodiments. This paper seeks to address the debates through an examination of the embodied practices of passing and crossing in the transgender community in Hong Kong.

For many gays and lesbians, passing or acting straight is a strategy for coping with stigmatization in a hetero-normative society. For many transgender people, passing, that is, to blend into society both socially and visually in accordance with their preferred gender, is a goal rather than a means. They want the society to see them in their desired gender. The emphasis on passing is reinforced by the 'Real Life Test', which requires trans to dress and live in their gender identity successfully for a period of time in order to be eligible for hormonal treatment or surgery.

Questions will be raised as to whether a hierarchy based on the ability to pass has been created in Hong Kong's transgender community; to what extent the practices of passing entail compliance with dominant standards of dress and behavior which are grounded in the class privilege and compulsory heterosexuality. Similarly, questions will also be raised with regard to incoherent embodiment. Who can afford incoherent or unintelligible embodiment? Whose incoherence is strategic, and whose incoherence is necessary or unlivable? This paper argues for the importance to subvert dominant codes, yet without losing sight of the materiality, complexity and ambiguity of the lived experiences of transgender people.

RC16-297.1

WONG, HEUNG WAH DIXON* (The University of Hong Kong, *hwwongc@hku.hk*)

Biographical Experience, Desires, and Interests: A Case Study of Individual Hong Kong Fans of Japanese Boy Love Comics

This paper is an ethnographic attempt to understand the relationship between individual Hong Kong fans of Japanese Boy Love (BL) comics and the general image of male characters in BL through the fans' derivative creation of BL. The key concept here is the desire. We show that while Hong Kong fans of Japanese BL comics share a collective meaning of the general image of male characters in BL comics, each of them tends to maintain a unique interest in it. We further argue that the unique interest in the general image of male characters in BL comics is closely related to the biographical experience of each individual Hong Kong fan. The biographical experience itself is a product of many social factors, among which family is the most important one. Following Sangren (2000), we argue that in order to understand how biographical experience shapes unique interest of each individual fan, we should understand how family as a social institution underlies the desire of individual fans toward BL comics in general and the general image of male character in BL comics in particular. The desires instituted by family in turn will be shown to motivate the unique behavior of individual fans toward BL comics. Through this ethnographic attempt, we shall try to transcend the classic dichotomy of individual and society, sociology and psychology, and culture and personality lingering in social sciences in general and sociology in particular.

RC21-376.1

WONG, MEISEN* (Technical University, *meisen.wong@metropolitanstudies.de*)

A Spectral Existence: Living in a Chinese Ghost City

With more than half of the Chinese population now urbanized and 75% expected to be in the next two decades, the proliferation of new, 'instant' cities in China can be understood as the efforts of the Chinese government to house and provide employment for the fast expanding urban population, inducing them into 'modern' forms of production and consumption, thus fueling the wheels of global capital and China's own rapid ascendance as an economic power house. How-

ever, of late, an emerging phenomenon that arises from this ceaseless urbanization is the sprouting of ghost cities and towns across the country. These are defined as cities and towns which lie largely under-populated and under-utilized, and where housing projects serve mostly as vehicles of real estate speculation rather than domestic accommodation. Ordos City (or Kangbashi) in Inner Mongolia is one such product of Chinese hyper-urbanization gone wrong. Contrary to the local government's ambitions to build a global, modernized city in the midst of the desert, residents in this new city are living in the mirage of a future which is promised but has yet to arrive. With the collapse of the local coal industry and China's own impending economic slowdown, this future of Ordos's metamorphosis into a global city looks even more bleak. Discussing the ethnographic data collected from my fieldwork in Ordos City, I will attempt to show how residents manage this dissonance between the promised and the realities of life in a ghost city through their production and consumption activities—informal or otherwise; also revealing the embedded inequalities of class, gender and urban/rural status which have been simultaneously overcome or exacerbated in this rapid process of urbanization.

RC06-121.12

WANG, YANRONG (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)
WONG, RAYMOND SIN-KOWK* (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, *sorwong@ust.hk*)

From 'Reds' to Riches: Contemporary Changes of Educational Assortative Mating in China from 1949 to 2000

Ever since the Chinese Communist Party took full control of the country in 1949, massive institutional transformations shattered and reshuffled traditional norms and structures, including individuals' mate selection by depreciating the value of education, valorizing the importance of political loyalty ("red"), and thereby reducing the extent of educational homogamy and overall association. Between 1949 and 1979, political capital and class origins are paramount in determining individual's position in the society. However, with the advent of economic and market reforms since the late 1970s, the tide has changed again. Under the new environment, de-collectivization, industrialization, and the rise of market economy all point to the rise of human capital and economic success as major determinants of one's socioeconomic position.

Through the use of 1982, 1990, and 2000 China Population Census and 2005 Chinese mini-census, our results indicate that (1) massive political upheavals between 1950s and 1970s generally decrease the strength of educational association (ϕ) and increase the propensity of hypogamy; (2) the downward trend was abruptly halted since market reform and the strength of association has reversed its direction to sharply rising trend instead; and (3) assortative mating patterns in rural and urban areas are distinctively different from each other.

To further investigate whether sent-down experiences may have differential impacts on mate selection, additional analyses based on the 1995 and 2002 Chinese Household Income Project are included. Indeed, we find that the impact of sent-down experiences varies by gender, educational levels, and couples' joint experiences.

RC28-496.3

WONG, RAYMOND SIN-KOWK* (Hong Kong University , *sorwong@ust.hk*)

Gender-Oriented Statistical Discrimination Theory: Empirical Evidence from the Hong Kong Labor Market

This paper proposes a simple search model to shed light on the role of aggregate fertility as a form of statistical discrimination against young working women in the labor market. Our proposed theory assumes that workers generate identical production value that does not differ by gender. When matched with a firm, the worker and the firm bargain over the wage rates. Since pregnant female workers receive wages during maternity leave and generate no production value, a matched pair with a female worker may generate lower expected profit to the firm. Rent-sharing ensures a male worker to be paid more than a female worker even with the absence of overt discrimination, thus resulting in statistical discrimination against female workers. Using the 5% random subsamples of census and by-census data in Hong Kong in 1996, 2001, and 2006, the study provides unequivocal evidence that age-specific fertility rates exert negative impact on female wages, after controlling for other observable characteristics. More importantly, the negative effects of fertility on women's earnings are notably greater in female dominated occupations whereas similarly situated men are unaffected. Since fertility rates tend to be increasing with age during the early stage of women's work career, our theory partially explains why the gender gap tends to rise with age. One important implication from our model is that employers would similarly expect lesbian workers to have lower fertility than their heterosexual counterparts and thereby resolves the puzzle of the existence of the lesbian earnings premium found in the economic literature.

RC10-192.2

WOO, JONGWON* (Saitama University, *woojw@eco.saitama-u.ac.jp*)

Can the Industrial Relations in Japan be Reconstructed in the Long-Term Perspective?

More than ten years have already passed since it was first proposed that Japan's corporate management and labor relations should be reformed to keep pace with globalization. After the financial crisis of 1997, especially, corporate governance changed, and management began to shift emphasis to short term rather than long term profits and shareholders' rather than employees' concerns. In addition to the general reduction in labor costs, replacement of regular employees with non-permanent employees rapidly proceeded. The wage system became more performance-based as well in accordance with emerging HR policies that sought the immediate competence of employees. However, some scholars argue that, in the long term, such changes in business strategy and HR policy have negatively affected Japanese industries' productivity and quality. Moreover, Japan's industrial relations have been affected as well. Labor unions have failed to cope with problems such as wage reductions, growing numbers of non-regular workers, and the decrease of collective bargaining power. These problems exist against a backdrop of increasing wealth disparity. This paper aims to elucidate the possibility whether the Japan's industrial relations could be reconstructed or not in the long-term perspective, focusing on the mechanisms by which globalization and changes in corporate governance are influencing industrial relations at the micro level.

RC19-333.7

WOO, MYUNGSOOK (The Institute of Social Development and Policy Research, Seoul National University)
NAM, EUN YOUNG* (Seoul National University, *neylee@hanmail.net*)

Welfare Support Attitudes in Korea, Taiwan, Germany, and Italy: Focusing on the Influence of Institutional and Political Factors

Previous studies have shown that welfare attitudes are determined by various demographic, economic, and social factors in Western countries. Class is found to be one of the most influential factors in explaining individual welfare attitudes in Western countries. On the contrary, no clear factors have been found to be significant in differentiating individual welfare attitudes in Asian countries, particularly in South Korea so far. To understand welfare attitudes in comparative perspective, we will analyze the <Life and Society> survey data collected from Korea, Taiwan, Germany, and Italy in 2012. Two Asian countries are small emerging welfare states, whereas Germany and Italy are already mature welfare states. However, these countries have some commonalities in that their welfare systems were constructed by the principle of Bismarckian insurance system. It would be very interesting to check changes in welfare attitudes in Western countries, finding out differences and commonalities between Western mature welfare states and Asian emerging welfare states.

The first purpose of this article is to explore whether there are different social cleavages in welfare attitudes in Western and Asian countries. The second purpose is the main part of this study. The study focuses on the issue addressed by institutionalists in the analysis of welfare attitudes. That is the importance of institutional and political factors. We expand the concept of 'political trust' to measure an evaluation of the 'political world'. We argue that institutional and political factors that measure individual evaluations of the political system are important in explaining welfare attitudes such as individual support for welfare states. At the same time, we will show that there are variations among four countries, and particularly differences between Western and Asian countries in the direction and significance of institutional and political factors.

RC34-601.4

WOOD, BRONWYN* (Victoria University of Wellington, *bronwyn.wood@vuw.ac.nz*)

'Presentism' and Youth Research: Methodological and Historical Oversights

A key incentive for why many youth researchers undertake research is the hope we can 'make a difference' for the young people. No more so than in community participatory research when we are invited in to participate in 'transformative' change for marginalised young people in particular. However, while we know that social change takes time, we are constrained in such research by timeframes imposed by neoliberal institutes that compel quick research turn-arounds and rapid outputs. Moreover, such constraints also encourage a very 'presentist' view of the young people at the focus of our research, thus overlooking historical legacies, continuities and discontinuities that are embedded in communities and how these shape their social worlds. In this paper I examine a participatory community youth research project that 'failed', forcing me to confront my own presentist and short-sited views, as well as those imbued in methodological choices. Drawing on Hannah Arendt (1986), I re-examine the 'web of relations' (p. 150) which these narratives of 'failure' are situated in, thus highlighting the complex and intertwined historical and contemporary factors at play when we conduct research. The paper critiques 'presentist' tendencies in youth research and raises questions about collective ethical responsibilities toward sustainable actions of change through youth research.

RC44-739.5

WOODCOCK, JAMIE* (Goldsmiths, *jamie.woodcock@googlemail.com*)

Precarious Labour In The UK: The Impact Of Neoliberalism and The Possibilities For Resistance and Organisation

This paper seeks to examine resistance to precarious employment in the UK. It has been the focus of recent debate in the UK, both in academia and in the labour movement. In academia there have been debates between Guy Standing (2011) and Kevin Doogan (2009) amongst others about the extent and implications of precarious employment. The use of statistical evidence is a particular point of contention; ranging from some arguments relying on very little of it to others claiming it negates the concept. However statistics alone provide only a partial picture, as the category of precarious employment is heterogeneous: it is not simply about being on a specific kind of temporary contract. The experience of precarity is an important component of work today, and an understanding that draws on Bourdieu's (1998) notion of 'précarité' as a 'mode of domination' is useful for developing this further. The paper will attempt to historicise precarity in the UK as part of capital's response to the crisis of the 1970s and the rise of Neoliberalism. These processes were enforced with a series of defeats for the trade union movement, which have left low levels of membership concentrated mainly in the public sector and large sections of the private sector without traditional forms of working class organisation. There has been resistance to precarious employment. The examples of university teaching staff, call centre workers, and the campaigns against zero-hour contracts will be examined to understand how new forms of struggle can lay the basis for the renewal of workers' organisation. The paper will argue how the historical examples of new unionisation in the 1880s and 1930s can inform contemporary debates on overcoming precarity.

RC44-727.17

WOODCOCK, JAMIE* (Goldsmiths, *jamie.woodcock@googlemail.com*)

Towards a Method For Activist-Scholar Research Collaborations: Taking Inspiration From The Tradition Of The Workers' Inquiry

This paper will argue for a method for collaborative research projects involving academics and workers that takes inspiration from the tradition of workers' inquiries. It draws on my own experience of conducting an inquiry in a UK call centre. In Marx's (1938: p379) attempt at an inquiry he stated that workers 'alone can describe with full knowledge the misfortunes from which they suffer,' and crucially that 'only they, and not saviors sent by Providence, can energetically apply the healing remedies for the social ills to which they are prey.' The innovations of the Johnson-Forest Tendency in the USA, in examples like *The American Worker*, highlight how collaborations between workers and intellectuals can be used to develop an understanding of society. The Italian *Operaismo* in the 1960s developed the methodological component of inquiries as a form of 'co-research.' The aim was to simultaneously develop a form of knowledge production and new organisations. The debates in their journals discussed the difficulties in this approach, seeking to move from inquiries 'from above' to those that involved workers self-organisation – an inquiry 'from below.' Romano Alquati argued that in many ways this was not new: 'political militants have always done conricerca [co-research]. We would go in front of the factory and speak with workers: there cannot be organization otherwise' (quoted in Roggero, 2010: p3). This paper will argue that inspiration can be taken from previous attempts to develop workers' inquiries. They represent particular moments when academics sought to engage with the changing conditions in the world alongside groups of workers. Although the location of the factory gates has changed in many ways, the current context of austerity necessitates the engagement of researchers with workers' struggle, both inside of universities and in different workplaces in society.

RC34-594.1

WOODMAN, DAN* (University of Melbourne, *dan.woodman@unimelb.edu.au*)
FURLONG, ANDY (University of Glasgow)

The Rise Of The Precarious Class? Conceptualising Inequality Among Young People In The Context Of Labour-Market Change

Casual, insecure and variable patterns of work are rising across the developed world, particularly for young people. Academics and policy makers have

used a range of terms to capture the 'grey zone' that falls between worklessness on the one hand, and relatively secure full-time employment on the other. This 'grey zone' varies significantly in size across first world countries and is likely to expand under the current turbulent economic conditions. Although sociologists have both introduced and critiqued various terms used to represent insecure and fragmented work forms, there have been few attempts at a theoretically driven conceptualisation that ties the new conditions to broader processes of change in advanced capitalist societies and links structural change to new forms of consciousness. While the idea of a framing the experiences of fragmented and casualised work in the new economy as a new class, for example the precariat, has some attraction, there are also difficulties with the conceptualisation. One of the core problems relate to the fact that not all young people who are structurally located in the precariat by virtue of their employment in casual or insecure forms of employment represent a disadvantaged or marginalised group. For some the experience of precarious employment is alleviated by access to other resources, such as family support, and they escape some or all of these precarious work conditions as they get older. Drawing on evidence from a number of countries, and primary data from an ongoing mixed-methods study of youth in Australia, in this paper we describe some of the ways in which changes in the labour market are affecting young people, consider the adequacy of representations of precarious and fragmented positions as the basis of a new 'class' and propose an alternative way of conceptualising 'individualised' structured inequalities in the new economy.

RC18-318.1

WOODWARD, ALISON E.* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, *alison.woodward@vub.ac.be*)

Balanced Advice? Appointments to Advisory Boards and Gender Quota's in the European Union

Advisory councils and boards play an important role in countries with corporatistic decision-making practices. Appointments to these boards are often controlled by political actors but regulated in a bureaucratic framework. Feminist movements identified these decision-making bodies as both crucial gatekeepers and easily malleable venues for a quick fix of gender balance. Given that many of the bodies are appointed by the state, boards and public committees seemed to offer the opportunity to quickly change the gender balance in decision-making, even as electoral sectors were changing slowly. Countries such as Belgium and Norway adapted legal gender composition rules for appointed bodies by 2005. Later quota's in electoral politics became more widespread. Today many European countries have also started proceedings to implement gender quota's in advisory bodies and corporate business boards with state participation. To what extent has the increasing integration of Europe led to adaption of gender regulations of appointed boards in EU member states? How does this interact with political appointment processes? What are the results and how does the bureaucratic capacity of the state interact with implementation of gender-balance rules? This paper will report on comparative data and measures in the 27 European Union countries. Who has adopted quota for these bodies, and what are the arguments? How do gender equality considerations relate to debates about de-politicization of appointments? Further the paper will review available results on the composition of boards with a view to identifying potential pitfalls for adaption in other political and cultural contexts.

RC32-561.4

WOODWARD, ALISON E.* (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, *alison.woodward@vub.ac.be*)

Between Ambition and Reality: The Role of Gender Representation Rules in European Scientific Advisory Councils

Research Councils are crucial gatekeepers to academic power. Substantial research indicates that gender skewed scientific advisory and review boards play a role in the underrepresentation of women receiving scientific grants. Since the mid-nineties many European scientific advisory bodies have adapted guidelines about the gender composition of their panels, either compelled by national legislation and European directives or voluntarily. European Union scientific review boards are supposed to be composed at the 40%/60% level, for example. However the adaption of guidelines and the implementation and monitoring of guidelines are not always linked. Quota's generate controversy, even among female scholars. Further, the re-alignment of the European Research Area may mean that ambitions of representation become lost thanks to neo-liberal arguments about an undefined and ambiguous concept of 'excellence.' This paper documents the present state of affairs in terms of regulation, the resistance to quota regulations and the extent to which there is compliance with regulations in the composition of panels and management. The implications for research councils and gender equity in decision-making will be discussed. Contextual and structural factors of legislation, leadership, peer pressure, Europeanization, monitoring and bureaucratic capacity are identified as contributing to differing outcomes. Concretely, the paper treats the major European players in transnational funding

and management: European Science Foundation, the nascent Science Europe, the European Research Council and the Commission of the European Union.

RC16-289.4

WOODWARD, IAN* (Griffith University, *i.woodward@griffith.edu.au*)

Rematerialising the Commodity in Social Theory: Performativity, Iconicity and Object Transitioning

The frontiers of social theory and cultural inquiry have been advanced by the affordances of object-oriented analyses and, more critically, a material ontology. Objects, things and materials are the stuff of new ecologies of meaning and practice, whereby social structures, global networks, cultural ideals, social values and human bodies have been shown to be materially fashioned and constituted. Studies of object ecologies, material culture and things have challenged how we think about the nature of mundane experiences, modes of social communication and performance, and networks of social affiliation. In all of these fields, the material basis of social life has been uncovered and emphasised. As it has matured, material analysis has tended to bifurcate into interpretivist and materialist approaches, leaving approaches to materiality at something of a crossroads. One the one hand, strongly materialist approaches tend to fetishise material dimensions and relational, systemic patterns of exchange, while interpretivist approaches focus on patterns of signification and meaning. Using the central sociological category of the commodity, this paper explores opportunities for integrating these approaches with special focus on the relatively new cultural sociological resources of performance theory and theories of iconicity.

RC02-53.3

WORTH, OWEN* (University of Limerick, *owen.worth@ul.ie*)

Neoliberalism on the Defensive: Austerity As a New Form of Common-Sense

Since the global financial crisis, the extensity of resistance to global forms of neoliberalism has been marked, with economists being at the forefront in demonstrating how austerity is unsustainable as a means of production. Both radicals and Keynesian economists, alongside a wide variety of political and social movements, which were already prevalence during the preceding decades since the end of the cold war became more prominent in their attacks and criticisms of neoliberalism. These have included social movements such as the Occupy campaign, regional political movements such as those in Latin America, reactionary nationalist groups and religious-based organisations, which have all been explicit in their attacks on the hegemony of neoliberalism.

In response, the notion of austerity has flourished as a concept in order to keep such criticisms at bay. This paper will argue that the notion of austerity has developed into a defensive ideology, geared around the rejection of comprehensive alternatives to the crisis. Instead, it is geared upon the idea of presenting austerity as a compulsory painful measure, required in order to re-stimulate growth and confidence in the economy. It will also suggest that this narrative has been strengthened by the failure of its criticisms to adequately construct a viable hegemonic alternative that might replace the status-quo. As a result, austerity has assumed a character that can be understood as a form of 'common-sense' in the wider Gramscian tradition. It serves as providing a set of norms and conditions which are understood as being both 'natural' and 'universal' in many ways. This paper will conclude that it is through this articulation of common-sense that neoliberalism has (as least to date) managed to survive and to go on the defensive. Such a position that was not seen possible merely five years ago.

RC22-388.5

WORTHINGTON, LISA* (The University of Western Sydney, *l.worthington@uws.edu.au*)

Gender Equality in Progressive Muslim Movements: Social Implications in the United States

The varied forms of progressive Islam all endeavor to realise social justice and equality through a critical engagement with Islamic sources and an inquiry into prevalent contemporary Islamic practices. An important feature of most progressive Islamic movements in North America is the focus on social equality and ultimately on gender parity. This paper seeks to investigate the ways in which social justice is achieved and enacted in target progressive Muslim communities and organisations. Subsequently the possibility of the instigation of social processes for ensuring human rights stemming from progressive ideologies will be examined. The research will be focused on two organisations: *Muslims for Progressive Values* and the *New York Community of Progressives.* Fieldwork will be carried out through online focus groups, observation and in-depth interviews in the United States. It is the intention of this research to investigate the role of gender issues in progressive Muslim movements and within other alternative Islamic practices/communities. The findings from this study will be used to evaluate the broader

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

concerns of social justice, human rights and pluralism in these two progressive Muslim movements.

RC52-842.1

WREDE, SIRPA* (University of Helsinki, *sirpa.wrede@helsinki.fi*)

Neoliberal metropolitanism and the remaking of welfare systems: The rise of professional projects in the government of the biopolitics of the metropolis

European research on the linkages between professionalization and political systems has focused either on the role of the state in professional projects or, more recently, on the relevance of transnational developments for a globalisation of professions. This paper extends the analysis of political systems to a new scale, that of the metropolis, identifying the recent discourse of metropolises as 'landscapes of power' in global economy as a meta-level turn to 'neoliberal metropolitanism' in public policy. The paper further argues that the new discourse has helped to constitute metropolises also as important landscapes for professional projects.

The analysis examines urban planning focusing on the Greater Helsinki region as 'a world-class centre for business and innovation', focusing on the professional projects that rise in the intersection of government and scientific expertise. I employ Patrick Carroll's ideas about how the role of scientific expertise for 'material design' as conducted by political systems. Carroll highlights how the key boundary objects of land, people and built environment are transformed into 'techno-territoriality', 'bio-population', and 'infrastructural jurisdiction'. Employing Carroll's framework to my analysis of role of expertise for the biopolitics of the metropolis, I argue that expert professionals are key agents of this transformation work, forging expert knowledge into institutional practice.

The findings show that like the old liberal state that gave rise to new sciences such as public health the market-conscious metropolis also supports expert projects anchored in the public sector. The reported analysis of policy documents finds four expert professional projects: innovation policy and innovation professionals; new public management and efficiency professionals; transnational human resource management and recruitment professionals; and integration policy and diversity management professionals.

PRES-3.1

WRIGHT, ERIK OLIN* (University of Wisconsin, *wright@ssc.wisc.edu*)

A Sociology of Real Utopias

On Marx's tomb in Highgate cemetery is one of his most quoted passages: "Philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways; the point is to change it." Usually this is taken as a call to action. But it is also a call to produce a certain kind of knowledge, knowledge that is relevant to the task of social transformation. Such knowledge needs to grapple with four broad problems: specifying the values that drive our search for a better world; developing a rigorous diagnosis and critique of existing social structures and institutions in terms of those values; elaborating models of emancipatory alternatives that better realize those values; and understanding the conditions and strategies for transformations that move us towards those alternatives. Sociology, in its various critical traditions, has focused mainly on the second of these – the diagnosis and critique of the way existing social processes generate harms in the world. It is now especially imperative that we engage the rest of this agenda. The idea of "real utopias" is one way of doing this. It is a way of connecting ideas about emancipatory destinations beyond the existing world to practical transformations that prefigure such alternatives. The "utopia" in real utopia insists on developing visions of alternatives that embody our deepest aspirations for a world in which all people have access to the conditions to live flourishing lives; the "real" in real utopia means taking very seriously the problem of the viability of institutions that could effectively move us in the direction of that world.

RC48-789.2

WRIGHT, JARED* (Purdue University, *jaredmatthewwright@gmail.com*)

Digital Contention: Anonymous and the Freedom of Information Movement

The main task of this paper is to analyze the online collective known as "Anonymous" as a case study using the theoretical framework of traditional social movement studies. I outline this framework in the literature review section of this paper as nine distinct characteristics, each pertaining to a different aspect of social movement research. My purpose in doing so is to argue that Anonymous is part of a larger, loosely-connected new social movement, which I call the Freedom of Information Movement, as well as to show how its unique characteristics which have developed out of new digital technologies are making it necessary for sociologists to update and expand upon our existing theories and concepts of social movements. Some of this work has already begun. There have been several, though not many, studies of cyber-activism, hacktivism, digital repertoires of contention, cyber diffusion, online activist networks, and decentralized organizational forms of online movements. Through a combination of historical and qualitative content analyses of news articles, websites, operational fliers, and other written materials associated with Anonymous, I am attempting to build upon and expand this new and growing paradigm concerning online social movements and digital forms of contention.

WG02-901.1

WRIGHT, KATIE* (The University of Melbourne, *kwright@unimelb.edu.au*)

Child Abuse and Public Inquiries: Historicizing the Imperative for Openness and Disclosure

By the late twentieth century, an imperative for openness and transparency – what might fruitfully be called a 'culture of disclosure' – was increasingly evident across all spheres of social, political and personal life in the West. While this can be identified in disparate domains, it has been particularly striking in relation to discourses of child abuse. This paper explores the imperative for openness and disclosure about the abuse and neglect of children against the backdrop of emergent constructions of childhood vulnerability since the 1970s. It takes as its focal point a key instantiation of societal openness over the last several decades: public inquiries into childhood maltreatment. While official inquiries have a number of functions, a key purpose is acknowledged as 'learning lessons' from the past in order to prevent future recurrence. Given it is now widely accepted that people who have suffered abuse and neglect as children often face lifelong challenges, including poverty, social isolation and poor mental health, there is a strong warrant for investigations that throw light on cases of past abuse. This paper first considers the rise of public inquiries in a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, Ireland and Australia, as exemplars of increasing societal concern about childhood vulnerability and abuse. Second, it examines inquiries against the backdrop of emerging theories of human development and psychological research that re-shaped how childhood experience, and the effects of ill-treatment, came to be understood. Finally, it explores the public pedagogical function of inquiries, and makes a case for the use of official inquires in understanding broader processes of social change; in this case, changing concepts of childhood vulnerability and the emergence of social and educational policies aimed at safeguarding children and promoting their wellbeing.

RC53-858.2

WRIGHT, KATIE* (The University of Melbourne, *kwright@unimelb.edu.au*)

The Role of Official Inquiries in Understanding and Preventing Childhood Maltreatment

The 1970s saw both the emergence of child abuse as a recognised social problem and the rise of public inquires to investigate issues of major social concern, including childhood maltreatment, in a number of Western countries. In the United Kingdom there have been more than 80 inquiries into various aspects of childhood abuse and neglect over the last four decades. In Ireland, 14 reports published since the 1990s have examined abuse in schools and institutions. Similarly, in Australia, growing concern about the welfare of children in out-of-home care has prompted a number of official investigations, the most recent being the current Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. It is one of the largest public inquiries in Australia's history and like the Irish Ryan Commission before it, is likely to be one of the most significant inquiries into historical instances of child abuse internationally. Through examination of a number of prominent inquiries, this paper first explores the role of official inquiries in social and educational policy reform, and in shaping public understandings of the problem of child abuse more broadly. It then considers the cathartic function of inquires for victims and for societies more broadly, through exploration of the notion that inquires reflect an open and transparent society in which 'the voices of the powerless are heard' and the powerful are held accountable. Finally, the paper analyses the fraught social justice issues at play in the investigation of past instances of abuse, and the promise of social and institutional change aimed at better protecting young people today.

RC15-261.11

WU, CHIA-LING* (National Taiwan University, *clwu@ntu.edu.tw*)

Choreographing Risk: Multiple Sociotechnical Networks of Multiple Pregnancy

This paper creates the concept of "choreographing risk" to explore the sociotechnical networks of multiple pregnancy, mostly caused by assisted reproductive technology. I argue that during the processes of assisted conception and multiple pregnancy, heterogeneous elements of technical, legal, financial, emotional, political and gender, are coordinated around risk. Data includes in-depth interviews of women and medical professionals, and archival data. I find that in the stage of getting pregnant with assisted reproductive technology, doctors tend to use multiple embryo transfer and ovarian stimulation medication to increase the pregnancy rate. Both doctors and women perceive failure of conception as the major risk, and tend to disregard the risk of multiple pregnancy. In the case of multifetal conception, fetal reduction becomes a technical model to reduce the risk of multiple pregnancy. However, some women and doctors refuse this technique for reasons other than health risk; network of fetal reduction often collapses. High prevalence of multiple pregnancy in Taiwan exists. Pregnant women of twins and triples take embodied responsibility to avoid risk of premature birth, including diverse bodily work, and negotiation between productive and reproductive labor. This paper shows that as women vis-à-vis medical professionals become more and more the central choreographer in the multiple networks of multiple pregnancy. For policy implication, I suggest adjusting assisted conception methods, such as reducing the number of multiple embryo transfer during in-vitro fertilization, to relive women from the hard labor of multiple risk choreography.

RC03-71.6

WU, DI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *diwu@ucas.ac.cn*)
JIAO, DANXIAO (University of Chinese Academy of Science)
YUAN, YUE (University of Chicago)
DONG, JICHANG (University of Chinese Academy of Science)
CLARK, TERRY N. (University of Chicago)

How Scenes Drive Housing Prices in Beijing

Wu (2011) proves that Scenes heavily influence the urban residential choices in China. In that paper, an analytical framework is constructed to study 375 counties of 35 large cities in China. The objective of this paper is to improve on the previous analytical framework and delve into an examination of neighborhood level housing markets. Specifically, we focus on the city of Beijing in this paper and collect a dataset which includes three-year housing prices data and 85 types of amenities from 220 neighborhood areas in Beijing. In addition, we develop a novel technique to overcome the drawbacks of the original theory in spatial evaluations due to strong spatial autocorrelations among housing prices. We also employ geographically weighted regression and Kriging mapping to support our analyses. Our conclusions are the following: (1) the distribution of local culture and amenities is polarized in Beijing; (2) housing prices in Beijing are significantly influenced by neighborhood level culture and amenities; (3) the distribution of housing prices in Beijing has the shape of a comet, corresponding to the distribution of local culture and amenities, and with tails spreading towards the northwest.

RC03-71.3

WU, DI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *diwu@ucas.ac.cn*)

JIAO, DANXIAO (University of Chinese Academy of Science)
ZHANG, XIN (University of Chinese Academy of Science)
DONG, JICHANG (University of Chinese Academy of Science)

The Research of Cost Performance of Urban Housing in China: Base on the Theory of Scenes

In the last decade, the rising real estate price in Mainland China has become a worldwide issue. All walks of life paid close attention to the urbanization process stood by flourishing Real Estate Market in China. Moreover, some scholars have more emphasis on crisis and bubble hidden by the fast-rising real estate price. Researches and analysis on commercial housing vacancy ratio, relationship with housing price land value and Housing Price-to-Income Ratio have occupied the mainstream. These researches either stressed the influence on housing price by the cost of residential land from the perspective of supply or underlined the mismatch of housing price and per capita income from the perspective of demand. However this paper argues that whether there exist bubbles in commodity residential market is a dynamic equilibrium process, it is difficult to judge only by one-side factors. Hence according the Theory of Equilibrium Price posed by New Classical Economics, this paper re-examine the residential market bubble issue in China from a totally new perspective- cost performance of commodity housing based on Principle of Supply-demand equilibrium. Using ideological system of the latest achievements of Scenes Theory from Chicago School, this paper selected Panel data from 2001 to 2012 in 147 main cities in china, built urban residential Scenario index to measure cost performance of commodity housing in different regions in China and empirically proved the rationality and validity of the index. Finally this paper points out that urban cost performance of commodity housing ruled low in general, Second-tier cities had a low commodity residential market bubble level rather than first- and third-tier cities had a high level and offers targeted policy recommendations for macro-control of real estate market of the government of China.

RC55-874.2

WU, HANIA FEI* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *gintoolwhale@gmail.com*)

Micro and Macro Conditions for Happiness in Urban China

Despite the large literature on happiness research, sociological studies on the social determinants of happiness in China remain rare. This study examines not only micro conditions for happiness but also the potential interplay of micro and macro conditions in urban China. Specifically, we focus on some wide-studied and much overlooked micro conditions, socioeconomic achievements (what you get) and non-cognitive skills (who you are), respectively. However, the happiness effects of micro conditions may well differ across macro contexts. We thus investigate how the happiness effects socioeconomic achievements and non-cognitive skills depend on the level of economic development in urban China.

Our data are drawn from the urban sample of the 2011 Chinese General Social Survey, a nationally representative social survey. Socioeconomic achievements refer to years of education and annual total income. Non-cognitive skills refer to conscientiousness, operationalized by indicators of consistency, dependability, and deferral of gratification in performing the student role. Macro condition refers to urban areas in the most developed provinces versus less developed provinces, as indicated by provincial-level GDP per capita. We obtain three main findings: (1) Both adolescent conscientiousness and personal income, but not education, enhance personal happiness. (2) The happiness effects of education and income are highly contingent on the level of development, with education having a positive effect in less developed areas but a negative effect in more developed areas. (3) The happiness benefit of conscientiousness is robust across urban areas of high and low economic development. The evidence thus suggests that the micro conditions for happiness do depend on certain macro conditions in China. There is a penalty on happiness for high achievers of education and income in the most developed urban areas, but the happiness effect of adolescent conscientiousness is uniform across development contexts.

RC28-481.3

WU, HANIA FEI* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *gintoolwhale@gmail.com*)
TAM, TONY (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Personality Traits, Socioeconomic Inequality and Subjective Well-Being in Urban China

This paper brings together two literatures: a large literature of health inequality that has long documented the robust health benefits of socioeconomic status (SES) and a new human capital theory that emphasizes the health benefits of certain personality traits. We examine the potential dynamics between psychological functioning (personality traits and competitive pressure) and socioeconomic inequality in the context of subjective well-being (SWB). Specifically, (1) does adolescent conscientiousness (one of the "Big Five" personality traits) affect socioeconomic status (measured by education and income) in the transitional economy of

urban China? (2) Does adolescent conscientiousness also modify (interact with) the SWB effect of SES? (3) Are the SWB effects of conscientiousness and SES contingent on the degree socioeconomic competition of an urban area?

Drawing on the urban sample of the 2011 Chinese General Social Survey, a nationally representative social survey, we measure SWB with multiple indicators of positive and negative affect and conscientiousness with consistency, dependability, and deferral of gratification in performing the student role. We obtain three main findings: (1) Adolescent conscientiousness enhances education and income. (2) There is no interaction between adolescent conscientiousness and SES in predicting SWB. Each has independent effect on SWB. (3) However, psychological functioning and structural inequality interplay in a more complex way. We use level of economic development as an indicator of the degree of socioeconomic competition. While the SWB benefit of conscientiousness on SWB is robust across urban areas of high and low economic development, the SWB effects of education and income are highly contingent on the level of development. The evidence suggests that there is a penalty on SWB for high achievers of education and income in the most developed urban areas. Thus psychological functioning does not only affect socioeconomic achievement, it also critically determines the SWB benefits of socioeconomic achievement.

RC39-668.5

WU, HAOCHE* (Research Associate, *tristanhcwu@shsu.edu*) LINDELL, MICHAEL (Texas A&M University)

Perceptions on Hurricane Information and Protective Action Decisions

Tropical storms and hurricanes have caused extensive casualties and damage in past decades. Population and economic growth in the vulnerable coastal areas have made hurricanes a serious problem and created the potential for a catastrophic loss of life. The existing research literature lacks a sufficient scientific understanding dynamic protective action decision making during events in which additional information becomes available over time. Emergency managers and residents in the risk areas are most likely to make decisions on their protective actions based on National Hurricane Center's hurricane forecast advisories. This study uses the *DynaSearch* program to conduct a computer-based experiment that the understanding of hurricane strike probabilities and their choices of protective action recommendations during four different hurricane scenarios by having students playing the roles of county emergency managers. This study simulates the approach of a hurricane by providing experiment participants a sequence of hurricane forecast advisories and examining their threat perceptions and implement protective actions over time. The results show that (1) people's hurricane strike probability judgments and protective action recommendations escalated as hurricanes approached to their counties; (2) people realized that hurricane could make turns and might not always follow the forecast track; (3) risk assessment variables are correlated with people's disaster responses; (4) hurricane experience has a significant effect on protective action recommendations; (5) participants failed to evacuate appropriate risk areas in timely manner; and (6) participants had difficulty interpreting strike probabilities. The results suggest that participants were able to utilize the available hurricane information to make reasonable judgments about each city's relative strike probability. However, their failure to take appropriate actions suggests a need for more comprehensive training on what actions to take in response to the hurricane information displays.

RC32-542.2

WU, KA-MING* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, *kamingwu@cuhk.edu.hk*)

Claiming a Sub-Urban Citizenship: Migrants, Parenting and Reunited Households in Margins of Beijing, China

This paper explores the new realities and challenges facing skilled self-employed migrants who have worked in Beijing for almost two decades and who tend to settle in the far-off, intersecting area between the rural and urban spaces of the city (*chengxiang jiaohequ*). Based on extensive field research and in-depth interviews with some of these veteran migrants, this paper asks these questions: how do veteran migrants define their living space and resist structural discrimination? The research shows that veteran migrants are able to unite with their left-behind children and wives in the outlying area of the city, where cheap accommodation, public education and an informal economy are available. Examining the ways these migrants speak about parenting strategies, reuniting households and take advantage of various resources and opportunities in the intersecting area, this paper argues that they make claims on what I call a "sub-urban citizenship." The paper joins a broader discussion on citizenship mutation in the global era and argues that the concept of sub-urban citizenship allows one to understand the nuanced and everyday strategies peasant migrants actively assert to enfranchise themselves.

RC34-603.1

WU, QIAOBING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, *qiaobing.wu@gmail.com*)

Left-behind and/or Migrant Statuses, Social Capital, and the Mental Health of Children in Rural China

Children migrating to the urban cities with their parents and children left behind in the rural counties by their migrant parents are two vulnerable populations accompanying the rural-urban migration in mainland China. Some of these children even have dual experiences of being migrant and left-behind at various occasions due to their parents' return migration as a consequence of the economic downturn or other family decisions. Despite a growing body of literature on the mental health of either migrant children or left-behind children, no previous study had ever tried to distinguish the various experiences of being migrant or left-behind, or both, that might contribute to children's well-being. This study was aimed to investigate how the left-behind experiences of children living in the rural context of China influenced their mental health status, with their potential migration experiences being taken into account. Moreover, it investigated how the effects of left-behind experiences on mental health might be mediated by the stock of social capital in their family and neighborhood.

Data of this study came from a questionnaire survey with 701 children ages 11-18 living in the rural counties of Guizhou province, China. The structural equation modeling results suggested that, compared to those rural children who lived with both parents and never had any experience of being migrant or left-behind, children who were currently left-behind and had some previous experience of being a migrant appeared to exhibit higher levels of depression. Children who used to be left-behind but lived with both parents at the time of study tended to experience less depressive symptoms, demonstrated both as the direct effect of their unique left-behind experiences and through the mediating effect of social capital in the family. Implications of these research findings were further discussed.

RC19-342.2

WU, XIAOGANG* (Hong Kong University , *sowu@ust.hk*)

Ethnic Autonomous Policy and Ethnic Inequality in China: An Evaluation

China's 55 ethnic minorities constitute about 9 percent of the national population, and most are concentrated in remote areas and disadvantaged in social and economic development compared to the Han majority. To promote ethnic inequality, Chinese government has instituted the ethnic autonomous jurisdictions at different levels: 5 autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 120 autonomous counties/banners, covering 71 percent of ethnic minorities and 64 percent of the territory as of 2005. This paper aims to employ China's census (from 1982 to 2010) and the mini-census data in 2005 to evaluate the effectiveness of such a policy on ethnic disparities in educational, occupational attainment and income. Specifically, we will employ the causal inference methods to investigate the experience of ethnic minority (relative to Han) living under their own autonomous jurisdiction and their counterparts otherwise. The findings will have important implications for China's policy towards ethnic minorities.

RC28-483.6

WU, XIAOGANG* (Hong Kong University , *sowu@ust.hk*)

Trends in Intergenerational Social Mobility in China

This paper studies the intergenerational social mobility pattern in the People's Republic of China over half six decades, based on an analysis of 5 cohorts (born between 1932 and 1988) from a series of national representative surveys conducted in 1996, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, respectively. In the context of rapid economic industrialization since 1949, the absolute mobility rates in China increased over time, but the level is much lower than other countries. The relative mobility patterns were largely stable for both men and women except for the youngest cohort. Education played an important role in intergenerational social reproduction: the effect of origin on educational attainment does not change over time, and but the effect of education on destination does. The household registration (*hukou*) system that the Chinese government installed in to curb the rural- urban migration in the course of socialist industrialization created a unique pattern of social mobility in China that deviates from core models of social mobility found in other countries. The market reform has altered the pattern of social mobility: the effect of origin on education increased and the market-oriented reform seems to enhance the inter-generational transmission.

RC34-598.5

WU, ZHEN* (University of Toulouse II Le Mirail, *venersezw@hotmail.com*)

Between the Individualism and the Collectivism: Dilemma in the Socialization of Today's Chinese Adolescents

About one hundred years ago, William Bagley put forward several controversial issues on different trends of education concepts. One of them concerns the debate between two opposite values in pedagogy: the individualism and the collectivism. If these two values represent and distinguish two different notions in diverse civilizations, especially during this transitional stage and the context of globalization, today's Chinese youths are the first generation whom simultaneously contact with various cultures from the Western world and from their own tradition, thus directly confronting this dilemma during their socialization.

On one hand, Chinese social convention attaches importance to the strategies needed in maintaining a collective life, in which individuals should adhere to Doctrine of the Mean in hopes of becoming invisible within the community; On the other hand, the competition advocated by market economy require individuals to show their uniqueness in order to stand out above others. Moreover, the Confucian family tradition is used to emphasize that an individual submits to the collective interests but disfavors his or her public responsibilities. However, civil society introduced from western cultures, stresses the importance of the individual but, meanwhile, promotes integration into the communal solidarity and the sense of civic duties. Today's Chinese youth is growing up in this very conflict and the amalgamation of these paradoxical values.

How then, do they evaluate their own identities and their family relationships? How do they consider their civic responsibilities and their social connections? Which values represent, for them, justice in their own lives and others'? By means of a survey focusing on adolescents and conducted in a Chinese city, we try to discover, by quantitative and qualitative analyses, the inclination and the hesitation of this young generation facing the obligation of the familial collectivist tradition with that of the impacts of the individualist civic innovation.

RC20-353.3

WU, ZHIMING (CARY)* (The University of British Columbia, *carywooruc@gmail.com*)
WILKES, RIMA (The University of British Columbia)

Re-Thinking Political Trust in China

Political trust matters as it reflects a regime's perceived legitimacy. Cross-national survey research shows that political trust in China is very high. This is puzzling because China is not only governed by an authoritarian regime but it also has serious corruption and large wealth inequality. The high trust exhibited within the Chinese context is therefore questionable.

In this study, we argue that there are at least four key points that need to be considered when using survey data to examine political trust in China. First, the Chinese notion of *"Xinren"* commonly used in surveys such as the World Values might be different from western concept of "trust".Second, questions about political values are sensitive, especially in China, and therefore the distrust in interviewers and political fear may lead Chinese citizens to overstate their trust in the authoritarian government. Third, the political system and culture of imperial China could still have an impact on those Chinese respondents who hold traditional values. Fourth, the collectivist nature of Chinese cultures and the cultural tradition of being modest may encourage Chinese people to hide their political values.

Using the Chinese General Social Survey (2005 & 2006), in this study we explore how traditional cultures and interview contexts impact the expression of trust among the Chinese. We distinguish between trusting attitudes and trusting behaviors. We use alternatives to the stand question asking directly how much confidence people have in government,as the measure of political trust. We conclude that trust in government is much lower in China than is suggested by research based on the World Values and other well-known surveys.

RC40-680.4

WUN'GAEO, SURICHAI* (Chulalongkorn University, *surichai1984@yahoo.com*)

Food Security Part II. Politics of Food Security in Asia Pacific: Neoliberal Reforms, Contamination, and Social Movements

Food Sovereignty Movements under Neoliberal and Frontier Capitalisms in Thailand and the Mekong

The concept of "food security ". has been enshrined in official ASEAN including Thailand's government documents. It is argued that there are increasing evidence of rural and , some urban-based social movements related to food could be more readily conceptualized under the food sovereignty concept. Situated in the tropics, Thailand like other Mekong and ASEAN countries are rich in agro-biodiversity. Modern agriculture, diverse cash crops have been promoted as sources of foreign currency for the country , with much less recognized negative impacts. These farming systems necessitate the use of agro-chemicals and monocropping practices resulted in the loss od agrobiodiversity. More recently, expanding industrialized agricultural and animal husbandry practices have been promoted responding to market demands of globalizing trade. In these contexts, food sovereignty movements have been observed, from ethnic tribal highland rice farming, new organic and sustainable agriculture including tradtional mixed ones, peasant-to-peasant seeds sharing, struggle to defend locally produced food , be it marine and coasts against mega-energy, deep sea gas/ oil drilling and industrial projects of either national or multinational enterprises. Despite somewhat shared concerns for food securiy, improving livlihoods livelihoods and sustainable agriculture between the farmers, the state and civil society groups, tensions are evident in power imbalances embedded in these , and and contradictions in the policy spheres.

This paper aims at substantiating the transformative potentials and significance of these movements in transcending the present productivist and growth-centric discourse.

RC34-584.1

CROFTS, JESSICA* (The University of Melbourne, *j.crofts2@pgrad.unimelb.edu.au*)
WYN, JOHANNA* (The University of Melbourne, *johanna@unimelb.edu.au*)
CUERVO, HERNAN* (The University of Melbourne, *hicuervo@unimelb.edu.au*)

The Persistence of Gender Inequalities in Australia Workplaces: An Analysis of Two Generations

Drawing on the two-decade Life Patterns longitudinal study that follows the lives of two generations of Australians (popularly known as Gen X and Gen Y), through their transitions from education into the workforce, this paper investigates the factors contributing to gender equality in workforce participation and in the labour market. Focusing on female participants in the Life Patterns study, we draw on qualitative and quantitative data to examine the micro and macro explanations that underpin this phenomenon. Firstly, we briefly analyse the impact of social and cultural values in the development of egalitarian approaches to the field of education that have contributed to the expansion of the participation of women in tertiary education and, subsequently, the workplace. Secondly, we focus on neoliberal sensibilities and values underpinned by the concept of choice to understand the egalitarian values that exist alongside persisting gender inequality. Finally, we argue that while institutional arrangements are needed to address persistent inequalities around women's roles and participation at work, there is also a need to scrutinise social and cultural beliefs about work and gender to achieve greater equality.

RC28-484.7

WYSIENSKA, KINGA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, *kwysienska@ifispan.waw.pl*)
KARPINSKI, ZBIGNIEW (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

Discrimination Facing Immigrant Job Applicants in Poland - Results of a Field Experiment

In the 'global race for talent,' many factors can affect the attractiveness of a particular country for migrants, including the likelihood of securing employment commensurate with their qualifications. Empirical data, however, show that immigrant status and/or ethnicity act as stratifying mechanisms, and can contribute to inequality in the chances of migrants' securing adequate employment versus those of native workers. Whether this inequality is affected by factors related to the labor supply side (e.g., differences in skills) or by the labor demand side (e.g., discrimination by employers) often remains unclear. It is also an open question whether migrant status plays a similar role in homogenous nations where there are no established foreign-born ethnic or immigrant groups as it does in nations with a long history of immigration. In order to investigate whether and to what extent there is an 'immigrant and ethnic hiring penalty' in the primary labor market of one of these 'new immigration' countries -- Poland -- we conducted a natural experiment. Ostensibly on behalf of potential employees, we sent over 3,500 applications in response to job advertisements. The candidates were equivalent in their human capital, but differed in their ethnic and national backgrounds. The results show a statistically significant net discrimination against immigrants. However, contrary to our predictions, discrimination against 'white immigrants' is stronger than that against 'ethnic immigrants'. We also observed different levels of discrimination against immigrant men and women, depending on the type of job and size of the company. Specifically, there is greater discrimination against immigrant females applying for typical female-type jobs, whereas the likelihood of discrimination is higher among immigrant males applying to large companies. We discuss possible explanations of the observed effects, with particular focus on predictions from economic theories of statistical discrimination and from the status characteristics theory of double standards.

RC04-82.6

WYSMULEK, ILONA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *ilona.wysmulek@gmail.com*)

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

OLEKSIYENKO, OLENA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, *olena.oleksiyenko@gmail.com*)

Multilingual Education of European Union – Backstage of Ideology

The image of state education, together with visions of its main functions, priorities and expected results are constantly being reshaped under the impact of various social, economic, political and cultural changes. Being a powerful tool of influence, education is often becoming the battlefield of different interests, the most powerful of which have their reflection in educational policies and practice. This paper concentrates on the case of Poland, which faced several important transformational processes during last decade, among most important of which is joining the European Union (2004). What impact on educational system and its actors did it have? This paper investigates how EU's directives and recommendations influenced polish educational system, using the example of foreign language proficiency. In 1995 the European Commission published a White Paper on Education and Training, which states that each citizen of European Union must speak at least two foreign languages, which would enable mobility and competitiveness on the labor market. This is the starting point of the analysis of the paper, which will present the insight to EU recommendations concerning foreign languages and relate this data with the actual educational reforms in Poland in 2004-2013. Further on, the paper will concentrate on the analysis of the foreign language skills characteristics of Polish citizens in 2013, using the data gathered in Polish Panel Survey POLPAN and European Survey on Language Competences (2011). Interpreting the results, the paper confronts the dominating idea that Poland should 'catch up' in learning foreign languages (Poland National Summery ESLC, 2011) and opens the questions of whether foreign language proficiency is an unavoidable condition of modern world and to which extend the multilingual pressure creates the new marginalization, unequal relationships and uneven chances.

RC31-526.12

WYSS, ANNA* (University of Bern, *anna.wyss@soz.unibe.ch*)

Contested Controll: Irregular Transit Migrants in Europe

This presentation is about young migrants' journeys with low chances of receiving asylum or any other type of residence in Europe. These migrants exhibit a highly complex migration pattern. First, these migrants are frequently in durable "transit" across Europe, moving back and forth between different states. Second, transit migrants must exhibit a high degree of flexibility, as they have to respond to suddenly changing conditions, such as work opportunities, rejection of asylum claims, detention or deportation. Third, transit migrants often switch between different legal statuses, such as asylum seeker, rejected asylum seeker, illegal worker or detainee. This throws them into a general state of uncertainty and psychological distress. The experience of these young adults shows a deep ambivalence between a sense of autonomy, on the one hand, and of profound hope- and powerlessness, on the other. This presentation explores the "fragmented journeys" of these migrants, by way of a multi-sited ethnographic approach and biographical interviews. It focuses on the lived experiences and the strategies of irregular migrants to find a way to reside in Europe in the context of an increasingly restrictive migration management.

X

JS-79.4

XAVIER BEIRUTH, AZIZ (Universidade de São Paulo)
GÓES, ANTÔNIO OSCAR* (UESC - State University of Santa Cruz, *oscargoes11@hotmail.com*)
BRUGNI, TALLES* (USP - University of São Paulo, *tallesbrugni@hotmail.com*)
ABDUL-NOUR, ALFREDO (UESC - State University of Santa Cruz)

Is Another Economy Possible? the Prospects of Social Entrepreneurship from the Business Viewpoint

The dynamics of the economy goes through three strands: the State, the market and civil society. The State, in principle, is characterized by the logic of intervention, by the regulation and entrepreneurship; the market prefers the competitive logic; and the third sector step by associative pathways. Currently, the economy of many countries goes through times of turbulence. The State no longer meets the diverse needs of its population; private companies are increasingly profitability. Social "companies", in principle, have many weaknesses in their management and, in this regard, we realize that there is a disruption of economic and social order in society, like: increasing poverty, violence, environmental degradation and so on. We need an alternative to the productive process. In this way, the social entrepreneurship enables new forms of economic activity management with a logic contrary to market economies. In this paper, we describe an entity of third sector with the solidarity economy approach, through social entrepreneurship postulates. Our research is descriptive, qualitative, being a case study on a social entity. We use observation and documentary work for data collection and the analysis of the content reflected the catalogued information. The results suggest that there is a new economic order and that other alternatives practices of economic production are viable. Cooperating companies can be managed by the competitive logic, but with emphasis on the collective human needs. The entities have vision of solidarity and aim financial and social profit as well. The local market is valued and the cooperative process is visible. On the other hand, is not easy to maintain an organization of this type in the market, with associative goals. Predatory and unfair competition of traditional companies undermines the survival of social entities. Finally, the success achieved by the Organization studied shows that another economic production is possible.

RC47-773.2

XIA, BINGQING* (University of Leeds, *csbx@leeds.ac.uk*)

Worker Agency In Chinese Internet Companies

This paper examines the role that workers in Chinese internet companies play in relation to potential transformation of both online and offline China, by examining how workers in the organisations negotiate the gaze of the allegedly authoritarian state, and how they use the internet to create meaningful, expressive and resistant spaces. This paper outlines the complicated context of Chinese internet industries, in which Chinese state plays a significant role, and the difficulties that workers in internet companies face in their efforts to create alternative online spaces. The paper then discusses the various ways in which workers mobilise their agency, such as acts of negotiation and resistance, in order to respond to interference from the state. This paper also discusses how workers' acts of negotiation and resistance in workplace, the internet companies in this research, contribute to creating a new online space which gives voice to diverse classes in contemporary Chinese society.

On the one hand, this paper contributes a valuable perspective to explore the shaping of the new and socio-cultural space of online China, by suggesting a focus on workers in internet companies. On the other hand, this paper also contributes to debates about workplace agency. I argue that the tradition of understanding worker agency as workplace resistance is limited. As an alternative, some forms of worker agency can be characterised as negotiation, which might open up possibilities for online China in different ways. Meanwhile, I also argue that the tradition of understanding worker agency in the context of workplace is limited; rather, it is necessary to discuss such worker agency in the socio-cultural context, such as the resistant space of offline China.

RC16-297.2

XIANG, HARDY YONG* (non membership, *xiangy@pku.edu.cn*)

Empirical Study on China's Audience of Animated Film in 2011 and 2012

Although China's Animation industry has been developing very much in the past years, there is a shortage of deeply researching on it, especially empirical study. Based on empirical data gathering from a long-range research of Cultural Consumption Program organized by Institute for Cultural Industries at Peking

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

1075

University, analyzing two key factors of variable quantity, marketing and word of mouth, we research China's audience of animated film and try to discover facts about it. We find that marketing is the weakest competence for China's Animated Film(CAF), university students is the strategic audience of CAF and middle-aged group with higher education is the target market of CAF.

JAPA-16.2

XIANG, HARDY YONG* (non membership, xiangy@pku.edu.cn)

Chinese Animated Film and its Audience; An Empirical Research on Chinese Cultural Wave

In this presentation I will take up the case of Chinese animated film and its audience as one of those examples of new cultural waves from Asia. Institute for Cultural Industries at Peking University has been conducting a survey research on the issue as a part of the survey program called Cultural Consumption Program. The program (survey project) has been one of the rare attempts of such kind in China and we are now analyzing the data gathered by the project. In the presentation of this session, I will show the results and the facts of the survey and I will try to connect the outcomes to the other cultural 'waves' from Asia in locating it in the broader picture in Asian settings in the whole. In doing so I shall commit the dialogues with other presenters who deal with the findings from other areas of Asia.

JS-90.4

XIANG, JUN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, raymondxiang22@gmail.com)

Who Becomes Registered Urban Resident during China's Massive Urbanization: Assessing the Roles of Human, Political and Social Capital

Background
Over the last half-century, registered urban residents persistently occupy an advantageous position over rural residents or rural-urban migrants in obtaining good jobs, health care, housing and even education for their children. Therefore, transforming one's household registration (*hukou*) status from rural to urban is a very effective path to upward social mobility. Prior research shows that education, Party membership and military service are the three most significant predictors of *hukou* conversion. However, the finding does not have the necessary data to address the statistical problems of reverse causation and unobserved heterogeneity, and the role of familial ties in *hukou* conversion.
Question
We re-examine the roles of three types of predictors in *hukou* conversion: human, political and social capital.
Data and Analysis
We draw on the 2008 Chinese General Social Survey that provides crucial timing data for life events, including the timing of *hukou* conversion for both the respondents and their spouses, first marriage and joining in the Communist Party.
Empirical Findings
(1) Education is a far more powerful credential than expected, facilitating the use of not only educational channels, but also a wide range of state sponsored conversion channels, such as military, employment in state sector or cadre; (2) when reverse causation is thoroughly eliminated, we show that Party membership actually impedes, not facilitates, *hukou* conversion, and thus wholly contrary to the view of the prevailing literature. By controlling for the impact of unobserved heterogeneity, the results suggest that securing Party membership in one's home town appears to undermine the incentive for mobility to urban areas by enhancing the chance of one's local success; (3) marrying an urban husband is rural women's social capital for *hukou* conversion, almost completely offsetting the human capital advantages of rural men, resulting in no overall gender difference in becoming registered urban residents.

RC23-406.5

XIE, YONGMEI* (Harbin Institute of Technology, yongmeixie@sina.com)

Field Fusion— the Experience of Engineering Education in New China's Early Stage

The academy and disciplinization of higher engineering education leads to students' lower engineering ability, which becomes a national common engineering education problem. However, the problem roots in science ideology and social field highly differentiated and autonomy. This study takes Harbin Institute of Technology Welding as an example, offering an early stage practice oriented engineering education experience. New China's higher education managed by government positively was responsible for the state-building needs. Under given ideology, engineering educational goal and behavior submits to the motto —education serves for politics and combines with production— called for by government, however, which fits the nature of the practice of engineering. Under the concept

of objectivity of research and teaching for the needs of major national projects, China has created the interactive mode of "society-engineering-research-teaching". In a word, this unique phenomenon comes up under the condition that education highly mixed with political field, scientific field and economic field.

PLEN-6.2

XIE, YU* (University of Michigan, yuxie@umich.edu)

Income Inequality in Today´s China: How High and Why so High?

In this paper, we first document a rapid increase in income inequality in China's recent past, capitalizing on newly available survey data collected by several Chinese university survey organizations. By now, China's income inequality not only greatly surpasses that of the US but also ranks among the highest in the world, especially in comparison to countries with comparable or higher standards of living. We argue that China's current high income inequality is mainly driven by structural factors that have been sustained by Chinese political system, the main structural determinants being the rural-urban divide and the regional variation in economic well-being. Analyzing 2005 and 2010 comparable survey data in China and US, we examine these structural determinants that may help explain China's high income inequality. Our results show that for both periods, once we factor in China's large structural inequality due to the rural-urban divide and the regional variation in economic wellbeing, China's remaining inequality closely resembles that of the U.S.

RC52-843.7

XING, GE* (Fudan University, geleoxing@gmail.com)

A Differentiated Community: Chinese Journalists and Their Interest-Driven Professionalism

Professionalism of journalism has been debated in China in the past decade, partly because of the commercialization of the mass media and emerging elite media. It still remains a question whether there is a journalistic professionalism in China, or whether such professionalism is a fragmentary one instead of a coherent one. However, it is clear that traditional mouthpiece role of Chinese mass media has no longer been able to offer enough explanation to portray the current change in such a profession.

This paper focuses on one special phenomenon in Chinese journalistic activity usually named "red-envelop journalism" or paid journalism. Journalists routinely accept money and other gifts from news source including government officials, industries and even foreign companies, which in western journalism is viewed as bribe. However, in Chinese social context, it should be considered more complicated rather than merely a violation of professionalism.

In this paper the transition of function and structure of paid journalism from the mouthpiece era to the current party-market corporatism situation is historically reviewed and analyzed. Then by participatory observation and interview, it is concluded that professionalism is interpreted mainly according to differentiated interests such as fame, market and political capital within journalist community and by other participants in the institution. It is also noted that journalists use interpretative discourse to explain and defend such interest-driven professionalism. Consequently these developments may have profound implications for the transition of Chinese media from a lapdog perspective to a guard dog perspective, while the traditionally defined perspective of professionalism as a watch dog is dismissed.

RC16-295.3

XU, BIN* (Florida International University, binxu@fiu.edu)

Legacies of the Sichuan Earthquake: Disasters As Past and Present Political Events

This paper examines legacies of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake in China in politics of subsequent disasters, particularly Yushu and Ya'an earthquakes. The legacies were manifested in three political realms: state leaders' compassionate performance, the state's cooperation with the civil society, and mourning rituals for disaster victims. While the Sichuan earthquake provided a cognitive template for people to interpret subsequent disasters as well as a political action patterns for political actors to follow, its legacies' features and effectiveness varied across events and realms. First, while leaders' compassionate performance in subsequent disasters resembled Premier Wen Jiabao's in Sichuan, it was much less effective. Second, the state's cooperation with the civil society organizations was politically selective and biased. Third, the mourning ritual for disaster victims was institutionalized but deprived of its substantive meaning, and the spontaneous mourning for student victims of the collapsed schools was suppressed. This paper explains the variations by examining both situational and structural dimensions of state-society relations. I argue that structural tensions between the state's moral legitimacy and its other political interests as well as contextual factors alter the shaping power of the Sichuan earthquake's legacies. More broadly, I propose a state-society relations perspective to theorize political legacy.

RC16-286.1

XU, BING* (Shanghai University, *bing.xu6@gmail.com*)

Hermeneutics and Cultural Sociology

Hermeneutics and Cultural Sociology: A Discussion between Alexander's "Strong Program" and the "Cultural self-awareness" of Chinese Sociology

Bing Xu, Shanghai University, China

Jeffery Alexander's concept of cultural sociology is closely related to hermeneutics, and hermeneutics has been built continuously as well as cultural sociology. He and Philip Smith's "strong program" takes Dithey's hermeneutics as its philosophical resource and late Durkheim as its classic sociological resource (Alexander and Smith, 2003). What is the relationship between the two resources ? My viewpoint is that both of them are inspired by Wilhelm von Humbolt' metaphor of "the web of language" in German Romantic Philosophy, which plants the seed of modern hermeneutics (cf. Taylor, 1985: 231). "The web of language" is expanded from text to text-like actions by Dilthey, and from text-like action to social structure by Durkheim. Durkheim articulates his approach to reach beneath the symbol to grasp the social reality around 1920, which has hermeneutical implications (cf. Durkheim, 1995: 2). This approach has been transformed into structuralism in the French tradition in early 20 century, and has been extended by Alexander between French structuralism and American pragmatics as "cultural pragmatics" in the turn of 21 century.

Chinese sociologist Xiaotong Fei (2003) argues that hermeneutics is a powerful approach for the "cultural self-awareness" of Chinese sociology, because the profound thoughts on mind in Neo-Confucianism of Song and Ming Dynasties has hermeneutical implications. I would argue that hermeneutics can be developed in this exploration, and in return, the exploration can be pushed forward by the expanded hermeneutics. The hermeneutics in this context is different from that of Alexander but can be inspired by the latter.

RC28-492.2

XU, DUODUO* (Hong Kong University , *dxu@ust.hk*)

Aspirations, Motivations and Immigrant Children's Unexpected Success in Education

Evidences have shown that despite their undesirable family background, immigrant children are doing unexpectedly well in education when compared to their native counterparts. Previous studies have failed to prove that strong motivation towards better life and high aspiration for upward mobility may contribute to their academic success. To fill this gap, I use Hong Kong PISA data to identify four types of incentives that theoretically would cause immigrants¡¯ outstanding performance, and use mediation analysis to measure how much of the effect of immigrant status on academic achievement is mediated through these factors. The results confirm that aspirations and motivations do mediate a part of the immigrant effect on mathematics achievement, and educational aspiration seems to be the relatively more important one. For immigrant students from families with low socioeconomic status, although their academic advantage is especially large, but that does not mean they have stronger motivations and higher aspirations.

JS-83.3

XU, PENG* (Wuhan University, *xupeng1986@whu.edu.cn*)

Factors Associated with Subjective Well-Being in Chinese Elderly People

This paper used the data from China General Social Survey to examine factors related to Subjective Well-Being (SWB) in Chinese elderly people. I constructed a conceptual model adapted from Anderson's health behavioral model and probed the associations between SWB and predisposing, enabling, need and health behavior factors. I discovered that higher SWB is more likely to be found in elderly people who have spouses accompanied, maintain good quality of relationship with family relatives and friends, have stronger need for recreational activities, have better health status, exercise more, perceive an increase in their current socio-economic status compared to previous situation, and remain optimistic about their future socio-economic status. Results also suggested that enabling factors (socio-economic status and quality of social connections) can impose more influence on elderly people's SWB. Thus, policies that maintain or boost the perception of upward socio-economic mobility and that enhance harmony between older people and their relatives and friends should be given special consideration in future.

Y

RC25-445.5

YAGUNOVA, ELENA* (St.-Petersburg State University, *iagounova.elena@gmail.com*)
PIVOVAROVA, LIDIA* (University of Helsinki, *lidia.pivovarova@helsinki.fi*)
KRYLOVA, IRINA* (St.Petersburg State University, *krylova93@gmail.com*)
SHCHEKOTOVA, GALINA* (St.Petersburg State University, *intendia@gmail.com*)

Socio-Political Crisis and the Language of the Media: The Case Study of Russian "Snow Revolution"

This paper is devoted to the analysis of the Russian Media during the "Snow Revolution": the period of a political crisis in Russia between December_2011 and March_2012. The falsification during the parliamentary elections caused numerous demonstrations and street actions, which continued till the presidential elections.

The social networks played undoubtedly important role at that time: as a source of information, as a mean of mobilization and as an environment for the discussion and reflection. As a consequence, several recent studies of the "Snow Revolution" have been focused on social networks, such as Twitter or Facebook.

Unlike these previous studies, this paper is focused on more traditional sources, such as newspapers, information agencies and news feeds on the Web. We address two interrelated research questions: first, how the socio-political crisis affects the content and language of the Media, and, second, to what extent their view of the events represents the public opinion.

To answer these questions we use various types of evidence. First, we collect large corpus (52 millions tokens) of Russian news, published both during the "Snow Revolution" and before this period; we automatically extract the statistically significant keywords that characterize the investigated period. Second, we conduct the experiment among 104 informants who were asked to recall words and phrases that they associate with the "Snow Revolution".

We compare the results of these experiments and discover the correspondence between the news and the survey responses; this demonstrates that the traditional news still have an impact in mind-shaping of certain strata of people. We compare our results with the dictionary of neologisms collected by FaceBook users and post-edited by professional linguists, and come to an idea that a self-reflection of the social networks users not necessary represents the real processes in language and society.

JS-93.2

YALCIN-RIOLLET, MELIKE* (Centre Maurice Halbwachs (CNRS-EHESS-ENS), *yalcinmelike@gmail.com*)
GARABUAU-MOUSSAOUI, ISABELLE (EDF)

An Emerging Energy-Focused Community in France: A Local and Social Innovation

Can we talk about "ommunities" in the field of energy in France? Local and citizen-led initiatives relating to energy are developing strongly in Anglo-Saxon countries and a growing body of research is examining the innovative potential of these grassroots initiatives, known as "community energy". In France, similar initiatives – albeit with certain specificities – only began to emerge recently (in parallel of and related to the Degrowth Movement and the Transition Towns), and so far, very few studies have dealt with them. The purpose of this communication is therefore to propose an exploratory and in-depth analysis of one advanced French case, that of Le Mené, a pioneer in local energy autonomy. We examine the conditions under which the initiative emerged, and the processes through which a grassroots innovation is formed and developed. In studying this case (interviews with key actors and inhabitants, analysis of documents), comparing it with other sources of data (interviews with experts, comparative observation of other on-going initiatives) and taking stock of various social sciences studies, we show that a social innovation was produced in Le Mené through the hybridisation of actors, sociotechniques and discourses. This local initiative was innovative not only in terms of the scope of the implemented equipements, but also in terms of the social organisation behind the development of the projects and the capacity to use energy production as a social resource. Finally, the case study highlights the emergence of a new form of collective action and reflects on its possible diffusion in France.

RC44-739.10

YAMADA, NOBUYUKI* (Komazawa University, *jogoaya@ruby.plala.or.jp*)

Why so Weak? : The Social Conditions of Labor Insurgency in Malaysia

Many Asian countries have experienced rapid industrialization and developed manufacturing for the past several decades. Given that manufacturing was traditionally one of bases of labor activism in many countries, the growth of manufacturing can activate the labor movement. In fact, as a result, some newly industrialized countries including South Korea and China have also experienced labor upsurge in a large scale. However, in Malaysia, which has also been remarkably industrialized since the 1970s, there does not necessarily exist a strong labor movement. This paper seeks to explore the reason why the labor movement in Malaysia is so weak even though manufacturing has clustered. Firstly, the brief history of Malaysian labor movement is reviewed and the labor movement in Malaysia used to be very active in the past. Secondly, taking into account various social factors such as class relations, organizations, institutions, networks, and the state, the cause of the weak labor movement in Malaysia is clarified. Thirdly, examining the recent process of the enactment of minimum wage law in Malaysia, this paper clarifies that the labor movement did not necessarily affect the enforcement of minimum wage law but the government primarily took the initiative to decide its enactment. Lastly, this paper tries to examine the possibilities to support the labor movement through various measures for resource mobilization, and to analyze how the recent deterioration of economic inequality can affect workers and their movement in order to define the social conditions of labor insurgency in Malaysia.

RC10-184.1

YAMADA, SHUJI* (Bunkyo University, *yamashu@shonan.bunkyo.ac.jp*)

Japanese Challenges Towards the Sustainable Society -- the Recovering Process from the Earthquake and Tsunami, and Establishing New Industrial Relations --

After the serious earthquakes and tsunami in 2011, Japanese society, mostly in Tohoku area, had been damaged horribly and the accidents of Fukushima nuclear power plant are still on-going. Japanese central government had established "Reconstruction Agency (http://www.reconstruction.go.jp/english/)" for reacting to them. The task is "leading and managing the reconstruction process", and the role is "to accelerate structural reconstruction and revitalization in the affected areas, by supporting implementation of government policies and managing coordination of reconstruction strategy and initiatives between various branches of government at a national level and with local municipalities". However, the reconstruction process is not sufficient for the local communities.

Following this situation, at a municipality and a community level, we could consider two distinctive changes as hints for new Japanese working features. This presentation tries to examine whether these changes will shed their skin and become new industrial relations or conditions.

The first case would be an excellent collaboration between fishermen and NPOs in Iwate prefecture. Traditionally, the cleavage between fishermen and leisure divers was deep, because of their miscommunication. Currently, a NPO is proposing a cooperation aiming at recovering the sea both for fishery and diving. Through the collaborative works, fishermen have gradually presented their positive attitudes to divers and both of them have been able to understand each philosophy of work.

The second case would be a citizens' participation toward local administrations. For the aim at reconstructing a community, most of all municipalities are requesting citizens' participation to set their future plan. In this case, the working style of municipality's staff had changed to deliberative and negotiating process. Under this pressure, the staffs of municipality office have been forced to think how they can work with citizens and how they can realize the policies through deliberations.

RC38-646.5

YAMADA, TOMIAKI* (Matsuyama University, *tomi.yamada@nifty.com*)

A n Attempt to Analyze the Narrative World of the Life-Stories of Doctors and Patients Involved in the HIV Tainted Blood Product Incident in Japan

A n attempt to analyze the narrative world of the life-stories of doctors and patients involved in the HIV tainted blood product incident in Japan.

We had conducted the research projects started in 2001 ended 2010, which aimed at collecting and analyzing the life-stories of doctors and patients involved in the HIV tainted blood product incident in Japan. This endeavor culminated in the final reports consisting of 3 volumes which amount to 1358 pages. Against the simplified bipolar model of the perpetrator and the victim of this incident, we found more complicated and individualized world of life-stories which would reflect the differences of social and historical context where each interviewee was situated at that time. First, the doctors had been thrown into the uncertainty and

indecisiveness toward the then unknown disease of HIV infection, which would result in refraining from taking a clear-cut attitude concerning the use of non-heated concentrated blood product. For most doctors, the change from cryoprecipitate to concentrated product meant undoubtedly a quantum progress of medical care treatment for hemophiliacs; to return to the old method of treatment looked retrogression and might run the risk of engendering the lives of hemophiliacs by the higher rate of intracranial bleeding.

Second, the older generation of hemophilia in Japan unanimously experienced the unbearable painfulness of bleeding and was told by parents that they would die young. For them, the anti-hemophilia factor concentrate was regarded as the miracle medicine to ease the pain and to endow a long life. However, facing up the occurrence of HIV infection, they felt being kept separated from every trustworthy information sources. Although, the frank communication between doctors and patients should be acutely demanded at the time of confusion and uncertainty, we found little evidence of any interchange between them.

JS-37.4

YAMADA, YOKO* (Hiroshima-Kokusai-Gakuin University, *y.yamada@hkg.ac.jp*)

The "Vocabulary of Motives" of Worker's Suicide in Japan

Recently, Worker's Suicide has emerged as a serious social problem in Japan. According to the governmental statistics, the number of application for insurance and the total amount of payout about "karo-jisatsu" in the worker's compensation insurance system in Japan have gone up significantly last ten years. The purpose of this presentation is to examine how worker's suicide is understood among Japanese people now through the interview researches with bereaved families.

Japanese government reported the number of the people who committed suicide per year in Japan has been more than 30,000 from 1998 to 2011. This presentation especially focuses on worker' suicide, what is called "karo-jisatsu" in Japan. Karo-jisatsu is a Japanese word that means working person kills him/herself after too much working or moral harassment in workplace. This word has been popular in our country since 1990's, while "karo-shi" which means death from overwork has been known since 1970's. Some lawyers and doctors who are engaged in labor problem or industrial hygiene have claimed that too much working and stress make worker exhausted, so he/she injures his/her mental health, in the worst case he/she kills him/herself. That is called "karo-jisatsu".

But I point out there is a logical leap between overworking and committing suicide. I clarify how they have been connected in the discourse of "karo-jisatsu" by reconsidering of "medicalization" (Conrad & Schnider,1981) of suicide. My empirical analysis shows that suicide is regarded as one of the symptom of depression today, while"harakiri", "seppuku" and "kamikaze" have been traditionally regarded as heroic suicide in Japan. Medical terms constitute a major "vocabulary of motives"(Gerth&Mills,1953) of worker's suicide. So when bereaved families decide on the significance of their member's suicide, they tend to use these types of vocabularies.

RC33-581.6

YAMAGUCHI, KAZUO* (The University of Chicago, *kyamagu@uchicago.edu*)

Decomposition of Inequality By an Extension of the Dinardo-Fortin-Lemieux Method: An Application to an Analysis of Gender Inequality in the Proportion of Managers in Japan

As a method for analyzing how inequality in one dimension is explained by inequalities in other dimensions, this paper introduces a method for the decomposition of a group difference in the outcome into several components, explained by differences in the covariate values among groups and a component unexplained by them. The method is an extension of the decomposition method introduced by DiNardo, Fortin and Lemieux (DFL) based on propensity-score weighting. An application of this method focuses on the amount by which gender inequality in the proportion of managers is explained by sex differences in human-capital variables. The regression-based Blinder-Oaxaca (BO) method cannot be employed for a decomposition of the difference in proportion because the linear probability model cannot be specified as a regression model. Unlike the BO method, the DFL method can be applied to decompose a difference in proportion, but the latter does not permit a simple further decomposition of the explained component into elements explained by each covariate. The method introduced in this paper enables alternative sequential decompositions to assess the contribution of each variable to the explained component.

Suppose we denote by C, birth cohorts, by E, the educational attainment, and by D, the employment duration, and the causal order, C→E→D. The decomposition of gender inequality in the proportion of managers by the forward order of equating the conditional distributions of C, E, and D between sexes leads to a sequential application of the DFL method and identifies the effects of C, E, and D including each variable's indirect effects through causally posterior variables. The decomposition by the backward order of D, E, and C to assess the unique contribution of each covariate's effect on gender inequality requires an extension of the DFL method, however. This paper demonstrates the usefulness of this extension.

RC32-554.2

YAMAGUCHI, KAZUO* (The University of Chicago, *kyamagu@uchicago.edu*)

The Determinants of Gender Inequality in the Proportion of Managers in Japan

This paper analyzes linked data of employer and employee surveys from the International Comparative Surveys on Work-Life Balance conducted by the Research Institute of Economy, Trade, and Industry to find the determinants of gender inequality in the proportion of managers among white-collar workers in Japan. The high job quit rate among women is a common reason given in employer surveys conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare for "having few or no female managers." This cannot be the true cause underlying gender disparity. The proportion of managers among female college graduates is far below that among male high school graduates even when the female employees have worked the same number of years as the male employees at their current companies. The fundamental problem is the institutionalized managerial practices of Japanese firms through which sex is given greater weight than educational attainment in evaluation for managerial potential.

 Using the decomposition method of DiNardo, Fortin and Lemieux, this article shows that the difference in human capital between men and women only explains 21% of the gender disparity in the proportion of managers. It also shows that in order to become a manager, long hours of work are required even more for women than for men and that the proportion of managers increases for men and decreases for women depending on the age of their last child in a way suggestive of the reinforcement of traditional gender roles by employers. The analysis also shows that firms with 1000 or more regular employees and firms with centers dedicated to the promotion of work-life balance have smaller gender inequality, and that gender inequality in those firms decreases more rapidly than other firms as the quit rate of female employees decreases. Policy measures to eliminate gender inequality in attaining managerial positions are also discussed.

RC39-667.3

YAMAGUCHI, KEIKO* (Tokyo Gakugei University, *ykeiko@u-gakugei.ac.jp*)
SAKUMICHI, SHINSUKE (Hirosaki University)

The Impact of the East Japan Great Earthquake on Community in a Small Village

This article explores the impact of the East Japan Great Earthquake on the sociocultural aspects of community based on 40 in-depth life history interviews and a survey administered to more than 1200 villagers in a small seaside village.Noda village, which is located in northern Japan and has a population of 4500, is characterized by close interpersonal ties, a traditional patriarchal system, and an ethic of mutual aid. During times of economic prosperity, many male villagers moved to the Tokyo metropolitan area to work as carpenters due to the lack of jobs in the village. When a 37-m-high tsunami hit this village, 37 people were killed and almost 30% of the houses were damaged. The tsunami caused not only material damage and life-threatening situations, but also changed the sociocultural character of the community. For instance, people were initially reluctant to accept support from outsiders, such as volunteers, and talking about the tsunami experience has become almost taboo among villagers. We explore the processes by which sociocultural changes occurred and discuss the goals of post-earthquake community reconstruction in the context of data from small village.

RC40-679.3

YAMAGUCHI, TOMIKO* (International Christian University, *tyamaguc@icu.ac.jp*)

Lay Responses to Radiation Contamination of Food

The possibility of radioactive contamination of food presents a threat not only to health but to autonomy. Radioactive contaminants cannot be seen, smelled or tasted, and the extent of any possible danger is not easy for the lay public to assess. Consumers are thus forced to depend on external sources of knowledge, such as government oversight and advice from experts. In the aftermath of the Fukushima disaster of 3/11, the Japanese public has experienced an increasing diminishment of trust in the government's ability to ensure the safety of the food supply. Consumers are not convinced that "the experts" (e.g., government officials) are providing sufficient information to enable them to avoid the threat. Beck (1986) suggests that in such a situation, individuals are forced to find "individualistic approaches" to the systemic contradictions, such as making their own private decisions about which foods to buy and dealing with any health issues as their own problem. However, there are indications that new social coalitions are emerging in Japan, motivated by shared fear of a common danger and/or by shared bonds of sympathy and empathy. This paper is going to argue that these phenomena – in which individuals seek and create "societal approaches" to deal with the contradictions created by the emergence of this new set of risks and the

perceived failure of experts to fulfill their roles and ensure safety – is an indication that experiences that concern safety or risks at the local level can motivate a response that is much more social and less individualistic than the theoretical formulation would predict. The data used come from a series of focus group discussions; separate groups were created by gender, by households with and without children, by educational background and by type of work.

RC39-670.4

YAMAJI, KUMIKO* (Osaka Prefecture University, *k935@kba.att.ne.jp*)
CHEN, LAIXING* (University of Hyogo, *lxchenjp@ybb.ne.jp*)

Effects of the Natural Disaster Recovery Process on Multicultural Community Development

This presentation discusses the impact of natural disasters on foreign nationals in Japan and the process of recovery that they undergo. The data were collected through interviews. The Great Hanshin-Awaji earthquake of 1995 had a major impact on both newcomers as well as early immigrants in our society. Most of the affected people were family units who shared the same heritage, and aids were accordingly designed to support these families. In the area affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, foreign brides of Asian origin in Japanese families posed a major problem. Although they belonged to a different culture, they expected to be treated like their Japanese counterparts as they believed they played an important role in passing down traditional Japanese family culture just as a Japanese family member would. However, circumstances have changed their lives after the disaster; they have started using their mother tongue, and find many ways of giving expression to their culture. The experience of the disaster and the recovery process has created a bond among these foreign brides – many of them have taken vocational training, enrolled in Japanese language programs, specialized as caregivers, and some of them have been employed as professionals in various organizations. Such empowerment programs have enhanced their self-esteem, which has changed their family lives and the local community. Participating in various social activities is crucial to being equal members in a society.

RC47-769.21

YAMAMOTO, HIDEHIRO* (Yamagata University, *hide-y@e.yamagata-u.ac.jp*)

International Comparison of Protest Norms Between Japan, South Korea and Germany

In recent years, many protests draw many people's attention all over the world. However, protests in Japan are not yet as active as in other countries. Why don't Japanese people participate in protest? They have complaints about society and politics, and they also have opportunities to participate. In the previous survey in Japan, we found people who shy away from politics consider that social movements are arbitrary claims which bring about disruption in social order, although majority of people consider that social movements are legitimate political rights. In addition, the fear of social order disruption has a bad influence on permission to participate in protests.

Based on these findings, the important factors that affect Japanese non-participation are norms to participate in protests. Although people think a protest is legitimate, they also think a disruptive activity should not be done. Then, protest participation is affected by which norms people consider important.

However, are these arguments applicable to other countries? Do people in other countries have similar views toward social movement? Therefore, in this study, we try to grasp the norms to participate in protest by the international comparison survey: Japan, South Korea, and Germany.

Using this survey data, we examine similarities and dissimilarities of protest norms between three countries. Furthermore, we explore questions as follows. First, what factors affect such norm emergences in each country?: political regime, civil society structure, political culture, and so on. Second, do protest norms effect on real protest participations?

It is indicated that these countries have different characteristics about civil society: active advocacy in South Korea and calm advocacy in Japan. By comparing these two countries, we can expect to grasp norm emergences clearly. Furthermore, we can grasp a feature of the Asian protest norms by comparing norms in these Asian countries to norms in Germany.

RC21-366.1

YAMAMOTO, KAHORUKO* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, *ZVE07037@nifty.com*)

Impact of Social Change and Restructuring of Urban Underclass Areas on Homeless People: The Case of Yokohama, Japan

This study aims to explain the impact of social change and restructuring of urban underclass areas on homeless people by examining a case in Yokohama, Japan.

The labor demand for day-laborers decreased since the early 1990s. As a result, the number of homeless in major Japanese cities increased. After the establishment of a new law to help homeless people become financially independent in 2002, many people who were homeless or considered unable to work because of age or disability received welfare and took up residence in urban underclass areas.

Kotobuki, Yokohama's urban underclass area, currently houses the highest rate of welfare recipients—approximately 80%—of underclass areas in Japan. The number of welfare recipients in the area has especially increased this decade. As a result, the area has become the center of the socially vulnerable.

In light of this social change, the local government, the social welfare council, and nursing care business offices developed a community welfare system in 2011. This system mostly focuses on officially recognized residents, not on those who are homeless. In 2006, Yokohama City reduced its special temporary welfare support for homeless people, and then cut it entirely in 2012. This caused greater difficulties for the homeless in the neighborhood, creating a highly concentrated district of welfare recipients.

So far, urban underclass areas are important for the homeless with regard to providing access to social resources—for example through forging relations with supportive groups and getting free meals. As urban underclass areas have gradually changed into places of concentrated welfare recipients, those who do not receive welfare support and are homeless now face even greater pressure.

RC31-536.4

YAMAMOTO, MEYU* (Kyoto University, *meyu.yamamoto@gmail.com*)

A Half-Open Door to Africa: Chinese and Japanese Migrants in the Twentieth Century South Africa

Over recent years, amid the increased presence of China and residents of Chinese descent in African countries, growing attention has been paid to experiences of Asians migrants in interdisciplinary fields of studies in South Africa. What has been revealed by exploring their histories is that, despite their small numbers, the existence of Chinese and Japanese migrants had a considerable impact on 'white' South African racial policies. By focusing on those who migrated from East Asia at the beginning of the twentieth century, this paper seeks to examine how they confronted the technologies of exclusion that South Africa introduced in order to maintain the colour bar of the country. While several countries and colonies had restricted Asian migration associated with the 'Yellow Peril' panic and a threat to the 'white' labour at that time, the British government imported Chinese labourers just after the Second South African War to compensate for the absence of labour in gold mines. Lake and Raynolds (2008) emphasizes that introduction of the Chinese strengthened 'white' labour unions and encouraged legislations which restricted skilled work to white men. As for the Japanese, they were listed as prohibited migrants under the 1913 Immigrant Regulation Act, and were later removed from the list because the Union government needed to allow Japanese business persons into the country in order to expand the wool exportation. This can be considered as a precedent for the 'eminent visitors' status under apartheid, or the privileged status granted to non-white inhabitants staying in the country for business or diplomatic purposes. The paper aims to contribute to wider discussions on South Africa's history of immigration policies, some of which have not been adequately address due to Atlantic-centrism of academic research.

RC32-563.7

YAMAMOTO, MEYU* (Kyoto University, *meyu.yamamoto@gmail.com*)

Child of the Other: Wartime Sexual Violence and the Japanese Repatriation Support Policies after the Second World War

In the end of and just after the Second World War, mass rape by Soviet troops against Japanese women took place in Manchuria and Korean Peninsula. Many pregnancies and venereal disease were uncovered upon arrival of groups of repatriates to Japan, and hundreds of abortions were carried out inside or near the harbors between 1946 and 1947 as part of an official support. Parliamentary papers and related documents indicate that identification of unborn babies to Russian perpetrators encouraged the Japanese medical doctors and relief workers to implement the abortion. Illustrating the experiences of Japanese women in the post-war period, this paper aims to examine how the 'child of the Other' or children born / unborn as a result of wartime sexual violence have been excluded from their peers, community, and the states. Previous studies on children born from wartime sexual violence have revealed that they frequently suffer discrimination from mother's communities. One of the examples of this is that they are often attributed pejorative names. Regarding the case of rape committed by German soldiers against French women during the First World War, the children were called 'child of the barbarian'. In other conflicts such as East Timor, the children born to Timorese women were called 'children of the enemy', in Rwanda, 'children of bad memories' (Seto 2013). Close observation of the case studies above and the case of Japanese victims indi-

cates that the children are unwelcomed due to identification not with their mothers but with their 'enemy' fathers. This paper suggests that investigation on children should be addressed from feminist and humanitarian perspectives as well.

RC21-377.6

YAMAMOTO, TADAHITO* (The Institute of Politics and Economy, *tadahitoy@pop12.odn.ne.jp*)
IWADATE, YUTAKA (Hitotsubashi University)

Displacement and Politics of "Transitory Space" for Resilience: A Case of the Great East Japan Earthquake

Forced displacement induced by disaster makes various types of "transitory spaces" in the process of reconstruction. The aim of this presentation is to discuss about functions and politics of "transitory spaces" for disaster assistance in the age of population-shrinking/aging society based on a case study of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in Iwate Sanriku coast. The first point is to rethink about "temporary housing" system established in the 20th century. In the history of disaster in Japan conventional relief act defines "sufferers" by the standard whether they lost their own "houses" or not. As a result after the dissolution of emergent shelters public assistance tended to be concentrated on temporary housings made by the municipal government. But in the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami this system did not adequately function because in the age of population-shrinking/aging society when power of kinship and community itself more and more decreases having "house" do not necessarily mean that residents do not have "social vulnerability". Inequality of assistance among sufferers in temporary housings and in their own houses became serious problem in the 2011 Japan disaster. To cope with such situation new types of social spaces emerged to mobilize multi-scaled resources and to make flexible and continual assessment on condition of sufferers according to the case. This is the second point. This presentation will focus on a temporary "base point" of assistance which was constructed by individual affiliate labor union in Tono area, one of the inland cities in Iwate prefecture. On the background of urban precarity and decline of provincial city this "base point" emerged as a nodal space for re-organizing collective infrastructure of life. Considering such politics of "transitory spaces" will offer a valuable hint to invent future system of social resilience.

RC18-322.1

YAMAMOTO, TAKAYUKI* (University of Oxford, *takayuki.yamamoto@sant.ox.ac.uk*)

Party Membership during Partisan Dealignment and Realignment Phases in Post-War Japan

This paper investigates whether an abrupt and drastic realignment trend (i.e. a revitalisation of political support) in Japan since 2000 has changed patterns of political membership, even though Japan had a quite similar political dealignment pattern (i.e. a constant and substantial increase of independent electorates) to advanced industrial democracies in the West until 2000.

Political scientists have pointed out that party membership has constantly declined in contemporary Western democracies. This substantial downward trend has been caused by the widespread political detachment from conventional party politics throughout the post-war period. In Japan, scholars have rarely examined the association between dealignment and political membership, although a long-term dealignment trend throughout the 1960s to the 1990s was observed by newspaper opinion polls and social survey datasets. Furthermore, using the Japanese General Social Surveys (JGSS), this paper clarified that the dealignment trend inverted into realignment since 2000.

The data analyses using Japanese data in the World Values Survey indicated that party membership witnessed an increase of inactive members from 1981 to 1995 and the percentage of these had remained through 1995 to 2005, while the ratio of active members remained stable from 1981 to 2005. In addition, logistic regression models suggested that political interest was a significant predictor throughout 1981 to 2005, however, its explanatory power had been weakening through the periods. Even though Japan entered into a realignment phase since 2000, the growth of partisanship has not led to an increase of party membership.

Japan has a great theoretical potential for contributing both the Western and Asian political membership studies. This is because it has not only a Confucian-style political culture, which is based on strong social ties in a local community, but also political norms highly valued in advanced industrial democracies, such as citizenship, independent individuals, and basic human rights.

RC15-268.4

YAMANAKA, HIROSHI* (Osaka University, *yamanaka@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp*)
FURUKAWA, TAKASHI (Osaka University)

    *** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Medicalizing the Male Obesity through Metabolic Syndrome – Some Social Aspects of the Japanese National Chronic Disease Prevention Program

The Japanese mandatory National Chronic Disease Prevention Program started in 2008. Although some experts in public health and medicine have questioned the efficacy and feasibility of the program, it cannot be denied that it spread the term "metabolic syndrome" among the public and contributed much to the medicalization of obesity in Japan.

We interviewed scientists, experts, doctors and public health nurses about the intention of the program and the difficulties in its implementation. Currently we found the following points. 1) In spite of the fact that the program designates the whole population aged 40 to 74 as its target, the real target of the program is middle-aged men, especially working for small companies or self-employed. In that sense the medicalization of obesity is gender-biased. 2) The program used the newly developed diagnostic concept, "metabolic syndrome," as its key concept to prevent cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes. The concept played the central role in medicalizing obesity in Japan, where men's obesity has always been the focus of health professionals. 3) The program faced with serious difficulties and resistance in its implementation. Some of the difficulties are viewed as originating from the masculine understandings of one's health and its care. 4) There is also a marked contrast in the understanding of the program between public health nurses and general practitioners. Whether the reason for this lies in the professional interests of the two or in the gender biased concept of health for the two is not yet clear.

We like to place all of these issues in the context of medicalization of men's health in the post-industrial society where several traditional masculinity-related behaviors are viewed as problems and medicalized.

RC19-336.4

YAMANE, SUMIKA* (Yamagata University, *sumikammm@nifty.com*)

The Uneven Structure of Home Care Service Provision Between for-Profit and Non-Profit Organizations in a Quasi-Market System

The Japanese Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI) was implemented in 2000, aiming the promotion of user's choice and the competition among different kinds of providers (i.e. such as for-profit, non-profit). It was expected that a quasi-market system would facilitate the effective competition among providers and improve the quality of care, though the price of each service was regulated as "legal price" by the government. However, it is not clear that such competitions can be realized, because different providers have different motivations in providing care services. Especially, non-profit organizations (NPOs) have altruistic motivations to meet the needs of local residents. Thus, the different motivations of providers may result in segregation among them rather than the effective competition over the quality of care.

Thus, this study investigates the structure and mechanism of segregation of providers, focusing on care workers' motivations in NPOs based on the analysis of the data from 12 in-depth interviews with care workers and a questionnaire survey of 34 NPOs

The findings are as follows: First, among the services of the LTCI, NPOs tend to undertake lower-priced domestic work, while for-profit providers take higher-priced physical care. NPOs cover the deficit in domestic work in spite of large costs. Second, NPOs provide the older people with additional services in order to meet their needs outside of the LTCI rubric, even though the income from the additional services is smaller than the services under the LTCI. Third, the altruistic motivation makes NPOs' workers content with long working hours of additional services.

NPOs have tendency to deliver their services in spite of small profit, as long as users need them. This allows for-profit providers to choose the services with larger profit, that is, cream-skimming. The different motivations of providers create the uneven and uncompetitive structure of the elderly care system in Japan.

RC42-711.3

YAMAOKA, KAZUE* (Teikyo University, *kazue@med.teikyo-u.ac.jp*)
YOSHINO, RYOZO (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

Cross- National Survey on Well-Being and Social Relations

Well-being is an important issue in recent social survey research and many surveys focus on subjective well-being, happiness, and quality of life with some measures or scales on certain items in questionnaires. The measurement, however, is not free from differences on gender, culture, and other social conditions. As for social values and general response tendencies to questionnaire surveys, we have repeatedly reported regional variations in our longitudinal and cross-national surveys over half a century by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics (Yoshino, Nikaido & Fujita, 2009) (http://www.ism.ac.jp/~yoshino/index.htm and http://www.ism.ac.jp/ism_info_j/kokuminsei.html), under the paradigm of Cultural Link-age Analysis (Yoshino & Hayashi, 2002) and Cultural Manifold Analysis (Yoshino, Nikaido, Fujita, 2009).

The present study examined the relationships between well-being and social factors using our cross-national surveys, "a study of statistical science on health and culture: cross-cultural study on dynamics of social disparity and life", carried out during 2002-2010 in four western countries (USA, Germany, France, UK) and three East Asia countries/ region (Japan, South Korea, Taiwan). The survey was carried out on the target population of adult residents in each country/ region, with the sample size of some 1000. Random Digit Dialing (RDD) telephone survey using CATI system was conducted in in the four western countries and Japan whereas a face-to-face interviewing was conducted in the South Korea and Taiwan. By multivariate analyses, we show how social and cultural factors are related with several indices on well-being as well as the similarity and dissimilarity of these Western and East Asian countries. We discuss the characteristics and limitations by considering methodological issues.

Reference

Yoshino R, Hayashi C. (2002). An overview of cultural link analysis of national character, Behaviormetrika, 29,125-141.

Yoshino R, Nikaido K, Fujita T. (2009). Cultural manifold analysis(CULMAN)of national character : paradigm of cross-national survey, Behaviormetrika 36, 2, 89-113

RC48-793.4

YAMASHIRO KAYATANI, RINDA* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, *rinday@hawaii.edu*)

3.11 Crisis and Okinawa's Demilitarization Movements

Okinawa has a long history of resistance against the U.S. imperialism and Japan's power over its islands and have been engaging in various forms of resistance to protect their ancestral lands, dignity and human rights. This paper looks at the demilitarization movements in Okinawa, and examines what kind of impact Japan's post 3.11 crisis have brought to the movements and how Okinawans have responded to it. One of the common frameworks used to describe a connection between Okinawa and 3.11 survivors is that they both are "sacrificed" for the larger "national agenda." Some of the anti-nuclear protestors and Japanese settlers in Okinawa suggest that it is a coalition opportunity between people of Okinawa and the survivors. However, some Okinawan activists criticize such framework because it overlooks complicated power struggles between Okinawa and the national government. Another common misconception is that Okinawa is a safer place to be. Various types of Japanese organizations have planned getaway programs for the survivors of 3.11 in Okinawa. Okinawa is marketed to be a "safer place" since it is the farthest location from the "affected region" in Japan. These programs upset some activists for its false and disrespectful claims. Due to the largely concentrated and long lasting U.S. military presence, Okinawa's land and water has been contaminated by many toxic chemicals such as PCB, dioxin, depleted uranium and so on that the military had stored. Lastly, some of the post 3.11 Japanese settlers in Okinawa declare themselves "refugees" and participate in the demilitarization activism threaten the ownership of the movement and attempt to shift the focus of the movement to fulfill their agenda.

RC24-423.6

YAMASHITA, HIROMI* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, *hiromiya@apu.ac.jp*)

Social Perceptions and Environmental Communication on the 'Benefits' and 'Risks' of Tidal Flat Restorations

This paper looks at how the 'risks' and 'benefits' of tidal flat restoration projects are communicated, perceived and negotiated by different stakeholders in case studies from Japan, the UK, Netherlands and Malaysia.

Various tidal flat restoration projects have been conducted in Japan and elsewhere in recent years in an attempt to revitalise fish stocks or preparing sea level rise. Coastal wetland restoration projects, such as coastal realignments or re-flooding farmland, still represent a new concept. Due to the need for long-term social support and investment in such schemes, it will become increasingly important to take into account the various perceptions that exist in the community from now on. Yet, at the moment it is often not clear 1) what kinds of environmental information on wetland restorations are produced and communicated by project contractors and other stakeholders in the community; 2) in what way various stakeholders perceive the 'benefits' and 'risks' of their local restoration projects; 3) what the commonalities and differences among these discourses are, within and across different case studies, and 4) how the findings could make a contribution to future decision making and support for coastal wetland restorations in Japan and beyond.

This paper explores the above four points to examine the improvement conditions of participatory sustainability initiatives. This paper is based on data collected during a three-year government-funded research project (2011–2013) from stakeholder interviews and through document analysis of the environmental information provided to citizens and decision makers via various media.

JAPA-13.3

YAMASHITA, JUNKO* (University of Bristol, J.Yamashita@bristol.ac.uk)
SOMA, NAOKO (Yokohama National University)

Double Responsibilities of Care: Emerging New Social Risks of Women Providing Both Elderly Care and Childcare in Japan

This paper is based on a both international and comparative research project exploring how experiences of emerging female sandwich generations are shaped by policy configuration, social and cultural contexts and their personal/family relationships in East Asia. The ageing of population, the decrease in average number of siblings and the rising average age of mothers at the time of child bearing, all to suggest that new types of sandwich generations who simultaneously provide care for their frail elderly relatives and young children/grandchildren may increasingly become common in developed countries. East Asian societies are not exceptions as facing with acute demographic and social changes. Through the comparative analysis of data from questionnaire surveys and semi-structured interviews, this paper investigate the new structure of social risk involved in the double responsibilities of care, work and generational relations with a specific focus on Japan. We will discuss both theoretical and practical implications of our research on double responsibilities of care, to wider social theory, care policy and practice.

RC19-343.1

YAMASHITA, JUNKO* (University of Bristol, J.Yamashita@bristol.ac.uk)
SOMA, NAOKO (Yokohama National University)
SONG, DAYOUNG (Incheon National University)
WANG, KATE YEONG-TSYR (National Taiwan Normal University)

Double Responsibilities of Care in East Asia

The aim of this paper is to explore how experiences of emerging female sandwich generations are shaped by policy configuration, social and cultural contexts and their personal/family relationships in selected East Asian societies - Hong Kong, Korea, Japan and Taiwan -. The ageing of population, the decrease in average number of siblings and the rising average age of mothers at the time of child bearing, all to suggest that new types of sandwich generations who simultaneously provide care for their frail elderly relatives as well as young children/grandchildren may increasingly become common in developed countries. East Asian societies are not exceptions. More over double responsibility of care may possibly be more prevalent in East Asia than other European counterparts as facing with acute demographic changes and different family values embedded in the societies. Through the comparative analysis of data generated from mixed research methods in each society, this paper will investigate how these sandwich generations experience a double responsibility of care, by analysing resources available to them from local policy configurations and from their personal and kin networks. The research will highlight increasing new risks emerging in East Asian societies in relation to women's citizenship, care, work and generational relations.

RC25-450.5

YAMASHITA, RIKA* (Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo, rikayam111@gmail.com)

Performing Cool Japan and Uncool Hybridity: Analysing 'luugo' (Lou Language)

'Metrolingualism' refers to young people's use of new hybrid language or foreign languages/dialects, in popular culture or everyday interactions (Otsuji and Pennycook 2010). They are creative moves which challenge and loosen cultural, historical, and political boundaries, in-sync with the late-modern and globalised social reality that we apparently live in today.

As of Japan, Maher (2005) provocatively stated: 'Cultural essentialism and ethnic orthodoxy are out. In Japan, metroethnicity is in. Cool rules'. True, young people in Japan today are far more 'open' towards foreign cultures and languages: dimsum and Thai curry follow for dinner, followed by drinks at a British pub with the NBA games on TV screen. But are they really feeling ever so border-free in terms of language? And do many discursively engage in such border-loosening behaviours? If not, why not?

Luugo ('Lou language') is a performative and comic idiolect of a TV personality, Lou Oshiba. Luugo is a deliberate mixture of English words into Japanese phonology and syntax. In his communication styles and stunts, he also reenacts the stereotypical culture shock between 'Western' and traditional Japanese non-verbal communication styles.

Using discourse analysis, I discuss how the intricate mixing of the two linguistic/cultural codes is interpreted as uncool, illegitimate, unprofessional, undesirable, idiosyncratic, foolish, and fantastic, rather than cool, creative, liberating, desirable, ubiquitous, skillful, and down-to-earth.

Despite the popularity of such cunning comedy, the boundaries between languages and ethnicity do not look as if they are loosening and liberating. Rather, the comic act securely positioned the hybridity in the marginal discursive space. In turn, even the seemingly liberal, multi-layered and sometimes fun nature of hybridity is supporting the hegemony and the distinction between the socioeconomically powerful and the rest.

RC06-124.1

YAMATO, REIKO* (Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University, ryamato@kansai-u.ac.jp)

Changing Determinants of Women's Continuous Employment at the Time of Family Formation: A Comparison Between Japan and Taiwan

[Background] Women's work-family experience differs across countries. This study analyzes how different employment systems (including firms' employment customs and public policies) lead to different work-family experiences for Japanese and Taiwanese women. The post-war employment system in Japan segregates workers according to gender and marital status assuming that women quit employment at marriage, and this system is more prevalent in large-scale firms and for clerical workers. Under this system, women employed in large firms or clerical occupations are more likely than others to retire at the time of marriage or childbirth in Japan. In Taiwan, the segregation is more on the basis of human capital than on gender and marital status, and therefore women with lower human capital are more likely than others to retire at marriage or childbirth. Since the 1990s, however, with intensifying global economic competitions and low birth rates in a backdrop, Japanese employment system has qualitatively changed: non-standard employment has expanded while measures for balancing work and family for standard employees have developed. Taiwanese system may be intensified under economic competitions but not qualitatively transformed. [Research question] This study analyzes how employment systems since the 1990s affect the work-family experience for Japanese and Taiwanese women. [Results] Analysis of data obtained from the 2005 Social Stratification and Mobility Survey reveals that the determinants of women's continuous employment have changed in Japan: women in standard employment are more likely than those in non-standard employment to continue employment at marriage or childbirth while firm sizes and occupations no longer have large effects. In contrast in Taiwan, the situation that women with higher human capital are more likely to continue employment has not changed in this period. [Conclusions] Employment systems differ and historically change among East Asian societies, which produce different work-family experiences for women. Policy implications will be discussed.

RC11-207.11

YAMATO, REIKO* (Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University, ryamato@kansai-u.ac.jp)

Gender Difference in Older Parents' Coresidence with Their Adult Children: A Comparison Between Japan and Taiwan

[Background] In East Asian societies, being influenced by Confucian values, the intergenerational coresidence (i.e. older parents live with, are provided, and cared for by their adult children) has been thought to be desirable. Recently, however, the coresidence rates are decreasing even in East Asia. Moreover, there are differences in the manners of the coresidence between societies there. The coresidence rates are relatively law in Japan but high in Taiwan. Gender distributions of living arrangements also differ between the two societies: older mothers are more likely than older fathers to live alone in Japan while there is no large gender difference in Taiwan. [Research question] Analyzing the process and determinants of intergenerational coresidence, this study explores why mothers are more likely than fathers to live alone in Japan and why there is no such difference in Taiwan. [Results] Analysis of Japanese and Taiwanese data obtained from the 2006 East Asian Social Survey reveals that in Japan, the "reunion" coresidence (the coresidence after a parent become widowed) prevails, and the determinants of coresidence differ between widowed mothers and widowed fathers: the factors that promote widowed fathers' coresidence with their children do not necessarily promote the widowed mother's coresidence with their children. In contrast in Taiwan, "life-time" coresidence (the continuous coresidence before and after a child's marriage) prevails, and there is no difference in the likelihood of coresidence between widowed fathers and mothers. [Conclusions] First, with different public pension availability in the backdrop, older parents' independent living is more expected in Japan than in Taiwan. Second, in Japan with different gender expectations (men as the care-receiver, women as the care-giver) in the backdrop, independent living is more expected for widowed mothers than for widowed fathers. Implications of older mothers' risk in the availability of family care will be discussed. (296 words)

RC14-256.21

YAMUKI, SHIHO* (Aoyama Gakuin University, yamuki@hotmail.co.jp)

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Japanese Jewelry Market

Though Jewelry market size in Japan in 1991 was three trillion yen (around thirty billion USD at current rate), its size is less than one trillion yen (around less than ten billion USD at current rate) in 2013. Jewelry market size in Japan grew up with bubble economy in Japan. After collapse of bubble economy in 1991, the market size continues to shrink up to the present date. Japan had not had western style of Jewelry market because Japanese wore "kimono" and western style of jewelry does not fit with kimono, Japanese does not wear western style of jewelry. After restoration of Imperial power in 1868, western style of clothes was getting popular in Japan and western style of jewelries started to be manufactured and sold in Japan. Along with western style of clothes population, western style of jewelry market continued growth. It means western style of jewelry market in Japan has only one hundred and fifty years' history. In addition to that, generally the value of jewelry is difficult to judge for consumers. This is true not only for Japanese but also western people. In the process of new market of western style of jewelry growing, I will investigate how the knowledge of western style of jewelry was implemented and diffused or Not implemented and diffused to Japanese. I also will analyze how western style of jewelry market was formed in Japan during these one hundred and several decades and how the relationship among seller, purchaser and institution was transformed and affected each other from view of institution of jewelry and its contribution. As researches on jewelry from sociology points of view is very rare in Japan, I would like to make contribution by stating historical background of Japanese jewelry market and relationship of players and institutions.

RC16-292.3

YANAGIHARA, YOSHIE* (Tokyo Denki University, *musasabi-momonga@nifty.com*)

Reconstructing Biopower: From an Analysis of Television Programs about Conducting Surrogacy

How does performance affect the human body in terms of biopower? This research analyzes a process where discourse about reproductive technology leads to its implementation to change actual bodies. From an examination of television programs in Japan, I show how culture impacts the materialistic sphere, which is mediated by performance regarding "America," an icon of modernization for the Japanese.

The Japanese national public broad casting organization, NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai), has aired programs about reproductive technology since the emergence of In Vitro Fertilization. At the beginning, it portrayed the technology as a realization of scientific progressivism, but regarded the ethical aspects as unrealistic. In the discourse, the image of Europe was that of an agent of intelligence; on the other hand, the image of the U.S. is that of savageness.

However, after a Japanese celebrity couple conducted surrogacy in the U.S., "America" became a normative model for the Japanese; there was a contrast between the undeveloped Japanese and the developed American in terms of modernization. The television programs implied surrogacy stands for emancipation from the traditional Japanese convention to oppress women to construct a modern family. Moreover, they constructed a solemn image of the children taken from the U.S. by utilizing imaginary which evolves memories of the imperial coronations.

These images raised a positive public opinion toward surrogacy; which led the government to rush to legalize it. However, after foreign mass media revealed that a Japanese male had conducted surrogacy in India with a purchased egg (known as Manji's case), NHK stopped discussing surrogacy and the Japanese government postponed the legalization of surrogacy. The Manji's case showed the Japanese had already gone beyond the savage and modernized "America." Therefore the Japanese lost their frame of reference.

The above examination indicates the decision to apply reproductive technology depends on culture.

RC13-233.2

YANG, ARUM* (Yonsei University, *diddpql@gmail.com*)

Cultural Consumption, Class Mismatch, and Gender As a Determinant Factor

Studies of cultural consumption have a distinctive academic tradition after Bourdieu's book "Distinction" (1984) where each class has their own cultural tastes and high class people are considered as high culture, giving them the authority of class domination. A major question currently subject to debate is whether we can identify these hierarchy matches between class and culture. This paper examines this question, collecting and analyzing the results of cross-national empirical research. Research has shown there is considerable evidence contradicting the results of Bourdieu, even in France where Bourdieu conducted his own research (Lamont, 1992). This may be due to the fact that existing class-based approaches put too much emphasis on the class, rather than focusing on diverse social groups and the meaning behind a person's preferences for certain culture.

As an alternative to the existing class approach, the approach based on gender will be presented with data from Survey on cultural Enjoyment 2010 data, South Korea as well as other empirical research results conducted in many countries such as France, West Germany, the United States, and the other developed countries. These empirical findings suggest that women consume more cultural activities than men, even after controlling traditionally important variables, for example, class and education. In addition, women have a tendency to prefer high culture, even women with low education or class background, implying the distinctive meaning of women favoring high culture compared to men. A discussion of several reasons for these results will be followed focusing on the particular meaning to women's identity and status. We will conclude with the suggestions for future research to address more issues related to the interactions between social factors such as race, gender, and class, along with analyzing the latent meaning of preferring certain culture for each social group.

RC19-343.2

YANG, CHIA-LING* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, *clyang@nknu.edu.tw*)

The Metaphor of 'home/Family' in Introduction of the Nordic Model in Taiwan

Welfare studies find specific characteristics in East Asian countries, such as development of welfare system is considered as introduced from top and the focus of the family in East Asian societies is linked with Confucianism. Different from former studies, this paper focuses on the reform of child care policies in Taiwan, which was initiated by women's organizations and several feminist scholars. Moreover, feminist discourses in introducing the Nordic model in Taiwan highlight the family, which is not as conservative as it was considered in 'Confucian Welfare States'.

Departure from feminist welfare studies, this paper aims to examine the active role women play in transformation of social welfare policies. The research methods consist of discourse analysis of welfare studies on Nordic model in Taiwan and interviews from key figures in child care policies reform.

I find feminist discourse stresses on de-familialization while using the metaphor of home/family that regards the state as 'the People's Home' and the local community as 'the big communal family'. I will argue that Confucianism can be strategically used by state feminists who employ a legitimated cultural tradition in order to make the 'importation'/emulation of the Nordic model in an East Asian country possible. Secondly, I will examine how such a discourse highlighting the provision of child care by a strong collaboration between civil society and the state in a social context with high commodification of child care in Taiwan. This will make the triangle model of 'state-market-civil society' complicated and help us to rethink the relation between civil society/family and the state. I will relate my analysis to former debates on Confucianism in welfare studies specifically and discussions of civil society and family in social theories generally.

RC04-82.7

YANG, CHOU-SUNG* (National Chi Nan University, *zsyang@ncnu.edu.tw*)

Taiwan's Higher Educational Reform in a Global Context: The Paradigmatic Shift from Modern to Postmodern

Through theoretical approach, this paper aims at analyzing Taiwan's higher educational reform since 1990' under the influence of globalization. Firstly, this paper lays bare the definitions and critiques of globalization while dealing with the related issues. Then, it describes the transformation of the conceptual development from the modern humanistic idea of higher education to the postmodern non-centre idea of higher education in a global context. Next, it mentioned issues and problems of Taiwan's higher educational reform since 1990' presented a fundamental paradigmatic shift from modern to postmodern in a global context. Finally, it provides some suggestions about higher educational reform for Taiwan in a global context.

RC32-563.21

YANG, HUI* (Women's Studies Institute of China, the All-China Women's Federation, *yanghui10@126.com*)

A Study on Female Industrial Structure and Gender Segregation of China

[**ABSTRACT**] In the first decade of the 21st century, China achieved stable and rapid economic development, and made new progress in industrial restructuring; the modern service industry and emerging strategic industries have provided more employment opportunities for laborers including women. To analyze the female industrial structure and gender segregation in industrial structure, data retrieved from the Third Wave Survey on The Social Status of Women in China in 2010. It was found that if viewed from the perspective of gender structures in different industries, females are mostly concentrated in sectors with lower levels

of income and social security, where gender segregation and gender parity coexist. Compared with 10 years ago, the proportion of employed women in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservation shows a substantial decline, while the increased ratio in wholesales and retail, and in public administration and social organizations are the two highest. The proportion of women in industries with higher degrees of monopoly is low, and the declining tendency reflects the intensified gender discrimination and gender differentiation in monopoly industries; the proportion of females in the modern service industry as well as the degree of gender parity in the industry have been increasing, making it possible for more and more women to obtain higher incomes.

[Keywords] Industrial Structure, gender Segregation, New Century of China

JS-79.2

YANG, HUNG-JEN* (National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan, *hjyang@ym.edu.tw*)

From Green Energy Governance to Green Economy: A Case Study of a County in Southern Taiwan, 2009-2013

After a lot of negotiations, conducted by Ping-Tung Government in Southern Taiwan, among solar PV companies, Tai-power Company, Central Government and local farmers, 25MW solar farms were installed on the damaged lands of orchards and fish farms in Lin-Bian and Jia-Dong, two towns in central Ping-Tung, in which the government carried on post-disaster reconstruction in the wake of Typhoon Morakot on 8th August 2009. Meanwhile, under these highly ground-mounted solar panels, there were organic vegetable farming and ecological fish farming set up. Inspired by the example of agricultural/solar farms in Lin-Bian and Jia-Dong, companies of various green energies came to Ping-Tung in search of different socio-technical experiments.

Since April 2013, a hydrogen fuel cell company has allied itself with local B&Bs, gas stations and convenience stores, offering 80 hydrogen-powered scooters to promote a "low-carbon tour." Now, this company is preparing to get fuel cell scooters into mass production. Meanwhile, small-scale wind turbines are planned to be installed in central Ping-Tung, together with the existent solar farms and hydrogen fuel cell systems, to conduct a 'smart grid' experiment, which has been listed in the 'Smarter Cities Challenge, 2013' by IBM Company. Also, in northern Ping-Tung, there is another 'smart grid' plan to connect solar farms, wind farms, bio-gas powers from pig farms, and micro hydropower systems.

The author of this paper has investigated and analyzed the performance of green energy in Ping-Tung by means of participative-observations and in-depth interviews. More specifically, adopting the concepts of green energy governance, social innovation, green economy and STS, this paper describes and explains the socio-technical mechanisms and meanings of green energy in Ping-Tung, with a focus on a variety of human and non-human actors such as the green-energy team in Ping-Tung Government, green-energy companies, local entrepreneurs, NGOs, and local communities.

RC55-882.3

YANG, HYUNG-EUN* (University of Osaka in commerce, *heyluck@gmail.com*)
TANIOKA, ICHIRO* (University of Osaka in commerce, *xxichiro@daishodai.ac.jp*)

Gambling Behavior As a Masculinity and Violence Using Japanese General Social Survey 2000 and 2001

As gambling population is expanding, many studies have started to clarify the relationship between gambling behavior and masculinity. It is claimed that gambling behavior is closely related to violence, since gambling is thought to be a type of masculine behavior. However, few empirical studies have examined the relationships among gambling behavior, masculine attitudes and violence. In Japan, gambling industry such as casino is now planned to introduce by government. People might be anxious about the possibility of increasing violent incidents. Examining whether gambling causes violence through masculine orientation is a very important research topic. The JGSS-2000/2001 integrated data are very suitable for us to explore such a research question, since the data include the following variables:

Firstly, gender, age, marital status, occupation and educational background are used as demographical variables. Secondly, a degree of reaction (5points-scale) to physical punishment by parent and teachers is used as a variable for masculinity. This variable particularly explains that as part of masculine culture, physical punishment influences children and students to gamble away and justifies their misdeeds. Lastly a series of frequencies (4points-scale) on different gambles (pachinko, horse-racing, lottery, soccer-toto, numbers or mini-lotto) are chosen as variables to the quantitative analysis.

Consequently, this empirical analysis could examine whether the relationship between frequency of gambling and masculine behavior as a form of force exist or not. If not, Japanese gambling would not generate friction in Japanese social life.

RC09-178.6

YANG, MYUNGJI* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, *myang4@hawaii.edu*)

The Origins Of Conservative Democracy In South Korea: Nation-Building, Democratic Transition, and Middle-Class Politics

After more than twenty years since the democratic transition in 1987, South Korea witnessed an ironic political scene, in which a daughter of the former dictator Park Chung Hee, Park Geun Hye, was elected as the new president in the winter of 2012. This paper argues that the middle class largely shaped the post-democratization trajectory in Korea by resisting any significant social reforms and preventing furthering social equality and redistribution. While the middle class is believed to be a strong supporter of representative/electoral democracy to have led a democratic transition in Korea, the middle class has also been the one that resisted significant socioeconomic reforms implemented by the center-left governments including the Kim Dae Jung and Roh Mu Hyun administrations. This paper examines the origin of conservative democracy in Korea in which the middle class played a key role as a status-quo political actor. To do so, this paper traces the historical process of nation-building and economic development, through which the middle class was emerged by the support of the authoritarian state and became an exclusionary social group that advanced its own class interest against the less privileged. In addition, the current geopolitical situations that have confronted with North Korea for more than half a century also contribute to preventing any left-leaning policies from taking place and in turn to strengthening right-wing power. By looking at political dynamics of historical context, class alliances, and political discourse, this paper will broaden the understanding of the relationship between the middle class and democracy in transitional periods.

RC13-235.3

YANG, NAI* (Chinese National Academy of Art, *ynaiww@163.com*)

Contradiction Between Leisure Pursuits and Structures of Inequality

Applying the method of stratification research could be a more rational way of looking at matters, especially inspecting Leisure Pursuits from the perspective of structures of inequality . Leisure is not a simple individual behavior, and cannot be independent from social environment and the influence of time. Leisure pursuits is neither a matter in view of pure spiritual level nor a question of pure economics, but a resort of spirit and physical of human being which has close relationship with social political and economic structures.

Essentially, structures of inequality or limited resources decide the inequality of leisure consumption. The contradiction between leisure pursuits and structures of inequality is an objective existance. Idealists intend to stress the universality of leisure pursuits or the individual right of leisure , criticize and neglect the positive impacting of the existing of structures of inequality on leisure pursuits. however, the existing of the inequality of leisure consumption is not only facilitating the reasonalble distribution and portfolios of resources to a large extent but also playing a important role in maintaining structures of inequality as well as the vigorous vitality of the social organism actually.

It will be beneficial for us, if we treat positively the contradiction between leisure pursuit and structure of inequality, to treat the matter of leisure consumption correctly and help us deal with many confusion and difficulties in real life, particularly those related to a series of questions of imbalances, such as the imbalances between leisure and individual rights, leisure and social economics, leisure and wealth distribution as well as leisure and spiritual resort etc.

RC27-473.3

YANG, NAN* (Shanghai University of Sport, *yangnan@sus.edu.cn*)

Athletic Sport or Health Promotion: Development Dilemma Confronted in Globalization of Chinese Traditional Martial Arts

This study is to clarify the relationship between the two different purposes of Chinese Traditional Martial Arts as a sport: athletic sport and health promotion, and propose the author's own view on the development direction of Chinese Traditional Martial Arts in the context of sport globalization

This paper reviewed 75 related published articles and academic papers and summarized the views. The author held ten semi-conducted interviews with Chinese Traditional Martial Arts coaches, scholars, students and other Chinese Traditional Martial Arts enthusiasts.

Some hold that in the process of globalization we should focus on training elite players and develop athletic sport system for traditional martial arts, which will help traditional martial arts widely recognized by western cultures. This kind of thoughts results in an reality that Chinese Traditional Martial Arts practitioners prefers to practice athletic Martial Arts. In university, Chinese Traditional Martial Arts Majors choose to practice athleticMartial Arts and attend contest of all kinds,

because this is the only way they can get authorized eligibility as first or second class national sportsmanship.

Others argue that since its functions of attacking and defending have been in degradation as modern weapons developed, Chinese traditional martial arts still can attract many people of different countries, ages, and backgrounds, not because of its athletic features, but because it contribute immensely to one's physical fitness and self-moral-cultivation,and the cultivation of both physical and moral health is the power source of its sustainable development in the context of sport globalization.

The author think that as to the development of Chinese traditional martial arts, a regular authorized eligibility certification system as the athletic sport has will standardize its technical requirements, and the focus on the physical and moral health promotion will keep its diversified national features in its globalization in the world.

RC31-533.7

YANG, PHILIP* (Texas Woman's University, *pyang@mail.twu.edu*)

Asian Migration to the United States and within Asia in Comparative Perspective

More than one million Asians had migrated to America before 1965. Since 1965, Asia has been a major source of migration to the USA and more than 10 million Asians have arrived on U.S. soil. Most recently, Asia has surpassed Latin America as the largest source of immigration to the USA. Up to the mid-19th century, Asians mainly migrated to other Asian countries, and in contemporary time Asians have continued to migrate within Asian countries. What are the trends in Asian migration to the USA and within Asia? How do sending countries of Asian migration to the USA and within Asia resemble and differ? Do the same or different types of Asians migrate to the USA and within Asia? What are the similarities and differences in causes of migration to the USA and within Asia? Are there similarities and differences in Asian immigrant transnationalism between the USA and Asian countries? How are Asian migrants to the USA and within Asia similar and different in patterns of adaptation to host societies? How do the impacts on host societies of Asian migration to the USA and in Asia resemble and differ? What is likely to happen to Asian migration to the USA and within Asia in the near future? Using a variety of data from the USA and international organizations and focusing on the post-1965 period, this paper seeks to answer these questions through comparison and to address the implications of the findings.

RC45-749.1

YANG, TIEN-TUN* (National Cheng-Chi University, *a710765@yahoo.com.tw*)
HSUNG, RAY-MAY (National Chengchi University)
CHEN, SHU-HENG (National Cheng-Chi University)
DU, YE-RONG (National Cheng-Chi University)
LIN, YI-JR (National Cheng-Chi University)

Mechanisms of Trust Formation Under Different Conditions of Political Identity

Individual political behavior is a manifestation of social behavior, and individual voting behavior indicated his/her political choices and political identity. After democratization in Taiwan, presidential elections show bipartisan polarization and reinforce general distrust of social phenomena. Therefore, this study intends to explore how people format their trust behavior when they interact with others of the same or different political identity groups. In stage 1, the computer randomly assigns trustors and trustees and does not show political identity of 2012 presidential candidates (Ma Ying-jeou and Tsai Ing-wen). In stage 2, the computer displays political identity logo by random arrangement. In stage 3, the subjects can choose their preferred objects of the same or different political identity logo by themselves. There are three mechanisms of trust behavior formation under different identity condition.（1）Win-win mechanism: Win-win strategy is that both trustor and trustee attempts to maximize their providence and return through exchanging with the targets of the same or different political identity groups from the beginning round.（2）Identity mechanism: Under the condition of political identity choice by subjects, identity effect becomes strongly significant at the beginning of the first round on the third stage of the experiment, especially for that of Ma-Ma group.（3）mutuality mechanism: Mutuality effect is very significant in all three stages of trust experiment, especially in the second and third rounds of each stage. When people exchange with the same political identity groups, it will produce the phenomenon of polarization. When the trustee return high proportion profits to the trustor in the first round, the trustor will feedback more in the second round. However, if the trustee return low proportion profits to the trustor, the trustor will feedback less and less, even lower than exchanging with different political identity groups.

RC09-174.6

YANG, YUNJEONG* (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, *yunyang@hufs.ac.kr*)
MWANGI, MILLICENT WARAICIRI (Kenya Institute of Business Training)

Saemaul Undong and Beyond: Upgrading the Opportunities and Capabilities of Women in 1970s' South Korea and Kenya Today

Capabilities and empowerment are no longer new concepts: they are well understood and widely seen as necessities for individual as well as community development. Practices in today's developing world, however, are not always successful. Nor have the successful practices of the past been much elaborated so as to provide practical lessons for today. This study attempts to fill this gap with the case of *Saemaul Undong,* a New Village Movement in South Korea in the 1970s, in combination with discussions of its applicability to Kenya, one of today's developing countries.

Saemaul Undong has recently become an inspiring development model for many developing countries. It is known for its strong and committed leadership both at central and local levels, as well as the high rate of local participation. The rise of women as equally capable agents of change as men has been noted as one of its distinctive features. Indeed, *Saemaul Undong* is understood as a remarkable turning point for women in rural areas, which made them visible and active in formal activities beyond their own family and household. This newly explored social force is known to have effectively served rural and national development during the high growth periods of Korea.

The objectives and the structure of this paper are as follows. First, it explains the mechanism and processes of *Saemaul Undong,* which made women's involvement, or empowerment, possible within a society that had a strong Confucian character at that time. Second, it elaborates the strengths and weaknesses of the Movement in terms of women's capabilities and empowerment. Finally, the paper discusses the applicability of the findings to today's developing world. Our selected case country is Kenya, but discussing the applicability of the case is expected to provide practical lessons the developing world in general.

RC39-664.4

YANICKI, SARAH* (University of Canterbury, *missyanicki@yahoo.ca*)

A Tale of Two Suburbs: Earthquake Recovery and Civil Society in Christchurch, New Zealand

This study followed two similarly affected, but socio-economically disparate suburbs as residents recovered from the devastating 6.3 magnitude earthquake that struck Christchurch, New Zealand, on February 22, 2011. More specifically, it focuses on the role of local churches, community-based organisations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), here referred to broadly as *civil society,* in meeting the immediate needs of local residents and assisting with the longer-term recovery of each neighbourhood. Analysis of sixteen qualitative interviews with residents as well as key informants from local civil society in each suburb found that despite considerable socioeconomic differences, civil society in both suburbs has been vital in addressing the needs of locals in the short and long term following the earthquake. Institutions were able to utilise local knowledge of residents and damage in the area to a) provide a swifter local response than government or civil defence and then help direct the relief these agencies provided locally; b) set up central points for distribution of supplies and information where locals would naturally gather; c) take action on what were perceived to be unmet needs; and d) act as a way of bridging locals to a variety of valuable resources. However, the findings also support literature which indicates that other factors are also important in understanding neighbourhood recovery and the role of civil society, including: local leadership, a shared, place-based identity, the type and form of civil society, social capital, and neighbourhood- and household-level indicators of relative vulnerability and inequality. The intertwining of these various factors has influenced how these neighbourhoods have coped with and taken steps in recovering from this disaster. It is suggested that a model that takes a multi-factoral approach in understanding community vulnerability and capacity within the Christchurch context be designed to more effectively explore further research in this area.

RC08-165.17

YANO, YOSHIRO* (Chuo University, *yano@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp*)

Culture As "Agon": Agonological Features of Weberian Sociology

Culture as *Agon*: Agonological Features of Weberian Sociology

Max Weber treated the Greek concept of "*agon*" with great interest, in the final parts of his treatise of the "City". However, if we focus on his interest on "*agones*" in general, the social fields of competition and social selection, we should rather say that this interest can be considered as his premier Leitmotiv, which permeates his comparative study of cultures.

This paper explores the advantages and the limits of this methodology on the cultural comparison of *agones* (that will be coined "agonology"). Starting from Weber's concrete historical depiction of Asian competitions (especially, in his "Hinduism and Buddhism"), this paper moves in to the theoretical concerns. It argues that, it is much fruitful to point out the agonological features of Weberian methodology than just to stick the clichés such as "cultural determinism", "idealism", "methodological individualism", or "conflict theory". Finally, briefly contrasting this Weberian agonological features with modern sociological theories of competition, such as Bourdieu's theory of symbolic violence, etc., we will like to outline the future possibilities of this comparative agonological perspective.

RC25-440.14

YANUSH, OLGA* (Kazan State Power Engineering University, *yanush_ob@yahoo.com*)

International Political Support For Endangered Languages (The Uralic Languages of Russia as an example)

International political support for endangered languages (the Uralic languages of Russia as an example)[1]
According to the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in danger there are 131 such languages in Russia: 20 vulnerable ones, 49 definitely endangered, 29 severely endangered, 22 critically endangered and 15 extinct languages. Uralic languages are among them. Along with traditional measures the World Congress of Finno-Ugrian peoples (the institutional form of the Finno-Ugrian language community) are forms to attract attention to the situation of these languages

The beginnings of construction of the Finno-Ugrian community were laid in the eighteenth century by Henrik Gabriel Porthan, professor of rhetoric who popularized the idea of Finno-Ugrian brotherhood in Finland and urged Finnish scholars to investigate the kindred Finno-Ugrian languages. Spheres of cooperation expanded in the 19th century. This trend culminated in the Finno-Ugrian cultural congresses organized by Finnish, Estonian, and Hungarian scholars, teachers, and students. The first was held in Helsinki in 1921.

The ideas of rebuilding began in the early 1990s. The Finno-Ugrian world was conceived as a broad cultural identity based on linguistic affinity, and attempt to integrate various Finno-Ugrian peoples in the social and cultural integrity. In 1992 the first World Congress of Finno-Ugrian Peoples was held in Syktyvkar where it was tasked to "achieve the status of non-governmental organization United Nations", further in 1996 (Budapest), in 2000 (Helsinki), in 2004 (Tallinn) in 2008 (Khanty-Mansiysk) and in 2012 (Siofok).

Over the past two decades, World Congresses did not grow into a non-governmental organization or analogue of the International Organization of la Francophonie. However, they have become forums where the problem of endangered languages is actualized. World Congresses are the guidelines for the implementation of language policies at the regional level.

RC42-711.1

YAO, YELIN* (Shanghai University, *yaoyelin110@126.com*)

Residents Life Satisfaction in the Perspective of Social Empowerment

Social quality is composed by socio-economic security, social cohesion, social inclusion and empowerment/autonomy.In various degrees, these four components affect life satisfaction of residents in China.This article carries out an investigation of the data obtained from six cities in China, it analyzes the degree of empowerment and the impact on life satisfaction.Largely, social anomie reduces people's life satisfaction.

RC46-752.2

YARMOHAMMADI, SAEID* (Independent Scholar, *saeid_y@yahoo.com*)

Feasibility and Possible Fields for Application of Clinical Sociology in Iran

According to some Iranian sociologists, the absence of sociology, and sociologists themselves, in relation with the society in one of the most important negative aspects that has had a major impact on weakness of sociology in Iran.

There are so many social problems in Iran for which we need social solutions. But the absence of sociology in obvious not only to recommend sociological theories that match these problems but also to intervene in the process of solving them.

Clinical sociology can play an important role in filling this gap as a mediator between sociology and society. This study, first of all, assesses the practicability, and possible obstacles, of utilizing this particular type of sociology and then de-

termines and introduces the fields in which it can be applied and intervene more effectively to improve the quality of lives in Iranian society.

By making use of documentary method, any attempt, if exist, for applying clinical sociology is considered and by interviewing some sociologists and social activists, different fields, and also major obstacles, for application of clinical sociology in Iran are proposed.

RC47-776.8

YARMOHAMMADI, SAEID* (Independent Scholar, *saeid_y@yahoo.com*)

Social Justice, a Key Concept in the Social Movements of the Last Hundred Years in Iran

Social Justice is a very important and widely used concept in the political and social history of many nations. As well as many countries, it has had a significant role at least in mobilizing people for social movements and in protesting against the existing political system in Iran.

In analyzing the causes of many social and political processes and also the Constitutional and Islamic Revolutions in Iran, the realization of social justice is cited as one of the major and prominent indicators. It can be found in different kinds of resources and documents such as poems, speeches, political debates, rhetoric of social groups and so forth. Therefore a form of emphasis on the concept of social justice has existed in every single social movement in Iran based on its special arrangements and aspects which were shaped socially and politically.

This study aims to narrate the history of social justice in the social movements of the last hundred years in Iran to provide a better understanding of it during this very important period of time and to theorize this concept and its changes over this timeframe.

By making use of documentary method and interviewing some sociologists and social activists, a classification of usages of this concept and their differences, in the history of social movements in Iran, is presented.

RC04-99.7

YASHINA, MARIA* (St. Petersburg State University, *mnya@mail.ru*)

Modern State of a Home Education in Russia

Over the last 20 years, an education system in Russia has undergone significant changes. The changes led to the organization of new forms of training, for example, a home education, which at the same time has its own long enough history in Russian traditions.

Home education takes on special significance in a modern life, giving new opportunities of training and reflecting challenges in both Russian educational system and the society in whole.

For example such as:
- *Dissatisfaction with:* a quality of education at different levels; an established system of relations inside of pre- and comprehensive institutions;
- Difficulty with realization of constitutional right of choice of training form, because of imperfection of legislative base;
- Challenges of combination of family culture and religious principles with those of formal education and so on.

However, for all obvious advantages, a home education is not means of solving all the problems as gives rise to new questions. In Russia these are: efficacy and completeness of children and adolescents (who received a family education) socialization and adaptation in adulthood; compliance of the level of education of upperclassmen, graduated home education, to the requirements of the state educational standard; the lack of the system of diagnostic, methodical and consulting help assistance.

They begin to raise like questions at the legislative level today. Since September 1, 2013, a new Federal law «On education» entered into force, where they pay more attention to this form of training. Legislators reflected growing tendency to an increase in the number of families, who resort to the help of this form of education.

Under the circs the development of a home education in Russia and an increase in the number of families, practiced this method, become not only a private affair but also a social phenomenon, needed social analyze and comprehension.

ADH-991.1

YASCHINE, ILIANA* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, *ilianaya@gmail.com*)

The Occupational Stratification Process for the Rural Poor in Mexico

The influence of socioeconomic origins on occupational outcomes is an expression of inequality of opportunity in society. The reproduction of intergenerational inequalities has been widely studied within the field of social mobility and stratification. Education and labor market insertion have been identified as key ele-

ments in the stratification process. Mexico is a highly stratified and rigid society in which children born in poor households have a high probability of experimenting intergenerational transmission of poverty. Using path analysis models, this paper provides empirical evidence on some of the factors that shape occupational allocation of the rural youth that belong to poor households in Mexico. This contributes to the understanding of the process of intergenerational reproduction of inequality and poverty.

JS-45.6

YASUDA, AKITO* (Kyushu University, *yasudakeyaki@gmail.com*)

Recreational Hunting in Africa: "Meat" or "Poison" for Local Community

Recreational hunting is one of the oldest known tourism activities using wildlife. Leader-Williams (2009) defined recreational hunting as the hunting where the hunter or hunters pursue their quarry for recreation or pleasure. Same as in colonial period, hunters, mainly from Europe and U.S.A., range over hill and dale in developing country to obtain trophy of big game and their pleasure.

Some researchers have suggested that controlled recreational hunting can benefit the development of local communities, thereby promoting the protection of wildlife resources as well as both ecological and economic sustainability. However, important debates remain regarding the social impacts of conservation and tourism on local communities.

This presentation aimed to introduce a social impact of recreational hunting on local community in Cameroon. Approximately two years of fieldwork, mainly based on interviews and observations, showed that recreational hunting in North Province, Cameroon generated tax revenues of approximately 0.9 million US dollars in 2009/2010, that is, 200 times as large as than safari in National parks did in the same year. A part of economical benefits shared with local communities as profit sharing and employment opportunities. However, the local inhabitants were affected by regulations of their rights to use natural resources. Moreover, some0 villages experienced forced migration because of the beginning of hunting tourism in this area.

Recreational hunting brings to local community not only positive impacts such as profit sharing and employment opportunity, but also negative one as control of the livelihoods of local people and forced migration. Even if recreational hunting can play an important role in community conservation and wildlife conservation with its great economic benefit, the independence of local people and their connection with wildlife should be considered to re-conceptualize "Sustainability".

RC50-808.6

YASUI, DAISUKE* (Kyoto University, *hs0130yd@yahoo.co.jp*)

Ethnic Food As Tourism Resources

This paper aims to examine ethnic food as one of the tourism resources, based on field research conducted in ethnic town in Yokohama city. In Tsurumi ward, Yokohama city, historically many ethnic minorities including Okinawan, Korean, Chinese and Nikkei Latin American (Brazilian, Bolivian and Argentine etc.) have moved to work in industrial complex of coastal areas. Such immigrants have made this area multiethnic. Since 1990s the ward office and travel companies have introduced this town as a multicultural site for development of the region and shopping streets. Because of the scarce touristic place, they promoted ethnic restaurants where before only migrants used. Nowadays, some tourists visit this town and enjoy having Okinawa Soba (noodle of Okinawa), churrasco (Brazilian BBQ) in ethnic restaurants. During an urban ethnic festival here, ethnic food booths attract visitors. Tourists talk about their experiences of cuisines and put photos of food in blogs and Facebook rather than towns scenery.

However, most tourists' experiences are superficial. Although ethnic restaurants' chefs change flavor to suit Japanese tourists' taste, most of tourists think their ethnic food authentic. Guidebooks and festivals become tools which merely consume migrants' food as a touristic appeal. In the restaurants, the collective ethnic fantasy presented stereotypic ethnic foods to dramatize the myth of ethnic solidarity. The festival is a way to embed various ethnic groups as a group of "foreigners" who offers novelty items for Japanese.

Taking a tour through these sensuous landscapes, this paper charts an exploratory excursion through arguments that address 'authenticity', touristic reinvention, and cross-cultural encounters through food within the 'mixed' spaces and contradictory imperatives of postcolonial cities.

JS-78.4

YASUI, DAISUKE* (Kyoto University, Graduate School of Letters, *hs0130yd@yahoo.co.jp*)

Ethnic Food Business As Cultural Practice

This paper aims to examine migrants' ethnic identity and cultural practices, based on field research conducted in an ethnic town. In Tsurumi ward, Yokohama city, historically many ethnic minorities including Okinawan, Korean, Chinese and Nikkei Latin American (Brazilian, Bolivian and Argentine etc.) have moved to work

in industrial complex of coastal areas. Such immigrants have made this area multiethnic. I conducted participant observations to some ethnic groups (Okinawa Association, Brazilian NPO etc.). Also I conducted in-depth interviews with some families who have multiethnic backgrounds and experiences in order to understand their identities and their changes in the migration process. Based upon these field work data, this paper considers the social value of migrants from the methodological individualism.

In particular, this paper focuses in entrepreneurs of ethnic food business. For example, ethnic restaurant owners in this area are second generation migrant. They think their business not merely as a job but also as a cultural practice for keeping their ethnic culture. However, some ethnic owners have conflict because they must change flavor to suit Japanese guests' taste although most of guests think their ethnic food authentic. Besides some first generation do not admit their work as a cultural practice. Multi ethnic condition makes the situation even more complicated.

Taking a tour through these multiethnic migrants and their business, this paper charts an exploratory excursion through arguments that address 'ethnicity', identity', 'memory', 'authenticity', 'Invention of tradition' and cross-cultural encounters within the 'mixed' spaces and contradictory imperatives of postcolonial migrant in Japan urban area.

RC04-79.22

YASUMOTO, SAORI* (Osaka University, *syasumoto@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp*)
LAM, LAI MING (Osaka University)

An Analysis of Recent Internationalization of Education in Japan: A Case Study of Nepalese Students

In this paper, we discuss the experiences of Japanese language school students from Nepal, as a case study, to understand the emerging new trends and issues surrounding the internationalization of education system in Japan. In 2008, the Japanese government proposed the goal to recruit 300,000 international students by 2020. Due to the effort of the Japanese government and school systems, the number of international students has been increasing; however, the patterns of international students have been changing simultaneously. For example, Chinese and Korean students, who used to be the most popular group of international students, are now less likely to choose Japan as their destination country to pursue their education. Instead, the number of students from Nepal, Vietnam and Myanmar has been increasing in the last five years.

To explain the new trends, we discuss the push-pull factors for the changes. Also, the international students need to acquire Japanese language skills to be enrolled in the Japanese university system, the Japanese language school often serves as the first school for many international students. For this reason, we focus the role of Japanese language schools to discuss students' perspectives on life in Japan. Based on the case study of Nepalese students, we found that the most of them are "self-funding" students. Although they hope to pursue higher education and better career prospects, providing financial support to their families in Nepal has become the top priority. Nepalese students have to work double or even triple jobs to manage the heavy debt from study abroad, high living cost in Japan and support families in Nepal; consequently, many students face challenges to pursue their dreams. In addition, some of them expressed cultural differences and isolation from the society. Based on the analysis, we propose social implications of the emerging trend of international students.

TG07-969.6

YATES, DAVE* (University of Kent, SSPSSR, *dy28@kent.ac.uk*)

A Systemic Approach to the Construction of Urban Places

This paper reports on research undergone across three markets in the centre if London, England. The research adopts an ethnographic approach that focuses on the ongoing process construction. By using in-depth/ iterative interviews the work highlights both the changing narrative that people constructs 'in the moment' while also highlighting the role of researcher in place construction. This projects works on the premise that it is beneficial to understand places as complicated adaptive systems that are constituted by an array of heterogeneous parts. Places have physical locations and material forms but they are also in part, made up of the very people who experience the place. Understanding such complexity leads the researcher to focus on the 'how' of place, rather than the 'what', 'where', or 'who'. Rather than attempting to understand place as unique, stable, concepts, this work builds on systems-theoretical approaches towards an understanding of places that facilitates both change and permanency so important to architecture and community building theories.

RC16-282.4

YAZAWA, SHUJIRO* (Seijo University, *syazawa@seijo.ac.jp*)

East Asianism in a Cntext of Cvilizational Analysis

The author wil examine the following points. (1) East Asia in Civilizational Analysis from Durkheim,Mauss to S.N. Eisenstadt. (2) Asianism in the Japanese Civilization. (3) Is there any difference between (1) and (2). (3) New Civilization and value change. Finally the author will examine the present ssituation o East Asianism in East Asia.

RC04-79.3

YAZILITAS, DEMET* (PhD candidate, *d.yazilitas@vu.nl*)

Study Choice, Gender and Ethnicity

This study aims to explore ethnic differences in gender specific study choice patterns. The central research question is: to what extent do ethnic minorities present different gender-specific choice patterns in mathematics, science and technology (MST) and what are the reasons for such differences?

The study is based on the premise that pupils with non-western ethnic backgrounds differ in their evaluation of MST-studies from pupils with native ethnic backgrounds as a result of the difference in cultural values. To explore this premise, we first examined the effects of gender, ethnicity and grade averages on school profile choices of 265 pupils in higher secondary education in two schools in the Netherlands. This was followed by semi-structured interviews with 45 individual pupils about their choices.

In our sample 59% of male and 42% of female pupils have chosen a MST-profile, of which 39% of both male and female pupils have chosen this profile in combination with a Health-profile. Moreover, the combined grade average for mathematics, physics and chemistry is shown to have the strongest effect on a positive choice for a MST-profile. Gender also has a significant effect, even after controlling for the combined grade average. Ethnicity however does not.

The interviews reveal that female pupils who choose a MST-profile often did so because of interest in a health related career. The high share of pupils and in particular female pupils with a MST-profile is partially also explained by the wish to keep options open for future educational choices since a MST-profile grants access to almost all fields of study in tertiary higher education. Ethnic background, despite not being significant, is thought to serve as a proxy for social class since pupils with non-western backgrounds have smaller social networks than pupils with native backgrounds through which they can acquire information about choices.

RC32-553.2

YEANDLE, SUE* (University of Leeds, *S.M.Yeandle@Leeds.ac.uk*)
KISPETER, ERIKA* (University of Leeds, *e.kispeter@leeds.ac.uk*)

Class Differences in Women's Work-Care Reconciliation in Contemporary Leeds

This paper focuses on women's working lives in Leeds, England, where some of the UK's most affluent and most deprived localities are found. The authors compare the work-care reconciliation practices and attitudes of lower and higher educated women, and consider how differences and similarities in these are shaped by local welfare state arrangements and conditions in the local labour market.

The analysis, conducted within the EU- funded FLOWS project, is based on data from a survey of local women and focus group interviews with women who combine paid work with raising young children or looking after old, disabled or sick family members.

While working-class women in the UK have 'always worked', the second part of the 20th century brought middle-class women's mass entry into the labour force. In some other countries, this process was actively encouraged by state provision of publicly funded care services and other policies to support women's attachment to the labour force while raising young children and/or looking after older family members. In the UK's liberal welfare state, childcare and caring for older, sick or disabled adults have primarily been conceptualised as individual/familial responsibilities and care services are currently provided primarily by market actors, rather than directly by the state. The authors explore the relative importance of the national/local state, cultural preferences and market conditions on women's working lives, and consider how these shape social inequalities between women in different socio-economic circumstances.

RC11-198.3

YEANDLE, SUE* (University of Leeds, *S.M.Yeandle@Leeds.ac.uk*)
BUCKNER, LISA (University of Leeds)

Gender Disparities in How Older Workers Reconcile Work and Care in England

Carers in England and across the UK have been a focus of policy debate on work and care for several decades. In the 2000s, modest new employment rights (including the right to request flexibility at work) were introduced to support them reconcile work and care, and municipalities received new funding from central government to help develop local services to address carers' needs. In national population censuses in 2001 and 2011, the Office for National Statistics collected data about caring responsibilities and these permit examination of the relationship between the (unpaid) care individuals give to their older, sick or disabled family members, friends or neighbours and paid work, age, gender and health. Based on analysis of these data, and supported by insights from two surveys of carers (the 2009/10 Survey of Carers in Households and the Carers, Employment and Services survey undertaken in 2006-7 at the University of Leeds), this contribution examines data on the intensity of caring responsibilities (using hours of weekly care provided as a measure of intensity) and participation in the labour market for men and women aged 45-64. The paper highlights gender differences in patterns of care and paid work, with a particular focus on the extent to which men and women in this age group appear to use part-time work and early retirement as ways of combining work and caring responsibilities. In interpreting these data, the authors also draw on qualitative and policy evaluation studies undertaken by the CIRCLE research group at the University of Leeds. These provide insights into older workers' motivations, preferences and behaviour in relation to work and care, and indicate the complex cultural, moral and institutional contexts which shape patterns of caregiving in later life.

RC25-446.6

YEH, CHUN CHIAO* (Academia Sinica, *yehcc@gate.sinica.edu.tw*)
HSIAU, A-CHIN (Academia Sinica)

Forming Counter-Hegemonic Identity through Narration: Personal Stories, Historical Narrative, and the Transformation of National Identity in Taiwan

Over the past four decades, Taiwan has undergone a dramatic political transition from authoritarian rule to democracy. Accompanying this transition is a major change of the sense of national identification when hegemonic Chinese nationalism has increasingly given way to local Taiwanese consciousness. A series of survey data show that the percentage of people who identify themselves as being Taiwanese has risen from 17% in 1992 to 57.5% in 2013, while the percentage of people who identify themselves as being Chinese drops from 25.5% to 3.6% in this period. Yet few researches have been made on how common people formed a counter-hegemonic national identity on the personal level during the period. To investigate this transformative dynamics, we draw on the theoretical perspective of "narrative identity" to analyze a large number of "letters to the editor" describing personal experiences of identity transformation which were published in two major Taiwanese newspapers during the period from 1994 to 2004, when the change accelerated sharply. We find that a special historical narrative which consisted of a distinctive historical outlook and story line and displayed unique values and emotions served as a common framework of reference for those who began to discredit Chinese nationalism to reassess their individual life history and make sense of their connections with the destiny of Taiwan. It was critical to the formation of the counter-hegemonic Taiwanese identity. We argue that counter-hegemonic identity is typically effectively created and sustained when an elite-derived historical narrative had popular resonance in the sense that it demonstrates a remarkable ability to explain the marginalized and suppressed life experience of ordinary people. Our analysis also shows that the act of narration or story-telling is a key mechanism through which linking individual to society, the present to the past, the micro to the macro, and agency to structure.

RC50-814.5

YEH, JOYCE HSIU-YEN* (National Dong Hwa University, *joyceyeh2@gmail.com*)

Indigenous Mobility: Experiences and Narratives of Mobility and Immobility of Yami Indigenous Youth on Lanyu (Orchid Island), Taiwan

Travel, mobility and diaspora are facts of contemporary societies across the globe and their implications are profoundly important. This paper attempts to articulate the significant connections between travel, mobility and diaspora in Taiwanese indigenous Yami society. It argues that the Yami youth from Orchid Island cross the strait to urban Taiwan for diverse reasons relating to both mobile physical bodies and emotional displacement. The paper offers a range of mobility narratives as reflective accounts cultural diasporic encounters toward a deeper understanding of travel and mobilities in contemporary indigenous society. Engaging with multi-sited fieldwork between Taiwan and Orchid Island, with in-depth interviews with Yami youth, this paper explores the complexities of the forced 'migration' phenomena of indigenous young people and their experiences and narratives of travel and mobility. It addresses issues that arise when they are 'on the move' and feel a loss due to their emotional attachment to a place whether interpreted as home or homeland. Focusing on aspects of everyday life, this study illustrates the tensions and dynamics of travel, mobility and diaspora. It aims to open a dialogue among tourism studies, indigenous studies and mobility studies in which issues of diaspora and people being 'on the move' are investigated.

JS-72.6

YEROCHEWSKI, CAROLE* (Université de Montréal, CRIMT, GIREPS, *caroleyerochewski@msn.com*)

Initiatives Collectives De Création D'activités, Circuits Courts De Production Et Citoyenneté Au Travail Au Brésil

L'économie solidaire au Brésil regroupe des travailleurs (informels, chômeurs, pauvres des périphéries urbaines, travailleurs ruraux) ainsi que des organismes communautaires, des mouvements de foi et des syndicats de la CUT (la *Centrale unique des travailleurs*, principale confédération syndicale au Brésil). Elle a impulsé des formes de développement local reposant sur la notion de circuits courts de production et de souveraineté alimentaire. Ces formes prennent appui sur l'organisation en coopératives autogérées d'agriculteurs familiaux et sur la mobilisation des Communautés traditionnelles (*Quilombas*, etc.) qui réinvestissent leur savoir faire en matière d'exploitation écologique des ressources naturelles. Elles associent les *Catadores*, personnes qui ramassent et trient les matériaux recyclables. L'économie solidaire consiste aussi dans des « chaînes de valeur » qui regroupent, par exemple, des coopératives assurant la production du coton écologique jusqu'à la fabrication des vêtements, et leur commercialisation selon une politique de prix accessibles aux familles à faible revenus.

Ces initiatives collectives montrent que la redistribution de richesses s'opère en amont même de leur production, dans les choix de filière d'activité en relation avec les communautés locales. Ces initiatives donnent aussi un contenu concret à ce que peut être la citoyenneté au travail, qui consiste à remettre en cause les divisions traditionnelles entre concepteur et exécutant / intellectuel et manuel, et aussi entre travail marchand et travail de reproduction sociale. Ces réalisations questionnent enfin les notions de démocratie et de représentation collective. L'étude de cas menée au Brésil auprès de syndicats et du Forum brésilien de l'économie solidaire indique que les initiatives se constituent comme des modèles alternatifs quand elles font appel à des formes participatives et délibératives de démocratie et non au processus habituel d'agrégation des intérêts par des syndicats, qui ont tendance à reproduire les pratiques dominantes.

JS-66.4

YEROCHEWSKI, CAROLE* (Université de Montréal, CRIMT, GIREPS, *caroleyerochewski@msn.com*)

Reproduction Ou Transformation Des Organisations Du Travail Dans Les Coopératives De L'Économie Solidaire Au Brésil

Cette communication propose un éclairage sur la façon dont des syndicats de la CUT (Centrale unique des travailleurs, principale confédération syndicale au Brésil) sont amenés à prendre en compte le rapport au travail des personnes considérées peu qualifiées, en s'appuyant sur l'observation des pratiques sociales et des identités collectives dans le mouvement de l'économie solidaire au Brésil. Celui-ci rassemble des coopératives et associations de production d'horizons divers (anciennes entreprises industrielles récupérées par les travailleurs, création d'activités de faible valeur ajoutée en couture, alimentation, collecte et tri des matériaux recyclables…, coopératives d'agriculteurs familiaux), qui ont en commun d'être autogérées. Cependant, les pratiques d'autogestion diffèrent, notamment sous l'angle de l'organisation du travail, qui peut reproduire ou au contraire remettre en cause les divisions hiérarchisées du travail entre qualifiés et non qualifiés et entre sexe.

Si des syndicats peuvent appuyer des pratiques transformatrices de rapports sociaux au travail, ils n'en sont pas le plus souvent à l'initiative. Ils justifient plutôt de perpétuer les divisions hiérarchisées du travail au nom de la compétitivité des coopératives et de l'amélioration des conditions d'emploi et de salaire, maintenant les personnes peu qualifiées dans un rapport instrumental et hétéronome au travail.

L'étude de cas indique par ailleurs que les femmes tiennent, collectivement, un rôle de premier plan dans la subversion des rapports traditionnels au travail et dans la ré-articulation des identités au travail et hors travail. En prenant appui sur les notions d'identité collective de Melucci et de transaction identitaire de Dubar, l'étude permet d'explorer comment s'effectue cette ré-articulation et pourquoi elle est porteuse de pratiques autogestionnaires réelles et non pas seulement formelles (au sens où l'autogestion se réduit à la tenue d'assemblées générales). Ces résultats participent des questionnements sur la notion de travail.

RC06-130.3

YEUNG, WEI-JUN JEAN* (National University of Singapore, *ariywj@nus.edu.sg*)
CHEUNG, ADAM KA-LOK (National University of Singapore)

Temporal, Spatial Distribution and Determinants of One-Person Households in China

Nearly 60 million people live alone in China now. As one of the fastest growing living arrangements in China, representing 14.0% of all Chinese family households in 2011, little is known about who they are, where they are, and what drove this increase. We take a historical look at the temporal and spatial distribution trends of the one-person household based on 1982, 1990 and 2005 individual-level Census and 1% Population Sample Survey data. In this study, we estimate a series of prefecture-level fixed effect regressions with data from 1982, 1990 and 2005 to examine the temporal-spatial trend of the changing prevalence of one-person households. We also conduct multi-level analysis with 2005 data to examine what contextual and individual characteristics contribute to an individual's propensity to live alone.

Results show that socioeconomic development and internal migration are crucial factors for the increasing prevalence of one-person households in prefecture-level. There is an increasing spatial heterogeneity in that these households cluster in economically developed areas. Although widowed individuals remain a substantial proportion of those living alone in China, we observe a sizeable increase in the prevalence of married individual who live alone. The multilevel models with the 2005 data decompose the effects of socioeconomic development and internal migration into individual-level and contextual-level. Both out- and in-migration have significantly shaped the regional variation of living alone at both individual and contextual levels. However, the effects of socioeconomic development are positive at individual-level but negative at contextual-level suggesting that higher socioeconomic development may have led to higher living cost in these areas that may cast a negative effect on the propensity of living alone. In China, different age groups of those who live alone are motivated by different socioeconomic and cultural circumstances quite different from the cultural individualism emphasized in recent literature on Western societies.

RC22-397.5

YILDIZTEKIN, BURIN* (University of Toronto, *burin.yildiztekin@mail.utoronto.ca*)

Belief in God, Religion and Secularism: Self-Identifications of Jewish-Muslim Mixed-Married Couples in Contemporary Turkey

This study destabilizes the dichotomous approach in secularization theories and in intermarriage literature, which views contemporary identities either as secular or religious, through the analysis of Jewish-Muslim mixed-married couples' perceptions of their religious backgrounds in the officially secular state of Turkey. In-depth interviews with Jewish-Muslim mixed-married couples show that these individuals distinguish between "religion" as externally defined religious rules and "faith" as an unmediated relationship between God and the individual to explain their connection to their religious backgrounds and to identify themselves as secular. Thereby, they establish a hybrid position which I conceptualize as "faithful secularity" that incorporates both belief in God and secularity within the Turkish context. Unlike Jewish partners, Muslim partners have difficulty perceiving their religious background as one that goes beyond the religious identity; therefore, the distinction between religion and faith becomes particularly helpful for mixed-married Muslims to situate themselves with respect to their Muslim background. The concurrently secular and faithful identities of these Jewish-Muslim mixed-married couples break the artificial dichotomy between secularity and religiosity and pave the way for a new theory of secularization.

RC04-92.3

YILMAZ SENER, MELTEM* (Istanbul Bilgi University, *meltem.sener@bilgi.edu.tr*)

Academics Producing Knowledge for the World Bank

The trend of neoliberalization that is experienced in all spheres of life also has its impact on the academia in the forms of managerialization and entrepreneurialization of universities, increasing workloads, increasing pressures on academics to generate funds, transformation of knowledge into a product that can be exchanged in the market, alienation of academic researchers from the knowledge they are producing, and an increasing degree of specialization and division of academic research labor in the developed and developing countries alike. Especially for the second group of countries, international organizations like the World Bank indeed have a major role in the development and spread of neoliberalization in academia. Limited resources for research lead the academics to look for external funding opportunities and international organizations like the World Bank emerge as important suppliers of funds for doing research in these circumstances. Doing research and producing knowledge for the World Bank create certain outcomes both in the short and long terms for these researchers themselves and also for academia in general. This paper demonstrates how the academics' experience of producing knowledge for the World Bank fosters the neoliberalization of the university in Turkey. Depending on interviews with academics, the paper looks at the impacts of doing research for the World Bank. It concludes that although these academics are forced to act as entrepreneurial subjects, they haven't necessarily internalized this neoliberal mentality.

RC32-563.6

YILMAZ SENER, MELTEM* (Istanbul Bilgi University, *meltem.sener@bilgi.edu.tr*)

Struggling to Climb the Organizational Ladder in Turkey

Depending on twenty in-depth interviews with men and women who graduated from top universities of Turkey and who have been working in corporate jobs for more than ten years, this paper reflects on the impact of gender on prestigious white-collar jobs. It aims to answer the questions of to what extent gender has an influence on the experiences of a white-collar employee, what it means to be a white-collar employee for a woman, and what kind of factors prevent women from rising up in the corporate hierarchy. It points out that males talk about issues related to gender only when they are directly asked to respond on the impact of gender on work experience, whereas gender has a central role throughout the accounts of females, especially if they are married and have children. For married women with kids, it is not possible to talk about their jobs without talking about how they manage their domestic responsibilities. The paper demonstrates that organizational cultures that emphasize staying at the workplace for extended hours make it very hard for women with kids to climb the organizational ladder, as child care is still primarily considered as women's responsibility. Women who have struggled to reach senior management positions give up, as they get exhausted because of the double shift of paid work and child care. Although these women have above average family incomes and can afford to hire domestic help, because of the traditional ideology that emphasizes the crucial role of mothers for socialization of kids, they give up their careers and shift to jobs that have regular work hours but no future prospects. Educated in the same way with their male colleagues to be successful and to have achievements, these women end up being unsatisfied with not only their jobs but also their lives.

RC23-414.5

YIN, HAIJIE* (+86-13654555166, *houkobegod@126.com*)
HOU, BOWEN* (+86-13654555166, *532568339@qq.com*)

Research on Public Attitude Towards Social Impact Assessment of Chang E Lunar Probe Program

For a long time, china evaluates engineering's or project's impacts mainly by assessing its economic contribution, always lack of social impacts. This study chooses Chinese Chang E Lunar Probe Program and conducts a survey by using questionnaires about public's attitude towards Chang E's social impacts. The results suggest that public's attitude towards high-tech and non-direct-interest engineering's social impact consists of military impact factor, political and economic impact factor, psycho-social impact factor and educational impact factor. Furthermore, public's attitude towards Chang E's social impact is related to age, and female's attitude prone to be more positive than male's, while the people with PhD degree look down upon it, it is not influenced by income at the same time.

RC22-382.2

YIP, JEANEY* (University of Sydney, *jeaney.yip@sydney.edu.au*)

The Business of Housing God: A Case of Singapore Megachurches

Religion and business are often seen as inhabiting separate social spheres but in this paper I explore how they are combined and reconciled in the activities of megachurches. Through two case studies of Singapore's largest megachurches, I examine how they combine religion and business, focusing on how these churches strategically co-opt the discourse and techniques of marketing managerialism to manage growth and multiply financial rewards through church building projects. This explicit engagement in business practices not only raise the question of profits in 'non-profit' organisations but importantly, foreground the reconciliation of religion and business practices in the same discursive space. I demonstrate this reconciliation through the churches' built environment-building projects which exemplify the dedifferentiation of space that characterises not only the religious, investment and consumption practices of these megachurches, but also the language and practice of business. This not only extends understanding of neo-liberal effects, but demonstrates the form and dynamics of marketing managerialism in a specific 'non-business' context. In doing so, they reflect the values of economic neo-liberalism which has been a driving force in global economies such as Singapore. Therefore this research is interested in questioning how neo-liberalism privileges business and the market to become the prime factor in shaping religious practices in contemporary churches such as the megachurch in the 'intelligent island' state of Singapore. Singapore is "famous for being run like a giant corporation"[1] and is an affluent country characterised as "neoliberal-developmental"[2]. This is reflected in the religious organisations operating within it, especially megachurches that have pressing space issues in containing its burgeoning congregation in a highly urbanised and compact city.

[1] Aihwa Ong, *Neoliberalism as exception: Mutations in Citizenship and Sovereignty* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2006), 177.

[2] Eugene Dili Liow, "The neoliberal-developmental state: Singapore as case study", *Critical Sociology*, September, (2011), pp.1-24.

RC03-67.4

YIP, NGAI MING* (City University of Hong Kong, *sayip@cityu.edu.hk*)
TRAN, HOAI ANH (Malmo University)

Urban Transformation in a Transitional Economy: Is "Gentrification" an Analytically Useful Concept for Vietnam?

Despite the rapid transformation in the urban landscape of Vietnam, a simple and uncritical application of the "gentrification" concept out of the specific spatial and temporal context of the country is problematic. Not only does the phenomena progress in a highly compressed temporal scale compared to similar processes in cities in the "global north", it is also embedded within a paradigmatic shift of the entire socio-economic system. This paper attempts to explore the process of urban redevelopment in Vietnam and to critically examine whether this concept, with its origin from the "global north", is capable of offering a conceptually robust lens through which the phenomena can be consistently analysed. This paper attempts to contribute to such discussion and explore the process of urban redevelopment in Vietnam and offer a critical examination on the applicability of the concept in cities of the global south, particularly within the context of a city in a transitional economy. To enhance coherence of the empirical data being compared, the city of Hanoi is used as the case study city. As the capital and a "political" city of Vietnam, Hanoi is undoubtedly commendable to the typical socio-political forces that are at work in the country. With case examples of redevelopment projects in Hanoi against the context of the specificity of the socio-economic and political transformation of the country, this paper will offer a conceptually robust lens through which the phenomena of gentrification can be critically analysed in the specific context of Vietnam.

JS-31.3

YLA-ANTTILA, TUOMAS* (University of Helsinki, *tuomas.yla-anttila@helsinki.fi*)
KUKKONEN, ANNA (University of Helsinki)

Civil Society Organizations and Cultural Repertoires of Evaluation in the Media Debate on Climate Change: Comparing France and the United States

National political cultures have an effect on how global political problems are constructed in media debates in different countries. Our starting point is that the repertoires of moral evaluation used to justify arguments related to the problem of climate change are likely to vary between countries, and that these differences may, in turn, affect policy responses. Civil society organizations, we argue, have a particularly important role in bringing moral evaluations into the debate. In this paper, we compare the argumentation of civil society organizations and their allies and opponents in coverage of UN climate change conferences in Le Monde and the New York Times between 1997 and 2011. We find that arguments are more often justified by appealing to civic values like equality, democracy and sound legal regulation in France, while monetary value plays a more important role as a justification for climate policy arguments in the United States. These differences are not due to differences in the selection of sources by journalists, but seem to reflect deep-seated cultural differences. In France, even business organizations often resort to the civic mode of argumentation while in the US, civil society organizations often justify their arguments in economic terms. Over time, we see convergence in both countries towards arguments based on the idea of ecological modernization: economic growth, technological progress and ecological values are increasingly seen as supporting each other. Radical ecologist and radical pro-market arguments are both becoming more marginalized.

RC24-430.2

YLA-ANTTILA, TUOMAS* (University of Helsinki, *tuomas.yla-anttila@helsinki.fi*)

Crowding in: Why and How Indian Civil Society Organizations Began Mobilizing on Climate Change

In this paper, we argue that a process of crowding in of civil society organizations (CSOs) into the field of climate change advocacy has occurred in India since around 2007. Both the number and the diversity of CSOs involved in this field of advocacy has greatly increased. Drawing on the Dynamics of Contention approach, We identify five mechanisms that explain why and how this process has unfolded: (1) The expansion of discursive opportunities in the global public sphere, (2) the event effect of Copenhagen COP 15 in 2009, (3) the network effects of expanding global civil society networks of climate change advocacy and the resulting flows of discourses and funding, (4) adoption and innovation of new action repertoires, and (5) the global political pressure effect leading to development of national climate policies and corresponding opportunities for CSOs to influence their formulation and implementation.

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC24-434.3

YLONEN, MARJA* (University of Jyväskylä, *marja.k.ylonen@jyu.fi*)

Nuclear Energy and Safety: International and National Isomorphic Pressures

Nuclear safety has often been an accident driven topic as the Three Mile Island, Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters show. In addition to accidents, severe economic and environmental challenges related to the construction of new nuclear power units and management of ageing plants and new technology, not to mention decommissioning of existing older units keep nuclear energy and safety among the relevant topics. Furthermore, the recent upgrading of safety requirements at the national and international level and harmonization attempts of nuclear safety regulation by the Western European Nuclear Regulators' Association, raise questions about the cultural features of nuclear safety regulation.

The aim of the paper is to explore how nuclear safety (that is an important component of human and environmental health) has been dealt with in the international and national level in Finland and the UK after Fukushima and what kinds of factors constrain learning. The data consists of the International Atomic Energy Agency's Safety Standards, Western European Nuclear Regulators' Association's reports and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency's reports, the national final reports of the Stress tests of Finland and the UK, national nuclear energy act and safety guides. The method of analysis is content analysis.

The conceptual frame draws on the isomorphic pressures, which refer to the phenomenon by which organisations become structurally or strategically homogeneous. Isomorphic pressures, stemming from national institutional patterns or professionalisation of certain sector may play a role in the nuclear sector, since they affect the what, how and who of safety-related action. Isomorphism is important to the extent that it may strengthen and spread effective understandings of, and approaches to, safety, but it may also engender inability to detect specific needs and requirements or it may lead to contrasting understandings and approaches among bodies involved in nuclear safety that are exposed to different isomorphic pressures.

RC47-768.5

YLÄ-ANTTILA, TUUKKA* (University of Helsinki, *tuukka.yla-anttila@helsinki.fi*)

Populism As Politics of Personal Experience: The Case of Suvivirsi

In this paper, I will present one possible sociological interpretation of conservative populism, recently of rising popularity all over Europe. I will base my analysis on Laurent Thévenot's sociology of engagements and use texts from candidates of the conservative populist Finns party in the 2011 Finnish parliamentary elections as empirical examples. In the texts, the candidates appeal to the shared national experience of singing a traditional Christian spring hymn, *Suvivirsi*, as schoolchildren. I will argue that populism can be interpreted as *an attempt to expand the gamut of acceptable political claims to include claims based on personal experiences*, where the physical and emotional proximity to significant persons and objects is of crucial importance.

This is in contrast to a typical requirement in mainstream politics: to distance one's self from one's demands. It is customary to present political claims as based on universally accepted and abstractly communicated principles of justice such as democracy, the market mechanism or technical efficiency, instead of mere personal preference. The populist mode of argumentation is in stark contrast particularly to typical Finnish expectations of politics, focused on efficiency.

To make this argument, I need to present four elements: first, Boltanski & Thévenot's theory of public justification; second, a brief overview of Finnish political practices; third, Thévenot's sociology of engagements; and fourth, the case of *Suvivirsi* and the populist and non-populist practices in which it is used in nationalist political argumentation. I conclude with a discussion of the implications of this interpretation, pointing out that nationalist politics made with reference to personal affinities can be even more exclusionary than ones based on public justifications. On the other hand, however, an acceptance of personal affinities into politics is also a possibility for political movements of other types, not just reactionary conservative nationalism.

RC34-597.5

YNDIGEGN, CARSTEN (University of Southern Denmark)
LEVINSEN, KLAUS* (University of Southern Denmark, *khl@sam.sdu.dk*)

Youth, Political Socialisation and Everyday Life

This paper aims to explore the social processes that shape political socialisation of European youth. The theoretical point of departure is the literature of political socialization that sees family and close friends as principal actors in young people's political socialization process (e.g. Hyman 1959, Jennings et al. 2009). A key question is to what extent parents pass on political values and habits to their offspring, and how upcoming generations differ politically from their predecessors. However, there seems to be a lack of knowledge concerning social dynamics and interaction in the everyday experience of young people's political life. Especially, whether the development of modern family patterns and increased gender equality might change the classic roles of the parents in the political socialization process.

While we recognize the importance of parental socialisation, we challenge the typical assumption of a "one-directional" intergenerational transmission of political values from parent to child. Therefore, we believe it is essential to scrutinize how young people engage in daily conversations and discussions about politics and society, because young people who engage in political discussions with family and friends tend to be more engaged in political participation than other youth, such as voting at elections, petitions and participation in demonstrations (Gundelach and Levinsen 2011).

Besides outlining relative contributions by different agents of political socialisation, we aim to explore the contexts of political socialisation by asking how political issues are raised and what kind of political issues are discussed? Thereby, it is possible to make a coherent analysis at different levels, which both maps the networks of political socialisation and explores how young people gain and develop information and knowledge.

Methodologically, the paper adopts a mixed methods research model. The paper triangulates survey data (n=936) and in-depth interviews (n=60) of young Danes. Data has been gathered for the MYPLACE project.

RC34-603.2

YOKOI, TOSHIRO* (Hokkaido University, *yokoi@edu.hokudai.ac.jp*)
KOJIMA, YOSHIKAZU (Gifu University)
ATAKU, KIMIHITO (Rakuno Gakuen University)
INUI, AKIO (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

How Social Class and Education Affect Youth Transition in Japan? : Youth Cohort Study of Japan

The purpose of this report is to clarify how social class and education influence youth transition in Japan from Youth Cohort Study of Japan (YCSJ). In the late 90's, the life course after secondary school graduation have significantly changed. The close connection between upper secondary schools and employers to smoothly transit the graduates into work in Japan had been once highly praised, but the system became less functional due to several factors (Mary C.Brinton, 2011, *Lost in Transition*). Many young people cannot get permanent and secure jobs, so some of them become 'Freeters' who only get temporal and insecure jobs to make a living. Many empirical studies have taken place to find who are the most disadvantaged among Japanese youth, trying to find what causes the dysfunctional transition between school and labor market in the 2000's. However, most of these studies focused on the youth transition during only a certain period of time, and they are not sufficient to clarify the complexity of youth transition. YCSJ has conducted a panel survey of a group of youth for five years from their age of 20, so that YCSJ is able to capture the dynamic young people's transition in consideration of various factors. Above all, we aim at unraveling how youth transition differentiated with social class and educational opportunities.

RC44-739.17

YOKOTA, NOBUKO* (Yamaguchi University, *ynobuko@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp*)

A New Attempt At Organizing Irregular Workers In Korea :Examining The Activities Of The Korean Women's Trade Union

It is difficult to organize irregular workers, especially female irregular workers in Korea, as many of them are employed by small enterprises, change their jobs frequently and enter and leave the labor market according to economic fluctuations. Therefore the Korean Women's Trade Union (KWTU) has tried to build a new model of a trade union and a new idea of a labor movement which are different from the enterprise unions for male regular workers in order to organize female irregular workers who have been entirely excluded from the protection of labor laws, the welfare system and the trade union. While the enterprise unions have concentrated on protecting employment and improving working conditions of the union members at each workplace, the KWTU has been an independent women's trade union which any working woman can join by herself without distinction of industry, occupation or region, or whether she is unemployed or not beyond the enterprise, and performed various activities. In this presentation, we consider the activities of the KWTU as well as its implications.

TG04-948.8

YOKOYAMA, KEIKO* (Stockholm University, *kyokoyama@fmail.co.uk*)

The Rise of 'Reflexive University Governance' in the Risk Societies: Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States

Socio-economic upheavals after the Lehman Shock, and in European countries, the introduction of austerity measures have financially overshadowed the university sectors cross-nationally. The purpose of the paper is to identify how uncertainty and insecurity in the post-2008 period have re-shaped university governance relating to risk management. The study examines university governance at the system and institutional levels in Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The paper is both theoretical and empirical driven. The study takes the theoretical approach by utilising two conceptions of 'peer reflexivity' and 'risk' in the context of university governance. The former refers to the 'cycle of peer feedback, self-monitoring, self-analysis and action. Higher education institutions are treated as 'learning organizations' (Clark 1998; Dill 1999). The latter explores Beck's (1992) and Giddens' (1990, 1999) risk society. The study then proposes, a new concept, 'peer reflexive governance', which is compared with Foucault's neo-liberal 'governmentality' (1988, 1991) to capture the characteristics of 'peer reflexive governance'.

Regarding empirical analysis, the study takes documentation for data collection in order to identify the extent to which the institutions in three country settings are autonomous (not in direct state control modes), making the peer reflexive mechanisms feasible. The collected document includes acts, government White Papers, circulars and other official documents.

The paper argues that 'peer reflexive governance' has become significant in the insecure and uncertain environment in the post-credit crunch period because the universities have become increasingly more self-aware, reflective, and reflexive than ever before. The universities have strengthened their self-monitoring mechanisms in order to respond to uncertainty and risks, shaping them into learning organizations. The practices of 'peer reflexive governance', however, differ between Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The study is significant because few literatures so far connect the conception of 'risks' to university governance.

RC29-498.1

YOKOYAMA, MINORU* (Kokugakuin University, *minoruyo@kokugakuin.ac.jp*)

Change in Juvenile Delinquency in Japan

In Japan we witness four peaks of juvenile delinquency after the World War II. I will analyze characters of the delinquency in each peak by the use of formal statistics on crimes. Then, I will explain the current juvenile delinquency in the consideration of social situation. In aged society characters of juvenile delinquency changes drastically.

RC29-503.3

YOKOYAMA, MINORU* (Kokugakuin University, *minoruyo@kokugakuin.ac.jp*)

Policing For Prevention Of Juvenile Delinquency In Japan

I will analyze the development of policing for prevention of juvenile delinquency after the World War II. Immediately after the war the Japanese police system was democratized. However, the police did not have resources enough to carry out the activities for prevention of juvenile delinquency. With the recovery of economic conditions the police established the system to prevent juvenile delinquency. Since then the police have carried out the net-widening of their activities for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. I will explain how the net-widening has been carried out.

RC25-449.2

YONEDA, MASATO* (Inst Japanese Language & Linguistics, *snd34090@nifty.com*)
MIZUNO, YOSHIMICHI (Kyoto Institute of Technology)
MAEDA, TADAHIKO (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)
ABE, TAKAHITO (The Institute of Statistical Mathematics)

Survey of Standardization in Tsuruoka, Japan

Survey of Standardization in Tsuruoka, Japan□F
Comparison of results from four surveys conducted at 20-year intervals
YONEDA Masato, MIZUNO Yoshimichi, MAEDA Tadahiko, ABE Takahito.
The present study briefly reports the result of "Survey of Standardization in Tsuruoka" (hereafter abbreviated as SST). SST is a cooperative research project between National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics and the Institute of Statistical Mathematics since 1950, when the first survey was administered in central area of Tsuruoka, a local city in Tohoku district, Japan. Since then the project has been repeated at about twenty-year intervals (we administered the fourth survey in the fall of 2011). This project aims at describing the process of language standardization in Tsuruoka in both societal and individual levels.

SST is a combination of Area survey and Panel survey. In the Area survey, informants were sample randomly drawn in each survey occasion from the residential register of the target area. The aim of the Area survey is to capture the standardization process in societal level. In the Panel survey, respondents of the first, second and third Area surveys were followed up in the subsequent occasions and asked to answer to the same items. The aim of the panel survey is to investigate the typology of life-span linguistic change in individual level.

The sample size for the Area survey in fourth SST was 700 and number of respondents was 466 (response rate 66%). Panel survey in the fourth SST consists of three groups, four-time repeaters from the first survey, three-time repeaters from the second survey, and the two-time repeaters from the third survey. The total of the eligible sample for three groups was 437 and the number of respondents was 333 (response rate 76%).

In the presentation, we will report on selected results of the fourth survey on several items.

JS-12.5

YONENO-REYES, MICHIYO* (University of the Philippines, *michiyoreyes@hotmail.com*)

Japanese Language Education for Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement

This paper asks how Japanese language education for Filipino nurse candidates under JPEPA can be located in the Philippine socio-cultural settings, in order to provide academic grounding toward more meaningful policy making for both governments.

Foreign nurses' entry to Japan presents a unique pattern of migration from the point of view of language learning. It pertains to adults who learn a foreign language from the beginning, yet are required to reach a high level of proficiency. Historically speaking, adult migrants often meant either unskilled workers who are not required high level of language skills; or skilled workers who already know the language of the host country. In any cases, the movement often took place from a former colony to a former sovereignty. As for Japan and the Philippines, although Japan occupied the Philippines for a few years during World War II, linguistically speaking, there is little colonial legacy among the young generation of Filipinos today. Also, due to the eligibility constrains, it is unlikely possible to find an EPA candidate who has received higher education in Japan.

The paper illustrates the socio-cultural situation in language practice in the Philippines at large and points to the both governments' weakness in systematic understanding and addressing it — a) multi-lingual-ness with ambivalent relation with English as both colonial and global language; b) prominence of orality over literacy; c) weaker establishment of Japanese language education than other Southeast Asian countries in quantity and quality; and d) class issue in gaps in motivation and needs of Japanese language learning.

JS-23.1

YONEZAWA, AKIYOSHI* (Nagoya University, *yonezawa@gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp*)

University Governance and the Academic Profession in "Rising" East Asia

The role of universities is increasing with the rapid growth of the knowledge economy across the world. At the same time, universities are also being called upon to change their governance and management structures in order to transform themselves into the core sector of the globally competitive knowledge industry. Salmi (2008) suggests that "world-class" universities and higher education systems require favorable governance with autonomy and academic freedom. Terms such as "entrepreneurial universities" (Clark, 1998) and "academic capitalism" (Slaughter and Leslie, 1999), however, imply that traditional "collegium" governance is at risk. Most East Asian higher education systems have been established and developed through strong intervention by national governments, and, therefore, granting of academic freedom and autonomy has been relatively slow and recent. Namely, the top universities in these "Post-Confucian States" (Marginson, 2011) are now achieving "world-class" status without experiencing the strong "collegium" governance pattern of the past. Japan could be an exception, having developed strong academic freedom and autonomy led by the faculties since World War II. However, now, top Japanese universities are faced with stagnating performance in both research and education. As a result, there have been calls from business and government for drastic reforms of their governance to enhance their chances of survival in the growing competition with universities and other knowledge industries in Asia and around the world. By utilizing data from the Academic Profession in Asia (APA) survey among selected Asian countries in various development contexts gathered by Arimoto et. al., the author examines the following questions: Is it possible to establish highly competitive universities without a strong tradition of collegium culture? If so, as seen in the emerging Asian countries, what are the implications for the mature university governance typically seen in Japan and Western Europe?

    * denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

JS-23.1

YONEZAWA, AKIYOSHI* (Nagoya University, *yonezawa@gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp*)

University Governance and the Academic Profession in "Rising" East Asia

The role of universities is increasing with the rapid growth of the knowledge economy across the world. At the same time, universities are also being called upon to change their governance and management structures in order to transform themselves into the core sector of the globally competitive knowledge industry. Salmi (2008) suggests that "world-class" universities and higher education systems require favorable governance with autonomy and academic freedom. Terms such as "entrepreneurial universities" (Clark, 1998) and "academic capitalism" (Slaughter and Leslie, 1999), however, imply that traditional "collegium" governance is at risk. Most East Asian higher education systems have been established and developed through strong intervention by national governments, and, therefore, granting of academic freedom and autonomy has been relatively slow and recent. Namely, the top universities in these "Post-Confucian States" (Marginson, 2011) are now achieving "world-class" status without experiencing the strong "collegium" governance pattern of the past. Japan could be an exception, having developed strong academic freedom and autonomy led by the faculties since World War II. However, now, top Japanese universities are faced with stagnating performance in both research and education. As a result, there have been calls from business and government for drastic reforms of their governance to enhance their chances of survival in the growing competition with universities and other knowledge industries in Asia and around the world. By utilizing data from the Academic Profession in Asia (APA) survey among selected Asian countries in various development contexts gathered by Arimoto et. al., the author examines the following questions: Is it possible to establish highly competitive universities without a strong tradition of collegium culture? If so, as seen in the emerging Asian countries, what are the implications for the mature university governance typically seen in Japan and Western Europe?

RC41-696.2

YONEZAWA, AKIYOSHI* (Nagoya University, *yonezawa@gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp*)
KADOYA, YOSHIHIKO (Nagoya University)

What Leads to High Participation in Tertiary Education?

The relationship between demographic change and investment in education is one of the topics that has attracted considerable attention from both policy-makers and experts. Extended education increases the social and private costs of raising children, and has been considered a major factor in the decline of birth rates. At the same time, the growing knowledge society requires a high level of participation in higher and post-secondary education. Individuals tend to utilize advanced educational qualifications for migration to world cities and knowledge clusters, but also simply for securing stable jobs in their hometowns. The relationship between the growing patterns of tertiary education enrollment and demographic trends, however, is not that simple. There are varieties of approaches for achieving high levels of participation in tertiary education in different countries and economies; in cost sharing between the public and private sectors, in the distribution of resources within tertiary education systems and institutions, and in regulatory frameworks for sustaining and enhancing academic excellence and a minimum quality of education and training. In this study, the authors examine patterns of achieving high levels of participation in tertiary education, focusing especially on their relationship with demographic changes. Then, the authors identify the characteristics of these patterns in Japan and other East Asian countries where the higher education systems are financially highly privatized, but under the strong guidance of national governments. Lastly, the authors conduct a detailed case study on the reality of the high-participation tertiary education system in Japan as a country facing a very serious aging problem, and outline the implications for international discussion.

RC40-680.2

YOON, BYEONG-SEON* (Konkuk University, *bsyoon79@gmail.com*)
LEE, HAE-JIN (Konkuk University)
SONG, WON-KYU (Konkuk University)
SONG, IN JOO (Ewha Womans University)

Food Sovereignty and the Politics of Food Insecurity in South Korea

Food Sovereignty and the Politics of Food Insecurity in South Korea
As South Korea has become one of the fastest industrialized countries in the world, it has also been one which experienced a dramatic decline in agriculture. Between 1970 and 2011, the share of agriculture in GDP dropped sharply from 25.4% to 2.3%. The collapse of agriculture has been accelerated by the global agri-food system and the government`s neo-liberal agricultural policies. As a result, food insecurity is one of the most important social issues in South Korea, today. Food insecurity can be understood not only as low grain self-sufficiency, 22.6% in South Korea; but also, as food safety problems. The Korean government, however, has prioritized overseas land exploitation and has recently strengthened neo-liberal agricultural reforms such as the FTA. Under these circumstances, the food sovereignty movement, which was originally advocated by La Via Campesina, has been discussed among the South Korean civic and peasant movement sectors. In order to establish food sovereignty, the peasant movement sector is urging the South Korean government to secure stable production, while the civic movement is advocating a rights to food project. Considering the fact that consistent food insecurity has threatened not just the farmers' livelihoods, but the consumers' dining tables, the concept and practical application of food sovereignty may bring many groups together. Building a consensus between civic groups and farmers' movements seems to be more feasible in Korea, under these conditions. The aim of this paper is to analyze the various actors, and their dynamic interactions involved in food sovereignty, in South Korea. We investigate the mechanism of the politics of food insecurity and food sovereignty by examining two major cases in South Korea involving the full-tariff on rice, and the import ban on fisheries products from Japan, due to radioactive contamination.

RC39-671.2

YOON, D.K.* (Ulsan Nat Inst Science & Technology, *dkyoon@unist.ac.kr*)
YOUNGS, GEORGE (North Dakota State University)

Examining Factors Contributing Spontaneous Volunteerism in a Disaster Situation: The Case of the 2009 Red River Flood

Spontaneous volunteers play a significant role in times of disaster. Before governmental and organized voluntary disaster agencies arrive in sufficient strength, civilian volunteers often spontaneously mobilize to protect their lives and belongings in the early period of disaster. This study uniquely examines the characteristics of spontaneous volunteers at three different levels of flood stage risk during Fargo, North Dakota's response to the 2009 Red River flood threat. The Red River crested at a record level on March 28, 2009. More than 20,000 civilian volunteers spontaneously mobilized and gave of their time to respond to the threat of Red River flooding. Unaffiliated volunteers signed-up at coordination sites throughout the city and filled more than 3 million sandbags and piled these sandbags along the riverfront. Sign-up data from 11,553 volunteers were geocoded to connect volunteers to the local area's 96 census block groups. Data on these census block groups were then complied from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data (2006-2010). Factors in terms of socio-economic and geographical characteristics of spontaneous volunteers are examined before, during, and after the flood stage at the 2009 Red River Flood. Findings show that education, race, age, occupation, and geographic factors are significantly associated with volunteerism along with different levels of risk in the case of the 2009 Red River Flood.

RC31-533.1

YOON, IN-JIN* (Korea University, *yoonin@korea.ac.kr*)
KIM, HEE-SANG (Korea University)

Brain Circulation and Transnational Identity of Asian Students Studying in Asian Countries

This paper is based on an empirical comparative analysis of study-broad students from Korea, China and Japan. By focusing on the phenomenon of 'regionalization of higher education,' the study compares international students' mobility within Asia, construction and transferability of human resources, and formation of transnational identity. The study specifically focuses on Korean, Japanese, and Chinese students studying in institutions of higher education in Korea, Japan and China.

This study is based on a survey study among Asian students studying abroad in South Korea, Japan and China. The survey was conducted in Korea from October 2012 to December 2013 among 405 students; in Japan from October 2012 to February 2013 among 319 students; and in China from December 2012 to April 2012 among 312 students.

The most significant research findings are as follows. With regard to students' career plans, the three groups of international students showed high rates of those who plan to return home five years after studying abroad at around 40-50% and a relatively high rate of those who plan to migrate to a third country at around 20%.

Regarding the transferability of education, all three groups indicated high assessments of transferability. The data shows that all three groups believe that their education from home country is transferable in the host country and that their education through studying abroad is recognized in their home and a third county. While experiences of studying abroad positively increased awareness for regional community and transnationalism, it did not meaningfully affect the students' national awareness. Such result illustrates that national identity remains central to Asian international students. This result is interpreted as stemming from the continuation of close connections between the individual and the nation

state as Northeast Asia experiences a conservative shift and territorial and historical disputes are reignited.

RC23-418.5

YOON, JEONG-RO* (KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology), *jeongro@kaist.ac.kr*)
PARK, HYE-KYUNG (Chungnam National University)

The New ICTs and Gender Inequality in Korea

This presentation aims to explore the implications for gender inequality of the increased access to and usage of mobile ICTs, based on the data collected in Korea. Korea used to be no exception to the conventional digital divide in which women, compared to men, are disadvantaged in the use of ICTs. In recent years, however, there has been a remarkable increase in Korean women's access to internet and, specifically, mobile internet technology. Women have surpassed men in the number and proportion of 'smart' mobile phone users. Among young generations, in particular, girls, compared to boys, tend to have access to the mobile phone earlier and use it more frequently and longer in duration of time. In 2011, Korean children are reported to own their first mobile phone at the average age of 10.4 years (fifth grade at elementary school), and 80% of the third graders at elementary school owned it.

What would be consequences in terms of gender inequality of this earlier and increased exposure to mobile internet technology represented by the 'smart' phone? On the one hand, the user friendliness of the new technology has the potential of narrowing or eliminating the gender gap in its professional and financially lucrative utilization, and its mobility in time and space potentially brings the liberating effect for women both in employment and domestic labor. On the other hand, however, there are concerns that the easy availability and access to the mobile technology would lead to continued gender inequality, in which women remained mere consumers, and increased vulnerability to the new problems brought by the new technology, such as digital/mobile addiction. This presentation investigates the consequences of the new ICTs in gender inequality and their implications to cope with the gender inequality at present and in the future.

RC19-342.1

YOON, SHARON* (Saitama University, *sharonyoon1121@gmail.com*)

Cultivating Ethnic Solidarity in the Transnational Enclave: Co-Ethnic Relations Between South Korean "Newcomers" and Korean-Japanese/ Korean-Chinese "Oldcomers" in the Korean Enclaves in Osaka and Beijing

Recently, scholars have noted that migrants exhibit distinct patterns of adaptation characterized by frequent movement to their countries of origin. This influx of transnational migration has in turn, altered the structure of historically established minority communities. My research investigates how changes in the ethnic community brought on by transnational migration have shaped the ways ethnic minorities construct notions of ethnic identity, using ethnographic, interview and survey data conducted in the Korean enclaves in Beijing and Osaka.

The Korean enclaves in Beijing and Osaka are characterized by two distinct waves of Korean migrants: recent South Korean transnational migrants, and third- and fourth-generation Korean Japanese/Korean Chinese minorities. As a result of the growing number of South Korean newcomers since the 1990s, the Koreatowns in Beijing and Osaka today have become increasingly connected—both on the institutional and grassroots level—to the homeland. But rather than strengthen sentiments of ethnic identity, increasing contact to South Korea has led to the growth of formidable barriers in constructing a collective ethnic consciousness within the Korean community. Damaged co-ethnic relations between the two waves of Korean migrants have significantly hindered their ability to mobilize the rich transnational resources in the enclave for upward mobility. This paper brings to light the structural barriers Korean migrants encounter in cultivating ethnic solidarity in the transnational enclave. In doing so, I offer suggestions for social welfare policies that may aid transnational migrants in more effectively cooperating together to mobilize the resources of the enclave to better their life chances.

RC06-121.1

YOSHIDA, AKIKO* (University of Wisconsin - Whitewater, *yoshidaa@uww.edu*)
BOOSTROM, ROBERT (University of Wisconsin - Whitewater)

Effects of Child Involvement in Housework on Future Gender Role Expectations

Housework allocation has been studied extensively, particularly in its relation to women's employment. Despite the richness and abundance of literature on this subject, most research has focused on housework allocation between couples, and children's participation in housework has been understudied. These few studies, however, indicate that children participate in household tasks to varying degrees. The present study utilizes writing assignments submitted by approximately 120 undergraduate students enrolled in family sociology courses at a Midwestern U.S. university, and qualitatively analyzes patterns of housework participation in students' families of origin, with special emphasis on the meanings of terms used to describe this participation. Preliminary data analysis shows that most college students expect to marry, and for both spouses to earn an income, even when students grew up in households with stay-at-home mothers. While this implies more gender-neutral expectations in provision tasks irrespective of childhood experiences, expectations regarding domestic tasks varied more, and childhood experiences appear to have important impacts on perceptions and expectations with regard to housework. Students who "helped" their employed mothers with the second shift were more likely to perceive indoor housework as primarily wives' work, and to expect husbands and/or children in their future households to be "helpers." Other students stated that all family members "contributed" to domestic tasks in their childhood households. These students tended to view housework as the responsibility of the entire family, and to hold less gendered expectations. The types of housework done by children were often gendered (e.g., sons doing yard work and daughters helping with cooking), and this also shaped students' perceptions and expectations. By analyzing childhood experiences, this study aims to fill a hole in the literature, shedding light on how parents include their children in negotiating housework allocation, and how childhood experiences shape gender role perceptions and future expectations.

JS-60.2

YOSHIDA, HONAMI* (National Institute of Public Health, *hyoshida@niph.go.jp*)

Lessons Learned from Great East Japan Earthquake - Birth Outcomes in the Catastrophe of Highly Aged Country

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami occurred in 2011/3/11 and this disaster revealed health care issues that Japan already had. One is the lack of attention for maternal health care in the highly aged society and the other is decreasing OB/GYN providers in the Tohoku area. It was hard to see pregnant people and babies in the highly aged country like Japan, however, there were a few expecting mothers left in the in the cold, hungry and anxious shelter with another people. They were not prioritized as a vulnerable population.Continuing research of 11 hospitals and 37 clinics in one prefecture in the devastated area showed that most of pregnant mothers stayed more than 3 evacuation shelters to find a safer place to live and half of the pregnant patients could not find a way to go out from the Tsunami area to have birth. With more than 200 patients who could succeed to transport to another prefecture, their average delivery time (weeks of gestation), weight of baby, preterm birth rate, low birth weight rate, amount of blood loss and another birth outcomes of this catastrophic area tells us the importance of the pre-hospital OB/GYN care team in disaster response and safety confirmation system for mothers and babies. We should strengthen the perinatal care in highly aged society where mothers are "minority".There is a generation inequality in health care of highly aging society like Japan - perinatal health care is less concern than elder care. 10 obstetricians set up a project specialized for pre- and postnatal care, and carried out medical activities in these disaster-stricken areas by taking care of pregnant and postpartum patients from April 1st until September 3rd, 2011. With dispatched specialist after natural disaster and built the visiting system and correct birth outcomes and neonatal health outcomes.

RC24-434.5

YOSHIDA, KOHEI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University, *kohei_y_jiminer@yahoo.co.jp*)

Who Takes Part in Anti-Nuclear Actions? a Case Study of the Organizations of Evacuated People from Fukushima Plant Area and Their Attitudes Concerning Nuclear Energy

It is often assumed that the people of Fukushima, especially those who lived near the nuclear plants, are increasingly aware of the impracticality of Japan's nuclear energy policy as they have been replaced from the 20km or larger evacuation zones.

In this paper, the author asks whether the assumption is valid in any case, and if it isn't, what are the reasons for the cases that goes against the assumptions. The author will examine some of the responses of the recently formed organizations based on the areas bordering the Fukushima prefecture and other prefectures in the more distance.

First it is shown that, as long as each organization represents the people who lived in the same municipality before the devastating event of March 2011, the extremes of both now passionate "anti-" or "pro-" opinions concerning the nuclear energy policy have been embraced by some of these organizations.

Second, it is demonstrated why these people have taken either "pro-" or "anti-" stances in the process of the disaster followed by the nuclear accident, and the author points out that these attitudes are affected not only by their experiences

after the beginning of the disaster, but also by their life-styles before the disaster and their memories of these life-styles.

Third, the question of whether these organizations have simply endorsed or excluded some of these "anti-" attitudes or the "pro-" attitudes is discussed; rather, here we see the unexpected effect of the "anti-nuclear" discourse on the formation of these very people's doubts about the discourse; but even this adverse effect has not resulted in showing anti- "anti-nuclear" discourse.

Hence scholars may expect that time would ease the unfortunate misunderstanding about the anti-nuclear opinions; however, this could take a generation, which may be too long a time for some witnesses.

RC43-718.5

YOSHIMICHI, YUI* (Hiroshima University, *yyui@hiroshima-u.ac.jp*)
KUBO, TOMOKO (Gifu University)

Aging Problems in Suburban Neighborhoods: A Case of Hiroshima Region

The Japanese suburban neighborhoods that were developed in the 1960s to 1970s are standing at a crossroads; one path leads to sustainable communities to which young people move, while the other leads to "ghost towns" in which both young generations move out when they grew up and old people leave their houses because of residing in a nursing home. Regarding the demographic characteristics and housing conditions of Japanese suburbs, a large number of housing estates are at risk of heading towards the second road. Aging and the increase in vacant houses is one of the most serious and urgent topics to be surveyed by scholars in a variety of academic backgrounds. This paper examine (1) aging problems in Japanese suburban neighborhoods with GIS methods, and (2) relationship between aging and increasing vacant houses in Hiroshima region; and (3)finally, we discuss generative process of vacant houses in local cities.

TG07-969.5

YOSHIMIZU, AYAKA (Simon Fraser University)
AOKI, JULIA* (Simon Fraser University, *jaoki@sfu.ca*)

A Sense of Absence: A Reflection on Ethnography of Walking in Yokohama and Vancouver

This paper reflects on our ethnography of walking, part of our larger cross-Pacific project on the formation and regulation of communities of sex-workers, which we have been conducting since the summer of 2012 in former-brothel-districts of Yokohama, Japan and Vancouver, Canada, places that are commonly marked by absences of material and discursive traces and documentation of communities of sex workers. We discuss how we came to make sense of and engage with the places through our sense of the material absences but "ghostly" presence (Gordon 2008) of sex workers' bodies and brothels. We also discuss how our affective responses such as frustration, numbness, boredom and anger, which we experienced when encountered the production of those absences, enabled us, emplaced ethnographers, to make the absences visible and envision an ethical way to engage with the spaces whose communities were uprooted and memories have been marginalized, erased or forgotten.

RC32-564.19

YOSHIMURA, SAYAKA* (23/09/2013, *sayaka0926_frn@yahoo.co.jp*)

Women's Hair Loss from the Perspectives of Body and Gender

This research aims to pursue the social cognition on women's hair loss (women's baldness) due to alopecia, and to clarify the structure of oppression on which they were placed from the perspectives of body and gender. Through this study, I want to point out that women's hair loss should be argued as a sociological object than just a medical disease.

Until recently, hair loss was mainly identified as alopecia in a medical or psychological research. By the previous studies, mental difficulties of women with alopecia are clarified[Eckert□F1976, Van der Donc et al.□F1994], and the usefulness of wearing wigs as the ways of coping is shown [Nakajima, Nakayama:2002]. However, in these researches, it isn't clarified about the problem experience after wearing wigs.

So, this research uses Goffman's passing theory [Goffman: 1968] and analyzes the narration of 14 bald women with alopecia areata who wear wigs.

This study draws the following discussions. Firstly,the point of view of the concerned individual, wearing a wig is itself a disability for bald woman and it's based on the cultural norm which considers hair as the symbol of feminity.Secondly, one reason behind the production of the disability as being the existence of "close others" (family), who force or encourage the individual concerned to wear wigs. As the encouragement by society and the intimate sphere to wear the disability fits with the gendered body's accepted norm, it is one reason why the individual continues to wear the wig.

In conclusion, women's hair loss is seen both as a physical abnormality (disease) and as a deviation from the gendered body's norm, and that these two consequences place the issue in a structure of double oppression.

RC30-520.4

YOSHINO, KEIKO* (Hosei University, *yosh@mbc.ocn.ne.jp*)
KUBOTA, HIROKO (Kokugakuin University)

Organic Farming, Consumers and "Teikei" in Japan: Focusing on the Influence By the Nuclear Plant Accident

The nuclear power plant explosion in March, 2011 caused severe damage to the people in Fukushima and surrounding areas. Present paper examines its influence on organic farming, focusing on the behavior of consumers - general consumers and teikei (direct co-partnership between farmers and consumers) consumers.

After the accident, farmers were restricted to sell contaminated products, and even if not contaminated, the fear restrained consumers from purchase. The heavier organic customers one is, the more sensitive was her/his reaction to products from affected area, and the economic damage of organic farmers was severe. It was ironical that the food industry and local people supported affected farmers at the critical stage.

Consumers and farmers of teikei groups held study meetings jointly to understand the situation, and such meetings were opened to general consumers, too. Among un-affected consumer groups, the number of members increased, which shows the reliability of Teikei was reevaluated.

Many consumer groups did some kinds of special supports, but continuing the relationship was also the support. Consumers went to farmers' fields to help farm work, and one group sued nearby nuclear plant to stop the operation. Feelings of mutual help and solidarity encourage the affected farmers, and also give deep learning to consumers.

Teikei is shrinking in Japan while "Community Supported Agriculture" is growing worldwide. Conventionally, teikei relied on voluntary work of women (especially for consumer side). Such style become difficult to maintain, and Teikei is now shifting to individual based one using parcel delivery service. Serious divergence between farmers (rural) and consumers (urban) in the consuming society is the cause and the result of the accident. Social consensus and broad straggle to get out of such divergence, learning from the experiences of teikei, need to be sought seriously and not to reopen the nuclear plant.

RC33-566.4

YOSHINO, RYOZO* (Institute of Statistical Mathematics, *yoshino@ism.ac.jp*)

Cultural Manifold Analysis (CULMAN) for Cross-National Comparative Survey

The objective of this presentation is to show our paradigm called Cultural Manifold Analysis (CULMAN) for the comparability of cross-national surveys. This paradigm has been developed in the longitudinal and cross-national surveys on national character by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics (ISM) over the past six decades since 1953. First, I summarize our paradigm of cross-national and longitudinal surveys. Second, I summarize some Japanese social values and, among others, aspects of people's sense of interpersonal trust shown in our longitudinal survey of Japanese national character. (See http://www.ism.ac.jp/ism_info_e/kokuminsei_e.html)

Thirdly, I present cross-national comparisons of interpersonal and institutional trust as well as some basic social values based on our past surveys, including the Seven Country Survey (surveys of seven-countries (Japan, USA and five European countries)), the East Asia Values Survey (EAVS) (2002-2005), the Pacific-Rim Values Survey (PRVS) (2004-2008) and the Asia-Pacific Values Survey (APVS) (2010-2014). (See http://www.jsps.go.jp/j-grantsinaid/12_kiban/ichiran_22/e-data/e33_yoshino.pdf) The results show that East Asian countries have already departed from traditional Confucianism and that people share more common social values beyond the distinction of East and West. Fourthly, I present an overview of data on Japanese immigrants in Brazil, Hawaii and the U.S. West Coast in order to study the interaction between the environment and ethnicity. Finally, some comments are provided for our future research.

JS-21.2

YOU, MEI-HUI* (National Kaohsiung Normal University, *meiyou@nknu.edu.tw*)

The Representation of Wdding News in Taiwan:Critical Thinking about Romantic Love, Capitalist Ideology and Gender Politics

This research explores the representation of weddings news in mass media in Taiwan. Focusing on the gender/sexual politics, the researcher examines how wedding events are reported on mass media. In terms of textual analysis, the researcher discusses the gap between the wedding news representation and the

social reality. Additionally, the implied ideology is examined. Hopefully, the result could be transformed into teaching materials for the graduate course of sociology of gender.

Wedding as an event affects and is affected by a combination of external and internal constraints and expectations. In modern Taiwanese society, weddings are big money, and most people want to get in on the act. Thus it may be said that wedding consumption is related to emotion as well as interpersonal relations. The researcher is interested with how wedding is reported on mass media and how these representations will affect people's cognition and attitude.

Heterosexual relations and gender stereotype roles in the wedding events have been dicpicted in certain ways. These images also convey illusion of romantic love ideology. Popular culture plays a key role in naturalizing the capitalist as well as the gendered pattern. The present research attempts to analyzed the wedding news to explore the implied gender ideology.

We are living in an age often portrayed as being dominated by consumer capitalism and the products of capitalist popular culture. It is important to acknowledge the influence of the mass media in shaping people's identities and daily lives. Combining gender analysis with sociological inquiry, the researcher believes that the study on the representation of wedding news could provide some insights for the teaching practice of critical media literacy, gender equity education and relationship education in universities.

RC22-391.5

YOUKHANA, EVA* (University of Bonn, *eva.youkhana@uni-bonn.de*)

The Power of Religious Objects in Transnational Migration

Since the economic crisis in Spain hit most migrant households as the most vulnerable, religious institutions such as the Catholic Church, are becoming increasingly important. Their houses act as reference points by which the faith community is kept together. Tangible assistance is offered and transnational communication structures and family bonds are sustained. Being assisted by local Saints, the Catholic Church serves as a place of remembrance to produce and reproduce senses of belongings that date back to the early colonial era. Social relations of migrants are manifested in a space which symbolizes the power and glory of the former Colonial regime.

Giving the example of the congregation of San Lorenzo in an immigration neighborhood in Madrid, it is shown, which role and agency religious artifacts play in re-producing collective identities and allocating social and financial resources. By focusing on the object itself (not necessarily its symbolic representation) the functions and cultural meanings of the figure in different historic contexts become apparent. The religious staging around the object of the Saint show spatially and chronologically comprehensive chains of interaction which reflect deep seated power relations between the immigrant and the host communities.

RC19-339.6

YOUNG, ARIEL* (Uppsala University, *ariel.young@statsvet.uu.se*)

Economic Crisis: Toward the Erosion or Stability in Individual Welfare State Preferences?

Understanding voter preferences for the welfare state and how they are formed has become an important basis for making claims about either the erosion or continued stability of the welfare state.

In the past decade evidence has mounted to point towards a relationship between individual measures of economic hardship/risk and support for the welfare state. However, most of the research has been constrained to limited time-series data that evaluates this relationship under relatively stable business cycles which seldom affects individuals belonging to more secure economic groups (high skill, high income). In light of the increasing global economic instability that places these individuals at greater risk, it becomes important to determine if they will respond differently and change the direction of aggregate support for the welfare state.

This paper will examine in detail how different class groups respond to increasing risk, in particular more economically secure groups, and identify if recent findings of increased aggregate support as well as class convergence in Sweden hold or if they resemble a recent study that demonstrated a decline in welfare state support in the United States following the 2008 economic crisis.

The leverage of this study is based on the use of (1) exogenous properties of the 2008 economic crisis, (2) a Swedish survey that reflects respondents' welfare state preferences and socio-economic attributes that spans seven consecutive years sampling approximately 3000 respondents per round, and (3) a design which employs a difference-in-differences method to compare individuals across municipalities. Municipalities are sorted according to those that experienced an immediate substantive spike in unemployment and those that experienced little change, which resembles a treatment and control group respectively. This design reduces endogeneity to make stronger claims for causality, improves estimation of increased economic risk on more economically secure groups, and consequently overall changes in public preferences.

RC25-440.6

YOUNG, NATALIE* (University of Pennsylvania, *natyoung@sas.upenn.edu*)
GUTIÉRREZ NÁJERA, LOURDES (Dartmouth College)

Racemaking in New Orleans: Racial Boundary Construction and the Prospects for Social Change

This paper explores how an ideologically diverse group of affluent, white American college students respond to and process evidence of white racism and racial and class inequality in their immediate environment. It is based on an ethnographic study of Tulane University students living in post-Katrina New Orleans. Although participants' responses to racial and class inequality within and without New Orleans suggest their racial attitudes and ideologies are anything but uniform, Tulane students remain largely uninvolved in combating these inequities. Drawing on anthropological and sociological theories of racialization, we suggest that students' socio-political inactivity is linked to their continuous construction and reinforcement of racial boundaries between themselves and local African American residents of New Orleans. Importantly, although there are some differences in how boundaries are constructed by participants who subscribe to different racial ideologies (e.g. color-blind racism, racial progressivism), we find the outcome to largely be the same. White Tulane students distance themselves socially from African Americans in the city, reinforcing social boundaries while deterring student desire to combat structural inequalities. The findings offer valuable insight into racial boundary making processes and the socio-political implications of such boundary construction in the United States.

RC21-368.2

YU, HAI* (Fudan University, *haiyu@fudan.edu.cn*)
ZHONG, XIAOHUA (Tongji University)

Communal Entrepreneurship in Shanghai Commercial Streets: The Cases of Tianzifang and Minxinglu

This paper presents the cases of *Tianzifang* and *Minxinglu* commercial streets. In both sites, commercial development implicates two broader social processes - the global rise of gentrified neighborhoods, and rapid urban sprawl sustained by new town construction and old district revitalization. In this paper, we discuss one central motivation behind the commercial boom, communal entrepreneurship (CE hereafter), which is reflective of a historically rooted spirit of street commerce in Shanghai. Our discussion of CE is anchored in two key concepts, *Jugaifei* and immigrant entrepreneurialism.

The first key concept is *Jugaifei*, which underlies the emergence of both cases. The local government tacitly consented to and provided support for community shops, whose legal status was murky as owners used residential space for commercial purposes (known as *Jugaifei* in Chinese) without explicit approval from authorities. Despite the illegality of shops and the inaction of state authorities, this peculiarly anarchist arrangement nonetheless facilitated the commercial success of local streets. Such practices of *Jugaifei* also received popular support, thanks to the increasing availability of consumable goods.

Our second key concept is immigrant entrepreneurialism, which can also be found in both cases. In the case of global gentrification, as represented by *Tianzifang*, transnational migrants with solid knowledge of global art and business development were instrumental in the development of a creative industry. In the case of urban sprawl, as represented by *Minxinglu*, internal Chinese migrants from rural regions operated businesses to meet the daily needs of local residents. While the former type of commercial streets is tailored to middle-class consumption, the latter satisfies the otherwise unmet needs for consumable goods in the neighborhood.

We conclude with a discussion of CE, which is the core spirit of commercial streets in Shanghai; it enabled the intersection of residents, community, and entrepreneurs, leading to the communalization of street commerce.

RC14-248.5

YU, JINGYUAN* (THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, *yjy320yu@gmail.com*)

Weibo and Inequality in Disaster Coverage

The disasters today have the characters of uncertainty and inequality. This article focuses on the two big earthquakes happened in the last five years in Sichuan province, China. It explores the way to reduce the inequality in disaster coverage by researching the changes of the form of news report.

In the disaster coverage, especially in the early stage, the traditional media tends to draw close attentions on basic information in key areas, ignoring the remote areas inevitably. The new media, especially SNS, with its group advantage, becomes another important force in the disaster news report. In Sichuan Lushan earthquake in May,2013, the traditional media started to use its weibo account which formed a new mode of news report. This is different with their works in the Wenchuan earthquake five years ago. By interviewing 15 journalists who partic-

ipated in reporting the Wenchuan and Lushan earthquake, this article finds out the discrepancy in using the traditional media and new media. It also elaborates that a new form of inequality emerged due to the digital divide, while weibo is eliminating traditional inequality.

(Weibo is a SNS like Twitter)

JS-48.1

YU, MENG* (Memorial University, *my7028@mun.ca*)

Is Religion an Alternative Source of Help for Immigrants to Maintain Their Mental Well-Being?

A number of studies have shown that religious participation is positively related to immigrants' mental well-being in the West, thus making religious venues "places of refuge" for immigrants and religion their "balm for the soul." A study in Canada in 2007 found that immigrant status is associated with lower rates of use of mental health services, which is likely caused by cultural and linguistic barriers to care. In this paper, I attempt to find if religion is an alternative source of help for immigrants when they suffer from psychological distress and whether religious participation is associated with lower rates of use of mental health facilities among immigrants. The goal of my research is to help policy makers better understand how immigrants adapt in their host countries when facing barriers to access to certain important resources, in this case, culturally and linguistically appropriate mental health services.

I will conduct my analysis within the Canadian context, where there is universal health insurance. My analysis will be based on data provided by the Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental Health and Well-being. The variable mental well-being is defined by the "psychological well-being manifestation scale" in the survey. Consisting of 25 questions ranging from "self-confidence" to "pace of living" on five scales, these measurements are combined into one continuous variable. Religious participation can be defined by the two questions on how religious respondents feel about themselves, and their frequency of attending religious activities. The survey also contains a section on health care utilization, thus making it possible for me to analyze the relationship between religious participation and the use of mental health services.

RC06-118.13

YU, YAN* (Grand Valley State University, *yuy@gvsu.edu*)

Declining Marriage Rates Under Globalization: Homogeneity Or Heterogeneity?

Around the world, marriage is undergoing massive changes. The United States has called on "saving marriage" (Popenoe, 1993; Furstenberg, 2005), the Middle East is experiencing a marriage crisis (Rashad, Osman, and Roudi-Fahimi, 2005), Latin America is seeing the rising substitution of cohabitation and single motherhood in place of marriage (Esteve, Garcia-Roman, and Lesthaeghe, 2012), and China is seeing more "sheng nu" meaning "leftover women", a group of single women with high education and high income. A series of questions arise from these changing trends of marriage: Does globalization affect marriage the same way in the developing countries as it does in the developed countries? What causes declining marriage rates under globalization? Do these changing trends mean marriage as an institution is weakening or even disappearing? What does a marriage mean in different regions under globalization? Previous research focuses on either the declining marriage rates in the developed countries (Cherlin, 2004 and 2013; Trost, 2010) or the "flight from marriage" in the developing countries (Jones, 2005). What is missing in the current literature is a comparative perspective on this phenomenon, which can help us better understand marriage as an institution characterized by a heterogeneity (its complexities) not a homogeneity (an individually driven phenomenon). This paper explores the declining marriage trends occurring in different regions (i.e. the United States, Latin America, the Middle East, and the Southeast Asia), compare and contrast their similarities and differences, and analyze their implications for the significance of marriage as an institution. I argue that delayed marriages and declining marriage rates in the developing countries do not indicate marriage as a traditional institution is eroding, replaced by other modern alternative living arrangements. Instead, marriage is still viewed as a significant institution and its traditional characteristics are reinforced by family and economic contexts under globalization.

RC34-603.6

YUAN, RUI* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, *ryuan@swk.cuhk.edu.hk*)

Effects of Social Capital on the Developmental Outcomes of College Adolescents: Evidence from Shanghai, China

It has been suggested that individuals are faced with more transitions and life-decisions in adolescence and young adulthood than at any other stage of life. Overseas studies have also suggested that during these time periods social ties might change. However, domestic research has spared disparate efforts in the investigation into college students' psychosocial development undergirded by the deficit-based model. Drawing upon a sample of 1153 university students in Shanghai, China, this study investigated how family social capital, friendship qualities, associational social capital, linking social capital, and adolescents' agentic personality influenced multiple developmental outcomes of college students in mainland China. The results of a structural equation modeling analysis provided a good fit for the sample as a whole. The overall findings support the hypothesis that higher levels of agentic personality were associated with better developmental outcomes of college students, including higher levels of resilience, self-efficacy, and self-esteem. Agentic personality also mediated the effects of family social capital, friendship qualities, associational social capital, and linking social capital on developmental outcomes.

The study advances the theory of social capital by incorporating its various dimensions into one conceptual framework, thus unraveling the mechanism of how family social capital, friendship qualities, associational social capital, and linking social capital influence the college students. It also advances the theory by testing it in a non-western socio-cultural context, thus potentially fortifying its universal applicability. Moreover, it is desirable that more programs for enhancement of agency building could be devised to foster emerging adults' agentic personality. Family education, positive peers groups, associational participation, and linking mentoring are also anticipated to promote their optimal development.

RC24-438.22

YUASA, YOICHI* (Kanto-Gakuin University, *yuasa@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp*)
DAIMON, SHIN'YA (Kansai University)

A Sociological Analysis of Linking Renewable Energy with Rural Regeneration

A feed in tariff system that was introduced after Fukushima nuclear accident has let people think that there are big business chances in the renewable energy's market. Then, a lot of companies have tried to join to the market as electricity generator. In this presentation, we will examine the way of linking this market waking up with regenerations of rural economy from sociological perspectives.

Because electricity generators need to sizable land for a facility, they install it in rural area. Rural areas where suffer from economic recession welcome it. However, if installers are only big companies whose main offices are in big cities such as Tokyo, economic benefits for rural areas will be limited.

The scheme of our research group aims to link installs of renewable energy facility with spontaneous developments of rural areas. Based on this scheme, our group has researched and supported several projects that people living in rural area install renewable energy facilities.

In the research, we have found that small entrepreneurs encounter a lot of barriers to install renewable facilities. Typical one is the negative attitude of local banks to financing them.

Financing local companies by local banks is essential to the vitalization of regional economy. For promoting this finance, an analysis from sociological concepts such as social network is useful.

To date, with overcoming barriers, lots of projects are ongoing by local people in Fukushima and other parts in Japan. For example, in Minami-Soma where is partially polluted by radioactive substances, farmers have installed PV panels on their farmlands. This project is called the 'solar-sharing' and will bring profits to farmers. In this case, a social network has played an important role.

We will take some projects by local people and show the way in which people overcome financial and other barriers.

RC24-432.10

YUASA, YOICHI* (Kanto-Gakuin University, *yuasa@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp*)

Disregards to Principles on the Distribution of Risk and Bads

Geological disposal is the primary option for most countries where have high-level radioactive waste. All countries except for Finland, however, have not found any sites for geological disposal facilities due to objections from the population. Japanese government is facing same problem. We must dispose nuclear wastes regardless of continuation/stop of nuclear electricity. How can or should we tackle this problem?

The essential sociological perspective is the distribution of risk/bads. This perspective was suggested by Ulrich Beck in his *Risk Society* (1986). He has insisted that the concept of class is not effective for understanding the logic of this distribution anymore. To his argument, lots of works have asked whether it is true or not. The logic of the distribution of risk/bads has been a focus of sociological studies.

In this presentation, we will show two disregarded principles on the distribution of high-level radioactive waste. These principles are deduced from an analysis of conflicts on general wastes in Japan. Based on these principles, we will analyze a site finding scheme and its result of geological disposal facilities in Japan.

Japanese government is looking for communities where spontaneously accept the facility now. For getting a spontaneous candidacy, the government established a governmental body called NUMO (Nuclear Waste Management Organization of

Japan) in 2000 and has offered lots of benefits such as subsidies, tax revenues and job creation. Local communities and councils could get those benefits if they accept a facility. However, no principles mentioned above are found in this scheme.

To date, no local community or council has officially put up for it. This result shows that the scheme of Japan has an important fault that is caused by a disregard to the principles. We will elucidate how these two principles function in the process of the distribution of risk/bads.

JAPA-16.5

YUI, KIYOMITSU* (Kobe University, yui@lit.kobe-u.ac.jp)
HAYAMI, NANAKO (Kobe University)

Japanese Wave of Sub Cultures

The aim of the paper is to use methodological viewpoint of the visual turn of sociology to understand the field of Japanese Animation and Manga and the phase of their 'globality.' The data that will be dealt with is the one from the extended survey research on Manga and Anime conducted by Association of Japan Sub-Culture Studies at Kobe University (headed by the author).

Comparing the research results that have already been conducted by European Manga Network in European countries a few years ago and that of conducted by the Association of Japan Sub–Culture Studies in Asian countries in the last year, paper will describe a view as to the similarities and differences in the process and phase of 'accepting' (and rejecting) Manga and Anime as cultural production in those areas.

Empirical researches from which the data of the paper generated, have been conducted in the areas such as in Hangzhou (￼Y￼B)in China, Hong Kong, Taipei and the survey research has been done using questionnaires as well as interviews with the participants / fans in the events of Manga / Anime festival in those cities / areas.

Observing those processes of acceptance/ rejections, and the ways of penetrating into people's daily life paper suggests the transformed nature of our contemporary way of life in terms of the visual and the social are constructed simultaneously in localized 'cosmopolitan' consciousness from below.

RC05-110.1

YUK, JOOWON* (University of Warwick, yjoowon@yahoo.co.uk)

Same Blood or Cultural Other?: The Paradoxical Racialisation of Korean Chinese Migrants amid South Korea's Multicultural Turn

This paper addresses the fusion, rupture and transformations in the notions of race, nation, and culture by attending to the contradictory but reciprocal relationship between racial nationalism and the 'cultural' deployment of multicultural rhetorics. Focusing on the South Korean context, the contemporary racialisation of *Chosŏnjok* (Korean Chinese) migrants in tandem with the rise of the autochthonous far-right is examined as an illuminating case study. South Korea, a country that considered itself to be racially homogeneous, has begun to experience the influx of labour and marriage migrants from less developed countries since the 1990s. More than half of these migrants come from China and among them, the majority is Korean Chinese who have been rhetorically constructed as part of the Korean nation by the state and the *Chosŏnjok* rights movement, under the rubric of the *tongp'o* (blood kinship of overseas Koreans) discourse. Yet *Chosŏnjok* migrants are created as a distinctive group both discursively and legally (through a discriminative immigration system) and concurrently situated somewhere in between autochthonous Koreans and *racially non-Korean others*. Against this background, anti-*Chosŏnjok* sentiment has become prevalent as autochthonous far-right movements and media have increasingly criminalised and racialised the *Chosŏnjok* as a *cultural* Other whose potential damage must be controlled by stricter state regulation and, if possible, through complete assimilation. Ironically, the language of cultural difference and incompatibility employed to otherise the *Chosŏnjok* derives from the very cultural rhetoric of multiculturalism, only proving its limitations in contesting the racialised exclusion of this group. Combining discourse analytic and in-depth interviewing techniques, this paper investigates intersecting racial, cultural, ideological and economic rationales that aim at in/excluding the *Chosŏnjok* and how the boundary of nation is debated and redrawn amid South Korea's multicultural turn.

RC38-645.5

YUKAWA, YAYOI* (Hiroshima University, marche326@hotmail.com)

How Do Students View Their Mentor-Student Relationship?: A Cross-Case Analysis of Narratives of Academic Harassment in Japanese Graduate Education

This paper examines academic harassment of graduate students in Japan by their mentors. By cross-case analysis of student narratives, this paper examines how students view their relationships with their mentors.

In Japan, a variety of non-sexual types of harassment distinct to higher education, collectively known as academic harassment, has recently begun to attract public attention as a social problem. Academic harassment includes acts such as constant criticism, neglect, and distorted authorship credit in joint publications. Many universities now publicize measures against this type of harassment, and several quantitative surveys have shown that serious psychological damage is a possible result of such harassment. However, such surveys have focused on the ultimate outcome of the harassment; few sociological analyses have explored the actual process of harassment.

This paper describes how students view this process and the variety of problems they experience in mentor-student relationships recognized to involve harassment. Interview data was obtained from 17 graduate students and young researchers collected between 2009 and 2012, and this paper focuses on the narratives of six key informants from different disciplines. First, the interactive construction approach was applied to interpret narratives to reconstruct life stories and the cross-case analysis of these life stories was then conducted.

The results revealed three commonalities in students' experiences of the relationship, regardless of their gender, academic discipline, and type of harassment experienced: 1) non-sexual, yet uncomfortable, closeness or distance with their mentor; 2) recognizing exploitation in the relationship; and 3) viewing their mentor as lacking integrity as a researcher, not as an educator. By elaborating on the interplay among these points, this paper describes the issue of academic harassment as relational, not as the specific attack behaviors described in previous works.

RC44-740.6

YUN, AELIM* (Korea National Open University, aelimyun@hotmail.com)

Reversing a Cost-and-Risks Transfer Chain for Workers' Rights

In many countries the basis of labour law protections is an employment relationship that has been identified as a 'subordinate' relation to a single employer in individual corporations. However, the emerging pattern of precarious work is often done in relation to multiple 'users' beyond corporate boundaries. Among triangular employment relationship or dependent self-employment, for example, different type of dependence – frequently referred to 'economic dependence' or 'quasi subordination'- is more dominant.

In case that labour law protections have been extended to those precarious workers, the grounds and the effectiveness of labour protections are still questioned. On one hand, the degree of similarity to employment relationship is not the right grounds for labour protections, as capital seeks to evade that type of relation. Therefore, the strategy for adjusting criteria of employment relationship (i.e. The ILO Employment Relationship Recommendation) is not enough. On the other hand, the need of social protections for precarious workers cannot fully explain why capital should take the burden of labour protections.

This paper explores an alternative basis and method of employment standards enforcement with cases of construction and personal care service industry in Korea. In both cases, trade unions have developed new strategy for organizing precarious workers and for closing the enforcement gap since 2000s. In particular, unions have focused on the liability of 'user-enterprises' in industries where other precarious work than employment relationship becomes the norm.

Furthermore, this paper analyzes the nature of dependence of precarious work and suggests that it can be understood as 'externalized dependence' which comes from the cost-and-risks transfer from capital to labour and society. In conclusion, this paper shows reversing the cost-and-risks transfer chain is the better approach for expanding labour protections for all kinds of workers regardless of contract types.

RC41-689.5

YUSUF, FARHAT* (The University of Sydney, farhat.yusuf@gmail.com)

Prevalence of Abortion in South Australia, 1970-2009

The main objective of this paper is to review the first 40 years' experience of legalised abortion in South Australia and its demographic implications.

Data sources included the official abortion statistics and demographic data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Standard demographic and statistical techniques of analysis were used.

After an initial rise during the 1970s, abortion rates remained fairly constant for the next decade but have increased since 1990. The Pregnancy Advisory Centre was opened in 1992, to reduce waiting times and to cater for late abortions. Consequently this has resulted in an increase in abortions earlier in pregnancy and also an increase in late abortions. With the adoption of vacuum aspiration techniques and improved services, abortion is now a day only procedure, performed by specially trained GP (general practitioner) doctors. Morbidity and mortality have been greatly reduced. Concurrent sterilisation has also declined. The increase in abortion has affected all age groups, but particularly women under 30, consistent with the national trend towards the postponement of births. After an initial rapid decline, the total pregnancy rate has risen slightly since 1990, reflecting changes in patterns of contraceptive use. However, this is not reflected in an increase in the total confinement rate. Overall, contraception has had a greater

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

effect than abortion in reducing births in South Australia. The abortion rate is still lower than in the rest of Australia as calculated from Medicare data, even though this is an underestimate because it includes only fee-paying patients. There remains a need for continuing emphasis on better contraceptive use, including better emergency contraception.

An international comparison of the recent abortions data for South Australia, UK and USA revealed that the prevalence of abortion in South Australia was marginally lower than that in the UK and USA.

RC14-256.4

YUSUPOV, MUSA* (Associate Professor,, *musa_y17@hotmail.com*)

The Chechen and Japanese Values in a Globalization Context: The Comparative Analysis

In the modern world the globalization process strengthens an interference of cultures and values, actualizes contradictions of secular and religious, traditions and the modernity, requirement of defining a vector of a society development.
Object of research - the Chechen and Japanese values in conditions of globalization.
Methods: cultural and action approaches, methods of the sociological, comparative analysis.
Results. In Caucasus, as well as in Asia, Japan in the hierarchy of values the key place take the values of family, collectivism, respect for seniors, mutual aid, solidarity, group unity. The Chechen values, despite religious and language distinctions in Caucasus, are considered as a part or a segment of the Caucasian and Russian values. During the post conflict period in the Chechen Republic, as well as during the post-war time in Japan, high interest to social and cultural values and norms is observed, responsibility for preservation and revival of traditions and customs is shown. In the Chechen and Japanese society there is a similarity and distinction in the ratio of collectivism and individualism, display of paternalism, reflections on globalization calls. Transformative changes in Russia cause social activity, among young and persons of middle age enterprise, initiative, requirement for a competition is more often observed. The Internet, mobile communication, other information means make changes to functioning of traditional norms. In this context interesting is the aspiration in Japan to adapt traditions for new conditions.
Conclusion. Caucasus is on crossing of the European and Asian cultures. Japanese social practice of combination of traditions and the modernity serves as a model for others in carrying out transformations in social and cultural spheres of life. However in each region and country it is necessary to develop a strategy of modernization taking into account social and cultural specificity.

JS-37.2

YUSUPOV, MUSA* (Associate Professor,, *musa_y17@hotmail.com*)
YUSUPOVA, SEDA* (senior lecturer, Grozny State Oil Technical University, *seda_linguist@mail.ru*)

Work Values in a Modern Linguistic Space

In the modern world, in the conditions of globalization many languages and cultures undergo changes. Social factors make the mediated impact on languages that is shown in contexts of their use, new word meanings.
The purpose of our research is the study of work values in the English, German, Russian and Chechen idioms taking into account social and language contexts, the language situation in the Chechen republic.
Methods. The comparative, semantic, corpus, sociolinguistic analysis of idioms, poll of the Chechen language speakers is carried out.
Results. In the basis of work values there are the material values focused on income, profit; spiritual and psychological values - self-realization in work, pleasure from work, understanding and feeling of the meaning of life, spiritual growth through work, creativity, social and career values - education, status in society. In an internal form of idioms the cultural values describing work traditions, customs, and the historical events forming work cultures of different countries were also reflected. So, in the English and German languages the value of official regulated work was accentuated, in German the value of an official duty was also specified. In the Russian contexts very similar social experience is fixed. According to the poll of Chechen language speakers at the present stage important are the values of income and success that can be connected with a post-war situation of revival, construction of work culture. In the frame of a language situation in Chechnya the idioms with the opaque internal form which fixed the facts and subjects of culture not taking place in the modern reality are less familiar and seldom used.
Conclusion. Thus, the study of contexts is necessary for revealing the influence of social factors on idioms and evaluation of the language situation in society.

PLEN-9.3

YUVAL-DAVIS, NIRA* (University of East London, *n.yuval-davis@uel.ac.uk*)

Intersectionality, Inequality and Bordering Processes

Traditional sociological stratification theories privileged class and equated societal boundaries with national boundaries. The challenge for contemporary Sociology is to establish a theoretical framework which would go beyond the limitations of the traditional paradigm. Such a framework would recognize specific spatial and temporal as well as other situated locations of social actors and will incorporate their structural as well as epistemological effects, but would not be contained by them.

In order to do so, the paper presents an intersectionality stratification theoretical framework in which the different axes of social power, including gender, race/ethnicity, stage in the life cycle, sexuality, ability etc, are being considered when discussing systems of inequality. At the same time this theoretical framework also recognizes that in the contemporary world state boundaries often do not overlap national boundaries and neither of them necessarily overlap societal and market boundaries. At the same time, such a framework would also recognize that any simplistic notion of boundariless global society can be just as misleading.

The paper, therefore, focuses on constructions and processes of bordering as often borders and borderzones separate as well as combine social systems of inequality and provide exclusionary as well as permeable boundaries of political projects of belonging. Their constructions, which are often shifting and contested, affect and are affected by structures/processes of unequal social, economic, cultural and symbolic relations of power and thus can provide an important site to examine the framework presented in the paper.

JS-36.3

YUVAL-DAVIS, NIRA* (University of East London, *n.yuval-davis@uel.ac.uk*)

Narratives of Women Against Fundamentalism Activists - Some Methodological and Political Ponderings

Narratives of Women Against Fundamentalism activists – some methodological and political ponderings This presentation is based on the autobiographical narratives of women members of Women Against Fundamentalism (WAF) which were recorded by me and then transformed into autobiographical chapters in an edited volume on WAF (2014, Lawrence and Wishart). It explores some of the methodological and political issues which are involved in making decisions how to process and present political narratives of close political and personal colleagues. It also explores in what ways women who were born in different geographical, national, religious, class, ethnic and racial locations construct the narratives of their life story into becoming political activists who share with the others feminist anti racist anti fundamentalist political views and activism and especially what kinds of incidents are seen as the transformative life events by these women to lead them into WAF kind of politics.

Z

TG04-956.6

ZAAIMAN, JOHAN* (North-West University, *johan.zaaiman@nwu.ac.za*)
MUPAMBWA, GIFT (North-West University)

Khutsong: An Empirical Example of the Complex Relationship Between Concepts like Risk, Inequality, Exclusion and Inclusion

This paper reports on research conducted in the Khutsong municipality, North-West Province, South Africa. In 2004 a presidential project was announced to re-settle the Khutsong township because it was built on a dolomite hazardous area that causes sinkholes. For this purpose the biggest town redevelopment pro-gramme in South Africa was undertaken. As the project now unfolds it is clear that different processes are running concurrently. The town planners professionally assessed the risk problem and provided a grand solution. For this they obtained political buy-in from national government. The local politicians on the other hand are careful to be involved in the demolishment of the old houses or shacks of people moving to the new houses. They tend to protect their power bases. The people on the other hand are well informed about the hazards of dolomite but blame the municipality for allowing water seepages to occur in the water supply and sewerage systems. They use the new housing scheme to lesson household density with only a part of the family moving to the new houses and the rest re-maining in the original house or shack. Or they use the original house or shack as a source of income by renting it. Poor households use this risk scenario as a tool to enhance their disadvantageous position by profiting with regard to housing. Richer households resist resettlement because the government is not in a posi-tion to replace their houses and businesses. In fact the businessmen use this to expand their businesses. This paper demonstrates that this municipality presents a salient example of professional risk management clashing with political instincts and how inequality, exclusion and inclusion become complex concepts in such a scenario due to the skills people have to exploit such major projects.

WG01-887.2

ZABIROVA, AIGUL* (Eurasian national University, *zabirova2002@mail.ru*)

Astana As a Postcolonial Narrative

In my paper I'll aim to show the possibility of postcolonial ideas in exploring of emerging new Kazakh capital and evaluate how this new Kazakh elite project was succeeded? 15 years ago the capital of Kazakhstan had moved from the Soviet Alma-Ata to unrenowned, provincial small town Akmola.

At the very beginning of independence the new national Kazakh state should handle with some issues. The most important issue was question of nation building and stabilization of the national state. For stabilizing and strengthening the new national state the new capital was required which would become the strongest object of identity with new national state. Ethnic composition, ethno demographic disproportion in distribution of population was one of the strongest challenges for new Kazakh state. Therefore new nation state faced with ques-tion: how to balance the national state without violent exile of Russian-speaking population? How to bring here Kazakhs? How to stimulate southern Kazakhs to move, to migrate to very Russian and Russian-speaking North? It is important to remember that historically population's density in Kazakh Steppe always was low.

Secondly new Kazakh state needed for the new centers of modernization; here it is important to notice that new Kazakh state chose strategy typical for the post-colonial state. I mean the enclave type of modernization, strategy of creation of new enclave of Kazakhstan on the North in addition to already existing enclave on the South created by Empire. Here I argue that soviet Almaty was not Kazakh city, during Soviet time Kazakhs never defined Almaty as a cradle of the Kazakh nation.

Finally it seems to be obvious that modernization was understood by Kazakh elite as urban modernization in parallel with kazakhization of North and then the whole society.

RC35-611.2

ZABLUDOVSKY, GINA* (UNAM, *ginaza@unam.mx*)

El Concepto De Individualización En La Socsociología Clásica y Contermporánea y Su Aplicabilidad En México

El concepto de individualización en la sociología clásica y contemporánea y su aplicación en la sociedad mexicana..
 Por Gina Zabludovsky Kuper
 ginaza@unam.mx:
 tweeter:@ginazabludovksy
 La ponencia vincula el desarrollo de la individualización con el proceso históri-co de diferenciación social que caracteriza a la modernidad y que se expresa en un conjunto de creencias, prácticas y normas sociales que han sido propias de las so-ciedades industrializadas. Este punto de partida, eminentemente sociológico, se distingue de las polémicas de corte político que contraponen al individuo con la so-ciedad o el Estado, y de los debates teórico – epistemológicos que privilegian ya sea al individuo o la estructura social como método de aproximarse a la realidad social -

 Desde esta perspectiva el término "individualismo" responde a los pro-cesos que se manifiestan de forma más evidente a partir del S XIX. En la cultura democrática moderna, el concepto adquiriría un peso decisivo con Alexis de Toc-queville, quien lo introduce en el tratamiento de la esfera pública y logra diferen-ciar entre el mero egoísmo y el individualismo de corte democrático.

 A partir de estos antecedentes, la ponencia explica los fundamentos de esta terminología en la obra de sociólogos clásicos y contemporáneos como Émile Durkheim, George Simmel, Norbert Elias, Zygmunt Bauman, Ulrich Beck, Gilles Lipovetsky y Robert Wuthnow. En los últimos apartados, se muestra los vínculos que esta temática puede tener con el pensamiento de algunos autores mexicanos como Samuel Ramos y Octavio Paz, y su aplicabilidad para analizar algunas con-ductas y actitudes del México contemporáneo.

 A lo largo del trabajo, se destacará la importancia que tiene la precisión conceptual para lograr la claridad necesaria en la producción y comunicación académica en la sociología.

RC32-563.23

ZABLUDOVSKY, GINA* (UNAM, *ginaza@unam.mx*)

La Presencia De Las Mujeres En El Trabajo y Los Cargos De Dirección En México

Las mujeres en cargos de dirección del sector privado en México.
 Gina Zabludovsky Kuper
 La ponencia mostrará cómo, a pesar del drástico aumento de la participación de las mujeres en el ámbito laboral y en las universidades, su presencia en los car-gos de dirección y de liderazgo en la compañías privadas es todavía muy escasa y varía de acuerdo a una diversidad de circunstancias y como son el tamaño, giro de la compañía, procedencia del capital, existencia de políticas de diversidad, y otras características del ámbito laboral.

 Las fuentes de la investigación la constituyen los trabajos académicos sobre la temática, la interpretación de los datos estadísticos del país, la cuantificación y generación de la propia información a partir de los distintos directorios empre-sariales, el trabajo de campo realizado con base en entrevistas con los directo-res(as) de recursos humanos y las mujeres ejecutivas de varias corporaciones. Con base a estos datos, el trabajo adoptará una estrategia comparativa que per-mita analizar la situación en México con las tendencias de otros países tanto en América Latina como en el resto del mundo.

 Los puntos a tratar, son los siguientes:
 1) Las presencia de las mujeres en la fuerza de trabajo, en los cargos de lid-erazgo y en la educación superior. Persistencia del "techo de cristal" segregación horizontal y vertical en los oficios y carreras en las organizaciones
 2) Los efectos sobre las oportunidades que tienen las mujeres de las políti-cas de flexibilidad, diversidad y de apoyo a la conciliación familia trabajo. Diferen-cias entre las empresas de capital extranjero y las nacionales.
 3) Características familiares y diferencias generacionales de las mujeres directivas.
 4) Feminización y masculinización de las ocupaciones.
 5) Diferentes trayectorias laborales.
 6) Principales retos y obstáculos de las mujeres en cargos gerenciales y ejecutivos.
 7) ¿Hacia dónde vamos? Proyección hacia el futuro.

RC03-74.3

ZACHOU, CHRYSANTHI* (The American College of Greece-Deree, *czachou@acg.edu*)

Renegotiating Communal Identity in a Globalized World: The Case of Greek "Communal Associationss"

As a follow-up research on "communal associations" in Greece, this case study of 16 internal immigrants' hometown associations from the island of Lefkas, aims to examine their struggle to survive the intergenerational gap amidst the present conditions at the turn of the millennium. Established primarily during the post-war period in the country's urban centers, thousands of "communal associations", acting as "mediating stuctures", undertook initiatives for the implementation of public projects in the villages; played an active role in maintaining "local cul-tures"; and reinforced collective identity and belonging to an "imagined commu-nity" away from home. Although their noble mission was initially very successful, during the last two decades these associations were confronted with a number of problems, the most important being the declining membership and participation of the second and third generation. This paper intends to understand the recent organizational challenges and institutionalization dilemmas, which impede their operation and threaten their continuity, in the light of three major changes that impact communal life: (a) The dissolvent extreme individualization with multiple identity trajectories that characterize postmodern societies; (b) the eroded sense of "topo-logical" conception and "self-placement" due to globalization and (c) the

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

weakening of communal cohesion due to the recent economic crisis. In addressing these problems, Lefkadian "communal associations" employ different strategies to overcome their current predicament and counterbalance the "homogenizing" effects of globalization: Some, stressing the eternal qualities of traditional values, try to perform an almost religious "anabaptism" to old and unaffected identities through the ritualistic re-enactment of village customs and practices that promote group spirit. While others, introducing a "glocal" approach, adopt novel means and try to institutionalize new communal practices in order to appeal to youth. Thus, seeking to (re)establish communal bonds through "invented traditions", they renegotiate local identity and culture.

RC15-264.5

ZADOROZNYJ, MARIA* (University of Queensland, *m.zadoroznyj@uq.edu.au*)
BRODRIBB, WENDY (University of Queensland)
MILLER, YVETTE (Queensland University of Technology)

Private Provision, Public Care? Community Based Postnatal Care in Neoliberal Times

As with many other high-income welfare states, maternity care in Australia is available through a system of universal health coverage available to all citizens. However, Australia is distinctive in its parallel private health insurance sector which operates alongside and in competition with the public sector. The private health insurance sector has been heavily subsidised through a range of government policies, many of which have been criticised as costly and inequitable insofar as they favour the most affluent segments of the Australian population and those in metropolitan regions. In addition, concerns about the impact of this stratified system of care on maternal outcomes have been increasing. For example, women birthing in the private sector are at substantially higher risk of instrumental delivery, caesarean birth, induction of labour, episiotomy and epidural analgesia; their stay in hospital following birth is, on average, twice as long as women birthing in public facilities (*Australian Institute for Health and Welfare, 2011*). What do these differences mean for how women experience post-birth care following discharge from hospital? In this paper, we report on analyses from two Queensland studies of women's experiences of care in the community following childbirth, with a particular focus on the impact of public and private care provision. We report findings from a Queensland survey of new mothers (*N= 6,433*) in terms of their experiences of care in the community, and their confidence and satisfaction with their health care. In addition, we report the findings of qualitative interviews with 70 new mothers and 49 health care professionals providing post-birth care in public and private health care sectors in Queensland. Together, these analyses demonstrate inequities in health care provision resulting from the current stratification between public and private systems of maternity care.

RC21-362.1

ZADRAZILOVA, DAGMAR* (University of Cambridge, *dz251@cam.ac.uk*)

Tempelhof: A Battle for the Green Heart of Berlin

Tempelhof Airport, an iconic building with rich history in the middle of Berlin, was closed for traffic in 2008 and the airfield turned into a huge park, much loved by inhabitants from the adjacent neighbourhoods as well as by Berliners from further afield. However, after the Berlin Senat, as a governing body of the metropolis, announced its much-trumpeted "Masterplan" to re-develop the airfield, a wave of activism emerged. What was in stake was not only a loss of a unique place of biodiversity, positively mitigating the urban climate, but also an irreversible transformation of a site with special atmosphere: green lungs of Berlin and one of the largest open green spaces within an urban landscape in the whole of Europe. Moreover, Tempelhof is a witness of 20th century history: Nazism, Berlin Airlift, Cold War and the 1989 *Wende*.

Therefore, various kinds of creative activism appeared in order to save the park, consisting mostly of engaged volunteers and enthusiasts, yet of different educational and income backgrounds and age: from garden colony (established in the 1920s), fighting against the loss of social learning to public initiatives campaigning against gentrification and rocketing rents. Thus, it is obvious that the perception of "urban renaissance" is dissimilar amongst different strata of society: it is not only the conflict of the power elites and citizens, but also of people who believe they belong to Tempelhof (and keep its memory) vs. those who do not.

This paper looks at how the topics of urban renaissance and public initiatives are related to themes of memory and collective place-making activities (developed by Karen Till) and how their momentum reflects on Pierre Nora's concept of *lieux de mémoire*. What is the role of collective cultural and social memory in public engagement? What could be learnt from the case of Tempelhof?

RC55-873.3

ZAGORSKI, KRZYSZTOF* (Kozminski University, *zagorski@kozminski.edu.pl*)

KOZMINSKI, ANDRZEJ K. (Kozminski University)
NOGA, ADAM (Kozminski University)
PIOTROWSKA, KATARZYNA (Kozminski University)

Kozminski University Index of Balanced Economic and Social Development ("IBESD") for Poland

The paper presents a new Index of Balanced Economic and Social Development ("IBESD"), designed to evaluate Polish economy and society, with an emphasis on human conditions. "IBESD" is constructed in "beyond GDP" paradigm, on widely accepted assumption that traditional measures, such as GDP, are insufficient to evaluate socio-economic development. "IBESD" covers four domains: internal (national) economic, external (international) economic, internal ("micro" or subjective) social, and external ("macro" or objective) social. Each of them is measured as an aggregation of several simple indicators. All four medium level indexes of four domains show almost parallel changes, so they can be aggregated into a general "IBESD" index. All of them, "IBESD" included, describe very well changes in Polish economy and society during 2000-2011. Their trends may be explained by general knowledge of economic cycles in Poland and they are surprisingly highly correlated with the ultimate measure of human conditions, operationalized as an aggregation of psychological well-being (state of mind and emotions) and suicide indicators. Economic and social components of "IBESD" show the same pattern of changes, with a slight delay and greater amplitude of social changes. That indicates "leading" role of economic aspects in relation to social ones and great sensitivity of social indicators to economic ones. As far as social aspects are concerned, the trend of subjective evaluations of current conditions repeats, with small delay, the "leading" trend of expectations for future social conditions. This delay does not appear, however, during the present economic crisis, when predictions and evaluations similarly react to dramatized economic news. "IBESD" was designed in a theoretical context of balanced development. Its application confirms the theory that rapid development is associated with diminishing balance between its different domains.

RC41-689.9

ZAHID MALIK, MARIAM* (Contech International, *mariam.zahid@gmail.com*)
IQBAL, SAROSH (Contech International)
SHAHZADI, IRAM (Contech International Health Consultants)

Discourse on Youth' Sexual and Reproductive Health-Stigmatized in Lahore Pakistan

INTRODUCTION:
Pakistan is facing various challenges to deal with issue of youth' Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH). Although youth represent large number of population, yet are deprived to seek proper education and treatment to cope with their SRH' needs.

Subject of human sexuality is associated with strong ideology, moral views and traditions. Being Muslim country where, to discuss the topic of SRH is a societal taboo, less research is done. Moreover, poor infrastructure coupled with non-co-operative behaviour of family/community and healthcare providers discourage youth' practices to access particular services. ***Thus need for this study has arisen to understand youth development, enabling to provide appropriate information about sexuality and reproductive health to youth of Pakistan.***

METHODS/APPROACH:
Research on *"Assessment of awareness of youth living in Lahore regarding Reproductive health"* was conducted in 2009, funded by Small Scale Research Grant under Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation at John Hopkins University and organized by Population Council. Potential participants for study were youth (males and female of 15-24 years), parents, teachers, representatives of youth organizations, service-providers and Govt. officials/policy-makers. Qualitative research technique was adopted through 40 In-depth interviews and 12 Focus-Group Discussions alongwith combining two techniques (Dynamic Contextual-Analysis and Formative-Research).

RESULTS:
Research provided a deep insight into lives and thinking of youth. Results show that youth are quite aware about subject although there are still some concerns about access and understanding of correct/authentic knowledge. It highlighted gaps in access to information from reliable sources and non-cooperative behaviour of family and community.

CONCLUSION:
Research concluded that there is major difference of perceptions and awareness-level amongst females and males. Lack of reliable knowledge about sexuality/reproduction, unpreparedness for physical/emotional changes, over-exposure of information via internet, scarcity of youth-based interventions and ambiguity of key-stakeholders' roles are major constraints.

RC49-797.5

ZAHID MALIK, MARIAM (Contech International)

SHAHZADI, IRAM* (Contech International Health Consultants, *i.shahzadi@gmail.com*)
IQBAL, SAROSH (Contech International)

HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Female Sex Workers, Lahore, Pakistan

Background: Although commercial sex is illegal in Pakistan, yet the number of FSWs[1]is increasing. Pakistan is almost in the grip of an Asian epidemic, where HIV/AIDS is spreading like a silent killer. One of its main reasons is the high rate of transmission among sex workers and their clients, due to lack of awareness, limited access to healthcare and preventing services, socio-cultural barriers and taboos.

Description: FSW Service delivery project to respond spread of HIV/AIDS was launched in collaboration with Punjab AIDS Control Program and Contech International in Lahore during 2012-13. Comprehensive package of HIV services and provision of sex-workers supportive environment were the key project interventions. DISH[2] Centers (including FSWs friendly-DICs[3]) established in high concentration areas of FSWs, focusing their typology including home, street, koti-khana and hotel-based FSWs. Extensive trainings were imparted to peer educators and counselors followed by refreshers and close monitoring. Vulnerable community network (VCN) was formulated by bring together more than 100 volunteer peer-educators. Innovative strategies including provision of Primary Health Care (PHC), STIs management, Inter-Personal Counseling sessions with 9,500 FSWs and Behavior Change Communication (BCC) interventions was applied for awareness and promotion of safe-sex practices. Moreover, law enforcement agencies, local GPs/CBOs, sex-workers network operators were also sensitized to create enabling environment.

Challenges: Major challenges e.g. community and service-providers stigma regarding sex-workers, substantial use and limited access to healthcare services, availability of prevention commodities, HIV-testing, illegality of sex-workers and non-cooperative attitude of law agencies were addressed.

Conclusion:A mix of multiple interventions involving key stakeholders is beneficial to bring change in knowledge and behavior of community and vulnerable populations. Offering both outreach and drop-in services proved the best way of involving sex-workers and the services would be more effective with this coordinated approach.

[1] Female Sex Workers
[2] Drop in Special Health Centers
[3] Drop-in centers

RC04-87.7

ZAJĄC, TOMASZ* (Univeristy of Warsaw, *zajact@is.uw.edu.pl*)
JASINSKI, MIKOLAJ* (Univeristy of Warsaw, *mikoj@is.uw.edu.pl*)

Dual Job Market for Universities' Graduates – Comparing Educational Paths and Careers of Science and Humanities Graduates

During last twenty years huge expansion of tertiary education could be observed in Poland. Number of students has risen from less than half a million in the begging of the nineties to almost two millions in recent years (GUS, 2011). For most of the time in this period the number of students of humanities, especially social sciences, was rising at fastest pace. At the same time a shortage of technically skilled employees has occurred in the Polish economy. This led to number of polices aimed at increasing popularity of technical and scientific studies among secondary schools graduates and reversal of the aforementioned trend (MNiSW, 2013). These changes have yet to satisfy the demand for skilled labour force.

We will present results of multiple research projects conducted for the last five years among students and graduates of University of Warsaw – the biggest university in Poland. We combine results of statistical analyses of surveys and administrative registers with results of qualitative research (Jasinski et al., 2012). One of main conclusions is that there is a dual labour market for university graduates: one for highly demanded graduates of sciences and the other for the graduates of humanities. Representatives of these two clusters prove to have different approach towards their studies and tend to develop different strategies for entering the labour market: students of sciences concentrate on gaining knowledge and specific skills, whereas humanists tend to seek job experience during their studies to enhance their employability in the future. Careers possibilities of these groups differ substantially. Graduates of sciences seem to be more successful on the labour market.

RC05-110.5

ZAKHAROV, NIKOLAY* (Södertörn University, *nikolay.zakharov@sh.se*)

Racialization of Labour Migrants in Russia - Taking Social Movements into Consideration

The anti-immigration movement is one of the most important actors in the Russian social movement network. The goal of this paper is to isolate the key elements of the movement's frame, the ways in which it is applied in building the discourse around "illegal immigration". It is shown that the social movement against immigration may be treated both as epiphenomena accompanying global processes of racialization but also as the producer and transformer of societal patterns, discourses and political constellations which has its own morphogenetic, structure-transforming potential. By revealing the relatively autonomous character of many of the key themes of racial discourse in Russia, I argue that although the processes of forming class, nations and ethnicity are intimately intertwined with the biologization of cultural differences, the latter cannot simply be reduced to the former. Racial discourse concerning labor migrants in Russia has been shaped by economic relations and the realization of a nationhood project. Construction of the "migration issue" as a social problem in Russia is in many ways embedded in the tensions obtaining between of the demands of the state for social cohesion and the demands of enterprises for socially disunited labor. My study has demonstrated that the operation of these factors results in the racializing of visually recognizable groups of labor migrants, the social relations in which they are involved, and, more recently, the category of "migrant" itself. Since groups and individuals develop strategies for negotiating their place in the racial order, they are also involved in the process of negotiating access to material and discursive resources. We thus need to identify and examine trends in the shifting logic underlying the construction of the racial other through the migration regime and also take a closer look at individual and group responses and negotiations in respect to this process.

RC04-93.4

ZAMJANI, IRSYAD* (Australian National University, *irsyad.zamjani@anu.edu.au*)

The Politicized Schooling: Institutionalizing Educational Decentralization in Indonesia's New Democracy

The paper discusses the effect of new democratic environment on the implementation of a globalizing policy of educational decentralization in Indonesian municipalities. It identifies the new policy has created a new organizational arena in which different governance arrangements arise beyond the policy's original will.

The Indonesian education decentralization policy was enacted in the early 2000s following one of the world's most radical political decentralization projects. The central Education Ministry has transferred most of its authorities to municipal administrations whose leadership is established through a democratic election. This new policy also offers greater school autonomy as well as invites wider civil society participation. While much research on education policy heavily emphasizes the role of formal institutions, this paper highlights the involvement of non-formal sectors that nonetheless play more dominant function. Analyses are done through developing two neo-institutionalist's concepts: "organizational field" and "governance and exchange relations."

Using the former, this paper proposes that the new democratic field has left the reformed education system trapped in a democratic network of constraints, involving numerous organized interests like political parties, teacher unions, education corporates, and rent seeking entrepreneurs. New alliances between autonomous schools and private suppliers do enable schools to attain their immediate outputs. However, school principals cannot simply enjoy such autonomy for they have to maintain a patron-client relationship with the municipal officers who appoint them.

Furthermore, employing the latter concept, the researcher goes beyond the boundaries between institutional and technical environments in analyzing the effect of those organizational relations. Such relations do to some extent reflect the technical aspect of mandated civil society participation and help educational organizations avoid a loosely coupled management. As they become routine, however, new institutionalized practices are established. And as a result, the effort for their fulfillments tends to overlook the substantive changes originally intended from the policy.

RC41-692.3

ZAMORA, GERARDO* (Universidad Pública de Navarra, *g.zamora.monge@gmail.com*)

Addressing Social Justice Issues Around the Economic Crisis in Spain

Against the backdrop of a deep economic and financial crisis worldwide, welfare regimes in countries of the European Union are undergoing drastic changes driven by austerity policies. In the case of Spain, such changes affect an already weak welfare state and the large support networks woven around the family. Extreme unemployment rates, weaker job security conditions or rising poverty rates coexist with recent, dramatic changes in values around the family, gender roles or individuals' rights.

Given its length, it is feasible to expect that the crises may be influencing changes in the country's demographic dynamics and its value system. This presentation will touch upon three aspects. Firstly, a question on whether the crisis is affecting births. Recent research in other countries suggests a reversal in the traditional pattern of childless in women: now less educated women are more likely to stay

childfree/childless than the more educated (studies on men and childlessness keep being less abundant, though). Moreover, research findings from European countries suggest low fertility may be correlated to unemployment risk and job insecurity. How are births being affected in Spain? Secondly, an inquiry on how older never-married women and men, regardless of their sexual behaviour or identity, are facing difficulties due to the crisis. Within a familial welfare regime, never-married older individuals (and some childfree ones) build support networks in a slightly different fashion than do parents/married older adults. Such networks tend to be more diverse, but also more vulnerable to health/dependency negative events. Thirdly, a question on whether salient social justice issues are being dealt with or not when looking at the two previous points: is becoming a parent a choice increasingly being reserved for the more educated and privileged individuals? Are childfree/childless and never-married individuals suffering cumulative inequalities just for the still prevailing stigma of such conditions?

RC41-687.3

ZAMORA, GERARDO* (Universidad Pública de Navarra, *g.zamora.monge@gmail.com*)
OTXOTORENA-FERNANDEZ, MIKEL (Asociación ON:GIZ Elkartea)
DE LA ROSA, ROSANNA (Universidad Publica de Navarra)

Childfree/Childless Individuals, Population Ageing and Sexual Identities

In many societies, either as a single person or as a couple, individuals who choose not to have children are increasing in number and as a share of the population. Also, many individuals and couples do not have children not because it is their choice, but because of other social and individual factors. Both situations confront normative sexualities, and question the normative links between sexuality and reproduction. In parallel, a large group of individuals have been denied social (and thus legal) recognition concerning the access to parenthood; therefore, a great part of these individuals have remained childless/childfree, whether voluntarily or not. This is the case, for instance, of many lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersexual or queer (LGBTIQ) individuals aged 60 and older, or even younger. Both LGBTIQ parents and non-parents confront and question, too, normative sexualities and the links with normative reproduction.

How are these social processes affecting demographic changes, such as population ageing? Have they been affecting such changes? Does the study of childless/childfree individuals in their fifties and sixties shed some light on how to address the challenges facing societies in the future decades, when family structures will have changed so much and childlessness will become more visible? Will the increasing choice of a childless/childfree life blur the boundaries between certain features of the so called sexual identities? Can there be an identity based on childless/childfree choices? Will this affect sociological research perspectives on demographic changes? Is this relevant for policies addressing population ageing?

This papers analyses waves 1, 2 and 3 from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). It compares parents and childless/childfree individuals in terms of health, social expectations, and other variables. The paper analyses, too, results from 10 in-depth interviews with LGB individuals aged 50 and older, most of them non-parents.

RC09-167.1

ZAMORA VARGAS, DANIEL* (Free University of Brussels, *daniel.zamora.vargas@ulb.ac.be*)

When Exclusion Replaces Exploitation: Structural Unemployment and the Retreat of Class Politics

The rise of mass unemployment in Europe in the late 70s and early 80s changed the conditions of the political struggle and debate in the west industrialized societies, producing a strong economic and political inequality within the working class. While the conflict between capital and labour had structured the analysis of the post-War years (with strong unions and labour parties), the 70s and 80s witnessed a shift of attention to the unemployment crisis and in particular its unequal effects (as evidenced by the centrality of debates around exclusion, urban marginality, and unorganized struggles). This simultaneously political, sociological, semantic and ideological turn is deeply rooted in the changes that have taken place within the salariat over the last forty years. The increase in unemployment, which is itself increasingly concentrated on parts of the population (both socially and geographically) resulting in the emergence of a vast stratum of (what Marx called) "surplus population", is a key elements in understanding this evolution. This evolution also created the conditions of possibility for both the conservative political strategies aimed at limiting access to the Welfare State as well as the declined centrality of "the working class question" among authors and critics on the new left like André Gorz or Herbert Marcuse. In this new ideological framework, the "exploited" is defined by its exclusion and its increasingly precarious relationship to work. Making use of new statistical data on unemployment in Europe, our paper will explore how the political struggle and debate was progressively framed around the question of the "excluded" and the underclass in a way that

made less relevant the question of exploitation and changed the political agenda. This evolution is of fundamental importance – theoretically and practically – for the advancement of critical theory and for understanding inequality under neo-liberalism.

RC08-165.9

ZANJANIZADEH EAZAZI, HOMA* (ferdowsi university, *homa009@yahoo.com*)

Sociological Dilema of Iranian Sociology:Critic of Critics

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to study the situation of sociology in Iran focusing especially on examining the lack of sociological theorizing. For thirty years the development of positivism and experimentalism has dominated, emphasizing quantitative methodology. The impact of this is that theorizing about Iranian society has been forgotten. To understand the reason for this we have performed a meta-analysis of discourses of social actors in social sciences. Findings indicate that this can be explained by social choices and not social chances, individualism, or a lack of cooperation or creativity. Findings also suggest that what is important is the manner in which they spoke, perhaps even more that what they actually said.

RC23-411.3

ZÁRATE VÁSQUEZ, JULIO SEBASTIÁN* (Pontificia Universidad Católica , *sebastian.zarate@pucp.pe*)

BETWEEN UNCERTAINTY AND INDIVIDUALISM. SCIENTIFIC ETHOS OF ADVERSITY AND NANOTECHNOLOGY IN PERU

RC28-489.2

ZARIFA, DAVID* (Nipissing University, *davidz@nipissingu.ca*)
WALTERS, DAVID (University of Guelph)
SEWARD, BRAD (University of Guelph)

The Early Employment Inequalities of Disabled Postsecondary Graduates in Canada

Disabled youth have become an increasingly important at risk group for educators and policymakers in Canada. Youth with disabilities are more likely to drop out of high school and are significantly less likely to pursue higher education. Yet, many universities are now reporting that nearly 10 percent of their graduating students self-identify as having a disability, and educational achievement-based programs designed to accommodate students' needs are growing across campuses. While accessibility within postsecondary education may be improving, existing studies suggest that youth with disabilities still face inaccessible workplaces and hiring discrimination. In fact, perceptions of disability by employers and colleagues have been shown to have stronger effects on workforce outcomes than lack of accommodations in the workplace. Drawing on Statistics Canada's 2005 National Graduates Survey, we explore three major research questions. First, despite increased access to disabled youth at the postsecondary level, how do disabled individuals with postsecondary credentials fair in the labour market relative to their non-disabled counterparts? Second, what types of credentials appear to moderate the effects of disability on workforce outcomes? That is, how do the transition outcomes of disadvantaged groups compare across fields, faculties, and types of programs? Do these relationships vary across levels of education (college, trades, undergraduate degrees, graduate degrees)? Finally, do disabled graduates experience similar inequalities across economic *and* non-economic transition outcomes (earnings, education-job match, job satisfaction, employment, full-time employment)?

RC16-295.4

ZARYCKI, TOMASZ* (University of Warsaw, *t.zarycki@uw.edu.pl*)

The Communist Legacy As a Self-Transforming Social and Semiotic Structure

This paper will focus on the problem of the contested meanings of the legacy of communism in Central and Eastern Europe and the relationship between moral and political assessment of the communist past and the modes of its interpretation in academic debates. Post-communist societies are commonly perceived in terms of the legacy of the communist period, which is seen as a crucial factor defining both their general path of development and shaping their internal social hierarchies. At the same time, elements of the communist legacy are imbued with strong moral and emotional judgments. In the majority of cases, this legacy's connotation is clearly negative and is used to color most of the past and current outcomes of the socio-economic development in countries of the region. Moreover, contemporary social actors, for a variety of reasons, are often viewed as being

tainted by the communist legacy: as products of the communist institutions and path-dependent effects. Analogically, diverse discourses that may be perceived as harmful are seen as direct outcomes and/or new forms of communist "newspeak". This highly moral and political nature of the communist legacy, which is an important component of the reservoir of moral metaphors of public discourses in the countries of the region, makes debates on the nature and scope of the "real" or structural impacts of the communist past extremely difficult. The paper will demonstrate how constantly re-negotiated meanings of communism, and the boundary between "negative" and "positive" (if any) aspects of the communist legacy, impact the way in which the role of the past is interpreted in academic debates. Examples will be taken from discussions of regional inequalities and from sources that examine the roots of economic and social backwardness of Poland and other countries in the region.

ADH-993.3

ZDRAVOMYSLOVA, ELENA* (European University at St. Petersburg, zdrav3@yandex.ru)

Gender's Crooked Path: Feminism Confronts Russian Patriarchy

This contribution discusses the uneasy development of gender studies in Russia as one example of public sociology, on the basis mainly of our own experience in the Gender Studies Program at the European University in St. Petersburg. It observes how the political and academic context of the 1990s created opportunities for academic innovations that ideologically challenged Soviet patriarchy and invoked gendered criticisms of post-Soviet changes. I discuss the effects of the rapid but partial institutionalization of gender studies in the Russian academic context and how gender became the umbrella term for both feminist and anti-feminist standpoints. Since international support for the gender studies diminished in the 2000s, the fashion and economic benefit of doing gender studies has declined, with only a small group of researchers maintaining their commitment to the feminist approach to gender. I focus on the politicization of gender in the last decade of Putin's Russia and the role of feminist researchers in the analysis of the new conservatism, expressed in gender ideology. The problems of combining public expertise and academic work in the particular realm of gender politics are examined.

RC53-850.1

ZEGAI, MONA* (Laboratoire CRESPPA, équipe CSU, CNRS, mona.zegai@gmail.com)

Gender Socialization Of Children Through Toys: Between Stereotypes From a Globalized Market In Expansion and Daily Interactions With Family and Peers

The globalization and expansion of toy market in the 1980s and 1990s caused development of gender stereotypes. In order to be exported to many countries and to address to children increasingly prescribing purchases within the family, the commercial communication of toys' manufacturers and distributors is indeed highly segmented and leads to the hegemony of explicitly gendered categories "boys toys" and "girls toys". This categorization, both written (name of sections, sales pitches) and iconic (colors, photographs of children), is normative because it shows to children the "gender" of objects, activities and values depicted (like household toys that are in sections and departments called "girls" in catalogs and stores). The toy's industry and trade appear more and more as an instance of children's gender socialization, teaching them since their earliest childhood to distinguish masculinity and femininity. But children do not learn passively these gender categories: this initiation comes through interactions with other children (peer group, siblings) and adults (especially parents) that may strengthen as well as challenge stereotypes. In particular, families with a strong cultural capital used to develop strategies to thwart stereotypes and open their children's field of possibilities. From an investigation which combines interviews with children, parents and sales teams, international catalogs' sales pitches (with lexicometry for the French ones) and participant observation in a toy store as a salesperson, we will analyze two successive phenomena. On the one hand, I will clear up the process by which the globalization of toy market and the development of marketing led to the circulation of gender stereotypes in the late twentieth century. On the other hand, I will show that interactions between children and with adults produce contrasting effects depending on families' possession of cultural capital, because standardization of commercial communication does not result in a uniform reception of gender stereotypes.

RC46-753.4

ZEGHICHE, SABRINA* (University of Ottawa, sabrina.zeghiche@gmail.com)

Apport De La Socio-Analyse à L'étude Du Processus De Construction Identitaire

L'objectif de ma communication consiste à explorer le lien entre l'expérience de l'immigration et la construction de l'identité ethnique, à partir d'un cas concret (une famille d'origine nigérienne émigrée/immigrée au Canada). Les théories de l'ethnicité, qui ont connu un boom depuis les années 1970, ont certes rompu avec l'essentialisme des premières approches, mais perpétuent souvent (à leur insu) une approche substantialiste des identités ethniques (Brubaker, 2000; Jenkins, 2010). On reconnaît volontiers ces dernières comme étant mouvantes et dynamiques, mais on s'attarde très rarement sur leurs incohérences, leurs ruptures, leurs contradictions (Bajoit, 2009; Collovald, 2007). Par ailleurs, l'ethnicité (comme l'immigration) a souvent été traitée sous l'angle soit de l'intégration (le fameux concept du vivre-ensemble), soit du déracinement (crise d'identité), soit encore du rapport intergénérationnel (crispation ou dissolution de l'ethnicité; ethnicité symbolique). La socioanalyse (Sayad, 1991; Bajoit, 2009), en remettant l'individu au centre de la recherche et en privilégiant la méthode de la biographie reconstituée, permet de concevoir l'identité ethnique (loin des discours dichotomiques) dans ses contradictions les plus profondes, ses ambivalences, ses évolutions (au cours d'une vie), ses mécanismes de dissimulation, etc.

Pour ce faire, il faut nécessairement saisir l'expérience de l'immigration dans toute sa complexité; autrement dit, dans les rapports qu'elle implique avec le pays d'origine : souvenirs, fantasmes, nostalgie, désillusion (du retour); avec la famille élargie : entre culpabilité et sentiment de devoir s'acquitter d'une dette; avec la société d'accueil : promesses (réelles ou déçues) d'une nouvelle vie ou de nouvelles possibilités, discriminations ('raciales', sociales, économiques, etc.), sentiment de déclassement, etc. Il s'agira donc d'étudier le processus plutôt que le résultat de ce processus (comme disait Brubaker (2002), l'identification, plutôt que l'identité, permet d'éviter le piège du substantialisme et de penser l'ethnicité en termes dynamiques, relationnels et processuels.)

RC33-575.2

ZELIKOVA, JULIA* (Higher School of Economics, juliazelikova@hotmail.com)

Successful Aging: Cross-National Analysis of Subjective Well-Being in the Late Life Period

This paper aims to identify and analyze the life course and contextual factors that influence the level of subjective well-being (SWB) of 60+ aged people. Our research is based on the results of 5-th waves of World Value Survey. We have investigated the level of SWB of older people on individual and country level. The results of research demonstrate that the strongest predictors of SWB in late life period are satisfaction of financial state, health state and sense of control, i.e. belief of individuals that they control their live, control what happens to them. Besides, the important factors of SWB of older people is an ability of older people to establish and maintain friendly relations with other people (members of family, friends and etc), i.e. to invest their own recourses to positive emotions and important relationships for themselves. Older people from ex-communist countries have the lowest level of SWB. Older people from English-speaking countries such as USA, Canada, New Zealand and United Kingdom have, by contrast, the highest level of SWB. These results allow suggesting that the degree of modernization influences the level of SWB very strongly. For older people the country in which they live, the level of democracy, GDP per capita, freedom and tolerance are very important. In contemporary society late life period is a time for self-realization, new activities, new leisure and new emotions. If society understands the needs of older people and provides the opportunities for their realization, society can overcome the challenges caused by population aging. Only in this case we can say about such a conception as 'successful aging'.

RC04-96.1

ZEMBYLAS, MICHALINOS* (Open University of Cyprus, m.zembylas@ouc.ac.cy)
CHARALAMBOUS, CONSTADINA* (European University Cyprus, dina.char@googlemail.com)
CHARALAMBOUS, PANAYIOTA* (European University Cyprus, panayiota.charalambous@gmail.com)

The Schooling Of Emotion and Memory: Analyzing The Emotional Styles Of A Teacher's Pedagogical Practices

In this paper, we explore the intersection between emotions and memories using data from a case study of a teacher's pedagogical practices in a conflict-troubled society. The aims of this study are: to examine the construction of emotional style(s) in a teacher's pedagogical and interactional practices whilst teaching the memories of ethnic conflict and war; and, to investigate whether these emotional styles enable or discourage certain representations of the past in the classroom. In general, the study shows that individual emotional experiences are connected with larger historical, political and social structures, which, in turn, supply the meaning and motivation by which the particular emotional styles are enacted in the classroom. The implications of this study are discussed.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

RC48-789.5

ZENG, JINYAN* (The University of Hong Kong, u3002541@hku.hk)

The Reverse Panopticon Metaphor: The Autocratic State's Fear of Being Recorded

In the aftermath of the catastrophic earthquake that occurred in the Chinese province of Sichuan in 2008, the artist and activist Ai Weiwei launched an independent 'citizen investigation' movement that challenged the government's failure to gather accurate data on the number of deaths, especially the deaths of schoolchildren who had fallen victim to shoddy school building construction. Through a case study of this movement and its suppression by the Chinese State, this paper aims to analyze how new media facilitate the power dynamics between the autocratic state and social movement actors.

To analyze this campaign, the paper uses David Whiteman's 'coalition model', developed to evaluate the impact documentary film affect social movement actors, and redefines this model. First, activist documentary film that is disseminated via the internet and makes use of the internet at various stages of the creative process does not merely influence the dominant public sphere, but, rather, it creates new public spheres, including a local 'grievance community', as well as an activist community. It creates new internet spaces to discuss issues addressed by the documentary. Second, the documentary film production and distribution become key processes of movement mobilization in this context. Third, various state agencies' responses to social movement actors illustrate a pattern of the autocratic state's fear of being recorded. The prison Panopticon metaphor is therefore reversed in the process: the governor who is monitoring all members of the autocratic society, becomes the subject of all-pervasive observation by its prisoners in the new public spaces created by new media technologies.

This study signifies discursive social movements in the digital century in a party-state with multiple strict controls and heavy censorship on expression and association.

RC20-353.5

ZHAI, YIDA* (The University of Tokyo, yidazhai@yahoo.com)

Asian Values Revisited after 20 Years: Value Shift in China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan

1 Introduction
This paper focuses on the value shift occurring in four East Asian societies resulting from socioeconomic modernization and political democratization. Proposed in the first half of the 1990s, the notion of "Asian values" describes the socio-cultural characteristics of East Asia (i.e., conformity, hierarchy, harmony, and the priority of collective interests). In reexamining Asian values in China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan against the background of overwhelming social transformation in this region, this paper addresses two issues: (1) the differences of Asian values in the public and private spheres in four East Asian societies and (2) whether citizens in these four societies detach from the Asian traditional culture and thus Asian values.

2 Methods
The theoretical discussion includes an examination of the empirical evidence provided by the Asian Barometer Survey. Three waves of surveys administered over the past 10 years in four East Asian societies have offered an abundance of information to test the value shift in this region.

3 Results
Revisiting Asian values 20 years after its initial proposal has revealed two major findings. First, no remarkable gap exists between the Chinese and other East Asian societies' citizens in terms of Asian values in the private sphere. Second, although citizens in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan have abandoned authoritarian political values, this value shift has not been observed in China.

4 Conclusion
The value shift is more significant in the public/political sector in East Asia. Even though Asian values in the private sphere are popular in all four East Asian societies, modernization and political democratization have facilitated declining Asian values in the public sphere in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Not only do the Chinese cherish traditional family and social values, as do the citizens in other East Asian societies, but they also uphold authoritarian political values.

RC28-485.7

ZHANG, CHUNNI* (Peking University, chunnizhang@gmail.com)
XU, QI (Peking University)
ZHOU, XIANG (University of Michigan)
ZHANG, XIAOBO (IFPRI)

An Evaluation of Poverty Prevalence in China: New Evidence from Four Recent Surveys

Knowledge of actual poverty prevalence is important for any society concerned with improving public welfare and reducing poverty. In this paper, we calculate and compare the poverty incidence rate in China using four nationally representative surveys: the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) of 2010, the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) of 2010, the Chinese Household Finance Survey (CHFS) of 2011, and the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP) of 2007. Using both international and official domestic poverty standards, we show that poverty prevalence at the national, rural, and urban levels based on CFPS, CGSS, and CHFS are much higher than the official estimation and those based on CHIP. The study highlights the importance of using independent datasets to validate official statistics of public and policy concern in contemporary China.

RC47-769.1

ZHANG, HAIDONG* (Shanghai University, haidzhang@gmail.com)

Internet Protest: The New Form of Civil Activity Against Injustice in Chinese Context

Internet protest has become a new form of civil activity against injustice in China. This article will examine why it happens, who involve the activities and the outcomes of the new form of protest. Furthermore, this paper will analyze the democratic implication to the new form of civil activity against injustice in Chinese context.

RC44-733.3

ZHANG, HAO* (Cornell University, hz256@cornell.edu)

What Preconditions Industry-Level Collective Bargaining in China?

As indicated in a fair amount of existing literature, China has been seeing a tendency of fast growing collective bargaining in general and industry or regional level bargaining in particular. Significant cases have constituted a fact of the centralization of the bargaining structure in China as opposed to the established knowledge that collective bargaining in China is largely institutionalized at the firm level. The centralization is not only news in China's industrial relations studies, but also somewhat counter-intuitive in the context of the worldwide decentralization of collective bargaining structure since the late 1980s and early 1990s.

This counter-intuition has raised the question of what has led to China's centralization of collective bargaining, or more generally, what factors precondition relatively centralized bargaining (e.g. industry-level bargaining). No systematic study has provided a theoretical framework that helps us perceive this issue.

This study tracks multiple industry-level bargaining cases in a same city in China. It examines varieties of institutionalization processes of industry-level bargaining, as well as distinct roles of relevant players—unions, workers, employers' associations, individual employers, and government officials.

The industry-level bargaining scenario it has revealed in this city, being admittedly somewhat regionally characterized, illustrates the power dynamics that relevant players interact with each other in the sphere of collective bargaining in China (political/institutional factors). It also shows that economic/industrial factors matter—different industries have had very different institutionalization processes of the bargaining.

RC50-814.4

ZHANG, JINFU* (Xiamen University, jfzhang@xmu.edu.cn, jfzhang@126.com)

Tourism As Ritual: A Space-Time Model

Tourism is considered as secular ritual and important topic of the anthropological study due to its symbolizing of individual life, and its indicating of the sacred-profane shift of away-home and at-home status. Based on the spatial study of tourism system and the temporal analysis of tourism ritual, the paper tries to develop a space-time model of tourism, and finds that tourism is the complex of space and time and secular ritual in modern society, and the space-time presentation of rites of passage in modern mobile world. For tourism, spatial movement is more distinctive than time elapsing, therefore, space is primary while time is secondary; the spatial characteristics of tourism is far beyond the micro-spatial territory of non-religion rites of passage, thus tourism can be the complement rites of passage in a world on the move.

RC12-224.1

ZHANG, JING* (Division of Social Science,Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, jzhanghere@gmail.com)

Getting Access to Justice from Bottom up? Social Capital and Resolution of Civil Conflicts in Rural China

Civil disputes in rural China have long been considered as a threat to social stability and order. Previous studies focus on the formal institutions, especially the state power beyond the village in resolving civil disputes, relatively ignoring the natural informal institutions within the villages. This research,therefore, will try to explore

the possibilities of resolving civil disputes from bottom up. Using a national survey dataset (CGSS2005) from China's 410 villages , this study aims to exam the impact of social capital on rural residents' preference and actual choice of resolution in virtual and actual civil disputes, respectively. The social capital in the village refers to the features of social organization, such as trust, norms and networks that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating the coordinations. The author argues that increase in social capital can significantly increase the probability of mediation. First, the abundant associations provide more platform and agency for the residents to resolve their ccivil disputes.Second, the networks on the community level could give rural residents more choices when they face disputes. Considering the high cost of administrative and legal ways of resolution, the macro networks are cheaper and more available for ordinary villagers. Third, the social trust increases the interaction and dependence with each other so that villagers may be more willing to resolve their disputes by resorting to the informal parts. This research is of great importance for discovering the informal institutions indisputes resolution and provides insightful evidence for rethinking the state-society relationship in authoritarian China.

RC50-811.4

ZHANG, JUNDAN (JASMINE)* (University of Otago, *jasmine.zhang@otago.ac.nz*)

"No Gods, No Shangri-La": Rethinking Tourism In An Environmental Discourse

Currently, environmentalism and the conservation movement still largely are situated within a positivist epistemological paradigm that is built on a tradition of Western scientific knowledge production. Consequently, the value of the current concepts of 'the green economy' and 'sustainable development' often are not challenged from non-Western political and ethical perspectives. Drawn from a study in a remote Tibetan village called Nizu, in Shangri-la County of northwest Yunnan province, China, I pose the question; "what role does tourism play in the formulating and distributing of power and reshaping knowledge in terms of how humans relate to 'nature' ? " From a political ecology perspective, I will identify an environmental discourse within which tourism is embedded. By describing how tourism acts as a medium for mediating the material needs and cosmological beliefs in the village, I will challenge the idea that tourism is an imported product with the power to bring people and their living environment to modernity, in a more "ecological" way than would otherwise be the case. I argue that the descriptors "premodern", "modern" and "postmodern" are performed by the villagers in one way or another, through tourism. Such performances can be contextualized in the environmental discourse that constantly is shaping and reshaping ecological knowledge that has been taken for granted. Finally, I suggest we look further into the subjectivities that determine such performances of tourism, and the power relations involved, to better understand the complex and fluid nature of concepts such as "nature" , "culture" and "tourism" in this setting.

RC50-807.7

ZHANG, JUNDAN (JASMINE)* (University of Otago, *jasmine.zhang@otago.ac.nz*)

Tourism, Politics and Beliefs in Nizu Village in Shangri-La, Southwest China

While most of the literature in tourism studies focuses on the problems relating to tourism development at World Heritage Sites, little attention is paid to places that somehow failed to be included in the list of World Heritage Sites. This paper will talk about tourism, politics and beliefs in a Tibetan village called Nizu, with a reputation as the 'backyard of Shangri-La' in relation to the famous tourism destination Shangri-La County, Southwest China. Geographically located within the Three Parallel Rivers Region, which is a natural World Heritage Site, the 2003 application of Nizu village to be included in the Three Parallel Rivers WHS failed due to the governmental plan for a copper mine north of the village. Pudacuo National Park's establishment in 2007 brought hope to the villagers of Nizu for promising to develop the village and region around its ecotourism products. Such hope hasn't realized. Currently, the village attracts approximately 1500 visitors each year. One significant issue in the village, brought about by the 'underdeveloped tourism dream', is the diversity of ideas held about environment/nature. Traditionally, the villagers believed in the ancient Bon Religion, a belief that treats mountains and rivers as gods and then bonds people's everyday life to these gods. In such a belief, the tangible (mountains and rivers) and the intangible (spirits and gods) are intertwined and inseparable. With the existing ambivalent attitudes to developing (eco)tourism in the village, various ideas of dealing natural resources become tangled with other socio-political issues among villagers. By contextualizing and theorizing from a political ecology perspective, I question what role does the notion of world heritage site play in a complicated situation such as in Nizu village? Also, I ask how far can the idea of 'protecting heritage' progress without close scrutiny on the power issues involving the different players?

RC44-726.2

ZHANG, LU* (Temple University, *lu.zhang1@temple.edu*)

Labour Dispatch, the State, and Contested Labour Regulation in Post-Socialist China

The aim of this paper is twofold. First, it problematizes the common assumption of the core/periphery labour markets dualism as a "natural" economic trend or fact, inquiring into the processes through which this boundary is itself defined and contested. Second, it seeks to examine the enduring (albeit evolving) impact of revolutionary and socialist legacies (notably, the populist mass line) on the subsequent labour politics in post-socialist China. Through an in-depth study of the rise of labour dispatch (temporary agency work) and the contested legislative process associated with it, this paper argues that the simultaneous dynamic of flexibilization and dualization of labour markets in post-socialist China has been the result of active state policies and regulations to strike a balance that draw boundaries among its working population. On one hand the market-oriented labour reform has significantly increased labour market flexibility and led to widespread job insecurity. On the other hand, there has been a persistent but evolving dualist employment structure sponsored by the state that constantly creates boundaries and inequalities among workers. The Labour Contract Law, for instance, promises more job security and protection for workers with regular labour contract to shore up the state's legitimacy, while excluding agency workers to promote flexibility. Yet the ongoing battle over the subsequent Amendments to the law in response to popular discontent channeled by the official trade union, suggests that the Chinese labour politics is not a "settled" fact. The Communist Party's continuing public adherence to its populist mass line while persisting in the one-party authoritarian rule, has recurrently incited contestation, negotiation, and boundary-drawing by the party-state and its agencies, employers, and different groups of workers. Continual struggles for inclusion by the excluded workers, I content, have periodically propelled the party-state to redraw boundaries and expand labour rights to some of the formerly excluded.

RC16-285.2

ZHANG, RONG* (University of Tokyo, *shoyoko@gmail.com*)

Collective Journalism Is in Formation? Common Net-Users Challenging Professional Journalism Online and Offline

With the development of social ICT (Information and Communication Technologies), the media landscape has achieved dramatically transformation. Utilizing the social ICT, common people obtain the new tool and the public space for self-expression, discussion and opinion exchange, thus exerting a practice of journalism. There are several success sites/examples of participatory journalism or citizen journalism, such as Ohmynews, Nowpublic, thus ordinary people become 'citizen journalists'.

In China, the mass media is still strictly controlled by the state. Since the 1990's, accepting the influence from the market economy, the mass media has changed its image from the government's organ to a kind of enterprise, but it remains far from the perfect platform for people to participate in civil society. Compared to the mass media, the Internet is less controlled by the state and it is technologically impossible for the government to control online content as thoroughly as traditional mass media.

In recent years, some social affairs (such as 'South China Tiger' and 'Black Brick-field Scandal') had become nation-wide known public events, were the result of Internet users. During this process, the concept of 'citizen journalist' has also been introduced to China. There are no successful citizen news websites as Ohmynews in China, common users and several famous individual figures are utilizing websites, blogs, BBS forums to collect information and exchange opinions.

Through an interview with the 'first citizen journalist' in China, ZHOU Shuguang, whose online and offline identity, and performance and expertise as a journalist will be clarified in this paper. Additionally, journalism conducted by the plenteous and nameless ordinary people will be academically defined as 'collective journalism'. Amateur journalists' personal identity and behavior online and offline, and the similarity and difference between collective journalism and citizen journalism will also be examined through some case studies in China.

RC21-376.5

ZHANG, WENBO* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *zh.wenbo@yahoo.com*)

Development and Evolution of China's Urbanization: A Case Study of Mei County in Guanzhong Area of Chinese Inland

In the context of Chinese history, the concept of "city" in ancient society appears quite early and county as one of the municipality settings almost has a history of thousands of years which carries different but important political, military and economical functions, and etc. Hence, the concept and its contents of "city", and the urban-rural relations, etc. need to be historically reviewed and discussed, so as to better understanding the diachronic development and evolution of China's urbanization procedure and its distinguishing characteristics, which will

further help to think more clearly about the possible path of urbanization and guide more effectively the practice and exploration. This paper takes Mei county-a county located in the core zone of Zhou-Qin culture, which is of thousands years of history-as research object, by historically presenting its development to observe the developing stages, distinguishing characteristics and historical evolution of China's urbanization.

RC24-429.7

ZHANG, XIANG* (Nanjing University, *zhangxiang_nju@126.com*)
XU, JIANGANG (School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Nanjing University)

A Study on the Method of Public Participation Based on Discourse-Power Model Among Different Stakeholders: A Case for Avoiding NIMBY Risks of Waste Transfer Stations in Nanjing, China

Promoting sustainable development of the world is a common of different country. Because of sustainable development and public participation are inextricably linked, to promote sustainable development, it should to enhance the public participation.

The "NIMBY" phenomenon which means that not in my back yard is an increasing prominent urban problem in China to threat sustainable development. NIMBY risks are the kinds of negative external effects of urban facilities. However, in China, with its rapid urbanisation rate, city services still need to be optimised, and many public facilities must be established. Thus, the remission of avoiding NIMBY risks is an important action which can help to improve social equality and justice. NIMBY conflicts are a type of social conflicts among different stakeholders including governments, experts, planners, developers, media, residents from different locations, etc. To solve it, we need to coordinate the interests among different stakeholders to achieve a win-win situation.

This study constructs a method of public participation based on discourse-power model among different stakeholders for avoiding NIMBY risks and also the related approaches to realize them in Nanjing. Firstly, it classifies the different interests groups basing on the spatial zoning of different negative impact areas and the services area of waste transfer stations by using GIS-based spatial quantitative analysis approach. Secondly, it introduces the concept of discourse power, establishes a discourse-power model based on different interests groups, and analyses the game relationship among them. Thirdly, it builds a mechanism of distribution and implementation of discourse power, to clarify different discourse power among different stakeholders. This study attempts to improve an ordered public participation on avoiding NIMBY risks to guarantee a scientific, participatory, and operational urban governance.

RC13-237.6

ZHANG, XIAO* (The University of Tokyo, *blue2624zx@yahoo.co.jp*)

Data Envelopment Analysis on Assessing the Efficiency of Japanese Film Release Market from 1955 to 2011

The film industry, as one crucial component of the leisure and entertainment industry, has received much attention in decades due to its great contribution to the economy and culture. Undoubtedly, with the presence of a big domestic market and excellent works, the Japanese film industry is playing a crucial role both to Japan and the world.

This study examines economic performance of Japanese film release market quantitatively from the perspective of input-output by applying the method of DEA based on the data from 1955 to 2011, and tries to interpret the change in light of historical development. The results demonstrate a wide range of efficiency among the individual units, and suggest a new perspective to recognize the performance of Japanese film industry for years.

Specifically, the models adopted in this study are Charnes, Cooper, and Rhodes model (CCR, 1978) and Banker, Charnes, and Cooper model (BCC, 1984), which are frequently used models of DEA. Technical efficiency (CCR efficiency) measures a DMU's ability to convert inputs to outputs given the size of the DMU. On the other hand, by decomposition of CCR efficiency scores, BCC scores (Pure Technology Efficiency) and Scale Efficiency (SE) is calculated to examine whether the scale of the industry has any impact on its efficiency. The input includes number of screens, number of Japanese films released, number of imported films released, and average admission fee. On the other hand, the number of admission and box office receipts is output. The results also present the change of inefficiency slacks on basis of input-oriented model, which suggests the potential improvement room for input. Based on the above calculation, possible reasons for the changes of efficiencies and also some managerial implications and helpful insights are provided to competitors, investors and researchers.

RC21-376.2

ZHANG, XIAONAN* (Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, *xiaonan.zhang@xjtlu.edu.cn*)

Social Integration of New-Generation Migrants in Urban China: A Case Study of Suzhou

Associated with the rapid urbanisation, there is a gigantic issue of social change in China. Part of that change is caused by the millions of rural-urban migrants. As a consequence, their integration into China's urban society has drawn extensive attention in recent years. There are, however, a growing number of new-generation migrants whose prospects of integration cannot be simply gleaned from the experience of their predecessors, the old-generation migrants. Based on the concept of lifeworld (Habermas), the character of the new generation migrants are investigated from the perspective of their social interactions at the neighbourhood level. The study uses qualitative and quantitative data derived from a survey of a large resettlement neighbourhood (new 'urban village') in Suzhou. In the survey, we examine the socio-spatial sphere of migrants' social interaction and the role of the receiving neighbourhood in facilitating such interaction.

Our sample shows that migrants are the overwhelming majority in neighbourhood. The findings show that new-generation migrants are more willing and have more potential to integrate into the urban society and become permanent urban citizens. Although new-generation migrants have weak neighbourly interactions, they have relatively high attachment and sense of belonging of the neighbourhood. The findings also shows the quality of public open space is important for a more flourishing neighbourhood life which could support better social integration of migrants.

INTE-26.4

ZHANG, YI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *zhangyi@cass.org.cn*)

China's Aging Population and Challenges It Is Facing

According to Chinese population projections, the paper analyzes future aging process of different historical periods. Findings indicate that unless the family planning policy reforms in future decades, the bottom of population pyramid will shrink dramatically, and growing life expectancy will progressively expand its top. By the year 2050, the aging population over 65 will account for 25% of the society. Considering the reduction of children population, the population in the labor force between 15-64 years old will also decrease.

This population transition will bring some very serious problems in the near future: Firstly, China will face the shortage of labor force if automatic standards of production process can't be improved, especially in the low-end industries. It means migrant workers' income will keep increasing and the labor cost in the production process will be getting higher. It will produce some negative effect on China's international competitiveness.

Whereas aging process will accelerate, the adult population will save money for their future aging, restricting the consumption rate. It will affect the domestic spending policy. On the one hand, the decreasing of children population will lower family's expenditure rate, on the other hand, the lower level social security will prevent the people in the labor force from contributing more to savings in their productive years.

With the population transition and the changing Chinese family structure, the aging people will face the shortage of social support network, especially due to lack of family members' support. The linkage between mother' and children's family will weaken because of population migration. Thus Chinese aging population will have to depend on their spouses for their care. If they lose their spouse, the aging people will have to be send to beadhouse to be cared for. But up to now, China has not prepared enough beadhouses for their aging population.

RC28-483.1

ZHANG, YI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *zhangyi@cass.org.cn*)

China's Class Structure and Future Trend

According to a series of nationwide sample data, the paper analyzes the changed trend of Chinese class structure, finds that the population of middle class is becoming more and more, the population of working class is surpassing the counterpart of farmer class. With the expansion of higher education, the population of middle class will be the first biggest class in the near future, but the new middle class is still smaller. However, farmer class will be shrunk dramatically when urbanization is speed up. This kind of social transformation will affect the distribution of most Chinese society's social policy.

RC21-359.6

ZHANG, YUE* (University of Illinois at Chicago, *yuezhang@uic.edu*)

Formalize the Informal? the "Pacification" of Favelas in Rio De Janeiro

What is the boundary between formalization and informalization? Why does the state attempt to formalize the informal space and how does it do so? Will the effort of formalization produce new forms of social, spatial, and political order amid the expansion of informality in the Global South? This paper tackles these issues by examining the current effort of favela "pacification" in Rio de Janeiro. As one of the most visible manifestations of urban informality, favelas of Rio de Janeiro have gone through several regulatory and upgrading programs but none have succeeded. Starting in late 2008, Rio de Janeiro's State Government has been placing a special police unit called Pacifying Police Unit (Unidades de Policia Pacificadora, UPP) inside some favelas and providing public services to the residents in order to regain control over territories long lost to drug traffic and reintegrate the economically challenged communities into society. As of September 2013, thirty-three favelas were "pacified" in Rio. Despite the official discourse of crime control and public goods provision, the "pacification" program is highly controversial. Based on fieldwork and archival research, this paper investigates the main characteristics and consequences of the "pacification" program. It shows that the purpose and approach of the formalization effort is largely shaped by the state's agenda of global image building. As the city of Rio will host two major sporting events -- the FIFA 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games, an event-led planning and governing ethos is at work that caters the global audience whereas marginalizes the local demands, thereby is hard to have an impact which is both substantive in scale and lasting in impact. By neglecting the interest of local communities and denying the channels of public participation, the effort of formalization is symbolic and paradoxically creates new space for informality.

JS-26.5

ZHANG, YUE* (University of Illinois at Chicago, yuezhang@uic.edu)

Where the Other Half Lives: Low-Income Housing Provision in France, China, and Brazil

As the urban income structure has become increasingly bifurcated with the rise of service economy, there is an increased demand for low-income housing in cities. How to meet the demand by the large population working at the lower tiers of the urban economy is a critical policy issue facing cities of both the developed and the developing countries. Failing to address this issue will not only hinder the long-term economic development but also undermine the political and social stability of cities. This paper tackles the issue of urban inequality by comparing the practices and consequences of low-income housing provision in France, China, and Brazil. Whereas France launched the low-income housing construction through a system called HLM (Habitation à Loyer Modéré, French for "housing at moderated rents") in the 1950s, similar practice is at the early stage and lacks systematic operation in China and Brazil. In China, many low-income housing projects have produced a concentration of poverty where residents suffer from a long commute to work and the lack of public facilities. In Brazil, a growing number of social movements have intensified their claim to create alternatives for the inclusion of low-income housing in the city centers, some of them employing more drastic actions such as the squatting of empty buildings. The cross-national comparison reveals the intricate relations between the state, market, and civil society organizations in low-income housing provision. It shows that a state with internal structural coherence and institutionalized connections with private and civic actors is critical for the successful provision of low-income housing. Besides the method of financing, the design of the projects including the locations and densities of the low-income housing is important in shaping the economic and social wellbeing of the local communities and the entire cities.

RC10-184.5

ZHAO, FENG* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, zhaofeng@cass.org.cn)

Demokratia in Everyday Lifeworld

In this article, the author argues that there is a tendency to realize a high degree of demokratia in Western everyday lifeworld. Depending on one year ethnographic fieldwork in a Dutch village, the author uses the method of authethnography in order to provides a frame to observe the tendency. The article is divided into three parts. In the first part, the author explains that Everyday lifeworld is the horizon of social life, in which human being as ordinary practicer lives its own meaningful life and realizes its own desires, wishes and hopes with emotions. The author identifies three principles, equality, togetherness and openness, as the principles of "Demokratia". In the second part, the observing frame of the phenomena theorized as demokratia in everyday lifeworld will be provided. The frame includes the gestures in daily interaction, the dialogue in daily lifeworld, and the form of collective action in daily lifeworld. In the last part, the author argues that the nature of "Demokratia in everyday lifeworld" is the habitus of practical reason. Playing together could be the possibility of "Demokratia in everyday lifeworld" in the future. To disclose the ruling relationship in everyday lifeworld should be one of the main sociological issues.

RC50-807.5

ZHENG, XIANGCHUN* (World Heritage Site Tourism, zhengxiangchun@gmail.com)

Awards and Conservation of Intangible Heritage

In 1804, Napoléon Bonaparte rewarded for the French "Honneur et Patrie", which became the first modern awards institution affirming nations as the unit of selection and pride. Then such awards systems spread throughout the modernizing world and fostered the formation of world's fairs, such as modern Olympics and UNESCO, which almost accepts all countries as its membership.

Specific to the awards systems of intangibal heritage which promoted by UNESCO, on the one hand, it reaches the same action-orientied and strengthens people's consensus to protect ICH, but on the other hand, for different countries and areas to implement the same awards way , could if really accomplish the potection aim? It is noteworthy that each country and area form the culture logic and mode in their-own histoy river, when the local culture rule meets the global culture awards, actually it's difficulte to reach the expected aim. Today UNESCO carries out a series of awards ways all of the world, including "Masterpiece", "Nominations", "Medals", "Living National Treasures" and "Heritage Funds", in fact, when China operated these awards ways specifically, which led to the "culture crash" will usually make the counter result that awards really wants.

As the Guizhou Miao ethnic group's Yalu King Epic for a example , The paper will research the culture awards in the conservation of intagible heritage, emphasize the importance of the local culture logic and rule in intangible heritage awards, make sure the awrds could really protect the intangible heritage.

RC53-853.1

ZHIGUNOVA, GALINA* (Professor, galina-zhigunova@yandex.ru)

Resource Capabilities of Children with Disabilities

The younger generation is an important resource of society. However, children with disabilities require significantly more material, physical and emotional inputs in the process of socialization in comparison with healthy peers in order to later become full-fledged subjects of social reproduction. Children with disabilities are clearly losing their peers, having a low level of health, education, opportunities for self-realization, traditionally seen as individuals with low human potential. As a result, young people with disabilities remain largely unclaimed in society and they cannot fully realize themselves and as a whole bring benefit to society.

In 2011 and 2013 years the author conducted a sociological study among children with disabilities in the aged from 12 to 18 years to identify the resource potential of the juvenile disabled. The respondents were interviewed through a formal interview. So, the juvenile disabled consider themselves talented people who realize their abilities in various social practices. Most of the studied types of students are active members of the society who have the relevant social norm of knowledge, skills, aspirations and values.

Thus, in this connection, we note that the younger generation with disabilities can be considered the perspective intellectual, economic, social, political and cultural reserve of society and investing in them is the most important task of the state, influencing national security.

RC48-779.2

ZHOU, HUIQUAN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, hqzhou@swk.cuhk.edu.hk)
XU, YING (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Going Beyond Passion and Dedication: The Struggle Towards Professionalization Among Grassroots Philanthropic Organizations in China

Grassroots philanthropic organizations (GPOs) have emerged in China in large numbers. Previous studies tend to focus on these organizations' interaction with the government, particularly their experience with the unfriendly NGO regulation system in China, while leaving their daily operation, and their process of development out of the discussion. The current study looked at GPOs in China at a particularly important stage of their development: when they face increasing internal and external challenges and could no longer remain informal. Through studying southern China GPOs involved in rural education promotion (n=44), we show that rather than the unfriendly registration system harming the development of GPOs, organizations have been enjoying their informal way of operation, including lack of legal identity. They focus on their relationship with the rural students, the cohesion within the organization, and the feeling of being able to help. They often have little desire to register or formalize until various internal and external changes, such as the growth of members and the expansion of programs, challenge the sustainability of the organization. At this point, GPOs do not naturally formalize. They first try all they can to maintain their usual way of operation, until the idea of professionalization is introduced to them by outsiders. Such a foreign idea may cause much confusion among the members, resulting in disagreements about

·

the organization's future. Under different situations, GPOs will choose different paths. Some will professionalize, and become paid staff NGOs; some will remain informal and wait for better opportunities; some will take a clear stand to resist future attempts of formalization; and some will dissolve or break into different organizations. Government policy only starts to influence GPOs once they decide to seek registration.

RC28-485.6

ZHOU, XIANG* (University of Michigan, *zhou.x05@gmail.com*)

The Rise of Income Inequality in Urban China, 1996-2010: Increasing Returns to Education, State Sector Shrinkage, and Composition Effects

Income inequality in urban China has experienced a rapid growth over the past two decades. To account for the rise in income inequality, previous studies have provided three major explanations: widening regional gaps, increasing returns to education, and growing residual inequality. Since the mid-1990s, however, the composition of the urban labor force has been considerably reshaped by three large-scale structural changes: (1) the expansion of higher education, (2) the shrinkage of state sector employment, and (3) a surge in rural-to-urban migration. In this article, I discuss how the recent rise of income inequality can be driven by these institutional and demographic shifts. Based on data from two nationally representative surveys, I use variance function regressions to decompose the growth in income inequality from 1996 to 2010 into four components: changes in between-group income gaps, changes in within-group income variation, and two types of composition effects (*distribution effect* and *transfer effect*). The decomposition results indicate that changes in between-group income gaps explain around 40% of the rise in income inequality, while more than half of the total growth can be attributed to composition effects. Using counterfactual analysis, I find that changes in between-group income gaps are almost entirely driven by increases in returns to education, while composition effects stem chiefly from changes in human capital distribution and the shrinkage of state sector employment.

RC46-755.3

ZHOU, YANG* (Social Work Department, *yzhoucuhk@gmail.com*)

Participation and Cooperation: An Approach to Productive Aging for Institutional Care Service in F Resident

Institutional care service is an important part of the elderly welfare system aiming at improving the quality of life of the elderly. In the resource-input type of the welfare service, care-givers tend to treat the older people as vulnerable groups and to ignore their abilities and value. Based on the materials obtained from the observations and interviews in F Social Welfare Institution, the "functioning" of the elderly is described to reflect their identity pursuit of self-integrity, namely the elderly's agency, constituting the impetus of their involvement in institutional service. In the service field, care-givers and care-receivers, as the actors in contact, gather to build the "life world" during care service with the subjective recognition and interaction practice, which becomes the foundation of the Participation and Cooperation between the aged and the organizational workers. Accordingly by way of self-care and participating in service the elderly construct the Participation and Cooperation in Context with the care-givers together, which contributes to both the old persons themselves and the resident, and to reaching the elderly's "productivity" ultimately. Then the elder's participation and their cooperation with care-givers are meant to be an approach to Productive Aging in Institutional Care service.

RC21-376.8

ZHU, DI* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *zhudisoc@163.com*)

How Home Ownership Becomes a Measurement of Inequalities: Analysis of Home Ownership of the Young Generation

Since the beginning of the 21st century in contemporary China, house prices have been increasing rapidly especially in metropolitan cities like Beijing and Shanghai. The problems of 'unaffordable houses' are most significant among people who need to buy their first houses in this period, i.e. the young generation born in the late 1970s and post-1980s. This paper aims to examine how home ownership influences life and work chances in contemporary China. It uses data from both national surveys and survey of the university graduates. The empirical analysis will start with home ownership rate with regard to type of employer, age, household registration and residential areas, which this paper argues to be four most important factors for the segregations in home ownership. The core analysis focuses on the young generation, concerning their differences in expenditure (leisure, holiday and education), car ownership, savings, subjective feelings as well as marriage and work by owning a home or not and living in a metropolitan city or not. The main arguments are people without home ownership are in a relatively disadvantageous position in life quality and even the marriage and labor market, so in the metropolitan cities in China, home ownership has become an important index of socio-economic status or to measure social inequalities.

RC21-380.2

ZHU, YUJIE* (Cluster of Asia and Europe in Global Context, *yujie@asia-europe.uni-heidelberg.de*)

Contesting Imaginaries: New Urban Spaces of Xi'an

The development of heritage tourism in historical cities of China is regarded as a vital ingredient of urban regeneration by state and local governments. In Xi'an, the imperial capital of thirteen dynasties of Chinese history, the construction of a modern landscape catapulted the city from an isolated entity to the globalized world system. Guided by a fifty-year governmental city plan, the densely populated inner city of Xi'an is currently being transformed into a functioning replica of the Tang-era Imperial City to reconstruct the glorious past of Chinese civilization. Guided by the project plan, a large number of buildings of Xi'an were demolished and local residents were relocated to other districts of the city. Meanwhile, historic monuments were transformed to cultural theme parks. Antique markets and high-end residential houses were built to attract middle-class immigrants from other cities of China.

This study will examine the multiplicity of imaginaries that are produced and negotiated by actors involved in urbanization, and the way these imaginaries shape new urban spaces of Xi'an. I will analyze the role of the main actors in this dynamic process: how the municipal government implements urban regeneration policies with their own entrepreneurial agendas; how real estate investors, empowered by local administrations, utilize cultural resources and real estate property for commercialization and consumption; how immigrants inhabit newly created urban spaces to search for leisure lifestyles and cosmopolitan identities; and how the traditional residents negotiate, resist and manifest their identity through daily practices. The complex associations of these actors co-construct new urban spaces through contestation and meaning-making.

Moving beyond the macro-perspectives of political economy and economic geography, the research will engage with Xi'an as an important ground for testing urban transition of social and spatial landscape, and examining social inequality in the rapid development of modern China.

RC14-243.14

ZIEBLAND, SUE* (University of Oxford, *sue.ziebland@phc.ox.ac.uk*)

How the Internet Is Transforming Health Experiences: Reflections from a Decade of Qualitative Research on Experiences of Cancer, Chronic Illness, Infertility and Bereavement

This study explores how people talk about the internet and how attitudes and cautions about different types of websites have changed over the last decade, drawing on comparative qualitative analysis of narrative interview studies, conducted during the years 2002- 2012.

In the early 2000s patients' narratives suggested that only particularly engaged, expert and activated patients sought health information online. By 2010 the web had become an almost unremarked, routine part of people's experience (eg '*of course we all looked it up straight away*'). The internet has transformed how people make sense of and respond to symptoms, decide whether to consult, make treatment choices, cope with their illness and connect to others.

Increasingly doctors are aware of this and recommend useful sites to their patients yet, even in 2012, respondents express reluctance to talk to their doctors about what they find online, fearing that such revelations might damage the relationship. GPs have reported feeling threatened (having a 'heartbeat moment') when faced with a patient who uses the internet.

People want more than information online, they also want to find reflections, insights and practical advice from other patients. UK doctors may want more evidence about the health effects of using the internet but patients and the public are routinely online, even if they do not mention it in the consultation. In this paper we consider why it is not yet routine to discuss websites in primary care consultations and the consequences for inequalities in health.

RC02-60.4

ZIELINSKI, ALEKSNDER* (UPD Waldau, *milosz13@gmx.ch*)

Drawing a Picture of the Changing Global Elite after World War II

One of the primary methods of analysing elite cohesion is the analysis of corporate networks, focusing on interlocking directorates. However, there are some network qualities, especially the intersection between economy and politics, which cannot be adequately analysed in this way. I propose that in order to do this it is necessary to take into account informal organisations, like the Bilderberg Group, in which influential people from both fields interact with each other.

Using previously unresearched archive material, which provides a list of all participants of Bilderberg meetings in the years 1954-1958, I draw the social network

of what can be labelled the „conservative" block of the Western elite. „Conservative" means that its primary interest is the conservation of the status quo: the rule of a small elite through a democratic capitalist system. Attempting to achieve this goal in a dynamic environment with major challenges (the spreading of the communist ideology, the breaking up of the colonial system etc.), it needs to adapt innovative methods, like the creation of supranational institutions.

In the descriptive part I focus on nationality, age, gender and occupation of the participants. In the second, analytic part, I present the connections between different sectors of the industry as well as positions of political power that the participants held. In a further step I attempt to describe the shift in this network between the 1950s and today. The official lists of current participants of the Bilderberg meetings allow researchers to draw an adequate picture of this network in its current form. From previous research on the topic of the change in the elite it can be expected that the major changes have occured regarding the dominant industries, while little changes are to be expected regarding the nationality, the gender and the age of the participants.

RC49-804.2

ZILLIG, UTE* (University of Goettingen, *uzillig@gmx.de*)

Between Voicelessness and Empowerment – a Biographical Approach to Life Stories of Complex Traumatised Mothers

Regarding currency and scope of sexualised violence against children my research takes a look at the long-term consequences for victim-survivors of these human rights abuses. With this perspective the social positioning of highly mentally burdened survivors comes into consideration. This paper is based on a biographical-sociological approach of the life stories of women, who are all patients of a traumaspecific psychiatric hospital and who were abused in their childhood. I would like to contribute first empirical results of my PhD project. Due to the fact that all the women I interviewed have children my results point to the major difficulties of being diagnosed, treated and seeing oneself as mentally ill and at the same time being a mother who is not supposed to be mentally tainted in any way. In my presentation I would like to illustrate that there is a strong self devaluation regarding the women's motherhood that leads to a form of voicelessness of the interviewees towards actors, e.g. in medicine or social work. Based on further empirical results I will also take a closer look at ways of empowerment due to traumaspecific approaches the women have appropriated to themselves. I would like to discuss on the one hand to what extent a traumaspecific approach might overcome women's voicelessness concerning issues of motherhood and on the other hand to what extent these women are somehow limited to pathologising labels of mental illness that detach their present mental symptoms from their biographical background.

RC02-62.1

ZILTENER, PATRICK* (University of Zurich, *ziltener@soziologie.uzh.ch*)

Yokohama, 1860-1923: Confinement and Clashes, Exchange and Hybridization

Yokohama, meaning "broad beach", was Japan's biggest free trade port opened in 1859, under so-called "unequal treaties" with Western powers. It became Japan's most important venue of economic exchange with the world, technological and cultural imports, hybridization and innovation - such as Japan's first railway link to Tokyo, first daily newspaper, first brewery, first gas-powered street lamps and first waterfront urban park. Yokohama provided space for international communities - American, European as well as Filipino, Korean and Chinese. The paper analyses some of the processes - confinement and clashes, exchange and hybridization - that ultimately led to the "rise of Asia" out of (semi-)colonial dependency.

RC04-77.1

ZIMENKOVA, TATJANA* (University of Bielefeld, *tzimenkova@uni-bielefeld.de*)

Reducing or Re-Producing Inequalities? Grand Narrative of Diversity and Its Influence on the Minority Learner

European societies increasingly implement diversity education as part of a civic education curriculum in order to provide young people with competences in dealing with different forms of diversity. The presentation analyzes policies and praxis approaches pertaining to education for diversity at both the supranational level of European Union and Council of Europe as well as at the level of member states (Germany, Estonia, Russia, and Sweden). The presentation shows that in Europe school education for diversity simultaneously pursues two separate goals: while generating a grand narrative of celebrating European diversity those same materials and policies stipulate that issues of inequality are to be dealt with separately.

Based on the conceptualization of diversity with reference to heterogeneities and inequalities, the presentation shows how inequalities tend to be covered over in positively connoted conceptions of diversity. Comparing educational pol-

icies, school curricula, and teaching materials, the presentation reveals the ways in which diversity and inequalities are decoupled in curriculum and educational practice, and poses following questions: What happens if diversity is only treated as a matter of celebration? Turning to the minority learners, experiencing exclusion, the presentation demonstrates, how diversity celebration narrative disempowers the minority learners, contributes to more uncertainty, social closure and (self-)exclusion of those learners, who do not find themselves within *diversity celebration*.

ADH-995.2

ZIMMERMANN, BÉNÉDICTE* (École Hautes Etudes Sciences Sociales, *bzim@ehess.fr*)

Capabilities, Critique and Sociology

This paper discusses the implications of the double dimension of capability, a normative and descriptive concept, for sociology and its relationship to critique. Using a capability approach means endorsing a critical stance. But the resulting critical standpoint is as much a matter of concept, as of theoretical and methodological implementation. Therefore different ways of bringing together capabilities, critique and social sciences are at hand.

The conceptualization of capabilities along freedom *and* power of achievement offers a common normative background. Beyond equal distribution of resources, it makes out of equal freedom to choose and achieve, i.e. to convert resources into valuable realizations, a yardstick for assessing social inequalities.

Once settled this common background, conversion factors bring into play the second dimension of capabilities, namely the descriptive one, which is diversely taken up. Economists have worked a lot on measures and descriptions of capabilities. Sociologists should contribute to this debate with their own means. The paper argues that the sociological design of inquiry may offer an as important source for critical social sciences. Along the lines opened by J. Dewey's logic of inquiry, its shows how the capability concept may fuel a *critical pragmatism* based on the confrontation of different levels of analysis: institutional semantics (the public policy level), which designs how things should be, its implementation (organizational level) and the outcomes it actually produces in people's lives (the biographical level).

Finally, the paper gives an insight into the analytical and critical perspectives opened up by a capability approach focusing on the interactions between institutions, organizations, and individuals on issues such as freedom, responsibility, empowerment and employability, core-concepts in the reforms of European Welfare-states.

RC20-346.2

ZIMMERMANN, OKKA* (Technische Universität Braunschweig, *o.zimmermann@tu-bs.de*)

Comparative Analysis of Changing Family Formation – Different Life Course Regimes and Developmental Paths Identified in European Countries

The paper contributes to the comparative analysis of life course dynamics and cohort changes in Europe. Varying forms of data collection and preparation often hinder quantitative comparative analyses; therefore, international survey programs like the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) have been initiated. I added data from the National Educational Panel Survey (NEPS, research methodology very similar) for West Germany to compare developmental paths with regards to family related life courses between four European countries (Germany (NEPS), Italy, France and Norway (GGS)). I use sequence analysis to examine life course patterns of nearly 40,000 respondents and identify life course regimes and changes between them. The empirical patterns are finally related to classifications of countries and developmental paths as provided by concepts of welfare regimes (e.g. Esping-Andersen).

Findings show, that Northern and Western European countries follow a similar sequence of regimes, starting from a traditional life course regime, marked by a simultaneous start of cohabitation and marriage and subsequent fertility among the majority of respondents. Afterwards, they pass through a 'semi-traditional' regime with unmarried cohabitation preceding traditional family formation. Finally, they reach a 'post-modern' life course regime, in which life courses with first birth(s) to unmarried, cohabiting couples are more frequent than other life courses. The process of change is completed in Norway and France, while in West Germany the transformation from the second to the third regime is retarded. Italy follows a different developmental path: The change towards a 'semi-traditional' regime is much slower and the regime is characterized by a postponement of the traditional process of family formation.

Overall, the concept of family related life course regimes is helpful to understand, compare and classify life course dynamics. The sequence of the regimes can be interpreted as developmental paths; developments are not determined, differing speeds and changes in directions are possible.

RC16-277.2

ZINK, VERONIKA* (FU Berlin, *veronika.zink@fu-berlin.de*)
LE MAITRE, FRANCIS (University of Konstanz)

The Aisthetics of Banality

Be it Breton's fascination for an adorned wooden spoon or Valéry's ambiguous affections towards an indefinite fragment of a sea shell and not to mention the rapturing experience of cracking the crust of Crème Brûlée described by the movie character Amélie Poulain, all these seemingly ordinary objects are said to be surrounded by a sacred aura offering the possibility to sense the (assumed actual) mysterious depth hidden behind the surface of banality. Whilst the avantgards at the beginning of the 20th century conjured the magic of the overlooked in terms of a countercultural model, we are positing that the epiphany of the unimposing has to be regarded as a prevalent model of popular culture symbolizing a nostalgic search for the utmost real.

According to sociological approaches referring to material culture and with respect to coeval cultural theorists we will first reconstruct the emergence and the changing cultural valuation of the discourse about the cultural significance of the insignificant, claiming that the contemporary search for the meaningfulness of banal artifacts serves as a prime example for the reenchanted conquest of the quotidian. In particular the new aesthetics continuously stress the fact that the aisthetics of the marginal are laying at the core of the *condition postmoderne*: on the one side with regard to the construction of the banal as a category of sensuality and on the other side with respect to diverse strategies of aestheticism creating the auratic effects of trivial things. Hereon we will secondly shed light on the consequences of this discourse on the study of material culture suggesting that we won't be able to expose the cultural significance of mundane objects properly, if we don't account for the factor that these "actual significatory structures" are themselves part of a prevalent model of the aisthetics of banality.

RC24-431.7

ZINN, JENS O.* (University of Melbourne, *jzinn@unimelb.edu.au*)
FITZSIMONS, PATRICIA (University of Melbourne)

Multi-Level Governance in the Adaptation to Climate Change in Australia - the Latrobe Valley

The planning and political negotiation processes of sustainable energy production in Australia are contradictory processes. A number of different players from Commonwealth, State Government and regional level got involved to transform the Latrobe Valley region that has the dirtiest coal fired power stations in Australia.

We examined the interwoven processes of strategic planning and governance, the set-up of the Labrobe Valley Transition Committee and the development of a Roadmap to transform the region as well as the funding of concrete projects to provide new jobs within the region. What has been seen by many as a smooth and successful process came to a halt when the political conditions changed.

At the same time it became clear that allegedly smooth process had some weaknesses. Since the process had been driven by funding promises of Commonwealth and State Government the region did not develop an independent vision of the transformation of the region. With the loss of funding it became obvious that there is a need to develop such a vision to further drive the process. However, good networks have been developed that might be strong enough to push forward where major funding resources are no longer available.

This paper will discuss the conditions of climate change adaptation and the advantages and challenges multi-level governance structures provide for regional planning and governance.

RC33-571.3

ZINN, SABINE* (University of Bamberg, *sabine.zinn@uni-bamberg.de*)

A Multiple Imputation Approach To Address The Problem Of Nonignorable Nonresponse and Misreporting Patterns In Income Data

When people are asked to report their monthly income they are likely to refuse to answer. If they answer, they tend to round their income to the nearest fifty, hundred or thousand, or they even completely misreport the value of income. It is well known that the propensity to misreport or to refuse to answer income questions depends on individual characteristics. For example, people with migration background are normally more likely to refuse to answer. Thus, commonly income data collected by personal interviews show nonignorable nonresponse and abnormal concentrations of reported values at certain "heaping points". Using such data to compute, e.g., distribution characteristics like sample quantiles or proportions usually causes severe bias. In order to allow to adequately modeling such kind of incomplete and heaped data, we introduce a general method that allows addressing both, the issue of incomplete data and the problem of round-

ing. To impute missing values, we suggest using the proven method of multiple imputation by chained equations. The method requires determining a univariate imputation model for each variable with missing values. We suggest specifying the imputation model for the income variable such that it describes the true distribution of the income variable simultaneously with the heaping pattern present in a data set. Monte Carlo simulations are used to validate the novel approach. To illustrate the capacity of the approach we conduct a case study using income data from the adult cohort of the German National Educational Panel Study.

RC32-544.9

ZIV, RIVA* (Ashkelon Acadamic College, *rivaz@ariel.ac.il*)

Relationships Between Gender Role Attitudes, Role Division, and Perception of Equity Among Heterosexual, Gay and Lesbian Couples in Israel

Abstract
The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationships between gender role attitudes, household tasks, and the perception of equity among heterosexual, gay and lesbian couples. One hundred and twenty-four participants (54 heterosexuals, 30 gay men and 40 lesbians) were tested. It was found that same-sex couples had more liberal attitudes toward gender roles than did heterosexual couples. In addition, significant differences were found between the spouses in their responses regarding role division in housekeeping in each group. The responses of heterosexual spouses correlate more closely with each other regarding the role of each of the spouses than was the case for same-sex couples. However, the role division among lesbian couples was more egalitarian than that of heterosexual couples. In addition, heterosexual women consider their married life less equitable than heterosexual men do. Similarly, one of the gay spouses considers the relationship less equitable than the other spouse does. The results are discussed in terms of their relevance to theories of social perception and cultural backgrounds.

RC19-341.6

ZOLLINGER, CHRISTINE* (University of Zurich, *zollinger@ipz.uzh.ch*)

Varieties of Policy Design in Swiss Family Policy Adaptation to New Social Demands: Bounded Possibilities of Childcare Services for Social- and Gender Equality

This paper deals with the question of who ends up with what in the process of welfare state adaptation to new social demands in post-industrial societies. To answer this question a new typology of childcare policies on the basis of the social outcomes of those policies in terms of redistribution and gender equality will be developed. The implications of childcare policies on these two dimensions of inequality are of particular interest, given that the internationally literature agrees since a long time that we need a new typology that helps to understand the trade-offs between distributive and socio-cultural goals. Empirically, I focus on the specific design of childcare policies that are institutionalised in ten Swiss municipalities since the 1990s. To this end, I first classify the different policy designs of childcare policies according to their degree of professionalization and the use of childcare services by parents. Second, I develop a new typology of childcare policies that allows to illustrate the potential implications of the design of such policies on gender equality and social redistribution. Whereas some municipalities have institutionalised public support for childcare services with low quality standards, which are provided by daily mothers, others have implemented highly professionalized crèches with rigorous quality standards. However, these offers are used differently by parents from different income classes. Whereas the low quality childcare services are used more frequently by parents from low income classes, the more professionalized offers are used more frequently by parents with middle and high income. This segregation in the use of services is notable, not only with regard to the criteria of social redistribution: It is even more striking in regard to the scientific social investment discourse, where it is stated that the reduction of poverty should be obtained by public investment in human capital, beginning with pre-school children.

JS-60.5

ZOTTARELLI, LISA* (San Antonio College, *lzottarelli@alamo.edu*)
SUNIL, THANKAM (University of Texas at San Antonio)

Predicted and Observed Child Health Indicators in Haiti: Exploring the Impact of the 2010 Earthquake at National and Regional Levels

The 2010 Haitian earthquake caused catastrophic damage within the impact zone and had a profound effect on social, economic and political conditions within Haiti since the disaster. Regional variations in the severity of disaster impact

and the social and economic consequences have been encountered. The 2010 Haitian earthquake occurred within a country with a history of poor child health indicators and outcomes. The indicators include child nutritional status, immunization status, and diarrheal disease treatment. Despite the low performance on many child health indicators, data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) have shown national-level improvements in key child health indictors in the three surveys conducted prior to the earthquake. These improvements continued in the 2012 DHS despite the 2010 earthquake and cholera outbreak. The purpose of this study is to determine national and regional differences in child health indictors in Haiti and to examine the influence of the disaster on predicted child health indicators. Simple extrapolation method was employed to calculate the estimates. The results show a difference between expected and observed values, with observed values indicating poor health outcomes for children compared what was predicted based on the previous three time points. Further, regional variations were apparent and linked to proximity to the earthquake impact zone and family composition. The results provide evidence of the effects of the disaster on child health in Haiti.

RC36-620.5

ZUCKER, GREGORY* (The Graduate Center, CUNY, *gzucker@gc.cuny.edu*)

Is Georg Lukacs' Critique Of Neo-Kantianism Justified?

A recurrent theme in the work of Georg Lukacs is a critique of the prevailing currents of sociological theory and method of his time. For Lukacs, Marxism provided a theory of society that surpassed social theory modeled on the neo-Kantian distinction between facts and value. Several scholars have argued that Lukacs' commitment to Marxism blinded him to the contributions made by other social scientific approaches. In effect, Lukacs is charged with dismissing all other social scientific approaches on the basis of his alleged dogmatic Marxism. Moreover, Lukacs is accused of identifying any non-Marxian approach to social science as reactionary. This paper revisits Lukacs' critique of social theory as well as the ways it has been dismissed. In this paper, I wish to argue that the nature of Lukacs' critique has been misinterpreted and warrants renewed consideration. Reexamining Lukacs' critique of neo-Kantianism reopens debates over claims that Lukacs' notion that prevailing currents of social theory overlook the problems of alienation and reification.

RC36-619.2

ZUCKER, GREGORY* (The Graduate Center, CUNY, *gzucker@gc.cuny.edu*)

Reification and Racism

Both historians of social theory and practicing social theorists have drawn attention to the prevalence of racialist thinking in nineteenth and early twentieth century social theory. They have been increasingly aware of the ways such thought remains embedded in social theory's early historical development and questioned the extent to which the vestiges of such thought still informs contemporary social theory. This paper examines an overlooked chapter in the critique of racialist social theory. In particular, it focuses on the seldom-studied work of Georg Lukacs, *The Destruction of Reason*. In that work, Lukacs develops a critique of racialist thought in social Darwinian social theory. This paper argues that the critique Lukacs develops can contribute to the examination of racialism in social theory. Further, it argues that Lukacs' critique should be reconnected to the concept of reification, which Lukacs developed earlier in his career. This allows intellectuals to interpret the experience of racial prejudice under capitalism as a form of reification. In this respect, this paper attempts to move toward developing a social theory that can employ the concept of reification in the understanding of racism.

RC50-808.3

ZUEV, DENNIS* (Independent Scholar, *tungus66@gmail.com*)

In and Beyond the Visual Gaze of the Tourists: Humanizing Antarctic Wilderness

The objective of this study was to unwrap the Antarctic tourism imaginary and go beyond the oral-visual narratives of tourists in order to understand which other senses and how are activated when touring in Antarctica. What is the grand master plot at the core of the Antarctic tourism imaginary? To summarize, most of the visualization of Antarctica and Antarctic experience rotates around the theme of "humanized nature": the penguins are seen as human-like creatures, the icebergs are spoken about as the perfect examples of abstract art and whalebones are static reminders of once prolific whale-hunting industry. Antarctica is the only land that has no myths of origin but compensates this with the heroic stories of its first explorers. In contrast to the "gaze" centered approach to tourism, Antarctic tourism presents an example of mutlisensuous, non-ocularcentric geography. Deepest affectual encounters of tourists come from engaging various senses: interviewees talked about the powerful sounds of calving glaciers and meditating

brash ice, the awful smells of penguin and seal colonies, the caresses of Antarctic wind, of refreshing Polar plunge and thick morning mist, which concealed the land and upon seeing which people would start to cry.

RC50-814.1

ZUEV, DENNIS* (Independent Scholar, *tungus66@gmail.com*)

Self-Transformation Of Russian Youth Through Work and Travel Program In The USA

In this study I wish to examine the mechanisms of personal transformation among Russian youth through the contact with America as an imaginary and real-life entity in the course of the program "Work and Travel". I delineate several families of transformation: relational transformations, physical transfiguration and attitudinal transformations. I argue that the transformations that occur with individuals during the contact with another culture or as an consequence of the trip are part of the (de)civilizing process of the individual. One of the practical questions behind the study is whether after being a guest in the other culture young people become positive towards others being guests in their home culture.

Some of the effects of the trip have civilizing effect in the sense that they touch the structures of habitus and modes of knowledge. Through lived-in experience young people transit to the stage or reevaluation of their distance with parents and intimate partners. One of the important configurational changes is the reevaluation of the relationship with parents who initially serve the primary instance in regulating the trip (through financial and emotional support).

The physical changes in perception of one's body and emotional management are reflected with ambiguous reaction: the body reaction to the contact with the fast-food culture resulting in weight gain increases refutation of American civilization, however the behavioural patterns of everyday communication can be adopted and attempted to be transplanted in home culture. One of the leading emotional changes concern the feeling of embarrassment for the behavior practiced or observed before the trip and after the trip: accepting money from parents became embarrassing for some respondents and seeing people behaving rude towards them was also considered embarassing.

RC37-633.4

ZUKIN, SHARON* (Brooklyn College, *zukin@brooklyn.cuny.edu*)

Globalizing the Local: Restaurants, Racial Identity, Gentrification, and Immigration

The globalization of cuisines takes place in sites ranging from the family dinner table to fast food franchises, with the integration of new products, new production techniques, and new taste criteria into traditional formulas. Located between the private, domestic space of the family and the public, mass-market space of McDonalds, neighborhood restaurants and modest takeout food shops provide a middle ground of individual action and collective provisioning where globalization reshapes local identities. Much of the globalization is carried out by demographic changes, with the entry of immigrant and "creative" entrepreneurs who both replace old restaurant owners but open new kinds of restaurants and food stores. But globalization is also encouraged by the entry of menus that define traditional cuisines in new ways, repositioning them, on the one hand, in a new global culinary order and, on the other hand, in changing local markets. Recent changes in restaurants in a majority-black neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York, suggest that the global migrations of cuisines help to create more complex social, racial, and local identities.

JS-78.1

ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Soka University, *zulueta@soka.ac.jp*)

Memory, Nostalgia and the Creation of "Home": An Okinawan Woman's Journey

This study looks at how elderly Okinawan women return migrants created and re-created perceptions of "home" upon their return to Okinawa through the life story of an Okinawan woman presently living in Naha, Okinawa. Married to Filipino base workers during the American Occupation of Okinawa, these so-called "war brides" spent a considerable number of years in their husbands' country, assimilating into Filipino culture as well as negotiating their identities as Okinawan women amid wartime sentiments against the Japanese in post-war Philippines. In recent years, many of these women have been returning to Okinawa, creating a significant community – albeit small in number – of Okinawan women return migrants.

For this paper, I seek to explore how migration, memory, and nostalgia came to define these women's identities as return migrants in an Okinawa that saw the ravages of war (i.e. the Battle of Okinawa) and continues to negotiate its place vis-à-vis the Japanese mainland (i.e. the current base-related issues) by focusing primarily on one woman's life history. Along with this interview that was carried out in October 2012 (as well as subsequent conversations with her), data culled from fieldwork, interviews with other Okinawan returnees, and interviews with family members of these women are to be utilized as well. The migration of Oki-

nawan women to the Philippines during the immediate post-war years is a lesser known phenomenon in contrast to the migration of "war brides" to the United States. While similarities present themselves in these two migration streams, circumstances widely differ, and thus it is hoped that this research would be a contribution to existing on Okinawan women's international marriages and overseas migration during the post-war years.

RC05-101.3

ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science/Hitotsubashi University, *zulueta@soka.ac.jp*)

Okinawan and Beyond: Okinawan Women and The Re/Creation Of Diasporic Identities

Studies on Okinawan women migrating to the Philippines during the postwar years are scant and not accorded much attention by scholars looking at Japanese/Okinawan migration. Furthermore, the role of women in the maintenance and re/creation of diasporic identities have been significantly overlooked. These Okinawan women married Filipino men who worked on U.S. bases in Okinawa during the early years of the Occupation Period (1945-1972). Many of these women went with their husbands to the Philippines and settled there, raising families and living new lives. Upon migration, many of these women consciously assimilated into Philippine society. Despite this, they still acknowledge their Okinawan selves by passing on aspects of Okinawan culture to their offspring, creating in the process, a diasporic Okinawan identity that contains both Philippine and Okinawan characteristics.

I argue that these migrant women are active agents in the transmission of Okinawan culture, at the same time promoting the culture of their husbands and their adopted land, thus creating a distinct "Philippine Uchinānchu" identity. This particular identity is continuously being maintained and re/created not only within familial and contiguous boundaries, but also across space and time, through various activities these women engage in. I also argue that these women engage in this process of re/creating as they fashion out their sense of a "home" away from home. The creation and re/creation of an Okinawan diasporic identity also relates to a re-definition of Japanese identity, which tends to conflate nationality, ethnicity, and race, and continues to leave Okinawans in an ambivalent position vis-à-vis a Japanese identity.

This study analyzes data gathered from interviews with these women, as well as from participation in meetings/gatherings of the Philippine-Okinawan Society in Manila. Interview data from their children are also pertinent sources of information about their mothers and thus will be utilized in the analyses.

RC14-249.1

ZURAWSKI, NILS* (University of Hamburg, *nils.zurawski@uni-hamburg.de*)

Anti Doping Code and Controls: Social Sorting For Fair Play?

Viewing doping controls in the lights of social sorting, puts a new perspective on the subject. Besides touching on issues such as data protection, citizens rights of informational self-determination, privacy and the right to be let alone, those controls foster forms of social sorting, albeit ones that claims to sort out particular subjects in the name of fairness. As much as doping practices are a problem to a culture of fairness and good sportsmanship, so are the controls.

From existing research, it is apparent that the athletes' perspective is missing in the discussion. The athletes are the object of the public debate, rather than the subject. Athletes that are convicted (or even only suspected) of doping practices are blamed and condemned - often by the same people that were generating the pressure under which the decision to take illegal performance enhancing substances was made. Doping and its controls therefore operate in a twofold field of social sorting: one that sorts out the guilty - and one that sorts out the losers, which may turn to illegal measures to improve their situation.

From interviews with athletes, officials and doping controllers on doping control practices, I will highlight what forms of social sorting are generated through doping controls, how they are perceived and what discourses are being formed.

I want to draw the attention to other issues within the debate on doping, such as have not received wide attention and are not likely to, as athletes more and more are put under a general suspicion within the system that is generating a massive pressure and puts athletes at risk. Social sorting is by no means an intended consequence, but a „collateral" effect that does play a major role on how these controls are perceived and hence legitimised.

RC34-586.4

ZURLA, PAOLO* (University of Bologna, *paolo.zurla@unibo.it*)
PITTI, ILARIA (University of Bologna)

Italian Young People and the Choice of Emigration: Economic Crisis' Weird Effects

In Italy, as well as in other European countries, the economic crisis and the austerity policies have exacerbated the structural national problems, worsening the already difficult situations of the whole population and, in particular, of the youngest generations. In a country where the unemployment rate touches the 35% among the 18-24yo young people and where the demographic, socio-economic and political disparities between young and adult generations lead to a worrying decrease of the social visibility of the first ones, emigration become again an option for many Italian young people. Although still quantitatively limited, it's emerging among them a new migration trend which involve extra-European countries such as Australia, where the emigration phenomenon acquires new peculiar characteristics in terms of adaptation plans and future projects. The proposed contribute aims at exploring the new features of the old phenomenon of young people emigrations through the analysis of 25 in-depth interviews - collected between January and June 2013 in Sydney and Melbourne - to a group of Italian young people aged between 18 and 26yo, emigrated in Australia in the last two years. Trying to situate the emigration project within the framework of the interviewees' transition to adulthood, the analysis will focus on the reasons pushing them to emigrate, on their adaptation strategies and on their future plans. The first results highlight the weight of personal, familiar and socio-demographic characteristics on the choice and especially on the results of immigration, which does not mitigate the starting social inequalities: within the transitions to adulthood, emigration becomes an opportunity of realisation for the strongest and a 'trap' for the weakest. Finally, as immigration has a mirror effect on the society, the interviewees' stories stress the difficulties of a country that seems no more able to invest on its present and future.

Author and Presenter Index

A

AALBERS, Manuel B. — JS-17.1*
AANDAHL, Guro — 174.5*
AARTSEN, Marja — 207.5
AASEN, Berit — 52.7*, 174.5*
ABBASI, Parvez A. — 251.7*
ABBEY, Joanne — 575.4
ABBOTT, Pamela — 881.1*, 174.2*
ABDEL-LATIF, Abdel-Hamid — 788.1
ABDUL-NOUR, Alfredo — JS-79.4
ABDULLAH, Noorman — 970.1*
ABDULLAH, Subair — JS-89.6*
ABDULSOMAD, Kamaruddin — 897.9
ABE, Kiyoshi — JS-46.3*
ABE, Koji — 427.3*, 438.12
ABE, Takahito — 449.2
ABEJÓN MENDOZA, Paloma — 252.4*
ABIMBOLA, Oluremi — 923.3, 310.5
ABIOYE, Taiwo — 451.4, 447.3*
ABLAYEV, Marat — 66.4
ABLAZHEY, Anatoly — JS-29.5*
ABOITES, Gilberto — 683.4
ABRAHAM, Margaret — 557.3*
ABRAHAM, Martin — 748.2*, 749.10*
ABRAHAM, Taisha — 552.1*
ABRASSART, Aurelien — 341.2*
ABREU, Alice — 418.1*, 561.1*
ACEVEDO, Claudia — 107.6*, 564.17*
ACHARYA, Arun — 594.10*, 540.2*
ACHATZ, Juliane — 328.2*
ACHENBACH, Ruth — 526.15*, 526.8*
ACHOUCH, Yuval — 187.1
ADAAWEN, Stephen — 694.1*, JS-89.5
ADACHI, Satoshi — 555.9*
ADAM, Yvonne — 270.3
ADELMAN, Miriam — 625.1, JS-21.1*
ADEM, Cigdem — 438.41*
ADEOGUN, Adebola — 398.6
ADESINA, Jimi — 333.1*
ADESINA, Wale — 157.5*
ADEWUMI, Funmi — 932.1*
ADEYANJU, Charles — 959.5, 503.2
ADISA, Waziri — 564.9*, 313.1*
ADOLF, Marian — 461.1*
ADOMAKO AMPOFO, Akosua — 563.19*, 557.4*
ADRIAENSSENS, Stef — 739.8*, 221.1*
ADVINCULA-LOPEZ, Leslie — 39.3*
AEBY, Gaëlle — 128.6*, 131.10*

AEDO GAJARDO, Angel — 140.8*
AFRIZAL, Afrizal — 39.1*
AGADJANIAN, Victor — 129.2, 398.3*
AGALIOTI-SGOMPOU, Vasiliki-Maria — 565.4
AGARTAN, Tuba — JS-27.3*
AGBARIA, Ayman — 96.2
AGBOOLA, Caroline — 497.9*
AGBROFFI, Joachim Diamoi — 255.3*
AGGARWAL, Anju — 777.4*
AGNES, Utasi — 194.1*
AGOSTINELLI, Serge — 242.1*
AGRAWAL, Arvind — 227.4*
AGREE, Emily — JS-64.1*, JS-32.1
AGU, Emanuel — 339.5*
AGUIAR, Neuma — 580.1*, 548.6*
AGUSTIN, Retno — 926.2*
AHLAWAT, Sadhu — 166.2*
AHMADU, Frederick — 258.3, 310.5*
AHMED, Rukhsana — 554.9
AHN, Sang-Hoon — 338.8
AIBA, Keiko — 475.1*
AIDAR, Tirza — 691.1
AIHARA, Masayo — 583.7*
AILON, Galit — 57.1*, 59.2*
AINSAAR, Mare — 881.2*
AIROSO DA MOTTA, Diego — 887.4*
AIT MEHDI, Gina — 804.4*
AIZAWA, Shinichi — JS-39.2*, 870.3*
AJAYI, Lady — 923.2, 257.1
AJAYI, Mofoluwake — 923.1*, 926.1
AJIBOYE, Esther — 452.3*, 447.3
AKAEDA, Naoki — 66.3*
AKAGAWA, Manabu — 596.2*
AKAHORI, Saburo — 816.2*, 818.3*
AKALIN, Ayse Emel — JS-42.3
AKANLE, Olayinka — 398.6*
AKERBLOM, Annika — 85.4
AKHMEDOVA, Muslimat — 173.5*
AKHMETSHINA, Ekaterina — 405.5*
AKIBA, Takeshi — 522.2*
AKKERMAN, Agnes — JS-7.1*
AKPAN, Wilson — 146.2, 46.4
AKSEER, Tabasum — 116.1*, 499.4*
AKTER, Silvia — 414.8*
AKTHER, Sharmin — 180.1*
AKYEL, Dominic — 59.1*
AL BADAYNEH, Diab — 500.2*
AL BAGHAL, Tarek — 565.4*, 574.3
AL MAZRO'EI, Lubna — 809.6*
AL-ORAIMI, Suaad Zayed — 558.4*

AL-REBHOLZ, Anil — 522.1*
AL-TAWIL, Jumana — 38.3*
ALACEVICH, Franca Maria — 563.1
ALARCÃO, Violeta — JS-48.4*
ALARCON, Amado — 442.4*
ALASIA DE HEREDIA, Beatriz — 686.2*
ALBA VEGA, Carlos — 359.4*
ALBANESE, Patrizia — 1.6*, JS-91.3*
ALBERT, Fruzsina — 125.8
ALBERTH, Lars — 857.1
ALBERTI, Gabriella — 739.16, 728.5*
ALBERTINI, Marco — 722.2*
ALBITZ, Casey — 850.5*
ALBRECHT, Scott — 145.2*
ALCAÑIZ, Mercedes — 589.8*
ALDAR, Dolgion — 182.1*
ALDAVE, Ma. Leah Czarina — 702.2
ALDREDGE, Marcus — 588.4*
ALDRIDGE, Lynley — 596.3*
ALEKSANDROVS, Aleksandrs — 589.9
ALEMAN, Carlos — 528.4
ALESSANDRI RIBEIRO, Vítor Eduardo — 502.6*
ALEXANDER, Jeffrey — 163.1*
ALEXANDER, Malcolm — 60.1*, 567.3*
ALEXANDER, Peter — 9.2*
ALEXEEV, Alexander — 142.5
ALEXIS, Gwendolyn Yvonne — 382.7*, 932.6*
ALFASI, Nurit — 199.4
ALGHURAIBI, Muna — 313.4*
ALIMBEKOVA, Gulzhan — 346.4*, 886.1*
ALISAUSKIENE, Milda — 401.1*
ALLASTE, Airi-Alina — JS-16.1*
ALLEN, Ana Julia — 691.3
ALLEN, Henry Lee — 406.3*
ALLEN, Summer — 438.27*
ALLEN, Walter — 77.6*
ALLUM, Nick — 565.7*
ALLWOOD, Carl Martin — 403.1*
ALMARCHA, Amparo — 554.8
ALMEIDA, Elmir — 599.2*
ALMEIDA, Joana — 845.4*, 260.5*
ALMEIDA PITA, Flávia — 52.9*
ALMQVIST, Anna-Lena — 122.11*
ALONSO-FRADEJAS, Alberto — JS-84.3*
ALONZO RIVERA, Diana Lizbeth — 78.28
ALOTAIBI, Khashman — 500.2
ALPASS, Fiona — JS-89.1, 198.2
ALTIN, Sibel — JS-74.4
ALTINTAS, Evrim — 486.7*, 131.4*
ALTMANN, Philipp — JS-93.3*, 770.2*

denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

C

D

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

1127

denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

J

denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

N

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

1145

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

S

denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

---

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

T

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

U

V

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

1157

Z

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Index of Paper Numbers

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Presidential

Plenary

Japanese

Integrative

Research Committees

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

*** denotes a presenting author.* Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author.   Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Working Groups

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

Thematic Groups

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.

* denotes a presenting author. Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.